# The
# Naval And Military
# Gazette
## (January - December)
## 1836

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

East-India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 153. SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1836. Price 1s.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will positively sail from Gravesend on the 9th January, and Portsmouth on the 16th, the MALCOLM, 600 Tons, Capt James Thomas; lying in the East India Docks. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house; to Messrs. Bland & Co., 134, Fenchurch street, to Messrs. Leaf, Brothers, and Co., Great St. Helen's Passage; or to T. Haviside and Co., 3, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.—To Sail punctually on the 5th March, the ASIA, 1012 Tons, Captain John Pearson, R.N.S., lying in the East India Dock. This ship is fitted in every respect as when in the East India Company's Service. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Captain R. M. Grindlay, 16, Cornhill, and at East India Rooms, Nos. 8, 81, Mincing-lane Place, Mincing-lane, or to Thomas Bevan, 131, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—To Sail on the 15th of February, the WINDSOR, 1,400 Tons, Captain William Taylor, late of the Honourable Company's Service, lying in the East India Dock. The Qualities of this Ship are well known, and she is fitted in every respect as one in the Company's Service. For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Taylor, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, to Messrs. Lochtanks and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. Harrison and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—UNDER CONTRACT.

To Sail on the 30th January, the FELICITA FLEE, 1,400 Tons, Capt. R. Patterson, late of the Hon. Company's Service, lying in the East India Docks. This ship is fitted in every respect as one in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Patterson, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to Messrs. Lochtanks and Co., 3, White Lion court, Cornhill; or to T. Harrison and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.—To Sail on 1st March, the teak ship ORIENT, 600 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, Capt Thomas White, R.N.S.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. White, Jerusalem Coffee House, to Messrs. Small, Colquhoun, and Co., No. 8, Old Jewry; or to Harrison and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail the 15th February, the new ship STRATHFIELDSAYE, burthen 500 Tons, Alexander Cleave, R.N.S., Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has first rate Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to Messrs. Chambers and Gutzlaff, Holland, Tower-street; or to Mr. Rean, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 25th January, the fine Teak Ship JAMES, 700 Tons, Alfred Broadhurst, R.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, to John Hall, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street; or to Joseph Read, Vice Lieutenant, Cornhill.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 1st March, the new ship VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, 1000 Tons, Captain H. L. Thomas, late of the Hon. Company's ship Lancashire.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Thomas, Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. Manzoni Brandt and Fry, 18, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to T. Haviside and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

To Sail from Gravesend, positively 15th February,

THE ORWELL, Captain J. R. Lancaster, R.N.L.C.S., burthen 1100 Tons. Lying in the East India Dock. This ship was in the East India Company's Service, and one of the first class she will now be fitted up with very enlarged and comfortable accommodations, and will sail punctually at the appointed time.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Glennie and Co., White Lion Court, Cornhill; to Messrs. John Fox and Co., Cornhill-court, or to James Barker, 6, Leadenhall street.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 10th February, the ship CHARLES GRANT, Burthen 1000 Tons, John Dumaresq, R.N.C.S., Commander; now lying in the East India Dock. Has the same Accommodation for Passengers she had while in the Honourable Company's Service, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Small, Colquhoun, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 15th Feb. and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, on the 18th, SIR EDWARD PAGET, Burthen 500 Tons, W. H. Parker (late of the *Claudine*), Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY, AND CHINA.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 1st of February, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the late Honourable East-India Company's Ship PRINCE REGENT, Burthen per Register 1000 Tons, James S. Bates, R.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house, or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 23d April, the fine Teak built Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, William Comerford, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, or to John Pirie & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS and SWING COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous inventions has obtained the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers, it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained. Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ADLETT and Co.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only. Cabin Shirts, 5s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 15s. per dozen; Gambroon ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish long ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 21s. per dozen and upwards; rollen half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 9s 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 5s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s 6d. per dozen; caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under ditto; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen, ditto, 12s. and 18s.; grass ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen, ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 9s. per pair; pillow-cases; Bolsters, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style, a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s 6d. per suit, superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 135, Leadenhall-street

INDIA.—To Officers of the Army and Navy, Passengers to India or the Colonies, and the Public in general, Edward Johnson begs respectfully to announce his having succeeded to the above Old Established Business Premises, which, since his succession, have undergone extensive alterations and improvements. In soliciting the patronage of the public, E. J. begs to assure them that it will be his study, by paying every attention to the economy, durability and elegance of construction in every description of article, whether for the Camp or Cabin, for Home Use, or Exportation, to deserve their favours.

E. J. most respectfully, but with confidence, requests an inspection of his Patent Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Sofas, or Swing Cots, at his Manufactory for every kind of Portable Solid Mahogany Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses, and general Travelling Equipage, 135, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—Every article supplied on the shortest possible notice at the Wholesale Prices, for Cash.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL LEVY, 28, King William-street, Strand, begs to solicit the attention of his friends and the Public to his present Stock, which he is selling the undermentioned articles, of best quality, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in London.—Patent Iron Portable Bedsteads and Sofas, Canteen, Portable Washing Stands, &c. Camp Furniture of every description, Swords, Epaulettes, and Accoutrements: Guns, Pistols, &c.

NEW CAMP COUCH.—MAYNARD and Co., 17, Poultry, invite the attention of Military Officers and others proceeding to India to this important and simple Bedstead. The following is an extract from an Officer of the Madras Army, dated Prooty, April 7th, 1834:—"Again I am seated on Maynard's Travelling Bedstead, which has accompanied me thus far, and, by the bye, has been extremely serviceable to me during the campaign." Extract from a letter from a Naval Officer:—"I can with justice say that there was no such convenient piece of furniture on board my ship, being, from its construction, doubly useful in quality of a standing couch by day, and a swinging cot in bad or hurricane weather; it moreover occupies less space in a cabin than the ordinary bedsteads, and, being exceedingly light and portable, is easy to be handled in shifting or taking on shore. My daughter's answered extremely well in travelling after her arrival in India. In fine, it is the best constructed thing of the sort I have ever met with." May be seen at MAYNARD and Co.'s Military and General Outfitting Warehouses, 27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 30th Dec. 1835.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 21st January, at Twelve o'clock in the Afternoon, they will put up for Sale, at their Office in Somerset Place, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels hereunder mentioned, namely,

| | | Tons | Burthen. | Where Lying. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| HOVER, | 5th Rate, | 692 | | at Deptford. |
| MARTIAL, | Brig, | 181 | | at Chatham. |
| SURLY, | Lighter, | 197 | | |
| DESPATCH, | Brig, | 388 | | at Plymouth. |
| MERCURY, | Tender, | 81 | | |
| MILLER, | Sloop, | 295 | | at Portsmouth. |
| WILDFIRE, | Brig, | 237 | | |
| DUCHESS of YORK | Tender, | 49 | | |
| CAPTIVE, | 74 Guns, | 1,513 | | at Plymouth. |
| ELK, | Brig, | 366 | | |
| CARNATION, | Sloop, | 383 | | |
| BARRACOUTA, | Brig, | 231 | | |
| BREAKWATER LIGHTER, No. 10 | | 98 | | |

Persons wishing to view the Ships and Vessels must apply to the Superintendents of the Dock Yards for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yards.

SALE OF IRON BALLAST.

Admiralty, Somerset place, January 1st, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice that notwithstanding after the sale of Ships and Vessels, advertised to take place at this Office on Thursday the 21st instant, at two o'clock in the Afternoon, they will put up to Sale the following quantities of Broken, Irregular, and Foreign Iron Ballast, viz.

141 Tons lying at Woolwich.
40 Tons lying at Sheerness.
300 Tons lying at Chatham.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Captain Superintendents for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yards.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Finest Young Hyson | 6s. | ditto. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | ditto. |
| Good full-flavoured Breakfast Tea | 4s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

The above are of the finest qualities. Teas for common use at much lower prices.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS TO INDIA.

THRESHER AND CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, Manufacturers of the Elastic Stockings, Gauze Waistcoats, and Flannels for India, respectfully solicit attention to their Outfitting Establishment, it being their invariable custom to execute all orders with a degree of neatness and durability very rarely met with in outfits.

Every article is made to the exact measure, in the very neatest manner, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

The goods are so packed as to insure every convenience and comfort on the voyage, and perfect security from damage.

MILITARY OUTFIT.—An Officer having no present use for his Barrack Equipage wishes to dispose of it at a sacrifice; it consists of a Portable Brass Sofa, with Wire Cushions, &c., complete; a full sized Mirror, Tent Bedstead, with Bedding complete; a very superior Canteen, for Breakfast and Dinner, fitted up with Plate; a Portable Washing Stand and Easy Chair; Two Oak Book Cases, &c. The above are complete with their Covers, and a portion of them have never been used. May be seen at Sand R. Pratt's Military Equipage Upholstery Warehouse, 47, New Bond-street.

...ICE.

...THE BRITISH ARMY.

...TO THIS DAY.

...named, the last named is that at which ...the regiments are stationed.]

...Guards—Regent's Park.
...to—Hyde Park.
...rse Gds.—Windsor.
...g. Guards—Birmingham
...to—Dublin.
...—Limerick.
...—Brighton.
...—Edinburgh.
...—York.
...—Dublin.
...goons—Newbridge.
...—Leeds.
...—Cork.
...—Bombay.
...—Ipswich.
...ssars—Nottingham.
...—Thurlow.
...ncers—Coventry.
...ssars—Glasgow.
...ght Dragoons—Bengal.
...ncers—Dorchester.
...ght Dragoons—Madras.
...—Kingston.
...ssars—Cahir.
...ncers—Bengal.
...—Manchester.
...d batt.]—Brighton and ...sor.
...ll. Guards [1st batt.]—...mon-street.
...n batt.]—St. George's B.
...[1st batt.]—W. Indies; ...rd home · Castlebar.
...d batt.]—Enniskillen.
...—Bombay; Chatham.
...Bengal; Chatham.
...—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
...—Malta; Dover.
...—Bombay; Chatham.
...—Malta; Gosport.
...—Jamaica; Buttevant.
...—Mauritius; ord. to Ben. Chatham.
...—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
...—Ionian Isl.; Waterford
...—Dublin.
...—Bengal; Chatham.
...—Cork; for W. Indies; ...n.
...—Canada; Armagh.
...—Bengal; Chatham.
...—N.S.Wales; Chatham.
...—Birr.
...—W. Indies; Stockport.
...—Bombay; Chatham
...—V. D. Land; Chatham.
...—Tasmania; Hull.
...—Manchester.
...—Canada; Cork.
...—W. Indies; ord. home;
...—Bengal; Chatham.
...—Cape of Good Hope; ...gh.
...—N.S. Wales; Chatham
...—Mauritius; Tralee.
...—Bermuda; Limerick.
...—Bengal; Chatham.
...—Canada; Plymouth.
...—Newry.
...—Nenagh.
...—Jersey.
...—W. Indies; Plymouth.
...—Jamaica; Plymouth.
...—Bengal; Chatham.
...—Madras; Chatham.
...—Ionian Isl.; Fort George.
...—America; Chatham.

41th Foot—Bengal; ...
16th do.—Madras; ...
40th do.—Belfast
47th do.—Gibraltar; Castlebar.
48th do.—Weedon.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham.
51st do.—Dublin.
52nd do.—Athlone.
53rd do.—Malta; Fermoy.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland.
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar, Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Cork, ord. Glb.; Clare Castle.
61st do.—Ceylon; Gosport.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham.
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Stirling.
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Plymouth.
67th do.—W. Indies; Fermoy.
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—W. Indies; Sheerness
70th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth
71st do.—Edinburgh.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Londonderry.
73rd do.—Ionian Islands; Naas.
74th do.—W. Indies; Omagh.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Buttevant.
76th do.—W. Indies; Parkhurst.
77th do.—Liverpool.
78th do.—Ceylon; Galway.
79th do.—Canada; Aberdeen.
80th do.—Chatham, or, to N.S.W.
81st do.—Kilkenny.
82nd do.—Mullingar.
83rd do.—America; Boyle.
84th do.—Jamaica, Ynghal.
85th do.—Dublin.
86th do.—W. Indies; Cashel.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isl.; Kinsale.
89th do.—W. Indies; Drogheda.
90th do.—Plymouth; ord. to Ceylon, Cork
91st do.—St. Helena; Newbridge.
92nd do.—Gibraltar, ord. for Malta, Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Limerick.
95th do.—Templemore.
96th do.—Edinburgh.
97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth, Ord. home.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Devonport
99th do.—Mauritius; Gosport.
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—America, Jersey.
Do. [2nd bt.]—Ionian Isl; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

...Office, Dec. 29.—4th Lt. Drags.—Cornet William Persse, ...ient. by p. v. Maude, who ret.; William Dryedale, Gent., ...rnet, by p. v. Persse, 11th Drags.—Cornet Basil Edward ...Cochrane, to be Lieut. by p. v. Vandeleur, who ret.; Ar...sher Tompson, Gent., to be Cornet by p. v. Cochrane. 9th ...ieut. Darcy Heron, to be Capt. by p. v. Brownrigg, who ...s. Filmland E. F. Hartman, to be Lieut. by p. v. Heron, ...t Gibbons Morgan, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Hartman. ...ns. William Maude, to be Lieut. without p. v. O'Leary, ...in 55th. Ens. William Johnson Gregory, from h. p. 14th, ...ns. v. Maude. 26th—Staff-Assist.-Surg. Hyams, to be Assist.-...e rank of Ensign, v. Clark, dec. 30th—Ensign Henry A. ...e, to be Lieut. without p. v. Stewart dec.; Ens. Abraham ...ell, from h. p. 27th, to be Ens. v. Strachan. 31st—...to be Lieut. by p. v. Delme, who ret.; ...to be Ens. by p. v. Jones. 56th—...to be Lieut. by p. v. Davidson, ...n, from 81st, to be Ens. v. Napier. ...Western, to be Captain by p. v. ...Kirkwood, to be Lieut. by p. v. ...Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Kirk... from h. p. unatt. to be Paym. v. ...p. 71st.—Lieut. William James ...ood, who ret.; Ensign Nathaniel ...p. v. Myers; Ensign and Adjutant ...have the rank of Lieut.; Augustus ...on, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Stack. 72nd—Lieut. ...Williams, Jas. Lowis Payne, to be Capt. by p. v. Craven, who ret.; Ensign Hon. Charles Stuart, to be Lieut. by p. v. Payne; Gentleman Cadet Hugh Sonforville S. Burney, from Rl. Military College, to be Ens. by p. v. Stuart. 90th—Lieut. William Kidman, to be Capt. without p. v. Hill dec.; Ens. Morris R. Campbell, to be Lieutenant, v. Kidman; Gentleman Cadet Edward W. Scovell, from Rl. Military College, to be Ens. v. Campbell. 2nd W. I. Reg.—John Miller, Gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Cameron, who retires.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 28.—Royal Engineers—Second Capt. George Phillpotts, to be Capt. v. Holme, placed on the retired list; First Lieut. George Charles Dugen Lewis, to be Second Capt. v. Phillpotts; Second Lieut. Robert Borges Hamilton, to be First Lieut. v. Lewis. Second Lieutenants with Temporary rank, to be Second Lieutenants with permanent rank—John Cameron, John P. Hawkins, James St. Freeth.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, Jan. 1st.—Dec. 30th, Rl. Artillery—Gent. Cadet C. Dickson to be Sec. Lieut., v. Fulford, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. P. Parker to be ditto, v. Newcomen, prom.; Gent. Cadet Hon. C. H. Spencer to be ditto, v. Irving, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. J. Thomas to be ditto, v. Airey, prom.; Gent. Cadet G. Grayson to be ditto, v. Hornby, prom.; Gent. Cadet A. Oldfield to be do., v. Browne, prom.; Gent. Cadet H. P. Christie to be do., v. Bingham, from Dec. 18th.

1st Somerset Militia—H. B. Norman, Gent., to be Ens. Taunton Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry— — Elers, Gent. to be Cornet, Dec. 17th.

### CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Guards.—On Tuesday evening the Officers gave a ball and supper, at the Old Ship Hotel, Brighton, to about 300 of the leading fashionables of the town and its vicinity. The band of the regiment played during the intervals between the dancing.

7th—Capt. Cunyngham, Lieut. Blake, and Cornet Stevenson, have obtained leave of absence.

13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Stones appears in Gen. Orders published in India, as successor to Major Sir John Gordon.

14th—will remove from the Irish Establishment next year. Lieut.-Col. Townsend has gone on leave.

15th Hussars.—The Officers wear mourning crape for their late Colonel, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Grant.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot—Three comps. have left Enniskillen for Cavan and Ballyshannon. Two, under command of Capt Bell, Capt. Brooke, and Lieut. Urquhart; and the third, under command of Capt. Gary. The comp. of Royals in Ballyshannon, under Capt. Nuckoll, marched into Enniskillen on Tuesday week, and next day two comps. under Capt. Raynford, arrived there from Cavan.

25th depot—moved from Fermoy to Cork on the 30th ult.

30th—Lieut. and Paym. Macdonald is coming home from the service comps., and Lieut. Thorpe proceeds from the depot to join at Bermuda.

36th—Fever is very prevalent and fatal with the service comps. of Antigua, having carried off Ensign and Adjt. Clarke, his son, and several of the men. Four or five officers and very many men were on the sick list when our advices came away, and no hope entertained of the recovery of the band master, Mr. Smallstick. The regt. had received orders for St. Lucia and Dominica. Capt. King, who so distinguished himself at Sandhurst, has joined the depot. Quartermaster Hall is at home on leave.

39th—Letters from Madras communicate the death of Ens. Moore.

54th—Capt. Hill is the only officer of this regt. who can say, he left England with it, and was in good health up to last summer; the 54th having lost by deaths since Landing in India on the May, 1822, 31 officers and 1200 men. There is no intention of bringing home the regt. next year, there being no rebel for it.

58th—Lieut. Beresford is expected home.

59th—Lieut. J. G. Rogers has been appointed depot paymaster, vice Sampson promoted.

70th—The detachment stationed at Hilsea and Fipnor have been relieved by a detachment of the 68th, under the command of a Capt. and two subalterns.

74th depot—Lieut. M'Pherson, depot Paymaster, has proceeded to join at Omagh from leave.

77th—We shall give the proceedings of the Court-martial on Capt. Clerke the moment they are promulgated. The gallant officer we believe has been honourably acquitted Our contemporaries are in error as to any particular delay in the promulgation.

81st—The comp. at Castlecomer, under the command of Capt. Dixon, has been relieved by one from head-quarts.

84th—Ensign Reynolds is the officer on whom the Court martial is ordered.

85th Ensign Jackson has gone on leave.

88th—Capt. Mayne did not embark with the drafts for the West Indies in the *Arab* transport, having been detained by ill health.

90th are still doing duty at Plymouth, the repairs of the *Sir Charles Malcolm* not being yet complete. Ensign Bringhurst has been ordered to join the service co..., Lord J. ... having received permission to remain with the ...sequence of ill health.

...as. Ser. Clow is the only man now in the ...resent at the taking of the Cape, for which ...received the badge. The promotion of ...he majority has given great satisfaction, the gallant officer being an especial favourite with all ranks. Lieut.-Col. M'Gregor has gone on leave.

95th—Lieut.-Col. Campbell is about to join and assume the command.

Royal Artillery.—On Saturday night it is usual for the non-commissioned officers (who are married and allowed to sleep out of barracks) to visit the market after tattoo, to procure their provisions at a cheap rate. Last week the officer on duty sent every one he met to the guard-room, such practice tending to give a bad example to the men; they were subsequently liberated with a suitable admonition. Col. Power, lately commanding at Charlemont, is now in command of the troops at the Mauritius, being next in rank to the Governor, Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Nicolay. Lieut. Gilbert is on leave from this garrison.

Royal Engineers.—Private Haywood, on Thursday, was sent to Brixton for thirty days, pursuant to sentence of court-martial, for drawing his bayonet in a fray. Another private has also been sent to the same place for a similar offence, and threatening to do "mischief," at a public house called the "Three Daws." Lieut.-Col. M. C. Dixon is now stationed in Ceylon.

The Queen Regent of Spain has, in consideration of his services during the Peninsular war, conferred the dignity of a Knight Commander of the Royal order of Charles III. upon Col. Leith Hay, M. P. Clerk of the Ordnance.

Mr. Greensill has been appointed Ordnance Storekeeper at Cork Harbour, vice Mr. Smiley, retired.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. O'Callaghan may be expected from Madras this year: we have not heard who is to succeed him as Commander-in-Chief, but rumour says Sir James Lyon.

Since the last Brevet 2 Field Marshals, 151 Generals, 198 Colonels and Lieut.-Colonels, and 126 Majors—Total 477—have died, or retired from the service.

# Naval Intelligence.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Capts.—J. C. Ross (1834) to *Cove*, hired vessel.

Lieuts.—R. Inman (1830) to *Cove*, hired vessel; J. Douglas (1826) to *Speedy*, vice Sullivan; C. H. Norrington to command *Alert*; G. Vincent, S. Sharp, F. Purchase, and T. N. Moore to Coast Guard.

Midshipman—E. Crouch to *Excellent*.

Royal Marines—First Lieut. James Thompson to be Captain; Second Lieut. C. J. Peges to be First Lieut.; Lieut. Bennett to be Paymaster, vice Capt. Mould—(This change of rank in a Paymaster has created much surprise in the old Captains.) Mr. H. Timpson has been nominated for a commission.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Basilisk, 6, Lieut.-Com. G. G. Macdonald, sailed from Valparaiso Sept. 23.

Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), sailed from Callao for the Sandwich Islands, 7th Sept.

Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), arrived at Lima from Islay 19th Aug.

Cambrian, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), arrived at Lisbon from Curimba 6th ult.

Cleopatra, 26, Capt. the Hon. H. Grey, arrived at Madeira from Plymouth on passage to S. America, 15th ult.

Cockatrice, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1815) arrived at Buenos Ayres 18th Sept.

Northumberland, 28, Capt. C. V. Harcourt (1827), sailed from Valparaiso for Callao, Sept. 22.

Quail, 4, Mather, Lt. Com. T. Bloom (1824), sailed from Falmouth for ... ult.

Pandora, ... sailed from Falmouth with despatches for New York ...

Pearl, ... Com. H. Nurse (1826), arrived at Lisbon from Santander 16th ult.

Rainbow, 28, Capt. H. Parker (1812), arrived at Gibraltar from Plymouth 16th ult.

Russell, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), arrived at Cadiz from Lisbon 7th ult.

Satellite, 18, Com. R. Smart (1826), arrived at Valparaiso from Tubiga, 19th Sept.

Sparrowhawk, 6, Com. C. Pearson (1814), arrived at Lima from Valparaiso 24th July.

Scylla, 16, Com. E. J. Carpenter (1827), sailed from Havanna on a cruize, Oct. 27.

Talbot, 28, Rear Adm. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1825), arrived at Buenos Ayres 18th Sept.

Water Witch, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (1815), sailed from Falmouth for Coast of Africa 24th ult.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

Actæon, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1825), South America.
Ætna, 6, sur. ves. A. T. W. Vidal (1825), Coast of Africa.
Alban, st. v. Lt.-Com. C. T. Hill (1823), Mediterranean.
Algerine, 10, W. S. Thomas (1825), E. Indies.
Andromache, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
Astrea, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
Athol, 28, tr. s., Mas.-Com. A. Kerley (1814), Portsmouth.
Barham, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
Barolier, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1826), S. ... ...rica.
Beacon, 6, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland (1815), Medina, ... home.
Beagle, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
Belvidera, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1809), West Indies.
Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), South America.
Britannia, 120, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt. E. R. Williams (1827), Portsmouth.

Watchman, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1818), Coast of Africa.
Wanderer, 10, Lt.-Com. , Coast of Africa.
Caledonia, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
Camelion, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
Canopus, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
Carron, 20, Capt. Lord J. Hay (1818), North Coast of Spain.
Caylon, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.
Champion, 18, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.
Charybdis, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
Childers, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
Cleopatra, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
Clio, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (1) (1818), Mediterranean.
Cockatrice, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1828), South America.
Columbia, tr. st. ves., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1828), Leeward Islands.
Columbine, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Mediterranean.
Comus, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1828), West Indies.
Confiance, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediterranean.
Cove, Capt. J. C. Rose (1834), particular service.
Cruizer, 16, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
Curlew, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1815), Coast of Africa.
Dee, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
Delight, 16, Lt.-Com. John Moore (b) (1819), Chatham, fitting for Packet Service.
Dromedary, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
Dublin, 50, Capt. C. W. Willis (1814), S. America.
Edinburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
Emerald, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Saunders, part. service.
Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C.B. (1815), Mediterranean.
Excellent, Capt. Sir Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
Fair Rosamond, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
Fairy, 16, gun. v. Com. W. Hewett (b) (1826), Woolwich.
Fanny, Admiralty yacht, Master G. Allen, Portsmouth.
Favourite, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.
Firebrand, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Woolwich.
Firefly, st. v., Lt.-Com. Thomas Baldock (1813), Woolwich.
Flamer, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Polbury, Barbadoes.
Forester, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of Af.
Forte, 44, Capt. W. G. Peil (1813), North America.
Hanner, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
Harpon, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parby (1833), Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Harrier, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew, South America.
Hastings, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon.
Hognet, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
Howe, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellice, (1831), Sheerness.
Hyacinth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
Jason, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
Jupiter, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), East Indies.
Lark, 6, gun. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
Larne, 16, Com. W. B. Smith (1830), North America.
Lively, 18, Lt.-Com. J. T. Bosanquet (1831), Plymouth.
Lightning, st. v. Master and Com. T. Allen, Cork.
Linnet, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Portsmouth, fitting for the Packet Service.
Lynx, 8, Lt.-Com. R. V. Huntley (1814), Coast of Africa.
Magicienne, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
Magnificent, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
Malabar, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montago, (1807), Mediterranean.
Mastiff, 6, gun. v. Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterranean, ordered home.
Medea, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
Messenger, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), Portsmouth.
Metora, 8, v. Lieut. Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
Minden, 28, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
Monte Video, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
Meritan, 18, Com. H. J. Codrington (1831), Mediterranean.
Naiad, 18, Com. Hugh Norse (1828), particular service.
Nelson, 8, Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
Newark, sh. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1831), Lisbon.
Nimrod, 8, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
Nimrod, 8, Lt. Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
Nimrod, sch. 12, Lt.-Com. A. Brooking (1812), West Indies.
Ocean, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Black Sea, ord. home.
Portland, 52, Capt. [illegible] (1818), Mediterranean.
Portsmouth Y., Lieut. T. Macilwaine (1822), P. I., Portsmouth.
Resident, 52, Vice Adm. Sir R. Cookburn, G.C.S., Capt. James Scott (1829), [illegible]
Prince Regent, [illegible] Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1802), [illegible]ford.
Pylades, W. L. [illegible] Coast of Africa.
Quail, 4, cutter, Lieut. [illegible] Bison (1828), particular service.
Racehorse, 16, Com. [illegible] E. Reeve, Bart. (1822), West Indies.
Racer, 16, Com. J. Hope [illegible], Sheerness, ord. to be paid off.
Ranger, 22, Capt. [illegible] Tarleton (1828), West Indies.
Rapid, 10, Com. [illegible] Cuthbert (1824), East Indies.
Raven, Lt.-Com. J. H. Turner (1828), Sheerness.
Rifle, 18, Lt.-Com. Fred. Parker (1832), S. America.
Rifleman, 28, Capt. W. [illegible] (1832), E. Indies.
River, 6, Lt.-Com. G. A. [illegible] (1831), Coast of Africa.
Romney, 50, Com. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
Rosamond, 18, Com. W. F. Lascelles (1832), Lisbon.
Rover, Capt. Hyde Parker [illegible] Mediterranean.
Saracen, 16, Lt.-Com. F. H. H. [illegible] Coast of Africa.
Sapphire, troop ship, Mr. J. Wood (1815), Portsmouth.
Satellite, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), [illegible]
Satellite, 28, Com. Charles Ekerf (1814), [illegible] America.
Scylla, 104, Admiral Sir [illegible], G.C.B., G.C.H.
Seagull, Capt. T. Falcon (1813), Plymouth.
Snake, Gunvessel, yt., Capt. Lord A. [illegible] (1834), Portsm.
Royal Sovereign, Capt. Sup. Charles [illegible], K.C.H., (1802), Pembroke.
Spaniard, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1832), [illegible]
Spartan, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), [illegible]
Spencer, 80, Capt. F. R. Bowley (1830), [illegible]
Kraken, 10, Lt. Com. T. B. Le Mesurier (1829), [illegible]
Stag, 18, Com. Robert Smart, K. H., [illegible] (1828), South America, ordered home.
Sybille, 16, Com. E. J. Carpenter (1832), South [illegible]
Snipe, 18, Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), Sheerness, [illegible]
Swallow, cutter, Lt.-Com. Jos. Roche (1814), part. service.
Talbot, 18, Com. E. Nepean (1832), South America, ord. home.
Tartar, 6, Lt.-Com. E. H. Usher (1828), West Indies.
Thrasher, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1828), West Indies.
Thunderer, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
Tweed, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas, (1830), Sheerness.
Tyne, [illegible] Lt.-Com. Jno. O'Reilly, (c) (1813), Chatham.
Tyrian, [illegible] ves., Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1818), W. Indies.
Warlike, Lieut.-Com. R. Kellett, on passage to S. America.
Warspite, Capt. F. W. Bradley (1807), on passage to S. America.
Warspite, 28, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1826), S. America.
Thalia, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Thunder, sur. v., Com. R. Gwen (1826), West Indies.
Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
Trincomalee, 18, Com. H. J. Puget (acting), Coast of Africa.
Tweed, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Lisbon.
Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1815), Mediterranean.
Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c) (1829), West Indies, ord. home.
Victor, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
Viper, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1813), Lisbon.
Volage, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1812), Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 16, Thomas Bilke (1833), particular service.
Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1833), West Indies.
Watchwitch, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adair (1815), particular service.
William and Mary yacht, Capt. Sir J. Yarren, Knt., K.C.H. (1802), Woolwich.
Winchester, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. [illegible] Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
Wolf, 16, Com. E. Stanley (1832), East Indies.
Zebra, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

Corrected to January 1, 1835.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nautilus, Cronke (1807), | s. Dec. [illegible] | d. Dec. 30 | r. Dec. 27. |
| Scorpion, Robilliard (1824), | s. Dec. [illegible] | d. Jan. 16 | r. |
| Delight, Moose ( ), | s. Dec. 16, | d. Jan. 29, | r. |
| Quail, Vinson ( ), | s. Dec. 23 | d. Jan. 30 | r. |
| L'Espoir, Riley (1818), | s. Dec. 27 | d. Jan 24 | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firefly, Baldock (1813), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Dec. 26, | r. |
| African, West (1814), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Jan. 23, | r. Dec. 25. |
| Bermee, Blount ( ) | | | |

*Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swallow, Griffith (1823), | s. [illegible]ay 10, | d. Nov. 27, | r. Dec. 18. |
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | s. Aug. 9, | d. Dec. 27, | r. Dec. 16. |
| Lapwing, Foster (1812), | s. Sept. 4, | d. Jan. 22, | r. |
| Skylark, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct. 16, | d. Feb. 27, | r. |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| Spider, O'Riley ( ), | | | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tyrian, Jennings (1815), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Dec. 10, | r. Dec. 12. |
| Plover, Luce (1814), | s. Oct 3, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 27. |
| Pandora, Croke (1807), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Jan. 9, | r. |
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Jan. 25, | r. |
| Reindeer, Dicken (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Feb. 10, | r. |
| Opossum, Peter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 24, | r. |
| Renard, Dunsford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. |
| Linnet, Downey (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Camden, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan 4, | r. |
| Shalibraza, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. |
| Briskin, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. May 2, | r. |
| Spey, James (1815), | s. Nov. 16, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| Lyra, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seagull, Parsons (1818), | s. Oct. 10, | d. Dec. 12, | r. Nov. 29. |
| Star, Binney (1814), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. |
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Dec. 5, | d. Feb. 6, | r. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1801), | | | |

Portsmouth, Jan. 1.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Dec. 26—The *Seaflower* sailed for Falmouth to be employed as a temporary packet, but finding some of the regular vessels had arrived, and her services not being required, she returned to the port on Tuesday. Lieut. Hayes went passenger to Falmouth to join the *Hastings*. The artificers of the yard were set to work on the *Melville* on Tuesday; her copper is stripped. It has also been found requisite to remove the copper from the *Pique*, to ascertain if any of the outer timbers have started. The *Erebus* bomb has been rigged in the basin, and floated out; there is a report that Com. Belcher is to have her. The *Messenger* steamer is expected to tow her to the eastward. Lieut. Inman, son of the Professor of the Naval College, is to be employed under Capt. Ross, and he left Portsmouth for Hull on Saturday to join the *Cove*. The *Ranger* packet, Lieut. Turner, arrived at Spithead on Thursday, and, in a few hours after, proceeded on to Falmouth. Jan. 1—The *Victory* has been moved from her moorings and given place to the *Britannia*, and Adm. Sir T. Williams's flag was hoisted in her this day. The Earl of Minto has most considerately promised that a commission in the Royal Marines shall be given to Mr. Henry Timpson, eldest son of the late Capt. Timpson, whose death we announced last week. The *Seaflower*, and her tender, the *Cracker*, are the only vessels fitting at Portsmouth. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Excellent*, *Royal George*, yacht.

Sheerness, Jan. 1.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Dec. 27—Sailed the *Ranger* packet, Lieut. Turner, for Falmouth. H.M. brig *Racer* arrived at the Nore. 28—H.M. steamer *Lightning* arrived, with H.M. brig *Fairy* in tow, from Woolwich. *Racer* came into harbour. 30—Court Martial assembled on board H.M.S. *Ocean*, to try Capt. Hope and officers of H.M. brig *Racer* for getting her on shore. Capt. Hope admonished. 31—*Lightning* steamer returned to Woolwich with the *Fairy*, Capt. Hewitt, one of the members of the Court-Martial. *Racer* taken into dock; false keel and part of the gripe gone, but her bottom not the least injured. Officers and ship's company speak well of her sailing qualities, and also of her being a good sea boat. It is expected she will not be paid off.

The *Melville*, 74, on being commissioned for Sir Peter Halket (Bart., will bear a Commander and four Lieutenants, besides the Flag Lieutenant and a crew of 450 men.

Rio de Janeiro, *Oct.* 23*d*, 1835.—"We expect the *Satellite*, sloop of war, with treasure, from the South Sea about the middle of next month. She will despatch in a few days after her arrival for England. A Jew Mage of the name of Feijo has been appointed to the administration of the government of that country, with the powers a sole director."

The effective Warrant Officers have been placed in six classes:—first class, line-of-battle ships; second class, fourth and fifth rates; third class, all other vessels.

During the past week the *Royal George*, revenue cutter Lieut. Steine, when about mid-channel, espied and gave chase to a French smuggling cutter, and after several hours manœuvring the *Royal George* was gaining on her so fast that the smugglers thought it prudent to destroy her cargo which they did, by throwing a very large crop of tubs overboard. She proved to be the *Le Jean*, of Cherbourg. On Tuesday night, about 11 o'clock, the *Eagle*, revenue cruiser Lieut. Umbleville, fell in, off Portland, with a French smuggling cutter, supposed to be the *Eliza*, and succeeded in capturing a tub boat, containing 83 tubs of foreign spirits which has been deposited in the Custom House at Weymouth. The night being very dark, the boat's crew and the cutter escaped.

An accident occurred on Monday afternoon, which had nearly occasioned the loss of life. A boat belonging to the Ordinary, in attempting to cross Portsmouth Harbour, with a strong ebb tide and north-east wind, came in contact with the mooring-warp of a schooner that was placed in a most improper situation, and immediately upset, and went to the bottom. Fortunately there was but one man in the boat who was instantly plunged into the water, and appeared to be in the most perilous situation. By the prompt efforts however, of a collier's boat, and a wherry that was crossing the harbour at the time with three gentlemen, the poor fellow was rescued from a watery grave. We cannot refrain warmly applaud the characteristic humanity of our British sailors, who, in the course of two or three minutes, had a boat on the spot from every vessel within sight of the accident, whilst we cannot too severely censure the existing authorities for allowing vessels to remain so improperly and dangerously moored.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

Last week a circular was received by the whole of the public departments in the dockyards, &c., requiring the *officials* to refrain from the exercise of any influence on the subordinates in their respective departments, in relation to the election of Town Councillors.

We have letters from Malta (by the *Firefly*, arrived at Falmouth), dated 9th ult. The *Columbine* sailed on the 23d Nov. for Constantinople with despatches, having a quarantine officer on board to prohibit any communication with the shore. The *Volage*, Capt. Richards, had gone to Athens, and from thence was to proceed to Constantinople. The *Portland* and *Medea* were at Amrina, in attendance on the King of Bavaria; the former is ordered home. The *Orestes* was at Tripoli, *Favourite* at Smyrna, *Tyne* on the east coast of Spain, *Tribune* and *Childers* at Cadiz. Mr. Wickham, from the Admiral's office, had joined the *Volage* as Acting Purser, in place of Mr. Colvin, dead. Capt. Martin, C. B. took command of the *Caledonia* on the 23d of November. The experimental squadron was still at sea, and in consequence of the late weather and the very frequent calms they had experienced no decisive advantage had been reported. They were therefore ordered to remain out until they encountered some rough weather, in order to try the respective merits of the ships upon all points of sailing. The *Vernon* was said to have had the advantage in the partial trials which had occurred, and the *Columbine*, which had accompanied the squadron, had, on one occasion, weathered upon the *Barham* fifteen and upon the *Vernon* ten, miles in nine hours; and as this was more than she had ever done upon former trials, it was supposed both the frigates had been altering their trim, when the partial flaws of wind came on. It was the opinion, of the fleet, that the ships, in order to have a thorough trial should be sent to cruise in the Atlantic for a month, as the variable currents in the Malta Channel might influence one vessel more than another, and thus no satisfactory result be obtained. The *Barham's* inclination, in the strongest breeze they had ever entered when going seven knots on a bowline, was 8½ degrees, the *Vernon's* being 6½. By the next packet we shall have a detailed account; but it is remarked by the officers of the *Revenge*, that whether the ship had improved in her sailing qualities, or the others fallen off, the frigates did not display the great superiority over her that they were wont to do. The little *Columbine* was the admiration of all, for the admirable way in which she was handled, and her extraordinary property of creeping to windward. We trust this vessel will be sent to cruise on the Coast of Africa, where these qualities might be most useful, in the capture of slavers, which now abound upon that coast, and persevere in that infamous traffic, their superior sailing inducing them to hold in contempt the utmost exertions of our cruisers, which are only able to effect a capture occasionally. We are glad to perceive that the *Watchwitch* has been ordered to that station.

Royal Marines—(Woolwich Division.)—Private Hawkins has been tried by Court Martial for selling his [illegible] This sentence has not yet been promulgated. The practi[illegible]

soldiers making away with their "necessaries" is still prevalent to a great extent, and until some effectual remedy is resorted to the crime will flourish, as the parties who purchase with impunity boldly assert, in the first instance, the *participes criminis* cannot be competent witnesses unless previously pardoned, which, for obvious reasons, cannot be admitted; secondly, they are assured they would not be betrayed were it the case; and thirdly, they would contest the legality of any fine.

The female nurses in the Marine Hospital have been dismissed, and male attendants are ordered to supply their places. This is certainly an age of delicacy and refinement!

To the records of individual gallantry with which we seek the contingencies of gracing our pages, we have great pleasure in adding the name of Lieut. Hannes Boubury, of the *Thunderer*. That vessel was under close-reefed topsails, in a stiff gale, and the night setting in, when a sailor was washed off the yard-arm into the water, striking the ship's side as he fell. Young Bunbury, who lost his right arm at Navarino, was on deck, and seeing the man fall, ran down into the gun-room, meaning to throw an arm-chair out of the window to the sailor, when he should come up astern. He knew him to be a good swimmer, and thought the chair would serve all purposes; but when he saw the man rise and splash about in a confused manner, he guessed at once that the blow had stunned him, and immediately, and in his blood, jumped in himself with the chair. When he rose he hooked the chair on the stump of his arm, and catching the seaman with his left hand, there held him, while many heavy seas broke over them, till at length one sea still heavier dashed them asunder; but by that time the man had recovered his senses, and struck out, till the boats came, and both were picked up. Lieut. Bunbury is of a slight make, and now but 21 years old.—*United Service Journal.*

A letter addressed to Messrs. Fox and Co. of Falmouth, who knew of the steam boat *Cape Breton*, when she put into on the 2nd Dec., after having been 1200 miles to the westward of Scilly, on her voyage from London to Nova Scotia.

GENTLEMEN—Feeling it a duty incumbent on us publicly to express our high satisfaction, and also gratitude, for the seaman-like conduct and masterly manner in which Mr. Smith performed his duty under the dangerous situation in which we were placed, but rescued by his exertions, we have taken the liberty to send you this letter. During the most tempestuous gale of wind, with the sea running at least one hundred feet above the vessel, appearing every time as if the next coming wave was commissioned to blow her up and all on board by its overwhelming fury, carrying away boats, stanchions, and spars, with her stern bulwarks and the sea washing every man from the wheel, that it became necessary to lash each man alternately to the helm, where they received much injury,—during this trying situation, in the heaviest of the gale or the hurricane, Capt. Smith coolly exited every man to his duty, and stood the whole night by the helmsman, though frequently exposed to great danger, the sea running completely over him. The morning presented a scene of wreck and desolation such as is seldom witnessed and not to be described. Every sail split, fore-yard carried away, the stove, the funnel, upwards of one ton weight, adrift on deck, one of our number lying dead, and others disabled with bruises and fatigue, with upwards of three feet water in the hold, and only two helmsmen to take the wheel alternately every 6 hours—in the midst of all this Capt. Smith calmly performed the ceremony for the dead, and had the body, sewed in a hammock, committed to the deep. He attended to the various duties which then devolved on him with as much coolness as if all had been in perfect safety, having a temporary fore-yard and sails prepared in as fit a state as practicable for scudding before it. Feeling as we are indebted to Capt. Smith for his preservation of the ship and our lives by his skilful conduct throughout, and after arriving before the sea without compass during two long and winter nights, he brought the ship to the land with the utmost precision, seldom leaving the deck by day or night, and attending minutely to the wants of the sick and disabled amongst the crew, we shall be greatly obliged by your inserting this statement to be inserted in the public journals, as a testimony of our esteem and gratitude to him.—Signed "Thomas Chellew, the first mate, and seven of the crew."—*Cornwall Gazette.*

[We are glad to find that Capt. Smith, whose seaman-like and gallant conduct is so handsomely acknowledged by his crew, is a Commander in the Royal Navy.—Ed.]

DEVONPORT, 31st DEC.—The *Starling* cutter sailed on Wednesday. The *Hunsoake* lighter sailed for Falmouth with part of the 37th Regt. for Pendennis Castle, and proceeded on Monday with part of the 32nd Regt. The *Firefly* steamer arrived from Falmouth on Monday, and towed down the *Donegal* from the Harbour the next day, and will tow the *Terror Bomb* to Chatham when ready, which will be in a few days.

The *Swallow* packet, Lieut. Griffiths, which arrived here on Friday from Falmouth, is ordered to be paid off: the repairs which she requires are very extensive.

The Sailmakers in this Dock Yard have been of late very busy making sails for the various packets at Falmouth.

The *Sir Charles Malcolm* will sail for her destination with troops early next week.

In Hamooze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Swallow*, *Firefly*, *Falmouth*, and *Sir Charles Malcolm*.

A Court Martial was held on Thursday at Sheerness on Capt. Hope, of the *Racer*, on charges of tooning that ship on shore on the Coast of Labrador; the particulars of which we have given: he was admonished to be more careful of his conduct in future. The *Racer* will be paid off and re-commissioned. She has been docked, and notwithstanding the thumping she encountered for several days on the rocks, she has sustained no damage whatever, except the loss of a portion of her false keel.

On Friday the *Messenger* steamer arrived at Deptford, to take in provisions and stores for the frozen-in ships. She will sail immediately with the first lighter on this service; and, if success attends, the *Messenger* will tow the whalers home; the urgency seems so great, that all parties worked on Christmas day, and, in the evening, the *Messenger* proceeded for Hull. It is now fifteen months since any of H.M.'s ships have been paid at Chatham.

It is confidently reported that the agency or purveyorship of the wards in Melville Hospital at Chatham, is to be, in future distinct from the Paymaster of Royal Marines, and it is thought Mr. Mark Marsden, Purser of the Ordinary at Chatham, will succeed to this appointment.

The *Harlequin* yacht, with the body of Lord Vernon, arrived at Falmouth on the 27th ult.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| JAN. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | PONTSAN. Dock Yard. | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | LONDON Bridge | | Moon's Age |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| Su. 3 | 4 50 | 5 13 | 11 5 | 11 29 | 0 1 | 0 18 | 1 46 | 1 57 | 14.6 |
| Mn. 4 | 5 35 | 5 54 | 11 42 | 12 0 | 0 41 | 1 0 | 2 18 | 2 35 | Full |
| Tus. 5 | 6 16 | 6 30 | ... | 0 22 | 1 21 | 1 38 | 2 55 | 3 14 | 16.6 |
| We. 6 | 6 56 | 7 8 | 0 41 | 0 59 | 1 56 | 2 13 | 3 31 | 3 49 | 17.6 |
| Th. 7 | 7 26 | 7 44 | 1 18 | 1 37 | 2 30 | 2 50 | 4 8 | 4 28 | 18.6 |
| Fri. 8 | 8 2 | 8 21 | 1 56 | 2 17 | 3 10 | 3 30 | 4 47 | 5 7 | 19.6 |
| Sat. 9 | 8 40 | 9 0 | 2 37 | 2 56 | 3 52 | 4 13 | 5 27 | 5 49 | 20.6 |

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—The officers of our Army were exceedingly gratified at the perusal of the two editorial articles contained in the first and second numbers which were forwarded gratis to the various regiments in the Indian Service. They contain unvarnished facts, splendidly and eloquently illustrated. It has, indeed, ever been a matter of surprise and regret that so powerful and influential a body as the military service of India should have refrained so long from establishing a certain and regular organ for the advocacy of their rights and interests.

Now that we have met with so distinguished and impartial an advocate, who will boldly and fearlessly espouse the cause of the weak and unfriended, in so remote a country, I *feel* fully persuaded that *we* shall *not* experience such cavalier treatment at *that* black-looking edifice in the city, where you see well-fed jolly-looking porters, with red waistcoats and three-cornered hats, luxuriously reclining in large teak-wood chairs, under the portico of that substantial-looking building. It is ardently hoped that our heart-rending appeals and respectful remonstrances will *not* meet with so unceremonious a reception as was hitherto the case. Previous to the renewal of the East India Charter, in 1833, scarcely any attention was bestowed on Indian subjects, which is really astonishing, considering there is hardly a family of any respectability in the United Kingdom, at the present moment, that is not, either immediately or remotely, connected with the two Services in some way or other. Substantial information is what the people of England, and, in fact, those of all Europe, now want respecting the institutions—political, military, and moral, of British India. The public have now an ample opportunity afforded them of becoming enlightened, as I am perfectly satisfied that no person possesses greater facilities for analysing those intricate subjects so accurately than yourself. The object which you, Sir, profess to have in view, namely, "to awaken the public to the value of our Eastern empire, and the danger in which it is placed," will, I anticipate, be attained when the mystery is cleared up. I strenuously contend that a Government cannot rest on a very secure and permanent basis when it resists public inquiry.

If the Army is placed in the front rank of discussion, our respective claims, perpetual banishment, and the peculiar disadvantages under which we labour, will probably attract the attention of those official authorities who possess the necessary powers to remedy the acknowledged evils. India is a peculiarly constituted country, and every person who has the remotest knowledge of it, cannot but admit that *the* Army is the paramount pillar of the State. I feel myself necessitated to remark that the unbounded munificence of the honourable Court, so repeatedly blazoned forth in almost every work that treats on India, is a mere delusion; it is a false light erected instead of a beacon; it emanates from parties who are more or less interested, and who reasonably calculate on obtaining an adequate reward, in the shape of a Writership or Cadetship, for the advocacy of a system which is not adopted in this country. A falling-off in the prices at the Quarterly sales, to the extent of three farthings per pound, would sensibly affect the acute feelings of the honourable legislators in Leadenhall-street. I apprehend that no attack of spasmodic cholera would be the consequence; but a dissatisfied Army, on whom the very fate of the empire solely depends, is a matter of perfect indifference in their estimation. I trust this unpalatable truth will become apparent before the error is irretrievable. Their splendid and gallant Army, consisting of 250,000 men, whose breasts are filled with loyalty and devotion, has invariably been treated as an affair of secondary consideration. This observation is so common that it will be needless for me, on the present occasion, to quote instances to support this assertion. A good cargo of Teak and Indigo would be infinitely more acceptable, and would, unquestionably, meet with a much more gracious reception than a ship-load of officers who had ruined their constitutions in this service. The feelings of a man must be truly enviable, after so *actual* residence of seventeen and a half or eighteen years in this delicious cool country, on finding himself *third* Lieutenant in his regiment, with those magical letters "B. C." behind his name!!!

I do not for an instant hesitate to aver that the empire of India never was in a more critical position than it is at the present moment, and I am fully prepared to substantiate this bold assertion by facts and evidence incontrovertible. The "blessings of peace," "friendly alliances," and "cordial assurances," &c., so often promulgated in the British senate do not apply with equal force in this country. The Native Princes cannot, or will not, comprehend those terms,—it is not their object, neither is it in their *nature* to encourage or cherish those patriotic and ennobling sentiments. A Rajah is treacherous and ungrateful in the extreme; you cannot place the slightest reliance on his most solemn asseverations; to violate a treaty, and to disregard faith, would be a master-piece of policy in his estimation. To corroborate this assertion, I beg to refer to the talented pamphlet written by the late Marquis of Hastings. That illustrious statesman and soldier knew right well that the native character was entirely composed of duplicity, treachery, and intrigue. The conduct of the Peishwa at Poona *during the time* the Hon. Mr. E. was employed in a political capacity at that Court is so well known, that it need only be mentioned to satisfy the minds of the most incredulous. Let any theorist, whose political creed is diametrically opposed to mine, refer to the working members of our profession, who have had ample opportunities of acquiring a competent knowledge of the resources of the country, and who are acquainted with the feelings and dispositions of the inhabitants in the interior of the country. A thorough initiation into the principles and working of the Indian machinery is not to be accomplished in a year or two; a short residence of two or three years at either of the three Presidencies will add very little to one's stock of information. A superficial observer at the capitals would naturally infer, from the bustle and activity that usually prevail, that everything was going on prosperously; that both Europeans and the Natives were satisfied with their condition. Can appearances be relied on at all times? I reiterate, let the incredulous theorist divest himself of all prejudice, patiently and dispassionately investigate the evidence of gentlemen who are practically acquainted with the principles, *details*, and operation of our complicated system, and I will venture to affirm that the cause of the discontent will instantaneously appear, and the specific required to allay the symptoms of an alarming and contagious disease. The Government ought, unquestionably, both now and at all times, to act on the broad principle of conciliation to the utmost point that may be consistent with its duty; and it, as unquestionably, ought never to sacrifice its duty to conciliation.

The reduction which has taken place in the Army is appalling in the extreme. I have heard many experienced officers pronounce an opinion that great danger is ultimately to be apprehended from the impolitic General Order of 1820. I cannot conceive how the Company could possibly have had recourse to so hazardous an experiment; no earthly good can possibly accrue from it, with the exception of some paltry saving of 150,000 or 200,000*l.* per annum, a mere drop in the ocean, at the best. The question is this, whether it is wise or in accordance with sound policy to place "the brightest jewel in the British Crown" in jeopardy for the paltry consideration of pounds, shillings, and pence? I boldly maintain that no Government is justified in permitting reductions to have a retrospective effect, provided you were taught to believe, previous to entering the service, that you were to receive such and such stated salaries for the performance of specified duties. We all know that the Army is the worst paid branch of the Service. A just and equitable system of economy is, I am free to confess, indispensably requisite, considering the dubious state of our finances under the operation of the new charter, but, at the same time, set about it judiciously, and with due

regard to vested rights and interests. The overgrown salaries of Residents, Commissioners, Collectors, and Judges, appear to be quite overlooked by the authorities at home. The salaries received by some of those gentlemen *almost equal the pay of a whole regiment, including officers*. I simply wish to inquire why this liberality should be extended to the *Civil* Service and withheld from the Military? Our prospects are lamentable in the extreme; promotion is quite out of the question now-a-days. An officer obtaining his company after an *actual residence of twenty years in this salubrious climate* must consider himself fortunate. We are all anxiously looking out for the sanction of the Court of Directors to a plan for a retiring fund, submitted and drawn up in an admirable style by Mr. Curwin, the Assistant-Master in the Mint at this Presidency. We fervently hope that our honourable masters will see the justice and policy of some boon being extended to their military servants, thereby enabling them to return to their native land, with a moderate competency, after a long period of faithful service in a treacherous unhealthy clime. A forcible appeal from your talented pen will indubitably awake the authorities to our gloomy prospects and present deplorable condition.

Your correspondent *C. B.* is, I fear, much too prejudiced against the Company's officers. I recognise his style of writing, and, if I mistake not, he once held a very pretty command in a delicious coal station in the *Western side* of India!! You have handled him so effectually that I have but little to add. I fear, Sir, I have trespassed too much on your valuable time already, otherwise I would give publicity to a few startling facts. I will reserve *those* observations for a future period.

"A. B." A CAPTAIN OF 26 YEARS' STANDING.

*Calcutta, 12th Aug.* 1835.

[We have sacrificed much to support the Indian Army, and we are willing to persist in our endeavours. We wish there were many such advocates as *A. B.*, but, as we have before said, there is little *esprit de corps* in many of the Officers who retire from the service, or are on furlough in this country. Much good can be effected by liberal and strenuous exertions.—*Ed.*]

## HELPS AND HINTS FOR THE USE OF SKATERS.

SIR,—To offer you introductory apologies on submitting observations anxiously aiming at the PRESERVATION OF LIFE may partake more of insult to your humane disposition than of obedience to the dictates of courtesy; wherefore I cannot do better than to unfold, even unceremoniously, the reflections which the account of the "Inquest on the bodies of the persons drowned in the parks" produced on a mind which (I must, although *reluctantly*, add) may hope to lay claim to some qualification to form contrivances likely to lessen similar catastrophes, since, yielding to a natural bias, I have, even for a long series of years, made scientific and inventive pursuits a hobby, which, of late, has become as lucrative as ever it proved amusing. Had I not felt that it is *indispensable* to secure the CONFIDENCE of your readers before I can hope that my advice, although prompted by humanity, will be *attended* to, I never could have reconciled these and the following declarations, being much too egotistical; yet, to *secure* that attention which is desired to recommendations that are suspected of being chimerical, it may be *necessary* to state that the following are offered by one who both theoretically and practically *has* supported his pretensions of being able to curtail the dangers and to enhance the pleasures of life,—an assertion borne out, first, by several of his numerous patents; secondly, by the instruction at his highly applauded stadium; and thirdly, by his several publications,—ALL decidedly aiming at the *attainment of* the several labours for which (by applause *much* above my deserts) I have been most usuriously rewarded! However, since *disinterested anxiety to cause the* ADOPTION *of the following helps* has *goaded* these particulars from me, I *may* feel confident that the liberal class of your readers will permit my [illegible] plead in extenuation of apparent boast.

The principal evils that [illegible] remedied, I consider to be two—first and mainly, the generally *fatal delay* in the application of resuscitating means, a delay which a *positive knowledge* WHERE *to look for the sufferer*, whether concealed under ice or covered by water, would curtail VERY *materially*: at present, many remain *under* the ice for hours! nay, often they are *left* uncovered! whilst those that have sunk, mostly are brought up by drags, slow and uncertain in their effect, and, at any rate, liable to inflict severe, perhaps dangerous, lacerations, as recently proved to be the case. Secondly, the *difficulty* alike of approaching persons surrounded by rotten and fractured ice, and of *throwing ropes*, &c., to them, of which the last inquest gave *woeful* confirmations. Yet there is *no great* difficulty in obviating both these impediments! the contriving of methods which, from their *simplicity* and *cheapness*, may enable the poorest skater even, either to make them himself, or to procure them, was the *only* difficulty, one however which may be exceeded by the obstinacy of the foolhardy, ever ready at bravado, but too often found wanting in the scales of *real* courage.

To meet the *first* evil, I advise *every* skater to procure a good-sized bladder; thereupon to fasten within its neck, and perfectly air-tight, a piece of tube, or even a good-sized quill, so that it may retain air when stopped by a cork, after having been inflated; next, let him form two circular pieces out of either tin or pasteboard, four inches in diameter, in order to *fix* them *firmly* on an axis (say three-quarter-inch long *between* these circles, but projecting a trifle through and out of the centre of each of them), and having previously and *securely* fastened to this axis the end of a piece of thin, yet *tough*, webbing, or even of a *strong* flaxen tape, neither being more than three-quarter inch wide. Now let him wind, *closely* and *neatly*, as much of this webbing or tape round the axis as the sides will hold (it will prove from 50 to 60 feet), thereupon to place the projecting ends of the axis of this reel, or sheave, between *other* circular pieces, but a trifle larger, being of either metal, thin hard wood, or even sole leather; such *outer* pieces lastly to be connected, near the edges, by from four to six small pieces of wood, either glued, rivetted, or screwed to them; thus to produce a machine not unlike a surveyor's measuring tape, only *much* cheaper, and open all round, the loose end of the webbing hanging out of it, in order to fasten thereto, at the time of going *upon* the ice (and after inflating it) the bladder, which, folded up before, occupied but little room in the pocket. This small apparatus should have *another* piece of webbing fastened *firmly* to its *outside* case, in length from fifteen to eighteen inches, that is, *additionally* to a *sound* loop at its loose end, the loop being large enough to receive the part of the arm nearest the shoulder, that, *after* the arm is *in* the loop, the little machine machine may be introduced at the nearest arm-hole of the waistcoat, and passed out of the other, after having crossed the chest *under* the waistcoat, thus to *fasten* the whole to the body in a manner as *easy* as *secure*; the machine is now to be deposited either in the coat's breast pocket or between the waistcoat and the coat, always taking care that nothing may impede the winding-off the webbing, wherefore the loose end should be *uppermost*. The skater having, at his arrival at the skating ground, *securely* attached the inflated bladder to the end loosely hanging out of the reel or sheave, may commence skating, *thus prepared for the worst*, throwing the *fully* inflated bladder either over one of his shoulders, or allowing it to hang below his chest. It will be obvious to the meanest understanding even that his being immersed *must* cause the bladder to float, thus to wind off by such a resistance as much webbing from the reel as there is distance between the bladder and the unfortunate skater; and whether the latter be hidden under ice, or sunk to a bottom *less* than the length of the webbing (wherefore it should be between fifty and sixty feet long), buoy-like, this will preserve an indicating communication *with* the sufferer, and therefore direct, WITHOUT *loss of time*, WHERE *to apply means for his speedy extrication*; nay, moreover, a *sound* webbing, when *properly* handled and tugged at, may *itself* not only draw a skater from under the ice, but even to the *surface*, after he has sunk, since it is well known that *very little* force is required to move, or to restore buoyance to, an immersed human frame. For similar reasons might this apparatus be made available by young swimmers, who could have the reel in a belt round the chest, and hold the webbing between their teeth, about 8 inches from the bladder, or where aquatic sports, partaking of violence, increase risk.

My remedy for the *second* evil is not only still more in *my own* line (gunnery), but is perfectly easy, alike as to preparation and execution. I advise a *line*, rather than a *rope*, to be thrown (one of those well-laid signal halyards, which, although light and slight, will draw a great weight along the water); let a *sufficient* quantity be coiled *neatly* on a square board, that it may be carried by landsmen without being "fouled," and more readily, the upper end of the line having a ring, such as by sailors is called a thimble, soundly spliced or worked into it; this ring, on its *inner* diameter, being a *trifle less* than the calibre of the gun or carbine intended for this service. Let a cylindrical stick be formed of rough, yet light, wood, one third, or one fourth, less in its diameter than the calibre of the gun in question, having a *sound* cork (tightly fitting the bore of the gun) fixed to one end (easily effected by passing a screw through the cork into the stick, first placing a piece of tin as a "washer," to remain between the screw-head and the cork); this stick, at its other end, should have a light iron ferule with a strong point, about three or four inches long, to receive more or less lead, in moveable pieces, for which reason this point should be tapped, and have a nut to fit the screw, the whole being about four inches *longer* than the barrel of the gun; and this is the whole apparatus by which *such* a line can be thrown *over* a river much wider than the Serpentine, and in the following manner; having settled the charge (which may be increased as occasion may require, but it is infinitely better to increase the load on the stick, aided by additional elevation, if an increased range is sought), the stick is pushed into the barrel, with the cork end pressed down on the wadding, over the charge of powder; the nut and lead having previously been removed from the tapped point, the thimble attached to the end of the line is to be passed over the point, so as to lay on the muzzle of the barrel; the lead and nut are now to be replaced, and *only* AFTER *all this* HAS *been* DONE, and AFTER the coil of line *has* been *inspected*, and a little at the top *loosened, is the gun to be primed!* thereupon to be cocked, and *elevated* in a direction, as nearly as possible, over the party immersed; it now should be fired *steadily*, when it will be found that the stick driven out, and always moving with the lead foremost, will slide through the thimble on the muzzle, till the latter is drawn away with, and at the tail of, the flying stick, by the impediment of the cork, thus to *carry* such a line to no *ample* distance, and *without* loss of time. Some signal could prepare persons on the opposite side, not only to take care, but also to assist in securing the stick with the end of the line thus sent over, thereupon easily to be shifted from either or both sides, so as to place it more readily within reach of sufferers, who thus could be drawn to either shore, or to a boat. An iron rod will *not* do, since *it* more certainly would sink, and draw the rope under water should it fall short of land or sound ice. Respectable and consistent applicants may rely upon finding me prepared to instruct them, as *willingly* as *gratuitously*, in this *my* mode of throwing a line, provided they can satisfy me that they *really* are likely to employ such tuition for the public good, and disinterestedly. Similar services would have been offered to the Royal Humane Society, but for the following impediment: having, in April last, officially, by letter (and in terms not only deeply respectful, but, so far from being assuming, *perhaps* too submissive), made them a tender of certain accommodations, which, besides much trouble, could not fail, if accepted, to have entailed on *me* a very considerable expense, I was left a considerable time without any reply, at last, not only to receive a verbal, but even a very uncourteous, nay, an offensive one, since it beamed with perfectly gratuitous mistrust, &c.! My respect for this benevolent society as a body, and my gratitude for the philanthropy of its members generally, *remains undiminished*; nevertheless, although I am bound by liberality to disbelieve that the act of some prejudiced or inimical few can prove the bias of the many, still, having received, and as an official answer, this strange acknowledgment of an offer that not only was prompted by feelings that vibrate in unison with those of that body, but, moreover, have been confirmed by *acts* which have spurned at economy, and disregarded danger, when lives could be saved, I may hope to escape censure for improper tenacity, or for neglecting *the* channel most concerned, if I merely hesitate (for resentment I disclaim) to expose myself to similar and uncalled for provocations, whether they were authorised, or exceeding the original authority. The *only* selfish desire I cherish, is that my name may remain coupled with these little inventions; and why not? since destructive instruments bear their inventor's names, although producing a different recollection with the relatives of sufferers, &c., and a different record also than that, which, too vainly, perhaps, I *hope* to secure to mine on the tablets of philanthropic utility.

With the hope that your contemporaries will second your endeavours, by widely extending the directions for forming these little contrivances, I remain, with unfeigned respect for your public exertions, DE BERENGER.

*Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, Dec. 29th*, 1835.

## THE MILITARY COMMAND OF THE CANADAS.

SIR,—Ever since the nomination of the Earl of Gosford as Captain-General of the British Provinces in North America, and the subsequent appointment of Sir Francis Bond Head (rather an extraordinary one, unless done with a view to economy) to succeed Sir John Colborne in Upper Canada, it has been often asked, upon whom the important and extensive military command of the two Canadas devolves. Has it been assumed, as generally happens during the temporary absence of a Governor, by the next senior officer in those provinces, Col. Nicol, of the 66th regt., at Quebec? or is it kept separate, and the reports from the two commands transmitted by the senior officer at each to Major-Gen. Sir Colin Campbell, at Halifax, in Nova Scotia? These are points which have been much discussed by many members of the military profession. It was said that the subject had occupied the attention of the authorities at the Horse Guards, and that orders respecting it had been forwarded to Canada. I believe I am correct when I state that this is the first instance of these two highly important and increasing provinces, since they became British possessions, being without a Governor, either in the one or the other, who was not an officer of high distinction and standing in the British army. When a change of system takes place, much good is expected to result from it; we may therefore hope that the government of those provinces has been placed in the hands of able men, and that they will govern them with integrity and wisdom. A LIEUTENANT ON FULL PAY.

*London, 14th Dec.*, 1835.

## MANNING THE BRITISH NAVY.

SIR,—In your paper of the 19th inst. you have done me the favour to insert my observations upon a subject you

seem to consider of some importance, but which, in the estimation of many, will appear perhaps more interesting to myself than to the public.

Emboldened by this courtesy on your part, I may occasionally trouble you with my thoughts upon other matters more immediately connected with the service whose interests you so ably advocate. Hints, thus thrown out, however crude they may appear, will serve, at any rate, as texts for your more able correspondents; and for my part I shall be well satisfied if the suggestions I may hazard should lead, through the medium of other proposals, to any improvement in a profession for which we must all feel so deeply interested.

Although a great deal has of late years been done to render our naval service more perfect, much, I think, still remains to be effected. I am sanguine enough to believe that our present commercial prosperity, as well as our vast dominions, are still capable of being greatly and beneficially extended; for we seem to be the only people who were ever disposed to administer power with reference to the general happiness of mankind.

It is almost trite to remark that an empire, so essentially *colonial* as ours is, can only be maintained and consolidated by a preponderating naval force, since this alone can give security to trade, or preserve that close connexion between distant settlements and the mother country, so essential to the interests of each. And it is equally clear, I believe, that without colonies our commerce would be at the mercy of foreign custom-house leagues or other jealous combinations of our continental rivals.

I certainly am not sailor enough thoughtlessly to invoke so great a calamity as war, but I think that we should strive to place our navy upon so formidable a footing, as might demonstrate to other nations the impossibility of ever contending with us upon the seas; and this, moreover, would be the surest method for preserving peace.

It seems therefore to be the duty of every one, in any degree connected with the service, to seize such occasions as may offer for making observations which he conceives might prove useful; and with this view I purpose trespassing from time to time upon your attention. It is possible that we may sometimes differ in opinion, but in our objects, at all events, we shall coincide, as I am certain that you are only anxious to promote the general interests of the country, and especially of that branch of the public service, confessedly the most important as well as the most popular.

There are few considerations of greater consequence, whether we view it as a constitutional question, or merely as a measure of defence, than the speedy and effective equipment of our fleets. With the exception, however, of late attempts at registration, and of the improved treatment of sailors on board ships of war, which last has deservedly rendered the service very popular, little has been hitherto attempted towards establishing any permanent system for manning the navy, or even for providing against a sudden emergency.

The supineness of our administration upon this subject seems really astonishing, more particularly because public discussion has almost precluded the possibility of any recurrence to impressment as an ordinary practice for procuring seamen. I am aware that the power of compelling their services is still claimed by the crown, and in the event of any threatened invasion the exercise of it might possibly be acquiesced in. But suppose that we were menaced with some danger apparently less pressing or less manifest; if government, for instance, should receive information of designs which would make a sudden augmentation of our naval force desirable, and if this should happen under an administration who might, for the moment, be unpopular with the people, will any one pretend that under such circumstances impressment would be practicable? And what might not be the consequence if any abortive attempt were made to raise men by means so arbitrary and so odious. These, it may be said, are barely possible contingencies; but surely nothing should be left untried which holds out a promise of enabling us to avoid so dangerous a conjuncture.

If during the twenty years of peace which we have now enjoyed various legislative experiments had been made with this object, we might by this time have matured some scheme which would have secured by law the services of our seamen.

There are many measures, however, which it is quite competent for government to adopt without any further enactments, and which would require no material increase in our expenditure. These, with your permission, I will endeavour to point out in my next. MARIUS.

[If our able Correspondent will turn to our early numbers, he will find that this subject has been most ably and amply discussed, and his preliminary observations even forestalled. He must be aware that two Acts were passed last Session with the obvious intention of doing away with the necessity for Impressment—and it is but reasonable that sufficient time should be allowed for the working of these, before the question is again agitated. To this opinion we pledged ourselves, whilst commenting on the effect to be anticipated from the acts alluded to, in our Gazette of 11th July last; and we think it is but right that we should adhere to our expressed intention. If *Marius* strikes out any *new feature on this subject* it shall have ready attention.—ED]

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—Lord William Bentinck *having abolished corporal punishment in the Indian army*, how will the sepoy submit to the resumption of it, if it be true that so impolitic a direction has been given to the new Commander in-Chief, a Tory of Peninsular fame, and known for strict discipline? It is to be hoped that, as Sir Henry Fane is a good officer, although inexperienced in Indian matters, he will surround himself at least with a portion of the Company's officers, and that other points relative to military arrangements have likewise been left discretional with him; and that the Governor-General, with the sanction and approbation of the Leadenhall-street Directory, as well as the Ministerial Board of Control, will *bestow some little consideration upon the importance of the subject in all its bearings*, as regards our most important colony and *that army* which forms its safeguard. *Experimentalise anywhere but amongst a people who dislike innovation. Look to the example of China*; observe the effect of constant changes in Europe. All measures should therefore be well concocted, and acted out with *strict and impartial* justice. The army of the Company furnish many examples of their dislike to interference with their established customs—as the one alluded to at Vellore, by a Correspondent of yours, attests. It is therefore most essential to the preservation of India, as with the march of intellect and knowledge, is power that the army be kept true to their employers, it being the only check to the power of resistance which the people might any day put in practice. Their commanders should be men of sound discretion, and ready perception, of the Wellington or Napoleon school, with the experience of long Indian service. Such men, having a vital (because their *all*) interest in the discipline, security, and success of the army, would be slow to recommend anything adverse to the interest of their employers, the East India Company: and surely that Company and his Majesty's Government should evince a determination to do justice to all, and not establish bad precedents at either Presidency, which would become the nucleus of discontent, and increase dissatisfaction amongst the Native forces. You, Sir, evince a decided and impartial interest for all the Services, whether King's or Company's, and every officer must and does feel deeply indebted to you.

*Dec. 27th, 1833.* AN OFFICER, &c.

## TRAFALGAR AND THE NAVY.

SIR,—Finding that your impartial columns are the vehicle through the which I can best convey my sentiments to the public, I cannot remain inactive and indolent, either in fanning the flame, or stirring up the embers of national gratitude towards the heroic veterans of Trafalgar,—towards individuals, many of whom are too modest to urge their own claims, or paint their own pictures,—towards men who have held their life and blood cheap, in comparison with the value of their homes and their country,—towards seamen who looked dangers in the face, and fought with a bravery as invincible as lions,—but who have received more balls from their enemies, than they have either ribands or medals at the hands of their countrymen.

What, Mr. Editor, would the French nation have done, if they, instead of our countrymen, had won the bloody conflict of Trafalgar? This is what they would have done; they would have shouted "Vive les Nation," "Vive le Villeneuve et les braves Marines." Honours would have been heaped on them; gold medals and ribands would have been dangling at their breasts; and this would have been esteemed a slight recompense. The busts of their slaughtered heroes would have been paraded through the streets of Paris; altars would have been raised to their memories; and their names, in letters of gold, would have been emblazoned in the archives of their country.

If this stain be not effaced, and that too, speedily, I hope, every Englishman will feel the disgrace stinging him to the quick. Can we resist the current of our feelings at such a system of forgetfulness as this? Shall the national generosity of the French government surpass us in those genuine sentiments of patriotism, which are the birthright of every Englishman? Shall they teach us the path of public duty and public deserts? The odium is upon us as a nation, until it be removed by the Government who have so long omitted, we know not from what cause, to do justice to the claims of the veterans of Trafalgar.

Lord Minto, who now presides over the Board of the Admiralty, cannot be aware of the situation in which these neglected tars have been placed; and it is time that the veil should be removed from his Lordship's eyes, that he may see that the Army claims only a portion of those national favours they have so well gained; but not the whole of the country's bounty.

"Fiat justitia, ruat coelum," is an excellent apophthegm. Our brave seamen do not grudge the soldiery their well-earned distinctions, but they like "a fair fight and no favour;" and, to use the dying words of their beloved chief, Nelson, "England expects that every man will do his duty;" and she confides in the integrity of Lord Minto for the execution of his.

Lord Bridport once said, on removing from the gangway of his ship, when in action, to the quarter-deck, and who had scarcely arrived there before a 32-pounder carried away the stanchions,—"a very nice miss;" and truly, Mr. Editor, this has been a nice *miss*, for the Trafalgar lions have been missed altogether.

But we live in a new age, and amongst new men, and hence doubtless arises, in a great measure, the forgetfulness of the old.

If the tide of mental improvement be advancing, and there can be no end of that improvement until reform is carried out into every department of the public service, let that tide be carried into a right channel, and directed to safe and remedial measures.

Is it not monstrous that officers in other branches of the public service should have been maintained in ease and wealth in their various offices, and yet, that the men who covered themselves with unfading glory in Trafalgar, never received even so small an honour as a riband and a medal? Should not the officers who played so prominent a part in that engagement exert themselves more to obtain so trifling, but important, a distinction? The answer must be in the affirmative, and the negatives are none.

Sure I am, Mr. Editor, that the Board of Admiralty would willingly patronise the officers, should they, upon their parts, bestir themselves, unceasingly and diligently, for the procurement of so laudable an object.

Conscious of the firm and unbiassed principles which have ever been supported by you, Sir, and that you will always continue to be the friend of injured merit, I am, &c.

JUSTITIA.

[We have fought hard on this question, and we may shortly have to congratulate the Service that our efforts have not been fruitless.—ED.]

## THE FROSTED SILVER BALL FOR INFANTRY CAPS.

SIR,—The extensive circulation of your valuable Journal among the members of the military profession, and the readiness which you have shown in submitting the suggestions or remarks of your various correspondents to the notice of your readers, induces me to submit to your notice the following observations upon the order lately issued from the Horse Guards, for the infantry of the line to wear a round white ball on the top of their caps, instead of the tuft, and the officers to supply themselves with a frosted silver ball. When the continental nations of Europe are so busily engaged in improving the condition, comfort, and character of their armies, it is gratifying to find that the highest authorities with us are not unobservant of what they are doing. The introduction of the white ball (and I believe it has long been adopted in the French army) must by every one be considered as an improvement, and tend greatly to increase the neatness and smartness of the common soldier. This point (certainly a material one) would be much increased if the brass plates now in use in front of the caps were diminished in size, and some smaller and neater pattern adopted. I know not whether the frosted silver ball ordered for officers can be equally commended. It is well known that nothing tarnishes so easily by exposure to the air or by damp. It may answer for inspections or reviews, and when quite new will look well, but for all real practical purposes a white silk ball would be more useful and more lasting. The same objection applies to the brass plates now in use by the officers of the infantry. Were the size of them diminished, and a neater and smaller pattern adopted, I am sure the appearance of the cap would be improved. It is in times like the present that these minute points claim consideration. Should these suggestions of mine appear to you worth attention, and be acquiesced in by any one of my brethren in arms, my object will be attained.

A STRICT MILITARY INQUISITOR.

*United Service Museum, 23rd Dec., 1833.*

## A RAP AT TRISTRAM.

SIR,—Your bombastic correspondent *Tristram*, whose effusions afford so much satisfaction and entertainment to your readers, has, I imagine, run a-head of his reckoning whilst commenting upon the formation of Courts-Martial. I have come to this place to overhaul the log he connected with these proceedings and his statements, and I find that the act which regulates Courts-Martial is 22nd of Geo. II. cap. 33, and there is nothing set forth in section 36, articles 9, 12, and 14 (being those which allude to the point) about *voted ships*. I need hardly inform him that the act passed in 19 Geo. III. does not affect the case, the first (cap. 6) being to authorise the Court-Martial on Admiral Keppel to be held on shore, the other (cap. 17), entitled "an Act to amend 22nd Geo. II. cap. 33," referring only to that part which prohibits members of Courts-Martial from going on shore pending the trial, and the revision of the 12th article of war, under which Admiral Byng suffered. I will call the attention of *Tristram*, however, to the King's regulations at present in force, dated 1st Jan. 1833, which provide at chap. 2, sec. 4, article 4, as follows:—

"If a Captain shall, under any circumstances, accept the command of a ship or vessel under the sixth rate, he shall, during such command, be considered as a Commander only, superior to all other Commanders, but subject to the orders of all Captains commanding posted ships (*except with reference to sitting on Courts-Martial, on which occasion he is to sit as Captain, as if he commanded a rated ship*), but this shall not affect his seniority on the list of officers of the navy, nor his rank and command whenever he shall afterwards command a rated ship."

I presume our friend *Tristram* has overlooked the part I have underlined (now printed in italics) in forming his opinion on this subject, and that he will admit that the *Rate* does not affect the *Rank* as regards Courts-Martial. And so wishing him a merry Christmas, I give him this nut to crack.

JAPIT.

*British Museum, 23rd Dec.* 1835.

## ON THE TITLE OF POST CAPTAIN.

SIR,—I send you an extract from the last *Quarterly Review*, which may perhaps serve as an answer to your Correspondent "*Corineus*."

*29th Dec.* SCRUTATOR.

"The origin of this strange term '*post*-captain,' now abolished in the Navy, we conceive to be this:—Masters and Commanders, or even Lieutenants, commanding a vessel, though popularly called *Captains*, have no claim to that title, nor to regular advancement by seniority, but may be promoted to the superior ranks over the heads of their seniors; while the *Captain*, properly so called, when once placed on the list, *took his post*, and proceeded to the rank of Admiral by mere seniority, from which there could be no deviation; so that, when an officer obtained that rank, he was said to be *posted*, that is, placed beyond the reach of favour or other contingencies."

## SPECIAL JUSTICES IN THE WEST INDIA COLONIES.

SIR,—Although the superscription may appear somewhat foreign to the subjects usually filling the columns of your valuable paper, yet as the very honourable body, to whose hard case I propose directing your attention, is chiefly composed of gentlemen who have the honour of holding commissions in either the Naval or Military department of His Majesty's Service, you will perhaps not consider a short notice of their arduous duties very irrelevant to the subject on which in general you more particularly treat, nor do I feel that I intrude too much on the liberality with which you have opened your columns to correspondents, when I remember that they are extended not only to communications on Naval affairs, but that the gallant defenders of our country, unconnected for the time although they may be with its wooden walls, ever find a ready means of assistance and protection from injustice or neglect, in the pages of the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

The delicate and difficult nature of the duties which the Special Justices in our West India Colonies are called upon to perform, in order to establish the first principle of the act of the British legislature for the abolition of slavery, viz. a confidence between master and apprentice; the inadequacy of the salary in [illegible] Islands, some of which are without exception the most extravagant portions of the globe, the enormous expense attendant on the purchase of horses, conveyances, &c., indispensable requisites in the satisfactory execution of their duties, as well as in the attempt, with the small compensation they receive, to maintain the dignity of their station and the respectability of their rank in society, without which the negro would not look upon them with those feelings their situations render it incumbent they should be regarded with, the harass and incessant fatigue which in many of the islands they undergo, where the body is, generally, peculiarly prone to disorder, all (with many other reasons of the same description) have contributed to the death or retirement of the majority of those gentlemen who have been bold enough to brave the battle of climate-rial disorders, and left those few who have been fortunate enough to survive with an [illegible] suffering more or less from the effects of constant [illegible] to a tropical sun. Such, Mr. Editor, being the [illegible] state of the Special Magistrates in the West India [illegible], it remains to be enquired whether, at the time the [illegible]ots were first filled, the gentlemen who accepted [illegible] were made aware of the arduous nature of their [illegible], as well as the outlay they were called on to make, and [illegible]fy were fully prepared at once to enter upon it with [illegible] allowed. I should conceive the reverse to have been the case, from the fact, that the first act for the amelioration of slaves passed in any of the Colonies was sanctioned by the Governor of Jamaica, on or about the 24th of December, 1833, and that the packet, which sailed from Falmouth in the early part of October in that year, bore a considerable number of those gentlemen to that Colony, where they must have arrived in the beginning of the following month. It was this act which in that Colony rendered the duties of the Justices so oppressive, and I need not say that its spirit was followed in every other island, although the regulations somewhat differed in order the better to suit the internal management of each. It was this act (brought forward and passed by the Assembly under the impression, that "half a loaf is better than no bread," and perhaps somewhat naturally in a spirit not betraying [illegible]ARANCE as one of its leading features at finding themselves forced to concede a portion of the authority they had been wont to exercise to a body of gentlemen from the mother country) that compelled the Justices, in one of its clauses, to visit each estate within his district once in every fourteen days, and oftener if required. When you consider, Sir, that at the commencement of the working of the Apprenticeship system there were in that Island only between 25 and 30 Magistrates, some of whom had districts almost as large as the county of Kent, containing perhaps an [illegible]prentice population of from 17,000 to 20,000, and that 300*l.* was the salary allowed, you will not be surprised to learn, that out of the 15 gentlemen, whose names appeared in the first Gazette, two only remain now in the island, one a West Indian, who enjoys the luxury of an easy chair in filling the office of Inspector-General of Police, and therefore with the exception of an occasional sitting at Spanish Town Court, makes his situation a sinecure; and the other, a gentleman who had the good fortune to obtain the town of Kingston for his district, in which he is only obliged by law to hold a court six hours in each day. That the Government did an injustice to the Special Justices by giving sanction to that portion of the act (*if such a medley as it is can be termed an act*), which rendered the duties of those gentlemen so onerous after they had each expended a large sum in equipping themselves for an appointment which they accepted under very different anticipations; and that, by increasing the salary to a sum still insufficient to meet the exigencies of their situations, they made a very small retribution, I think appears evident enough; and it is with a feeling of confidence that I feel assured I need go no farther than here leave the case in your hands, only lamenting that among the many publications that have lately emanated from the press respecting the present state of the West Indies, no one should have touched on a subject which it is very apparent is not only an injustice to the parties themselves, but is not unlikely to tend towards doing considerable injury to the Colonies, it being a perfect impossibility, while so small a salary is allowed, that the Magistrates can faithfully execute the duties of their office, and that consequently neither the cases of master nor apprentice can possibly receive proper adjudication.

X. Y. Z.

## ASSIMILATION OF THE ARMIES OF THE THREE PRESIDENCIES OF INDIA.

SIR,—It has long been matter of astonishment to me, that, while our anxious desire has for some time been evinced to assimilate the three armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, they still continue subject to different rules and regulations. If we had occasion to assemble a large army in field service (which I trust we may, and the *cause* which produces so much discontent and imagined wrongs, would give place to a better feeling), levies would, most probably, be made of a portion of troops from each Presidency, and can you conceive any thing more inconvenient, as well as detrimental to its efficiency, than a brigade composed as follows:—a Brigadier of the *Bengal* army, a Brigade-Major of the *Madras* army, a regiment of *his Majesty's* army, a regiment of the *Bombay* army. The Brigadier, the Brigade-Major, each regiment, being subjected to different rules and regulations! The same applies to troops of different Presidencies stationed in the same garrison, and officers on leave at other Presidencies, who are, of course, liable, through ignorance of its regulations, to be frequently at fault.

The regulations of the Madras army are dated 1806, thirty years old! and they have been cancelled and re-made so often by the volumes of General Orders which have since appeared, that it is impossible to follow them. Each succeeding Com.-in-Chief has given a finishing touch to the orders of his predecessor, frequently making a distinction without a difference, which admitting of various interpretation, has rendered them almost unintelligible, and an officer has to wade through the whole of the *six folio volumes* of General Orders, besides a quantity of circular letters, before he obtains the information he desires.

Now would it not be better to compile a new book of "*Rules and Regulations*," similar to the King's, as far as practicable, by which we should have *both services and the three armies disciplined on the same system*.

I may say the same regarding our dress and equipments, which, with the exception of the infantry, are *very* different in each Presidency, and none like the King's troops (infantry excepted again). Although some years have elapsed since a complete change was made in his Majesty's army, only our *infantry* have been ordered to conform to it, and although the British army are clothed in scarlet, because it is our national colour, the cavalry of the Indian army pertinaciously continue their *foreign* aspect in French grey, of which there are 100 different shades, and no two officers ever have the same. The last orders of the *Madras* army on dress are dated 1822 (except for the infantry), and I give the following as a specimen of their defects.

"The cavalry appointments are ordered to be made "agreeably to a pattern *lodged in the Adjutant-General's office*." I need hardly add, that, as the patterns are only to be known by viewing them *at* the Adjutant-General's office, *every regiment is different*, although meant to be exactly alike. The horse appointments are not even mentioned, hence the general complaint of the difficulty experienced by Cadets for the *Madras Cavalry* in providing themselves with appointments of the proper patterns, which is very hard, considering their enormous price. (The uniforms and accoutrements cost about 150*l.*)

Would not a book of "*Regulations for Dress*," assimilating the three armies of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, like that for the King's service, be equally beneficial to our ensure uniformity, and be the means of saving officers on cadets proceeding to India from unnecessary expense owing to their ignorance of the *exact* patterns, without being furnished with the power of knowing them?

AN OFFICER ON FURLOUGH.

* Tristram's first letter is in type, but we regret that the pressure of other subjects compells us to postpone its publication till next week. The following are also in type: "X. Y. Z.;" "A Post Captain" on the Packet Question; "V. S. P." "A Constant Reader;" and "Phi theorus."

*Graceful compliment.*—When Marshal Tallard was taken a prisoner in England, he passed some time with William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire. His compliment at his departure was expressed in these terms: the Duke,—"My lord, when I come hereafter to compute the term of my captivity in England, I shall leave out the days of my enjoyment at Chatsworth."

In the district of Appein, in Silesia, a woman, aged 100 years, hung herself lately. All her family having been successively conveyed to the tomb, she laboured under the idea that God had forgotten to call her out of the world.

Burke assigned the copyright of his celebrated work on the "Sublime and Beautiful" to Dodsley, Feb. 1757, for twenty guineas, with a proviso of a further payment to the author of ten guineas, should it reach a third edition. The assignment sold recently for [illegible] pounds.

It is a remarkable fact, that the Duke of Wellington closed his career, technically speaking, before Marlborough commenced his. Wellington gained the battle of Waterloo at the age of forty-six.

*The Women of India.*—A woman is getting old at five-and-twenty, and at forty too often becomes a perfect hag. That exquisite roundness of limb, which is a general characteristic—a beauty rare in other countries, but common throughout India, where no raw-boned clumsy, angular women are to be seen—is lost either in a skeleton-like meagreness or in an incumbrance of fat. It would be difficult to imagine anything more hideous than a very old woman in any part of Hindostan. Some of the men, together with a venerable appearance, preserve the remains of former good looks; but the women are altogether frightful—impersonations of witches, the most withered and revolting description. A few, however, notwithstanding the loss of every outward attraction, retain a strong influence over the minds of the other sex.—*Asiatic Journal.*

*A Gentleman mixing in Society.*—"Who is that gentleman who has just ordered his *seventh* tumble of punch? He seems to be a member of every Club in London." "I believe he is, but I forget his name; he is evidently a person who *mixes* a good deal in society."

*Great Issue of New Publications.*—So rapid is the publication of new and sterling literary productions by such writers as Hook, Marryat, James, Grattan, Trollope, Jameson, the two Bulwers, and others of equal celebrity, that we are requested to call the attention of our readers to the very cheap and ready mode of procuring them through the admirable *New Library System*, just planned, and conducted by Mr. Edward Bull, the librarian of 19 Holles-street. His system not only ensures all the New and Standard Works for perusal 24 volumes at a time, for Six Guineas the year, but allows to every subscriber any of those new works he may wish to possess, to the amount of Two Guineas, and provides them also with catalogues and boxes free of expense. A new system is also planned for supplying societies and book clubs in all parts of the kingdom from Bull's Library; and the public, to avail themselves of its advantages at the beginning of the new year, should address their orders forthwith to Mr. Bull, the Librarian, 19, Holles-street.

The new Christmas game called *The Heiress or Six Suitors*, is highly amusing, and likely to become exceedingly popular. The game represents the caprices of a lady, who is surrounded by eight devoted aspirants, to each of whom is assigned a separate road to the temple of his ambition, and much amusement and speculation are produced by the numerous perplexities into which the fair one leads her unhappy suitors. It may be played as a round game or by two persons only.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We shall give, next week, a correct account of the services of Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton and Lieut.-Gen. Dyce.—Our contemporaries who extract, without acknowledgment, from works we wrote long since, seem to suppose that officers' services have remained stationary.—Many thanks to* Tris-tram; *the delay arose from the mal-practices at the Coach-office.*—A Company's Officer—Observator—An Economist *next week.*

*The Publisher has received numerous orders to supply this Paper to Corps and Regimental Libraries in India, but it is impossible for him to do this, unless the remittances are,* in each instance, *made to this country; and this point should be enforced on the Agents at the three Presidencies, who have no right to make any deduction beyond the usual commission. The* Publisher *of a Paper can have nothing to do with other charges.*

*We earnestly request Subscribers, who complain of the irregular delivery of their papers, to employ their own agents. Our practice is, to give their orders to newsmen, over whose proceedings we have but little control.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1836.*


THE report of an intention to effect a complete alteration in the mode of remuneroting Pursers, which first appeared in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, has produced great excitement and no small discussion amongst Naval Officers. We are, however, gratified to learn, that, should the measure (as proposed) be carried into effect, it will give very general satisfaction. We believe the Government have had it in contemplation for some years to better the situation of Pursers on Half-Pay, and more particularly to equalise the condition between those employed and unemployed.

During the war, when but few Pursers existed who were not provided with ships, the anomaly in this respect was not so great; their profits were generally admitted to amount to from 20*s.* to 30*s.* per man per annum for every person victualled, and advancement to higher rates was speedy; but the peace was accompanied with greater distress to this, than any other class of public servants under the Crown; for nearly nine-tenths of them were suddenly reduced from comperatively lucrative situations to the miserable pittance of half-pay, allotted by Order in Council; the first 100 on the list having 5*s.*, the next 200 4*s.*, and the remainder only 3*s.* per diem!!! and when it is borne in mind, that the *junior* of the first hundred on the list has upwards of thirty years' service, and the *junior* of the last class more than twenty-five years' service, it is not to be wondered at that the large majority, who had no interest by means of which to get employed, or to whom no sufficient opportunity had been afforded to effect savings when in employment, should be overwhelmed in poverty;—there were few to pity them however, as the system of Purserage was viewed with little complacency either by officers or seamen, for sweeting the Purser (that is wasting the necessaries he supplied) was looked upon as, if not a meritorious act, certainly a good frolic, so long as the remembrance of the system in force previous to 1797 endured. After nearly twenty years of complaint and remonstrance, however, the Admiralty thought proper to consider the case, and some measures were designed for increasing the half-pay of the unemployed out of the profits of those in active service. It was ordered that the amount paid for savings should be limited to tenths instead of eighths, thus depriving the one party of a fifth of their usual receipts, and appropriating the abstracted portion to a fund out of which the half-pay of the remainder was to be increased. Now, the principle of Purserage and the payment of these Officers by savings we have always thought to be radically wrong, and we are not singular in this opinion. Hence the excitement the announcement of intended alteration has produced.

We consider that it would greatly add to the respectability as well as the efficiency of this class of Officers, and certainly to the Service at large, if they were paid a fixed salary, according to the rate they served in, and the responsibility they incurred in charge of the provisions and victualling,—that when unemployed the amount of half-pay, to the first hundred on the list, should be at least 7*s.* per diem, the next three hundred 6*s.*, that all who had served eight years, whether in their probation as Clerks or Pursers, should be entitled to 5*s.*, and the remainder to 4*s.* per diem. We divide them into *four* classes, because we conceive that when a man has devoted eight years of his youth to a profession, and is willing to serve when called on, or able to do so, he is justly entitled to a reasonable remuneration, and we have limited the lowest class to 4*s.*, because it might so happen that those comprised therein had not served in the Navy eight years, a Clerk being eligible to be made Purser after (we believe) three years' service. That some measure of this kind must soon be adopted we do believe, but knowing the great difficulty of effecting alterations in any branch of the public service, we are not so sanguine as our worthy contemporary the *Telegraph*, who concludes the matter as already done. There are many things, however, in favour of the measures being completed, for, taking the present savings of a Purser in first rates at from 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum, and the proposed pay being limited to the half of this, a calculation will show that, supposing from eighty to a hundred vessels to be in commission, the savings (proportionately less of course in smaller vessels) will amount in peace to several thousands per annum, and in time of war to one hundred thousand! this of itself is a powerful inducement for adopting a beneficial measure, but we have also the conviction that the First Lord of the Admiralty and his advisers are earnestly and sedulously engaged in the consideration of several improvements in Naval Departments, both Civil and Military; and we hope that even economy (which has already been carried too far) will not be allowed to influence their decisions when matured, or to stand in the way of palpable improvements. In the case under notice, as the Pursers' balance books are easy of reference, a calculation could be made (taking an average of years) which would not only show very nearly the sum expected to be saved, but also act as a check upon Pursers in charge of provisions; but the necessaries we think should still be provided by the Purser, because we consider it would be attended with enormous expense to the public to provide depots of candles, lanthorns, &c., on foreign stations to meet the demand; and that it could be effected cheaper by the Purser's providing them as heretofore, a sufficient allowance being granted for that purpose.

We shall return to this subject, which we consider of high importance, at an early opportunity.

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IN the event of any change in the Administration being likely to occur, as some of our contemporaries have stated to be the fact, but which we in no degree credit, unless perhaps it may be a few *partial* ones, we sincerely hope that, for the welfare of the NAVY and of the NATION, such changes will not extend to the ADMIRALTY; for the constant movements in this department are of serious *injury* to the Naval Service; the matured plans of one Board being upset by its successor, before it has been possible to carry them into execution. Our desire that no change should take place in the present Board is increased, from our knowledge that the general acts of Lord Minto have already given much satisfaction, as has his courtesy towards every Officer who has waited upon him, and moreover, we believe, that alterations are contemplated which will still further gratify the Navy, and prove of great advantage to its interests.

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THE plan proposed by Mr. Curtis for a Retiring Fund for the Indian Army has been rejected by the Court of Directors as IMPRACTICABLE. This decision might have been foreseen after the recent regulation granting Pensions for length of Service. We also hear, from some of the old Officers at home, that the intention entertained a few weeks since of establishing a Retiring Fund, and for which object a Committee was formed in London, has been given up as hopeless.

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THE following ships have been ordered to be brought forward as demonstration ships:—At Portsmouth, *Benbow* and *Pembroke*, seventy-fours; *Madagascar* and *Samarang*, frigates. At Plymouth, *Implacable*, seventy-four; *Kent* and *Donegal*, seventy-eights; defaults of *Stag*, frigate, to be made good. At Sheerness, *Blenheim* and *Hawke*, seventy-fours. These, added to the ships already in commission (effective guard ships included), will place a very strong fleet at the disposal of Government should occasion arise, and is but a necessary precaution whilst France and America are arming.

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SINCE we offered our remarks on the COAST GUARD SERVICE we have had the satisfaction of finding that several of our contemporaries, and numerous of our correspondents, have warmly supported our opinions on this subject, particularly as regards the fairness and justice of giving to each Captain and Commander a *five years' turn only* in these advantageous appointments.

One of the journals to which we allude has further suggested that which we are sure cannot but meet the approbation of the First Lord of the Admiralty, as well as of every one connected with the Navy; this is, that whenever the contemplated changes may be made in this establishment those Officers, who have *already* had a tour of service in it during the last ten or fifteen years, should not *again* receive this boon until *every other* who has claims and pretensions to his country's favour that has *never yet* been thus employed, has had his tour also; by which just arrangement every Post Captain and Commander on the list may hope at length to become a sharer in those advantages. We are the more induced to repeat and to support this fair suggestion, because we have been shown that many POST CAPTAINS have *formerly* belonged to the COAST GUARD SERVICE *for several years*, and likewise that some Commanders have been preferred *twice*, if not *thrice* over, as Inspectors, to the manifest injustice of their brother Officers of equal, and, in many cases we believe, of *far superior* merits and claims.

A happier era has at last arrived, we confident

rust, under which FAIRNESS and EQUITY will be duly administered to every Officer, according to the services he may have rendered to his country, wholly regardless of any private influence, or Parliamentary weight, that may be sought, by which to overcome such well-grounded preten-sions.

THE more we dwell on the serious disasters which are constantly befalling our Merchant shipping, the more do we feel impressed with the absolute necessity of some immediate Legislative enactments for the better security of the lives and properties of our fellow-subjects, who are thus exposed to such shameful risks on the high seas,—risks not arising from natural causes, such as storms and unavoidable incidents, but from the *notorious unseaworthiness* of the vessels in too many instances, and in others from the evident want of skill and experience in the officers belonging to them.

To remedy the first of those evils, SWORN SURVEYORS, men of honest principles, duly qualified for this important trust, should be appointed in all the ports of the United Kingdom, where there are Collectors of the Customs, and the certificates of these Surveyors should be lodged in the Custom House before any vessel should receive her clearance from the port. To correct the second, we again repeat, that every man, destined to take the office of Master or First or Second Mate in any ship or vessel, should undergo a strict examination before the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, or before other persons authorised by them, touching the qualifications of such Masters and Mates in seamanship, navigation, &c., and the certificates, shewing that they had undergone such examination, should be lodged by these persons with the Collector of the Customs at the port where the ship to which they belonged was lying, and no ship or vessel should receive a clearance until the officers belonging to her had fulfilled this regulation.

Much has been said of late respecting the loss of the two convict ships, the *Neva* and *George the Third*, near Van Diemen's Land, but as both these vessels were stranded on ROCKS we cannot see how their being thus wrecked can have any thing to do with their *unseaworthiness*, unless it is intended to be argued that *newer* and *stronger* ships would have held together longer, and thereby have enabled the unfortunate people on board of them to have saved their lives. So far we admit, that if it be proved that these vessels were *old* and *unseaworthy*, it is possible that better ships might not have broken up so soon, *if at all*, and thereby many more persons, and perhaps the whole of the convicts, might have got on shore from them; and, as regards those ships striking upon these shoals, which are said to have been *well known* dangers, this may have arisen from the *unusual* set of a current, which consequently could not have been calculated upon, but this also remains to be *proved*, for if this cannot be shown, it will of course be fairly maintained that there must have been some neglect or want of skill in those who had the charge of navigating these vessels, but until we learn the *whole* of the facts it would not be just to condemn these persons, and therefore on this point we will say no more at present.

We must next allude to a class of traders where the loss of property and of life is of *constant* occurrence; we mean the *timber ships* returning laden from America. Of these we find, in *one* newspaper only of last week, the names of no less than SEVEN having been lost at sea within a fortnight, together with the sacrifice of many lives, and the indescribable sufferings of the crews. The names of those vessels are, the *St. David*, of Plymouth, of which we spoke in our last number; the *Civilian*, of Hull; the *Harmony*, of Newcastle; the *Duckenfield*, of Scarborough; the *Britannia*, of Cork; the *Despatch*, of Bideford; and another, seen by the *Priam*, of Plymouth, waterlogged, but whose name she could not discover. To this melancholy number LLOYD'S LISTS, for the last month, add several others. With these facts before us, does it not become manifest that means ought to be devised to prevent the recurrence of such lamentable evils, and that ships employed in this hazardous trade should no longer be suffered to be, as they now too generally are, *old worn-out vessels* that have been deemed unfit for the employ, or which they were originally built; but that the timber ships should henceforward be *strongly built* vessels, *expressly for this trade*; and, moreover, that care should be taken by the Collectors and other proper officers at the ports where these vessels take in their cargoes, that they never be suffered to *overload*, as is now very frequently the practice we are informed, whereby the cupidity of the Master, who, most likely is part owner of the *over-insured* ship, causes the loss of the lives of his passengers and crew? Our only motive in submitting these remarks is with the hope that they may meet the early attention of His Majesty's Government, every member of which, we are well assured, must partake with us in those feelings of humanity, which have dictated these suggestions, for the better preservation of the lives of our valuable seamen.

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IT has been with much satisfaction that we have just learnt, that the Government have commenced a course of strict inquiry throughout all the seaports of the kingdom, relative to our different fisheries, in order, no doubt, to frame the necessary laws for their better protection in the approaching Session. When we consider the vast importance of these valuable nurseries for our seamen, it must be evident that every possible encouragement should be given to them; whereas, we are most sorry to know that of late years they have been generally disregarded; and this too whilst France and America are wisely continuing to do their best to encourage all their fishing establishments, both at home and abroad.

On the coasts of *Newfoundland*, where, to our shame be it spoken, the *exclusive use of the very best* fishing stations were ceded to one of those powers (France) at the peace, French vessels *regularly* resort every season, and our former rival sent *twelve thousand men and boys there last year*. The Americans, in like manner, have *another* excellent part allowed them, and constantly employ numerous vessels in this fishery. At home, likewise, France manifests the same zeal in promoting similar nurseries for her future fleets;—every large boat that leaves their ports to fish for mackarel, &c., in the Channel, is *compelled* to carry from *eighteen to thirty men and boys*, according to her tonnage, and they have *several hundreds* of these fishing vessels thus employed; whereas our principal fisheries in the Channel is in *trawl vessels*, carrying from *three to four men and boys only*, and we believe there are not a hundred of these trawlers altogether, for by the shamefully illegal system pur-sued in these vessels, of using meshes for the bottom of their trawls so small that a *shrimp* even cannot escape, whilst the law directs that each mesh shall not be less than *two and a half inches square*, they destroy millions of the young fry every day, together with the *spawn* also, and thus the trade of a fisherman with us is fast on the decline as no longer bringing a livelihood. This positive fact is known to every sea-faring man in the west of England, where the greater part of the trawl vessels belong, and it is the constant subject of complaint with every person who witnesses the shameful violations of the existing laws on this head.

Until new statutes can be framed we would earnestly advise that means should be *at once* taken to put the *present laws* strictly in force, by ensuring directions to be given to the officers of the different Custom Houses, as well as to all the Coast Guard Officers and the Commanders of Revenue Cruisers to see that the Acts of Parliament, relative to our fisheries, including those about the fishing-nets, trawl-nets, &c., be rigidly attended to, and, in order to encourage those officers to a close regard to these duties, they should receive all the fines levied for violations of these laws. Above all, a sum cutter, or schooner, belonging to Government should constantly be stationed to watch and cruize with the trawl vessels, in order to see that they do not come nearer to the shore, when their trawls are down, than the law *now in force prescribes*, and which we believe to be *full six miles*, for it is in approaching the coasts so closely as they do, sometimes *within half a mile*, particularly in the spring of the year, that they destroy the spawn, which has been deposited in the sands by the different species of fish, breaking it up before it has reached maturity:—and thus, on the decks of the trawl vessels, *buckets* full of this glutinous mass may constantly be seen at every haul of the trawl.

That a remedy ought to be applied *forthwith* to these serious abuses every lover of his country, who must regard our fisheries as one of the principal nurseries of our NAVY, will, we are sure, maintain; and we will hope, that the facts which we have now but faintly shown may meet the eye of some one Member of the Government, who can so far immediately apply the loudly-called-for corrections, by ordering those measures to be adopted without delay, which we have submitted, and which can be successfully carried into execution without any additional cost whatever to the nation, and with very little extra duty on the part of the officers above named, who, as we have said, should be commanded to enforce those clauses in the present Acts of Parliament for the preservation of our fisheries, which will in a great degree, if not wholly, put an end to the unlawful and highly injurious practices of which we complain.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM SPAIN

General Evans, by a movement not more happy than judicious, had succeeded in baffling the designs of the Carlists assembled in great force across the Biscay Mountain to oppose his advance from Bilbao upon Vitoria, and by taking a circuitous route, through defiles and over mountains hitherto deemed accessible only to Guerillas, utterly disconcerted the plans of his enemies. The march from Bilbao to Briviesca, in the neighbourhood of Burgos, a distance of thirty-three Spanish leagues over a country offering obstacles which nothing but the zeal and determination of the British soldier could surmount, cannot fail to stamp the character of General Evans as an able tactician in the eyes of competent military judges. Our space does not admit of entering minutely into detail. On the 8th Nov. the head-quarters reached Briviesca, seven leagues from Burgos, where Cordova, whose army lay *echelloned* along

the road from Vittoria to Logrono, came over to meet and congratulate his ally on the able and efficient manner in which his junction with him had been effected. He returned the same day. At Briviesca the army halted for a fortnight, to restore the strength and organisation of the men, in some degree affected by their long and harassing march. General Evans himself had been for upwards of ten days confined to his room by indisposition resulting from fatigue and anxiety of mind. He had, however, sufficiently recovered to be enabled to leave Briviesca for Vittoria on the 30th November. On the 1st Dec. the head-quarters reached Miranda, and on the 2nd the whole of the legion entered Vittoria, amid the shouts and *vivas* of the inhabitants, the avenues leading to the town and the streets of the town itself being lined with troops from Cordova's army, paying all due honours to their brethren in arms. No interruption was offered by the Carlists, who from a distance beheld the long line of march with feelings of vexation that may well be imagined. On Sunday the 5th, Cordova inspected the legion outside the town, and at no great distance from one of the enemy's advanced posts. He was attended by a brilliant and numerous staff, which, added to that of General Evans, gave an *eclat* to the scene. Several manœuvres were performed with excellent order and precision, and the whole terminated with a volley and the charge. On the same evening a ball was given at the theatre to the British Officers, at which Cordova, Espartero, and General Evans were present. There was, moreover, a grand display of fireworks.

On the morning of the 7th Dec., the date of our correspondent's letter, Cordova left Vittoria to join his head-quarters. His army, exclusive of the British troops, may be estimated at 30,000 men, well clothed and armed, and all eager for an encounter, which it was expected would soon take place, as the Carlists were concentrating their forces about four leagues from Vittoria: they had already assembled fourteen battalions. We fully expect our next account will bring intelligence of some important action.

Amongst the officers who give up their commissions in the service of the Queen of Spain, are the following British:—Col. Dodgin, Major Carter, Adjts. Wheatley and Jordan, Quartermaster Dutton, Capts. Richardson, Chinery, and Hippersley; Lieuts. Butt, Milas, Else, Stone, White; Ens. Pollard, Kennedy, Murray, Blundel, O'Brien, Carpenter, and Sergeant.

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During the recent military display at Kaligeb, Sir Henry Bethune appeared at one of the reviews. The Emperor of Russia, as soon as he heard of his presence, and observed him speaking in their own language to some Persian troops, issued his mandate that he should leave the town at six o'clock on the following morning! Sir Henry remonstrated, but all in vain. Persons were sent to the house where he slept, before the appointed hour, to assist him in making the necessary preparations, and to see him set off.

Mr. John Smith, Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, died last Tuesday in Dublin, very suddenly, from a putrid sore throat. He was about 65 years of age, and had been in Government employ nearly fifty years. Mr. Smith commenced his career as a temporary clerk in the Irish House of Commons, and on being transferred to the Exchequer gradually rose to the head of the department. The salary of Vice-Treasurer is 1,200*l.* a-year.

*The Euphrates Expedition.*—Accounts from the Euphrates expedition to the 6th Oct. have been received, at which date Colonel Chesney was just recovering from a severe fever. The larger steamer was afloat, and it was expected would be on her way towards Bussorah in a few more days. She was launched on the 26th Sept., broadside on, from a height of 23 feet, at an angle of 27 degrees, along three slips, and went off in good style, with the Turkish, Arab, and English flags flying, amidst the firing of guns and rockets, and to the astonishment of the natives to see iron float. Colonel Chesney had again met with unexpected difficulties on the part of the authorities; but, according to every expectation, he hoped to get both the steamers ready. It was his determination to proceed, however, with one only, as soon as it should be completed. Lieut. Lynch was just returned from a mission to the Arabs. He was sent expressly to counteract the intrigues set on foot to embarrass the expedition, and, according to all appearance, had been very successful.

Captain Aske, known as the author of "The Spirit of the Link," and other publications, died last week at Bath, at an advanced age. "His whole life," says a provincial journal, "was one continued series of struggles with misfortune, and he ended his days in utter destitution and want."

Lord Vernon arrived at his residence in Wilton-crescent on Tuesday evening from Falmouth, where he landed from the *Firefly* packet from Gibraltar. His lordship proceeds to Sudbury Hall, to attend the obsequies of his father, the late lord, whose remains were brought from Gibraltar in the *Harlequin* yacht.

Count Pozzo di Borgo recently subscribed 1,000 francs towards a monument erecting in Corsica (of which the Ambassador is a native), to the memory of Napoleon.

The Hon. Frederick John Shore has been appointed Political Agent for the East India Company at Nerlaulde.

*North Leicestershire Election.*—Monday being the day fixed for the election, the electors met at Loughborough. Lord Charles Manners was returned without opposition; he was proposed by Mr. Danvers, of Swithland Hall, and seconded by H. W. Wilson, of Allarton Hall. His Lordship was loudly cheered, and addressed his constituents in an animated speech.

There is a rumour abroad, that Ministers have determined that the patronage of the army shall no longer continue in the hands of one of their political opponents. —*Globe.*

In consequence of the last received intelligence from the whale ships, it has been determined to hold a meeting, to devise means for their relief, next week, at the Mansion House, under the auspices of the Lord Mayor.

The collections made under the King's letter on behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel amount to upwards of 50,000*l.*

*Port of London.*—In 1823 the shipping which entered the London Docks presented an aggregate amount of 164,086 tons, the largest tonnage entered down to that period. In 1827 the opening of the St. Katharine's Docks raised a new competition; notwithstanding which the tonnage that entered the London Docks in the year just now expiring is 164,448 tons, exceeding that of 1823; and as the stock of the other docks has also greatly increased in value in the course of the year, it would appear that while the trade to London has increased, the docks have also become places of more general resort. The gross tonnage of British shipping, which entered the port in the year ending Nov. 30, 1834, was 700,416 tons; of the year ending at the like period of 1835, 737,780 tons; an increase of upwards of 37,000 tons.

Yesterday week the inhabitants of Woolwich were thrown into some alarm, in consequence of a riot with a party of the Horse Artillery and Marines at the Marquis of Granby public-house. In a short time some hundreds of persons were on the spot, and a number of watchmen, but the civil power being inadequate to quell the disturbance, a party of the guard was sent for from the Arsenal, which was immediately in attendance, and succeeded in restoring order, after taking thirteen artillerymen and four marines to the guard-room. Several soldiers are seriously injured, the horse-artillerymen having used their drawn swords. It is but justice to state, that the marines delivered up their bayonets to the landlady before they commenced fighting.

Letters from the Dardanelles state that the Turkish squadron passed the Castle on 4th Nov., but nothing was known of its real destination. This force consists of a man-of-war razée bearing a Rear-Admiral's flag, two frigates, one of which bears the flag of Tahir Capitan Pasha, one Tunisine frigate, two corvettes, one schooner, and a small cutter.

*Mehemet Ali* has prohibited the exportation of Egyptian antiquities. A museum is to be formed at Cairo, and placed under the care of one of the young Arabs who are now prosecuting their studies in Paris. The Government, therefore, not only prohibits the exportation of antiquities, but purposes to purchase all that are in the possession of private persons.

The Earl of Egremont is continuing his usual benevolence at this festive season at Petworth, where the Earl of Munster and his Countess have arrived from their continental tour. Lord Munster has broken up his establishment in Belgrave-street; the house has been let for twelve months to Count Bjornstjerna, the Swedish Minister. Lord Munster has been appointed a corresponding member of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles Lettres of the Institute of France.

Sir Colquhoun Grant, of whom a notice appeared in our last, was the son of a Scotch presbyterian clergyman, and obtained his extensive estates by marrying, while stationed with his regt. in Dorsetshire, Miss Richards, a considerable heiress, through which alliance the possessions of the Brownes of Frampton eventually centered in Sir Colquhoun, and have now descended to Mrs. Sheridan.

A splendid entertainment will be given to Capt. Back on the 18th inst., by a circle of his friends and admirers, as a token of regard for the courage displayed by the gallant officer in the Arctic regions.

On Wednesday week Rushton Hall, Northamptonshire, the splendid residence of W. W. Hope, Esq., was wholly destroyed by fire. The fire is supposed to have originated in the flues being overheated. The house was furnished in a most costly manner, and contained a collection of valuable pictures.

The Minister from Naples to the Court of Rome has received instructions from his government to require from every foreigner wishing to go to Naples, except persons well known, a statement of the object of their journey, and the names of the persons who will be answerable for them; and, further, not to grant any passports for the kingdom of the Two Sicilies without express authority from the Government itself.

The Cabinet of Berlin is engaged in reducing the salaries of a great many of the principal officers of the state. There are to be no more retired pensions except in cases of absolute necessity; but old servants of the state may employ persons to assist them in their functions, by paying them out of their own salaries.

Newspapers to and from Spain, may be forwarded by the Mediterranean Packet, *via* Cadiz, free of any charge.

A Commission is about to be issued, to inquire into the grievances complained of by the Maltese; and it is only trust that the individuals to be appointed will not be exclusively of a rank in life which would lead them to deem commercial pursuits beneath their notice.

One of the orderlies of General Trezel, in the expedition against Mascara, is a non-commissioned officer, a Turk by birth, and a young man of most extraordinary ardour and bravery. Since he has been in the service of France, he has slain on the field of battle 19 Arabs, and has had 5 horses killed under him. He obtained the cross of the legion of honour for his gallant conduct in the unfortunate engagement of La Macta, on the 28th of June. Having lost his horse in the charge in which Col. Oudinot, he gained possession of that of an Arab whom he slew; on this he managed to throw the corpse of his deceased Colonel, and bring it safe to Oran.

## The Court.

Her Majesty has granted permission for the Park to be named in future the "Queen's Path."

The King has approved of Mr. George Maunders as Consul at Cork for Her Most Faithful Majesty.

On Thursday the King honoured Capt. Glascock, R.N. (to present his "Naval Officers' Manual"), Major-Gen. Sir F. Mulcaster, and Admiral Lord A. Beauclerk, with audiences.

The Duke of Cumberland, after participating in the festivities of the Duke of Cambridge, at the palace of Herrenhausen, at Hanover, was expected to return to Berlin, and thence set out for England.

The Chapter of the Knights of the Garter, for conferring the vacant blue ribbon on the Marquess of Lansdowne, will not take place till the end of January, at which time it is expected his Majesty will be in town.

Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 1.—Notice is hereby given, that his Majesty will hold a Levee at St. James's Palace, on Tuesday, Feb. 23; at two o'clock on Wednesday, March 2, and on every succeeding Wednesday until further orders.

Office of Lord Chamberlain to the Queen, Jan. 1836.—Notice is hereby given, that it is the Queen's intention to hold Drawing-Rooms on the following days, viz. —Wednesday, Feb. 24 (being for the celebration of the King's birthday); Tuesday, March 24; Thursday, April 21; Thursday, May 5; Saturday, May 28 (being for the celebration of his Majesty's birthday); Thursday, June 2. No Presentations can take place on those days appointed for the celebration of their Majesty's birthdays. The Drawing-Room to be held on Wednesday, the 24th February, for the celebration of her Majesty's birthday, when the Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their Collars.

On Monday his Majesty had a military dinner party, at which the following Officers were present:—Col. Chatterton, 4th Dragoon Guards; Col. Walton, Coldstream Guards; Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Widdrington, Lieut.-Gen. Shaw, Col. Gooch, Hon. Col. Phipps, Col. Adye, Col. Grey, and Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Clifton.

## Theatres.

Covent-Garden.—The pantomime at this house has proved a decided hit; it is entitled *Harlequin Guy Fawkes; or, the Fifth of November*. The introductory portion of the pantomime is founded on the attempt of *Guy Fawkes* to blow up the King and Parliament, and is judiciously managed; the only indifferent scene is that in the study of the Astrologer, *Sir Francis Moore*. The view of the mansion and gardens on the banks of the Thames, where the conspiracy is planned, is an excellent scene, both as regards the scenery and the fun of the scene. The tricks and changes are all highly amusing, and though not all entirely new, they tell admirably. The effect of the on the Archery Warehouse and Butcher's Shop is clever conceived, and was extremely well executed; the blow was very effective, and is one of the best pantomime scenes we have witnessed for some time. The view of the Dome of St. Paul's by moonlight, from the top of an adjacent house, is a well executed scene. The introduction of the Chips of the Old Block is a happy conceit, and occasioned much laughter. We cannot bestow any great praise on either the *Harlequin*, *Clown*, *Pantaloon*, or *Columbine*; we think a better Columbine might be found among

adies of the *corps de ballet*. The pantomime has drawn crowded houses during the week. We think it is the best pantomime of the season as far as regards *the fun*. Great things are expected from Miss Faucett, who appears as *Julia*, in the *Hunchback*, on Tuesday next. She will be supported on the occasion by Mr. Kemble and Sheridan Knowles. If she makes a hit, it is the intention to raise the prices of the dress boxes.

QUEEN'S.—This theatre re-opened on Saturday evening, under the sole management of Mrs. Nisbett, and from the variety of entertainment produced it appears to be the intention of the fair widow to carry on the concern with spirit. There were no less than four new pieces on the first night, all of which proved successful. Mrs. Nisbett appeared in a new two act comedy entitled *Is she a Woman?* and sustained the principal character, that of a lady addicted to field sports. The aim of the piece is to expose the folly of a young and beautiful lady of rank indulging a taste for fox-hunting. Her lover, *Captain Cleveland*, who has been absent for more than five years, is informed of her singular pursuits, and is determined to expose her folly to her. With the assistance of his servant *Frank*, he induces his uncle, *Sir George Seymour*, to believe that the lady had changed names with her brother, *Hector Butler*. The lady's masculine manners, and her brother's effeminate conduct, furnish evidence of the deception. This leads to several scenes full of life, bustle, and amusing *equivoque*, and the piece concludes to the satisfaction of all the parties, including the audience. This is a lively and agreeable production—the dialogue is extremely pleasant and smart, and the situations are good. This comedy has decidedly been written for the performers who act in it, and they do it every justice. The *Lady Caroline Butler* of Mrs. Nisbett was perfect; she was loudly and deservedly applauded throughout the piece, particularly for the admirable style in which she describes a fox-chase; this was a decided hit. Her brother *Hector* was cleverly acted by Oxberry; the part is well suited to this actor's peculiarity—the contrast was excellent. *Cleveland* found a very able representative in Parry, it was a clever and gentlemanlike performance, full of spirit and vivacity; he looked and dressed the character admirably, and was well rewarded for his exertions. The part of *Frank* was assigned to Mr. Penson who made his *debut* on this occasion before a London audience; he is a lively, bustling actor, is well acquainted with the business of the stage, and promises to become a favourite—he played his part well. *Sir George* found an able representative in Aylife. The comedy has been played every evening since with great applause. The pretty *tableaux vivants* from Lady Blessington's "Flowers of Loveliness," ought to be seen by all the town. The French dancers are clever artistes. Mdlle. Eliza is the best dancer at present in London, and Madle Agate is also a dancer of some pretensions. The new two act drama of *Patrick the Foreigner*, is from the pen of Mr. Jones who personated the part of *Patrick*. This gentleman has acquired a fair reputation as an actor among the good people of Edinburgh. His performance on this occasion was not such as to entitle him to our favourable notice; we think he acted imprudently in selecting an Irish part for his *debut*; his brogue is bad, and he lacks the spirit and animation necessary for the representation of such characters. He is to appear as *Puff* in the *Critic*, on Monday, when we hope he will prove more successful.

ADELPHI.—Mrs. Stirling, from the Birmingham Theatre, has succeeded Mrs. Nisbett in the part of *Biddy Nutts* in the *Dream at Sea*. Mrs. Stirling is but an indifferent substitute for Mrs. Nisbett in this part; indeed, we think Miss Vincent would have played the character far better. Mrs. Stirling was a great favourite at Birmingham, but her acting is not of that character to call forth more than limited praise: there is a great deal of country rust that wants rubbing off. We must say she sadly disappointed us; we were induced to expect something very superior in her acting, from the numerous startling puffs that preceded her appearance. She will, we doubt not, be found a useful member of the company. The new [illegible] mime is entitled *The Elfin Queen; or, the [illegible] Fairies*, and has been produced with great magnificence and splendour. The introductory portion of the piece is extremely amusing, and affords an opportunity for the display of some very beautiful scenery and superb dresses; [illegible] the best are the views of "the Doleful Dell" and the "Gaelic Saloon." In the latter, several excellent dances are introduced; in a *pas de quatre* we were particularly pleased with the dancing of Miss Daly and Miss Vincent. The military *pas de trois*, by Mesdames Griffiths, Lane, and Josephine, also deserves most favourable mention. In the pantomime there are several capital scenes full of life and fun; indeed the game is kept alive tolerably well from beginning to end. The scene at the card maker's was not good; we expected to have seen better tricks with the cards at this house. The *Harlequin* of Mr. Gibson is a truly wonderful performance; he is by far the best we have seen for many years; several of his feats were really astonishing. The *Clowns*, *Columbines*, and *Pantaloon* are all entitled to praise for their great exertions. The Pantomime was well received, and will, we think, prove attractive.

OLYMPIC.—A very amusing burletta called *Barbers at Court* has been produced at this house, since our last notice, and proved successful. The piece is smartly written, the situations are good—and the acting excellent. Liston and Keeley, as the *Two Barbers*, keep the audience in one continued roar of laughter. The new grand mythological burletta is called "the OLYMPIC PIC-NIC; and is from the pen of Mr. Sam. Lover. In point of scenery, dresses, and decorations, this is by far the most splendid piece ever produced at this theatre. The subject has not been well handled by Lover, there is nothing pointed or smart in the dialogue, and the parodies are all flat and ineffective. Mr. Lover has sadly disappointed us, we expected a vast deal of fun and amusement from his OLYMPIC PIC-NIC. He has held his scene *In Nubibus*, and we really believe he must have been either *there*, or in a *fog*, when he wrote the piece—for he has regularly (to use a theatrical phrase) "missed his tip." The arrival of the Gods and Goddesses to the Pic-Nic, is very cleverly managed, and produces a fine effect. We regret that Madame should have gone to such an enormous expense with so poor a piece. The scenery by Mr. Hilliard is of a very superior order. The scene of the "Studio of Apelles" and the view in the "Island of Crete" are gems. The fair widow is the representative of *Psyche*, has little to do but look lovely, and that, of course, she cannot help doing. Mr. *Jupiter* will do well to sing in tune; he ruthlessly murdered the beautiful air from *The Siege of Rochelle*. The house was crowded to excess. We hope soon to see Vestris in some smart little musical burletta.

We must omit our notice of the Christmas Novelties, at the other theatres, from want of space. Drury Lane, the Lyceum, and Victoria have each a Pantomime; at the St. James's there is a new burletta of very slight pretensions, called "Rasselas;" or, the Happy Valley; it has not proved a *happy* hit.

## REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE *NEVA*.

THE Comptroller of the Transport Service commences his report by observing, that the circumstances which led to the loss of the *Neva* convict ship can only be known from the master and survivors of that melancholy catastrophe, on their arrival in England; and that all that he can at present state must necessarily be confined to the examination of the vessel by the surveying officers, and what was known of her previously to her undertaking the voyage on which she was unfortunately lost. He then states that all vessels, before they are engaged for the public service, undergo a most rigorous examination, and are surveyed by the resident agent for transports at Deptford, assisted by an experienced and skilful shipwright; that every ship taken up for some time past has been invariably docked for the purpose of examining her bottom; and that no vessel is finally accepted until a satisfactory report is received. A convincing proof of the severity of this survey is to be found in the fact that the owner of the *Ann*, which was rejected for this very service, preferred a claim to the Board of Admiralty, under high legal advice, for compensation, in consequence of the injury done to the character of his ship by her rejection. On the rejection of the *Ann*, the *Neva* was surveyed, and it so happens that the character of this ship rests on certain and indisputable grounds. She was 331 tons' burthen, was built at Hull in 1813 of British oak, for a merchant ship, and was first employed by Government as a transport in January, 1828, and continued in that service until May, 1832, making voyages to North America, the West Indies, and Mediterranean, and afterwards in conveying provisions for the use of his Majesty's ships at the Brazils and in the Pacific, always giving entire satisfaction. In 1833 she was docked, and underwent a large and thorough repair in Ives's Dock, at Deptford, every part of her that did not appear to be perfectly sound, staunch, and substantial, being replaced with new; and on that occasion the shipwright's bill alone amounted to upwards of 2,800*l.*, being more than the cost of the hull of a new ship of similar tonnage. Most of these repairs took place under the immediate inspection of the Deptford officers.

As soon as she was ready, she proceeded with male convicts to Sydney, returning by Manilla and Singapore, and bringing home from the latter place a valuable cargo in the highest possible order. On her return to this country in 1834, she was taken into Dawson's Dock, at Limehouse, put into a perfect state of repair, new coppered, and again tendered to convey female convicts to the same destination. On this occasion her repair cost the owners upwards of 500*l.*; the resident agent at Deptford observing that, when she quitted the river, she was in every respect qualified, both with respect to her hull and equipment, to proceed to any part of the world, and to receive on board any description of cargo; and the builder, in whose yard she had been repaired, adding his testimony that she had undergone a general and careful repair, and was in every respect fit to perform the voyage for which she was chartered.

[illegible] facts, resting on the evidence of the Govern-ment-agent and shipwright, who had every opportunity of seeing the repairs while in progress, and on that of the persons who actually made the repairs, are fully confirmed by a communication from the Secretary of Lloyd's an establishment which has the strongest reasons for endeavouring to ascertain the state of a vessel with the greatest accuracy and precision. The report from Lloyd's dated the 19th of November, 1834, is in the following words:—"From the very great repair this ship had in 1826, principally in her bottom, and in her upper part in 1833, and the additional fastenings now put in, she is in a most efficient state of repair, fit for the conveyance of dry and perishable cargoes to all parts of the world, and should be classed 'A 1'"—which is the second description of the first class of vessels.

With regard to the character of the master of the *Neva* it appears that he was first employed in the public service as a Master in the *Salsia* transport, in July, 1829, and continued Master of that ship until 1833, making voyages to Bermuda, North America, the Mediterranean, Brazil and South America, always giving satisfaction to the King's officers with whom he sailed. In March, 1833 he became Master of the *Neva*, and carried out male convicts to Sydney, on which occasion he had a great number of adults under his charge than on the occurrence of the late unfortunate event.

His certificates from the Governor of New South Wales, and the Surgeon-Superintendent of the ship were perfectly satisfactory.

The owners and brokers of the vessel speak of him in the highest terms, and state that he never met with an accident previous to his recent disaster; that his conduct has been always highly satisfactory, and that they consider him to be a careful, trustworthy, experienced seaman, and a good navigator.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—On Tuesday the King of the French opened the Chambers with the following speech:

"Gentlemen of the Chamber of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies,

"In seeing you again assembled around me, I am happy in having to congratulate myself with you upon the situation of our country. Its prosperity increases every day; its internal tranquillity appears henceforth beyond the reach of attempt to disturb it, and ensures its power abroad. The measures that you adopted in your last session have attained the end that we in concert proposed to ourselves; they have consolidated public order and our institutions.

"I was deeply affected by the sentiments which France manifested towards myself and my family, when, at a moment which it is painful to remember, Providence deigned to preserve to me a life for ever devoted to the service of my country.

"An expedition, undertaken for the security of our possessions in Africa, has been conducted and accomplished as was becoming to the honour of France. It is with emotion I have beheld the eldest of my family share the hardships and dangers of our brave soldiers.

"I have reason to congratulate myself on the state of our relations with the European Powers. Our intimate union with Great Britain is drawn closer every day; and everything inspires me with confidence that the peace we enjoy will not be disturbed.

"My government has continued to take, upon our frontier next Spain, the measures best calculated to fulfil faithfully the clauses of the treaty of April 28, 1834. I offer up ardent wishes for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and for the consolidation of the throne of Queen Isabella II.

"I regret that the treaty of July 4, 1831, with the United States of America, has not been able yet to receive its complete execution. The King of Great Britain has offered to me, as well as to the United States, his friendly mediation. I have accepted it; and you will participate in my desire that this difference may be terminated in a manner equally honourable to two great nations.

"The situation of the finances is satisfactory: the public revenue is increasing by the sole effect of the general prosperity. The financial bills will be presented within a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

"The bills which have already been presented or announced to you, will likewise be submitted to your examination, as well as those which a recent legislation reserves for the deliberations of the present session.

"I hope, Gentlemen, that the moment has arrived for France to gather the fruits of her prudence and courage. Enlightened by the past, let us profit by an experience dearly purchased; let us apply ourselves to calm all minds, to render our laws perfect, and to protect by judicious measures all the interests of a nation which, after so many storms, holds up to the civilised world the salutary example of noble moderation, the only pledge of durable success. The care of its repose, its liberty, and its greatness, is my chief duty, and its happiness will be my dearest reward."

After the King had ceased, and silence was restored,

Home Minister read the oath, and the Deputies repeated—"I swear." His Majesty then retired.

PORTUGAL.—*Lisbon, Dec. 25th.*—Lord Howard de Walden and the American Minister here having come to an amicable understanding about the case of Capt. Harvey, of the American ship *Liverpool*, has been lodged on board the United States' frigate *Potomac*, and will be taken to the United States for trial. An officer from the frigate is to take the *Liverpool* to New York.

A vague rumour prevailed in Paris on Tuesday that a second Fieschi plot had been discovered by the police. There appears to have been no good foundation for this rumour, though some countenance was given to it by the fact of the KING proceeding to the Chamber of Deputies, where the ceremony of opening the Chambers as usual took place, by a different course than that usually taken.

VIENNA, Dec. 17.—The increase of our naval force is much talked of, either because our maritime trade in the East, Egypt, and Northern Africa, has greatly extended, or because the great maritime powers increase their stations in the Mediterranean, which circumstance may soon bring on important events. A portion of the last loan is said to have been destined for that purpose.

GREECE.—The latest returns state the Greek army to consist at this moment of 5148 regulars, 1463 irregulars, and 1351 gensdarmes, forming a total of 7962 men. Independently of this force, there are 37 local Commandants, and 150 officers unattached, belonging to the regular troops. The entire strength of the Greek army amounts therefore to 8049 men. The number of subaltern officers is 258, of whom 119 are native Greeks, and 138 are Bavarians. There are 3250 Bavarians also among the non-commissioned officers and privates. There is not a single Greek who holds a General's rank.

AMERICA.—The American President's Message has been received in London since our last. On the question between the Governments of the United States and France, the language of the President is calm, firm, and strong; but such as certainly leaves a very reasonable hope of peace. The French Chambers will doubtless recognise the wisdom of preferring an act of strict justice to an absurd resentment of an imaginary indignity, in a case, too, in which France has been the aggressor.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople, Dec. 2.*—Lord Ponsonby was on Saturday received in private audience by the Sultan. After requesting him to return his thanks to the King of England for the present of horses, the Sultan ordered the Seraskier to place in the Ambassador's hands a snuff-box with his likeness, encircled with brilliants of great value, and expressed the hope His Majesty might accept it, as a mark of his esteem. After addressing Lord Ponsonby in highly flattering terms, the Sultan presented him with a decoration in brilliants similar to that worn by the grandees of the empire of the first class. Messrs. Doyle and Bagot were presented with a decoration of the third class.

## Literary Notices.

1. *Paris and the Parisians in 1835.* By FRANCES TROLLOPE, Author of "Domestic Manners of the Americans," "Tremordyn Cliff," &c. 2 Vols. 8vo. Richard Bentley.
2. *The Monarchy of the Middle Classes. France—Social, Literary, Political.* Second Series. By HENRY LYTTON BULWER, Esq., M.P. 2 Vols. post 8vo. Richard Bentley.

THESE two works on the same theme have, curiously enough, made their appearance at the same time, as if to provoke discussion, and give to English readers two contrasted views of one subject. Mrs. Trollope pursues her inquiries in the cheerful spirit and with the nice tact and discrimination peculiar to her sex, confining her observations chiefly to society, and to the manners and pursuits of the female portion of it. As this portion, however, carries its influence in France more into the world of politics, literature, and even philosophy, than with us, it follows that the authoress, in continuing her investigation, is of necessity compelled to treat of those subjects over which she throws the light of an original and graceful mind, not the less interesting on account of her being a staunch Tory. Mr. Bulwer, on the contrary, as an honest Whig, probes deeply the state of *opinion* now existing in France, discusses the political and religious institutions of the country, is industrious in the examination of its statistics, its religion, its literature, its morals, and the comparative situation and influence of the different parties whose conflicts still agitate the nation. The works of two writers, thus diversely circumstanced, cannot fail to present, at every turn, fresh sources of interest, the more absorbing from the varied illustration given by each to the same topics.

Mrs. Trollope, it appears, enjoyed every facility for introduction into the very interior of Parisian life in the best circles, and, among the rest, was present at the morning parties of the celebrated Madame Récamier, the unrivalled beauty of five-and-twenty years ago, and even now a distinguished *belle*. It is delightful to us to contemplate the long reign of this queen of elegance and of female charms, and to think that, while the regal dynasties of France have undergone three or four signal changes, Madame Récamier still maintains an undisputed sovereignty. Mrs. Trollope's sketch of her parties and of her conversation is very animated and characteristic, and would afford, had we room to extract it, a pleasant specimen of one of the most piquant books which ever came from the pen of a woman.

Mr. Bulwer's volumes will be extensively read and referred to on account of the great mass of valuable matter contained in their pages, and for the *tranchant* wit and sound sense he has brought to bear on matters which affect ourselves scarcely less than the people who, at first sight, appear to be chiefly concerned. The philosophy, as well as the literature, of "Young France" is a monstrous anomaly: it is fit that we should discern the true features of both, an advantage which Mr. Bulwer places at our command. Our knowledge of our neighbours (so essential for many reasons to *us*) is indeed greatly increased by both the works under notice, and we accordingly warmly recommend them to the earnest attention of our readers.

*Navy List.* January, 1836. John Murray.

THERE is an evident improvement in this List, as was indeed the case to a great extent in the one for October last. There appears to have been considerable care devoted to avoid those errors which we have sometimes had occasion to point out; and it is but justice that we should now call attention to the improvement. An Alphabetical List of Admirals appears this month, which will be found very useful for reference, and altogether the style and arrangement of the book are such as the compilers of the Army List (Messrs. Cannon, Wilkinson, and Coleman) would do well to copy. By the by, we believe the second of these War-Office clerks has been superannuated; but we expect Mr. Coleman to make the List something superior to its present imperfect publication, if not, he and his coadjutor, Mr. Cannon, may look for a rival Army List.

*United Service Journal.* January, 1836.

SEVERAL letters on Naval matters this month appear in our excellent contemporary, which, as the subject of them has been already partially discussed in our columns, we shall notice as opportunity offers. For the present, we will draw attention to those signed *I. N. T.* and *C. R. R. N.*, proposing an arrangement for the sale of Naval Commissions. A great deal of argument has been already wasted on this point, and *I. N. T.* must be sanguine indeed, when (taking the relative situations of a probationer entering the Army or Navy), he expects any one will be found to purchase the rank of Midshipman for the sum of one thousand pounds, or invest that capital with the certainty of realising 100*l.* per annum, after 5 years' service at sea and the contingencies thereof. With the exception of this proposal, there are, however, some sensible and just observations in the letter of *I. N. T.* which will, we hope, command attention. The present number is a good one.

*The Child's own History of France.* Joseph Thomas.

A very useful little history, embellished with portraits of the kings of France. The object of the author is to stimulate youth to further reading, by relating only the more prominent and interesting events of each reign.

*The Comic Annual.* By Thomas Hood, Esq. A. H. Baily.

Our quaint friend is as happy and racy as ever. His present annual of whims and comicalities is admirably illustrated with droll designs after his peculiar humour, and the literary portions of the volume are, like all Hood's doings, clever and brimful of fun and merriment.

*An Initiatory Step to English Composition.* By M. Rice. N. Hailes.

THIS well-arranged compendium or grammatical analysis will be found not only useful to the student, but prove an excellent assistant to all who have the laborious duty of instructing youth in the principles of the English language.

*The Angler's Souvenir.* Tilt.

DECIDEDLY the most embellished work that ever came under our notice. There is not a page in the volume without characteristic illustrations, and many of them deserve the warmest eulogy. It is truly an Angler's Manual, for it contains every instruction and information that can be useful to the admirer of the various sports of fishing.

* Several Notices are unavoidably postponed till next week.

## MEMORABILIA.

*News for Economists.*—Mr. Hume will doubtless be delighted to learn that the Spaniards are about to re-establish their naval dockyards, and set about building ships of war. (For the use of Great Britain, of cou

*Sporting in Spain.*—Mr. Turtle-dove Quill, w lately peeping into the covers of Cerlos, and de deeth among the sand-larks on the sierras of Andal was decoyed by a water-wagtail into the brushwood there so fiercely assailed by a brood of wild pea that his escape with life could only be effected at th crifice of arms, ammunition, and clothing, together some forty or fifty mocuses to the surrounding cl for their assistance.

*Irish Clergy.*—The following list of additional d tions came too late for insertion in our last—viz., J a penny cake of oatmeal, and a ponderous volum economy. D. O'C. a crucifix, a flaming sword, a real death's head and cross-bones. Dr. D. the lo the giant's begging-box emptied of the *rint*.

*Charitable Institutions.*—We have much pleasur announcing that the penny subscription for erecti house of refuge for the pensionless widows and or children of naval officers is advancing rapidly; two sixpence has already been raised, and it is confide hoped that their grateful country will by a vote in liament award as much more after deliberate consi tion. N.B. If the funds admit of it, the entrance- to be surmounted with the emblematic device of " weight," viz. a loaf of bread cut out of stone.

*Hints to H. Ps.*—The Virginian narcotic, hu been found a grand panacea for the cure of that invet disease hunger, it is proposed to petition the legisla for a remittance of duty in behalf of H. Ps, so leave a few pence at the daily disposal of the suff patriarchs, for the education and clothing, &c. o young families.

*Hope in Perspective.*—"The *Terror* bomb was terday brought down from her moorings to be got r to accompany the *Erebus* from Portsmouth, for th lief of the whaling vessels beset by the ice in Baffin's since 11th Oct." Verily the names alone of these "Sisters of Charity" are ominous, and only require the *Sloth* sloop of war should be added as an escort.

*No compulsion, only you must.*—The heroic exa of voluntary privation, shown by the Anglo-Portug Legion at Oporto, in the surrender of pay which famine could not extract from the treasury, has nobly followed by their brethren, the British crusade Spain. It is miserable, *diable*, John Bull, to deal Men-disabled!

*Semper paratus.*—Our Plymouth correspondent w —"Such is the despatch used in fitting the *Terror*, the mainmast of the *Fly*, and mizen of the *Imogene* ( ships fitting for service) have been taken for the fore mizen of the *Terror*." This is very encouraging! W if ten sail of the line were wanted in a hurry? Perh Spain would lend us a bowsprit or two, Holland a mainmasts, and France send in advance (knowing shall take them) the remaining spars required.

*Precautionary Measures.*—There being no dis able ships of war in any of our naval ports, it i contemplation to hire a few transports to convey pr sions and water to such of our Argosies as may be tained in the chops of the channel by easterly w which generally prevail at this time of the year, usually encountered on the homeward passage from southern, eastern, and western hemispheres.

DICKY GOSSI

*H.M.S. Humbug, Dec. 29, 1835.*

## A CHRISTMAS CAROL.

Sing a mournful song for Christmas,
We have no Christmas now;
Sing a mournful song for Christmas
Beneath the holly bough.

The world has lost its childhood,
Its hair is touched with grey;
Oh! sing beneath the holly
How mirth is past away.

The rich and poor are strangers—
They live too far apart;
There is snow upon the housetops,
And snow, too, in the heart.

No pleasure is in common,
And never ties can bind,
Like joys they share together—
Man's soul unto his kind.

Where is the ancient yule lo
That lit the ancient heart
Have tale and jest, like fair
Forsaken our dull earth?

Hang up no more the misle
As in the olden time,
When blush and smile betwe
Made maddeo summer clim

Too heavily the present
Is felt upon our day;
Ours is the age of iron,
With the gilding worn aw

Sing a mournful song for Ch
mas,
Beneath the holly bough;
Sing a mournful song for Ch
mas,
We have no Christmas no

*Court Jour*

## East India Intelligence.

RETURN.—The 48th Madras N.I. are said to be in or to relieve the 28d regt. at Singapore and Malacca. unexpected arrangement, rumour says, originated in difficulty, supposed or discovered, is getting Bengal tr to embark for any long period of service in these str without their wives and families.—*Prince of Wales Isl Gazette, June 27th.*

Penang—(Military).—Lieut.-Col. Cedogan is appointed to command the 15th N.I. stationed in these straits, but he is absent, on leave, in Europe, and Major Haleman of that regiment is directed to join and take command thereof.—*Ib.*

An Act has passed the Legislative Council of India, empowering the Governor of Bombay to appoint any military officer to the post of magistrate. We entirely approve of this act of the Government, but we wish that the principle could be carried further, and that our Darogahs could be superseded by native commissioned or non-commissioned officers acting under an European military magistrate. We believe that a change of that kind would soon work a wonderful improvement in the whole system of police, and render it a blessing instead of a curse, as it now often is, to the people.

Madras.—A private letter from Hyderabad states, that a Moonshee of the 28th is in custody for seditious doings and writings, and that the guards are all on the *qui vive*. This may be a first evidence of the happy effects of concentrating large masses of native troops in single stations.—*Herald, Aug. 1.*

The 3d Buffs, the King's regiment, now here, quits this station in November next. The stud at this place is to be abolished, and it is rumoured that the stables are to be converted into quarters for a cavalry regiment.

Extract of a letter from Saharunpore.—"Considerable gloom has been cast over our small society by the death of Arthur Trench, than whom no man in the Civil Service will be more deeply and generally regretted. He was, in truth, an ornament to society and the Service. * * *"

Custom House and Post Office.—The *Sherburne* has all back from sea, and Mr. Elliott, who had taken his passage in her for England, has returned to Calcutta, relinquishing for the present his intention of returning home, and resumed charge of the Post-office. Mr. Siddons has, in consequence, returned to his former situation at the head of the Customs Department. The *Englishman* stated that Mr. Hyde, who had been appointed to the Customs on Mr. Siddons' removal to the Post-office, had, by an occasional visit to the out-chokeys at unexpected hours, put the native officers on the alert; in consequence of which smuggling was checked, and certain articles of consumption, which formerly yielded but a trifling amount, had become suddenly productive of a large revenue.

Extract from a letter from Ghazeepore, dated 17th July. —"The rains have been so extremely heavy in this part of the country, as to have rendered it impracticable to sow the lands for gain, &c., as is usual at this season of the year; the consequence being, that the cultivators will be deprived of the crop, upon which, I understand, their principal subsistance depended."

Bengal.—The iron steamer from Calcutta reached Allahabad on 7th Aug., in 34 days from Calcutta, the longest passage yet made.

A Jockey Club has been formed; and a subscription to restore the race-course and to revive the Calcutta races, is now started: nearly 100 gold mohurs have already been subscribed.

A plan has been started in Calcutta for substituting a stamp duty for postage on newspapers, and the Customs committee have been directed by Government to report upon it. The stamp is not proposed as a tax for increasing the revenue, but as a better means of defraying that portion of the expenses of the Post-office which is now covered by the postage on newspapers.

We understand that the disturbances at Bhaulea are not of so serious a character as was at first apprehended; in fact, we believe there will be no occasion for the troops to halt.—*Bengal Hurk. 30th July*, 1835.

The new law regulating the future coinage of India has passed the Supreme Council, and was to come into operation at Calcutta on the 1st Sept.—*Bombay Courier, 5th Sept. 1835.*

Duel.—A very melancholy occurrence occurred at Bangalore. A Lieut. Joys[illegible], the son of Mr. Davis, formerly Chaplain at [illegible], travelled, and the former called out the latter. [illegible] took aim at his antagonist, but the shot of Joys grazed the head of Davis, and so injured the cranium that it has proved fatal.—*Ibid.*

Addiscombe.—In our account of the examination of the young gentlemen on the 11th ult. two of Mr. C. Young's first prizes were omitted to be mentioned. He gained the first prize for Mathematics and for Civil Drawing, as well as the other four that are mentioned.

## BENGAL.

Judicial and Revenue Appointments.—[illegible] July, 1835.—Mr. P. Da Costa to be a temporary Principal Sudder Ameen in Allah Sarun. Mr. C. R. Martin to officiate until further orders as Civil and Session Judge of the twenty-four Pergunnahs. Mr. J. S. Alexander to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah. Mr. C. A. Davidson to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector in Zillah Chittagong. Allahabad: Mr. H. Smith to be Collector of Government Customs, North West Frontier. Mr. T. O. C. Plowden, jun., to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Meerut. Mr. R. Woodward to officiate as additional Judge of Futtenpore. Mr. R. B. Harrington, as Registrar of the Sudder Dewaunny and Nizamut Adawlut of the Agra Presidency. Mr. N. H. E. Powett has been authorised to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Saharunpore until further orders.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., 7th Aug., 1835.—The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the following regts.:—Unposted Ens. H. L. Bird to do duty with 12th N.I., at Allahabad, at his own request; Ens. D. Stansbury with 57th N.I. at Secrole Benares; Ens. S. E. Faddy, with 43rd N.I. at Barrackpore; Ens. C. L. N. Raikes, with 67th N.I. at Dinapore; Ens. J. W. Carter, with 43rd N.I. at Barrackpore; Ens. F. S. Paterson and E. W. Bristow, with 66th N.I. at Secrole Benares; Ens. G. D. Elliott, with 38th N. I. at Lucknow, at his own request; Ens. F. S. Macmullen, with 51st N.I. at Agra, at his own request; Ens. C. A. Jackson, with 30th N.I. at Meerut, at his own request; Ens. H. F. Dunsford, C. M. Mundy, and G. Caulfield, with 34th N.I. at Midnapore; Ens. W. M'Culloch and H. Nicoll, with 38th N.I. at Benares; Ens. E. P. Impey, with 38th N.I. at Benares; Ens. J. Fagan, with 23rd N.I. at Neemuch. Capt. J. W. H. Turner, Invalid Establishment, to the charge of the Sudder Bazaar at Barrackpore. Brevet Capt. C. Dallas, Com. of Ordnance (lately prom.), is removed from charge of the Chunar Magazine, and app. to the Expense Magazine and Laboratory School, at Dum Dum. Lieut. H. F. Bazett, who was app. a Dep. Com. of Ordnance, is posted to the Chunar Magazine.

Furloughs.—G. O., 7th Aug., 1835.—6th Batl. Art.—Capt. P. Jackson, from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1836, to extension, to visit Presidency preparatory to soliciting permission to retire from service. 10th L.C. Cav.—Vet. Surg. C. Hulme, from 1st Oct. to 1st April, 1836, to visit Calcutta, on private affairs. 12th N.I.—Surg. G. Eckford, from 20th Aug. to 24th Feb., 1836, to visit Presidency on med. cert., preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe. 31st N.I.—Lieut. Interpreter and Quartermast. W. F. Milner, from 15th Aug. to 15th Oct., to visit Presidency on private affairs. 28th N.I.—Col. T. Newton, from 10th June to 1st Sept., to extension, to enable him to rejoin his corps. Inf.—Unposted Ens. C. A. Hepburne, doing duty with 54th N.I., from 8th Aug. to 8th Oct., to visit Presidency, on med. cert. Capt. C. N. C. Campbell, Art., to Europe, on med. cert. Lieut. C. Lowth, 4th Lt. Cav., to Europe, on private affairs.

Births.—At Calcutta, at the H. C. Dispensary, Mrs. T. Linton, of a daughter.—At Calcutta, 8th Aug., Mrs. Felix Queiros, of a daughter.—At Chinsurah, 11th Aug., the lady of C. M. Wale, Esq., 44th Foot, of a son and heir.—At Madras, 26th July, Mrs. J. Goodair, of a son.—At Calcutta, 29th July, Mrs. S. M. Gaspar, of a son.

Marriages.—At Dinapore, 1st Aug., W. E. J. Hodgson, Esq., Horse Art., to Miss Mary R. Tickell.—At Burdwan, 27th July, Mr. Simon Thadeus to Miss Maria Ross.—At Calcutta, 29th July, Mr. J. Castello, sen., to Mrs. Louisa Colebrooke, widow of the late Lieut. W. Colebrooke.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, 12th Aug., Mrs. Hannah Sally Williams, aged 25.—At Saharunpore, 31st July, on his way to the Hills, on med. cert., Arthur Heywood French, Esq.—At Sholapore, 13th July, Agnes, daughter of Capt. T. Graham, 2nd N.I., aged 2 years. At Ilmsole, 12th July, after an illness of four days, Lieut. Charles Yorke, Art., in his 21st year.—At Poonah, 25th July, Edward Alexander, aged 2 years, son of C. Collier, Esq., Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals.

## MADRAS.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—W. B. Hawkins, Esq., to be Assistant to the Principal Col. and Mag. of the Northern Div. of Arcot. E. E. Ward, Esq., is admitted a Writer from 2nd July. J. C. Morris, Esq., to be Sub-Treasurer to Government and Superintendent and Treasurer of the Gov. Bank. W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to be Sub-Collector and joint Mag. of Nellore, and to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Criminal Judge of Canara, during the absence of Mr. G. C. Scott, or until further orders. J. Honner, Esq., to be Master Attendant at Negapatam, in the room of Mr. Hussy, dec.

Leave from their Stations.—R. Nelson, Esq., Judge and Criminal Judge of Malabar, in extension, to 30th June last, on sick cert. F. B. Elton, Esq., Register to the Zillah Court of Bellary, for six weeks, to visit the Presidency on private affairs. T. B. A. Conway, Esq., Assist. to the Principal Col. and Mag. of Nellore, for twenty days, to visit the Presidency on private affairs.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—Capt. W. J. Butterworth, of the 38th N.I., to be Secretary to the Gen. Prize Committee, v. Lieut.-Col. Steel, who is permitted to resign that appointment. The undermentioned young officers recently arrived, to do duty with the following regts. until further orders: —Ens. H. D. Innes, with 29th N.I.; Ens. A. Lyseight, with 29th N.I.; Ens. C. Cooke, with 18th N.I.; Ens. H. W. Nisbett, with 29th N.I.

## BOMBAY.

Judical and Revenue Departments.—Mr. R. Spooner to act as 2nd Assistant to the Collector of Rutnagerree. Mr. J. M. Davies to act as 2nd Assist. to the Col. of Sannah. Mr. A. Elphinston to act as Col. of Rutnagerree, until relieved by Mr. Glass. Mr. G. L. Elliott, Judge of Ahmednugger, received charge of the Adawlut of the Zillah of Ahmednugger from Mr. Glass. Mr. B. Hutt to be Assist. Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan for the detached station of Rutnagherry. Mr. W. J. Hunter to be Assist. Judge and Session Judge of Poonah for the detached station of Sholapoor. Mr. W. Enscombe, 2nd Assist. to the Principal Col. of Poona, to be placed in permanent charge of Kheir and Mawill. Mr. J. A Shaw remains in charge of the Ahmedabad Adawlut until the end of the reins. Mr. H. R. Glass to act as Judge and Session Judge at Tannah, until relieved by Mr. Shaw. A. Bell, Esq., received charge of the Adawlut and of the office of Agent, as Judge and Session Judge and Agent for Sirdars, in the Deckan, from S. Marriott, Esq., on 10th July.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O., 4th Aug., 1835.—Lieut.-Col. J. Barclay to take rank, vice Dunsterville, dec.; Lieut.-Col. C. R. James to take rank, v. Pearson, dec.; Senior Major C. Payne to be Lieut.-Col., v. Wilson, dec. 3rd N.I.—Maj. G. Taylor, Capt. W. A. Wroughton, and Lieut. A. M. Haselwood, to take rank in succession to James, prom. 12th N.I.—Maj. T. Roe and Capt. S. Hennell to take rank in succession to Dunsterville, prom.; Lieut. W. J. Eastwick admitted on the effective strength, v. Hennell, prom. 16th N.I.—Capt. F. M. Tredell to be Maj., Lieut. E. Crispin to be Capt., and Ens. E. P. Lynch to be Lieut., in succession to Payse, prom. Senior Unposted Ens. H. J. Pelly to rank from 11th July, 1835, and to be posted to the 16th N.I., v. Lynch, prom.

The following promotions are made in the Medical Department: —Vice V. C. Kemball, Esq., Senior Member, ret.: 2nd Member, J. G. Moyle, Esq., to be 1st Member; 3rd do., J. Orton, Esq., to be 2nd do.; Sup. Surg. and acting 3rd do. G. Smyttan, Esq., to be 3rd do. Sen. Surg. R. H. Kennedy to be Sup. Surg. upon the establishment. Mr. J. Plane is admitted into the service as an Assist. Surg. from the 5th ult., the date of his arrival in the ship Thomas Harris.

Furloughs.—Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3rd Lt. Cav., for two years, to proceed to N. S. Wales for the benefit of his health; Ens. G. [illegible] Pogson, of the 5th N.I., to Europe, for the same; Maj. H. James, 3rd L.C., to sea for six months, for the recovery of his health; Capt. H. Holland, Assist. Com. Gen. Poona Div. of the Army, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope for 12 months, for the benefit of his health.

## SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—Dec. 21st, at Liverpool, Crown, *Carmichael*, from Bengal, sailed 15th Aug.—29th, at London, Strath Eden, *Cheap*, do.—At Liverpool, Ripley, *Lloyd*, do., sailed 21st Aug.—30th, do., Intrinsic, *Chalmers*, do., sailed 30th July.—Do., Minerva, *M'Pherson*, from Bombay, sailed 21st Aug.—Do., Jane Craig, *Carrie*, from Singapore, sailed 2d Aug.

Passengers by Strath Eden: Capt. and Mrs. Taylor, Master H. and R. Taylor, Mrs. Watson, Mrs. Cooke, Mrs. Skipton and two children, Dr. and Mrs. Bouchier, and Mr. Russell.

Ships Sailed.—*From Portsmouth*: 19th Dec., Asia, *Biddle*, for Madras and Bengal.—21st, Juliana, *Driver*, do.—Remain in the Downs: Abberton, *Shuttleworth*, do.—Elphinstone, for New South Wales.—Strathfieldsay.—From the Downs: Dec. 30th, Abberton.

Passengers per Asia: Mr. and Mrs. Speirs, two Misses Carnie, two Misses Russell, Mr. Carne, Mr. Murratt, Mr. White, Lieut. Pocklington and Pipon, Cornets Burnett and White, Ens. Jones, Cadets Wilson, Young, Tulloch, and Watson, Dr. Anderson, six or five native servants. Per Juliana: Capt. Lucas, 8th N.I., Lieut. P. Shaw, 34th; Lt. Archer; Cadets W. R. Follarton, Oliver, and Brassey.—Per Abberton: Capt. Braham and family, H.M. 78th regt.; Cornet Clagett, Cadets Manwaring and Moore.

Ships Arrived out.—At Bengal, 27th July, Roxburgh Castle, from London.—9th Aug., Bengal Merchant, do.—11th, Sophia, do.—29th July, Fatima, Liverpool.—2d Aug., Robert, do.—21st, Bahamian, *Pearce*, do.—23d, John Bagshaw, *Hardy*, do.—At Singapore, 6th Aug., Columbia, *Booth*, from London.—Ebr, *Ponsonby*, Liverpool.—Iris, *White*, do.—13th Aug., Sumatra, *Richards*, do.—20th, Anan, *Lowe*, do.—At China, 12th Aug., Hoogley, *Baily*, London.—14th, Universal, *Brook*, do.—Cape of Good Hope, 9th Oct., Buckinghamshire, *Chapman*, from London, sailed 13th for Calcutta.—10th, Fair Quxen, *Braithwaite*.—Duke of Northumberland, *Pope*.

Ships Spoken.—Sept. 24th, Neptune, *Stockley*, London to China.—26th, Lord Hungerford, *Farquharson*, London to Bengal, lat. 35. S., long. 13. W.—Oct. 7th, Royal Saxon, Bengal to Liverpool, lat. 17. 5. S., long. 43 15. E.—Nov. 15th, Mermaid, *Chapman*, London to Bombay, lat. 8. 48. N., long. 22. 19. W.

Ships Expected.—From Bengal: Royal Saxon, sailed Aug. 1st, for Liverpool.—Sherburne, *Warren*, do. 29th, London.—Peter Proctor, *Jerry*.—Mary, *Pelle*, Liverpool.—London, *Lamb*, to sail Sept. 3d for London.—Roxburgh Castle, do. 10th do.—John M'Lellan, do.—Bengal Merchant, do.—Isabella, *Cooper*, do.—Emma, *Pickett*, to sail Sept. 1st for Liverpool.—Wyncalks, *Fisher*, do.—Robert, *Blyth*, do.—Mary Ann Webb, *Vener*, do.

Passengers expected per Royal Saxon, from Bengal: H. Atherton, Esq.; Lieut. Wilmot, Artill., Lieut. Leighton, 31st N.I., Lieut. Louth, 4th L.C.; Assist. Surgs. B. Wilson and A. Knox, Mr. R. Halifax, Mr. G. Earle.

Passengers per Augusta Jessie landed at the Mauritius: Lt.-Col. Briggs. At the Cape: C. Colton, Esq., and Capt. Cotton.

Casualties.—Aug. 8th: The Warrior, *Stone*, bound from Bengal to N.S. Wales, put back under jury masts.—The Bengal Packet got on shore in Plymouth Sounds, and has discharged and gone into dry-dock for repairs.—The George and Mary, *Roberts*, from Ceylon and Mauritius to London, put into Cadiz in distress.—A heavy gale was experienced on 1st Oct. in Algoa Bay.—Aug. 24th: The semaphore announces the total wreck of the Asia, of Hull, on Sauger Beach, the crew all saved, but, we regret to say, the Captain is drowned.—The Thompson, *Thompson*, sailed from Singapore 18th June for China; was attacked and plundered by 25 to 30 fishing-boats belonging to the Chinese fishermen, about 100 miles South of Macao, 6th July; 300 men boarded her, seized the officers and crew, and lashed them to the deck; the Captain and Chief Mate keeping them at bay some time, but were obliged to retreat into the cabin; they plundered the treasure to the amount of 50,000 dollars, and cargo of the same amount, and a cask of gunpowder was placed on deck to blow up the ship and crew. One or more of the accomplices had impeached the rest, and the Governor of Canton had taken up the affair, and it was likely 50 or 60 of them would be executed. Some of the specie belonging to the Thompson was found in the fishing-boats.

Exchange on London 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 3*d.*—Freight, dead weight 3*l.* to 5*l.*; light goods, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.*; Indigo and silk, 6*l.*

## COURT-MARTIAL.

### Cornet M. Lushington.

G. O., Head-quarters, Calcutta, 1st Aug., 1835.—A European General Court-martial, re-assembled at Nomilah Agra, on Saturday, 4th July, 1835, of which Col. R. H. Sale, C. B., H. M.'s 13th Lt. Inf., is President, Cornet Matthew Lushington, 7th regt. Lt. Cav., was arraigned on the following charge:—Conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman, and in breach of order and military discipline, in having in camp at Salempore, in Rajwarra, on the evening of the 3rd Jan., 1835, appeared in the streets of tents of the 36th N.I. in a state of intoxication, and after having intruded himself into the mess tent of that regiment, and been desired by Major Godby, the President and senior officer of the mess, to quit the tent, thrown himself on Major Godby, using the words 'take that there;' and further, upon being ejected forcibly from the tent, applying the words 'blackguards, cowards,' and other terms of abuse to the officers then present at the mess who had just expelled him from the tent; he, Cornet Lushington, at the time being in arrest, and under the unpublished sentence of a General Court-martial, on a charge of intoxication on a previous occasion." The Court having duly considered the evidence for the prosecution, together with what the prisoner has urged in his defence, is of opinion, that he, Cornet Matthew Lushington, is not guilty of conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer and a gentleman in having a

peared in the streets of tents of the 38th regt., N.I., in a state of intoxication, but that he is guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer in having thrown his cap at Major Godby, and making use of the abusive language attributed to him in the charge; the Court does therefore sentence him, Cornet M. Lushington, 7th regt. Lt. Cav., to lose one step in his regimental rank.—" Confirmed." The Provisional Com.-in-Chief is at a loss to understand on what grounds the Court have, in opposition to the testimony of four witnesses out of six, acquitted Cornet Lushington of intoxication, and adjudged so inadequate a punishment for his outrageous conduct. Signed by James Watson, Maj.-Gen., Provisional Com.-in-Chief.

Cornet Lushington will stand in the 7th regt. Lt. Cav. between Cornets R. J. Hawthorne and E. J. Robinson.

*Chain cables.*—Many of our naval readers even, who may not have had an opportunity to visit the dockyard of Woolwich, may not be aware there is a "proving house," wherein the strength of these friends to the sailor is put to the proof by a curious machine (the only one in his Majesty's service), which is on the principle of hydraulic pressure. One end of the cable is made fast to a post, properly secured, and the other is hooked to a bar, connected with a cylindrical tube, about eighteen inches diameter and seven feet long, placed horizontally, into which water is forced by a pump, worked by four convicts in an adjoining chamber, as "all hands" employed vacate the proving house, for if the "coast" was not clear in case a faulty cable was unable to bear the tension to which it is subjected, it would inevitably, in its recoil, carry devastation to all around it. It is well deserving the attention of visiters (as well as the scientific) to the dockyard.

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Jan. 2, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 92¾ to ¼. Reduced, 91¼ to ⅜. 3½, do. 99¾ to ⅜.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Parry, Llanrwst, Denbighshire, draper.—J. Fox, Barton-upon-Humber, Lincolnshire, grocer.—R. and J. Adams Stevenson, Cobridge, Staffordshire, manufacturers of earthenware.—S. Lloyd, Manchester, cotton-printer.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

C. Gray, of "The Posts," Southampton-buildings, Holborn, victualler.—Benj. Gregory, of No. 8, Alien-street, Goswell-street, ironfounder.—G. Harris, of Coventry, contractor.—C. P. Kirby, of Crawford-street, Portman-square, lacemen and hosier.—John Baugh, of Sloane-street, Chelsea, draper.—J. Wallworth, of Newton, Manchester, common brewer.—J. Trevelham, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, carpenter and builder.—W. Furniss, of Leeds, victualler.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A. Richardson, of Leith, distiller and brewer.

### BIRTHS.

At Southfield, Fifeshire, on the 24th inst., the lady of Lieut.-Col. Crabbe, Bengal Engineers, of a daughter.—At Gibraltar, on the 5th Dec. the lady of Capt. Ringler Thomson, Royal Engineers, of a daughter.

### DEATHS.

At Drylaw, Scotland, Mary, wife of Capt. C. H. Watson, R.N.—At Skibbereen, King's County, aged 70, Elizabeth, relict of Lieut.-Col. R. White, Tipperary Militia.—At West Green, Hants, on 28th ult., Catherine, relict of the late Lt.-Col. H. W. T. Hawley, late of the First Drag. Guards.—At Cheltenham, Lieut.-Gen. Dyer, of the Madras Army, in his 78th year. (*A Memoir in our next.*)—At Hampton-place, Chelsea, Capt. James Anderson, R.N., in his 76th year.—24th Dec. at Tunbridge Wells, after a long and distressing illness, Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hamilton, Bart. G.C.T.S., Colonel of the 69th regt., and Governor of Duncannon Fort, beloved and regretted by all who knew him. (*A Memoir in our next.*)—On 31st ult. after a few days' illness, at the Government House, High-street, Portsmouth, Miss M'Mahon, eldest daughter of Major Gen. Sir. T. M'Mahon, K.C.B., Lieut.-Gov. of the Garrison.

*Military Obituary for December* 1835.—Gen.—Lord John Crew, Liege. Lieut.-Generals—Sir J. Hamilton, Bt., 69 F., 2nd Gov. of Duncannon Fort, Tunbridge Wells, 24th Dec.—T. Lord Hartland, late of 9th Drag., London, 8th Dec.—Sir W. Inglis, K.C.B. 57th F., and Gov. of Cork, Ramsgate, 29th Nov.—Sir C. Grant, K.C.B. G.C.H., 15th Huss, Frampton, Dorset, 20th Dec.—Mackay E.I. Co's. Serv., France, 26th Sept.—Lt.-Gen. Dyce, E.I. Co's. Serv., Cheltenham, 24th Dec.—Prole, E.I. Comp. Serv., England, 7th Aug.—Orr, late of E.I. Comp. Serv. Colonels—Mellis, late of Ceylon Regiment, Bremen, 5th Dec.—Robert Ross, K.H., Unatt. Scotland, 15th Dec. Lieut.-Col.—Johnson, late of Roy. Artil. 17th Nov. Majors—Willington, Unatt. Templemore, Dec.—Wolfe, 61 F. Loughrea, Ireland, 23d Dec.—Hill, 96 F. Glasgow, Dec. Captains—Watson, 57 F., on passage to Europe, 31st July, —Parker, h.-p. Roy. Art., 18th Nov.—E. Parry, h.-p. Roy. Ma. 16th Nov.—Clyne, h.-p. 1 F., 28th Nov.—Perkins, h.-p. 3 F. 21st July. Lieuts.—Deans (Adj. of Reg. Dist.), Glasgow, 8th Dec.—Baldwin, h.-p. 7 F., Maryborough, Queen's Co., 9th Dec.—P. Nugent, Unatt., 16th Dec. Ensigns—Clarke (Adj.), 36 F., Antigua, 21st Oct.—Stephens, h.-p. 5 W.I. Regt., North Cerney, Gloucestershire, 14th Nov. Quart.-Masters—Bride, 19 F., Trinidad, 29th Oct.—Galloway, Roy. Sappers and Miners, Woolwich, 8th Nov.—Spean, late of Roy. H. Guards, 2d Dec.—Cerrar, h.-p. 19 Drags., 7th Dec. Med. Department.—Phys. Dr Vetch, h.-p., 28th April.—Surg. or. Forgane, h.-p.—Lea, 5 F. Malta, 23d Nov. Chaplain—Wrigley, h.-p., 103 F.

*Naval Obituary during the last Quarter.*—Flag Officers—Adm. Theo. Jones; Adm. Sir C. Tyler, G.C.B.; Vice-Adm. T. Eyles; Rear-Adm. Horton. Captains—W. B. Fuller, J. Drury, H. Barwell; Hon. Sir H. Duncan; Ben. Clement, J. Thomson, Wesby Percival, J. Black, Joseph Packwood. Commanders—W. Price, H. Lyons, J. Eveleigh, H. Houghton, F. E. Collingwood, T. Cowan, D. King, J. Lawrence, J. M'Causland. Lieutenants—H. Fournier, Arthur Burgh, J. M'Namara, C. H. Marshall, J. T. Hooper, H. T. Harris, T. Simmonds, J. A. Bate, P. E. Collins, R. S. Haly, J. Stannus, J. Bazeley, J. Jane, E. Gray, J. Birks, J. Wilkie, Jos. Cott. — Grigg, W. Martyn, S. B. Rattington. Masters—G. Dunn, W. Spawers, Peter Inskipp, W. Scargill, T. Hamon, T. Fox, J. Harfield. Surgeons—W. H. Rodland, J. Wiley, T. Simpson, J. Young, R. Gillespie, J. Boyle, J. M'Kittrick. Assist.-Surgs.—T. S. Taylor, D. Grant, J. Thompson, J. W. Lane, M. Little. Chaplain—Evan Holliday. Pursers—J. J. Lanyon, J. Wills, J. Curtis, & Elgar, J. Windeyer, Hugh Corbyn, T. Thompson. Royal Marines.—S. Pilcher, Brevet Major. Capts.—J. Thomas, E. Parke. First Lieut.—T. W. Spear.


## Advertisements.

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An Institution having for its object the protection of families from the reclassing of fortune, by enabling parents, at a small comparative outlay, to secure to their children a certain provision on their attaining a given age, must be considered a benefit to the community, and deserving of being placed in the first rank of provident and philanthropic institutions. Such is the object of the Family Endowment Society, which will provide for all the children of a family at a period when a provision becomes always acceptable, and frequently indispensable.

To accomplish an object so desirable, this Society will, at or after the time of marriage, endow every future child of such marriage, payable on each child's completing any agreed year of age from 14 to 21; endow every future male child or every future female child; endow children actually born previously to the date of the contract; and, if preferred, endow such actually born children, at an increased rate of premium, which shall be returnable if the children do not attain the age of endowment.

In order to afford every facility to the public, the premium may be paid, at the option of the parties, either in one sum at the time of contracting, or by annual sums, payable during any term of years not exceeding the age of endowment, dependent on the life of the husband only, or of the wife only, or on the joint lives of the husband and wife.

The Tables are calculated for all ages, and for every combination of age, and the following extracts will sufficiently illustrate the subject.—

Annual Premiums, for assuring the sum of £100 to each child, payable on completing its 14th or 21st year

On completing 14 years.

| Age of the Husband | Age of the Wife | Annual Premium, to cease at Husband's death, or after the 15th payment. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 21 | 18 | 18 19 10 |
| 25 | 21 | 17 8 11 |
| 31 | 25 | 16 4 2 |
| 36 | 30 | 14 7 0 |
| 43 | 35 | 12 11 6 |
| 52 | 40 | 10 15 0 |

Each child to receive £100 on completing its 14th year.

On completing 21 years.

| Age of the Husband | Age of the Wife | Ann. Premium to cease at Husband's death, or after 22d payt. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|
| 24 | 18 | 11 7 2 |
| 25 | 21 | 10 13 10 |
| 31 | 25 | 10 8 0 |
| 36 | 30 | 8 18 5 |
| 43 | 35 | 7 18 11 |
| 52 | 40 | 7 1 0 |

Each child to receive £100 on completing 21st year.

Annual premiums, for assuring the sum of £100 to each male child only, or to each female child only, payable on completing its 21st year:—

| Age of the Husband | Age of the Wife | Annual Premium, to cease at Husband's death, or after 22d payment. Males only. £ s. d. | Females only. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 18 | 5 18 3 | 6 0 4 |
| 25 | 21 | 5 11 4 | 5 13 3 |
| 31 | 25 | 5 6 1 | 5 6 0 |
| 36 | 30 | 4 12 11 | 4 14 6 |
| 43 | 35 | 4 2 9 | 4 4 3 |
| 52 | 40 | 3 18 4 | 3 14 8 |

Example.—A couple, of the ages of 31 and 25, have 8 children who complete their 14th year; the Society will have to pay them £800; the whole amount of the annual payments cannot exceed £722. 2s. 6d.; and in case of the husband's previous death, this sum might be considerably less.

The necessary tables have been constructed from calculations which have been examined and approved by an eminent mathematician. They have been so formed as to yield an adequate profit, of which it is proposed to divide four-fifths amongst the parents or parties effecting endowments on unborn children, in proportion to the amount of their respective contributions.

The following extracts from the tables will show the premiums for the endowment of existing children.

Annual Premiums for assuring the sum of £100 to an actually born child, payable on completing its 14th or 21st year; the whole of such annual premiums being returnable should the child die under the age of endowment;—

On completing 14 years.

| Age of Child. | Annual Premium to the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 6 4 4 |
| 2 | 6 16 10 |
| 3 | 7 16 4 |
| 4 | 8 9 5 |
| 5 | 9 11 2 |
| 6 | 10 13 5 |

Each child to receive £100 on completing its 14th year.

On completing 21 years.

| Age of Child. | Annual Premium to the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 13 4 |
| 2 | 3 17 4 |
| 3 | 4 1 8 |
| 4 | 4 6 8 |
| 5 | 4 10 4 |
| 6 | 4 15 5 |

Each child to receive £100 on completing its 21st year.

Annual Premiums for assuring the sum of £100 to an actually born child, payable on completing its 14th or 21st year, no part of such premium being returnable.

On completing 14 years.

| Age of Child. | Annual Premium until the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 5 13 8 |
| 2 | 6 7 8 |
| 3 | 7 4 2 |
| 4 | 8 2 7 |
| 5 | 9 5 1 |
| 6 | 10 12 9 |

Each child to receive £100 on completing its 14th year.

On completing 21 years.

| Age of Child. | Annual Premium until the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. |
|---|---|
| 1 | 3 5 5 |
| 2 | 3 11 3 |
| 3 | 3 17 10 |
| 4 | 4 4 4 |
| 5 | 4 11 0 |
| 6 | 4 19 10 |

Each child to receive £100 on completing its 21st year.

Should the parties contracting with the Society prove unable to continue paid at least five annual premiums, be unable to continue the payments, such premiums shall not be considered as forfeited, but the Society will, notwithstanding, pay an equitable proportion of the endowment to the children then born on their attaining the given age.

This Society offers advantages worthy the attention of every class of the community.

To the nobility and the possessors of entailed estates the opportunity of providing for the younger branches of their families.

To clergymen, officers of the army and navy, professional men, and, indeed, to all persons dependent on income, the means of ensuring a provision for their families on terms most advantageous to them.

Communications may be addressed to Messrs. Lacy and Bridges, the solicitors to the Society, 19, King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

**FAMILIES of DISTINCTION** and others who may be about to make extensive Purchases, will find important advantages in the present improved style of FURNISHING at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses of quality and price that fears no competition.—93 Bishopsgate-street within, and 57 Conduit street, nine doors from Regent street, left-hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

**ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—The Quarterly Meeting will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's street, on Monday the 4th January next.

The Chair will be taken at 12 o'clock precisely.

Samuel Hancock, Secretary.

London, 15th December, 1835.

**EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.**—Mrs. MARRHAM'S Boarding School is situated in extensive and commodious premises, six miles from town. A liberal and unlimited diet, and a superior system of instruction in every facility for study, with the domestic comforts of a home.

Terms from Five to Six Guineas per Quarter, according to age; and other particulars specified in the prospectuses, which may be obtained of Mr. Blackmore, 84, Holborn Hill; Mr. Batchelor, Catherine-street, Strand; P. Leigh, Esq., White Lion-street, Spital-square; Mr. Wood, 50, New Compton-street, Soho; and of Mr. Mitchenson, Barfield-street, Poplar.

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Messrs. R. and S. while they respectfully solicit a continuance of that patronage, earnestly caution the Public against *Imitations* of each.

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And Countersigned Alex. Rowland,

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*20, Hatton Garden, London,*
*Jan. 1, 1836.*

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TIONER, 71, Piccadilly, begs to inform the Nobility Gentry, that he has on Sale an extensive assortment of TH CAKES, of the most superior quality, and in every va- of size and price. Dinners, Suppers, &c. for large or small s, at per head. Made Dishes in every variety. Soups, per quart. The finest Jellies, 3s. per quart. Rout and ing Cakes, Preserves, &c. &c., Men Cooks sent to Country s at any distance.

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PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure ct of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully success- removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of in, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the ivo organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their ion will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, ting the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as to convince all who take them of their great utility.

sons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a ncing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the t quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as vade the whole system, through which it diffuses health trength.

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(Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

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most wonderful Medicine ever discovered by man, for the cure of GONORRHŒA, GLEETS, STRICTURES, WHITES, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Irritation of the Urethra or Bladder, and for all Urinary Diseases in both sexes.—This Medicine is patronised, prescribed, recommended, and sanctioned by the Most Eminent of the Faculty, not only in England but on the Continent, and stated by them, from experience, to be the only Medicine that can be relied on for the cure of these complaints, and they invariably resort to it when their own remedies fail.

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Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 26th December, 1835.

## HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY

NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That on the receipt in the Wages Department, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset-Place, the Declaration or Certificate of identity required from each officer by his Majesty's Orders in Council, a Bill for the amount of the half-pay or retired pay due will be made out in this Department, which will be payable by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, on the following days, viz.—

On the 11th and 12th January, to Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th January, to Lieutenants at 5s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 16th and 18th January, to Lieutenants at 7s. and [illegible] day, and Captains, and their Attorneys.

On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, January, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great Inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired pay on the days fixed for their rank, being brought forward on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired-pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks; but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 22nd and 25th January; after which the half-pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesday in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half-pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Wages Office, at the Admiralty, Somerset Place, or transmit them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into this Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired-pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subjected by this oversight it is in the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above-mentioned modes), officers may receive their half-pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a bill for the amount, in which case they are to give notice thereof by letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, marked in the corner "Half-Pay or Retired-Pay Accountant General," and thereupon a proper form of a Bill of Exchange will be sent to them.

2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise.

3d. By extract or permanent Remittance Bill at a Dock-Yard where there is an establishment of Pay Clerks.

In either of which two latter cases they must give a like notice to the Secretary of the Admiralty marked in the same manner, and a Remittance Bill or Extract will thereupon be made out and transmitted to them.

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 154. SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1836. PRICE 1s.

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FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.—To Sail punctually on the 5th March, the ASIA, 1012 tons, CAPTAIN JOHN PEARSON, H.C.S.; lying in the East India Dock. This ship is fitted in every respect as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house, to Captain R. M. GRINDLAY, 16, Cornhill, and at East India Rooms, No. 8, St. Martin's-lane Place, Charing-cross, or to THOMAS HEATH, 134, Fenchurch street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—To Sail on the 15th of February, the WINDSOR, 1,480 Tons, Captain WILLIAM TAYLOR, (late of the Honourable Company's Service); lying in the East India Docks. The Qualities of this Ship are well known, and she is fitted in every respect as when in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. TAYLOR, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. GILSTANES and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall street.

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FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 10th February, the ship CHARLES GRANT, Burthen ... Tons, JOHN DONATT, H.C.S., Commander; now lying in the East India Dock. Has the same Accommodation for Passengers she had while in the Honourable Company's Service, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, CRIGGINGTON, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PEARS and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

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On the 16th and 18th January, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 6s. a day, and Chaplains, and their Attorneys.

On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, January, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being brought forward on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks, but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 23rd and 25th January; after which the half-pay and retired pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Wages Office, at the Admiralty, Somerset Place, or transmit them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into this Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired-pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is to the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above-mentioned modes), officers may receive their half pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a bill for the amount, in which case they are to give notice thereof by letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, marked in the corner "Half-Pay or Retired Pay Accountant General," and thereupon a proper form of a Bill of Exchange will be sent to them.

2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise.

3d. By extract or permanent Remittance Bill at a Dock-Yard, where there is an establishment of Pay Clerks.

In either of which two latter cases they must give a like notice to the Secretary of the Admiralty marked in the same manner, and a Remittance Bill or Extract will thereupon be made out and transmitted to them.

In all cases, the officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surname, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

Mem.—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the act 2 Geo. 4, cap. 20, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No persons residing out of his Majesty's dominions are entitled to the privileges of this Act.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieuts.—P. P. Egerton and Edward Cobb.
Surgeon—John Robertson.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieuts.—Erasmus Dunmaney (1835) to *Ulla*; W. R. Mends (1835) to *Tyrian*.
Assist.-Surgs.—James Laidner to *Britannia*; Charles Maulx to *Cove*, hired ship.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1815), arrived at Jamaica from Bermuda Nov. 8th.

Lark, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. E. Barnett (1826), called at Madeira from Falmouth, on passage to W. Indies, Dec. 16th.

Nimrod, 20, Capt. J. Fraser (1831), called at Madeira from Falmouth, Dec. 16th, on passage to W. Indies.

Rifleman, 28, Capt. T. Bennett (1828), sailed from Jamaica for Bermuda Dec. 17th.

Scylla, 16, Com. E. J. Carpenter (1827), arrived at Jamaica from Havannah Nov. 15th.

Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones (p. 1828), arrived at Sheerness from Bermuda 1st inst.

Water Witch, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (1815), having returned from a cruise, sailed from Falmouth for the Coast of Africa 31st Dec.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 9, 1835.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Lisbon.* | | | |
| Seahorse, Ridilliard (1824), | s. Dec. 7. | d. Jan. 14, | r. Jan. 6. |
| Dasher, Moore ( ), | s. Dec. 16, | d. Jan. 21, | r. |
| Quail, Bacon ( ), | s. Dec. 21 | d. Jan. 28 | r. |
| L'Espoir, Riley (1818), | s. Dec. 27 | d. Jan 22 | r. |
| Nautilus, Crooke (1807), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Jan. 29, | r. |
| *Mediterranean.* | | | |
| Firefly, Baldock (1813), | s. Nov. 5, | d Dec. 28, | r. Dec. 25. |
| African, West (1814), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Jan. 23, | r. |
| Hermes, Blount ( ) | s. Jan. 3 | d. Feb. 21. | r. |
| *Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.* | | | |
| Lapwing, Forster (1812), | s. Sept. 4, | d. Jan. 22, | r. |
| Skylark, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct. 10, | d. Feb. 27, | r. |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| Spider, O'Riley ( ), | | | |
| *Leeward Islands and Jamaica.* | | | |
| Plover, Luce (1814), | s. Oct 3, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 27. |
| Pandora, Croke (1807), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Jan. 9, | r. Jan. 2. |
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Jan. 29, | r. |
| Reindeer, Dicken (1815), | s. Nov. 19, | d. Feb. 10, | r. |
| Grosbeak, Peter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 24, | r. |
| Renard, Dunsford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. |
| Linnet, Downey (1815), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Mar. 23, | r. |
| Seagull, Parsons (1815), | s. | d. | r. |
| Eclipse, Forrester (1827), | s. | d. | r. |
| *Mexico and Hayti.* | | | |
| Camden, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan 4, | r. |
| Shearwater, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. |
| Buzzard, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 3, | r. |
| Spey, James (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| Lyra, St. John (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1813), | s. | d. | r. |
| *North America.* | | | |
| Star, Binney (1811), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. |
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Dec. 5, | d Feb. 6, | r. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1801), | | | |

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 8th.—*From our own Correspondent.*—The *James Watt*, steamer, Capt. Jamaison, put into this port on Tuesday, on her return from Santander, having had a very extraordinary quick passage from thence of only 60 hours. Capt. J. disembarked a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition at that place. He reports that the Carlists have succeeded in getting command of the entrance to the harbour of St. Sebastian, and had got guns upon the rocks to prevent vessels entering. The *James Watt* landed a few passengers at Portsmouth, and then went to London. The *Royal Tar* was hauled off the dockyard jetty on Monday, having had her machinery repaired; she is to proceed to Santander with limes and stores. The *Pembroke*, 74, has been hauled into the basin to have the housing removed, and she will then, as well as the *Benbow*, be fitted as a demonstration ship, similar to the *St. Vincent*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Ganges*, and *Bellerophon*, in this harbour. The *Victory* is to have the moorings of the *Benbow*, and Lt. J. Mottley to have charge of her. The *Messenger*, st.-ves., is daily expected to tow the *Erebus* to Hull. The caulkers of the dockyard have been removed from the *Pique* to work on the *Meleager*, orders having arrived to hurry her on getting ready for commission. It is understood that Capt. Douglas will hoist his pendant on 21st inst. Lieut. Matthias, late First Lieut. of the *Caledonia*, came passenger by the last Mediterranean packet. Capt. Martin and the First Lieut. of the *Volage* have joined the Rig-ship.—Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Seaflower*. The *Cracker*, tender to the latter, has sailed to cruise off the Isle of Wight.

MILFORD HAVEN, 6th Jan., 1836.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Orders have been received at our dockyard to build two sloops of war on the plans of Capt. Surveyor Symonds, similar to the *Columbine*. They will be commenced forthwith. If vessels are wanted in such hurry to meet any emergency, the false policy of former administrations, in reducing the strength of our naval arsenals by discharging so many of that useful class of mechanics, British shipwrights, will speedily become manifest. There was a time, and a brilliant era it was, when it only required the government to sound the tocsin of preparation, and any number of vessels was speedily ready for the reception of our brave tars, but "alas! those times are over." One of our post-office steam packets, the *Vixen*, on her passage hence to Waterford last week, fell in with the barque *Bellerophon*, of Konisburg, bound from Baltimore to Rotterdam, laden with tobacco, logwood, &c., in great distress, and, but for the efficient aid afforded her by taking her in tow, must have become a wreck. A line was floated to her by means of a cork fender, and a hawser thus attached, by which she was safely brought into Dunraven. The relief of Marines for the detachment doing duty at Pembroke will be given the ensuing year from the Chatham division. The following officers are on the roster for this duty—Capts. Moore and Steele; Lieuts. Hutton, Grey, Gasgoigne, and Deephatt. There was a splendid wedding up at the dockyard, on Monday last, between Capt. Mitchell, R.M., and Miss Bullen, niece of Sir Chas. Bullen. The happy pair, after the ceremony, set off in a post-chaise and four for the usual honeymoon excursion.

PLYMOUTH, 7th Jan.—The *Stag*, 46, was warped from her moorings on Tuesday, and docked the same evening. The *Implacable* and *Kent* were brought near the yard for repair, in lieu of the *Firefly*, on Friday. The *Terror* bomb sailed yesterday for Chatham, in charge of Mr. Walker, Assist.-Master Attendant of this dock-yard, manned by riggers and men from the ordinary, and accompanied by the *Firefly* steamer. The *Magpie* cutter, if found fit, is to be fitted as a tender to the flag ship. The following packets lying in ordinary are to be examined as to their fitness for sea service and reported on:—*Hope*, *Magnet*, *Zephyr*, and *Swallow*. The *Royal Adelaide*, bearing the flag of our Com.-in-Chief, Adm. Sir W. Hargood, will be removed to her moorings next week. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Swallow* packet. In the Sound—*Sir Charles Malcolm*, freight ship.

WOOLWICH.—The *Comet* has left the basin, and is now lying in the river; she has had her steam up several times this week, and is expected to be commissioned. The *S* and *Express*, sloops built by contract, are both masted rigged, and will be ready for sea shortly. *Spitfire* *Tartarus* are expected to be paid six months' adva *Rhadamanthus* steamer is being again unrigged.

Yesterday, as Lieut. Russell, of H.M.S. *Dee*, was c versing with some brother officers at the door of Ha Hotel, he was suddenly seized by a strong convulsi (brought on by a *coup de soleil*), and fell insensible on stops. The most prompt assistance was rendered, end is now out of danger.—*Jamaica Herald*, *Nov.* 27.

*Firefly* steamer, Lieut. Baldock, has come round to W wich from Falmouth, and is lying off the dockyard. formation has been received from the *Meteor* steamer, Com. G. W. Smith, in the West Indies, that she has several of her hands, leaving only thirteen in an effec state.

The *Circassian* is taken up and fitting at Deptford to t convicts to N. S. Wales.

The *Ranger*, for Ascension, and the *Stokesby*, transp (b), taking in provisions for Ireland, and the *Cathar* *Stewart*, for Ireland and West Indies, are now fitting Deptford.

The following are the line of sempaphore (telegrap between London and Portsmouth, and are held by N Lieutenants under fifty years of age for five years:—A miralty, Lieut. Jay; Chelsea, Lieut. Amiel; Putney, D. O. B. Casey; Kingston, Lieut. Tribe; Esher, Li Donellan; Cobham, Lieut. Fabian; Guildford, Li Leary; Godalming, Lt. Chapman; Haslemere, Li Garrett; Midhurst, Lieut. Wilmot; Petersfield, Li Wibley; Bedhampton, Lieut. Williamson; Portsmo Lieut. Barnes (a).

ROYAL MARINES.—Private W. Leopard received lashes, pursuant to sentence of Court-martial, and was Wednesday "drummed out" for selling his "kit."

The Earl of Minto returned to his residence in the A miralty on Saturday from a visit to his noble colleague, Lord President of the Council, at Bowood. His lords has commenced a series of dinners to Flag Officers Captains of the Royal Navy.

In consequence of the great superiority which the *Col* *bine* has uniformly displayed in her trials with other vess orders have been issued that six sloops of war shall be i mediately laid down, to be built upon her lines, and in ev respect similar to that vessel. Two will be built at Chath to be called the *Phantom* and *Arab*, two at Portsmo called the *Persian* and *Grecian*, and two at Plymouth, be called the *Acron* and *Pilot*. We are glad to perc that the merits of the *Columbine* are at length duly app ciated, and we hope that every vessel of her class may h after be built upon so beautiful a model, which under ev circumstance of lee or foul weather has exhibited so markable a superiority over all competitors. We are a most happy to find that the reports of the qualities of t and every other vessel of Capt. Symonds' construction, c tinue to bear out our predictions and anticipations.

The period of the *Castor's* tour of service having exp since September last, some speculation exists as to the o cer who will be appointed to succeed Lord John Hay the delicate service which he has so ably performed to satisfaction of his own and the Spanish Government. the great preparations now making afford a reasonable h that this unnatural struggle may be speedily brought t close, we think it would be advantageous, instead of sup seding Lord John Hay, to keep the *Castor* some time lon in commission, and upon the present service.

At Toulon, the French are fitting out the following shi —*Nestor*, 74, *Triton*, 80, *Scipio*, 74, *Duguesne*, 84, *T dent*, 74, *Tripoli*, 80, *Algesiras*, 84, *Ville de Marseil* 120, *Montebello*, 120, and *Suffren*, 100. This fleet is be commanded by R.-Adm. Clairval, and to be strengthe by a further squadron, under Commodore De Lolaode, n at Smyrna, of one line of battle ship, two double-ban frigates, and two corvettes, in all fifteen sail.

The American squadron at present in the Mediterran consists of the *Delaware*, 64, *John Adams*, and *Uni States*, heavy frigates, three corvettes, and the schoo *Shark*, all under the orders of Commodore Patterson. *Constitution*, 60 gun frigate, with the broad pendant Commodore Elliot, was daily looked for from New Yo These ships were at Smyrna on the 22d of November.

The expedition for the relief of the ice-bound merch has sailed in the *Cove*, under the command of Capt. Ross, with Capt. Humphreys as sailing master. Mr. M pleton, late Master of the *Arachne* is appointed Maste that ship. The *Erebus* and *Terror*, fitting to follow *Cove*, will be placed under the command of Comman Belcher.

The *Portland*, 52, Capt. David Price, is ordered ho from the Mediterranean.

By the last accounts from Lisbon, the *Hastings*, *Tw* *Pearl*, *Camelion*, *Viper*, and *Scorpion*, were in the Tag The *Russell* was at Vigo; the *Endymion* at Corunna; *Castor*, *Ringdove*, *Saracen*, *Royalist*, and *Phœnix*, on North Coast. There was also the American frigate *Peto* lying in the Tagus; the officers of which, who are on v good terms with our squadron, have exchanged dinn

ke., with the English officers. They (the Americans) were o give a dinner to Adm. Gage, on the 19th ult.

The annual promotion of Clerks to be Pursers will take place next week. It is intended in future, that, instead of promoting a stated number annually, the same course shall be adopted with these as with other officers, and that as soon as three deaths occur, one promotion shall immediately take place.

We are glad to perceive in the list of promotions this day the name of Mr. Egerton; he is the son of a General Officer, and the grandson of the gallant and lamented Adm. Sir Thomas Troubridge. The selection of the relatives of distinguished officers for promotion is no less gratifying to the service than it is honourable to the feelings of the First Lord of the Admiralty.

We do not attach any truth to the report that Adm. Sir Davidge Gould is to succeed Adm. Sir T. Williams, as Commander in Chief at Portsmouth.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| JAN. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | | | PORTSMH. Dock Yard. | | | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | | | LONDON Bridge | | | | Moon's A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | |
| Mo. 10 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 42 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 47 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 59 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 34 | 21.6 |
| Tu. 11 | 10 | 12 | 10 | 34 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 41 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 48 | 7 | 13 | F.Q |
| We. 12 | 10 | 57 | 11 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 33 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 36 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 57 | 23.6 |
| Th. 13 | 12 | 0 | ... | ... | 6 | 2 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 37 | 8 | 29 | 9 | 0 | 23.6 |
| Fri. 14 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 18 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 40 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 50 | 9 | 32 | 10 | 8 | 24.6 |
| Sat. 15 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 21 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 42 | 9 | 27 | 10 | 3 | 10 | 48 | 11 | 25 | 25.6 |
| Su. 16 | 2 | 57 | 3 | 31 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 44 | 10 | 37 | 11 | 10 | ... | ... | 0 | 2 | 26.6 |

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JAN. 4.—Royal Artillery—First Lieut. Daniel Thorndike to be Second Capt. v. Molesworth, ret. on h. p.; Second Lieut. Robert Miller Mundy to be First Lieut. v. Thornhike—Dec. 28.

Royal Engineers—Gent. Cadet Frederick E. Chapman to be Second Lieut. with temp. rank; Gent. Cadet Thomas Fenwick to be ditto; Gent. Cadet Theodosius Webb to be ditto—June 18.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Jan. 4th.—3rd Lt. Drags.—Cornet C. W. H. Steward to be Lieut by p., v. Mauby, who ret., 8th Jan. 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. T. Wilson, Knt., to be Col., v. Lieut. Gen. Sir C. Grant, K.C.H., dec., Dec 29th, 1835. 17th Lt. Drags.—R. Reynard, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Low, app. to 4th Lt. Drags., Jan. 6th. 1st Foot—Lieut. R. Elkington, from h.-p. 11th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Thurston, whose app. has not taken place, Jan. 8th. 5th—Surg. D. Henderson, M.D., from 14th, to be Surg., v. Lyon, dec., Jan. 8th. 14th—Assist.-Surg. R. Dowse, from 88th, to be Surg., v. Henderson, app. to 5th, Jan. 8th. 57th Capt. Hunt, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. French, who ret., Jan. 8th. 61st—Brev. Maj. E. Charleton to be Maj., without p., v. Wilford, dec., Dec. 21. Capt. P. Eason, from h.p. unatt., to be Capt., v. Charleton, Jan. 8th. 69th—Lieut.-Gen. J. Vincent to be Col., v. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hamilton, Bart., dec., Jan. 2nd. 72nd—Lieut. C. T. Thurston, from h.-p. 36th, to be Lieut., v. Tavorner, dec., Jan. 6th. 2nd W.I. Regt.—R. Tuthill, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Reed, app. to the Staff, Jan. 8.

BREVET.—Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Bethune, employed in Persia, to have the local rank of Maj.-Gen. in Asia, Dec. 21st, 1835. Capt. J. Michael, E. I. Comp.'s Service, to be Major in the East Indies only, Dec 5th, 1835. The undermentioned Cadets of the E. I. Comp.'s Service, to have the temporary rank of Ens. during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, Lt. Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining.—Gent. Cadets C. B. Young and P. M. Frances, Jan. 8th.

MEM.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 39th Foot to resume in its colours and appointments, the motto "Primus in Indis," in consideration of its having been the first of the King's regiments which have served in India, it having embarked in 1754, and returned to Ireland in 1758. His Majesty has also been pleased to permit the regiment to use the word "Plassey," in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment at the battle of Plassey, on 8th Feb., 1757, when serving with the English troops under Colonel, afterwards Lord, Clive. His Majesty has likewise been pleased to permit the 39th to bear the "Castle and Key," in addition to the word "Gibraltar," which, with the 12th, 56th, and 58th regts., it has already been permitted to bear on its colours and appointments, in commemoration of the gallantry displayed by those regts. in the memorable defence of Gibraltar in 1782.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Jan. 6.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Gen. Lieut. H. W. Lugard to be First Lieut., v. E. Durnford, dec., Dec. 6th. Oundle Troop of Yeomanry Cav.—J. D. W. Russell, gent., to be Lieut., v. Rev. V. Smith, res.; J. W. Smith, gent., to be Cornet, v. Russell, prom., Aug. 31st, 1835.

### CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Gds.—Maj. Kearney has joined from leave.

7th—The following officers have joined from leave:—Lieut.-Col. Clark, Lieuts. Hunter and Thompson, and Assist.-Surg. Marshall.

1st Dragoons—Capt. Ainslie has gone on leave.

11th—Lieut. Archdall, M.P., is expected at Riversdale, Fermanagh, in a few days.

13th Hussars—are mentioned as next for Ireland, with the Scots Greys.

14th Lt. Dgns.—Capt. Griffiths' troop, under command of Lieut. Boyds, has moved to Beltorbet to relieve Captain Dawson's. Capt. Stephens has replaced Capt. Harvey at Belfast. Capt. Barton now commands at Monaghan, having relieved Lieut. Henderson.

15th Hussars—Sir Robert Wilson has obtained the Colonelcy of this distinguished Corps. Lieut. Campbell and detachment from Tipperary are now at head-quarters, Cahir. Capt. Wakefield, on Christmas Day, gave his troop an excellent dinner, with a quart of strong beer to each man. On Thursday week, the officers of Major Philips' squadron gave a splendid ball and supper.

### INFANTRY.

Gren. Gds. (1st batt.)—Col. Lord Saltoun has assumed the command. Lieut.-Col. Brooke has obtained leave of absence, and Capt. Bagot returned from it.

1st Foot (1st batt.)—The service cos. will arrive from Barbadoes this month. (2d batt.)—all above 1 officer, 2 Serjts., 1 Drummer, and 52 r. and f., marched from Ballyshannon on the 6th, to arrive at Enniskillen on 9th inst.

4th—We lately inserted a paragraph from an Irish paper, stating that *several* privates of this regt. had absconded to the Bush Rangers, and the Lt. Infantry of the 17th regt. were in pursuit of them and some convicts who fled in their company. The facts, however, appear to be that *four* men of the regt. (young soldiers) had deserted into the Bush in the beginning of June, from the detachment stationed at Cox's River, in company with a tree constable and four convicts; that the mounted police (formed for the apprehension of runaway convicts), under the command of Capt. Williams (who is a Captain in the 4th, and many of the men also belong to the regt.), were immediately sent in pursuit of them, and succeeded in apprehending the whole of the deserters in the second week after their escape, and the four soldiers were to be brought to trial. The Light Infantry of the 17th regt., with their Senior Major, was sent to the River Hunter to suppress a strong party of Natives (not in pursuit of the men of the 4th), who were committing depredations, and killing some white people.

7th—Lord William Thynne has obtained leave, and the command devolves on Capt. Bowles. Assist.-Surg. Irving was temporary in charge of the Hospital of the 99th during the absence of Dr. Primrose. Capt. Stoart has arrived overland from Malta to join the service cos., which may be expected in England in the course of a month.

9th—from Mauritius, is to relieve the 38th in India.

11th—Brevet Lieut.-Col. Bisshopp, C. B., in command of the depot cos. at Waterford, has received orders to embark for Corfu, to join the service cos., and will be relieved in the command of the depot by Maj. Derinzey, of K.H.

12th—Capt. England and Ens. Netterville have gone on leave, and Lieut. Leehmere joined from it.

14th—The General Court-Martial assembled at Youghal has proceeded to try a private upon the serious charge of having his firelock loaded with ball cartridge, with the intention of shooting a non-commissioned officer. Capt. Douglas has gone on leave. The *Stakesby* transport will be ready about the 5th inst., and the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* about the 8th, to proceed from Deptford to Cork, to convey the service cos. to Barbadoes.

15th—Capt. Barry is on his way home from the service cos. on leave.

21st—It was generally supposed that Maj. Deare would have succeeded to the command of this reg., by purchase, on the retirement of Col. Leahy—an arrangement to that effect having existed.

27th depot—Capt. Manly has obtained leave of absence.

33rd—Captain Thain commands the detachment at Downpatrick.

35th—The detachment at Rathcormac marched to Fermoy on the 7th inst.

46th—Lieut. Stanley is at home on leave from India.

51st—Lord Grey's son, about two years a Lieut., has left this reg. on an unattached company. Lieut. Hare has gone on leave.

53rd depot—Head-quarters and 3 cos. marched from Fermoy on the 5th, to arrive on 6th inst., and 1 comp. marched to Duagarvon.

59th—Dr. Hibbert was very ill at Gibraltar. Lieut. Napier has rejoined the depot, and is on the eve of effecting an exchange to cavalry.

60th, 1st batt.—were in good health at Malta the first week of Dec., under their new Commanding Officer Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Henry R. Moly x.

2d batt. depot—Lt. Maxwell, late of the 74th, has joined at Clare Castle. Capt. Campbell has gone on leave.

61st—A Majority is vacant by the death of Maj. Wolfe, which took place a few days since, at Loughrea, where the gallant officer was on leave. Capt. Brunsle has been ordered to join the service cos. at Ceylon. Ensign Stephens is acting Adjutant of the depot during Lieut. Mayne's visit to his father, Col. Mayne, at Brussels.

68th—Capt. Strachan, having arrived at Liverpool from Toronto, Upper Canada, has been ordered to join head-quarters of service cos. at Gibraltar.

69th—Lieut.-Gen. John Vincent has got this regiment. He is also Lieut.-Governor of Duncannon Fort. Lieut.-Gen. Vincent served in the 66th and 49th, was at the taking of St. Domingo in the expedition to Copenhagen, and commanded the 49th in Canada during the last American war. Maj. Noel Hill, who recently purchased a Majority, will be obliged to retire, from delicate health.

70th—Lieut. Gerrard has gone on leave to Scotland. The detachment at Tipper and Hilsea have been relieved by 68th depot.

71st—Capt. and Paym. Adams has been appointed to the Dublin recruiting district.

74th depot—have given a very strong detachment in aid of the civil power for the collection of tithes.

76th depot—Capt. Gossett commands, Maj. Hutchinson having gone on leave.

77th—Another Court-martial is likely to spring out of Capt. Clerke's.

79th—The remains of the late Col. Brown were interred with military honours on Tuesday, in the grave-yard of the Chapel of Ease, Derry. The funeral procession was composed of Maj. Hope, with the officers and depot of the 72nd reg., the staff of the Londonderry Militia, and a numerous body of most respectable citizens.

80th—The first detachment will embark for Sydney this month.

81st—Capt. Gilby has gone on leave.

82nd—Lieut. Duckett is on detachment at Tullamore.

84th depot—The Court-Martial ordered to be held at Limerick on Ensign Reynolds, for writing anonymous letters to the wife of a Naval officer, did not sit, the matter having been amicably arranged. Head-quarters and 2 cos. marched from Youghal on the 6th, to arrive at Fermoy on the 7th. The comps. at Dongarvon also marched to Fermoy, and the comp. to Rathcormac.

85th—Capts. Brockman and Power have gone on leave, as also Ens. Grey. The following officers have joined from leave:—Capts. Hunt and Hunter, Lieut. Knox, and Lieut. Dickson and Ens. Blackborne.

86th depot—Capt. J. Creagh commands the detachment at Fethard.

87th—An indictment was preferred against Charles Hall for persuading Patrick M'Govern, a soldier of this regt. to desert with — Bray, of the 97th, but the counsel for the prosecution having no further evidence than what was produced on the first trial, the prisoner was acquitted.

88th depot—The detachment at Bandon is commanded by Capt. Rutherford.—Capt. Ellis's comp., stationed in Bandon for the last three months, is relieved by Capt. Rutherford and his comp. from Kinsale.

90th—Four hundred and thirty-two men, and 37 women and 27 children, were embarked at Plymouth Dock-yard on Monday, on board the *Sir Charles Malcolm*, which ship went out of the Harbour on Tuesday, wind N. W. rather sharp for going down Channel; she has had a good examination, and has been repaired, cleaned, and white-washed. She sailed on Wednesday in the forenoon; and was obliged to put back again shortly afterwards, the wind being westerly in the Channel.

91st depot—Capt. Forbes has gone on leave.

92nd—According to letters to the 18th Dec., the Highlanders had not then embarked for Malta, awaiting the arrival of the second transport from Cork, with head-quarters of the 60th, 2d batt., then daily expected.

93rd—Capt. Grant has joined from leave.

94th—The officers intend giving a ball in a few weeks. Capt. Pipon and comp., with Lieut. Webster, proceeded to Newcastle last Wednesday, and not to Newport. Lieut. Lecky also proceeds on detachment to Rathkeale with Ens. Cuninghame. Capt. Hart has joined head-quarters from leave.

97th—At the Portsmouth Quarter Sessions held on the 4th inst., Chas. Hall, the occupier of a public-house called "The Neptune and Mars," was indicted for unlawfully persuading Edw. Bray, a soldier of this regt., to desert to the Spanish Legion. The evidence was clear as to this man and three others going from the house to a wherry, and then on board the *Swiftsure* hulk, and their capture the next day (29th July last) by the Adjutant of the regt.; but there was not sufficient proof that Hall was in the house at the time, and he was therefore acquitted.

99th—Maj. Macpherson is rapidly recovering from the effects of his late fall from his horse. Had not Mr. Mainwaring, of Bury Cross, the mother of Capt. George Mainwaring, of the R.A., who happened to see the accident, had him conveyed into the house, and administered to him cordials, &c., the case would have been more serious. Ensign Gurland left Haslar for Chatham to embark for New South Wales with the new corps the 28th. Assist.-Surg. Robert Primerose has joined from leave of absence.

Royal Artillery—A number of very fine young men have arrived from Norwich to join the corps. All the recruiting parties are particularly successful, even where Sergeants of the line have failed. Some troops of the horse brigade, exercised with blank cartridge on Wednesday last, to the entire satisfaction of Lieut.-Col. Whinyates, C.B.—The *Hope* transport, from Woolwich, with Capt. Wood's company for Bermuda, was compelled to put into Fayal the 7th of last month in distress, with loss of boats, bolwarks, &c. There is no truth in the report of the death of Col. Sir John Hay.

Royal Engineers—Lieut. Yorke, whose death was recently noticed, is not the officer of that name of this corps,

his only brother. They are both sons of the late Captain Yorke, of the Rl. Artillery, a much esteemed and gallant officer, whose widow has now to mourn a second loss in her country's service. The gentleman alluded to was in the E.I.C.'s artillery. Three privates have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment for riotous conduct in Woolwich Lieut. Hawkins, whose temporary rank has been altered in that of "permanent," was the gentlemen who was within *one yard* of his young friend, Cadet Bull, when he was killed by the diverging of a cannon ball (from the mortar battery) on Woolwich Common. Riding School Inisp—The Gentlemen Cadets being absent on leave, the men are being instructed in the system of equitation prescribed by the Master-General. Capt. Phillpotts is placed upon the retired list.

Militia—An army medical officer is expected in this town next week to inspect the state of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, of the Royal Carmarthen Fusiliers. Those who will be found old and unfit for service are to be pensioned off, the remainder, including the medical officers, are to be sent to the garrison towns, to drill the various depots quartered there; this arrangement will effect a considerable saving to the country, with an efficient drill at the depots, as the militia officers and non-commissioned officers will not be subjected to embarkation and foreign service—*Carmarthen Journal.*

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Repeated attempts have been made by those interested in military matters to improve the mode of attaching the knapsack to the back of the soldier, as that now in use in the British service is liable to considerable objections. Its principal defect is, that to prevent the slings from galling a man under the arm, a strap is buckled across the breast, which obstructs the expansion of the chest necessary to respiration, and totally unfits a man for a long continuance of violent exertion. We are happy to find that Lieut. Tinkler, of the Royal Marines, has submitted to Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Cockburn, a set of slings which, from their allowing the muscles of the chest full play, are likely to add much to the ease and comfort of our soldiers while on service. A few sets, fitted on the new plan, have been ordered to be issued in each of the divisions for the approval of the Commandants. We have not seen Lieut. Tinkler's pattern, but we understand that the alteration consists in having a loop in the end of each of the straps which pass from the top of the knapsack over the shoulders, and substituting for the two buckles now at the bottom of the pack, two straps with a buckle on the end of one of them. When the knapsack is to be put on, these latter straps are love through the loops in the shoulder-straps, and buckled in front of the man's body, nearly as low down as the waist, so that the pressure is below the ribs, where it is supposed it will not be inconvenient. We confidently hope that knapsacks on this plan will answer the desired end, as they also possess the advantage of being easily put on or taken off by the soldier, without halting or being assisted by a comrade.

Lieut. Mc Mahon is performing the duties of Major of Brigade to the South Western District, in the absence of Lieut.-Col. Cumwood.

Capt. Bowen has been appointed barrackmaster at the Bahamas, vice Bennett, deceased.

We regret to find that Lieut. Sibun is greatly delayed in the execution of that national trophy, the Waterloo model, by the want of certain information from Holland, for which, we believe, he applied to the Prince of Orange at the latter end of 1834, but has not yet succeeded in obtaining any reply, although several applications have since been made to H.R.H. from individuals of rank and influence, urging a compliance with the gallant and accomplished officer's request. Should any of our readers have military friends at the Hague, they might render an essential service by requesting them to call at the War Department there, and make inquiry as to the progress which has been made in replying to the queries on this subject.

The Deputy Adjutant Generalship of the Mauritius has been discontinued from the 1st of this month. We also hear that the Deputy Quartermaster Generalship will shortly follow, and that the duties of the two situations will be executed by a Major of Brigade, an arrangement which will produce a saving of 1500*l.* a year.

Maj.-Gen. Lord F. Somerset, as Military Secretary to the Com.-in-Chief, received officers on Tuesday. There were present—Col. Greville, Sir W. Johnstone, Major Hutchinson, Maj. Burne, Gen. Maitland, Sir John Hill, Adm. Hanyman, and about thirty other officers.

The Commander of the Forces in Nova Scotia, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Campbell, has appointed Capt. P. W. F. Campbell, of the Scots Fusilier-Guards, to be his Military Secretary, in the room of the late Hon. Capt. C. J. Norton, 52nd reg.

Lieut.-Col. Thomas, M.P., 20th Regt., means to bring the long servitude of British troops on the India establishment under the notice of Parliament.

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*Game.*—A person cited before the Justice of Peace Court at Ayr, accused of shooting "teal" on the river Ayr, opposite Craigie House, was acquitted on the ground that that fowl is not game.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES BLACK, R.N., C.B., K.M.T.

This officer entered the service in 1793, in which year he was in the *Leviathan*, at the siege and occupation of Toulon. In the following year he was in the same ship with Lord Hugh Seymour, in the memorable battle of the 1st of June with Earl Howe, and in 1795 he was again in Lord Hugh Seymour's flag ship, the *Sans Pareil*, in Lord Bridport's action. He was made a Lieutenant in 1799. In 1805 he was second Lieutenant of the *Mars*, in the glorious battle of Trafalgar, and early in the action became First Lieut., on the death of Capt. Duff of that ship: in this action Capt. Black was wounded. In 1806 he was First Lieut. of the *Mars* when that ship singly gave chase to four large French frigates, one of which, the *Rhin*, of 44 guns, was captured in the face of her three consorts. In September of the same year he was First Lieut. of the *Mars*, forming part of a squadron under Sir Samuel Hood, which chased and engaged a squadron of French frigates, four of which were captured, *La Minerve*, *L'Armide*, *Indefatigable*, and *Gloire*, the two latter taken by the *Mars*. In 1807 he was First Lieut. of the *Mars* at the bombardment of Copenhagen, and commanded one of the captured Danish line-of-battle ships on her passage to England; and, in a dreadful gale of wind, near Yarmouth, displayed great skill as an officer and seaman, in saving the ship and lives of 800 souls on board, by cutting away the masts, a measure if delayed five minutes longer the ship and all on board must have perished. In September, 1810, he was made Commander. In April, 1813, when commanding the *Weasel*, he chased a convoy of enemy's vessels, protected by 14 large gun boats, they having taken shelter under a battery at Boscayjour, on the Coast of Dalmatia, covered by a strong force of musketry on the neighbouring heights. In this situation he engaged them incessantly for 12 hours, and succeeded in sinking six of the gun boats, and burning 20 sail of the convoy. In this gallant affair, for which he was made Post Captain, the *Weasel* suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded; amongst the latter, Capt. B. was shot through his right hand. In July of the same year, the *Saracen* and *Weasel* captured the Island of Mezzo, near Ragusa. The Island of Zara was also taken by the present Earl of Cadogan and Captain Black, who, when serving in the battery, was severely wounded by a spent shot, which caused him to fall across a gun below him, from the effects of which he never recovered, and which was ultimately the cause of his death. At the close of the war Captain Black was nominated a Companion of the Bath, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, in return for his gallant services in the Adriatic, created him a Knight of Maria Theresa. The remote causes of Captain Black's death, were the internal injuries he received at the capture of Zara; and although his modesty would not allow him to seek any compensation for his wounds during the last 22 years, still, however, on application, his Majesty was graciously pleased to grant him a pension of 250*l.* a-year, commencing from the 1st Oct. 1835, the benefit of which he never received, having died two months afterwards. As an officer Capt. Black was an ornament to the Naval service, and died universally beloved by all who knew him.

## THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. ALEXANDER DYCE.

We recorded in our last number the demise of this veteran officer of the Madras Establishment, and we will attempt to do justice to his long and distinguished services. In 1776 he entered the Company's army as a Cadet: he served as an Ensign in the Madras European Inf., with the force under Maj.-Gen. Sir Hector Munro, which, in 1778, besieged and took Pondicherry, after a gallant defence by M. de Bellecombe, Marechal de Camp. In 1779 he marched with the last body of European troops (with the permission of the Rajah's government) that had ever entered the Travancore country, for the purpose of embarking at Anjengo in transports, to be conveyed to Tellicherry, where a force was assembling to reduce the French establishment at Mahé, which surrendered, after a short resistance, to Col. Brathwaite.

On the irruption of Hyder Ally into the Carnatic in 1780, Lieut Dyce joined a detachment assembled at Tanjore, under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Cosby, destined to reinforce the army under Sir H. Munro, and which, by a rapid march of 200 miles, succeeded in joining the wreck of that army at Chingleput, after a miraculous escape from the main body of Hyder's army, which had pursued that of Sir H. Munro, from Conjeveram. During the course of that march Lieut. D. was engaged in the attack of Chiltapet, which Lieut.-Col. Cosby attempted to carry by surprise; but the party were repulsed, with the loss of about 70 killed and wounded, in consequence of the failure of their ladders.

Lieut. Dyce was next appointed Adj. to a batt. of Native grenadiers (the only one in the army), and marched, on the opening of the campaign, in 1781, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, to relieve the f of Wandiwash. During the occupation of the positi at Cudalore by Sir E. Coote, the advanced posts w frequently harassed by large bodies of the enemy's hor and, on one occasion, all the pickets in waiting, consi ing of half a company from each N. batt., with a sm party of N. Cav. and two six-pounders (in all about 4 men), under the orders of the late Lieut.-Col. Ow Field-officer of the day, having moved from the lines repel them, the Lieut.-Col. unfortunately allowed hi self to be cutted 5 or 6 miles from the camp, when was suddenly attacked by a very large body of horse a rocket men, under the personal command of Meer Sah which surrounded and threatened to charge the pickets all sides. Such was the imminent peril of the momen that the alternate files were ordered to present differe fronts to check their advance, when, at the same insta one of the six-pounders bursting, killed and wound several men, while the enemy's horse, giving a ding, huzza! and advancing within forty or fifty yards, occ sioned a well-grounded alarm. Still, however, the offic succeeded in reserving the fire of the line; and the hor having halted, orders were given to retreat to camp. this movement the enemy again showed an intention advancing, covered by a cloud of rockets, when t sepoys, wavering and greatly agitated, called out it w another "Baillie's massacre."

Lieut. Dyce, at this critical moment, when Lieut.-C Owen was in front of his company, apologising for h presumption, addressed him with the energy and convi tion of truth, urging that the troops would, in the pa of a retreat, under such circumstances, be inevitably c to pieces; and pointing out a village about 1000 yar in advance, suggested the expediency of an attempt gain it. This was adopted, and the troops, inspired the movement, succeeded, with some loss, in reaching t village, where, a few hours afterwards, a large force, und Sir Eyre Coote himself, appearing in sight, rescued t pickets. Sir Eyre Coote, after adverting to the impr dence which had compromised the safety of the picket congratulated Lieut.-Col. Owen on the decision whi had averted their destruction.*

In June of the same year, Lieut. D. was present the disastrous attack on Chillambram, where sever officers, and upwards of 300 men were killed a wounded, as also at the important battle of Porto-Nov on the 1st July, under Sir E. Coote, whose force, whi did not exceed 7000 firelocks, was opposed to and d feated the main army of Hyder Ally, estimated 100,000 men of all arms; producing a result which b been justly stated to have saved India.

On the junction of the Bengal troops under C Pearse, the army was re-organised and formed in brigades, when Lieut. D. received from Sir E. Coo the unsolicited appointment of Quart.-Mast. of Briga to the 5th Brigade, in which capacity he was prese in the general action with Hyder at Perambaucum, whe his Brigadier was mortally wounded, 27th Aug., and Sholingur, 27th Sept., 1781. After the latter action received the appointment of Maj. of Brigade to the 5 Brigade, and was present in all the subsequent servi that occurred until the retreat of the enemy's army fro the Carnatic.

M. de Bussy, with a large force from France, havi landed and taken possession of Cudalore, the gra army, reinforced by several King's regts. from Englan assembled before that place, on which occasion Lieut. was named Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. Maj.-Ge Bruce, of H. M.'s 100th reg., the second in comman and was present at the severe but successful attack the French lines before that place, 13th June, 178 where upwards of 40 officers and 1000 men were kill and wounded.

After the armistice with M. de Bussy, and the retu of the troops to Madras, it became necessary to form army of demonstration to accelerate the treaty th negociating with Tippoo Saib, and Lieut. Dyce w again named Maj. of Brigade; he was subsequently a pointed to command the batt. of Nelore Sebundees, co sisting of 1000 men, and on its reduction he was nam Dep.-Adj.-Gen. to the southern division of the arm commanded by Brig.-Gen. Horne. A change of syste having again taken place, that office was annulled, and was reappointed Maj. of Brigade, in which capacity, a that of Barrack-Master to the southern division, served until the year 1795, when his private affairs r quired his presence in England.

He resumed his duty in India in 1799, and was a pointed as Lieut.-Col. to raise the 2d batt. 16th N.

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* When it is considered that the army at this juncture w greatly dispirited by the recent catastrophe of Col. Baillie defeat, and a variety of other causes, which their merely defe sive position at Cudalore sufficiently evinced, the preservation the pickets must indubitably appear to be a matter of high portance, not solely from their numerical amount, but from certain influence which their loss must have produced on feelings of every native corps in the army at that moment of pression.

with the command of the fortress of Madura. He afterwards was posted to the command of Palamcotah and the troops in the district of Tinnevelly, which situation he was obliged to quit, and again seek the restoration of his health in Europe in 1807. Being next appointed a Maj.-Gen. on the staff of the Madras army he again proceeded to his duty, and arrived at Madras in May, 1817. At this period the force from Madras, under the orders of Lieut.-Gen. Hislop, was preparing to co-operate with the troops from Bengal and Bombay, in the extirpation of the Pindarries, and which service, shortly after, involved hostilities with the Mahratta States. Lieut.-Gen. Hislop having assumed the personal command of the Madras troops ordered for field-service, Maj.-Gen. Dyce, being at that time the senior Maj.-Gen. on that establishment, was appointed by government to the charge of conducting the details of the army at the presidency, in his absence. He immediately remonstrated respectfully to government and the Court of Directors against being detained on that duty, however honourable and confidential, when the *élite* of the army had taken the field, and when several Colonels, having been appointed to act as B.-Gens., were occupying those situations in the army in the field, to which his seniority of rank and his special appointment to the Staff, fully entitled him to pretend. The remonstrance was unsuccessful, and Maj.-Gen. Dyce had the mortification of being kept in charge of the army within the frontier, with four Maj.-Gens. under his orders, pending those successful operations which conferred honour, distinction, and emolument on his juniors.

Whilst holding the command at the presidency (nearly one year), a variety of military arrangements, involving great responsibility, devolved on Maj.-Gen. Dyce, especially a plan for the defence and protection of a most extensive frontier, during the continuance of hostilities, which proved completely successful. The Com.-in-Chief, Lieut.-Gen. Hislop, having returned within the limits of the government of Fort St. George, the Gov. in Council published General Orders to the army, expressing his entire approbation of the zeal, ability, and regularity with which the Maj.-Gen. had discharged the duties of his appointment.

Maj.-Gen. Dyce now assumed the command of the southern division of the army, which he retained until his period of four years on the Staff was expired, when he returned to England. On the 27th May, 1825, he obtained the rank of Lieutenant-General.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE FOREIGN PACKET QUESTION.

Sir,—It has been with much gratification that I have observed that your correspondent *An Old Admiral* has done me the honor to read with attention, as he states, my remarks on the subject of placing the Foreign Packets in a port of Ireland, and as this gallant officer puts a few questions to me on this point, I must beg permission to occupy a space in your valuable columns once again, in order to reply to these queries.

First, then, in answer to the *Admiral's* remark, that but one packet sails to the *westward*, whilst all the others strive to get to the *southward*, I will only refer him to any officer that has had experience in these vessels, when he will at once learn that ALL the *sailing packets* UNIFORMLY strive to get into the longitude of from 12 to 14 degs. west, before they think of making *southing*, and if *An Old Admiral* will look at a chart, he will observe that the packets bound to the Brazils, as well as to the West Indies and North America, all pass over this meridian, and that of the latitude from 46 to 47 degs. N. on their several routes. As the north winds on the coast of Portugal aiding the voyages of the packets going to North or South America, these winds, it is well known, never extend a hundred miles off the shore, and, besides, no Commander of a packet bound across the Atlantic ever dreams of keeping so near unto Finisterre, if he can possibly avoid it. In accordance with the suggestions of *An Old Admiral*, I could indeed much wish a packet to start from a port on the south-east of Ireland, and another at the same time from Falmouth, bound either to the West Indies or to the Brazils, and I am *positive* the advantage would be *decidedly* in favour of the Irish one, the difference of *longitude* far outweighing that of the difference of *latitude*.

How far *Valentia Harbour* may, as your correspondent presents, be objectionable for the packets, I will not at present stop to argue, but I will contend that BEARHAVEN, in BANTRY BAY, is *unexceptionable*, and on it lies eight or ten miles E.N.E. of the extreme south-west point of Ireland, and thereby not near so deeply embayed as Falmouth is within the Lizard, the egress and ingress of packets must at all times be easy, let the winds be as they may; whereas, from *Valentia*, it is too true, I fear, as has been observed, that with strong gales from the westward the packets would be exposed to a dangerous *lee shore* many leagues. Hence *Bearhaven* must indisputably be preferred, I should imagine.

It is, I will assure the gallant Admiral, principally, and with truth I might add *wholly, that our money may be rendered acceptable to the unhappy Irish poor*, that I have been led to advocate this question, for I have not the most remote connection with Ireland, or with any person inhabiting that kingdom. If the packets be stationed in Ireland, of course the means of replenishing their stores, and causing their necessary repairs, will be secured at the port where the establishment may be fixed.

Having yesterday had sent to me a pamphlet, written by the worthy officer whose opinions regarding Falmouth the *Old Admiral* has so warmly supported, I will beg to quote a few remarks from it in aid of my arguments that the prevailing winds in the channel are from the westward, I may say *nine* months in the year on the average, and consequently that a port in longitude *ten* degrees west must be far preferable to a packet station to one in longitude *five* degrees.

In *Captain Manderson's* pamphlet, I find it stated that in one year, which he names, the winds were as follows at Falmouth,—

| | |
|---|---|
| In the S.W. quarter | 152 days |
| In the N.W. quarter | 101 days |
| In the S.E. quarter | 30 days |
| From the north to the east quarters, *which is fair* from EVERY PORT in *the United Kingdom* | 82 days |
| | 365 |

And in another place, *Captain Manderson* observes that at a different period, out of 339 days, the winds blew from the *western* quarters 452 days; and of the remaining 186 days there was only *eight* days' *south east* wind.

These facts, from such an authority, the gallant Admiral will not, I am sure, dispute, and in conclusion I will only further remark, that I will cheerfully abide by his suggestion, and leave the points at issue to the opinion of the ADMIRALTY, or to that of any committee of experienced and impartial naval officers, who should decide whether, with the winds from *north west* to *south west*, a vessel from BEARHAVEN will not pass over the latitude and longitude I have before named, that of between 46 and 47 degs. N. and 12 to 14 degs. W., being the accustomed route across the Atlantic, *many days earlier* than one from FALMOUTH would do so, and that thereby she would make her voyage *in considerably less time*.

In reply to the observations of your correspondent from *Galway*, recommending a port in that part of Ireland for the packets, I will briefly remark, that vessels sailing from thence, with the *constantly prevailing* westerly winds, would be exposed to *above a hundred miles of dangerous lee shore*, which must at once render such a proposal unattainable.

*Dec. 28th*, 1835. A POST CAPTAIN.

Sir,—It appears to me that your correspondents, *Impartial Observer* and a *Post Captain*, have overlooked under what circumstances I first advocated the cause of Falmouth Harbour, and that it was in comparison with some other ports on the sea coasts of England; the S.W. of Ireland, if I remember truly, was never mentioned. The range of the universe, not own solar system, or even that of the British empire, I leave to *Impartial Observer*; what I have said was supported by *experimental facts*, not on theories, or assumption of probable circumstances in its favour, any of which, I need not now repeat; I therefore, Sir, pass on to make some observations on the letter of a *Post Captain*, respecting the S.W. coast of Ireland being preferable to Falmouth, in answer to that of *An Old Admiral*, which appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 5th Dec., preferring Falmouth to Milford, or the S.W. coast of Ireland, as a station for the foreign packets.

The *Post Captain* says, he will take the *Old Admiral's* selected wind from N.N.W. for starting with; and afterwards adds, "allowing this wind will take his vessel *clear of Ushant*." Is there not some misapprehension here with respect to the bearings of Falmouth and Ushant, both being on the same meridian? therefore, a vessel from the former may shape her course in any point of the S.W. quarter of the compass she thinks most advantageous, as soon as the land trending south-westward to the Lizard will permit her. She certainly then may be permitted so to guide herself as to have run 100 miles in twelve hours, with the wind two points abaft the beam, and to have made good a true S.S.W. course, she would then be *thirteen leagues west* of Ushant. Allow her, then, to alter her course to W.S.W., with the wind on the beam, and to run 100 miles in the next twelve hours, she would then be in lat. 7 deg. 10 min. north, lon. 7 deg. 51 min. west.

But the *Post Captain* says, "a vessel from Ireland might steer S.W. by W." What is to prevent one from Falmouth doing the same? But taking it, as he has done, at a true S.S.W. course, 240 miles, she would then be, in twenty-four hours, in lat. 46 deg. 28 min. N., lon. 7 deg. 33 min. W.

In his calculation, nothing has been allowed for the mail arriving so much sooner at Falmouth than it *possibly can* on the S.W. of Ireland; taking the difference of time *twenty-four* hours (experience may prove it to be more), it is shown that with a N.N.W. wind (and it might be so with twenty more points of the compass) a vessel from that port might be *forty-four leagues* S.W. by W. of Ushant, and from Brayhead, on the island of Valentia, by E. ¾ *E. ninety-five leagues*, being then so much nearer to Lisbon and still the south of Europe, thirty-two leagues farther from New York, but nearer to the island of Barbadoes. There can be no IMPARTIAL unbiassed calculation, where the difference of time in the arrival of the mail at the two situations is not taken as a most important witness. I would ask, if the advocates for S.W. of Ireland suppose a packet sailing from Falmouth when they are ready, with the *same mail*, when she may be sixty, seventy or eighty leagues on her voyage, where is their impartiality?

"An indraught to the Bay of Biscay mentioned, whatever it may be nearer to Ushant I will not pretend to say, but it has been long known, that during strong south-westerly winds a current sets round Capes Finisterre and Ortegal into the southern extremity of the Bay, and vents itself near the northern by a N.W. by W. course. It is said that after a continuance of such gales for some time, it has been found to make sixty miles westing, and twelve and thirteen soothing, in twenty-four hours. It is recorded, so far back as 1787, that the *Atlas* Indiaman, outward bound, when about fifty leagues westward of Ushant, met with violent gales beginning at S., and for four days continued between that point and W. by S., the ship lying to with her head to the N. W.; on the fifth it moderated, but the wind was S.W. Stormy weather came on for nine days, blowing from all points between S. and W.S.W., but most violent from the latter and S.W. When the ship was enabled to proceed on her voyage, she found her longitude, by *time-keepers*, two DEGREES AND A QUARTER west of her dead reckoning.

It may be that near the northern edge of this current there may be a contrary motion, of which it is the course as is observable of fluids in motion, but this being ascertained and its limits defined might be avoided.

Sir, equally with the *Post Captain* and yourself, I have no interest to be gratified; I believe him to be sincere, and influenced by the same motive as myself—the interest of our country, however on some questions we may differ as to the means by which it is to be attained. And as he thinks me "mistaken in many of my views," without they be pointed out I can neither justify myself, nor confess my error. Where he thinks me "mistaken," others may be of a contrary opinion, and shall leave to all "facts to the *unbiassed* and *disinterested* part of the public to decide upon." But as he has supposed that with a strong "N.W. by W. wind a packet from Falmouth could not weather Ushant," and as this wind brings the S.W. of Ireland in the wind's eye of that port, it is but fair to examine all circumstances impartially, and ascertain whether it be so or not. But this must be done by a future communication.

*Dec. 30th.* J. MANDERSON.

### DISTINCTIONS CONFERRED UPON REGIMENTS.

Sir,—Seeing in a late Gazette that a regiment has been permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the words "Cape of Good Hope," and knowing, as I do, that not long ago an application was made to the proper quarter for an old and distinguished regiment to be permitted to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Quebec," but which to the unutterable regret of the corps was refused, on the plea of Canada being a conquered colony. *Query*—is not Canada and the Cape of Good Hope similarly situated in that respect, with this difference, that the former was taken from the *French*, the latter from the *Dutch*, which of itself is a reason why there ought to be no reluctance in granting "Quebec?" Besides, why should there not be a testimonial in commemoration of that gallant hero and his brave army, who fought and fell in so glorious a victory as that of the Plains of Abraham, under the walls of certainly now one of the greatest fortresses in the world.

General Wolfe was supported after he received his wounds by four grenadiers belonging to the regiment, for which the application alluded to was made.

A FIELD OFFICER.

### MEDICAL AND CLERICAL SERVICES OF INDIA.

Sir,—I have been much gratified at the perusal of the paragraph in your last week's number, announcing the intelligence of the new scale of pension for the Company's Military Officers. But you do not inform your readers of any corresponding arrangements* with a due regard to the interests of the Medical and Clerical Services of India. The former are a body of men in number equal to the Civil Service: the period of service required of them before they attain a pension equivalent to that of a Captain is 17 years, and no further increase is allowed till they reach the grade of Superintending Surgeon. Now, agreeable to the present list of Assistant Surgeons, all those who have received their

* We are not aware of any in contemplation.—ED.

appointments subsequent to the year 1825 cannot by possibility be promoted to the rank of Surgeon under 18 years' service; and unless he gets into the grade of a Surgeon, although he may have served the full period of 17 years, he could not retire on the pension equivalent to that of a Captain. The period of service required to reach the grade of Superintending Surgeon is beyond comprehension, for, during Lord Bentinck's Administration, two Superintending Surgeoncies have been abolished, and there are at this time only six situations of this kind remaining to the Bengal establishment. In consideration of the time required to perfect themselves for their profession, the period of five and eight years have been allowed by the government to their Medical and Clerical servants, to place them on a par with the Military officers,—the latter going to India at 16 years of age, Clergymen at 28 years of age, and young Surgeons at 22 years of age. The same consideration is paid to the Company's Engineer Officers. The eighteen months or two years they are at Chatham under Col. Paisley is allowed them in their period of service, and, instead of 22 years, the Engineer officers may retire after 20 years' actual service in India, now, of course, reduced to 18 years. I hope to hear from you that the Court of Directors and Board of Control have been just to the Clerical and Medical branches of their service.

A Company's Officer.

## TREATMENT OF THE NATIVE SOLDIERY OF INDIA.

Sir,—None of your numerous Correspondents ever seem to revert to the neglect with which our Sepoys are treated: they talk enough of their own hardships and overlooked interests, but no one stands forth in defence of their men's!—nobody advocates *their* cause. I do not think the *officers* have half so much reason to complain as the Native soldiery, for whom nothing good has been done for years and years, whilst their prospects have been annually darkening. It is known to all Indian officers that extensive reductions have been made in the Native army, by which a great portion of the non-commissioned officers in each regiment became supernumeraries, and had to be absorbed by casualties before others could be made. This was a great hardship, and blighted the hopes of many an aspiring and deserving young soldier, but was borne by all with becoming submission: the effect of it had hardly been recovered, when *half* the Jemedars of the Cavalry (Madras Presidency) are reduced. This at once stops the promotion to the rank of commissioned officer in that branch of the service for an *indefinitely* long period, although the men are taught to look up to its attainment as their only reward for good conduct and faithful service, but which is completely cut off from the *present* generation of non-commissioned officers, who, by their exemplary behaviour and acquirements, have rendered themselves worthy of the elevation, and consequently they reasonably calculated on its attainment; but before these supernumeraries are *absorbed*, they will, by old age and provoked disgust for the service, be no longer eligible. I say it is very hard indeed to snatch a promised reward from a good soldier on the plea of economy just as he has rendered himself worthy of it by his good conduct, *Native officers, equivalent in number to the supernumeraries, should have been pensioned in the same order that made them so.*

The old Sepoy (unlike soldiers of other armies) may have served his government faithfully two-thirds or three-fourths of his life, but he receives no more pay than the raw and untried recruit: the good and bad, old and young, are classed alike, and nothing is done to improve their condition or strengthen their attachment to us. It is a common saying with Sepoys that the "*Coompănī jutcăn thē, up bondhā*," which, unsignificantively speaking, means that they were formerly liberal and considerate, but are grown wary and avaricious. None of the measures urged by the old officers who were examined before the House of Commons' Committee having been adopted, just confirms what I now say, that *the government are too indifferent to the interests of the Native soldiers.* I only hope we shall not go too far; for although they are by nature submissive and patient to a degree, experience has told us that they can be driven by despair to overt acts in self-defence. Their pay should be increased with length of service. Native officers should be treated with more distinction on retiring from active service on their pensions, when if, instead of making them sink into insignificance and idleness—to sit with a *long beard* brooding over disappointed hopes at their native villages, their services were still retained, with the complimentary titles of Killadars of fortresses and garrisons, and Native Aides-de-Camp to Brigadiers, according to their respective claims, merits, and capacities, a very large portion of our pensioned Native officers would quit their regiments with a better feeling towards the government than many now do, and then influence would be secured in our favour.

Honorary distinctions of this sort (for they would value the consequence attached to these situations sufficiently to require but a mere nominal addition to their pension) would secure a *continuance of their fidelity*, a consideration of vast importance to our stability, when it is remembered that a great number of these pensioners reside in and near military cantonments, where, by withdrawal from regimental and garrison duties, they are of course more at leisure to mix with the inhabitants, which cannot fail to give them a correct and early insight into prevailing feeling or hearing of plots or conspiracies, which, if dignified with a situation of responsibility, and still considered a Company's officer, would they not feel a pride in reporting? If, on the contrary, they are permitted to remain *idle* and unnoticed on a pension which they perhaps consider disproportionate to their services, they are as likely, in the weakness of old age or bitterness of feeling, either to permit disaffection to take its course, or lend a secret aid in its concection.

Will any one tell me that none of the Native pensioners at Bangalore were aware of the Bangalore Conspiracy in 1832 long before it was discovered?

A Sepoy Officer.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MR. H. D. PERROTT, LATE LIEUTENANT R.N.

"What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted!
Thrice is he arm'd that hath his quarrel just;
And he but naked, though locked up in steel,
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted."

Sir,—A letter signed *Observator*, with some documents relative to the unfortunate Mr. Perrott, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, was delivered to me, through your kindness, on the 29th Nov., "soliciting my attention to his case, and entreating me to weigh it in my mind, and, should I deem it worthy of support, to give a few lines on the subject to the public, through the *Naval and Military Gazette*."

*Observator* speaks most highly of your able statement of his case *in* your No. 138, to which I have referred, and find your heart as warm to serve him, as your judgment of his case is fair and impartial, the usual characteristics of my good fellow, Mr. Editor.

However difficult the task requested of me, I beg permission to use my endeavour to accomplish it,—that task is to give my opinion also upon this case, as unprecedented as it is *apparently* the *hardest of the hard*; not that I have the vanity to suppose I can better your opinion, but with a hope of assisting you in the laudable act of drawing public sympathy for the wounds, the services, and the losses of an officer who has submitted to the justice and gracious consideration of two monarchs, to successive Naval Administrations, and several times to the House of Commons, an order of the Court of King's Bench for his restoration to all that he had lost by the judgment given against him in a former trial, and also affidavits from respectable individuals some years after his full acquittal, which proved his innocence of the charge for which he was tried. To submit this case in all its bearings, lights, and shadows to public opinion, the whole must be explained, which I will do as briefly as the justice of the case will admit.

"*Be it known, then, to all men*" that Mr. Henry Dundas Perrott, formerly a Lieutenant R.N., was tried at the Maidstone Lent Assizes in 1812, "for obtaining money (*as it was asserted*), under the pretence of obtaining a protection for a man of the name of Bullen," was convicted of the offence, and his name instantly removed from the list of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

That this conviction was reversed in the King's Bench, "Wednesday, on the Octave of the Purification of the blessed Virgin Mary, in the 54th year of King George the Third."

"Kent. The King *versus* H. D. Perrott.—Upon hearing Counsel on both sides, it is considered and adjudged that the judgment given against the defendant in this prosecution be *reversed*, and that the said defendant be restored to all that he has lost thereby."

We have here before us all, *fairly and squarely*, what every Naval and Military officer must feel and consider no *honourable acquittal* by every *high Court of Law*, the King's Bench, of the crime of which he was at first *arraigned* and *convicted* by a very *petty Court of Law, the* Assizes. Not only is he fully acquitted, but is furthermore ordered by the Court of King's Bench "to be restored to all that he lost by the aforesaid conviction," *not on any matter of informality, but on the merits of the case.* Even Lord Ellenborough, who presided on the reversal, said—"That in *justice* and *mercy* he ought to have been acquitted;" and the Recorder of London, who argued the case, asserted "that *he would have walked him out of Court.*"

Know ye all men, that I shall now haul on board my fore and main tacks of *argumentation*, and carry on with "*honour's breeze*" to beat up against spring tides, *ebbing from undiscovered sources* and *under-currents*, to the point—WHY this gentleman has not been restored to his rank in the Navy, and character in the world, conformably to the order of the said high Court of Law.

The documents *printed* and *written* before me, plainly exhibit that the Admiralty, from 1812 to this very day, firmly believe that forged certificates were found on Mr. Perrott's person, or in his desk, seized in his house when he was himself arrested, and incarcerated for trial. But why were they not produced against him at the trial, or by the Admiralty, after the order of restoration, to prove to him and the public, by the exhibition of damning papers (*asserted to be forged by his own hand*), that he was not worthy even of restoration to character in society, much more to honour as an officer, or to his rank in the British Navy? But not one document of that nature has ever been produced against him, though solicited by applications and petitions from himself, and by Members of the House of Commons, in the House, and privately in the Admiralty, which Board, when pressed by M. T. Attwood, M.P., to produce the said asserted forged documents, informed him that "*they were lost.*" *Had they existed*, they should have been safely secured at the Admiralty to prevent his restoration; but as they are now said to be lost, at the "*eleventh hour*," a doubt must arise in the minds of all *whether they ever did exist*: at all events, by the admission of their loss there can be no document of that description in existence to appear against him, besides which he (Perrott) has solemnly made oath at the Mansion House, before Sir Peter Laurie, Lord Mayor, on the 27th July, 1833, "That he did not at any time procure, or attempt to procure money from any person or persons, on the pretence of obtaining for them protection against impressment; and that the specific charge advanced in the speech of Sir James Graham on Monday last, 22nd July, 1833, in the House of Commons, that is to say—'That on the apprehension of Mr. Henry Dundas Perrott, forged certificates in his handwriting were found on his person, or in his desk, are destitute of foundation.'" Independent of all this, I observe in Mr. P.'s address to the Members of the House of Commons these words—"Were I guilty, I could not—dare not appeal to your feeling on *justice*; but I challenge (as all has been done by Members in your honourable House, as well as privately) the production of any document asserted to be against me, and, with a conscious innocence, pledge myself to acquit myself of the shadow of crime, and stand or fall by your voice."

From the several naval administrations having publicly asserted that forged certificates were found in the desk of Mr. Perrott, when seized on his apprehension, is the sole cause of Mr. P. not having been restored to his rank and honour years ago; and, from these repeated *assertions* of gentlemen and gentlemen, I can but believe that such documents were so found, but I also believe, from Mr. Perrott's oath, that he neither forged them, nor connived at their forgery, nor knew of their being in his desk, but that they were the most diabolical fabrications of those concerned in the conspiracy against him, and deposited in the desk to give a certain appearance of his guilt. Vile acts of those who did not acknowledge their crimes until they were no their death-beds! This affidavit will prove the conspiracy, without the insertion of three others.—"Kent to wit. John Clarabut Gillbee, late Captain in the York Rangers, maketh oath that his nephew, Earl Gillbee, did inform this deponent that he, Earl Gillbee, did fill up a blank form of a protection from one he had, borrowed at the earnest request of Elizabeth Bullen, for the purpose of a protection for Robert Bullen, upon which fabricated protection Henry Dundas Perrott was convicted at Maidstone, in the year 1812. That this deponent considered it necessary to conceal this important fact, as he feared it might endanger the life of his nephew, Earl Gillbee. That this deponent is *sixty-three* years of age, and that he could not depart this life in peace with such an act unrevealed on his conscience.

"(Signed) John Clarabut Gillbee.

"Sworn before Mr. Dennet, Mayor, within the Corporation of Gravesend, Kent, 15th July, 1828."

By the statute law, the liberty, the person, and the property of an Englishman are his *birthright*,* by which I always was of opinion, until this case came before the public, that no man within this land of freedom and justice could be distressed to his utter ruin, "the *villain*, or bondman, not being subjected to the forfeiture of his implements of tillage;" yet this free-born Englishman, when apprehended in 1812, was forcibly deprived of his certificates of particular services; and even his Sea Journals (indispensably necessary to obtain his compensation-money) were torn from him also. Up to this day, not one of them has ever been restored to him, or compensation-money paid him. They are his sole property wheresoever found; they are unconnected with the *alleged* forged documents said to be found in his desk. They should have been instantly restored to him to prove at the trial his previous meritorious conduct, his faithful services, his severe wounds received in action with the enemy of his country, and his spotless character. The retainers of those documents, to him his invaluable property (be they who they may), have subjected themselves to heavy damages and the contempt of the world, if proved in a court of law, for an unwarrantable act of injustice, that of thus unlawfully distressing this *proven* innocent man, to his utter ruin since 1812, by the retention of those *instruments* by which only he could work his livelihood in any foreign or home employ; in fact, they are to him what the *implements* of tillage are to the *villain* or bondman, secured to him by Magna Charta.

My good fellow, Mr. Editor, as I cannot explain the whole facts of this singular case in *one* letter, with my remarks thereon, I will finish it by giving my opinion upon the great probability of Mr. Perrott (whether restored to his rank or not) recovering his compensation-money by a simple application to the Admiralty, accompanied with an affidavit of

* Unless forfeited by the judgment of his Peers, and according to the law of the land.

tha fact (as it happened) of the journals having been forcibly seized and unlawfully retained by some unknown authority for so many years, consequently as irrecoverably lost to him, as if they had been taken by the enemy or destroyed by fire or shipwreck.

If the Admiralty will not, under these circumstances of peculiar hardship to Mr. Perrott, direct the compensation-money to be paid him, without the production of these lost journals, then I will say that, even in this land of justice and equity,

"There is a wrong without a Remedy."

*Senior United Service Club,* Trisiram.
*7th Dec.* 1835.

## *PANTALOON* AND *WATER WITCH.*

Sir,—As you will, doubtless, be anxious to know the result of three days' trial of sailing, which we have just had with H.M. brig *Water Witch*, I avail myself of that vessel's return to port to inform you that our competition has been generally in light winds and with very trifling difference in our points of sailing, except in strong breezes, close hauled, when we have had a very decided advantage, as was apparent yesterday, when we got more than three miles to windward of her in three hours and a half—rate about eight and a half knots per hour. The advantage she has shown in light winds is very small, seldom more than a mile in a trial, and you will please to remember that (though of the same tonnage) she spreads about 600 yards more canvas than we do, and our stores, &c., are the heaviest by more than 13 tons; therefore this is to be accounted for. I send you these few particulars in great haste, as, doubtless, there will be many reports about this trial between crack vessels; you shall have further particulars upon our return to England. Pantaloon.

*Pantaloon at Sea, 27th Dec.* 1835.

## THE SENIOR MATES OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Sir,—About twelve months since appeared, I believe in your excellent and impartial Gazette, the names of the following seniormates who had then passed their examinations for Lieutenants fifteen years, and were still unpromoted.

| | Entry in Navy. | Date of passing for Lieutenant. |
|---|---|---|
| Arthur Murphy . . . | 1811 | 1819 |
| William Robinson . . | 1811 | 1819 |
| Matthew Peppie . . . | 1812 | 1819 |
| William Markland . . | 1813 | 1819 |
| William Cummings . . | 1813 | 1819 |

I regret to say another year has elapsed without their having progressed one step, therefore they still occupy the same advanced post with the additional servitude of another year, increasing their *passed time to sixteen, and their total servitude to twenty-two years.* The causes of this protracted probation may be accounted for in the frequent changes of the Admiralty Board within these last five years; consequently, and naturally, private friends have first been provided for, without a sufficient time elapsing to bring forward those for services. It was the custom, in a former administration (Lord Melville's), to promote a few by seniority annually, which was a very fair way, and I believe the plan adopted by other navies with respect to their probationary grades. But in the case cited only a very few were promoted seniorly, compared with others, yet it was a satisfaction to the old ones to know that the time was arriving when they should be certain of their step too. Very different, however, has the case been since; they serve on, year after year, vainly appealing for justice to their claims, which are acknowledged in such ambiguous terms as to create a tantalising hope that their applications are regarded, but which cruelly ends in disappointment and neglect. Should, then, the small promotion be suspended, as is reported, what prospect have these unfortunate gentlemen before them, already heart-sick and spirit-broken from "hope long deferred?"—the last ray shut out, their case would indeed be forlorn! But I cannot believe the present Board could contemplate such injustice to these unfriended individuals, knowing the kind feeling which prevails with its members for old officers. It is hoped, then, that this report is ill-founded, and these *veteran midshipmen* still have a chance of being brought forward. Their entering the Navy during the war, and subsequent long service—the smallness of their pay, without any definite rank—certainly entitle them at length to consideration, either in an arrangement similar to that formerly, of promoting ten or a dozen annually from the top of the list, or by appointing a defined limit of servitude—say even *eighteen or twenty years.* Such a regulation would have the effect of advancing those who are not so fortunate as to possess interest without interfering with those who do, and at the same time lessen those numerous and worrying applications which pour in daily at the Admiralty.

Sir, by giving this insertion in your excellent paper you may be doing a service to the class alluded to, and oblige

A Constant Reader.

*At Sea, 15th December* 1835.

[We have not lost sight of the claims of this highly deserving class of his Majesty's Navy.—Ed.]

## NAVAL OFFICERS' WIDOW AND ORPHAN ASYLUM.

Sir,—There are few subjects which afford a better study of human nature and the motives by which human passions are influenced than the sympathies of the British public. If a charitable subscription be on foot, it is astonishing how magical is the effect of a printed list of donors, be it but headed by some leading personage, as such a display affords the gratification of seeing individual self set down as a contributor to such and such amount. If the infliction of punishment on the most worthless and incorrigible in the Army or Navy be the subject, again is British sympathy excited, with the additional charm that in this case it costs nothing, save unjust vituperation of the government which sanctions it, and the execration of the officers who are compelled by duty to award it. Nay, be it but told that privations wait upon those who, whether in the fulness of wealth, or the mite of misery, contemn and despise Englishmen with the rancour of religious hatred, the sympathies of the British public need but the incentive of a leader to be again roused in their behalf; but, without this spell, they remain dormant; else how is it that so considerable a portion of our fellow beings, and those the most helpless, are suffered to continue in known wretchedness and misery? and that too through no fault of their own, namely, the widows and orphans of Naval Officers! widows and orphans who are "to work unable, and ashamed to beg;" yet in their behalf the sympathy of the British public can no way be excited, and they are left to pine in abject penury. We are taught that "to clothe the naked, and feed the poor, to cherish the widow and protect the orphan," are the leading characteristics of Christian charity; and when we cannot but remember that these proscribed objects of charity—nay, of justice, are the widows and orphans of men who had devoted their youth, and spent their best blood in the service of their country, and, *as in a recent instance,* died of contagion, imbibed on the pestilential Coast of Africa, when in actual service, we may indeed oppose to this rule of Christian sympathy that "ingratitude is truly sharper than the serpent's sting." Marked, too, that this infliction has its origin in the ruthless and arbitrary alienation of a prescriptive right; a right thoroughly established, in that officers themselves contributed for ages to the fund for the payment of pensions to widows; whether such contributions were adequate or not, in no way vitiates the claim, which was acknowledged and responded to until the pseudo-patriots set up the idol "economy," before which the weakest alone are made to bow down. Is this a becoming source of husbanding that pittance of the national wealth, which, supposing the officers' contribution to have been inadequate of itself, was probably extended in justice and charity? Is such a fitting system of economy! when they ask you for bread, you do not even proffer a stone,—for there is not a house of refuge to which they can flee. Can the national honour be exalted by the abasement of its officers, the consignment of their widows to penury, and sending the fatherless children to wander as outcasts in the land which their fathers had defended? Will it be credited, in after times, that the two Houses of Parliament sanctioned the spoliation by which they have been beggared? or can the members be unconscious of the fact? yet there are among them individuals belonging to both Army and Navy, and they cannot plead ignorance. Arouse, then, fellow-countrymen! arouse your patriotism, arouse your charity, and direct it in this legitimate channel; and if the legislature will not restore the rights of the destitute, let it again tax the officers in aid of requisite funds; let subscriptions be raised; and if the helpless widow and child must become the marked objects of charity, erect alms-houses for their shelter; for though the Ethiop has had precedence in your sympathies, surely you will not let your country-women and kindred longer continue the houseless and penniless wanderers to which they are decreed by the fatal Order in Council of June, 1830.

*4th Jan.* 1836. An Old Sailor.

## HALF-PAY OF LIEUTENANTS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Sir,—Although there has been a good deal written on the subject of the half-pay of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, as effected by giving to a certain number of the senior officers of that class the rank of retired Commander, it appears to me that the question has not been reduced into that simple form which it might be; I therefore beg leave to submit to you, in a few words, the mode in which I think the question ought to be put, and which I consider absolutely settles it in favour of the claimants.

By the Order in Council of 1814, establishing the present rate of half-pay for the officers of the navy, it is provided that the 300 senior officers on *the list of Lieutenants*, when unemployed, shall have 7*s.* a day; the 700 next in seniority on the said list, when unemployed, 6*s.* per diem; and all the remainder, 5*s.* per diem. Now whatever may have been the intention of the Board of Admiralty when the Order in Council of 1st Nov., 1830, was obtained for giving the rank of Retired Commander to a certain number of the senior Lieutenants of the fleet, (and I will even admit that it might not have been their *intention* to incur a greater annual charge than previously existed) yet I contend, that by the wording of that Order in Council, and their lordships' own proceedings thereon, it is clearly established that the officers retired under that Order in Council are no longer "Lieutenants," for in the printed official Navy List, dated "Admiralty Office, 1st Jan., 1835," these officers are classed by themselves as "Retired Commanders;" hence it is evident that their lordships have considered that they have ceased to be Lieutenants, and consequently it follows that the 300 officers who now stand first in seniority on the list of Lieutenants, and are numbered on the official list as such, are, under the general establishment of half-pay of 1814 before adverted to, entitled to 7*s.* per diem, and the next 700 to 6*s.* per diem half-pay. This is as clear as the day, and no official ingenuity or quibbling can construe the Order in Council otherwise.

But, Sir, after all, what is the amount of the boon (if it is to be looked at in that light) which is sought for in discussion? And who are the persons that would benefit by it? It would add the mighty sum of 1*s.* a day to the half-pay of about 184 Lieutenants now on the 6*s.* a day list, and 1*s.* a day to the same number who are now on the 5*s.* list; that is—368 Lieuts. at 1*s.* a day, increase 67*l.* per annum; and this sum divided amongst that number of officers, the senior of whom has been 32 years, and the junior upwards of 22 years on the list of Lieutenants, besides their previous service as Petty Officers, who are barely able to exist on the paltry pittance they receive, their prospects of promotion blighted, and their spirits sunk by the neglect of their country, which all of them have so long and, many of them, so nobly served.

The liberality of the country, however, ought not to be here, and, on a future occasion, I shall trouble you with some observations upon the justice of increasing generally the rate of half-pay of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy.

X. Y.

[Our Correspondent coincides with the view we have frequently taken of this matter. When his second letter appeared we shall have a few words of comment.—Ed.]

*"Three British Cheers"—And One more.*—While cruising off Toulon in the fleet under Lord Nelson in the early part of 1804, with light airs from the N.W., the *Niger's* (armed *en flute*) signal was made to chase and examine a strange sail to the S.W., then just discernible from the mast-head; during the chase it fell calm, and it was not until the next day that she was able to get her by light and variable breezes; when within two miles of her it again fell a dead calm; the *Niger* hoisted her colours and fired a gun, which the stranger took no notice of; the six oared cutter was then lowered down and despatched with a crew of *seven men*, a Lieutenant and a Midshipman, to examine her, when within musket shot, she opened a heavy and incessant firing from her guns and muskets, by which means the Lieutenant (whose name at the present moment I do not recollect) was shot through the heart. The boat's crew, then undressing themselves to Mr. Hillyar, the Mid., "What is best to be done, Sir?" "Board and revenge your country's loss," was the instant reply. Without a moment's hesitation the boat was alongside with "Three British Cheers," which so panic-struck the enemy that she was boarded and carried, the crew retreating below and keeping up a heavy firing from the hatches. One seaman was killed and another wounded before the hatches were closed upon them; several of their crew lying dead upon the deck. A light breeze springing up at this critical moment, enabled the *Niger* to be alongside of her; she proved to be a Greek pirate, mounting *six guns and musketry*, with a crew of *forty men*. For this heroic deed Lord Nelson gave Mr. Hillyar, *who was only twelve years of age*, a dispensing order, appointing him Lieutenant to the *Niger* in the death vacancy, and promoted Captain Hillyar, who commanded the *Niger*, brother to the Midshipman, Post-Captain in the same ship, once more making her a frigate.—*From Unpublished Naval Recollections.*

*Fortunate Tiff.*—One of the richest men in England is the Rev. Mr. Hughes, formerly a poor clergyman, and now said to possess a revenue of between 70,000*l.* and 80,000*l.* a year. Some years ago he was in part proprietor of a barren piece of land, for which Lord Anglesea was then in treaty. The purchase money (a very small sum) was agreed upon, but the nobleman not keeping his appointment, one day, to finish the business, the commoner, in a tiff, would not give him another meeting. On the above-mentioned barren piece of ground were subsequently discovered the rich Anglesea copper mines, from which Mr. Hughes drews his enormous income.

At the Kensington Petty Sessions, on Saturday, the magistrates decided that the act requires pawnbrokers to keep accounts of the sale of articles pledged with them for sums under 10*s.*, in order to hand over the balance to the pledgers. It was hitherto supposed to apply only to sums above that amount.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*If "A Constant Reader" refers to our back Numbers, will find the case of the "Masters" fully advocated.—We have not time to attempt to decipher letters written in the fashion of the cross readings of Boarding-school Misses.—We cannot insert the letter of "A Staff Officer:" we dislike personalities, and his communication would be considered by every one as offensive to Colonel G. C.; but as regards the Royal Hospital we have said sufficient, and hope our friends will be satisfied; some of them know the course they ought to adopt to put an end to the silly discussion, and to avoid the necessity of interference with the Clerk in the Quartermaster-General's Office.—We regret that several of our Subscribers cannot complete their sets, but we have repeatedly recommended early applications: we will willingly assist them if any of our friends can oblige us with Nos. 106, 111, 130, 142, 144, 146, 147, 149, 150.—"A. C." "Marcus," "Philopatrius," "An Economist," "Observator," "V. S. P." next week.*

*All letters should be addressed to the Editor. The communication signed "Your Constant Readers" reached us with the Plymouth post mark: it should have been directed to the Editor and Proprietor, and sent free.*

*Erratum.—In the note to the letter (p. 846) of "An Old Sailor" on Naval Transports, there is a misprint of 25l. per ton per month instead of 25s. per ton for coppered ships, and 20s. for ships not coppered. These ships were hired for six months certain.*

Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1836.

THE valuable opinions of one of our correspondents, who addressed us under the signature of an *Old Sailor* in our number of the 26th ultimo, on the subject of the hire of merchant vessels as *Transports*, will, we trust, have met the attention of those in authority, for his remarks were well worthy public regard. Most true it is, as this able writer has observed, that the late lamentable shipwrecks of the GEORGE THE THIRD and NEVA convict ships would teach the distinction between *improper* expenditure and *over-strained economy*. The desire to hire ships as transports at the lowest possible rate, without due regard to their efficiency in every point, has we fear in too many instances caused the sacrifice of the lives of all who have been embarked in them. Instead of continuing this objectionable system of conveying troops, or convicts, over sea in hired transports, we fully concur in opinion with our correspondent, that it would be far better to employ *ships of war*, with reduced masts and yards, and reduced crews, on these duties. Numerous advantages would accrue from this regulation, and at the least of which would be, that of thus having a couple of thousand, or more, seamen, with a proportion of active officers, constantly in actual service, on whom we could always put our hands to man a squadron of ships of the line in the event of an emergency.

In addition to this important consideration, the troops or convicts, embarked in these ships, fitted as *flûte*, would be far more comfortable and healthy than in merchant vessels; and, above all, their lives would be far more protected from danger of every kind. In proof that merchant vessels are very frequently not so sea-worthy, or so thoroughly examined, previous to a voyage, as ships of war always are, we have just seen an instance of this in a hired transport repairing at Plymouth, on board of which were embarked the chief part of a regiment destined for the East Indies; in this vessel a dangerous leak was most fortunately discovered previous to her sailing for her destination. This ship we find is one of the *coal-box* construction, admeasuring but *nine hundred tons*, whilst she carries *eighteen hundred*.

Knowing as we well do, that a vessel of this build must be exposed to far greater risks at sea than one of proper form and shape, and particularly if caught on a *lee-shore*, we do not hesitate to declare that, if the present system of employing transports be continued, no ship should be hired by Government to carry either men or stores henceforward that is of this *objectionable construction*, but that they should be in *every way* equal to meet the dangers to which vessels are liable to be exposed. This alone would be a great safeguard to the lives of our fellow-subjects, and it would also tend in a great degree to cause better ships to be built.

As regards the loss of the last convict ship, the *Neva*, when above two hundred people were drowned, we must add a few further observations to those which we have already made on this subject.

Having read the report of the inquiry held at Van Diemen's Land, into the causes which led to the unfortunate wreck of this vessel, we learn by it;—first, that at noon on the preceding day, they judged themselves to be *ninety miles* from the land; that they continued their course, steering E.N.E., running at the rate of about five to six knots an hour as it would appear, the wind being at W.N.W. That at 2 A.M., having then run about eighty miles from the preceding noon, they saw the land right a-head, distant, as they *supposed*, from their *dead reckoning*, about *nine miles* only. That they at once hauled the ship to the wind on the LARBOARD tack, under double-reefed topsails, it then blowing fresh, in order to clear the shoal called *the Harbinger Reef*, on which danger we believe it was that they afterwards struck, at about *four* A. M., that is just *two hours* after making the land.

Now, it occurs to us, that instead of hauling the ship upon the *larboard* tack upon seeing the land, bearing E N.E., with her head no higher *than north*, and with a heavy sea, that they *indisputably* ought, under all the circumstances of the case, to wore her round the moment they discovered the land, and brought her by the wind on the STARBOARD tack, with her head S. W., *off shore* till daylight. Even in a ship of war, well manned, and thereby far more ready to act at the instant upon seeing a danger, we should have done this under similar circumstances, and therefore we are compelled, unhesitatingly, to say, that here we deem the chief fault to lie, and which at best amounts to a serious error in judgment on the part of the person in whose hands the charge of this ship then was, and which we doubt not, but that on reflection the Captain will himself readily admit. To guard, then, against a recurrence of such fatal disasters, we would henceforward, as we have already observed, always send, even our convicted felons, as well as our troops, in *ships of war*, conducted by thoroughly *experienced* Officers, instead of placing so many hundreds of lives at the mercy, as it were, of any man who has never undergone any sort of examination or inquiry, touching his qualifications as a seamen and a navigator.

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THE Governorships of *Cork* and of *Duncannon Fort*, which have become vacant by the recent deaths of Lieutenant-Generals *Sir William Inglis* and *Sir John Hamilton*, are not, we understand, to be filled up, but that, in lieu of these sinecure appointments, pensions will be bestowed on meritorious officers of *all grades*, we hope, who have deserved rewards from their country, out of the sum voted by Parliament for this purpose. Some of these pensions have, we believe, been already granted to several MILITARY Officers, and we trust that in like manner we shall see at an early period similar grants made to NAVAL Officers, and to those of *different ranks* likewise, who have been distinguished in the service, and who at this moment have nothing from the Government but their small stipend of *half-pay*,—a wholly insufficient allowance wherewith to keep up the rank, and honours also in many cases, that they have acquired by their conduct in war.

Whenever a Naval promotion takes place the four Colonelcies of Marines will fall vacant, and as these appointments are not to be renewed, several thousands per annum out of the Pension Fund, to be appropriated to the Navy, will be at once at the disposal of the Crown; and in a few years, on the deaths of the old Admirals, now filling the remaining sinecure situations of General and Lieutenant-General of Marines, &c., the whole of the 20,000*l.* a-year, to be given to the Navy, will become available. Of this grant we hope to see about the half of it distributed in pensions of from 200*l.* to 300*l.* a-year, amongst from *thirty* to *forty* superior Officers, that is to say, to Admirals and the senior Captains, and the remainder in lesser proportions, of from 50*l.* to 100*l.* per annum, amongst a *hundred and fifty* other Officers of junior and inferior ranks, to be recommended by the Admiralty for a share of this national reward, for *services against the enemy*, as shown by the records of the Admiralty Office; an arrangement of this kind will be far more just and satisfactory than the present partial system, under which the Naval sinecures are confined to about *eight* or *nine* individuals only, and these, in former times, have too often been bestowed for *Parliamentary* services instead of services at SEA.

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Since the above observations were in type, the Governorship of Prince Edward's Island has fallen vacant by the demise of Sir William Young, on the 1st ultimo, after a long and lingering illness. We have frequently had occasion to comment upon the partiality with which Military Governments have been distributed, and pointed out the fact, that of late years the Navy has been deprived of the small portion of them which its Officers formerly enjoyed. We know of no Government where the talents of a Naval Officer would be more useful than that of Prince Edward's Island, which, situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, frequently affords the means of shelter and assistance to vessels in distress, trading to or from the Canadas, and we trust that, in selecting a successor to Sir William Young, Lord Glenelg will keep this important point in view, and bestow the Government upon some meritorious and intelligent officer of the Navy.

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THE claims of old and meritorious Officers of the MARINES we have repeatedly called attention to in our columns, and, in doing this, we have as often impressed on the consideration of the different Boards of Admiralty the justice of bestowing on the sons of those gallant men commissions in this distinguished corps. It was, then, with real pleasure that we last week announced that the First Lord of the Admiralty had, with that liberality which belongs to his Lordship's character, bestowed on the son of the late Captain Timpson, who died at Portsmouth a week or two since, a Second Lieutenant

nmission; and, as tha lamented father of this oung man was beloved and respected by all who new him, so we are assured the son will, in close nitation of his worthy parent's conduct through fe, prova himself well deserving of the protection hich has been so generously bestowed upon him y the EARL OF MINTO.

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In confirmation of the correctness of the sug-estions which we have offered from time to time, elative to the better mode of suppressing smug-ling, wherein we strongly recommended the aeping several of the fastest sailing of our re-enue cruisers mid-channel or thereabouts, instead f hovering, as they now generally ALL do, along ur awn shores, where they only act as *beacons* too ften for the smugglers to be guided by; we have een, within the last fortnight, that one of these ruisers, tha *Royal George*, whilst acting as we had dvised, has fallen in with a large smuggling cut-er in mid-channel, and compelled her to throw er cargo overboard. Another was met off Port-and by tha *Eagle* revenue cruiser, but escaped, fter sacrificing her boat with eighty-three kags. f soma of thosa vessels, appointed to protect tha evenue in tho Channel, were to lie by day *a-hull*, ith their sails lowered down, at the distance of hree to five leagues *north and south of each other*, nd at night to cruise in these situations, they ould constantly get the smugglers *between them*, ad thus prevent the possibility of their escape; he pursuer making signals with guns, &c., during he chace. We shall recur to this subject on an arly occasion.

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We have many times had occasion to notice the ery unfair manner in which journals, vaunting of heir impartiality, &c., seize upon circumstances, whether probable or remote, which can by possi-ility be construed into detraction of the merits or erformances of the ships constructed by tha present Surveyar of tha Navy. On most occasions their aboured effusions (which from their absurd style, s regards relation of seamanship, cannot deceive Naval Officers) emanata from a source which, were t worth our while, we could expose; but it will be ufficient in this respect to state that they are the roductions of two or three disappointed projec-ors, who are labouring at a point which, with tha xperience of tha past before the eyes of the Go-ernment, we think it is highly improbable they vill ever obtain. Enough of this. Our present urpose is to question the statement which appeared n a contemporary, for whom we have always en-ertained the highest respect, namely, the *Hamp-hire Telegraph*, a journal, wa cheerfully acknow-odge, seldom biassed and perfectly independent n its line of argument. We alluda to a report, ourporting to have been written on board the *Barham*, giving a detail day by day and hour by hour of the trials between that ship, *Vernon*, *Re-enge*, and *Columbine*. Now, we are in possession f statements which vary in a remarkable degree rom those, but wa did not think ourselves justified n publishing them last week, or even now, be-cause, although they satisfy us that in strong reezes the *Vernon* was greatly superior in weather-ng and stability, the essentials of a man of war, till as the ships had been ordered by the Admiral o undertake a further competition, and to remain t sea until they experienced rough weather, it ppeared, to us that no definitive result had been obtained by the trials already made. We might, however, find matter in the detailed report (which we suspect has been imposed upon our contempo-rary) to satisfy all impartial persons, that the *Vernon* is in every respect the best ship. All the Officers of the fleet (*Barham* included) acknowledge that ship was never in better trim, whilst, on the other hand, the general opinion is that the *Vernon*, from whatever cause, never performed worse. This is apparent from the *Revenge* now keeping her position in company, whereas it is notorious (and the Parliamentary Report confirms it) that the *Vernon* in every former case beat the *Revenge* on all points of sailing, at the rate of one or two miles per hour. The fact is, the squadron has been cruising about amongst baffling winds and contrary currents, and in some cases a shift of wind has brought the *Barham*, when nearly two miles on the lee-beam of the *Vernon*, the same dis-tance a-head of that ship, and hence it is that Captain Elliott has been unable to report any de-cisive advantage obtained by either ship, and we join in the opinion of the Officers at Malta, that no satisfactory superiority can be gained and main-tained upon such cruising ground as that selected for the trial. We trust, then, the ships now fitting, together with the *Rodney*, *Vanguard*, *Vernon*, *Barham*, *Pique*, and others, may be formed into a squadron of observation in the spring of the year, and sent to cruise for a couple of months off the Western Islands, under the command of some di-stinguished Officer, who has the ability to judge and tha honesty to report impartially of the qua-lities of the ships under his command, as to ca-pacity, stability, and speed, and that whichever ship possesses the combinations of these three essentials in the greatest degree (and to form a perfect man of war they must be combined) should be fairly entitled to bear the palm.

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Two letters have lately appeared in the *Times* journal upon the subject of Sea Apprentices, wherein it is asserted that when Merchant ships are unemployed in London and other ports, the boys are boarded out in low lodging-houses, and exposed to every temptation of vice, whereby their morals are ruined, and they grow up into seamen devoid of all feeling of patriotism, caring not whom they serve; country, friends, &c. being to them of no account, with many more in the same strain. The letters are signed by a Com-mander in the Navy, evidently an enthusiast in making out his case; but the opprobrious terms which it has pleased him to heap wholesale upon British Seamen we look upon to be wholly unde-served. In some rare cases, it is true, apprentices are disposed of in the manner asserted, when their ships are under repair, or unemployed, but we will venture to say that, under such circumstances, three-fourths of them are lodged and boarded in tha houses of their Masters or Owners, and their morals better cared for than when on actual ser-vice. Neither will we admit that Seamen are the brutal, selfish, disloyal beings represented; but that, on the contrary, they have always displayed opposite qualities; that no men have endured more or performed more for their King and country; and that when driven to disloyal acts, or into the service of foreign States, it has been by the unbearable oppression exercised over them at home, in coercing their service, and assigning them a quarter the value they could obtain for it elsewhere, not for temporary or sudden emer-gencies, but as long as they were capable of work. We would recommend a *Commander in the Navy* before he again treats upon the subject he has com-menced, to take pains to acquire the information he is now evidently in want of, and to judge more leniently of the Seaman's conduct, which, however thoughtless it may appear to the casual observer is second to none for loyalty to his King, patri-otism to his country, fidelity to his friend, or in affection to his kindred. The idea of establish-ing a school where apprentices could be boarded and instructed when their ships were unemployed is a good one, but we think it might have been suggested without the unnecessary accompani-ment of an undeserved libel upon the British Tar the more severe when the author assumes to be one of their own cloth.

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A highly respectable meeting was held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of adopting the most effectual measures for the relief of the unfortunate crews of the whalers now ice-bound in the Arctic Seas. There were present the Lord Mayor who presided; Mr. G. F. Young, M.P., Mr. G. Ro-binson, M.P., Alderman Thompson, M.P., Mr. Hardy M.P., Mr. A. Chapman, M.P., Mr. Lyall, M.P., Mr. Hill, Capt. Barber, besides a number of the leading ship-owners and merchants, and several excellent speeches were delivered by the above gentlemen. Some letters were read from the Secretary of the Admiralty, Mr. Wood, and Capt. J. C. Ross, R.N., by which it appears that the Admiralty have promptly afforded every assis-ance in their power; that Capt. Ross sailed on Tuesday last from Hull, in the *Cove*, with a supply of provisions &c., and would be shortly followed by the two ships now preparing with all expedition to be placed under the com-mand of Com. Belcher, by the aid of which he intended to penetrate the ice, and take such measures as appeared to him best adapted to relieve the unfortunate sufferers. Capt. Ross has accompanied every expedition which has been dispatched to the North Pole; he may, in fact, be truly called a Polar sailor, all his time from Midshipman to Captain having been passed in that service. He promptly volunteered to perform the hazardous duty that is now upon; and it is impossible that any officer, pos-sessing greater ability, skill, or determination, could have been selected. The relatives of the sufferers, and those who will subscribe in aid of this humane undertaking may therefore be assured that no effort which human means can perform will be left unattempted for the rescue of our unfortunate countrymen. The meeting was not so fully attended as we had hoped and expected, but we doubt not that considerable funds will be subscribed in dif-ferent parts of the kingdom. We cannot wholly acquit the owners of these vessels in not storing them with sufficient provisions to meet such a contingency as the present, which may be expected to occur, and must trust that, in future voyages, they will take care to fur-nish sufficient supplies to avoid the dreadful calamity which must arise from the want of them in these inhos-pitable regions.

All speculation upon the event of a war between France and America is put an end to by the former country receiving the message of General Jackson in a friendly spirit; and should any difficulties arise in the way of finally adjusting the affair, they can be easily re-moved by the friendly intervention which our Govern-ment, much to its credit, has thought proper to adopt.

The Dublin election commission having admitted nineteen cases of bribery on the part of the agent of the petitioners against Messrs. O'Connell and Ruthven there will probably be a new election.

Saturday Mr. R. B. Hall was elected without opposi-tion member for West Gloucester, in place of the present Duke of Beaufort. The nomination took place at Dursley. He was proposed by Lord Granville Somerset and seconded by Mr. E. Sampson, of Henbury. Mr. Hall is a Tory of the same principles as the late repre-sentative.

Lelande's Prizes af Astronomy have this year been conferred, by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris on our countryman Mr. Dunlop, of the Observatory of N. S. Wales, and on M. Boguslawski, of the Observatory at Breslaw.

*Dover, Jan.* 1.—This morning Lord William Russell Minister at Berlin, landed here from the packet *Fire-fly* from Calais, and proceeded to London. Lord Lowther and Earl Jermyn also landed from Calais.

Circular sent to such members of the House of Com-mons as generally support the present Administration.

" Whitehall, Dec. 30, 1835.—Sir,—The meeting of Par-liament being fixed for Thursday the 4th of February I take the liberty to request your presence in the House of Commons on that day, and to apprize you that, as bu-

s of great importance will be immediately brought ward, a full attendance is particularly desirable.—I have e honour to be your obedient humble servant,

" J. RUSSELL."

Lord Alvanley, Lord Albert Conyngham, and other ts have been participating in the hospitalities of the rl of Litchfield, at Ranton Abbey, near Shugborough. five days the parties performed prodigies of slaughter; produce being 436 hares, 636 pheasants, 17 par- dges, 355 rabbits, 3 squirrels, 3 woodcocks, and 1 snipe. tal head of game, 1,451.

Mr. Stephen Martin Leake, one of the chief clerks in Treasury, has left town for Dublin, to assume the ce of Vice-Treasurer of Ireland, vacant by the death Mr. John Smith.

We understand two separations are spoken of—one in h life, and the other more in the provincial circles. e first, an Earl and Countess, residing in May Fair; uther, a very wealthy Baronet, known in the sporting rld.—*Morning Paper.*

The King recently commissioned one of his equerries, o is in frequent, almost constant, attendance on his rson, to request one of the Ministers to give a Com- ship to a certain person, not a supporter of the Mi- ters; but the emissary was told that the Government rmage was reserved for the friends of Government.—

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Lord Eldon, notwithstanding his advanced age, has relinquished the sports of the field During the ent season his Lordship has enriched the larders of ny of his Conservative friends in the metropolis with ple presents of game.

Lord W. Paget, R. N., lately commanding the *Win- ster*, is said to have volunteered his service for the een of Spain, and that he has received an appointment the Staff of General Evans. Baron de Rottenburgh, ther to Lady W. Paget, commands the Rifle Corps the British Legion.

There were many line recruits on board the *Dasher* hulk, the Arsenal at Woolwich, for the Artillery of the ren of Spain.

J. H. Wildman, Esq., at the Canterbury meeting on 11th inst. for the Irish clergy, stated that "he would ch for the truth of a narrative he was about to give m:—A clergyman of Ireland, possessed of an income 200*l.* per annum, recently went to an office in Dublin insure his life in favour of his wife and children. me hesitation having been evinced, he asked if there s any objection to him. The reply was—'We cannot, , we dare not run the risk of insuring the lives of rgymen. We cannot make out a policy for you unless agree to a proviso that the insurance shall be void in event of your being murdered.'" A thrill of horror owed this anecdote.—*Kentish Gazette.*

Letters at the French Embassy from Paris announce serious indisposition of Prince Talleyrand, who is rribed to be labouring under a disease of the heart. demoiselle Pauline de Perigord, daughter of the chess de Dino, is heiress presumptive to the Prince's ge fortune. Prince Talleyrand was too feeble to able to wait upon the King in person with his con- tulations on the new year; but it is stated that his jesty has condescended to visit the Prince.—*Journal Commerce.*

The negroes on the French West India Islands use ry device to escape to the British, where, according to recent act of legislature, they become free on touch- the shore. Vessels are constantly cruising to inter- t them. A short time since a boat, with two women an, and a girl, arrived at St. Lucie, and were pursued close that the Governor ordered an officer of Artil- y (Lieut. Hamilton) to fire upon the French ship; namely the "priming" only flashed, and she sheered . Occurrences of this nature are constantly taking ce.

On Wednesday a messenger was sent off to the King, Brighton, with the quarterly account of the Revenue, d a Council is expected to be held there next week on e subject of his Majesty's Speech to both houses of rliament, on 4th Feb.

Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan get 5,000*l.* a-year by the death Sir C. Grant. The remaining portion of his fortune left away from them during their lifetime (in conse- ence of the elopement), but it is to go to their ildren.

The *Gazette of the Two Sicilies* of the 15th ult. an- nces the pregnancy of the Queen, and gives a circular dressed to the archbishops and bishops of the kingdom, joining them to offer up prayers for her safe delivery.

The Prince of Canino returned to town last week m a scientific tour, occupying four months, in Eng- nd and Scotland.

Louis Napoleon, son of the ex-King of Holland, has blished at Zurich a work intitled "Manuel d'Artil- rie à l'Usage des Officiers Suisses," which is said to ve been highly approved by the most distinguished dges of the art of war in Switzerland.

A decree was issued on the 19th ult. by the Board of Health at Naples, putting an end to the quarantine as regards arrivals from the South of France, Corsica, Tus- cany, and the Duchy of Genoa.

*Grand Naval Ball.*—The Admirals and Captains of the Navy resident in Brighton and its vicinity gave a ball and supper, on Tuesday night, at the Old Ship Hotel, on a scale of magnificence exceeding, if possible, in the splendour of the arrangements, the grand military ball lately given here. Four hundred invitations were issued, and the Company, when assembled, amounted to nearly that number. Shortly after ten o'clock the dance commenced to Kirchner's spirited band, and was continued till one o'clock, when supper was announced. Symbolical trophies of war, decorating ships of war made of pastry, and an immense raised pie in the form of a hulk, which was sent from the King's kitchen, adorned the head of the table, and had a very imposing and beautiful effect. Admiral Sir Davidge Gould, the senior Admiral, took the chair, and was supported on his right by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and on his left by Sir Edward Codrington. Admirals Sir R. Otway, Sir C. Rowley, and Sir J. Rodd sat on either side, and the Naval Captains occupied the centre table. The following toasts were given by the Chairman:—The King, God bless him—The Queen, God bless her—The Princess Victoria, and the Royal Family—The Army. General Sir R. M'Farlane gave—The Navy. After supper the company resumed the dance, and it was nearly six in the morning before they separated.

A special envoy from Nepaul, who is one of the ablest men in the cabinet, is shortly expected in this country, to make his own personal observations on the people, the government, the manners, and resources of England, for the information of his Court. The Nepaulese are in frequent communication with the government of Pekin.

A few nights since a villanous attempt was made to destroy the *Triumph* schooner, at the Custom-House quay, Cork, by perforating her larboard-quarter in several parts with a large auger or spike, and had she gone to sea in that state, no doubt she must have foundered.

A notice was issued by the Post-office on Wednesday, that the mails for Lisbon will be made up and despatched from the General Post-office every Saturday instead of Friday, as heretofore. This arrangement will commence with the mail to be made up and despatched from hence this day.

*East India Company's Maritime Service.*—A meeting of the Commanders and other officers of the E. I. Co's Maritime Service, excluded from the scale of compensation, took place on Thursday at Carolina Coffee-house, Birchin-lane, for the purpose of receiving the report from the committee appointed to promote the claims of the parties just noticed. Capt. J. Barker took the chair. The report stated that the committee were deeply sensible of the great trust reposed in them, and deemed it expedient to learn officially from the Court of Directors whether it was desirable that fresh documents should be sent in repecting the individual grounds of claim for compensation. In answer, the Court had, with great promptness and attention, stated they did not require additional statements from those officers whose claims had been previously made; that the committee, for the further satisfaction of the meeting, addressed letter No. 2, to which they had not yet received an answer. This letter was then read by the Chairman. It asked if the Court of Directors intended to make a report to the proprietors previous to their next general court on the subject of Mr. Swert's resolution, and if so, that the committee ought to be informed at about what period such intelligence would be given. A list of applicants for compensation was enclosed in this letter. The report further stated, that it appeared to be advisable for those persons who may have hitherto neglected sending in an official claim to do so now, if they have just ground to hope that their case can be one within the meaning and spirit of the 7th clause of the India Bill, and the intention of the proprietors, as set forth by their resolution in August, 1834; that the committee had received from the included officers' committee the balance of the funds which remained surplus on the winding up of the accounts, which, added to their own stock, and about 90*l.* still due from the excluded, would render any further subscription unnecessary; that the committee thought that they had clearly shown that the important trust confided to them had been guarded with zeal and an honest endeavour to fulfil their duties. Capt. Smith thought if they succeeded it would be chiefly owing to the exertions of Mr. Scatcherd. He moved that the report be adopted. Capt. Aldham seconded the motion, which was carried. A list of the Commanders and other excluded officers who claimed compensation, amounting to 140, was then read by the chairman. Mr. Scatcherd said only one additional claim had been received since the 16th ult. (Hear.) The thanks of the meeting were then returned to Mr. Scatcherd for his exertions, and to the committee. Subscriptions were then entered into for both objects, and thanks having been returned to the chairman, the meeting adjourned.

Mr. M'Leay, the Colonial Secretary at New South Wales, has, it is understood, resigned his office, which was worth nearly 2,000*l.* per annum.

Credit is due to the Elder Brethren of the Trinity House, the Navigation Committee, and the Harbour Masters, for the removal of a nuisance of a notorious and dangerous description that has for a long time existed in the river Thames. We refer to the shoal just below Old London-bridge, which we have seen quite dry at low water, spring tides. If our information be correct, of which we have no doubt, there is now from ten to fifteen feet water on the same spot when the tide is out.

We regret to announce the loss of the brig *Elizabeth*, Capt. Fielding, in the Bay of Gaspe. The crew have been saved.

His Holiness the Pope is suffering from a polypus of the nose; and Professor Baroni, a distinguished surgeon of Milan, has been called in all haste to Rome to operate upon it.

Sir George Murray will stand for Roxburgh, in the event of an election, in the place of Lord John Scott, who wishes to retire from Parliament.

*The Revenue.*—The official tables of the revenue for the quarter ended the 5th inst. show a defalcation upon the whole year, as compared with the corresponding preceding one, but an advantage upon the last quarter. The falling off upon the year appears to be 613,669*l.* whilst the increase upon the quarter is 172,967*l.*

Sir R. Peel declined the invitation to a public dinner at Londonderry. The reasons assigned are the season of the year and his unwillingness to forego the enjoyment, with his family, of the short interval of repose from the contentions and excitement of politics.

It is said that one of the vacant blue ribands will be conferred on the Duke of Hamilton.

*Grand Fancy Dress Ball at the Colosseum.*—Public anticipation has been raised to a high pitch by looking forward to the gay scene to take place at the Colosseum on the 14th inst.; and we have every reason to believe that the most sanguine expectations of amusement and delight will be fully realised. The Royal Dispensary for Diseases of the Ear, in aid of which this Grand Ball is to be given, is one of the most useful charities in the metropolis.

*Royal Humane Society.*—On Wednesday a general meeting of the governors and other friends of this institution was held for the purpose of adjudicating prizes and rewards to individuals who have meritoriously exerted themselves in saving the lives of their fellow-creatures; to receive a report from the special committee appointed to inquire into the circumstances attending the recent loss of life by the breaking in of the ice in the parks; and upon other matters.

Three British officers are reported to have been captured by the Spanish Guerilles near Vittoria and shot.

F. H. Fawkes, Esq., is talked of as the Liberal candidate for Leeds at the next general election in opposition to Sir John Beckett.

## The Court.

Their Majesties' dinner party on Friday included Capt. Sir G. Westphall, Adm. Sir R. Otway, Adm. Sir C. Rowley, Adm. Sir J. Rodd, Capt. Duff, Capt. Tower, Capt. Crofton, Capt. Hope, Adm. Sir J. Wells, Capt. Glascock, Adm. Sir D. Gould, Adm. Sir J. Whitshed, Marquis and Marchioness of Ely, and Baron Gerstoff.

The Duke of Cumberland is expected to arrive from Berlin, at St. James's palace, the week after next.

The King has appointed the Hon. George Sulyerde Stafford Jerningham, now Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Hague, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Turin; Sir Alexander Malet, Bart., now Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at Turin, to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Hague; also M. de la Boutraye as Consul at Dublin for his Majesty the King of the French.

Their Majesties continue in the enjoyment of good health, and have taken their usual carriage airings during the week.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria will return to Kensington Palace in a few days.

The King granted an audience on Tuesday to Mr. F. G. Moon, who presented the first etching of the forthcoming engraving by Doo, from Wilkie's celebrated picture of the Preaching of Knox before the Lords of the Congregation, with which etching his Majesty was pleased to express his high gratification. The Queen also granted an audience to Mr. Moon, and commanded her name to be placed at the head of the list of subscribers to that splendid work.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon William Charles Ellis, M.D., of Hanwell, Middlesex.

## Theatres.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Bunn's version of Aubet's opera *Le Cheval de Bronze*, was produced at this theatre on Tuesday evening, and rather favourably received. The opera is called *The Bronze Horse*. It is altogether badly constructed, and does not possess any situations of either

culiar striking interest: there is from first to last a ight and gloom about the piece, which not even the endid scenery, gorgeous dresses, and well executed cing could remove. The poetry of the piece (as it is led) is remarkable for nothing except, indeed, that it is rthy of being classed with the *Fitzball*-school of lyrics. e music, by Amber, does not equal any of his former positions. It is of a light and agreeable character, and the embodiation of the orchestral accompaniments the poser has evinced considerable skill. That portion of opera with which we felt most satisfied was two airs rusted to Mr. Templeton; they are of a light and asing character, full of sweet melody, and to which . Templeton did the most ample justice. We have said ore that *The Bronze Horse* was "rather favourably ived," and we are not a little inclined to think that its ourable reception was owing to the *grotesque umbrella ce*, with which the opera terminated. This dance was hly ridiculed, and very skilfully managed; but it is saying le for the success of an OPERA that it was saved by a NCE! The house was well attended, and the opera announced for repetition with some disapprobation, which was n drowned in the applause.

COVENT GARDEN.—In our critical capacity, we know of greater pleasure than that we feel, when enabled to etch forth a friendly hand to assist in the advancement youthful talent in any profession; and doubly pleasing the task when the object it seeks to elevate is woman!—, young and lovely woman. Such was our task on esday evening, on which occasion a Miss Helen aucit made her *debut* before a London audience in the eresting character of *Julia*, in Knowles's play of *e Hunchback*. From the numerous preparatory puffs ich had appeared in the newspapers of the day, exing this young lady's talents, we are free to confess at we entered the theatre with considerable fear lest e would not realise the expectations thus prematurely raised. We hate the puff preparatory—and for this mple reason, that it seldom serves the party on whom it lavished. In this instance, however, the word of promise has not been broken; for, notwithstanding the disadntages necessarily attendant upon a first appearance beore so awful a tribunal as a London audience, Miss Faucit may be said to have made as favourable a first appearance any lady within our recollection; an appearance which s fully equalled the most sanguine expectations of her ends and the profession. In person Miss Faucit is rather ove the middle stature, her features, though not decidedly autiful are pleasing, her countenance is intelligent and pressive, her voice sweet and musical, her action easy, sceful, and natural, and her figure formed in nature's rfect mould. Her first entry was marked by extreme idity and fear; she, however, soon acquired perfect self-ossession, and convinced the audience, by her admirable presentation of *Julia*, that she possessed a mind illumined genius, polished by education, and strengthened by a tural love for the profession in which she has embarked. notwithstanding the impression made by Mrs Kemble in is part, we freely own that the pleasure we experienced in e performance of Tuesday evening, was quite as great as hen we first witnessed the original representative of the ely *Julia*. Without the slightest attempt at imitation, iss Faucit exhibited the most perfect and just conception her character, adding throughout the play many original d striking beauties. In scenes of tenderness she surpasses r predecessor, and when time and practice (for she is arcely 18) shall have ripened her to maturity, she will, e are much mistaken, tower far above her present comers. We strongly advise her to study diligently, and not to e led away by her present success from a proper attention her profession. To all passages requiring rapidity of deivery, she must pay particular attention; at present she is e hurried to be sufficiently distinct, and it will be her own elt, if she is not, ere long, the leading tragic actress of n day. Miss Faucit's acting is of that description which ill always please the judgment, and not unfrequently mble the imagination; and which, taking nature for its andard, scorns to violate her principles, by resorting to ose tricks which, though they please the vulgar, make e critic laugh. We never remember to have seen a more owded theatre in every part. Miss Faucit was loudly lled for at the termination of the play, and received with thusiasm.

QUEEN'S.—A new burletta, translated from the French, d entitled *One Too Many*, was played at this theatre on londay for the first time, and proved successful. The ion is, we understand, from the pen of Mr. C. Broad, and does him great credit, for it is smartly written throughout. he plot will afford a useful and amusing lesson to legacy xpectants, persons anxiously looking out for dead men's oes. The piece was extremely well acted, particularly y Messrs. Brooks, Aylilffe, Perry, and Mrs. Brindall. We think it might be shortened to the earlier part with adntage; it was well received, and will, we should say, ave a fair run. Mr. Jones appeared as *Puff*, in *The ritic*, and acquitted himself very much to the satisfaction his audience, but NOVELTY should be the order of the ay. *Is she a Woman?* continues to delight the numerous visitors; this is not to be wondered at, for it is splendidly acted by all parties, particularly the part of the lox hunting lady by Mrs. Nisbett. The houses have been crowded during the week. A new burletta, called *Little Sins, and Pretty Sinners*, is in rehearsal.

ADELPHI.—The new two act drama, produced at this theatre on Monday evening, is entitled *The Ghost Story*, and is a remarkably dull and uninteresting affair from beginning to end. The piece is very badly constructed throughout; the situations are absurd, and the comic portion of the dialogue is witless and worthless; the serious portion of the drama is better written; we should be inclined to think it is the first dramatic attempt of the author. Miss Clifford would we are certain, sustain the part of *Catherine* better than Mrs. Stirling, whom the proprietors of this theatre have ruined by their vile puffs, from which the public were induced to expect a FIRST RATE ARTIST, and they have found about a FIFTH. The *Ghost Story* was announced for repetition amidst disapprobation and applause, the latter predominating.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Duke de Broglie has forwarded a despatch to Lord Palmerston, in which he announces that the French Government is entirely satisfied with the President's Message, and quite ready to pay the indemnity.

SPAIN.—The Barcelona Journals of 27th Dec. announce the arrival of the *Rodney*, 92 guns, with a supply of arms for the Queen's troops. It is stated to have brought 15,000 muskets, and 26 tons of cartridges. Another English ship, with a similar cargo was expected. The same journals report the arrival in Catalonia of 3000 men, part of the Andalusian division of troops, under the orders of General Espinosa. The Moderado papers give a proclamation addressed by General Evans to the inhabitants of the province of Alava, inviting them to form a company of Guides, to be officered by Spaniards, and to act under his command.—Some soldiers of the Chapelgorris having stolen, at La Bastide, a pyx, and killed the rector, Espartero commanded the whole battalion to be disarmed. He then gave orders for the entire division to muster on a plain. The Chapelgorris, who were placed in the centre, had learned that they were going to be decimated. The sentence, in fact, was partially carried into execution, for out of sixty men, upon whom the lot fell, eleven were shot. This act of barbarity created a most painful sensation among the troops.—*Galignani*.

PORTUGAL.—The *London Merchant* steamer has arrived in the Tagus with the contract for the marriage of Donna Maria, which it was intended to celebrate by proxy on the 5th Jan. (Tuesday last). An ambassador will be immediately accredited from Austria to the Court of Lisbon.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—We have papers to the 30th Oct. A proclamation had been issued, calling in that portion of the paper currency of the colony which has a red circular mark, with a view of withdrawing it altogether from circulation. The late war had left the colonists in a very embarrassed situation, many of them having been completely plundered by the Caffres.

NEW YORK.—*Disastrous Conflagration.*—We received last night a file of New York papers to the 22nd ult., brought by the London line-of-packet ship *Toronto*, Capt. Grissold, which arrived at Portsmouth after a short passage of 15 days. These papers contain the most painful details of an appalling conflagration, which broke out in New York on the 15th ult., and which destroyed in the fifteen hours during which it raged, with the most tremendous fury, upwards of six hundred houses and property, stated by some accounts to be worth nearly thirty millions of dollars. The Exchange, the Post-office, and an immense number of stores, have been totally consumed; even the shipping along the line of wharfs took fire, and several vessels are stated to have been destroyed.

## THE BRITISH ARMY.

THE "pressure from without" has been so strong upon the higher powers, that they have given way to clamour, and an attempt has for some years been in progress to govern the army without having recourse to the strong measures which our predecessors thought absolutely necessary. I am not going *now* to rake up the ashes of any of the "*crambe repetita*" arguments upon the subject of corporal punishment; that is a question still *sub judice*, and therefore the only remark I shall make upon the subject is to observe that, while the system of acting has been radically changed, the material to be acted on has been pertinaciously kept the same—I mean that no earthly effort has ever been made to do what, to a plain man, would have appeared the very first steps in an alteration of the kind, namely, rendering the qualification of character necessary to the enlistment of the soldier, and making some endeavours to facilitate, or at least not throwing obstacles in the way of, the discharge of men of notoriously bad character. It is a fact well known in the army that crime has very greatly increased in its ranks, since the removal of what may be called the "*preventive checks;*" and it has been in the attempt to conceal the failure of the plan of trying to govern without them, that the system has originated, which it is the object of this letter to expose. The system I allude to is technically known in the army by the name of the "SCREENING SYSTEM." When the change was first made, many officers, both in the ranks of Generals and Commanders of regiments—some to secure employment, others sincerely believing in the practicability of the theory—put themselves forward to carry it into execution. Each adopted a plan of conciliation—some to a great extent, some in a lesser degree; but years rolled on, and the plan *failed*. The mass of the soldiery were and are uneducated men, without families or connexions to employ their leisure hours, and whose only ideas of enjoyment centred in the pothouse and the brothel. The mass knew no better; but there are in the army men of another stamp, men of education, but whose characters are too bad to afford any hope of advancement; and these men have been quick to point out to their less observant comrades, that the authority of their officers was diminished, and that there existed among the higher branches of the service an inclination to support the soldier against his superior—in fact, to try and prove the officer in the wrong, as it was not in accordance with the system to punish the soldier for his offence—"*for crime may be concealed, but punishment cannot.*" In these few words is contained the secret of much of the evils at present pervading the army.

Such was the system that has been pursued for some years, and, as I said before, *it has failed*. But that was a fact which it would not answer to have generally known; it must be concealed at any risk, and, as it could not be prevented, it must be *screened*. It was soon perceived that the General Officer whose return of Courts-Martial was the smallest, and the Commanding Officer whose defaulter's list was nearest to a *blank return*, were most favourably received by their respective superiors. It was much easier to accomplish this by overlooking crime than by checking it: and I do not hesitate to accuse many officers whose regiments and districts now stand highest, of having obtained that pre-eminence by putting their names to returns that would not bear investigation. This is a grave accusation, but it is *true*; and that it is so the officers commanding regiments who persist in obeying the letter of their instructions know to their cost.

It is natural that General Officers should wish to make a favourable return of the conduct of the men in their districts, and that any officer who, by obstinately telling the truth, makes a blot upon their escutcheon, should not be looked on with very favourable eyes. It is not, however, to be supposed that men, honourable in every other relation of life, should adopt a system which is not only dishonourable as far as they themselves are concerned, but which is, indirectly, the cause of heavy censure being cast upon men who are too upright and conscientious to pursue a similar plan; I say, it is not to be supposed that they can come all at once to this, without some of those subtile reasonings by which a man is led, step by step, to the commission of actions which he would originally have shuddered at, could he have foreseen whither his system would lead him. Let us see how this comes about.

I need hardly, Mr. Editor, to a practical soldier like yourself, premise that, in the British army, drunkenness is the origin, either directly or in its consequences, of three-fourths of the crime committed. It follows, therefore, that the first step, usually taken in this downward path, is in winking at this vice, or at least adopting a definition of it, something like that of the sailor who considers no man drunk "while he can lie on the deck without holding on by the ring bolts to prevent his falling upwards." Men, however, who act strictly up to the spirit of their instructions, hold that a man is drunk "when, by the use of strong drink, he incapacitates himself from doing the duty he is paid for, and which he may be called on at any hour of the day or night to perform." Many officers commence by considering the rules of the service with regard to this vice as too severe; and at length in their regiments it becomes a rule, that a man drunk at tattoo is allowed to pass unnoticed, if he do not force attention by the commission of some outrageous breach of discipline.

This practice cuts two ways, in reducing the *apparent* crime of a regiment, for a soldier is quite sufficiently awake to his own interests to observe, that there is a period of the twenty-four hours when he may indulge in his favourite vice with impunity; he therefore keeps his time. It follows as a natural consequence that drunkenness, as a crime, disappears almost entirely from the defaulter's book of that regiment. No man who is aware that he has only to wait a few hours for the time when he can drink without apprehension, will expose himself to punishment by appearing intoxicated at a season when it cannot be overlooked, as on parade, on the line of march, or on duty. No, he reserves himself for the time when he can drink without fear.

On the contrary, to the soldier who knows that his punishment is *equally certain*, if not equally *severe*, at whatever hour of the day or night he may be detected, time and place become matters of comparatively minor importance, and drunkenness on duty becomes a frequent crime." We are all aware also of the recklessness of men of this class. Many a man, who knows that he will be allowed to go to his bed, if he is capable of so doing, will return to his barracks comparatively sober, while the soldier who looks forward to being put through his facings and punished if found unsteady, argues with himself, "in for a penny in for a pound," reduces himself to a state of senseless drunkenness, is robbed, and consequently brought to a Court-Martial for selling his necessaries.

I have said that the system of *screening* was two-edged! one I think I have shown; let us try the other, and see how it acts, in its early stage, in reducing the number of crimes of greater importance, and for this purpose we will suppose a case, unhappily but too common, and which will show better than any abstract reasoning how this system produces effects far beyond what were originally contemplated by those who introduced it.

Let us take as a supposition that two regiments, conducted upon different principles, are in garrison together: the men form acquaintances, and the soldier who is kept under strict discipline contrasts his own case with the free and easy life of those who, according to his ideas, are so much better off than himself, being apparently at liberty to do just as they like. Perhaps two men of these different corps may pass an evening together drinking, and return home both tolerably intoxicated; one goes off to his bed singing, and probably laughing at his companion, who is certain to be strictly examined, to pass his night in the guard-room, and be brought up for punishment next morning. The other goes to his tattoo parade, thinking himself aggrieved, and exasperated at being subjected to so strict a discipline while others escape; and when ordered into confinement probably, in his irritation, abuses or perhaps strikes a non-commissioned officer, and so gives cause for a Court-Martial for insubordination and violence, a crime which he most probably would never have been guilty of, had the discipline of the other corps been properly carried on.

It will naturally occur to you, Mr. Editor, to make one or two inquiries under the score of the statements I have laid before you; the first probably would be, how can I be acquainted with the interior economy of any other regiment than that to which I may happen to belong? There are many modes of acquiring this knowledge, but it will be sufficient to mention one or two of the most obvious.

1st. In garrison, every military man is competent to observe the conduct of the soldiers of the different corps belonging to the brigade, and if he perceives that the men of a particular regiment are very disorderly in the streets, and knows, as he must do, when on garrison duty, that numerous escorts belonging to that corps are obliged to parade the streets at night in search of men who may have absented themselves, and that he sees non-commissioned officers and men belonging to that corps return in crowds drunk at tattoo, while he cannot discover that these offenders are punished by drill (which must be public), and the General of the district holds up that battalion as an example of good conduct, and that their Court-martial return is *blank*; while, on the other hand, a regiment, to all appearance much better conducted, has numerous defaulters at drill, and a long list of Courts-martial, it cannot fail to strike him, that crime scrupulously punished in the one corps and is carefully screened in the other.

Again, crimes are occasionally committed that defy concealment, and per force the offender is brought before a garrison Court-martial; the Adjutant of the corps is called to give the prisoner a character; "nothing can be worse; he has frequently before committed acts of theft and insubordination." The president calls for the "previous convictions" of this notorious offender, and, to the amazement of all, the Court-martial return is "*blank!*" The man who has acquired for himself this pre-eminently bad character "has never been tried before." This is an imaginary case.

3rdly. It seldom happens that one corps takes up the detachments of another, without hearing from the inhabitants the character borne amongst them by the corps that preceded them. I well remember the account given, by residents in a small town, of the soldiers of a corps no longer serving in Ireland, but which when there was instantly proposed as a model to the army, and in which no Courts-martial had been held for years; it was, that "so disorderly were they that, during their occupation of the town, the respectable inhabitants were obliged to shut up their houses before sunset for fear of their violence."

In the same corps, and nearly at the same period, an occurrence took place, which, but for the superior *tact* of their commanding officer, might have seriously compromised the actors. A quarrel took place between some of the soldiers and the police * stationed in a village where they had a detachment. How it commenced, I know not; but, finally, the police barrack was attacked, the windows broken in, and nothing saved those inside, but the prompt interference of the officers. This, in the present state of Ireland, would have been held a most serious crime at head-quarters; but the Lieutenant-Colonel, wisely considering that a blot was no blot till it was hit, and that he would not be justified in allowing the high character of his regiment to be sacrificed by the drunken excesses of a few men (on *detachment*), the fray was not reported, the men were not punished, and the regiment left Ireland with its high character unimpeached—to its own great advantage, and the extreme injury of any foolishly candid commanding officer, who might be placed in the same circumstances; as the constant answer to an officer mentioning the difficulties of his situation was—"Col. ——— has been so many years in Ireland without a Court-martial, why cannot you do likewise?"

These, Mr. Editor, are but a few of the examples of the pernicious effects of this wide-spreading system,—a system which, if not checked, and *that soon*, will produce the most disastrous consequences, from the discontent of one part of the army, and the license of the other. One of the worst effects it has yet produced is, the lowering of commanding officers in the eyes of their men, and rendering them, as it were, in a degree, accomplices: for, after a time, the Colonel who commences by overlooking instances of drunkenness, acquires a reputation for his regiment; and, when he is from under the immediate eye of a superior, and that serious crimes occur, he feels that to bring them forward is to expose himself to lose the high character he has acquired, and which he values the more from the sacrifice of honour by which it was attained; the temptation, backed by the fear of disgrace, is too strong for him, and he finally places himself in the power of his subordinates, by passing over crimes that he cannot punish without risking the exposure of the system that led to them. So far for your first question. I will fancy your second to be—"To what extent are the higher authorities of the army involved in the charge?" I sincerely believe that the very highest are ignorant of the facts I have stated; for it is notoriously difficult for the highest powers to learn what they cannot know from personal observation, and what it is the interest of the parties more immediately concerned to conceal. But I can by no means extend the same absolution to the Generals commanding districts; they, from their situations,—particularly those in command of large garrisons—*must*, in a certain degree, be aware of it, and must answer to their consciences for their connivance. Their motives it may not be so easy to unmask; but I believe we should not be far wrong were we to attribute them, in some cases, to the wish to stand high as successful disciplinarians; and in others, to the fact of their being, to a certain degree, involved, from having practised the same delusion when themselves in command of regiments.

I do not know that I should have troubled either you or your readers with this detail, had it not been that, within the last few months, occurrences have been forced on my observation, in which, through the fears of Commanding Officers, offences of the most aggravated *mutiny* have passed unnoticed, under an apprehension that the characters of their regiments might suffer. The excuses, under colour of which *this has* taken place, would absolutely excite laughter, were it not for the mischievous effects produced. One instance will be sufficient, and that one is susceptible of proof, should it be necessary.

It was this: a case of "*direct mutiny*" occurred some months since in a regiment, then and now considered as a model. It took place on detachment, and was reported to head-quarters. The officer received instructions to release the man, and let him return to his duty, as no soldier of the ——th could have behaved as described, unless he were under the influence of *temporary insanity!!*

*United Service Journal.*

* I am happy to take this opportunity to give my testimony to the character of this fine body of men; I have been engaged in all kinds of service with them, and can safely assert that a better organised, better conducted, or more useful corps, does not exist in the world.

## THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE PRIZE COMMITTEE.

*To the Editor of the Madras "Standard."*

Sir,—The appointment which appeared in last Saturday's Gazette, of Secretary to the General Prize Committee, appears to me deserving of a little comment. The Deputy Adjutant General was, I understand, a rival candidate for the situation. Let us then compare his claims to consideration with those of his more fortunate competitor.

Captain B., the newly-appointed Secretary, was with his corps, which was engaged in the latter part of the Burmese war, and he was employed on the Staff of General Foulis (who honourably mentioned him in his despatches) during the late Coorg Campaign. He has lost no opportunity of distinguishing himself, and is, indisputably, an officer of considerable merit. Capt. B. is a widower, without family, and stands in the gradation list as a Cadet of 1817.

Major H—— served from the beginning to the end of the Burmese war, always in a high Staff situation, and latterly as chief of the Staff of the Madras division of the army. For his conduct throughout he was honourably noticed by the Government, and particularly mentioned in the despatches of the Court of Directors. Major H—— has since for a considerable period acted as Adjutant-General of the Army, and discharged the functions of that office with zeal and ability. Major H—— stands in the gradation list as a Cadet of 1806. He is understood to be living in retirement for the praiseworthy purpose of laying by sufficient to educate a large and growing family.

The patronage of the Prize-Secretaryship is undoubtedly the gift of pleasure of his Excellency the Governor. I write this letter to show how absolute the right is, and that merit is a choice quality not at all necessary for the success of a claimant; for if merit gave a right, the men of most merit would have the first right. His Excellency might, if he had pleased, have given the Prize-Secretaryship to one of the Pluguds—I wonder he did not. It is true, indeed, that in the exertion of all his patronage our unprofessing Commander-in-Chief weighs the pretensions of claimants, prefers the old officer to the young one, and occasionally allows the infirmity of his nature to be worked upon by an honourable man with a family struggling against adversity, provided, however, that he possesses equal rights and equal ability with the bachelor for the performance of his duties.

After all, "let every man do as he likes with his own." Why should not the Governor and Chief severally use their rights as they please? I doubt whether the latter ever showed his subordinates the tender courtesy with which Major H—— was treated. So delicately fearful was superior authority of wounding his feelings by a negative, that I am credibly informed no answer was returned to his application for the Secretaryship of the Prize Committee.

Your obedient Servant,

(Signed) OLD COCKER.

*Madras, Aug. 3, 1835.*

## Literary Notices.

*Historical Conversations for Young Persons.* By Mrs. Markham. John Murray.

MRS. MARKHAM has turned her attention to Malta and Poland; and, in a series of simple conversations, affords considerable information respecting portions of the ancient history of these countries. At the same time we must confess that her sketch of the order of Malta is very meagre, and shows but a slight acquaintance with that ancient institution, and more especially with its present character and position in Europe.

*The Romance of History—India.* By the Rev. Hobart Caunter, B.D. 3 vols. Edward Churton.

THESE volumes contain a series of tales founded on the historical annals from the tenth to the seventeenth centuries. They consequently commence with the Mahommedan invasion of India, and embrace many of the most stirring incidents in the history of that peninsula, and are written with great spirit and knowledge of the Native character. An historical summary is given of the events of each century, and this of itself is a valuable performance.

*Life of Prince Talleyrand.* Vols. 3 and 4. Edward Churton.

WE noticed the first and second volumes at the time of their publication; those before us are equally entertaining, though we have our doubts of the accuracy of many of the statements. The narrative concludes with Talleyrand's dismissal from the Ministry of Louis XVIII. in 1815; and from numerous anecdotes we select the following, as fair specimens of the materials of which the work is composed:—

"When the empress received the fatal bulletin which announced the disasters of the Russian campaign, she ordered all the dignitaries of the empire to wait upon her, and M. de Talleyrand, as vice-grand-elector, attended with the rest. The consternation was dreadful at the Tuileries, and the utmost anxiety prevailed to receive the particulars of calamities so little expected some months previously. All that was then known was that the whole army was destroyed, and every thing—men, horses, and baggage, lost. Soon after, the arrival of the Duke of Bassano was announced to the empress. 'Only see how they exaggerate,' said M. de Talleyrand; 'here is Maret returned, and they said that all the baggage was lost.' * * *

"After the glorious defeat at Leipsic, the native foreigners, as they have been so aptly denominated, took fresh courage, though they were obliged still to confine themselves to secret manœuvres, after the warning they had received from the emperor's reproaches to M. de Talleyrand.

ther still more violent scene took place between Napo- and his prime-minister, after Napoleon's return from ence. M. de Talleyrand, as usual, appeared at the e. No sooner had Napoleon's eye caught his figure he addressed him thus:—'What do you come here —to exhibit your ingratitude? I have covered you honours, that people might not see you were the most icable wretch in my empire. You affect to be of the osition! You think that if I failed you would be at the l of the council of regency! If I were dangerously ill, demnly declare to you that you should die before I did.' h all the grace and gentleness of a courtier receiving favours, the prince thus replied to his irritated master: I did not need this warning to address my most ardent es to Heaven for the preservation of your Majesty's .'"

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*Memoirs of Mirabeau.* Vols. 3 and 4. Churton.

E noticed at the time of publication the two former mes of these singular memoirs, and those now before re not less extraordinary or valuable. Mirabeau's was one of particular vicissitude, and its events, as as those of his family, are worked up in these pages very considerable talent. As connected with the ory of the times, and the state of society in France ng the early part of the last century, these piquant oirs will be read with interest: they abound in dote, personal and historical, and may take their on with the most attractive of this publishing on.

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*Book of Christmas.* By T. K. Hervey. Illustrated R. Seymour, Wm. Spooner.

examining this beautiful volume we are surprised the attempt to illustrate the festive season of Christ- has not been before made. We have here all popular observances and peculiar revels, ceremonies, traditions pleasantly narrated, and the embellish- ts are humorous and clever to a degree. Nothing be more characteristic than the "Baronial Hall," "Mummers," "Boys coming from School," welfth Night," and the "Mistletoe Bough."

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## East India Intelligence.

HE Calcutta papers mention that Lord W. Bentinck recommended to the Court of Directors a reduction e army to the extent of thirty regiments, which the rt wisely rejected. And it also appears that the , satisfied with the retrenchments effected by Lord ian, has expressed itself to the effect that it does not to see them carried any further. Honourable men- is also made of the minute recorded by Col. Morri- in which he deprecated the idea of the expediency or icability of further retrenchments in the army.—*ras Courier, July 28.*

e learn from Bangalore that the Court of Inquiry uted to inquire into the abuses of the Commissariat nues its investigation, and it is said much peculation raud have been discovered.

s regards the late trial and honourable acquittal of t. Arthur, report says, that several officers of the N. I., who appeared as witnesses against Capt. A., themselves now to be brought to trial. The result apt. A.'s trial, we are told by a Correspondent, gave ral satisfaction.

he accounts of the cotton crop at *Agra and in Doab* nfavourable.

pt. D. L. Richardson, Editor of the *Calcutta Lite- Gazette*, has been appointed principal Professor of rature to the Hindoo College.

he *Madras Courier* publishes a memorial of Captain Smith, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, who has been ended by the Governor under circumstances rather ordinary. Capt. Smith is suspended by a Minute e Governor-in-Council, and though the offence is d to be in part an abuse of military power, it is in for a breach of ordinary law, which, in the judgment e Governor, rendered him liable to a prosecution e Supreme Court, that Capt. Smith is suspended. re can be no doubt that, in reason and morality, ain Smith has committed no offence, or at least a venial one, in having caused a thief caught in *fla- e delicto* to be flogged, he not being specifically nomi- , *ex-officio*, head of the police. Let us suppose that dividual happened to catch a thief in the exercise of pocutton, and was to give him a sound flogging;—no t the infliction would be illegal, but we incline to that, if the fellow prosecuted, any magistrate or would be disposed to lay the very lightest penalty he offence. Yet in Capt. Smith's case an officer bears a high character in the service is, as he justly rks, degraded in the eyes of the native soldiery for a r offence against technical law. The actual pro- ng adopted is not merely indefensible for its un- ured severity, but, as respects its effects upon the who will not understand the nice distinction which suspends a Commandant for justly punishing a thief, in virtue of a power commonly vested in officers filling that station. There was no necessity for any such severity. To check the practice, it would have been quite sufficient to have signified to Capt. Smith the government's disapprobation of it.

A letter from Berhampore mentions that four companies of the 4th N.I., under the command of a Captain, had been ordered out at an hour's notice, and supplied with sixty rounds of ball cartridge, and every necessary for immediate service. Conjecture was of course afloat as to the cause of this sudden movement, and some apprehensions were entertained that another European had fallen a sacrifice to native hatred or revenge.—*Madras Courier, Aug. 4.*

H. M. 62nd Foot was transferred from Bengal to the Presidency of Madras, on 1st Nov.

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### BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O., 22d June, 1835.—Ens. W. Russell, 20th N.I., to be Assist. to the General Superintendant of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, in succession to Capt. Spottiswoode, transferred to the Sind Department; Mr. T. T. Metcalfe to be Agent to the Governor at Delhi.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., 24th June, 1835.—Maj. R. C. Faithfull to be Lieut.-Col. from 16th June, 1835, vice Lieut.-Col. J. H. Cave, dec. 14th N.I., Capt. W. J. Gairdner to be Maj., Lieut. E. J. Hickey to be Capt., vice Maj. Faithfull, prom.; Capt. C. S. Barberie, 16th N.I., to be second in command of the Assamboomlie corps. Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett is placed at the disposal of the Gov. of Agra, for employment under that government. The undermentioned Supernumerary Cornet and unposted Ensign are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their respective names:—Cornet W. C. Alexander, with 10th L.C. at Muttra, at his own request; Ens. G. A. F. Hervey, with 65th N.I. at Allahabad, at his own request.

FURLOUGHS.—36th N.I., Capt. W. Alfares, from 1st Aug. to 31st Dec. to visit the Presidency, on med. cert., preparatory to submitting an application for permission to proceed to Europe. 42d N.I., Lieut. W. Jervis, from 1st Aug. to 30th Jan. 1836, to visit Cawnpore and Presidency preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

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### MADRAS.

JUDICAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.—G.O., 14th July, 1835.—T. L. Blane, Esq., to be Sub. Col. and Joint Mag. of Bellary; C. Pelley, Esq., to be Head Assist. to the Prin. Col. and Mag. of Bellary; T. Onslow, Esq., to be Register to the Zillah Court of Chittoor.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—T. R. Wheatley, Esq., Sec. to Government in the Rev. and Jud. Departments, to proceed to Europe for three years; E. Stary, Esq., Act. Register of the Zillah Court at Cuddapah, in extension for 20 days from 1st July, to enable him to join his station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., 8th July, 1835.—Cornet J. G. T. Cahell, 6th L.C.; Cornet W. C. R. Macdonald, 8th L.C.; Second Lieut. F. G. Nuthall, 3d batt. Artill.; Second Lieut. A. T. Cadell, 3d do.; Ens. J. Mylne, 19th N.I.; Ens. C. F. Gordon, 13th N.I., Ens. R. A. Dorrah, 13th N.I.; Ens. G. H. Eckford, 14th N.I.; Ens. A. Walker, 25th N.I.; Ens. C. H. Winfield and R. Cooper to 29th N.I. G.O., 14th July—Engs. Sen. First Lieut. J. T. Smith to be Capt., and Sen. Second Lieut. J. C. Shaw to be First Lieut. v. Drewry, dec., Sen. Lieut. Col. Rowes to be Col. v. Oliver, dec. Date of com. 11th Feb. 1835[illegible]. Lieut.-Col. T. Cox to take rank from 11th Feb. 1835, in suc. to Bowes, prom., 28th N.I., Maj. D. Coyle, Capt. C. Bradford, and Lieut. M. Beacherell, to take rank from 11th Feb. 1835, in suc. to Cox, prom. G.O., 28th July. Sen. Capt. J. Wallace to be Maj. 46th N.I.; Sen. Lieut. [Brevet Capt.] W. Powell to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. C. R. Mackenzie to be Lieut. v. Murray, dec. G.O., 4th Aug.—Lieut.-Col. J. Wahab, C.B., 11th L.I., to be a Brigadier of the 2d class, and to command Masulipatam; Mr. C. Don admitted on the Establishment as Assist. Surg.

BREVET.—G.O., 11th July. The following Officers are promoted to the rank of Colonel by Brevet, from the dates specified opposite their names.—Col. W. G. Pearse, Artill., from 5th April, 1831, and to stand above Col. W. Clapham, Inf., Col. E. Edwards, 38th N.I., Col. T. Webster, 23d L.I., G. Waugh, 32d N.I., T. B. Smith, 26th N.I., W. C. Oliver, 41st N.I., E. M. G. Showers, Art., from 18th June, 1831, and to stand above Col. W. Wondhouse, of the Inf.; Lieut.-Col. J. Colette, 5th L.C., from 21st Feb. 1834, to stand above Col. G. L. Wahab, Inf.; Lieut.-Col. R. Raynsford, 7th L.C., Lieut.-Col. P. Cameron, 1st L.C., from 15th May, 1834, and to stand above Col. J. Carfme, Inf.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., 1st Aug.—Capt. T. D. Rippon, 8th N.I., from 15th Aug. to 15th Feb. 1836, Presidency; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. J. M. Johnston, 21st N.I., from 23d July, Presidency; Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I., from 5th Aug., Presidency, prep. to applying for leave to return to Europe.

BIRTHS.—At Trichinopoly, 28th June, the lady of Capt. Litchfield, 6th L.C., of a son.—Bitta, 3d July, the lady of Lieut.-Col. B. M'Master, Commanding 6th N.I., of a daughter.—Bangalore, 2d July, the lady of Lieut. R. Colbeck, 4th N.I., of a son.—Secunderabad, 21st July, the lady of Maj. J. Bell, 28th N.I., of a son.—Kamptee, 4th July, the lady of Capt. T. P. Hay, 22d regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.—25th July, at St. George's Church, Lieut. Stafford Vardon, Eng., to Maria Jane, only child of the late J. R. Griffiths, Esq., of West Wickham, Kent.—At Secunderabad, 25th July, G. H. Clarke, Esq., Lieut. H.M. 45th regt., to Winifred Mary, fourth daughter of Lieut.-Col. Bird.

DEATHS.—Cuddapah, 15th July, George, the infant son of J. D. Gleig, Esq., C.S.—Madras, 25th July, Mr. Nicholas Binay, late Master Attendant of Negapatam.

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### BOMBAY.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Mr. S. Marriott to be Sen. Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut; Mr. H. Greenhill to be 4th Puisne Judge of the Sudder Dewanee and Foujdaree Adawlut; Mr. E. H. Baillie and Mr. J. Kentish will resume their fixed stations of 2nd and 3rd Puisne Judges of the Court. Mr. Hunter to be Acting Assist. Judge at Sholapoor. Mr. G. Coles, 2nd Assist. to the Col. of Ratnageree, to act as 1st Assist. in that station.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS (Brevet).—G.O., 3rd July.—The following officers of the Bombay army are promoted to the rank of Colonel by brevet.—V. Kennedy, 26th N.I.; E. Frederick, 18th N.I.; W. Miles, 9th N.I., G. B. Brooks, left wing Eur. Regt.; T. Burford, 8th N.I.; A. Robertson, 13th N.I.; P. Lodwick, 11th N.I.; J. Morse, 10th N.I.; E. H. Bellasis, Eng., from 1st Jan., 1833, to stand above Col. C. R. Strover, Art.; C. Garraway, 11th N.I., from 28th May, 1833, to stand above Col. E. Hardy, Art., ret. 25th Dec., 1833; P. Fearon, 5th N.I.; T. Morgan, 7th N.I., from 26th Dec., 1833, to stand above Col. L. C. Russell, of the Art.

G.O., 25th June.—Capt. G. Worthy, 18th N.I., to perform the Commissarial duties at Kulhalghee during the absence of Capt. Corsellis, on duty, or until further orders. Lieut. and Fort Adj. F. F. Brown to perform the duties of Interp. to the 3rd N.I., during the period Capt. Hallett may hold charge of the regt., or until the arrival of the officer appointed to that station.

FURLOUGHS.—25th June.—Lieut. P. Broughan, Eng., is allowed a furlough to Europe for the benefit of his health.

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### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Jan. 31, at Liverpool, PARSEE, *M'Kellar*, sailed 11th Sept. from Bombay.—2d, at London, NEW GROVE, *Brown*, 8th Aug. Madras.—PRINCE GEORGE, *Creed*, Mauritius.—4th Liverpool, SUPERIOR, *Salmon*, 16th July, from Bengal.—8th; ROYAL SAXON, *Bonner*, 5th Aug.—8th, Downs, FANNY, *Drummond*, 31st Oct., Cape of Good Hope.

Passengers per SUPERIOR.—Mr. and Mrs. Feild.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Madras, 21st July, ALFRED, *Tapley*, from London.—20th Aug., TRUE BRITON, *Foord*, do., via Bombay.—DUKE OF SUSSEX, *Burdman*, do.—SUSSETRIS, *Yates*, do.—29th July, VICTORY, *Boden*, from Bombay, do.—At the Cape, 22d Oct., WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, from London.—29th, GULNARE, *Johnson*, China.—At Singapore, 31st July, WM. WILSON, *Miller*, for China.—PYRAMUS, *Weller*, from Liverpool.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—EUPHRATES, *Burkham*, sailed Sept. 6th for London.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per EUPHRATES—For the Cape: Mrs. Holland and two children, Mrs. Kentish and child, L. R. Reid, Esq., C.S., and two children, Major H. Holland, 16th N.I. For London: Mrs. Luard and two children, W. Clerk, Esq., C.S., Mrs. Clerk, and two children, Lieut. G. Hooke, Bomb. Mar. batt., and two European female servants.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—11th Sept., ALEXANDER BARING, *Johnson*, London to Madras and China, passed Anjer 7th Nov.—ORANGES, *Currie*, London to Madras, lat. 3. N., long. 24. W.—26th Sept., DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Powell*, lat. 38. 52. S., long. 5. 15. E.

CASUALTIES.—The GULNARE, *Johnson*, on which a premium of 60 Guineas has been paid, has arrived at the Cape, and is expected home every day.—The GEORGE HIBBART, *Livesay*, which put back to Corunna 25th June, was condemned previous to the 19th Aug.

ARRIVALS TO DAY.—Liverpool, INDOSNE, *Riley*, from Madras, London, JOHN M'CLELLAN, *M'Donald*, from Bengal, sailed 7th Sept. Downs, AFRICA, *Skelton*, from Ceylon.

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During Mr. Campbell's residence at Algiers, he accompanied the British Consul and Vice-Consul on a visit to the Governor, Count d'Erlon, who held an important command in the Imperial armies during the Peninsular war. "Ah! what brave men" he exclaimed, "are the British soldiers, and how loyal their officers, and what courtesy, nay, brotherly love, subsisted between the combatants!" In short, he could not express the tenderness with which the French and English cut each others' throats during the Peninsular campaigns. "What has become," he said, "of your famous General *Bel*? I have had many parleys with that gallant man." "Bel," I thought to myself, "that is a military fish I never heard of," but Mr. St. John at once enlightened my mind by saying to the Count, "General Lord Hill is now Commander-in-Chief of the British forces."—*New Monthly.*

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## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 9, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 93⅞. Reduced, 91⅞ to ⅞. 3½. do. 100¼ to ¼

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### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

Jan. 5.—G. T. Clough, George-street, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, baker.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Nicholls, Quadrant, Regent street, glover and breeches-maker.—D. J. G. Hawkins, Brigham-street, Hanover-square, Boarding house-keeper.—P. J. Tillotson, Gray's Inn lane, coach-maker.—W. Oxendale, Scorton, Yorkshire, cattle-jobber.—P. Parry, Llangrwyney, Brecon, victualler.—G. B. Fisher, Water-house-Cottage, Bradford, Wilts, maltster.—J. A. Smith, J. Lees, and A. Lees, of Bilston, Staffordshire, grocers.—G. King, Potton, Bedfordshire, nursery servener.

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### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

Charlotte Mason and Charles Mason, of Piccadilly, livery-stable keepers.—William Harris, of Fareham, Hampshire, cattle or sheep salesman.

BANKRUPTS.

P. Walker, of Quickset-row, New-road, builder.—W. Rock, late of Hammersmith, victualler.—J. Muser, of 148, Oxford-street, cabinet-maker.—A. Ashworth, of Haslingden, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer.

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BIRTH.

4th inst., at Brookland Park, Hants, the lady of Lieut.-Col. O'MEARA, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

6th inst., at St. Mary's, Pembroke, Capt. MITCHELL, R.M., to CONSTANCE, only daughter of the late Major Bullen, and niece of Sir Charles Bullen, C.B. and K.C.H., commanding *Royal Sovereign* yacht.—In Jamaica, Lieut. MARMADUKE M. DILLON, 25th reg., to ANN, daughter of the Hon. Wm. Oxley.

DEATHS.

6th ult., on his passage from London to Edinburgh, Captain J. BLACK, R.N., C.B., and K.M.T. (*see Memoir*).—29th ult., after a protracted illness of great suffering, at Bushey, aged 58, SARAH, wife of Basil Burchell, Esq., of Bushey Grange, Herts, eldest and last surviving daughter of the late Col. Humphrey Harper, of the Madras Army.—1st inst., at Escot Lodge, Devonshire, most deeply lamented, Sir JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart., in the 78th year of his age (*a Memoir will be given*).—2nd inst., after a long and distressing illness, universally beloved and respected, Lieut.-Col. GUBBINS C.B., of Belmont, Hants.—At Madeira, GAGAOS GORDON, Esq.

Lieut. Scots Greys.—Aged 31, Lloyd Kenyon, Esq., late Captain in the Royal Horse Guards, eldest son of the Hon. T. Kenyon.—In Clonmel, Mrs. Moore, relict of T. Moore, Esq., of Cork, formerly Captain 27th Foot.—Of fever, at Antigua, Adjut. Cleaar, 86th reg., and his son.—1st inst., at Caer Howell, Montgomeryshire, Sophia Maria, the wife of Major Harrison, and third daughter of the late William Ilbert, Esq., of Bowringsleigh, Devon.—At Glasgow, Brev. Maj. Edward Kortace Hicks, Capt. 96th reg.—At Government House, Prince Edward's Island, Lieut. Gov. Sir Aretas W. Young.

*The Prevailing Use of Tea in Russia.*—Izhitrie is a substitute for tea; and consists of pot-herbs, ginger, pepper, and honey, boiled up together, and drunk like tea, which it much resembles in colour. It is a very ancient Russian beverage, and was formerly used by all classes; now, its use is restricted to the common people, and it is sold in the streets of Moscow and Petersburgh by the itzhitenshiki, who carry it about boiling hot, and deal it out in tumblers as the people require it. This is a refreshing warm drink, which is very appropriate to the condition of the poor peasantry coming to market in severe frosts and stormy weather. Tea was first introduced into Russia in the middle of the seventeenth century. The conquest of Siberia brought the Russians into contact with the Chinese; and the transports of tea over land from China to Europe soon became a very important article of commerce, which continues, to a great extent, to the present day. The use of it is becoming more and more general among the people, who are now frequently seen on market days sitting in the coffee-houses, in groups, in their sheep-skin coats, drinking tea. As this predilection gains ground among them, it will, no doubt, serve to moderate the use of spirituous liquors, the state of their finances putting it out of their power to indulge in both.—*Alexander's East India Magazine.*

The attention of the members of the Naval and Military professions is called to the following copy of a letter, which has been transmitted to Mr. George Franks, Surgeon, 96, Blackfriar's-road, the proprietor of "Franks' Specific Solution of Copaiba," from R. W. Meade, Esq., late Colonel com. Rifle Brigade Columbian Service, and formerly Capt. in H.M.'s 13th Lt. Dragoons:—"Sir,—Having retired from active life, I feel a strong repugnance against appearing before the public in any character, but my reluctance has been overcome by a sense of the duty I owe to my fellow beings, and the gratitude I feel towards you. Having served many years in H. M.'s army in India, and subsequently in the Columbian Forces, under the gallant but ill-requited Bolivar, I contracted in those hot climates a disease, which has for years inflicted on me the most poignant sufferings; since, however, I have been fortunate enough to obtain an introduction to you, and having used your "Solution of Copaiba" a few times, I have been relieved beyond my most sanguine expectations, and am now entirely free from pain, or the obstructions to which I was so many years a victim.

(Signed) "R. W. Meade.

"*Waltham Green, 2nd Dec., 1835.*"


## Advertisements.

**TEA.**

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gunpowder | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto Hyson | 7 | 0 |
| Very Superior ditto | 6 | 0 |
| Hyson kind | 5 | 0 |
| Strong Black Tea | 2 | 10 |
| Congou, 3s. 6d. to | 4 | 6 |
| Fine Souchong Flavour | 4 | 0 |
| Very Superior Pekoe or Souchong flavour ditto, particularly recommended | 5 | 0 |

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berbice, the best imported, 2s. to | 2 | 4 |
| Mocha, of very superior quality | 3 | 0 |
| Plantation | 1 | 10 |

Raw Coffee one-fifth less than roasted.

The best Powdered Candy, for Coffee, &c. 1 0

SAMUEL ANDREWS, 42, Old Bond street, four doors on the left from Piccadilly.

N. B.—The finest Bermuda Arrow Root imported, in pound canisters, 4s. each.

**** A splendid assortment of Imperial French Plums in elegant boxes of various shapes and sizes. From 3lb. to 10lb. Also fine Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, and every other description of Foreign Fruits of the finest quality.

AN INVALUABLE ACQUISITION.

To the TRAVELLER whose avocations expose him to various changes of weather, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR will prove an inestimable specific in successfully opposing the attacks of Winter's Chilling Blast on the Skin, and rendering the complexion soft and smooth, healing Chapped Skin, reducing all Inflammation, Burns, Erysipelas, &c. To Gentlemen after Shaving, it ameliorates and allays the smarting sensations, and renders the Face peculiarly pleasant, it also eradicates pimples, spots, redness, and all cutaneous eruptions.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Observe—The Name and Address of the Proprietors,

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the cork; also printed in *red*, on the Wrapper in which each Bottle is enclosed.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR."

Sold by them, and by all respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

RHEUMATISM. — His Majesty's Royal Letters Patent have recently been granted to Mr. Coles for a Medicated Band, which positively cures Rheumatism, Lumbago, Cramp, &c. &c. The Band is worn near the part affected, and may be removed at pleasure. A great public functionary, connected with one of our London Hospitals, whose case, to use his own expression, had baffled every medicine that was quack, and every medicine that was not quack, has sent Mr. Coles his written testimonial, which may be seen at No. 8, Charing Cross, wherein he admits that Mr. Coles's Rheumatic Bands have completely subdued his disease, and he declared that there was not a man upon the face of the earth who had more reason to be grateful to another than he had to Mr. Coles. Mr. ——, Secretary to the Duke of ——, has likewise worn Coles's Bands, and, although his sufferings were severe and of long standing, the relief was almost instantaneous. Lord Skelmersdale had a coachman suffering a martyrdom to this complaint, who declared (when he paid Mr. Coles) ere he had worn the Rheumatic Bands five days, he was more free from pain than he had been during the preceding five years. The Duchess of Sutherland's gardener, Mr. John Saar, could not walk from West Hill, Surrey, to order the Rheumatic Bands, but he was able to walk that distance (twelve miles) to pay for them, and back again; and he begged Mr. Coles would let the world know that.

"To Mr. Coles.—Sir,—Having been afflicted with Rheumatism thirty years, and severely so for the last nineteen months, two months of which I was in St. George's Hospital, and I have since been confined to my bed six weeks together, under surgical treatment, during which time I was bled fourteen times, besides blistered and cupped, and employing other remedies said to be infallible for its cure; but all in no purpose, as I could scarcely rise from my chair or walk the length of my room. Whilst in this state of suffering, a friend procured your Patent Rheumatic Band, and I can truly say that it has afforded me a hundred times greater relief during the five weeks I have worn it than all the other remedies put together, and I am now able to resume my business, to the great astonishment of all who know me. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Joseph Holden Fairbairn."

"*Harefield-on-the-Hill, 25th April, 1835.*"

Mr. T.—, grazier, of Kilworth, Leicestershire, in a letter dated 27th June, 1835, says that he has been a great sufferer, at times, for many years past, and severely so about a month since, when a friend procured him Coles's Patent Band, which relieved his sufferings in two days, and in less than three weeks entirely removed the complaint.

Benjamin Cole, footman to Sir Robert Peel, in a note dated 20th June, 1835, says, that he has suffered the most excruciating pain in his back and loins from Rheumatism for six weeks, and, finding no relief from surgical treatment, had recourse to Coles's Rheumatic Band, which afforded him almost instantaneous relief, and in three weeks entirely removed the complaint.

Joseph Clay, Esq., of Arden Mills, Denton, near Manchester, in a letter dated 2d July, says, I have received the Rheumatic Bands, the whole of which I have worn since May last, and I have the pleasure to state that they have relieved my sufferings in my shoulders, wrist, knees, and hip. I still feel weak in my ankles, but on the whole I think that, by persevering with them, they will make me young again.

The Rev. Mr Willier, of Carlton Rectory, near Newmarket, in a note dated 20th Oct., says, that he has suffered very severely from Sciatica for more than two years; that about three weeks since he obtained one of Coles's Medicated Bands, and the pain has, during the short time he has worn it, nearly, if not entirely, left him, he had tried many supposed remedies without receiving any benefit.—Read Coles on Rheumatism, published at No. 8, Charing Cross, and sold by Sherwood & Co.—and William Strange, also in French, by Galignani, 18, Rue Vivienne a Paris; and by M. De la Porte, Burlington Arcade, price One Penny.—It will also be found in the "Dublin Directory," in the London Directories, in the "Royal Blue Book," and in "Boyle's Court Guide," for 1836.

To persons afflicted with that dangerous and painful disease, hernia, the Trusses of Mr. Coles's invention are the best, 8, Charing Cross, Truss-maker to his Majesty's forces. From the numerous testimonials borne to the excellence and simplicity of his Patent Truss by the first practitioners in surgery, including many cases of actual cure published in Coles's Gazette, it is gratifying to learn that the victims of this distressing malady are thus rescued from their sufferings.

**** Read the case of W. Cobbett, Esq., M. P., in "Boyle's Court Guide;" Coles's Gazette, on Rupture; published and sold by Sherwood and Co., and William Strange, London. Each One Penny, or Sixpence per dozen; published also in French as above.

PALMER'S POCKET TOILET, pronounced by the principal London Journals the most perfect Dressing Case ever invented "for a trip from home or night on shore," can only be had of the inventor, HENRY GEORGE PALMER, Inventor of Improved Dressing, Writing, and Work Cases, 12, Opera Arcade, Pall Mall, directly facing the Private Entrance to the Italian Opera.

EDUCATION FOR YOUNG LADIES.

Mrs. MARKHAM'S Boarding School is situated in extensive and commodious premises, six miles from town. A liberal and unlimited diet, and a superior system of instruction, afford every facility for study, with the domestic comforts of a home.

Terms from Five to Six Guineas per Quarter, according to age and other particulars specified in the prospectuses, which may be obtained of Mr. Blackmore, 54, Holborn Hill; Mr. Butcher, 8, Catherine-street, Strand; P. Leigh, Esq., White Lion street, Spital square; Mr. Wood, 50, New Compton-street, Soho; and of Mr. Mitchenson, Gartord-street, Poplar.

Adults, whose education has been neglected, are received as Parlour Boarders at Twenty-eight Guineas per annum.

DR. BAILLIE'S BREAKFAST BACON requires no Cooking.—1s. and 2s. 6d. Packets. For BILE and INDIGESTION.

"A delicious medicated zest, and a valuable remedy."—*Times.* "An excellent, useful, and effective culinary medicine."—*Herald.*—"Ingeniously simple in its appearance, and unquestionably efficacious in its operation."—*Chronicle.*—"Free from all greasiness."—*United Service Gazette.*—"Quite a delicacy."—*East India Magazine.*—"A simple and pleasant remedy."—*Albion.*—"A real luxury and an efficient medicine."—*Courier.*—"An excellent promoter of the digestive functions."—*Morning News.*—"A delicious morning relish."—*Court Journal.*—"Indispensable at breakfast."—*Dispatch.*—"A nutritious bonne bouche."—*Bristol Journal.*—"Nothing can be more effectual and pleasant."—*Old England.*—"It justly merits all that can be said in its praise."—*Plymouth Herald.*

Lawson and Co., Patentees, 2, Upper St. Martin's lane, and sold at numerous Italian Warehouses, Chemists, and Grocers in every town in the Kingdom.

WEST LONDON ASSOCIATION, stituted 1837, for the RELIEF of the UNEMPLOY and INDUSTRIOUS POOR, by SUPPLYING them with CO and POTATOES at a reduced price during the winter month

PATRONESSES.

Her Majesty the Queen.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.
Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Gloucester.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta.

The return of winter renders the situation of the sick and employed poor so doubly lamentable, that any Society, which for its object the supply of Coals and Potatoes, upon terms wh whilst they excite their industry and relieve their distress sure of meeting support from the public, who must be individu aware how much the hand of charity is required at this mom The great merit of this charity is, that, whilst it extends to distance from which the poor will come for the advantages o It interferes with no local districts, or encroaches upon the r dealer. The Coals are delivered at the rate of about 14s. too, and the Potatoes at about 1s. 6d. per 112lbs. The Tic are sent to Subscribers upon payment of subscriptions or d tions, and the benefits which they have now for more than e successive years conferred, are a pledge of the utility and ne sity of this Institution. The Committee thankfully acknowle the receipt of the following sums, viz:—

| | £. | s. | | £. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| The Duchess and Countess of Sutherland | 5 | 0 | The Miss Lee Warners | | |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 18 | 18 10 10 | 24 | 18 | 11 7 2 |
| 28 | 21 | 17 8 10 | 28 | 21 | 10 13 10 |
| 31 | 25 | 16 4 2 | 31 | 25 | 10 0 6 |
| 36 | 30 | 14 7 0 | 36 | 30 | 8 18 6 |
| 43 | 35 | 12 11 6 | 43 | 35 | 7 18 11 |
| 52 | 40 | 10 15 0 | 52 | 40 | 7 1 0 |

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|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 18 | 3 18 3 | 6 0 4 |
| 28 | 21 | 3 11 4 | 5 18 3 |
| 31 | 25 | 3 4 1 | 5 6 0 |
| 36 | 30 | 4 12 11 | 4 14 6 |
| 43 | 35 | 4 9 9 | 4 4 2 |
| 52 | 40 | 3 12 4 | 3 14 8 |

Example.—A couple, of the ages of 31 and 25, have 8 children who complete their 14th year; the Society will have to pay them £800; the whole amount of the annual payments cannot exceed £243. 2s. 6d.; and in case of the husband's previous death, this sum might be considerably less.

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The following extracts from the tables will show the premiums for the endowment of existing children.

Annual Premiums for assuring the sum of £100 to an actually born child, payable on completing its 14th or 21st year, the whole of such annual premiums being returnable should the child die under the age of endowment:—

| Age of Child. | On completing 14 years. Annual Premium to the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. | Age of Child. | On completing 21 years. Annual Premium to the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 6 4 4 | 1 | 3 12 4 |
| 2 | 6 16 10 | 2 | 3 17 4 |
| 3 | 7 10 4 | 3 | 4 3 0 |
| 4 | 8 9 6 | 4 | 4 9 3 |
| 5 | 9 11 3 | 5 | 4 16 4 |
| 6 | 10 18 5 | 6 | 5 4 5 |

Annual Premiums for assuring the sum of £100 to an actually born child, payable on completing its 14th or 21st year, no part of such premium being returnable:—

| Age of Child. | On completing 14 years. Annual Premium until the Age of Endowment. £ s. d. | Age of Child. | On completing 21 years. Annual Premium until the Age of Endowment £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 12 6 | 1 | 3 8 5 |
| 2 | 6 7 8 | 2 | 3 11 3 |
| 3 | 7 4 2 | 3 | 3 17 10 |
| 4 | 8 3 7 | 4 | 4 4 4 |
| 5 | 9 6 1 | 5 | 4 11 0 |
| 6 | 10 12 8 | 6 | 4 18 10 |

Should the parties contracting with the Society, after having paid at least five annual premiums, be unable to continue the payments, such premiums shall not be considered as forfeited, but the Society will, notwithstanding, pay an equitable proportion of the endowment to the children then born on their attaining the given age.

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Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 30th Dec. 1835

## THE Commissioners for executing the Office

of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 21st January, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, they will put up to Sale, at their Office in Somerset Place, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels hereunder mentioned, namely,

| | | Tons | Burthen. | Where Lying. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DOVER, | 5th Rate, | 692 | | at Deptford. |
| MARTIAL | Brig, | 183 | | at Chatham. |
| SURLY | Lighter | 137 | | |
| DESPATCH, | Brig, | 388 | | at Sheerness. |
| MERCURY, | Tender, | 40 | | |
| MERLIN, | Sloop, | 395 | | |
| RIFLEMAN, | Brig, | 387 | | at Portsmouth. |
| DUCHESS of YORK | Tender, | 49 | | |
| CAPTIVITY, | 74 Guns, | 1,613 | | |
| ELK, | Brig, | 386 | | |
| CARNATION, | Sloop, | 395 | | at Plymouth. |
| BARRACOUTA, | Brig, | 235 | | |
| BREAKWATER LIGHTER, No. 10 | | 28 | | |

Persons wishing to view the Ships and Vessels must apply to the Superintendents of the Dock Yards for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yards.

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CONTRACT FOR BEES WAX.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 8th Jan. 1836.

## THE Commissioners for executing the Office

of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 28th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock Yards with

ENGLISH OR RUSSIAN BEES WAX,

Samples of the Wax and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £400 for the due performance of the Contract.

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Abbey Wharf, Westminster, Nov. 1835.

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SALE OF IRON BALLAST.

Admiralty, Somerset-place, January 1st, 183

## THE Commissioners for executing the office

Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great tain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that immediately a the sale of Ships and Vessels, advertised to take place at Office on Thursday the 21st instant, at two o'clock in the A noon, they will put up to Sale the following quantities of Brok Irregular, and Foreign Iron Ballast, viz.

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200 Tons lying at Chatham.

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 155. SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.
To Sail punctually on the 8th March, the ASIA, 1012 tons, Captain JOHN PEARSON, N.C.S., lying in the East India Dock. This ship is fitted in every respect as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Captain R. M. GRINDLAY, 18, Cornhill, and at East India Rooms, No. 8, St. Martin's-lane Place, Charing-cross; or to THOMAS HEATH, 134, Fenchurch street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—
To Sail on the 15th of February, the WINDSOR, 1,400 Tons, Captain WILLIAM TAYLOR, (late of the Honourable Company's Service); lying in the East India Docks. The Qualities of this Ship are well known, and she is fitted in every respect as when in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. TAYLOR, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. LANDSTANES and Co., 3, White Lion court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—
UNDER CONTRACT.
To Sail on the 30th January, the KELLIE CASTLE, 1,400 Tons, Capt. R. PATTULLO, late of the Hon. Company's Service; lying in the East India Docks. This ship is fitted in every respect as when in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain PATTULLO, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. LANDSTANES and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND BENGAL.—To Sail
In all March, the teak ship ORIENT, 600 tons, lying in the East India Docks, Capt. THOMAS WHITE, R.N.C.S.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WHITE, Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., No. 8, Old Jewry; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.—To Sail
on the 1st March, the new ship VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, 800 tons, Captain H. L. THOMAS, late of the Hon. Company's ship Lancashire.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. THOMAS, Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. MARJORIBANKS and FERGUS, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—Entered out at the Custom
House, will leave Gravesend on the 25th of February, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the fine teak-built Ship ASHEMY, Burthen per Register 550 Tons, Coppered, SAMUEL BYRES, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. LENOX, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail
on the 10th February, the ship CHARLES GRANT, Burthen 511 Tons, JOHN DOMATT, H.C.S., Commander; now lying in the East India Dock. Has the same Accommodation for Passengers she had while in the Honourable Company's Service, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS.—To Sail from Gravesend
on the 5th Feb. and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, on the 10th, the EDWARD PAGET, Burthen 600 Tons, W. H. ALLAN, R.C.S., late of the Claudine), Com., lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to JOHN PIRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail
from Gravesend on the 1st of February, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the late Honourable East India Company's Ship PRINCE REGENT, Burthen per Register 1000 Tons, JAMES S. BILES, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will
Sail on the 2d April, the fine Frigate-built Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, or to JOHN PIRIA & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—To Sail the 20th March, 1836, the fine Honourable Company's Ship, THAMES, 1425 tons, WILLIAM HOARE HOARESLOW (H.C.S.), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WILLIAM HOARESLOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA. — The
CASTLE HUNTLY, 1353 tons per Register, JOHN KEITH JOLLY, R.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Dock, will punctually sail from Gravesend on the 20th February, last shipping day 18th. Her accommodations are very large, and fitted in the best manner.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House, from 3 to 4 o'clock daily; Messrs. GARDNER, MALVILLE, and Co.; or GARDNER and URQUHART, 11, St. Helen's Place; or to JOHN PIRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To
Sail on the 25th January, the fine Teak Ship GANGES, 500 Tons, ALFRED BADDELEY, R. C. S., Commander, lying in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to JOHN CAMPBELL, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street; or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS SWING-COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the Voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; gossi ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen, night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style: a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

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Passengers to India or the Colonies, and the Public in general, EDWARD JOHNSON begs respectfully to announce his having succeeded to the above Old Established Business Premises, which, since his succession, have undergone extensive alterations and improvements. In soliciting the patronage of the public, E. J. begs to assure them that it will be his study, by paying every attention to the economy, durability and elegance of construction in every description of article, whether for the Camp or Cabin, for Home Use, or Exportation, to deserve their favours.

E. J. earnestly, but with confidence, requests an inspection of his Patent Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Sofas, or Swing Cots, at his Manufactory for every kind of Portable Solid Mahogany Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses, and general Travelling Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—Every article supplied on the shortest possible notice at the Wholesale Prices, for Cash.

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NEW CAMP COUCH.—MAYNARD
and Co., 27, Poultry, invite the attention of Military Officers and others proceeding to India to this important and simple Bedstead. The following is an extract from an Officer in the Madras Army, dated Coorg, April 7th, 1834:—"Again I am seated on Maynard's Travelling Bedstead, which has accompanied me thus far, and, by the by, has been extremely serviceable to me during the campaign." Extract from a letter from a Naval Officer:—"I can with justice say that there was no such convenient piece of furniture on board my ship, being, from its construction, doubly useful in quality of a standing couch by day, and a swinging cot in bad or lurching weather; it more over occupies less space in a cabin than the ordinary bed-sofa, and, being exceedingly light and portable, is easy to be handled in shifting or taking on shore. My daughter's answered extremely well in travelling after her arrival in India: in fine, it is the best constructed thing of the sort I have ever met with." May be seen at MAYNARD and Co.'s Military and General Outfitting Warehouses, 27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

THE NEW PATENT TUBE METALLIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES.—R. N. HAYES, from THOMSON'S, Long Acre, begs respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army and Navy to his great improvements in Camp Beds, which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, and a comfortable Bed at night. Canteens, Portable Drawers, and every description of Portable Camp, Cabin, and Travelling furniture. R. N. H. also has to recommend his newly invented Portable Recumbent Chair, the greatest comfort for invalids Travelling, and Invaluable for the Barrack Room. Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to inspect the Brass and Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, more elegant, cleaner and much more desirable than wood in every respect, independent of a great saving in price. Also Elastic Spring Bed Carriage Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.; and from his having lived many years in one of the first Houses in London, and being himself a Manufacturer, and satisfied with small profits, he is enabled to offer the best articles 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.

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THRESHER AND CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, Manufacturers of the Elastic Stockings, Gauze Waistcoats, and Flannels for India, respectfully solicit attention to their Outfitting Establishment, it being their invariable custom to execute all orders with a degree of neatness and durability very rarely met with in outfits.

Every article is made to the exact measure, in the very neatest manner, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

The goods are so packed as to insure every convenience and comfort on the voyage, and perfect security from damage.

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Applications for the unappropriated Bonds, Prospectuses and Plans may be made at the Company's Offices, 7, Birchin Lane, or to the undersigned,

BISHOPP and SON, Solicitors, 3, Cloak-lane.

FAMILIES of DISTINCTION and others who may be about to make extensive Purchases, will find important advantages in the present improved style of FURNISHING at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for rich Upholstery, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses of the quality and price that fears no competition.—93 Bishopsgate street within, and 57 Conduit street, nine doors from Regent street, left-hand side.

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T. COX SAVORY'S Working Silversmith and Jeweller, 47, Cornhill, London.

N. B.—A variety of Second-hand Silver Watches, may be selected from, all at Two Guineas each, Warranted.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, Jan. 11.—Royal Regt. Artillery—First Lieut. Francis Holcombe, to be Second Capt. v. Jago, ret. on h. p.; Second Lieut. Charles Lionel Fitzgerald, to be First Lieut. v. Holcombe.

Queen's Own Regt. of Tower Hamlets Militia—John Sidney Doyle, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col. v. Hawker, deceased.

The King's Regt. of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Capt. Lord De Tabley, to be Lieut.-Col. v. Wilbraham Egerton, promoted.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

War-Office, Jan. 15th, 1836.—2nd Foot—T. W. E. Holdsworth, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Reed, app. to 6th regt., Jan. 15. 6th—Ens. W. Reed, from 2nd regt., to be Ens., v. Barnes, who ret., Jan. 15th. 8th—J. C. G. Tice, gent., to be Assist.-Surg. v. Dolmage, app. to 88th, Jan. 15th. 14th—Lieut. J. Mellis, from h.-p. of 48th, to be Lieut., v. Ormsby, prom. Jan. 15th. 39th—Lieut. A. Herbert, from 54th, to be Lieut., v. Harvey, who exch., July 29. 48th—Ens. J. Wilcock, from 20th, to be Lieut. by p., v. Dalgety, who ret.; Gent. Cadet J. O. Cuffee, from R. M. College, to be Ens. by p., v. Barter, who ret., Jan. 15. 49th—Assist.-Surg. J. Robertson, from 38th, to be Assist.-Surg. v. Grant, dec. Jan. 15. 54th—Lieut. J. Harvey, from 39th, to be Lieut., v. Herbert, who exch.; Staff Assist.-Surg. E. Mockler to be Assist.-Surg., v. Thompson, dec. Jan 15. 85th—Capt. W. L. Crowther, from h.-p. 6th Drag Gds., to be Capt., v. J. Hutchesqn, who exch. rec. the diff., Jan. 15. 64th—Lieut. A. Clendining, from h. p. 66th, to be Lieut., v. Lucas, app. to 78th, Jan. 15. 75th—Lieut. W. Lucas, from 64th, to be Lieut., v. F. A. Goulden, who ret. upon h.-p. 66th, Jan. 15. 88th—Assist.-Surg. G. Dolmage, from 8th, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Dowse, prom. in 14th, Jan. 15. 92nd—Lieut. T. Ormsby to be Capt. by p., v. Macfarlane, who ret.; Ens. D. S. Wemyss to be Lieut. by p., v. Ormsby; A. P. Miller, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Wemyss, Jan. 15. Unat. Lieut. A. Ormsby, from 14th, to be Capt. without p., Jan. 15. Hosp. Staff—D. Affleck, gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Mockler, app. to 84th, Jan. 15.

Mem.—The following appointments in the 45th regt., as stated in the *Gazette* of 5th inst., have not taken place:—Ens. Lewis to be Lieut. by p., v. Dalgety, who ret.; Gent. Cadet J. O. Cuffee, from R. M. Col., to be Ens. by p., v. Lewis.

### CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Guards—Capt. Manning's troop, with the Capt. and Lieut. Kenyon, marched on Wednesday morning from Newcastle-under-Lyne, where it has been stationed during the last four months, from Stafford, on route to Birmingham Barracks. On the same day, Capt. Damer's troop, under the command of Lieut. Brander, marched into Newcastle, to relieve Capt. Manning's. Capt. Dames has arrived at Cowes, Isle of Wight, on leave.

3d—The officers have presented to Serj.-Maj. T. Nutter, a chased silver cup, weighing thirty-six ounces, and bearing the following inscription:—"Presented by the officers of the 3rd Drag. Guards to Troop Serj.-Maj. Nutter, as a mark of their esteem and good wishes, on his leaving the reg., after a period of 28 years' service." The gift was accompanied by a complimentary letter, signed by Capt. Arthur, in the name of his brother officers.

7th—Capt. Atkinson has obtained leave of absence.

2nd Drag.—Lieut. G. Gordon died at Madeira, while on leave of absence for the recovery of his health.

6th—The officers gave a grand ball and supper on Friday week to the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood of Newcastle.

15th Hussars—Paym. Leech is effecting an exchange with Maj. Campbell of the Coventry rec. dist.

16th Lancers—Lieut. Gavin has left the depot at Daidstone on leave of absence till April.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot (1st Batt.)—was minutely inspected in Nov. by Maj.-Gen. Sir L. Smith, at St. Ann's, Barbadoes, previous to their quitting the West Indies, where they have served for a period of ten years. At the close of the review, the Maj.-Gen. expressed his regret at parting with so old and respectable a regiment, and said that he was much pleased with them in all respects, and would not fail to report them at the Horse Guards as being in high order.

12th—Quartermaster Swift has gone on leave.

22d—Capt. Hawkins, in the *Jamaica Despatch* of Nov. 8th, occupies two pages with letters in vindication of the charge made against him of asserting that Paymaster Willock was under sentence of transportation for embezzlement.

30th—Capt. Pogson joins the depot from leave next week.

35th—Capt. Wilson is in command of detachment at Millstreet. Capt. Moore commands at Mallow, vice Brev.-Maj. Goate. Lieut. Batty has joined from leave.

36th—The service cos. are at St. Lucia, and the fever has abated; but only three officers are able to do duty. Capt. Nugent is on leave in Ireland from the depot.

44th—Lieut. Dodgin, superintending officer, is transferred from the London to the Coventry rec. dist.

61st—Capt. Phelps has gone on leave.

82d depot—have arrived at Youghal.

89th—Capt. Heathcote is on leave from the service cos. Capt. Hopkins has joined the depot.

62d—Lieut. Price is appointed to the recruiting service at Reading, vice Lieut. Dutton, 69th.

67th—Capt. Elgee, lately gazetted to the Paymastership, is a native of Wexford. He was senior Lieut. in the 34th, two months ago.

73d depot—Assist.-Surg. Vowell has gone on leave.

74th—*Antigua, Nov. 27.*—The right wing, from Grenada, and the left wing, from Barbadoes, arrived here about a fortnight ago, and at this moment three Captains out of four, the Lieut.-Col. commanding, and the Paymaster, are laid up with fever. The Fort-Adj. and the Barrack-Mast. are beginning to recover. A Court-Martial was held this day, of which, for want of other officers, the Surgeon and the Adjut. had to form a component part. The cos. are stationed as follows:—Head-quarters, Lt.-Col. Main, with Capts. Harold, Burnet, Campbell, and Alves' cos. Grenadiers, Capt. Maitland, Lieuts. Eyre and Fordyce, at Mooks Hill. Detached: Lieut. A. O'Brien, at St. John's. Capt. Ansell, Barbadoes. Lt. Inf., Capt. Crawley, Lieuts. Thompson and Evans, at Montserrat.

75th depot—Capt. Shearman has gone on leave.

78th—Capt. Braham has embarked and sailed for Ceylon.

82nd—A General Court-Martial assembled on Thursday morning at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, for the trial of Assist.-Surg. Grant, Colonel Lord Saltoun, Grenadier Guards, President; eight Field Officers, six Captains, members; D. Walker, Esq., Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen.

85th—The Serjeants have presented a handsome chased silver snuff-box to Colour-Serj. Joseph Gardner, a testimony of their esteem on his (purchased) discharge from the regiment.

93d—Capt. Arthur and Ens. Agnew have gone on leave.

99th—The officer commanding the depot at Hasler has received an official notice from the War-office, that the service cos. are to return to England next year.

Royal Artillery—The mess kitchen at Woolwich has been robbed of silver plate to some amount. An investigation is going on, but, as yet, no clue is guined to the delinquents, but much suspicion is attached to the servants having access to the kitchen.—The floor of the Riding School being found in a defective state, a new one is being laid down. Capt. Molesworth, and Lieuts. Gillett and Ormsby have joined from leave. Lieutenant *Hawker* (son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Samuel Hawker), and not Lieut. *Hawkins*, as stated in our last, was the young officer who was lying on the ground when Cadet Bull was killed by a cannon ball on Woolwich Common.

Royal Engineers (Woolwich)—The men and officers took their usual *promenade militaire* on Saturday last.

## WARRANTS REGULATING THE FULL AND HALF-PAY OF PAYMASTERS.

William R. Whereas we have deemed it expedient to improve the advantages of Paymasters of Regiments, and of Recruiting Districts—Our will and pleasure is that the pay of the said officers shall be respectively as follows, viz.:—Twelve shillings and sixpence a day on first appointment to this commission. Fifteen shillings a day after the completion of five years' service on full pay in that rank. Seventeen shillings and sixpence a day after the completion of fifteen years' service on full pay in that rank. Twenty shillings a day after the completion of twenty years' service on full pay in that rank, or after the completion of twenty-five years' service on full pay as commissioned officers, not less than fifteen years of which shall have been as Regimental or District Paymaster. Twenty-two shillings and sixpence a day after the completion of twenty-five years' service on full pay in that rank, or after the completion of thirty years' service on full pay as commissioned officers, not less than fifteen years of which shall have been as Regimental or District Paymaster.

Provided nevertheless that all Paymasters already appointed, who may now be in receipt of higher pay than twelve shillings and sixpence a day, shall not, though of less than five years' service in that rank, be reduced to the said rate in consequence of the new regulations of this warrant. And provided also, that our Secretary at War shall be satisfied with the manner in which any Paymaster who shall be recommended to us for any higher rate of pay than that of twelve shillings and sixpence a day has performed his duties. Given at our Court at Brighton, this 24th day of Dec. 1835, in the sixth year of our reign. By his Majesty's command, Howick.

William R. Whereas we have deemed it expedient to revise and alter so much of our warrant dated 22d July, 1830, as regulates the half-pay of Paymasters of Regiments and of Recruiting Districts—Our will and pleasure, therefore, is that the 27th, 28th, and 29th regulations of the warrant above referred to, shall be hereby cancelled, and that the following rules and regulations shall be henceforth established. Paymasters, on first appointment, being invariably officers either on full or half-pay of the Army, are, in cases of future retirement from the situation of Paymaster, to be allowed half-pay according to the following rules:—

| | |
|---|---|
| If of less than 5 years' actual service as Paymaster | The half-pay of their former commissions. |
| If of more than 5 years', and less than 10 years' actual service as Paymaster | 6s. a day, or the half-pay of their former commissions. |
| If of more than 10 years' and less than 15 years' actual service as Paymaster | 7s. 6d. a day. |
| If of more than 15 years' and less than 20 years' actual service as Paymaster | 10s. a day. |
| If of more than 20 years' actual service as Paymaster | 12s. 6d. a day. |

Previous service of ten years' duration or upwards, full-pay in other ranks, as a commissioned officer, after Paymaster shall have completed 15 years' actual service such, to reckon as equivalent to 5 years' service as P master. Provided always that our Secretary at War sh be satisfied with the manner in which the Paymaster to recommended to us for such half-pay shall have perfor his duties. An officer on half-pay who may have ser less than 5 years as Paymaster will be eligible for re ployment on full-pay, either in that situation or in former rank; and if restored to full-pay as Paymaster, previous service will be allowed to reckon. An officer may have served more than 5 years and less than 20 y as Paymaster, and shall be receiving the half-pay of commission, viz. 6s., 7s. 6d., or 10s. a day, will be li to be recalled to full-pay in that appointment if his he shall be found sufficiently good to enable him to resume duties; and in case he shall decline the appointment shall be liable to revert to the half-pay of the commis which he held before he was appointed Paymaster. G at our Court at Brighton, this 24th day of Dec. 1835, the sixth year of our reign. By his Majesty's command Howick

On Monday, the Major-General Commanding in Irel left Dublin for the North, for the purpose of inspecting regiments in that district; during his absence the comm ... has devolved on Col. Lord Saltoun, Grenadier Guards.

An order has been received here for embodying such ... vates of the Veteran Battalion as are resident within ... southern and western districts of this county, and wh pensions do not exceed 1s. a day, provided they are fit ... garrison duty.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Ordnance Pensioners.—Strict inquiries have b made of these men for their addresses; it is supposed that examination will take place as to the eligibility of th who have been discharged five years only for forming Veteran Garrison Battalion. Instructions are said to h been received by Sir John Webb, the Medical Direct General, upon the subject.

Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.—It is rumoured a con derable number of hands will be taken on to complete ... instructions relative to the arms and ammunition for ... service of the Queen of Spain.

The following changes took place last month in ... Recruiting service in Ireland:—Lieut. Jones, 16th Fo to Enniskillen, v. Lieut. Faithlough, 16th; Lieut. Lew 40th, to Derry, v. Lieut. O'Connell, 65th, to Belfast, fr which Lieut. Macan, 48th, retires.

Assist.-Surgeon Robertson has succeeded Assist.-Surg Cowen on the Army Medical Staff at Cork.

Forces in Scotland.—1st. Artillary: two cos. at Le Fort, which send detachments to Glasgow and Fort Geor 5th Dr. Guards, Edinburgh; 10th Hussars, Glasgow; 9 (depot), Fort George; 71st, Edinburgh; 6th (depo Paisley; 79th (depot), Aberdeen; 42d (depot), Perth 26th, Glasgow.

The Secretary at War has appointed Mr. Raper to su ceed the late Mr. Lukin as First Clerk in the War Offi The appointment will give general satisfaction, for we kn Mr. Raper to be a straight-forward individual, who w not make his situation subservient to his personal interes

Lord Hill will resume his official duties at the Ho Guards next week.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's visitors at the Horse Guards, Tuesday, consisted of Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Sir Whittingham, Col. Everard, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. King, M Gen. Sir W. Maclean, Col. Hope, Col. Denny, C Gravatt, Col. Maxwell, Col. Knight, Col. Salmond, Ma Geo. Monckton, Maj.-Gen. Sir S. Bernes, and about fo other officers.

Regiments in the West Indies.—1st Batt. 1st Roy Barbadoes; 19th, head-quarters Trinidad, left wing Toba 25th, Barbadoes; 36th, head-quarters St. Lucia, left w Dominica; 65th, St. Vincent; 67th, St. Kitts, Tortola, ... Nevis; 69th, Demerara; 74th, Antigua, Montserrat, ... Barbadoes; 76th, head-quarters Grenada, left wing B hadoes; 86th, Demarara; 1st West India, Trinidad, ... tachments to different islands:—Jamaica, 8th, 22nd, 37 56th, 64th, and 84th regts.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Jan. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmh. Dock Yard. | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 17 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 34 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 43 | 11 | 39 | ... | ... | 2 | 28 | 1 | 2 |
| Mo. 18 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 33 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 40 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 6 |
| Tue. 19 | 5 | 59 | 6 | 24 | ... | ... | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 54 |
| We. 20 | 6 | 47 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 21 | 0 | 55 | 1 | 59 | 2 | 14 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 41 |
| Th. 21 | 7 | 33 | 7 | 59 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 48 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 56 | 4 | 04 | 4 | 50 |
| Fri. 22 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 37 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 27 | 3 | 30 | 4 | 41 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 8 |
| Sat. 23 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 14 | 2 | 48 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 37 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 53 |

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—E. Belcher (1829) to *Terror*.
Lieuts.—Hon. G. R. A. Clements (1831) to command *Harpy*; S. Wylde (1826), and M. F. O'Connell (1819), to Coast Guard; G. A. Seymour (1825) to *President*; J. A. Legard (1827) to *Caledonia*; J. Russell (1832) to *Juseur*; J. Christian (1834) to *Tyne*.
Surgeons—J. Dunlop (1831) to *Childers*; B. Sammut (1815) to *Juseur*.
Purser—Wakeman (acting) to *Volage*.
Royal Marines.—Lieut. Curry from *Volage* to *Caledonia*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALBAN, st. v., Lt.-Com. Brown (acting), arrived at Plymouth from Malta 13th inst.
WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1832), arrived at Trincomalee from Mauritius 4th Oct.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 16, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails. *s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DALRYMPLE, Moore ( ), | s. Dec. 16, | d. Jan. 21, | r. Jan. 11. |
| QUAIL, Bisson ( ), | s. Dec. 23 | d. Jan. 28 | r. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley (1819), | s. Dec. 27 | d. Jan 22 | r. |
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Jan. 29. | r. |
| SCORPION, Robilliard (1824), | s. Jan. 11, | d. Feb. 6, | r. |
| RANGER, Turner ( ), | | | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FISHGUARD, Baldock (1813), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 25. |
| AFRICAN, West (1814), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Jan. 23, | r. |
| BAHAMAS, Blount ( ) | s. Jan. 3 | d. Feb. 21. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Sept. 4, | d. Jan. 22, | r. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct. 10, | d. Feb. 27, | r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Cullier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Portescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| SPIDER, O'Riley ( ), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. Oct 3, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 27. |
| PANDORA, Croke (1807), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Jan. 9, | r. Jan. 2. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Jan. 28, | r. |
| RAINBOW, Dicken (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Feb. 10, | r. |
| OPOSSUM, Poter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 24, | r. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Mar. 23, | r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. | d. | r. |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan 4, | r. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb 4, | r. |
| BRISKE, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 8, | r. |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| FYLAN, Jenntogs (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STAG, Binney (1814), | s. Nov. 7. | d. Jan. 9. | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s. Dec. 5, | d. Feb. 6, | r. |
| PIGEON, Harvey (1810), | s. Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 5, | r. |

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 15th.—*From our own Correspondent.*—The naval movements at this port during the last week are all comprised in the arrival of the *Bristol*, hired transport, on Tuesday, to take on board about 400 tons of naval stores for Malta, for which purpose she has been hauled alongside the dock-yard jetty. The *Bristol* has detachments of the 5th and 60th regs. on board, for a passage to join the service cos. The *Erebus* has been unrigged, and it is expected her services will be dispensed with. The dock-yard artificers, after coppering the *Melville*, will be sent on board the *Pique* again; she is expected to be completed the first week in Feb. The *Britannia* is rigged, and has commenced painting: that ship, the *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Seaflower*, and *Rose* revenue cutter, are the only vessels in port. The *Pembroke* is still in the basin, and the *Benbow* alongside the jetty. The *Royal Tar* started a few days ago, but met with an impediment before she had got to the Motherbank; a chisel got into the shaft of one of the engines and broke short off, and she was compelled to return to have the accident rectified. Capt. Lord W. Paget's horses, and about forty others, have been embarked in the *Nautilus*, hired brig, for a passage to Santander.

STEARNESS, Jan. 15.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—8th—H.M.S. *Vestal* came up the harbour and was taken into dock immediately. 9th—H.M. steamer *Firefly* arrived with the *Terror* bomb, and proceeded to Chatham. 10th—H.M. steam-vessel *Messenger* arrived from the westward. 11th—H.M. brig *Racer* went out of the basin. 12th—*Diligence* transport left Chatham for Plymouth, with Mr. Walker, Assistant Master Attendant, and the riggers that brought the *Terror* round. 13th—Court-Martial assembled on board H.M.S. *Ocean* to try Capt. Jones and Mr. Yule, Master of H.M.S. *Vestal*, for running her aground. Both fully acquitted. 14—H.M.S. *Vestal* hauled out of dock into the basin, and will sail in a few days for the West Indies. The only damage sustained in getting ashore was the loss of her false keel. H.M.S. *Racer* will sail for Portsmouth and West Indies as soon as the weather moderates.

PLYMOUTH, 13th Jan.—The *Alban* steamer, under the command of Mr. Brown, Act. Lieut., which arrived here yesterday morning, obtained pratique in the course of the day, and proceeded up the harbour. The *Alban* left Malta on the 17th Dec. with despatches for the Secretary of State from Lord Ponsonby, the Ambassador at Constantinople. Two days after leaving Malta, she experienced a heavy gale of wind from the westward, with thick hazy weather. They then disconnected the machinery, and hove to, the gale continuing for upwards of 5 days. In consequence of the bad weather, the fuel ran short, which obliged the *Alban* to go to Algiers to procure a supply of coals. The authorities at that place behaved with great civility; they are at present employed enlarging the mole. After obtaining a supply of coal, the *Alban* proceeded to Gibraltar, and filled up the coal boxes there. The garrison and town was very healthy. After leaving Gibraltar the *Alban* experienced a heavy gale from the S.E., and in consequence of the vessel stowing only 4 days' coals in her bunkers, she was obliged to take 4 days' coals on deck, which weight being high, made her roll very heavily and ship nearly every sea, and thus placed the crew in great danger. The Commander was obliged to throw 240 bags of coal overboard, and was in consequence compelled to make for Lisbon for a fresh supply of fuel. The *Alban* left in the Tagus, H.M.S. *Hastings*, *Cameleon*, *Espoir*, *Lark*, *Viper*, with the American steamer *Potomac*, *John Adams*, and another corvette, and a French brig of war. The *Alban* brought home a very valuable snuff box as a present from the Grand Sultan to his Britannic Majesty, its estimated value is no less than 6,000*l.* sterling, which was yesterday deposited in our Custom House, and will be forwarded to his Majesty immediately on the arrival of a Treasury minute to that effect. Mr. Galloway the engineer, who is in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, and is distinguished in that country as a Bashaw of three tails, an honour never before enjoyed by an Englishman, is to be allowed to inspect this dockyard, when he will proceed to take drawings of the requisite machinery for constructing a dry dock, and freeing it of water, at Alexandria. The *Royal Adelaide* was removed to her moorings on Monday, and the *Implacable* brought to the dockyard for repair. The *Camel* lighter sailed on Saturday for Falmouth with stores and Marines. The *Tortoise* lighter arrived on Tuesday from Pembroke, having experienced heavy weather at sea. The *Diligence* transport it is expected will bring the party back again who navigated the *Terror* bomb to the Medway from this port. The *Swallow* packet is to be paid off this week. The *Zephyr* and *Swallow* are to be prepared to be sold out of the service. The *Hope* and *Magnet* packets are to be prepared for sea; they were both brought to the yard on Tuesday. The *Wellesley* and *Agincourt*, which are in dock repairing, are also to be fitted forthwith.

DEVONPORT.—On Tuesday sailed the *Elphinstone* and *Bristol*, to embark convicts for New S. Wales, *Ranger* for Ascension, and *Clarendon* for Malta. The *Stokesby* is loading for Bermuda, and the *Catherine Stewart* for Malta.

ROYAL MARINES (Woolwich).—A Corporal of this division attempted suicide by hanging himself, but was fortunately discovered ere life was extinct, and was recovered. It is asserted the "softer passion" dethroned the seat of reason.

The crew of the *Lightning* steam-vessel having forwarded a charge of continual intoxication against the Master, an investigation was ordered before the Capt. Superintendent of Woolwich dockyard, in the course of which it was proved that the Master, *at the period* stated by the crew, was not inebriated, but that the crew were in a mutinous state at the time a diplomatic personage was on board. The result has been, upon the report, that the Master and Mate have been both dismissed, and the crew discharged; the former ostensibly for allowing the men to be in such a state.

*Firefly* STEAM-VESSEL.—An extensive seizure of tobacco took place on board, upon the confession of a waterman, who had some of the contraband "weed" in his boat, and has been sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. This was at Falmouth.

The *Boscawen*, 70, and *Trafalgar*, 120, are both being brought forward with much celerity at Woolwich. Upwards of 120 feet of the new wall of this yard next the water side has been already completed, and, when finished, it will not only be a decided improvement in the appearance of the yard from the water, but the utility will be equally apparent. A bunch of small keys have been found, of a very suspicious nature, by one of the police, but all inquiry as to the owner is fruitless.

The *Comet* steam-vessel is being brought forward for service with all possible despatch, under the command of Mr. Wright, Second Master, R.N. This vessel, it may be remembered, was experimentally tried with the supposed method of a propelling power being obtained by quicksilver, which failed so far (when off Lisbon) in May last year, that she was obliged to return to England by the use of her sails only.

*Firebrand* and *Tartarus* steam-vessels were "paid down" twelve months, six months remaining in hand. The crews obtained leave "ashore" from Saturday until Monday.

The following statement shows the number of years it has required to become the senior officer of each grade in the Royal Marine corps, corrected up to the present time:—Senior Second Lieutenant, eight years; do. First Lieutenant, twenty-nine years; do. Captain, thirty-nine years; do. Major, forty years; do. Lieutenant-Colonel, forty-three years; Colonel-Commandant, fifty-eight years.

The pension of 5,000*l.* enjoyed by the late Earl Nelson has not expired, but it is permanently annexed to the Earldom. The present youthful Earl and his brothers and sisters assume the name of Nelson instead of Bolton, pursuant to an Act of Parliament passed in 1806.

JAMAICA, Nov. 27.—The *Wasp*, 18, arrived from Nassau on the 7th, and the *Champion*, 18, left on the same day for New Providence. The *Forte* frigate moved from Kingston to Port Royal Harbour on the 6th. The *Rainbow*, 28, left for Bermuda on the 17th. The *Flamer* steamer arrived here on the 16th, and the *Meteor* steamer on the 25th, from Barbadoes. The many idle stories of the loss of the *Scylla* sloop-of-war, on the Bahama Keys, happily turned to be untrue; she arrived here on the 15th with treasure from the Havannah, and sails for Carthagena to-morrow. The *Comus*, 16, having arrived from that quarter on the 22nd. The *Skipjack* schooner left for Chagres on the 18th, and the *Pike* schooner came in from Maracaybo on the 26th. [The report of the loss of H.M.S. *Scylla* was current more than three weeks ago, but we refrained from mentioning it until we were able to contradict it in our paper of the 2nd inst.—ED.]

Captain Lord W. Paget, R.N., has sailed for Santander. Captain Arbuthnot, R.N., is also in the Queen of Spain's Artillery service, with the rank of Lieut.-Col.

The last accounts from Malta state the Russian Navy force in the Levant to consist of six sail of the line, mounting 88 guns each; four frigates of 56 guns each, and two brigs. The Turkish fleet, effective for sea, amounts to eight powerful two deckers and five heavy frigates, which were lying in the Bosphorus, quite ready for active service, on 27th November.

The *Scout*, 16, will proceed in a few days direct from Sheerness for the West Indies, without calling at Spithead.

At a meeting of the Winterton Branch of the Norfolk Shipwreck Association, on 31st Dec. 1835, Vice-Admiral Stopheos in the Chair, it was resolved to return the thanks of the Committee to Lieut. Gahan, R.N., Chief Officer of the Coast Guard Station at Winterton, for his exertions, in conjunction with the Coast Guardmen and Beachmen, in saving the lives of the Master and crew of the sloop *Ann and Mary*, of Poole, which was driven on shore on that part of the coast, in the gale of the 19th of that month. It was also resolved to award the sums of 2*l.* 10*s.* to the Coast Guardmen, and 10*l.* to the Beachmen for their praiseworthy conduct on that occasion.

H. M.'s brig *Childers* was at Barcelona on the 21st Dec.

NEW ROSS, Dec. 18.—"Arrived at the Quay of Ross yesterday, the barque *Tottenham*, from Quebec. Fell in with and spoke, on the 27th ult., in lat. 42. 44. N., long. 36. 41. W., the British man-of-war, *Star*, a complete wreck, having lost masts, bowsprit, bulwarks, boats, and apparently every article, fore and aft, from her deck. Captain Thomas attempted to near her and take her in tow, but owing to the distressed state of his own vessel, having struck on Barrett's Ledge, and making much water, found it impossible to do so. After repeated ineffectual efforts to render him assistance, wore off the *Tottenham*, having hoisted a small square sail on the stump of his fore-mast, and steered S.S.E. There seemed to be from 15 to 20 men on her deck." Other accounts describe the vessel in distress to be H. M. S. *Spey*: it is supposed she must have encountered an iceberg, or been run foul of in the very boisterous weather which has prevailed on the Coast of Newfoundland.

Since writing the above we have received the following: The *London Merchant* steam-vessel is arrived here to-day from Lisbon, bringing letters from the *Star*, brought there by a vessel that had fallen in with her at sea in latitude 39, longitude 34. We have seen a letter written by the Surgeon, Mr. Lambert. It is without date, and states that on the 21st Nov. in a heavy gale of wind, the vessel was struck by a sea and thrown on her beam ends—that she soon righted with but little damage to the vessel, but one man had been washed away, one had an arm, and another a leg broken. The gale continued to the 24th, when, at about o'clock in the afternoon, the vessel was again thrown on her beam ends, and afterwards rose again with the loss of her masts, boats, and every thing on deck. The Commander, Lieut. Bioney, Mr. Brown, the Master, and two men and a boy were washed away, and were all lost with the exception of Mr. Brown, who providentially regained the vessel in a most exhausted state. This disaster happened in lat. 45. 58. N. long. 38. 21. W., and when the letter left her she was steering for Antigua. Mr. Brown had taken the command, being the chief surviving officer. We have seen another letter from the vessel dated 5th Dec. brought by the same conveyance.—*Falmouth Cornubian.*

The following vessels will be put up for sale at Somerset House on 21st inst.:—the *Captivity*, 74; *Elk*, *Carnation* and *Bracouth* brigs, and *Breakwater*, light vessel, lying at this port; the *Merlin* sloop, *Rifleman* brig, and *Duchess of York* tender, at Portsmouth; *Dover*, 42, at Deptford; *Martial* brig, and *Surly* lighter, at Chatham; *Dispatch* brig, and *Mercury* tender, at Sheerness.

NAVY LISTS OF JANUARY, 1815, AND JANUARY 1836, COMPARED.

| Rank. | Nos. on the List in 1815. | 1836. | Amt. of inc. | dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Admirals of the Red | 24 | 8 | ... | 16 |
| Admirals of the White | 24 | 8 | ... | 16 |
| Admirals of the Blue | 21 | 13 | ... | 8 |
| Vice-Admirals of the Red | 27 | 15 | ... | 12 |
| Vice Admirals of the White | 24 | 13 | .. | 11 |
| Vice-Admirals of the Blue | 22 | 19 | ... | 3 |
| Rear-Admirals of the Red | 27 | 17 | ... | 10 |
| Rear-Admirals of the White | 26 | 17 | ... | 9 |
| Rear-Admirals of the Blue | 24 | 25 | 1 | ... |
| Supernumerary Rear-Admirals | 35 | 27 | ... | 8 |
| Retired Captains | 39 | 9 | ... | 30 |
| Retired Commanders | ... | 100 | 100 | ... |
| Captains | 824 | 753 | ... | 71 |
| Commanders | 762 | 834 | 72 | ... |
| Lieutenants, including those retired with the rank of Commanders | 3211 | 3235 | 24 | ... |
| Masters | 666 | 467 | ... | 199 |
| Physicians | 15 | 11 | ... | 4 |
| Surgeons | 886 | 674 | ... | 212 |
| Pursers | 974 | 593 | ... | 381 |
| Assistant-Surgeons | 567 | 281 | ... | 286 |

*Plymouth Journal.*

ASCENSION, Nov. 24.—The *Lyra* returned a few days before to refit, having carried away the head of the main-mast. *Rolla* arrived on the 20th from the coast of Africa, left the squadron all well. *Charbydis* and *Britomart* had each taken a slave vessel. The garrison of Ascension all well.

The Hon. Capt. Spencer and Hon. Capt. Maude, R.N., have obtained his Majesty's permission to wear the Order of the Redeemer of Greece, for their services at the Battle of Navarino.

We have several letters by the *Alban* from the Mediterranean fleet, dated 16th ult. The *Vernon* and *Barham* returned to Malta on the 14th Dec. The trial between these ships had altogether lasted twenty-eight days, and the result may be summed up in a few words. For although the baffling winds they had encountered rendered it impossible to report a decisive advantage, the weathermost ship sometimes becoming the lee one, owing to a sudden shift of wind, the general opinion was, that in light winds and going free the *Barham* had the advantage, and this was accounted for by her being more than 300 tons less measurement, and 130 tons less displacement than the *Vernon*, at the same time that she spreads an equal extent of canvas. Every one was loud in praise of Capt. Cory's admirable management of his ship, as he invariably superintended every operation himself. Whenever the breeze was too much to carry royals, the *Vernon* had a decided advantage; and the more wind and sea, the more her superiority was apparent. Thus has the result, although by no means a decisive one, come off contrary to the opinions of those who supposed the *Vernon* would only perform in smooth water. We shall give some further particulars in our next.

The ships at Malta were *Caledonia*, *Edinburgh*, *Thunderer*, *Campus*, *Revenge*, *Vernon*, *Barham*, *Orestes* and *Hind* cutter, all well.

Lieuts. Matthias, of *Caledonia*, and Bedford, of *Jaseur*, came home in the last Mediterranean packet; Lieut. Sidney, of *Caledonia*, Lieut. Abbott, of *Thunderer*, Lieuts. Finling and Hankey, of *Orestes*, and Mr. Hayne, Master of *Caledonia*, have invalided.

## East India Intelligence.

The *Madras Courier* gives a report of the Calcutta Jury Meeting, which is represented as being one of the largest witnessed in Calcutta. The following principles have been agreed to as the basis of an act to be drafted for submission to the legislative council. "Juries in civil cases to be summoned at the desire of either plaintiff or defendant, or of the judge, but not otherwise. Ordinary civil juries to consist of four members, whose verdict to be that of a majority (that is, three jurymen), but given by the foreman as the verdict of the whole jury. Full juries to consist of twelve. Their verdict to be that of a majority in the same proportion as above, namely, nine; but if so large a number cannot agree after two hours deliberation, then the verdict may be given by a simple majority. The judge, plaintiff, or defendant, to have the option of summoning an ordinary or a full jury. Jurymen to receive four rupees per diem on each cause." We believe it is intended to call another public meeting for the approval of the draft when ready, and for the purpose of laying before the public the answer which shall have been received from government to the petition.

The Indian Law Commissioners have been requested to frame a complete criminal code for all parts of the British Indian empire and for every class of people, of whatsoever religion or nation, resident within its limits.

### BENGAL.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O., Aug. 26th—Maj. George Tomkyns, 10th N.I., appointed, 3d Aug., to succeed to the divisional command in the Nizam's army vacant by the death of Sir John Gordon. 31st Aug.—Capt. E. G. Dixon assumed charge of the office of Officiating Superintendent of Mhairwara on the 8th of August.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., 18th Aug.—Mr. R. H. Mytton to be Mag. and Col. of Sylhet, v. Mr. J. Stainforth, removed. Mr. R. C. Halkett to officiate until further orders as Mag. and Col. of Nuddeah, v. Mr. Mytton. 19th Aug.—Mr. G. J. Siddons to officiate as Postmaster-General, and to relieve the Hon. J. E. Elliott on 20th inst. Mr. C. C. Hyde to officiate as Col. of Cuttack, and to relieve Mr. G. J. Siddons on 20th inst. Mr. T. P. Marten is appointed Salt Agent of Tumlook, in the room of Hon. C. R. Lindsay, dec.

LEAVE FROM STATION.—G.O., 19th Aug.—Mr. T. G. Vibart, Civil and Sess. Judge of Nuddeah, for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., from date of sailing of the *Roxburgh Castle*.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., 10th Aug. ORDNANCE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. Dallas, Dep. Com., to be Commissary, v. Capt. Cartwright, app. Assist. Adjt. Gen. of Artil. Lieut. F. Ruddle Bazeley, Artil., to be a Dep. Com. of Ord., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Dallas. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. F. Day to officiate as a Com. of Ord. for Capt. Dixon, at Ajmere, until further orders. 31st Aug.—Inf., Maj. W. Stirling to be Lieut. Col. from 19th Aug., v. Lieut. Col. Faithfull, dec. 74th N.I., Capt. C. A. Munro to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. N. J. Cumberlege to be Capt., Ens. David Taylor Pollock to be Lieut., in suc. to Maj. W. Stirling, prom. Assist. Surg. W. W. Raleigh to be First Assist. to the Presidency General Hospital, v. Twining, dec. Assist. Surg. D. Stewart, M.D., to be Second Assist. to the Presidency General Hospital, v. Raleigh. 25th Aug.—Ens. C. Hargis, to do duty with 66th N.I. at Secrole, Benares. Eng. G. Queiros Nesbitt, with 50th N.I. at Dacca. Ens. W. L. Hasell, with 34th N.I. at Mainapore.

REMOVALS.—G.O., 18t Aug.—Artillery, Col. J. A'hmuty (on furl.; from 6th to 1st batt. Lieut. Col. G. Pollock (new prom.) to 6th batt. Lieut. Col. R. Pinwney (new prom.), Officiating Prin. Com. of Ordnance, to 6th batt. Maj. R. Pringle, from 3d to 6th batt. Maj. C. P. Kennedy (new prom.), Political Agent at Subathoo, and commanding Nusseree batt., to 3d batt.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., 21st Aug.—21st N.I., Capt. N. Campbell, from 15th Sept. to 1st June, 1836, to visit Presidency, on priv. affs. 42d N.I., Capt. J. Liptrap, from 20th Oct. to 20th April, 1836, to visit Pres. on priv. affs. 46th N.I., Lieut. Interp. and Quarter mast. J. M. Drake, from 20th Nov. to 20th May, 1836, to visit Pres. prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on private affairs. 25th Aug.—47th N.I., Surg. J. Duncan, from 25th Sept. to 25th Jan. 1836, to visit Presidency and apply for furl. Artil., Capt. R. G. Roberts, Com. of Ord., from 15th Sept. to 1st Jan. 1836, to visit Presidency, on med. cert., and apply for leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope.

DEATHS.—At Khassgunge, Col. W. L. Gardner, late Commander of Gardner's Horse.—25th July, at Cawnpore, Lucy Elizabeth, wife of F. Curtis, Esq., C.S., aged 23.—26th July, at Cawnpore, in his 30th year, Lieut. and Adjt. W. P. Foley, H.M. 16th Inf.—At Moradabad, 14th Aug., Lieut. Col. R. C. Faithfull, 14th N.I., aged 48.

### MADRAS

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., July 28th—R. Clerk, Esq., to be Sec. to Government in the Civil Department, in succession to Mr. Wheatley. Aug. 4th—H. Morris, Esq., to act as Dep. Coll. at Madras, until further orders. Mr. S. J. Young to do duty as an Assist. under the Col. at Chingleput. The undermentioned Civil Servants attained the ranks specified on the dates set opposite their respective names:—J. T. Bishop, jun., merchant, 28th July, 1835; C. J. Bird, Sector, 7th July, 1835; H. Frere, do.; F. B. Elliot, do.; C. H. Sheldon, do.; A. S. Mathison, do., J. Bird, do., J. Rhode, do. Aug. 25th—J. Haig, Esq., to act as Second Judge of the Provincial Court of Appeal and Circuit for the centre division, during the employment of Mr. Cassamajor on other duty. G. J. Cassamajor, Esq., to act as Prin. Col. and Mag. of Cuddapah, during the absence of Mr. J. D. Gleig, or until further orders.

LEAVE FROM STATIONS.—G.O., 28th July—E. Smith, Esq., Sub. Col. and Joint Mag. at Malabar, for six months from the date of leaving his station, to Bengal, on urgent private affairs. Aug. 25th—J. D. Gleig, Esq., Prin. Col. and Mag. of Cuddapah, to proceed to Presidency preparatory to his applying for such further leave as may be necessary for the benefit of his health. Aug. 26th—G. Bird, Esq., Judge and Crim. Judge of Canara, to extension from 1st Dec. 1835, to 31st Mar. 1836; J. Reynolds, Esq., Reg. of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts, to proceed to sea on sick cert. with leave of absence for six months.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., 28th July—Maj. S. W. Steel to be Sec. to Government in the Mil. Depart. with the official rank of Lieut. Col. Aug. 25th—51st N.I., Sen. Ens. E. Armstrong to be Lieut. v. Russell, retired, (date of com. 31st Jan. 1835.) Aug. 28th—29th N.I., Sen. Ens. W. Lovell Boulderson to be Lieut. v. Symes, dec. (date of com. 5th April, 1835); 20th N.I., Sen. Ens. H. J. Strickman to be Lieut. v. Wakeman, discharged, (date of com. 18th Aug. 1835.) Aug. 25th—Ens. J. Dunergan to do duty with 27th N.I. Aug. 28th—The following young Officers admitted on the Establishment:—Engs., Second Lieuts. G. Chancellor Cullyer and E. Pollock; Cavalry, Cornets Hon. P. T. Pellew, J. E. Monckton, and A. R. Thornhill; Inf., Ensigns J. F. Erskine and F. F. Warden.

REMOVALS AND EXCHANGES.—Cornet G. J. Russell, from 6th to 1st L.C., at his own request. Cornet J. G. S. Cadell, from 5th to 8th L.C., do. Surg. G. Melkie, from 18th to 30th N.I., do. Surg. J. Lawder, from 30th to 16th N.I., do.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., 1st Aug. 1835—Capt. S. D. Rippon, 8th N.I., from 15th Aug. 1835 to 15th Feb. 1836, preparatory to applying for leave to return to Europe. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. J. M. Johnston, from 23d July, do. Lieut. E. Down, 8th L.C., from 12th Aug. to 12th Oct., do. Lieut. T. Fair, 3d L.I., from 15th July to 19th Nov., do. Lieut. G. P. Cameron, 40th N.I., from 5th Aug., do.

DEATHS.—July 22d, at Quilon, in his 78th year, Col. Michael Daly, formerly commanding the Carnatic Brigade, in the service of the Rajah of Travancore.—Aug. 8th, at Pondicherry, after a very short illness, W. Black, Esq., aged 46.—Aug. 15th, at Bangalore, Ens. A. Davies, of the left wing Madras Eur. Reg.

### BOMBAY.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O., Aug. 4th—LEAVE FROM STATION.—Mr. J. Erskine, Assist. to the Political Commissioner for General, is permitted to visit Madras, on urgent private affairs, for a period of three months, under the absentee regulations.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.O., Aug. 4th—16th N.I., Capt. F. M. Iredell to be Maj., Lieut. B. Crispin to be Capt., and Ens. E. P. Lynch, to be Lieut., in suc. to Payne, promoted. Senior unposted Ens. H. J. Pelly to be posted to the 16th N.I. v. Lyn prom. Capt. V. F. Kennett, 21st N.I., to be A.D.C. to Brig. G Salter, commanding Northern Division of the Army. Capt Forbes, 26th N.I., to be a Brig. Major on the Establishment, Urquhart, dec.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., Aug. 7th—Lieut. D. C. F. Scott, 3d L. for two years, to proceed to New South Wales for the benefit his health. Aug. 8th—Ens. C. T. Pogson, 5th N.I., to Euro for the benefit of his health.

DEATHS.—At Colaba, 17th July, Capt. J. P. Pennefather, H. 40th reg., of apoplexy, much regretted by his brother offic who knew him.—At Mahim, 5th Aug., Rev. M. Camelio de Si Vicar of St. Miguel's church.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 12th Jan., ELIZA JANE, *Mall* from the Mauritius.

Passengers per JOHN M'LELLAN—Maj. Richmond, Mrs. Ri mund, Capt. Ousely, Mr. Colbrook, and 5 children.

SHIPS SAILED DURING THE WEEK.—MADRAS, *Quinton*, Portsmouth.—FERGUSSON, *Young*, do.—CLAUDINE, *Heath* Gravesend.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Bengal: Sept. 3d, TRUE BRIT *Foord*, from London, with the Commander-in-Chief.—Sept. 6 BENGAL, *Ritchie*, from London.—At the Cape: Nov. 5th, E BARTS, *Wake*, from London.—7th, LORD WM. BENTINCK, *Mun* —9th, WM. THOMPSON, *Wild*.—At Madras: 25th Aug., THOM GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, London.—Bombay: 5th Oct., SYRIA, G *rick*, from Liverpool.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—EUPHRATES, Bombay to London, lat. 17. long. 6. W.—Oct. 26th, DUKE OF RICHMOND, do., lat. 26. 56. long. 51. 30. E.—ISABELLA, *Cooper*, Bengal to London, lat. 25. 23. S., long. 7. 57. E.—Dec. 28th, MOUNT STUART ELPH STONE, Clyde to Bombay, lat. 41. N., long. 34. W.—Dec. 30, MA ANN WEBB, Calcutta to Liverpool, lat. 4. 30. N., long. 6. W.

ARRIVALS TO DAY.—Downs, GELNARE, *Johnson*, from Chi sailed 9th May, from the Cape, 4th Nov.—Off Lymington, EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, from Bombay; sailed 8th Sept.

CASUALTIES.—The LONACH, *Driscoll*, put back at Saugor w loss of main-mast and mizen top-mast, and in a leaky st Mauritius, Oct. 7th. The WOODLARK, *Tozer*, which arrived h on 2d ult. from Singapore, after completing her cargo, from Lo don, was found to have five feet of water in the hold. The ca has been discharged, and 980 bags of sugar, badly damaged, advertised for immediate sale.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

### CAPTAIN WILLIAM JONES, R.N.

A Court-Martial was held at Sheerness on Wedn day, the 13th, on board H.M.S. *Ocean*, hulk to the fl ship the *Hope*, the Hon. V.-Adm. Fleming, the P Admiral, being President, on Capt. William Jones, the *Vestal*, and Mr. Yule, the Master, in consequen of the *Vestal* having grounded in the night of the 26 July, on a low island called Portuga Salada, on the co of Lagunyra, in South America, when the Court acquitt both the Captain and the Master, it appearing that t accident was the effect of a strong and unknown curre not laid down in any of the charts or books. The sh was on shore about 18 hours, but sustained no other injury than some damage to a part of her false keel; and h sailing was so little impaired that she has since captur a fast-sailing slave-trading schooner. By the documen read in Court it appeared that the guns had been sun in order to lighten the ship, but, having had ro attached to them with buoys, they were afterwards re vered, and none of the stores were lost. The trifli repairs which the *Vestal* required having been complete she has been taken out of dock.

### LIEUTENANT THOMAS WAKEMAN.

Lieut. Thomas Wakeman, 20th N.I., placed in arre by order of the Com.-in-Chief, on the complaint Capt. G. M. Arthur of the same reg. on the followi charges—with conduct scandalous and infamous, unb coming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in t following instances; 1st. In having at Bangalore, on t 27th Dec., 1834, made a statement, forwarded to H Excellency the Com.-in-Chief, in which Capt. Arthu character as an officer, and a gentleman, and his superi officer, was most falsely aspersed. 2nd. In having Bangalore, 29th Dec., 1834, framed and forwarded, caused to be forwarded, to the head-quarters of the arm a set of charges in which Capt. Arthur's character as officer and a gentleman, and his superior officer, was m falsely aspersed.

The Court having maturely weighed and consider the evidence brought forward in support of the prose tion, as well as what the prisoner has urged in his d fence, is of opinion that the prisoner is guilty of bo instances of the charge. The Court, therefore, senten him, the said Lieut. Thos. Wakeman, 20th N.I., to discharged the service. Signed J. DALGAIRNS, Lieut.-Col. and Presid

Confirmed, R. W. O'CALLAGHAN, Lieut.-Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

## Record of Merit.

### FOURTEENTH FOOT.

SACRED to the Memory of those gallant Soldiers, N Commissioned Officers and Privates of His Majest 14th Regiment of Foot, who fell, or who subsequen died of their wounds, during the Siege, and at the Stor ing of the Fortified Town and Fortress of Bhurtpo

nder the immediate Command of Stapleton Lord Comernere, Commander-in-Chief of India, in the latter end f December, 1825, and on the memorable 18th of Jauary, 1826.—*Serjeants*—W. Livingstone, J. Waitt, J. rey, serving as Qr.-Master-Serjeant in 11th N.I. *Corals*—J. Belcher, J. Evans, J. Hough, J. Hamerton, . Wood. *Privates*—J. Abbotts, A Hennett, R. Byron, . Childs, J. Crane, W. Deston, T. Dickens, J. Dyson, . Endicote, T. Fryer, T. Gartley, F. Giles, J. Hores, . Handcock, W. Irons, E. Jermyn, G. Kerr, J. King, . Lewis, B. Jeffs, J. Moulden, J. Pulpit, W. Reylds, J. Rowney, T. Saggs, P. Symes, Thos. Smith, . Springham, Wm. Thomas, T. Turner, Thomas Watn, H. Wells, P. Walton, R. Wood.

While darkness veil'd the vaulted sky,
In solemn silent march they trod;
Eager to shout their battle cry,
And prompt to war for Britain and for God!
And when the earthquake's signal shock
Gave angry summons to advance,
And firm and stern as planted rock—
Each hero braved the hostile lance.

Remember, soldier, nothing could uphold
This warrior spirit like the hope of heaven;
And would'st thou bear thyself with front as bold,
Believe in Him in whom thy sin's forgiven.
He shall support thee in more awful scene,
When louder trumpet's clang shall rouse thine ear,—
When nature's universal wreck is seen,
And saints victorious shout and sinners sink with fear.

This Tablet here inscribed with the sanction of Major-General Reynell, C.B., in whose division and under whose eye H.M.'s 14th Regiment had the honour to do their duty, is placed, as a mark of esteem and faithful remembrance, by their surviving comrades.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

Sir,—In the proclamation of 1834, which regulates the distribution of prize money to the Royal Navy, I observe that Field Officers of the corps of Royal Marines, while embarked, share only in the class with Senior Lieutenants of rom first to fifth rates inclusive, Commanders acting as irst Lieutenants, and Lieutenants in command of small vessels; thus giving to Commanders of sloops who hold the nferior rank of Majors a larger share than is given to a olonel, or Lieut.-Colonel, while borne on the books of a hip.

As I cannot imagine that this principle will be acted on n calculating the shares for the army in joint expeditions, he injustice of the arrangement will be particularly apparent hen our Naval and Military forces co-operate; for the ield Officer who is so unfortunate as to do duty with the leet will be less favoured in the distribution of prize money than officers of the same rank, and possibly of the ame corps, who are serving under the military authorities; nd as I have yet to learn on what occasions the officers of Royal Marines, in contests with the enemy, have merited hat this distinction should be made, I trust that the Lords f the Admiralty will suggest to his Majesty the propriety f putting them, while embarked, on a footing with other fficers of their rank in the service, that they may no longer ave reason to consider their liability to serve with the Navy s a misfortune.

When men of different habits and feelings are so closely onnected as the officers of the Royal Navy and Marines re, while on board ship, it cannot but happen that occaional differences of opinion will occur; but it will be a ubject of future regret if the government, by regulations hich foster discontent and jealousy, should cause among he officers of Marines those feelings of dislike to the Naval, nd preference of the Military system, which have been said lready to exist by some of our Naval officers.

*London, 4th January.* A. C.

[We have elsewhere offered some comments on this atter, but we invite further communications from this very ntelligent correspondent.—Ed.]

### EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE DOCK-YARDS.

Sir,—In consequence of your observations respecting the emoval of the convicts from our dockyards, I am led to make a few remarks, in the hope that you will give them a lace in your columns. Am I to understand, Mr. Editor, hat the convicts are to be removed from our dockyards, in rder that free labourers be employed therein? if so, there must be a considerable expense incurred, an expense which he country, in these times of economy and retrenchment, is ot prepared to meet. The convict, whether at home or broad, must be kept, and it becomes an economical governent to do this at the least possible expense, and I know of n other way to effect this than by employing them as a national good" in our dockyards.

I have ever considered from observation, and which has een borne out by the opinion of others conversant with onvict labour, that five convicts are equal to four free abourers in the current service of our dockyards, and, in many individual cases, the convict is fully equal to the free labourer, and it is to be regretted that in the half-yearly return from the Home Office, to the House of Commons, a higher valuation on their labour is not shown. I believe in this return convict labourers are estimated at 1*s.* per diem, a sum in no way adequate to their general usefulness, and is calculated to mislead honourable members as to the efficiency of these unfortunate men in a saving point of view.

I am told the convicts were employed a short time ago in clearing a mast pond of mud in Chatham yard, this, doubtless, would take there some time. Now let our 'affectionate friends' at the Admiralty inquire into the expense contingent on this clearing, and contrast the expense of so doing by free labourers, and they will at once see the saving arising from the employment of convicts, and, from this simple fact, exert their influence to prevent the convicts' removal from our dockyards.

It has been said that confinement in the hulks does not tend to reclaim the offenders, and that contamination exists to a fearful extent, which is the primary cause of their removal, in order that more salutary measures might be adopted. This is all very well as far as theory is concerned, but my opinion is, that the best mode of punishment is hard labour and separate confinement during the hours of meals and rest, and, although I would strongly recommend this, I am aware that separate confinement in the hulks cannot be effected under the present plan, unless a considerable reduction take place, and then I think it could be done, and the convicts' punishment rendered salutary.

As regards the silent system, which is at present in full cry, reformation can never be effected by it; the mechanical adaptation of the prisoner's habits to certain regulations, constitute the whole scheme. This punishment does not operate by eliciting reflection, or by inducing a healthier activity of mind, or by diverting the attention from evil, and directing it to that which is good, but by quenching the natural energy of the mind altogether. The use of that faculty by which it is kept principally in motion is denied, and the man sinks into the condition of an automaton, trained without an object in view, but to change its position or posture at the command of a keeper.

Much more remains to be said on this subject, and, if agreeable, at a future day, I will do myself the honour of again addressing you, and, in the mean time, make myself better acquainted with the advantages of convict labour, more particularly the saving accruing therefrom, relying on your powerful aid to place this matter in its proper light.

*Dec.* 31. An Economist.

### THE GUARD ROOM, CHATHAM DOCK YARD.

Sir,—There is a spot at the farthest northern extremity of the Chatham Dock-yard, almost, except to a few, as much a *terra incognita* as the immediate environs of the North Pole. The sight-seers, who gape through the yard, tire ere they reach it; tours of inspection stop short of its latitude; improvement has not touched, nor reform changed it; it lies near the road to *No Man's Land*, and is, in short, a desolate uninviting spot;—yet to it, such as it is, I would fain introduce my reader. And to do so, *en règle*, pray enter with me the gates of Chatham Dock-yard: you will not object to write your name, &c. in the Warder's book, so doing and my company will be sufficient introduction. So *allons*, you admire the gateway, the chapel, the neatness of the newly-made gardens, and, as we pass the houses of the residents of the yard, you are struck with the air of respectability, of stability, and cleanliness, as far as regards the outward appearance which they present—not a post or a shutter in want of paint, but all looking as new and as glossy as a citizen's Sunday coat. "Happy clerks!" you exclaim, "to be employed by those who so effectually provide for your *comforts*." Here are vessels at all stages of completion; we can board any of them, but suppose we pay a visit to that smaller-sized one fitting up for a government packet. We are no judges of rigging, so let us descend into her cabins: here we see mouldings and carved work of all shapes, mahogany settees, patent scuttles to admit light and air, and a patent stove to afford heat—everything of the best material and most approved form. "Well!" you again exclaim, "lucky officers to belong to such a ship, and lucky passengers, whoever you may be, who may hereafter voyage in her!" If we inspect the quarters of the New Police, you will perceive that they, too, have *every comfort*. Supposing we walk on board the Prison Hulk, even here you see timber and paint have not been spared, and in all things the *comforts* of the convicts have been attended to, as far as found compatible with their safety, and far beyond their deserts. "But surely," you say, "you do not object to these *comfort-promoting* things you have pointed out to me. Recollect, Sir, *comfort* is a thing only known in England—a sort of national characteristic; and why, when not found incompatible with the due performance of the public service, should the servants of government be deprived of the little accessaries to its enjoyment?"—"Why, indeed,—but we have now arrived at the spot to which I promised to conduct you." Now look to your front, you perceive a miserable, low, tiled-roof building, a sort of bone old Time has long been gnawing: it has the merit of being the only building in the yard that can in the slightest degree lay claim to the picturesque, all the others are in too good repair, their walls too upright, and wanting that curve of beauty perceptible in the one before us. You shall now see the interior; there is no difficulty in opening the door, although much in shutting it. "Heavens!" you exclaim, glancing around at the discoloured, damp-stained walls, at the miserable fire-place, ricketty table, and washing-stand, containing a metal basin that would make even a Mussulman forego his ablutions, and break an article of his faith—"Heavens!" you exclaim, perhaps shuddering at the cold breeze which sweeps in through the badly set window-frames, "what wretched hole is this?" "This, Sir, is my guard-room, and I, Sir, am the officer of the Tower Dock Guard on this day, and very much at your service. Pardon, Sir, but before we part would you like to look in on my men; they are in the next room, and we can take a capital bird's-eye view of them through one of the many holes in the roof." Now, Sir,

*Chatham, January,* 1836. Adhio.

### THE HUM BREVET OF AN IRISH NEWSPAPER.

Sir,—We feel much interest about the Brevet, but it is feared that we shall be disappointed. It is much to be regretted that some plan has not been adopted for selecting in the several ranks the officers who are really entitled to promotion,—those who have the least claim are generally the greatest growlers,—very many there are of the three branches of the service, Engineers in particular, Artillery, and of the Line, who held during the whole of the war lucrative commands and employ, who certainly had it in their power, if they had had the inclination, to be employed in the field, but who kept out of the way. The Order, or Companionship, of the Bath has been conferred on many officers who have any great claim, and it may be seen by the Army List how many are without that, or any mark of distinction. The Guelphic Order must not be taken into account, that has in many instances been conferred without claim, and in a few cases even the Companionship of the Bath, and some officers have had the honour of Knighthood conferred who never saw any field service. I wish, Mr. Editor, you would give a key to find out for what service the several honours have been conferred on the several individuals. This is submitted by one of

Your Constant Reader.

*Dublin, 4th January.*

[The report of a Brevet, and a fabricated list of the officers to be included, were put in circulation by a most contemptible Irish print, whose mal-practices were recently exposed by the *Limerick Chronicle*. The abortion of a newspaper alluded to has the audacity, week after week, to steal from us, and, we believe, from another contemporary, original letters and leading articles without the slightest acknowledgment. We have advised our friends in Dublin, who originally patronized, and, in fact, set on foot, this disgrace to the press, to have nothing further to do with so dishonest a publication, and we apprise the Clerk in the Quarter-Master General's office in Dublin, that we will, if he does not, put a speedy termination to such base fraud. Our paper is published on Saturday, and the publication referred to has announced on Monday evening, as latest news from its CORRESPONDENT IN LONDON, the intelligence given in our leaders. We advise the parties not to provoke us to some further exposures. With regard to the Brevet we believe we may assure the army that this question was settled *negatively* many months since between an *economist* and a noble lord, and, owing to such settlement, the extension of unattached pay to General Officers was decided upon.—Ed.]

### HALF-PAY OF LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

Sir,—In my last communication I stated that I should take the liberty of submitting for insertion in your valuable paper some observations on the rate of half-pay generally of the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, and I now proceed to fulfil my promise, in the hope that the attention of the Admiralty may be drawn to the subject, in which case I cannot but entertain an expectation that their Lordships will be induced to see the justice of submitting the strong claims of this class of officers to the consideration and favour of their most gracious sovereign.

Sir, I am quite aware that some favourable argument for an increase to the half-pay of this class of officers might be deduced from a comparison of the rates allowed to them and to officers of the same comparative rank in his Majesty's land forces, and even in the corps of Royal Marines, with which they are more closely connected. But such comparisons, I conceive, are never attended with any benefit, and, in fact, are not, strictly speaking, to be made with justice or propriety. The nature of the two services, with all their relative advantages and prospects, are so totally dissimilar, as to preclude, in my opinion, any very strong reasons for maintaining in their respective grades an exact similarity and equality of pay or half-pay. I shall therefore rest the claims which I conceive this meritorious class of naval officers have on the bounty of their soverign for an increase to their present allowance on other grounds, which, to me at least, appear more forcible and just.

The total number of Lieutenants on the last quarter's Navy List was 3065, viz., 115 on 7*s.* per diem, or 127*l.* 15

per ann.; 700 on 6*s.*, or 109*l.* 10*s.* per. ano.; 2260 on 5*s.*, or 91*l.* 5*s.* per ann. Of the first class there ought to be, as I contended in my last letter, 300, and, as I am certain that point must be carried, I shall argue this question (although less favorable to my view) as if it had been, and the number, in that case, will then stand as follows,—300 at 7*s.* a day, 700 at 6*s.*, 2065 at 5*s.* The number on the 7*s.* list, therefore, would bear the proportion of 1 to 9 of the whole number, and those on the 6*s.* list of 1 in between 4 and 5; and the average daily rate of half-pay of each of the Lieutenants of the whole list is 5*s.* 5*d.*

The youngest officer of the 300 on the 7*s.* list would be of the standing of 1807, or 28 years, and the junior of those on the 6*s.* list of the standing of 1813, or 22 years; and by far the majority of the remainder of upwards of 20 years' standing. Each of these officers *must* have previously served his Majesty at sea for 6 years, but, on an average, it may be fairly stated that they respectively served upwards of 10 years before they attained their present rank.

Now, Sir, I would candidly ask whether, with reference to the length of service of these officers, the importance to the country of their past and present services, and the future demands which the country must have to make upon them, without dwelling upon the station they fill, and the blighted hopes of many a gallant spirit among them, it can be deemed that 5*s.* 5*d.* a day is a just remuneration for their past, or a sufficient retainer for their future, service? Is it liberal in a country who has used these gallant men so long, who has not rewarded them by high rank, and who may, and will, yet again require their services in their present rank, to keep them upon a stipend less than the daily pay of a mechanic? But, I would also ask, is it wise in a country whose wealth and greatness are derived from its trade and commerce, and the foundation of that trade and commerce laid upon, and maintained by, its maritime superiority, to be so mean and niggardly to the great proportion of its naval officers? The total number of Admirals, Captains, Commanders, and superannuated Commanders, is 2066, while the total number of Lieutenants is 3062, being as 3 to 2 of the whole number of commissioned officers.

Hence it is evident that the larger proportion of the Lieutenants never could obtain advancement in the service, even if the numbers in the superior ranks were maintained, but under the present restrictions in promotion, by which only one vacancy is filled up out of three which occur, it is perfectly clear that all but a very few of these officers must be content to continue in their present rank, and on their miserable allotted pittance, during the remainder of their lives. Good God! is it possible that the nation can have so little regard for men who have devoted their lives and shed their blood in their cause, as to leave them in so wretched a case. The least that can be done, is either to promote a certain number by seniority annually, or to increase the half-pay of the whole. Justice and policy equally require it.

There is another view I wish to take of this subject. The remuneration, in the way of half-pay, given to Lieutenants, is positively less than that enjoyed by a class of officers inferior to them in rank, though I admit equally meritorious,—I mean the Masters of the Navy. To encourage that class of valuable men is in the highest degree proper. My argument is not that they have too much; on the contrary, I would rejoice to see them have more; but I contend that the Lieutenants who rank above them ought not to have a less rate of half-pay than they, the Masters, enjoy, which I will show to be the case at present.

There are on the list of Masters from 450 to 460. Of these, 100 have 7*s.* a day; 200 have 6*s.*; 150 have 5*s.* So that while one Lieutenant in nine has 7*s.* a day, two Masters in nine have that rate of half-pay; and while one Lieutenant in between four and five has 6*s.* a day, a greater number of Masters have 6*s.* than 5*s.* a day. In fact, while the number of Lieutenants on the 5*s.* list is as two to one of those on the higher rates, the number of Masters on the lower rate is as one to two of those on the higher. The result of the whole is that the Masters, one with another, have an average rate of half-pay of 5*s.* 10½*d.* per day, while, as I have before shown, the Lieutenants have on the average 5*s.* 5*d.* per day, and this only if the calculation be made on the supposition that the 7*s.* a day list should be extended to 300 *bonâ fide* Lieutenants instead of 115, to which it is at this time limited by the continuance of 185 retired Commanders on half-pay as Lieutenants.

On all these considerations, then, I would humbly suggest that an increase should be granted to the half-pay of Naval Lieutenants, according to the following scale; and as all Captains of the army and marines have 7*s.* a day while on half-pay, besides the advantage of their progressing rank, and Masters are at present better off than the Lieutenants, I cannot suppose that the bounty of the crown being so applied could possibly bring forward any comparative claims.

I would propose than, 1st, that the establishment of retired Commanders under the order in council of 1816, which is at present limited to 100, be extended to 300, so as to include the 185 officers retired on this rank, under the order in council of 1st Nov., 1830.

2ndly. That the 500 senior Lieutenants on the list when unemployed be allowed 7*s.* 6*d.* per day.

3rdly. That the 1000 next in seniority be so allowed 7*s.* per day.

4thly. That the remaining 1565 be allowed 6*s.* per day.

This would give the Lieutenants of the fleet an average rate of about 6*s.* 6*d.* per diem, being still less by 6*d.* per diem than the rate of half-pay enjoyed by Captains of the line and Marines.

The additional expense to the country of this measure, after allowing for the Lieutenants, at present employed, would be somewhere about 60,000*l.* per annum, a sum of no national importance, when appropriated in payment of a debt of gratitude and justice to our own officers.

I must now apologise for the length to which my letter has extended, but the interest of the subject to a large portion of your readers will, I trust, plead my apology.

23*rd Dec.*, 1835. X. Y. Z.

## ON THE OATHS REQUIRED OF OFFICERS ON HALF PAY.

Sir,—Even at the risk of incurring your disapprobation (for I know you favour the proposal I intend opposing), I send you the following observations on the subject of the Oaths required of Half-pay Officers, for insertion at your earliest convenience, in the pages of your independent and widely-circulated Gazette.

Why, Sir, I would ask, should these individuals, though truly gallant and respected, be exempt from that to which all other classes of the community, from the prince to the peasant, are liable? There is not a branch, even of the oldest aristocratic family, however highly connected, or however honourably esteemed, that legally is believed on his *mere ipse dixit*.—Why, then, should they claim such a privilege? 'Tis preposterous to hope such a thing; and as there can be no disgrace in being subjected to what all civilians are liable, these gallant defenders of our coasts ought not to expect such indulgences—indulgences refused to their fellow-citizens, if not companions in arms.

Seeing that it is necessary in almost all the transactions of life—at least in all those of a legal nature—to "*confirm our assertions with an oath*," I cannot imagine what objection can be raised by officers to appear before one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for such a purpose. Had they to make the attestation before "one of low esteem," there might have been some plea for its omission; but as a magistrate must, by the tenure of his office, be one of rank and property, I again repeat there can be no "just cause why" the present system should be discontinued. I am, &c.

24*th Dec.* 1835. Philotheonus.

[Our Correspondent is in error: we claim for the Officers of the Army and Navy what is allowed to civil and superannuated servants of the State. The abolition of oaths does not decrease the personal inconvenience of Officers on half-pay, many having to travel a considerable distance and wait the pleasure of Magistrates before they can make their declaration.—Ed.]

## CARTRIDGE MAKING IN THE ROYAL ARSENAL.

Sir,—How many of your numerous readers, who are in the constant habit of receiving ammunition, are yet unacquainted with the means of supply! time or opportunity not having allowed them to visit the above splendid emporium of war, or they would have seen the little urchins working away in the "tents," and the ingenious machine invented by Mr. Caffin, a storekeeper (a model of which is in the laboratory room), somewhat in resemblance to a coffee-mill, and, like most useful inventions, simple in its construction and operation. One set of boys make the cartridge cases, by rolling the paper round a piece of wood adapted to the proper size for the bore of the musket, and put a bullet against the top thereof, stopping it with a *clove hitch*, then a certain number are put into a stand, "top'd and nnd," and passed over to be filled, and from thence to the "chokers;" after which they are made up into so many packages of so many "rounds." But the point to which I have to bring your attention is this; the lads employed to *fill* the cartridge cases not merely complain of, but are visibly affected with, *a drowsiness*, which prevents their strict attention to their labour, as well as being injurious to their health; this is only to be ascribed to the minute particles of nitre employed in the manufacture of the powder, which finds its way up the nostrils and into the eyes, at the same time frequently giving a suffocating sensation. Now, might not a few masks be distributed among them, similar to those used by labourers employed on works where the steel filings are found so prejudicial. Observator.

## CURRENCY.

Sir,—As the great body of the officers of the British Army and Navy are drawn from the middle classes of society, but more particularly from that link in the chain connected with agriculture and our inland commerce, I trust you will consider this letter worthy your attention. Through the arch of truth we must make a grand countermarch from our errors of finance, and in place of sending learned men to France to teach us how to keep our public accounts we ought to keep open and distinct accounts in all our public departments, be they of state or parish affairs. By doing we should soon arrive at the truth, and the cause of our immense expenditure. *So to the point.* The money-mongers of Europe are now fattening on the vitals of British industry, and laughing at us for being such "*fools* as attempting to pay them 92*l.* in gold, for 52*l.* lent us in paper. *But the bubble must soon burst, for with our national debt we cannot keep on with a gold currency.* The national debt is public confidence in each other, and as this public confidence is a mortgage on the labour of children yet unborn, it is expedient for us to release our home trade *from the heartless grasp of the money-mongers of Europe*, and this can *only* be done by the treasury issuing several millions in small notes to meet the wants of the retail trade of the kingdom. Our gold currency is at the mercy of the money-mongers, who are daily doing their utmost to destroy our home trade. "*Look to it you of the press.*" Though part of the press is paid *high* by the money-mongers, I hope your journal will ever be open to protect "Britain's Industry." *For be assured the welfare and well-doing* of our *Army and Navy* entirely depend on the productive classes of the people being in a prosperous state. It is the *main brace* that secures our social compact, and demands the attention of his Majesty's ministers. As the agricultural population are the real strength of Britain spread over the face of the kingdom; by their moral conduct and numerical strength they secure us peace at home and command the respect and confidence of other nations. *Be it remembered when farming flourishes commerce never fails.* A small note treasury currency could not by imprudent extended discounts inundate the kingdom with false capital; it would be part of the national debt, and equally valid.

V. S. P.

*Cheltenham, Dec. 1st.*

## INTELLIGENCE FROM THE COAST OF AFRICA.

Sir,—Having observed, under the head of "Intelligence from the Coast of Africa," in your Gazette of the 23rd May last, a letter embracing a variety of subjects connected with the several places at which its author had touched, in his course from England towards the Cape of Good Hope, the fourth paragraph in which speaks, in no very flattering terms, of the "men" of Bathurst, on the River Gambia, cannot refrain from addressing you, as briefly as the subject will admit of, in the hope of removing from the minds of those readers of your candid, independent, and impartial Journal the unfavourable impressions respecting the British residents at Bathurst, which are almost inseparable from your correspondent's account of their habits, and the tone in which he makes mention of them, generally.

The *Thalia*, on board of which frigate your gallant correspondent visited the Gambia, arrived there in the course of a very few days after I had taken leave of that Settlement; and unless within those few days the manners and habits of the gentlemen there have undergone a total revolution, I boldly assert they could not have merited the harshness and severity of the statements before me. In a small community such as that, which is composed of the English merchants residing at Bathurst, where each individual must necessarily be known to his neighbour, a few days would suffice to put even a visiter in possession of a history of the peculiarities, "ways," and habits of each member of the little circle. I had the good fortune to be on shore at Bathurst during a period of nearly six weeks; had daily opportunities of mixing in the society of the place; and in the course of our sojourn among them met, I believe, all the "*good men*" in it; and I am happy that my knowledge of them has enabled me now with truth to affirm, that I never once, any hour of the "*afternoon*," or *night*, saw any one of the men in the state described by your correspondent.

Certain peculiar circumstances under which I arrived at the Gambia, must have placed me in a dilemma the most painful and uncomfortable, had it not been for the generous kindnesses of the British settlers, and the polite and kind offices of their worthy Lieutenant-Governor, Mr. Rendall. Their united efforts were exerted to render my stay among them comfortable and agreeable, each vieing with the other in proffers of winning attentions and services to a stranger whose situation, they imagined, gave him a claim upon their liberal hospitality. Of that hospitality, for which the Gambia has become proverbial, I could adduce very many instances. I have been led away into this digression by the grateful recollection of personal kindnesses (though I may never hope ever again to meet upon their own soil those who have claims upon my sensibility I can never forget); and, with respect to the "men" of Bathurst, I shall crave permission only to add, that in no way am I connected with them save by those strong ties of gratitude, which their kindness have wound too closely round the best feelings of my heart ever to be loosened. In *standing up* in their defence, and in opposition to the calumny given, as it has been, to the world, through the medium of your interesting paper, upon the authority of a gentleman and a soldier; when it is to be hoped, has written, not from any alleged observations of his own, but owing, perhaps, to his having yielded a too-ready

dence to the *ipse dixit* of one of those inalnuatieg, plau-
le, and aocommodnting gentlemen, whom travellers will
et almost everywhere—agaiest whose reports I would
njure all travellers to be especially cautious, eod ooe of
om has, no dunbt, found his way to Bathurst, possibly
oee of the establishmeet of St. Mary's; who, io the
use of his conversations with the eoterprising visiter may
ve snatched the opportunity of censuring, to "*a chiel
lang them, tokin' notes*," the habits of the residents, whe
l perhaps discovered, before the visit nf Captain ——
the Gambia, that his informant wae *no acquisition* to
eir society.

To conclude my remarks, Mr. Editor, upon the aforesaid
ragraph, the fourth of your friend's communication, the
Englishmen" of Bathurst, maugre the statemeots he has
t forth, which, I em aure, must heve been the offspring
misconceptions of which he inoocently got possession,
s "good, *proper* men," and so woeld you yourself pro-
ounce, had you the good fortune to know them, or had you
d the misfortune to have been pont up for seven weeks, as
me folks known to me heve beee, in a crazy *tub*, licensed
carry human beings across the Atlantic, and called a
sel—confined to a portion of thet *tub*, measuring six feet
foug, ycleped a "*cabin*," subjected to everythiog that is
iserablo aed wretched, and had found so agreeable a
sting-place as Bathurst—had met the warm, generous
ceptioe which, in that kindly spot, elways greets the
ragar;—were you an officer or a Middy on board one nf
e ctuizers on thet part nf the Africao statioe, and on
tting in there foued a lodging, nay, a very home in every
use—an unostentatious, generous welcome wherever you
nt, and, in sickuess, the experienced hand of a coentry-
ao to minister to your waots—the sound of a kiod aed
aious voice to relieve the fevered heed and distracted ear,
-then would you pronounce the "mee" of Bathurst whet
have (somewhat too pleyfully for the subject) termed
em, "*good ond proper men*." And such, as I have thus
ghly sketched, *are* the offices performed hy the residents
Bathurst to their straeger visiters. No sooner do you
t your foot on their shore than they endeavour to render it
much yoor heme as theirs; their houses, their tables,
eir fleet ponies, carriages, and every luxury they themi-
lves possess, you are made to consider yoers—forced upon
u, in a certain way, that seems designed to take from
em the merit of obligations; their civilities and attentioos
-a way which, hy the bye, they seemed to me to have
rned more perfectly than the inhabitants of any other
rt of the world, and, on such a subject I may be permitted
offer an opinion, for *in* and *through* all that world I
ave "well nigh" been.

Among us, of the "tag," or at least among such of us
have been grilled in and upon the burning mounts and
tles of the West Indie Islands, "as hnspitable as a
Vest Indian" is a proverbial simile well understood. But
nee my visit to the Western Coast of Africa, had my de-
ree ie aueh important matters been absolute, I should have
ada a transfer of the proverb to the River Gambia, and
oupled it with the "men" of Bathurst! This is offered,
owever, without meaniog to detract from the well-known
haracter for hospitality of the West Indian, which *I* could
ot do but at the sacrifice of gratitude, truth, and justice;
ut West Indian hospitality is of a different stamp from
hat which one meets at the Gambia: it is in most instances
sort of generous *Irish* welcome, which, though its ien-
ulse is no less kind aed good, its unseasoned object seldom
artakes of without incurring a "*rattling fever*," whilst
onr reception among the more temperate men of Bathurst
—I would not say marked with more genuine kiedness—
ut certainly is tempered with more rationality, and is far
etter adapted to their most undoubtedly "*infernal climate*,"
nd consequently more friendly to their visiters.

I admire—I honour the motives which have led your
dventurous correspondent to sacrifice home (for a man's
genuine is always his home, wherever it may be), his health,
od his comforts, for the benefit of his fellow men; and I
ish him, from my heart, all the success he so well deserves!
e may, perhaps, revisit the River Gambia, when, I hope,
s well for his own sake as for theirs, that he will know the
entlemen of Bathurst more and better; that he will exer-
ise his own good judgmeot respecting them, and, my life
r it, he will tell you yet that they are *all* "good men."

In the paragraph succeeding neat but one to that which
have referred to, I fied equal reason to correct your cor-
espondent, although his statements therein heve little ten-
ency to do any mischief. In speaking of the Forts and
ettlements of Cape Coast, Dix Cove, Anamaboe, and Accra,
e pronounces them, indiscriminately, in excellent order
nder Mr. M'Leao, late a Lieutenant of the 78th
Highlanders. Mr. M'Lean, the President of the Council
f Government at Cape Coast Castle, never was attached to
he said Highland regiment; his early service was in the
'st, but he belonged, during the chief part of his service
n full pay, to the very "debeeched" corps (which, by the
ay, I never before heard was a debauched corps), but
hich, in three lines further on, has come so severely under
he lash of their author. This implied defamee of the Royal
Africans, which is inclosed within my last parenthesis, may
ttach to me, by supposition, the honour of having my name
nrolled among them; but believe me, dear Mr. Editor,
this is eot the fect. I have been "e soldier from my youth," and do still belong to that species of my race; but in no sable corps have I ever served his Majesty for a single hour. This, however, is nothing to the point.

The Forts of Cape Coast Castle and Accra are in fair ordor, that is, for peaceable times like the present, when it is of little consequence whether the guns mounted on the batteries are honeycombed or not; but, as regards the "efficiency" of Cape Coast Castle as a Fort, your correspondent has been oot a little mistaken or misinformed; for, in point of fact, unless it were garrisoned by a very strong force, it would be untenable—and few of its guns, if any, are, strictly speaking, serviceable. There is neither an armoury, nor arms and accoutrements, with which to fit up nee, within its walls; and, six months ago, there was not literally *one* serviceable round of ball-cartridge in its magazines—so much for its munitions! And so perfectly versed in the art of gunnery were some of the *instructors* of the native corps by which it is at present guarded, that on one occasion, about two years ago, when turned out for "mortar practice," their Commander, with a view to give them confidence in themselves, by showing the terrible effects of this destructive arm of their defence, actually put a *loaded* shell into the mortar, *fuse downwards*, which, consequently, burst in the mortar; and fortunate was it that it exploded so soon, for the delay of half a second would, in all probability, have put an end to the practice on this *stage* of all who were near the platform. On another occasion, the telling off of the various numbers at one of the garrison guns was so perfect, that the man performing the duty usually allotted to No. 5, and thought not to have been at a greater distance than one pace from the breech of his gun, contrived to get so far out of his place as (with the lighted portfire in his hand) to reach a portable magazine, containing the ammunition, which he had the sagacity to blow up, achieving a tremendous explosion; scorching and wounding himself and some of his comrades, and almost effecting, by this mode of unceremonious expulsion, the clearance from the battery of certain amateurs and Johnny Raws, who, previous to this *exposé*, had looked upon the instructor of the drill as second to none but the great Millar himself, and who, with speechless satisfaction and delight, had looked upon the efficiency of their garrison artillery as being perfect to a degree, at which the blue-coats of Woolwich could never by any possibility arrive. Respecting the "excellent order" also in which the writer of this letter describes the Forts at Dix Cove and Anamaboe, he is quite in error; and this I say, without meaning to tax him with an intentional deviation from veracity—for here, too, he has written upon the report of a second party, as he never visited either one or other of these forts himself: nor, in denying the correctness of his statement on this point, would I have it supposed that I wish to detract from the compliment he pays to Mr. M'Lean's good management—which, with the very limited means he has at his disposal, is indeed "*excellent*." The last mentioned Forts are not, strictly speaking, included in Mr. M'Lean's charge; at all events, there is not any grant of money appropriated to their maintenance, and the sum allowed by Government for the establishments at Cape Coast and Accra, is infinitely too small even to cover the expenses incurred in keeping them from tumbling to pieces; and, consequently, could not admit of a transfer being made of any portion of it for the benefit of the other two. They are each at present occupied by a resident British merchant, who, by white-washing them occasionally, and attending to the repairs of his apartments and stores at his own expense, gives to the former a respectable and imposing appearance from seaward, and renders the latter habitable and weather-proof. Some of the guns upon their walls are mounted, and might, in case of necessity, be of more use than the wooden "quakers" of a merchantman; but there is not one of them *safe* or *serviceable*. There is a total deficiency of warlike "*matériaux*" in all its branches; and, in point of men, those Forts are quite unprovided with the means of defence. These points in dispute considered, it is then to be hoped that the gallant traveller will, in his future progress, judge for himself of those matters upon which he may venture to write, and not fall, through the errors of others, into similar *mistakes* to those he has betrayed on the heels I have pointed out, and upon which he has so incorrectly and so very illiberally touched. I had not the pleasure of meeting him here, but I have been present in different parts of the world when gentlemen of the pencil and quill have visited such places with the object of obtaining matter for some projected book, yet in detached embryo, in their portmanteaus; and often have I been aroused by the various tricks that have been put in practice to win the favourable impressions of the "traveller;" on whose account dinner-parties, "maroon" excursions, and every variety of amusement, has been "got up." A certain set, too, invariably contrived to secure the *whole ear* of the stranger—who never was allowed time to divest himself of the impression which these very obliging, and, of course, purely disinterested persons desired to fix in his mind. And seldom have I known these *tricks* to fail of success, for, by and bye, out came *the* book; its account of statistics, manners and customs, &c., as incorrect as it well could be; but, *n'importe*, views precisely similar too, sentiments exactly corresponding with those of the polite and hospitable friends and entertainers of the author, had appeared in the book of an accomplished and enterprising traveller; the beneficial management, excellent measures, good government, &c., of those answerable, perhaps, for these various qualities, had been extolled by a purely disinterested and able discriminator—and who would doubt a report coming from so authentic a source? Pray, do let *us* enjoin all travellers to be very cautious upon whose authority they give their statements to the public, and it would not be a bad rule for their guidance in general, to seek the opinions of those who may seem least desirous of offering them; for, in nine cases out of ten, wherein certain parties are so kind as to accommodate him with memorandums of any remarkable local events, "authentic anecdotes," statements respecting commerce, and all the other points essential to be known respecting such "outlandish" places *as this*, *for instance*, there is some sinister view which, were the hours of the traveller not wholly devoted to one *coterie*, he would, in most cases, discover; and it is to be lamented how little do some travellers suspect the plans and objects, for the accomplishment of which they are, though the effusions from their pens, made the innocent tools. In the book of one author of no very ancient date, I recently observed a passage of some twenty or thirty pages favourable to a certain person whom I know, which passage, as nearly as my memory could carry me through it, was word for word given by that person himself! for I saw it, with the usual corrections and alterations of a studied composition, in *his own* hand-writing. Of such chicanery your correspondent has not been the only dupe other African travellers, and other writers upon Africa, have been similarly misled and imposed upon; and it is too absurd and ridiculous to see the egregious errors into which some of them have thus been led, and which have, through them, been retailed to the public, respecting this part of the African continent. One of these gentlemen, among other things equally extravagant, tells his readers that *cowries*, which are, in fact, a species of the circulating medium at Accra, and are imported at considerable expence by the English merchants, are to be picked up in abundance upon the sea-beach! and, although unfortunately deprived of sight, tells us that he has "*seen*" things which no man ever could have seen here. This is not told ill-naturedly but merely to show how travellers are imposed upon. This error of the afflicted author was the result of a mischievous hoax, practised upon him by an English resident merchant since dead.

I wish the gentlemen of the Gambia (in whose defence I have thus weakly wielded an implement, not included in the nature of arms and accoutrements requisite for a soldier and to which I have been little accustomed), a more able eulogist. I wish for the gallant traveller through these burning regions all success.

SALAMANDER.

*Cape Coast Castle, October 15th, 1835.*

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* The letters on the Foreign Packet Question next week.

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Vice-Admiral Count Henry de Rigny was born at Toul, 2d Feb. 1783, and entered the Naval Service at the age of fourteen. He became a Lieutenant at 20, and was promoted to the rank of First Lieut. in 1809. In 1811 he was appointed Captain of a frigate in which capacity he took the command of the *Railleur* and was charged with the conduct from Boulogne to Cherbourg of a division of Artillery (he had to escape the English cruisers, which were then keeping a sharp look out), a mission which he accomplished with great dexterity. In 1813 he commanded the *Eugene* frigate and in 1816 he was promoted to the rank of Captain. In this capacity he remained in the Mediterranean for a considerable time. In 1822, De Rigny was appointed Com.-in-Chief of the Levant station, and hoisted his pennant on board the *Medea*. His conduct, whilst on this station, appears to have been the theme of universal commendation, and the services he rendered the unfortunate Greeks were manifold and important. These services secured him the brevet rank of Vice-Admiral with insignia of various orders and decorations. In the interval between the battle of Navarin and March, 1829, he returned to Toulon. In May, 1829, he became Maritime Prefect of the fifth arrondissement, and was directed, almost at the same moment, to take the command of the French Marine in the Levant. He had scarcely arrived at his post and hoisted his flag ere he was appointed Minister of Marine. He, however, refused to join the Polignac Administration. He returned to Toulon in the latter part of 1830, fatigued with the term of service he had undergone, and lost his seat at the Admiralty Board. On 18th March, 1831, the *portefeuille* of the Minister of Marine was committed to his charge, but, at the end of three months, De Rigny resigned this post for that of Minister of the Interior. On his return from a visit to Italy, he was seized with the illness of which he died in Nov. last. He was a highly gallant and amiable man. His funeral obsequies were celebrated with great pomp, and the President of the Council of Ministers delivered an eulogium over his corpse. De Rigny entertained a high respect for the gallantry of our own blue jackets; indeed they had taught him, on several occasions, of what "stuff" they were made.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The subject of "Marcus's" second letter is a momentous one we admit; but having already appropriated some hundreds of columns to its discussion, we think it would be an act of injustice to a great majority of our Subscribers to enter upon a repetition. The suggestions of "Marcus" for forming a reserve of seamen, to be called "King's men," has been already proposed in the very words as also employing seamen in the Dock-yards, &c. Would it not be well for "Marcus" to ascertain what has been already written, lest he be accused of appropriating the ideas of others? As for an invasion of England by Russia, we look upon it as a mere chimera, which the most errantick Sailorman could never seriously contemplate. We shall be glad to hear from "Marcus" on some original subject.—We agree with "Discipline," and have taken the best course to meet his views.—We hope to hear further from him.—Many thanks to "R. N."—If the "Portuguese Cross" has been given for service in the field, and the party has not infringed the Foreign Enlistment Act, permission may easily be obtained through the Horse Guards to wear it.—We report all Civilian Appointments, Naval as well as Military.—To "H. D.": we think the letter appeared some weeks since. "A Bengal Officer," who dates from the Oriental Club, has our warmest thanks: we are glad to receive such approbation, and will be happy to see him on Wednesday.—The "Cross Readings" referred to in our last did not apply to the letter of "Amelia;" we would not willingly offend the fair.—We may take an opportunity of noticing Col. Rolt's paper in the United Service Journal; but "Senex's" animadversions are too personal for our Gazette.—Several communications and papers are postponed till next week.—"A. C." has our best thanks.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1836.*


THE prevalence of the serious Military crime of selling necessaries caused us in some of our former papers to propose, that an alteration be made in the mode of classing our troops, by giving an increase of pay to the good men and depriving the notoriously bad of the usual emoluments of the Service. We also suggested that the necessaries of those convicted before a Court-Martial of selling their clothes, should be so marked as to prevent a repetition of an offence which, though not criminal in civil life, strikes at the very root of Military discipline; we then dwelt much upon the treatment of men determinedly bad, but, as those who make laws for the government of mankind perform but half their task when they restrain the vicious, we will now point out some alterations in our system, which we think would encourage the steady soldier, and be conducive to the good of our non-commissioned officers in particular, and the service in general.

It must be obvious to those, who have even the most limited acquaintance with our Military Service, that serious and important duties devolve upon our Serjeants; placed in a rank between that of the commissioned officer and the private, it is from them we naturally seek to learn the private characters of men requiring either indulgence or promotion; to them is intrusted the instruction of the recruit, and from them we expect an example of soldierlike conduct and sobriety; to a man, who by diligence and exemplary conduct has qualified himself for the discharge of these momentous and confidential duties, we give the insufficient pay of one shilling and elevenpence halfpenny per day, and by thus limiting his income expose him to those temptations to which the needy are particularly liable. We may be told that the Serjeant has other advantages from the service which enable him to live with ease and respectability, but we should consider whether corps, who grant indulgences in their non-commissioned officers, are not by so doing encroaching on the legitimate comforts of the men. One of the privileges, which we have known to be granted to a married Serjeant or his wife, is the washing of from fifteen to thirty man belonging to the barrack-room, of which he is superintendent, and in which he is allowed to reside with his wife and family; the cries of a sick child, or the tongue of an angry woman, will sometimes tire even the patience of a father and husband; how, then, can we be surprised if, among so many single men, some be found who consider the presence of the superintendent's family as a grievance; now, although an intemperate expression addressed by any of the men to the wife would not probably be immediately resented by the Serjeant, still, weak and prone to evil as human nature is, we cannot suppose it would be forgotten; surely it would be better for the Service that we should, by paying our non-commissioned officers liberally, enable them to support their wives and families out of barracks, and thus remove a cause so likely to produce feeling of dislike between them and the private soldiers.

The knowledge that the situation of Serjeant of Infantry is not sufficiently good to induce young men of character to enter the Service, has caused some of our correspondents to propose that a certain number of commissions in our Army should be bestowed on deserving non-commissioned officers, as an incentive to good conduct to the lower grades of the Service, and as a reward to those individuals who may be thought worthy of such advancement; and it was plausibly suggested by one of them, that the West India regiments should be officered from this source; but, without attempting to deny that we have many men from the ranks of our Army deserving of promotion, we may we trust be allowed to object to any plan which shall give us an assemblage of Officers possessing less education than we already find in the Service, for by so doing we not only deprive ourselves of the services of men, valuable in their present situation, but we risk the discipline and efficiency of those corps which shall be placed under Officers who have been long subject to restraints which prevent their real characters from being known, and on being released from which we may expect to find them inferior to those who, even without equal natural abilities, have by education qualified themselves for command. Indeed, the superiority of properly educated Officers over those promoted from the ranks, united to political reasons, has rendered such promotion so rare, that we may consider the stations of Serjeant-Majors and Serjeants as the best likely to be attained by man who enlist;—we should therefore take care that these ranks be not only filled by deserving and properly qualified individuals, but that the pay of these men be sufficient to place them in easy circumstances, and also to prevent the probability of their being influenced in the public discharge of their duty by private or unworthy motives. We leave it to our readers to consider whether the difference between one shilling and threepence (the present pay and beer money of the first class private) and one shilling and elevenpence halfpenny that of the Serjeant be sufficient for this purpose. We frankly state that (making due allowance for the greater expenses to which the latter are necessarily put, from the superior quality of their necessaries) we think it is not, for, although we entertain the greatest respect for the Non-Commissioned Officers of the Service, still our experience tells us that occasional instances do occur of their so far forgetting themselves as to advance money on interest to the men, and commit other similar acts of irregularity, of a tendency equally injurious to the Service.

We think the best remedy for these evils is to increase the pay, and thus place the Serjeant as much above the Private, in a pecuniary point of view, as he is already in regard to command and rank. It would, we conceive, be sufficient if we gave to Serjeants of Infantry 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, and 6*d.* a-day additional to Colour and Company Serjeants, and make the pay of Quartermaster-Serjeants and Serjeant-Majors 5*s.* a-day; we should thereby enabling them to support their families out of barracks in a way suitable to their conditions; put a stop to many abuses in the Service, and thus add more to the comfort and respectability of the majority of our Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates, than we should by giving a portion of them commissions, removing them from a situation, to which they have been always accustomed, and placing them in one they are not qualified either to adorn or enjoy.

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WHEN, a few weeks since, we submitted some remarks on the advantages which would arise to the south-west division of Ireland, by the placing our Foreign Packet Establishment in either BEARHAVEN or VALENTIA HARBOUR, and urged the adoption of this measure on the ground also, that the transmission of the mails would, in our belief, be greatly accelerated by this arrangement; we had not then seen the Report of the Poor Law Commissioners, setting forth the extreme wretchedness of the lower classes of our fellow-subjects in that part of the United Kingdom.

This document is before us, and if we were previously interested in the accomplishment of any means by which to benefit the Irish people, we now find ten-fold reasons for recommending any and every measure to be tried, that may be likely to produce this much-desired object.

The facts, shown by this Report, must awake public sympathy in behalf of the unhappy poor of the sister island, and Ministers will, we are sure, hasten to carry into effect every possible measure for ameliorating the condition of these unfortunate people.

The introduction of Poor Laws into Ireland will, we doubt not, be one of the first questions brought before Parliament in the approaching Session, but this alone, without the finding of employment for the male population, will evidently be insufficient. The great object, then, to be attained is, to cause a constant intercourse between the east and west sides of the island, as this will at once produce vast employment in the making of roads alone, and will eventually cause increased cultivation to the lands throughout every part of these lines of communication. That the poor of Ireland are now sadly neglected by the richer part of their countryman we fear is too true, as the evidence produced before the Commissioners again and again confirms this lamentable fact. In looking over this evidence, we find that one farmer states in his examination, that "it would be a rare thing to see the rich doing any thing for the poor in the country, and," he added, "what could the gentleman, who has almost all the parish, know about it? *He has no house here, and it would be difficult*

*member when we saw his face.*". Another witness observes,—"the rich do not know any thing about the poor, the gentlemen who own property *live away*, and leave all us poor people in distress." And further, a man, named Philip O'Brien, an old worn-out labourer, stated that "he has two sons, willing as any in the parish to support him, they have each six children, though they are both still young, and if they could but get *eight months' work* in the year, at only *eightpence* per day, they would be as happy as princes, and make me as comfortable as I could wish." This, it should be remembered is said in a country containing *millions* of half-cultivated, and *millions* of unreclaimed acres of fertile soil, and yet, as it is declared in this Report, *thousands* are daily in a state of starvation, and *thousands* do die from absolute want. Ought such a state of things, we ask, longer to be suffered to exist? and ought not Government to use every means towards the finding of every *partial* remedy for such crying evils, whether it be by fixing the Naval Establishment of Packets at one of the ports of this kingdom, or by any other mode that can be likely to assist in bettering the condition of the destitute poor of this part of the Empire? In the words, then, of an able contemporary print, we will say, "Let us hope that to Lord Melbourne's Administration is reserved the glorious achievement of redressing the grievances, and opening the natural resources, and directing the dormant energies of too long neglected IRELAND."

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If the Military Committee of the East India Direction, instead of wasting their time in framing unsatisfactory regulations and agitating the hopeless question of a retiring fund, would seriously inform themselves of the real state of the Indian Army, and make exertions to ameliorate its condition where amelioration is needed, their time would be usefully employed, and they might enjoy the gratifying consciousness of having *done duty to it*. But can this be the case when the proposals for the benefit of the Army, which were *so strenuously urged by all the Officers* who were examined on the renewal of the Charter, has been adopted? We have military men of experience in the Direction, which makes it the more astonishing that such total apathy should exist regarding the Army. Can they have failed to observe the awful increase of Courts-Martial of late years? and is there not *one* of that responsible Board who will take the trouble to probe the causes, and remedy such evils? To what are they attributed? why has the Army continued year after year to fall off in discipline? Why do the Officers pour forth such a continued strain of murmur and discontent? The reply is obvious:—It is because the Army is neglected at home, and improperly commanded abroad; because the Army itself is badly and insufficiently officered, and because its *morale* has been undermined by the united effects of injudicious interference in some respects, and continued neglect in others. In fact, as a remedy, Commanders-in-Chief should be selected for sincerity in preserving the honour and welfare of the Army, and be more regardless of their patronage, ease, and emoluments.

We may have instance the late Sir Alexander Campbell, who was Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army, and universally esteemed and respected by it for his disinterested regard and unwearied exertions for its well-being. During his sway, the Madras Army stood eminently high (for which all who recollect the Burman war will vouch), but Sir Alexander's successors not possessing the essential qualifications with which he was gifted, how has it retrograded! The discipline of the Indian Army is shaken, and so it will remain until vigorous exertions are made to restore it. Two main causes arise from the crippled power of Commanding Officers, and a want of Field Officers; their authority must be oftener supported, and treated with less *open disrespect* at head-quarters; and their *wrested power* restored to them, which the grasp for patronage and undue influence at head-quarters have nearly annihilated *in toto*. These, with the various traps that are laid to ensnare them, have so shaken their confidence in *themselves*, that many are content, by a salutary suspension of authority (where their presence is frequently called for), to allow a total relaxation of discipline, and slur through their duty anyhow, to avoid, by references to head-quarters, the probable chances of a defeat in the eyes of the whole regiment, which of course would contribute to weaken their authority in it.

Surely Commanding Officers of the Indian Army have as much need of their own selection of their staff as King's Officers; but it is notorious that, through private influence at head-quarters, the least eligible and youngest Officers of the Company's Service have frequently been selected as Adjutants in the very teeth of their Commanding Officers' recommendations.

A regiment should *never* be without *one* Field Officer, and *seldom* without *two*: a Captain in command may be experienced, of good character, long service, and possess all the requisite qualifications, but can he use a free and independent exercise of his authority without the rank of Field Officer to support it? In proof, we will appeal to any one who has served under an Officer of this rank whether he has *felt* the same degree of respect for authority (although it was his duty to *show* it) as would if the same Officer had been Major or Lieutenant-Colonel? and, further, we would ask the Captain so employed whether, on certain occasions, his want of rank has not weakened his authority in his own estimation, and frequently prevented his adopting measures that appeared necessary, and which he would have adopted had he been a Field Officer? Yet, how many Regiments are frequently commanded by Captains. At present, in the Madras Army, HALF THE CAVALRY are so situated: viz. 1st Regiment, Captain Buchanan; 2d Regiment, Captain Inglis (the junior Captain); 3d Regiment, Captain Hyslop; 8th Regiment, Captain Robertson!!! and we have known corps for months commanded by *Lieutenants!* If we are reduced in Officers to this extent in time of peace what would be our situation in war? Field Officers must either be unnecessary, or every one must admit that the Indian Army is short of them.

Every Regiment should have *two* Majors and a Captain, with two Subalterns to each troop or company (exclusive of the Adjutant and Quarter-Master), which, with the absentees on the Staff and in Europe, would then be barely sufficient. The fact is hardly credible that in every Regiment of Native Infantry three of the companies are without Captains!! The complement should not be less for a Cavalry Regiment of six troops than one Colonel, one Lieutenant-Colonel, two Majors, six Captains, eight Lieutenants (including two for Regimental Staff), and six *Cornets*; and the same for an Infantry Regiment of eight companies, with the addition of two Captains, two Lieutenants, and two Ensigns for the two additional companies.

The Army should have none but *working* men in its ranks, and the Commander-in-Chief should have the power of removing from it to the invalids and pension-lists such Officers as are unfit to remain, either from natural infirmity, or continued ignorance, or neglect of their several duties. The regulations should be more strictly attended to, and the duties in garrisons and cantonments more regularly performed: above all, Regiments should be inspected and reviewed *without previous notice*, and their reports of their state sent to head-quarters, instead of the *ridiculous flattery* that is so generally lavished upon *all* Regiments, from the Commanding Officer downwards, whether deserving of it or not,—a most unjust system as regards *good* Regiments, because they are classed with the bad, and equally detrimental to the bad, because encouraged by this *winking* system to continue so. If a Commanding Officer is found unfit for his post on these occasions of inspection, he should be invalided *at once*, instead of being *humanely allowed to make a convenience of the Service* and hang on to disgrace a whole Regiment by his faults, follies, and ignorance. Were summary removals thus made of the non-effectives of all such who, either wilfully or constitutionally, have become so, we should no longer see fine corps ruined and disgraced for want of efficient Commanding Officers, or hear them stigmatised with odious nicknames expressive of the estimation in which their Officers regard them.

The Indian Army wants *consequence* in England without which it is hopeless to expect that the same degree of attention will be shown towards it as to the King's Army, and this can only be obtained through the exertions of the Court of Directors. To whom else can they look to advocate their claims? and yet how are they neglected by them! Officers are allowed to come and go without even being honoured with an audience; and surely many of the Officers who come to England might be judiciously consulted on measures on which their experience has given them a better opportunity of judging than many of the Secretaries and Clerks of the India House! Rather, however, than show even this slight mark of respect for their Officers, wherefrom they would frequently benefit, the Directors prefer blundering on in the dark upon the mere *ipse dixits* of those who have not been in India for the last forty years. At the same time we are aware there are *some* members of the Home Administration who are amply stored with knowledge on Indian affairs, have gained it by long experience in the country; and without *any*, of course the duties cannot be conducted.

We have, on former occasions, noticed the small share of distinctions conferred on Indian Officers for Military services: for instance, if the services entitle them to a participation in the Order of the Bath (which is the highest next the Garter), why, we will ask, are they excluded from the Guelphic Order? and why are they excluded from the honourable post of Aide-de-Camp to the King? It will not do to say that the Guelphic Order is retained for the King's *personal friends*, as we have lately seen it given solely for distinguished services. Invidious distinctions are made in these respects by a preference be-

shown for the one Service to the degradation and prejudice of the other; and these distinctions only serve to heighten, instead to subdue, unpleasant jealousies subsisting between King's and Company's Officers in India. Neither is there any reason why the King's Officers should be shut out from a *proportionate* participation of the Indian Staff, provided that they are acquainted with the language, and have served in India a sufficient time to have initiated them into the ways and characters of the Natives.

Promotion has long been in a state of stagnation; the only effectual way of remedying this, and securing fresh and active Officers for the higher grades, is by pensioning off (striking their names out of the Army List as effective Officers) a certain number of full Colonels every year, selecting from the seniors downwards such of them as either cannot or will not serve in India. We shall return to this subject at an early period.

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Having so constantly renewed our remarks during the last two years on the flagrant abuses of the Light-House system, it has been with considerable gratification that we have just seen the daily press calling public attention to this important subject, for of all the various corrupt measures that have so long been practised with impunity in these kingdoms, we know of none that more loudly call for immediate correction; because, under it, our mercantile navy are taxed for the different *private* lights at a most extravagant and, we may say, at a most shameful rate. To get rid at once of these unjust imposts we would, as we have before observed, have all these private Light-Houses purchased by the Crown, on the fair valuation of a jury, as lands are purchased for making public improvements, roads, &c.; for why should any person, or persons, be suffered longer to levy an undue tax for a property of this kind, at the rate of, in some cases, *ten times* the cost of maintaining such Lights, because their ancestors may have had the good fortune, perhaps through corrupt Parliamentary influence, to have obtained permission to erect Light-Houses in certain spots, at the cost of but two or three thousand pounds each only, and still to continue to reap the harvest of *several thousands a-year* for a piece of land not exceeding half an acre, on which the Light-House stands. It is high time that our shipping interest should be relieved from these odious charges; and, though the Honourable Member for Middlesex unfortunately failed, through some trick or manœuvre on the part of the friends of the Light-House proprietors, in carrying his contemplated measure, for effecting a thorough amendment in the present universally condemned system of Private Light-Houses, in the last Session, yet we sanguinely hope that every disinterested and upright Member of the Legislature will lend his aid in the next session towards putting an end to a practice which bears so unjustly hard on the Commercial Marine of Great Britain.

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The announcement, in the Gazette of the 8th instant, of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry Bethune, employed in Persia, to have the local rank of Major-General in Asia, will doubtless give much satisfaction to the higher grades of both the King's and Company's Officers; as, by it, not only the Brigadiers and full Colonels in India, but apparently all the Field Officers of the two Armies in that country will be superseded. Sir Henry Bethune has been, we hear, for some time in the service of the Schah of Persia; but neither in the King's or Company's Army Lists does his name appear even with the LOCAL rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel*. In the "East India Directory," we find him as merely a *Captain* on the retired list of the Madras Establishment. Had the appointment been confined to Persia, instead of all Asia, there would not have been so much ground for dissatisfaction.

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We direct attention to a letter signed *A. C.* in our correspondence of this day; it is upon a subject of great difficulty and importance, and one that merits no small consideration on many accounts, as involving questions which are likely to arise in the distribution of Prize Money on future occasions. We have many times advocated the policy of employing a much larger proportion of Marines than the naval complement on board our line-of-battle ships *in time of war*, because, whilst performing every duty of which landsmen are capable, they are not only far more orderly and effective, being already well drilled to the great gun exercise, and to habits of strict discipline, but available for landing on enemy's coasts, or for the reduction of hostile Islands; and a fleet of ten or fifteen sail of the line, containing within itself, and at its absolute disposal, a well appointed military force of two or three thousand men, might, by sudden debarkations upon vulnerable points of the enemy's coast, give harassing employment to an army of ten or twenty times that extent, by the rapidity of their movements, and the ease with which they could be transported to positions one hundred or more miles apart. Now, in order that such a force might be effective, it would be necessary that there should be attached to it not only a Commander of suitable rank, but the Staff Officers which are generally considered indispensable to its wants, and we do think that, under these circumstances, the present regulation, which provides that Field Officers of every grade shall share with the First Lieutenants of the Fleet, who may be considered in the light of Majors, is objectionable and unfair, and as the conquest of a hostile town or settlement might be (and doubtless often will be) accomplished by the Marines alone, the larger ships merely making a demonstration to cover their landing, we do think that, in justice to this valuable corps, a regulation should be established which would secure to their chief Officers a proportion of the Prize Money equivalent to their rank. The great object to be kept in view, in making a scale for the distribution of Prize Money, is this,—that as the Commander of a ship is responsible for every capture he makes, and liable to be cast in heavy damages, if many cases, for want of proving a detained vessel to have committed a breach of blockade, or owing to some technical objection which lawyers will raise on a trial, a considerable proportion of the Prize Money should be awarded to such Commander; a share which appears unreasonable to persons who do not consider the risks and obligations he incurs in the performance of his duty, and the difficulty of drawing a line between different cases.

Our limits will not permit us to express all we would wish upon this intricate question, but we shall return to the subject at an early opportunity; in the meantime we invite the attention of our correspondents to a matter which so nearly concerns Officers of the Royal Navy and their no less valuable brethren the Royal Marines.

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We have received some communications complaining of the delay at the Admiralty in receiving Officers on the days appointed by the Naval Lords (the time specified on the placards half-past two o'clock on Wednesdays), and stating that, to Officers who are on leave of absence, and whose little time is most valuable, this delay is felt as an inconvenience that should be remedied, some having actually to return to their ships without accomplishing the object of their official visits. We think that much inconvenience must frequently arise from the length of audience some Officers require; but as we believe that both Sir Charles Adam and Sir William Parker are disposed to give every facility to personal communications with them, they will, if there is real ground for complaint, remedy the inconvenience. Those gallant Admirals are generally at the Admiralty from ten o'clock in the morning until near eight at night.

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The appointments of Equity Judges are now settled by virtue of which Sir C. Pepys becomes Lord Chancellor of England, Mr. Bickersteth succeeding as Master of the Rolls, with a salary of 8,000*l.* a-year for life a Peerage.

The son of Rammohoun Roy, who has been for some time employed as a clerk in the Board of Control, has just been appointed to a writership in India by Sir John Hobhouse. This is the first appointment of a native to one of those situations which, in the course of promotion, lead to the highest office in the government of India, and places him at once on a footing with the British governors of the land. This young person, while in the Board of Control, evinced such intelligence, and performed his duties in a manner so creditable to his talent and industry, as secured him the favourable notice of the head of that department.

The Duke of Wellington, when the situation of head-gardener at Walmer Castle last became vacant, gave it to an old serjeant, named Townshend, who served in his Grace's regiment, the Grenadier Guards, at Waterloo. The old soldier was present at the anniversary dinner of the Deal and Walmer Club on Thursday week, and sang the song of the "Farmer and the Soldier" on the occasion.

The resignation of Colonel Evans, as the representative for Westminster is now beyond a doubt.

Thomas Cochrane arrived in town on Saturday evening and during Monday and Tuesday waited on most of his supporters at the last election.

A further advance of 20*s.* per ton has taken place upon wrought iron of every description, making, since the 1st September last, a total advance of 3*l.* per ton.

Sir R. Simeon has contradicted the report of his intention to resign his seat in Parliament for the Isle of Wight, which has gone the round of the papers.

An industrious and hard-working individual, named Dean, a carpet-weaver, at Leeds, and who for years has been struggling with Dame Fortune to support a family, within the last week came into possession of nearly 10,000*l.*, by the death of a relation in London.

Captain Boldero, M.P., met with a severe accident by his horse falling with him during the late frost, which is likely to confine him to his room for some time.

Colonel Blacker has been confined in Dublin for some days from the effects of a severe accident, which has nearly proved fatal. Returning from Portadown on a jaunting car, the horse took fright, and dashed the car with great violence against a pier of the demesne gate. The car was broken to pieces, and the Colonel severely contused.

One curious circumstance occurred at the late fire in New York, which is another instance of the extraordinary fortune, *vulgat* 'luck,' that has attended the estate of that extraordinary man, Mr. Rothschild. The premises belonging to him, containing about 60,000*l.* worth of quicksilver, although nearly surrounded by premises that fell a prey to the flames, escaped without any damage.

Two gentlemen, Messrs. Hitie and Latord, natives of the Mauritius, have arrived in this country as a deputation to represent to the Colonial-office the misgovernment and disorganised state of that colony, and to obtain a remedy.

On Thursday a meeting of the Middlesex magistrates was held, to accept the resignation of Mr. Rotch, late Chairman. A vote of unqualified thanks to him for the discharge of his duties was carried against an amendment proposed by Mr. F. Roe, by 61 votes to 21.

The Government have fully appreciated the value they on the services of Sir John Campbell, by intimating intention of his Majesty to ennoble his family. Lady mpbell is to be created a peeress of the United Kingn. Sir C. Pepys and Mr. Bickersteth are to be rs, with the titles of Cottenham and Langdale. Lady mpbell's title will be Edendale.

An action has been commenced in the Court of mmon Pleas by Mr. Raphael, as returning officer of sbury, against Mr. T. Duncombe, for the expenses the last election. The expenses demanded are ing.

A most extraordinary case of presumed felony has arred at Gosport. Lady Elizabeth Dickens has obed from Capt. Purvis, R. N., and Col. Hugonin, a rant against Mrs. Bromley, the confidential servent the Dowager Marchioness of Northampton, for stealvarious articles from the Marchioness, who is Lady sebeth's mother. The warrant was accordingly ved on Mrs. B. at Ashby Castle, and though the rchioness sent a letter to the magistrates, stating that had lost nothing, and had no charge to make, still s. B. was committed to Gosport Bridewell, as Lady sabeth had also deposed that some of the articles nd in Mrs. B.'s sister's house, at Gosport, were property.

*An American Duel.—Florida, Nov. 28th.*—"On the t, a desperate duel was fought between Capt. Everett ilte, brother of the Delegate in Congress, and Col. A. llemy, late President of the Legislative Council. ese gentlemen were candidates for Jefferson's county, Capt. White was returned. The duel, from the de of conducting it, was intended on both sides fur l results, which unfortunately followed. They were tioned sixty yards apart, with four pistols, to advance fire. Capt. White advanced, and received three ts without injury, and then fired at the distance of een paces. His first shot passed through Col. llamy's arm, the next through his body, and in the act advancing with the other two pistols, he received a rtal wound from Col. Bellamy's fourth pistol. Col. llamy is not yet dead, but must certainly die of his unds.

Saturday last, 1,550 barrels of gunpowder, purchased government for the service of the Queen of Spain, re taken from the magazine at Dover Castle, and pped on board the *Good Intent* brig in the harbour, Spain.

The offices of Deputy to the Lord Privy Seal of Scotd, and one of the Clerks of Session have become ant by the decease of Sir Robert Dundas, of Beechod. The deceased Baronet obtained his title in 1821.

The late Colonel St. Leger Kentloge, of Kildare, who d in Paris last month, bequeathed his valuable library Meynooth College.

Mr. Feargus O'Connor has started as a candidate for asgow.

It seems likely after all that there will be no new ction for Merylebone, as it is reported that Mr. Hull will return to England at the meeting of Parliament, that Sir George Seymour will, in that event, go to ussels.

Government has entered into an arrangement with reece respecting the exchange of newspapers free of tage.

General Travot died in Paris on the 6th, in his 69th ar. He was sentenced to death in 1815, but his life s spared through the interference of the Duke de zes.

Several pictures have recently been stolen from the yal Academy, Somerset House.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Lady Theodo- Rice have returned to town.

Sir Robert Peel is expected to return to town about esday or Wednesday next.

Prince Talleyrand still continues in a feeble state. The chess de Dino is in constant attendance.

Mr. Barron, of the Store Account Examiner's Office the Tower, was lately dismissed for having inserted tements or paragraphs in the newspapers reflecting on Ordnance Department.

Captain Goddard, Packet Agent and Chief Officer of establishment at Holyhead, among the subordinates which the Commissioners of Post-Office Inquiry ve discovered irregularities, has resigned.

There has been a further number of resignations from icers of all ranks in the British Auxiliary Legion, on count of alleged partiality in promotions and other nces. Lieut.-Col. Dickson has resigned his commission. A rifle officer was drowned last month.

## Law and Police.

Insolvent Debtors' Court, Jan. 11.—Francis rry, a Captain in the Rl. African Corps, was opposed Mr. Cooke, on the part of Messrs. Brown, solicitors, other creditors. Mr. Lovegrove, hotelkeeper, appeared in person. The insolvent had, it appeared, been discharged in 1826, when he set aside 80*l.* a-year of his pension towards the gradual liquidation of his debts, which then amounted to 3,000*l.* He had resided in Oxford-terrace, Edgware-road, in a house kept by Miss Sarah Asprey, who passed by the name of Rivers. That lady he married last March at Worthing; but previously she had, he alleged, given her sister, Eliza Asprey, the whole of her furniture, jewellery, and dresses. The furniture Miss Sarah Asprey pawned in Oxford-street for 60*l.* and gave the duplicates to her sister. Shortly after she was married to the insolvent; and in August he was arrested at the suit of Messrs. Brown, and went to prison in September. He was arrested at Gravesend, but declared he was not about to sail for Sierra Leone, where his regt. was stationed; he had then with him several trunks, containing property, now in the possession of Miss Asprey. The insolvent had been introduced to Messrs. Brown by Sir John Jeffcott, the Chief Justice of Sierra Leone, from whom he claimed a sum of money. He was examined relative to a gold watch, which he said he sold since his arrest to a brother officer, who had recently sailed to join his regt.; that watch his wife had since pawned. It was proved that the furniture pledged was worth 100*l.*, and it was shown that the insolvent's wife, before marriage, had been in the habit of dressing in an "extravagant manner," and had exhibited a variety of jewels. She was then known as Grace Rivers. Miss Asprey underwent a lengthened examination: she stated that her sister gave her the property; she had lent her articles of jewellery and dresses after she had presented them to her; she had given her everything. A remand to the extent of three years, the utmost period, was prayed, for a determined concealment of considerable property. The Court said the case must stand adjourned *sine die*, for the insolvent to account for property, to amend his schedule, and to re-advertise his description; he was advised to give up all the property alleged to be claimed by Miss Asprey, if he wished to redeem his case. The Chief Commissioner, addressing that person, said she had better take care what she was about, as there was a clause in the act which rendered persons who abetted parties in the concealment of their property to above 20*l.* liable to an indictment, and imprisonment and hard labour for three years in the House of Correction; she had better, for her own sake, give up all the property.

The insolvent has lost his left arm in the service.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Spain.—A telegraphic despatch from Bayonne announces that the *Meteore* had arrived off St. Sebastian, for the purpose of taking vengeance for insults offered to the French flag by the Carlists. After waiting to receive the first shot, she returned such a warm and well directed fire upon the Carlists that they were obliged to send a flag of truce, with an assurance that in future the French flag should be respected. Deplorable excesses were committed at Barcelona on the 4th inst. Upwards of 100 prisoners were massacred by the populace in the citadel. The body of Col. O'Donnell was horribly mutilated. The disturbance continued on the 5th. The lives of all persons suspected of Carlism were threatened. On the 4th, upon receiving an account of these disorders, Gen. Mina left San Lorenzo for Barcelona. The fort of San Antero de Gustarie had been summoned to surrender, but Alaiza gave a sublime answer, though his garrison are very turbulent. The Carlists before San Sebastian have fired from their two canoons planted at Antigua upon the boats of the French vessels. San Sebastian has already received a reinforcement of 600 men, and 4,500 more are expected. Two thousand troops ought to suffice to dislodge the Carlists, and the British corps will probably effect this, unless Montenegro receives an addition of forces. Two merchants of San Sebastian have been killed by a bomb from the citadel.

Russia.—It has been officially announced that the Empress is again *enceinte*.

Portugal.—The Queen's marriage by proxy took place on the 1st inst. On the following day she opened the session of the ordinary Cortes for the present year by a speech. Neither event appears to have excited much interest at Lisbon. Several murders have again occurred in the country. Three men were assassinated at St. Ube's between the 26th and 29th ult., by unknown hands and for unknown motives.

Sweden.—Hamburg, Dec. 29.—It is asserted that the health of the King, Charles John, has become very weak, and that the rough climate of Sweden greatly injures him. He may possibly think of spending the remainder of his days in a milder climate more suited to his constitution, in which event Prince Oscar would assume the reins of government during his father's life. Letters from Copenhagen state, that at the beginning of the milder season King John, by his doctor's advice, intends making a temporary tour in the south. Time will tell how far these reports are well founded.

New York.—The accounts of the recent fire, which reached London on Saturday last were greatly exaggerated. By advices received yesterday, after careful investigations, the amount of damage will not exceed ten millions of dollars, instead of 30, as was at first stated.

Cape of Good Hope.—We have papers to the 12th Nov. The robberies had become less frequent on the eastern frontier. Nevertheless it would take some time before things were brought to a proper state of quietude. One or two of the plunderers had been shot.

Malta.—We have received papers from Malta to the 17th Dec. It appears by intelligence received there from Constantinople, that the Egyptian fleet was in the harbour, and consisted of one sail of the line and several smaller vessels. The arsenal presented a scene of great activity, as several extensive equipments were making. On the 28th Nov. Mr. Waghorn arrived at Alexandria, and from thence proceeded for the Nile by the canal, with the mails for Bombay, Bengal, Madras, and Ceylon. From the Nile he was to go on to Cairo and Suez. It was fully anticipated that the mails would arrive at Bombay in the course of 50 days from Malta. Mr. W. intended to return from Suez to Cairo and Alexandria.

## The Court.

Their Majesties continue in the enjoyment of perfect health, but the Duchess of Gloucester, the Princess Augusta, and the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg have been confined to their apartments with rather severe colds.

It is expected that his Majesty will preside at a Council to-day, at which the Lords Commissioners will resign the custody of the Great Seal.

According to present arrangements, her Majesty will go to town with the King, and immediately after the Parliament has been opened their Majesties will return to Brighton, and remain there about a fortnight before they take their final departure for the season.

His Majesty has appointed Thomas Shiffner, Esq., youngest son of Sir George Shiffner, of Combe-place, Sussex, to be his Assistant Private Secretary. Those who have had intercourse with this gentleman will take pleasure in this appointment.

The King has been pleased to appoint Lieut.-Col. H. Senior to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Antigua, and G. Agostini, Esq. to be Attorney-General of the Island of St. Lucia.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victorie arrived at Kensington Palace on Wednesday afternoon.

The Duke of Cumberland's apartments at St. James's Palace, and also his residence at Kew Palace, are ordered to be prepared for his reception by the 25th inst. The Duchess and Prince George will remain in the Prussian capital. A vacancy has occurred in the equerries of the Duke's household by the death of Sir C. Grant.

## Theatres.

Covent-Garden.—Miss Faucit continues to attract crowded houses by her excellent performance of the part of *Julia*. A Miss Windham has acquired considerable fame by her clever performance of *Helen*, the part sustained by Miss Taylor, who is absent for the present, in consequence of the severe indisposition of some near relative.

Olympic.—Of all the theatres in our metropolis, this is the house where ample justice is always done to the author who may be fortunate enough to find favour in the fair widow's eye. The manner in which pieces are produced at this theatre, is almost enough to ensure their success, even when their merits are of mediocre stamp. Such has been the case with a new one act burletta, called *One Hour*, which is certainly one of the slightest and most sketchy affairs we ever witnessed. It is not in plot, point, and the dialogue of the most common-place description, and certainly owes its success to the splendid manner in which it has been produced. The introduction of a Carnival Ball is the saving of the burletta. In the course of the ball, Mr. C. Mathews and Miss Fitzwalter dance the *Tarantula* in national costume. And a very elegant set of quadrilles is also introduced, and very gracefully executed, which is all that is worth seeing of *One Hour*.

Queen's.—The substitution of *Simpson and Co.* and *The Wedding Day* for last week's attractive novelties, has proved a bad speculation, and unfair towards the authors of two very successful comedies. The above mentioned pieces, in which Mr. Dowton has appeared, have not drawn half as good houses as we witnessed during the preceding week; indeed the entertainments this week have been far inferior to any offered since the reopening. It is high time *Christmas Capers* was laid aside: let *novelty* be the order of the day. The management had better look to this in time, for they may depend upon it the public will not visit the Queen's to see *old pieces* worse acted than they have been accustomed to see them at other houses. On Monday a lively and rather amusing burletta, called *Little Sins and Pretty Sinners*, was produced, and proved successful. The scene is laid at the house of a quaker in America, who has

even daughters, for whom he is desirous of procuring husbands. A suitor, in the garb of a quaker arrives, has an interview with the *Pretty Sinners*, and finally selects the youngest for his helpmate. The principal characters in the piece were cleverly sustained by Mr. Parry, Mr. Perry, Mrs. Brindal and Miss J. Murdoch. Perry and Mrs. Brindal were particularly good in their respective characters. We have seen Parry in many parts better suited to his lively and gay style of acting; he is not cut out for a quaker; the part is a misfit. The piece has been played every evening since with increased applause.

Braham's Theatre.—We again witnessed on Saturday the performance of the much-puffed opera of *Agnes Sorel*, with a new vaudeville, *A House Divided*, the only entertainment which appeared not to divide the house upon the general stupidity of the performances. As for the burletta of *Rasselas*, we do not remember having witnessed so much good scenery wasted upon so absurd an afterpiece. The only character at all intended to be amusing in this *burlesque* of *Rasselas* is a son of *She* Dr. Johnson, personated by Mrs. Selby, who is evidently intended to represent Miss Martineau. Braham must reform his entertainments altogether if he wishes to establish a theatre for the amusement of the members of the clubs and the aristocracy. This once great vocalist should retire in time; it is distressing to hear him attempt to sing, *he*, indeed, is the *Barker* of the establishment, though without the real *Barker* it would at once fall. The Corps de Ballet would disgrace Sadler's Wells.

Since writing the above, we are glad to find symptoms of amendment at this theatre. On Tuesday last a new and highly interesting burletta, called *Monsieur Jacques*, was produced, and proved successful. The acting of the author (or rather translator) Mr. Barnett, was such as to entitle him to all the applause bestowed upon his exertions. The music, by Mr. John Barnett, is of a very pleasing character.

## CHIT-CHAT.

The King's Theatre, it is said, will open on the second Saturday of next month. The theatre will be repainted, and the gold ornaments refurnished. Colleoni the soprano, and Winter the tenor, are engaged for the opening. Grisi, Pasta, Rubini, and Lablache, will arrive about Easter. Tamburini and Ivanhoff are in treaty with Laporte, who has engaged a most efficient *corps de ballet* for the season. We hope to hear of a splendid list of subscribers for the ensuing season; Laporte fully deserves to be encouraged for his enterprise. We shall be able to give our readers more particulars in our next.

The Strand Theatre opens this evening under the direction of Mr. Macfarren.

The Lyceum closed for the season last evening.

## CAUSES OF COURTS-MARTIAL IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S ARMY.

The Articles of War are not carried into effect. It is a proverb, and a very true one, that idleness is the root of all evil. No army behaves so well during peace and idleness, as it does when on service, and when every member composing it is constantly employed, and when the Articles of War are most enforced. Now, I am of opinion that were these laws as strictly enforced during the time of the army being unemployed, great benefit would ensue; because, unless men are of superior mould to what the European soldiery are generally composed of, nothing but the fear of disgrace and punishment will keep them in subjection. By the Articles of War, a soldier convicted of mutiny or desertion is to suffer death, or such other punishment (a severe one of course is meant) as a General Court-Martial may award. The same punishment is also laid down for a sentry being asleep, or drunk on, or quitting his post. Now, let us look to the sentences lately awarded for these most serious of all military crimes. In several instances, men of the worst and most abandoned characters have been sentenced to imprisonment, or to corporal punishment, to the extent of from one to twelve months of the former, and from five hundred to one thousand lashes of the latter; and where sentence of death has been passed, it has been in general commuted to transportation,—the very thing the culprits aim at, and of the evil consequence of which the following fact is a proof. A man was tried and found guilty of mutiny; sentenced to be shot to death by musketry; the sentence was approved of by the Commander-in-Chief, but commuted to transportation as a felon. About a week after the departure of this man, another, who was a friend in iniquity of his, committed the very same act of mutiny, namely, striking a superior officer, his object being to follow his comrade to transportation. Now I need not ask whether, if the sentence awarded had been carried into effect, he would have been so anxious to have followed him to the grave? Should this man succeed in his wishes (for the sentence on him has not yet transpired), I have not the least doubt but that many other vicious characters will follow the example. In cases of desertion, I know several men who have never done any duty since they first joined their regiments nine years ago. Within a year and a half, two of them have three times been convicted of desertion, and been sentenced to imprisonment for various periods. No sooner has the term of one sentence expired, than they desert again. Now what is the use, I may ask, of men like these? They are a useless burthen to the state, and render their troop or company inefficient: they ought to be *disposed of* as an example to others; for punishment to such men is of no earthly use, except for the sake of example.

In 1827 and 1828 these serious crimes were becoming so very frequent, and so rapidly increasing from striking to murdering their superior officers, that at length—but not until several officers and non-commissioned officers had fallen sacrifices—it was found necessary to carry the Articles of War into effect; and after six or eight men had paid the penalty these crimes ceased. I saw one man hanged and two shot within, I think, three months, and there was at that time a military execution at almost every European station. We are just now going on in the same way; and when the determined villain finds that neither mutiny nor desertion will get him transported, but imprisoned and flogged, he will try what murder will do; and then, after some valuable lives have been sacrificed, we shall be obliged to resort to the punishment that ought at first to have been adopted. The Scotch proverb of "a stitch in time saves nine" is here very applicable:—had one culprit suffered for his crime, nine others would have been saved.

Cause the 2nd.—The delay that invariably takes place between the commission of crime and the punishment awarded in consequence.

It is allowed that the sooner punishment follows crime the better and more lasting will be the effect of example. Now let me see what is generally the case at the principal European stations in our Army—say Meerut, Kurnaul, Agra, Cawnpore. A Company's soldier is guilty of mutiny:—In the first place, a Court of Enquiry is ordered, the proceedings of which, after going through half a dozen different offices, are despatched to Calcutta or head-quarters, and a month afterwards the General Officer gets his warrant to convene a Court-Martial. The Court assembles, tries, and sentences the criminal. The proceedings are sent to Calcutta, and there published; and by the time the sentence is known at the station, a delay of from eight to twelve weeks generally takes place. Thus all the good effects of a speedy example are lost.

Cause the 3rd.—The very restricted powers vested in the inferior or Regimental Courts-Martial.

In the Company's Army there are only two modes of punishing defaulters for minor offences tried by Regimental Courts-Martial,—imprisonment to the extent of six weeks, or corporal punishment to the extent of 500 lashes; in the latter case, the authority of the General Officer commanding the division is requisite, but 300 may be inflicted by the Confirming Officer or the Commanding Officer of the regiment. These may appear severe punishments to our non-military friends, but we of the cloth, who are in daily, hourly, and constant intercourse with European soldiers, know perfectly well that men of bad character do not care for it; nay, I know many men in my own regiment, I am sorry to say, (and I will be bound to say there are also many in every European regiment in India,) who actually prefer being in confinement to doing any duty, and commit crime on purpose to be sent there, and even go so far as to tell you so. I heard an offender say to a Court-Martial, in reply to the question put by it—Prisoner, have you anything to say in your defence? Answer—"No, I have not; I suppose I shall get six weeks for it, but I don't care a damn for that!" He was flogged; and when taken down, after the punishment had been inflicted, he said, loud enough to be heard by every one on parade—"I don't care a damn for that either!"

Cause the 4th.—The very restricted powers vested in the Commanding Officers of Regiments.

A Commanding Officer can only sentence a culprit to be imprisoned in the regimental coojee-house for seven days, impose extra duty, or have his liquor stopped. The latter is no punishment at all; because liquor is to be had in every corner of a European cantonment, and almost for nothing. The consequence is that for every crime a Regimental Court-Martial is resorted to; and when once a man is brought to this, he considers himself a marked man, and can no longer say in praise of himself, "I have never yet been brought to a Court-Martial."—*East India United Service Journal.*

## Literary Notices.

*The Self-Condemned.* A Romance. By the Author of "The Lollards," "Calthorpe," &c. 3 vols. post 8vo. Richard Bentley.

If a story abounding in strong interest, rapid change of scene, exciting situations, mystery, and traits of heroism be, as we think it is, the very best kind of fiction, h will the lovers of romance be fully gratified. "The S Condemned" is a tale of the reign, we had almost s of the *despotism*, of Queen Elizabeth; and its subject chiefly connected with the unsparing persecution which an Irish chieftain of the name of Nagle is s jected by the myrmidons of the "lady king," for s was the *soubriquet* in Ireland of the *virgin queen*.

One of the principal features of the romance is the pe ous expedition undertaken by Wilmot, a young Engl officer, to ensnare the Nagle in the very midst of strong mountain hold, and surrounded by his numer and daring adherents, and to decoy him from the saf of his position into the power of his enemies. T whole of this portion of the novel is managed w singular dexterity, and if some of the incidents and s prises and *contretemps* savour rather of the melodrama it cannot be denied that they always keep attention the alert, and powerfully stimulate curiosity. The strik title of the work is derived from the undying remorse o woman, Lady Roche, whose honour, in an unguard moment, had been yielded to the passionate addresses Nagle, as if to verify the old proverb that "pity is akin love," for had not the young chieftain been suffer under the unrelenting cruelty of the English despoil Lady Roche would not have taken that interest in fate which gradually led to her ruin. In this may traced a "a great moral lesson," and it is conveyed w fitting delicacy, and even solemnity. The troubles the Nagle do not, however, terminate here. His sis Grace, a charming creation of the novelist, falls into power of Lord Roche, who, upon the plan, we suppo of the *lex talionis*, seeks to reduce the pure-minded g to the same state as that to which her brother had brou the wife of the libertine nobleman. This enormity happily frustrated, and the sympathy of the read already keenly stimulated, is in this instance spared.

In the historical portions of the work, the author h been greatly assisted by some unpublished docume furnished by his friend Mr. Crofton Croker, the w known author of the Legends of the sister island. A together, the "Self-Condemned" opens a new a startling page in the eventful annals of our country.

*The Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.* Compi by Lieut.-Col. Gurwood. Vol. 4. John Murray.

(*Continued from p. 853 of our last volume.*)

The next paper of importance in this invaluable c lection is the letter of the British Commander to t Minister, Lord Castlereagh, pointing out the singu state of disorganisation of the Army, and suggesting i provements. It is a Military document deserving t attention of every Officer.

*Lieut.-Gen. the Hon Sir A. Wellesley, K.B., to Viscou Castlereagh, Secretary of State.*

"Abrantes, 17th June, 1809.

"My Dear Lord,—I cannot, with propriety, omit to dr your attention again to the state of discipline of the arm which is a subject of serious concern to me, and well d serves the serious consideration of his Majesty's ministers —" It is impossible to describe to you the irregulari and outrages committed by the troops. They are never o of the sight of their officers, I may almost say never out the sight of the commanding officers of their regiments, a the general officers of the army, that outrages are not co mitted; and notwithstanding the pains which I take, which there will be ample evidence in my orderly books, a post or a courier comes in, not an officer arrives from t rear of the army, that does not bring me accounts of o rages committed by the soldiers who have been left b hind on the march, having been sick, or having straggl from their regiments, or who have been left in hospitals.

"We have a provost marshal, and an less than fo assistants. I never allow a man to march with the ba gage. I never leave an hospital without a number officers and non-commanding officers proportionable to t number of soldiers; and never allow a detachment to mar unless under the command of an officer; and yet there not an outrage of any description, which has not been co mitted on a people who have uniformly received us friends, by soldiers who never yet, for one moment, s fered the slightest want, or the smallest privation.

"In the first place, I am convinced that the law is n strong enough to maintain discipline in an army up service. It is most difficult to convict any prisoner bef a regimental court-martial, for I am sorry to say th soldiers have little regard to the oath administered to tha and the officers who are sworn 'well and truly to try a determine, *according to the evidence*, the matter bef them,' have too much regard to the strict letter of that a ministered to them. This oath, to the members of regimental court-martial, has altered the principle of t proceedings of that tribunal. It is no longer a court honour, at the hands of which a soldier was certain of r ceiving punishment if he deserved it; but it is a court law, whose decisions are to be formed according to t evidence, principally of those on whose actions it is co stituted as a restraint.

ut, admitting the regimental or detachment court-l, as now constituted, to be a control upon the r equally efficient with that which existed under the nstitution of a court-martial, which my experience ne it is not, I should wish to know whether any h army (this army in particular, which is composed end battalions, and therefore but ill provided with s) can afford to leave with every hospital, or with detachment, two Captains and four Subalterns, in to be enabled to hold a detachment court-martial.

The law in this respect ought to be amended; and the army is on service in a foreign country, any one, r three officers ought to have the power of trying isls, and punishing them *instanter*; taking down all dings in writing, and reporting them for the in-tion of the Commander-in-Chief on their joining the

esides this improvement of the law, there ought to be British Army a regular provost establishment, of a proportion should be attached to every army sent l. All the foreign armies have such an establishment. rench *gendarmerie nationale*, to the amount of thirty y with each of their corps; the Spaniards their *policia r*, to a still larger amount; while we, who require such more, I am sorry to say, than any other of the nations rope, have nothing of the kind, excepting a few Ser-, who are taken from the line for the occasion, and re probably not very fit for the duties which they are form.

he authority and duties of the provost ought, in some er, to be recognised by the law. By the custom of armies, the provost has been in the habit of punish-the spot (even with death, under the orders of the mander-in-Chief) soldiers found in the act of disobedi-of orders, of plunder, or of outrage.

here is no authority for this practice excepting custom, I conceive would hardly warrant it; and yet I declare do not know in what manner the army is to be com-ed at all, unless the practice is not only continued, additional number of provosts appointed.

here is another branch of this subject which deserves consideration. We all know that the discipline and rity of all armies depend upon the diligence of the ntal officers particularly the subalterns. I may order I please; but if they do not execute what I order, hey execute with negligence, I cannot expect that ritish soldiers will be orderly or regular.

here are two incitements to men of this description to eir duty as they ought—the fear of punishment, and pe of reward.

s for the first, it cannot be given individually; for I e I should find it very difficult to convict any officer of this description of duty with negligence, more particu-s he is to be tried by others probably guilty of the same e. But these evils, of which I complain, are com-d by whole corps; and the only way in which an be punished is by disgracing them, by sending into garrison, and reporting them to his Majesty. I and shall do this by one or two battalions, but I can-ature to do it by more; and then there is an end to the f this punishment, even if those who received it were dered in England as disgraced persons rather than rn.

s for the other incitement to officers to do their duty ally, there is no such thing. We who command the s of the country, and who are expected to make exer-greater than those made by the French armies, to , to fight, and to keep our troops in health and in line, have not the power of rewarding, or promising a d for a single officer of the army; and we deceive ves, and those who are placed under us, if we imagine ve that power, or if we hold out to them that they derive any advantage from the exertion of it in their r.

You will say, probably, in answer to all this, that h armies have been in the field before, and that these laints, at least to the same extent, have not existed: ich I answer—first, that the armies are now larger, operations more extended, and the exertions required n than they were in former periods; and that the of carrying on war is different from what it was. dly, that our law, instead of being strong in propor-to the temptation and means for indiscipline and larity, has been weakened; and that we have not ed the additional means of restraint and punishment ised by other nations, and our enemies, although we imitated them in those particulars which have increased ggravated our irregularities. And finally, that it is within late years that the Commanders-in-Chief abroad been deprived of all patronage, and of course of all of incitement to the officers under their command.

t may be supposed that I wish for this patronage to y my own favourites; but I declare most solemnly that ad it to-morrow, there is not a soul in the army whom ould wish to promote, excepting for services per-ed.

I have thought it proper to draw your attention to these subjects, which I assure you deserve the serious consideration of the King's Ministers. We are an excellent army on parade, an excellent one to fight; but we are worse than an enemy in a country; and take my word for it that either defeat or success would dissolve us. Believe me, &c.

"Viscount Castlereagh." "ARTHUR WELLESLEY.

We shall conclude with a Memorandum of the Battle of Talavera.

"The position was well calculated for the troops which were to occupy it. The ground in front of the British Army was open, that in front of the Spanish Army covered with olive trees, intersected by roads, ditches, &c. The Spanish infantry was posted behind the bank of the road leading from Talavera to the left of the position.

"The German Legion were on the left of the position in the first line. I had intended this post for the Guards; but I was unfortunately out, employed in bringing in General Mackenzie's advanced guard when the troops took up their ground. The 5th and 7th battalions of the Legion did not stand their ground on the evening, and in the beginning of the night of the 27th, which was the cause of the momentary loss of the height in the second line.

"General Sherbrooke moved his division, which was the left of the first line, to support General Hill's attack, in order to regain the height; and it was difficult to resume in the night the exact position which had been first marked out; and, in fact, on account of these circumstances, we had not that precise position till after the enemy's attack upon the height at daylight in the morning had been repulsed.

"The advance of the Guards to the extent to which it was carried was nearly fatal to us, and the battle was certainly saved by the advance, position, and steady conduct of the 48th regiment, upon which General Sherbrooke's division formed again.

"The ground in front of the Spanish troops would not have been unfavourable to an attack upon the enemy's flank while they were engaged with us, as there were broad roads leading from Talavera and different points of their position, in a direct line to the front, as well as diagonally to the left. But the Spanish troops are not in a state of discipline to attempt a manœuvre in olive grounds, &c., and if they had got into confusion, all would have been lost.

"ARTHUR WELLESLEY."

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*A Dictionary of Quotations from the British Poets.* 3 Parts. Second Edition. Whittaker and Co.

WE must give the editor of this publication great credit for his very judicious discrimination in the selection as well as the arrangement of his materials. As a work of reference it is unquestionably valuable; it contains the most forcible and beautiful passages of the British Poets, and should therefore have a place in every library. It is divided into three parts; the first is entirely devoted to Shakspeare, the second consists of extracts in blank verse, and the third in rhyme; thus each part is independent of the others, and the subjects can be referred to with the utmost facility.

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*Exercises for Ladies, calculated to Preserve and Improve Beauty.* By Donald Walker. T. Hurst.

MR. WALKER has prefixed to a very elegant little volume the testimonials of Drs. Birkbeck and Copland on the value of his Exercises. We could scarcely have higher medical authority, and those gentlemen give Mr. Walker the credit of having contributed materially to prevent the occurrence of unequal enlargement of muscular parts, the first and slightest species of deformity, and the still more serious deviations from the correct form of the body, which occur when that curious and beautiful mechanical fabric, the spine, becomes deranged. The Exercises are clearly described and illustrated with plates, and they are not only excellent for the improvement of health but amusing pastimes, calculated to give elasticity to the frame without pain or the slightest inconvenience.

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## SIGNAL INSTANCE OF ENGLISH FORTITUDE.

IN the year 1709, when the British forces were in Spain, Alicant, a place of great importance, was besieged by an army of 12,000 men. As this city and castle had been taken by the remarkable valour of the British seamen, so the siege of it afterwards, when the English defended it, was one of the most remarkable actions in this age. The following is a succinct account of the whole affair, from the time the place was invested till its surrender:—Alicant is a city and port commanded by a strong castle standing on a rock at a small distance from the sea, and about sixty-eight miles south from the capital city of Valencia. There was in it a good garrison, under the command of Major-General Richards, which made an obstinate defence against a very numerous army of the enemy, with a very large train of heavy artillery, and excellently supplied with ammunition. At last, the city being absolutely untenable, the garrison resolved to retire into the castle, which had hitherto been esteemed impregnable. They sunk three cisterns in the solid rock, and then, with incredible labour, filled them with water. The troops that retired into it were Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, and that of Colonel Sibourg, generally called the French regiment, because it was composed of refugees. After some progress made in the second siege, the French saw that it was impossible to do any great matter in the usual way, and therefore, contrary to all expectation, resolved upon a work excessively laborious and in all outward appearance impracticable, which was that of mining through the solid rock in order to blow up the castle and its garrison into the air together. At first Major-General Richards and all the officers in the place looked upon the enemy's scheme as a thing impossible to be accomplished, and were secretly well pleased with their undertaking, in hopes it would give time for our fleet to come to their relief; yet this did not hinder them from doing all that lay in their power to incommode the workmen and at last to countermine them.

The besiegers, however, wrought so incessantly, and brought such numbers of peasants to assist them in their labours, that they having, in about twelve weeks' time, finished the works for this service, and charged them with 1500 barrels of powder and other materials of destruction, summoned the castle to surrender on March 2d, most solemnly assuring a safe and honourable convoy to Barcelona, with bag and baggage, for every person in it, if they submitted within three days and prevented the ruin of the castle, but threatened otherwise no mercy should be shown if any accidentally escaped the blow. To demonstrate the reality of their design, they desired the garrison might depute three or more Engineers, with other gentlemen of competent skill, to view their works, and make a faithful report of what they saw. Accordingly, two Field Officers went to the mine, and were allowed the liberty of making what scrutiny they pleased; upon which they told the Governor that, if their judgment failed them not, the explosion would carry up the whole castle to the easternmost battery, unless it took vent in their own countermine or vein; but at least they conceived it would carry away the sea battery, the lodging-rooms in the castle close, some of the chambers cut for soldiers' barracks, and, they very much feared, might affect the great cistern.

A grand council of war was called upon this, the French message delivered, and the Engineers made their report: the besieged acknowledged their want of water, but believing the fleet might be sensible of their distress, and consequently under some concern for their relief, their unanimous resolution was to commit themselves to the providence of God, and whatever fate attended them to stand the springing of the mine. The French General and Spanish officers expressed the utmost concern at this answer, and the second night of the three allowed sent to divert them from what they called, and it is very likely thought, inexcusable obstinacy, offering the same honourable articles as before, even upon that late compliance; but those still were rejected by the besieged. The fatal third night approaching, and no fleet seen, the French sent their last summons, and withal an assurance that their mine was primed, and should be sprung by six o'clock the next morning, and though, as they saw, all hope and prospect of relief was vain, yet there was room for safety still, and the terms already proposed were in their power to accept. The besieged persisted in their adherence to the result of the first council, and the French met their usual answer again; therefore, as a prologue to their intended tragedy, they ordered all the inhabitants of that quarter to withdraw from their houses before five o'clock the ensuing morning. The besieged, in the meantime, kept a general guard, devoting themselves to their meditations. The Major-General, Col. Sibourg, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thornicroft, of Sir Charles Hotham's regiment, sat together in the Governor's usual lodging-room; other officers cantoned themselves as their temper inclined them, to pass the melancholy night.

At length, day appearing, the Governor was informed that the inhabitants were flying in crowds to the westernmost port of the town; the Governor, attended by the above-mentioned gentlemen, and about five or six other officers, went to the west battery to inform himself better. After he had remained there about a quarter of an hour, Lieut.-Col. Thornicroft desired him to remove, as being unable to do any service there; he and Colonel Sibourg answered that no danger was to be apprehended there more than in any other place—that there they would wait the event. The Lieutenant-Colonel remained because his superiors did, and other officers imitated the same example; but the hour of five being now considerably past, the Corporal's guard cried out that the train was fired, observing some smoke from the lighted matches and other combustible matter near it, from whence the same ascended to the sentinels above. The Governor and Field Officers were then urged to retreat, but refused.

The mine at last blew up; the rock opened and shut; the whole mountain felt the convulsion; the Governor and Field Officers, with their company, ten guns, and

two mortars, were buried in the abyss; the walls of the castle shook—part of the great cistern fell—another cistere almost closed—and the rock shut a man to his neck in its cliff, who lived many hours in that afflicting posture. About thirty-six sentinels and women were swallowed in different quarters, whose dying groans were heard some of them after the fourth mournful day. Many houses of the town were overwhelmed in their ruins, and the castle suffered much; but that it was any form at all was owing to the vent which the explosion forced through the veins of the rock and the countermine. After the loss of the chief officers, the government fell, of course, to Lieut.-Col. D'Alben, of Sibourg's regiment, who drew out a detachment from the whole garrison, and with it made a desperate sally to show how little he was moved at their thunder. The bombs from the castle played on the town more violently, and the shot galled every corner of their streets; which marks of their resentment they continued till the arrival of our fleet, which they had expected so long.

The Spanish and French historians speak of this action with all imaginable regard to the gallant defence made by the besieged, and the Spaniards called the ruined castle the monument of English courage. In the present day, under a more enlightened intelligence, we can only lament that kindred nations should ever have abandoned themselves so far to the dominion of the lower propensities of our nature as to have come into such deadly and unhappy collision.—*Calcutta Lit. Gazette.*

## THE LATE COLONEL ROBERT HALL.

THIS officer, whose demise took place at Chelsea on the 10th instant, in his 79rd year, entered the service as Ensign, by purchase, in the 72nd Regiment in 1780, and shortly after joined that regiment at Gibraltar, where he continued to serve during the entire remaining period of the memorable siege. Returning thence on the treaty of peace being signed in 1783, he was, on reduction of the establishment, placed on half-pay. He afterwards exchanged into the 39th Regiment, in which he purchased a Lieutenantcy, and served for several years. In 1793, he raised an independent company, and was attached for a short period to the 25th Regiment. In 1794, he embodied an entire regiment for service within the United Kingdom, and which service he perfected in the unprecedented short space of eleven weeks from the date of receiving the order, displaying an activity of mind and energy of character that have seldom been surpassed. Immediately upon the completion of the regiment, thenceforth denominated the Devonshire and Cornwall Fencibles, it was ordered on active service to Ireland, where it devolved upon its Colonel to mould and discipline this crude mass of heterogeneous materials. The regiment served in Ireland from the commencement of 1795 till the middle of 1802, embracing the entire period of the last unhappy rebellion, with credit and efficiency, having frequently received the marked commendations of the General Officers in command of Districts. The present General, the Hon. W. M. Maitland, was its Lieut.-Colonel. The regiment returned to England in 1802, when, on the reduction of the army, consequent on the recent peace, it was disbanded. In 1803, Colonel Hall submitted to the Government a plan for cultivating the waste lands of the United Kingdom, by means of the military then about to be disembodied. His design was still to retain those forces in concentrated masses, locate them, by encampments under canvas, until their own labour should have constructed huts, a single summer suffering for this purpose, under their officers on extensive ranges of uncultivated districts, such for instance as Exmoor and Dartmoor; and, while their efficiency for the defence of the kingdom might have been preserved, the principal portion of their time was to be devoted to the cultivation and enclosure of these lands, the formation of road communications through them, &c. Thus it was calculated that a very few years would not only have rendered those lands productive, and repaid the outlay, but would also have returned a very considerable overplus revenue to the nation. If some such plans had been adopted the country would not now be burthened with its army of pensioners of not fewer than eighty-two thousand men, absorbing something over a million of revenue. A great proportion of these men, at the time of becoming pensioners, were still efficient as labourers, and, in lieu of pensions to continue for life, they might have received a regulated quantity of the land thus brought under cultivation. This plan even still might not be unworthy of being worked out into a practical system.

Colonel Hall lost one son in the service, a Lieut. in the Royal Welsh Fusileers, killed at the battle of Albuera in 1811, and another, as Midshipman in the Navy, drowned at sea. Three daughters and four sons are left to mourn the loss of this veteran officer; one son, Lieut. William Hall, is Assist.-Editor of the *United Service Journal*, and another, Mr S. Carter Hall, is Editor of the *New Monthly Magazine*.

*A Nautical Apparition.*—In the *Defiance*, off Copenhagen, on the 6th of April, 1801 (four days after the battle), her lights were extinguished whilst transporting the powder from one magazine to another. Mr. Francis John Collet, one of the Middies, on going down into the cockpit, was struck with the apparition, as he supposed, of his mother, who took him by the hand, blessed him, and gave him advice relative to his conduct towards the officers. The boy was speechless until the apparition vanished, when his screams vibrated through the ship like an electric shock, and, rushing on deck, no persuasion or threats could induce him to go below for that day and night. The sentinel at the after magazine door was questioned, and he declared he had seen something white pass across the cockpit when the young gentleman screamed out. Admiral Graves, Capt. Retalick, and also the Rev. James Beaver (the Chaplain) used every endeavour to appease his mind, but to no effect. Whether it was a trick played upon him by some of the youngsters has never been known, but the Chaplain made a minute of the time, and, strange as it may appear, *on that very day and hour* (allowing for the difference of longitude) Collet's mother *died at Greenwich.—Unpublished Naval Recollections.*

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 16, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91 to ½. Consols, 90½ to ½. Reduced, 91⅛ to ⅜. 3½. do. 100 to ½.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

R. Drew, Hampstead Road, carrier.—G. T. Clough, George-street, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars, baker.—G. Hewitt, Brixton Road, North Brixton, coach master.—B. Brook, South Lambeth, surgeon.—T. Joel, Newcastle upon-Tyne, dealer in gold watches.—W. Smyth, Portsea, coach-master.—L. J. C. Clayett, Manchester, commission-agent.—W. Godwin, Gillingham, Dorsetshire, timber-merchant.—J. Reeves, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, coach-smith.—H. Peirce, Birmingham, victualler.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Jan. 14.—T. Berks, late of Manchester, provision and hop-dealer.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Taylor, of Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, dealer.

### BANKRUPTS.

W. Harbridge, of Dunstable, Bedfordshire, and late of Claremont-mews, Claremont-square, Middlesex, horse dealer and livery-stable-keeper.—E. Erichsen and A. B. Callander, of Mincing lane, City, corn-factors.—J. R. H. Withers, of Bristol, linen-draper.—W. Williams, of the White Hart, White Hart-street, Drury-lane, victualler.—H. Hutchinson, of the ship *Lord William Bentinck*, and of the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Cowper's-court, Cornhill, master mariner and merchant.—O. Ouhsoo, of Hatton, Cheshire, grocer.—J. Stephenson, T. J. Stephenson, and I. G. Stephenson, of Bridlington-quay, Yorkshire, wine and spirit-merchants.—J. Dadd, of Margate, Kent, grocer.

### BIRTHS.

Jan. 8, at Alfred-place, Brompton, the lady of Lieut. W. S. HALL, of a son.—At Upper Abevenig, near the Hay, South Wales, the lady of H. D. WILLIAMS, Esq., 54th reg., of a son.—At Demerara, on Nov. 6, the lady of Lieut. C. JAMES COOKE, 69th reg., of a son.—At Chinsurah, Bengal, the lady of F. M. WADE, Esq 44th F. of a son and heir.—At St. Patrick's-hill, Cork, the lady of WILLIAM LAMBERT, Esq., R.N., of a son.—31st Dec., at Portland Terrace, Stoke, near Devonport, the lady of JOHN GRANT, Esq., Purser of H.M.S. *Harrier*, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

8th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, FREDERICK HARRY, third son of George Moore, Esq., of Blandford, to LYDIA ELIZA, only surviving daughter of the late Major Brooke, 48th, and grand-daughter of Col. Brooke.—4th inst., at Tunbridge, ANDAR RACINE BRAUD, Esq., of Paris, to HARRIET, eldest daughter of the late Captain H. P. Hamer, of Demerara.—9th inst., at St. Andrew's, ROBERT SUTTON, Esq., of Rosswry, Hertfordshire, to CHARLOTTE, second daughter of the late Capt. Unlock, R.N.—At Hacheston, Suffolk, Captain the Hon. H. J. ROUS, R.N., brother of the Earl of Stradbroke, to SOPHIA, daughter of the late J. Ramsay Cuthbert, Esq., of Grosvenor-square.—In Dublin, J. W POWELL, Esq., M.D., son of the late Col. Powell, 103d Foot, to ELLEN, daughter of J. Hozier, Esq., of Ballasalla, Carlow, and grand-daughter to the late Lord Ventry.

### DEATHS.

Jan. 10, at Chelsea, Colonel ROBERT HALL (*see Memoir*).—8th instant, in Rutland square, Dublin, GRADIANA SUSANNA, third and youngest daughter of Capt. Saunders, R.H.A., aged two years and nine months.—11th inst., at 77, Seymour-place, Bryanstone-square, MARGARET, relict of the late Arthur Webber, Esq., R.N.—16th August, at Gazeepoore, universally esteemed and regretted, Lieut. JOHN HENRY ISAAC, 3d reg.—In Derry, Capt. J. HAMILTON, late of the Londonderry Militia.—7th inst., at his house in Durnford-street, Stonehouse, Plymouth, universally esteemed and respected, GENERAL EDWARD ROWE, Esq., late Lieut.-Col. Rl. Marines, in his 72d year. He was a gallant and meritorious officer, who had seen much service. At a very early period of life he was promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant by His Majesty in Council, for his distinguished conduct in the long and sanguinary action between the *Serapis* and the American squadron, under Paul Jones, and was (most probably) the last survivor of those who fought on that occasion.—W. FERGUSON, Esq., aged 36, one of the oldest half-pay officers in the British army; he served in the American revolutionary War.—At the Government House, Portsmouth, JANE, eldest daughter of Maj.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon, and cousin to Lady Clarina.—On Christmas-day, at Carnarvon, Col. M'Gascon, formerly of the 88th.—9th inst., at her house, No. 26, Green-st., Grosvenor-sq., in her 74th year, LUCY, relict of the late Dr. Gahagan, M.D., Physician-General of Madras.—At Castlereagh, Down, WILLIAM COTTOM, aged 103, formerly of the 43d reg., in which he served 2d years, and was admitted an out-pensioner of Chelsea Hospital in 1782.—At sea, on board the *Symmetry*, Captain JAMES HAMAN, 31st reg.—In Dublin, Lieut. W. JOHNSTON, h.-p. 31st reg.—At Cove, Capt. R. FITZGERALD HUSSEY, h.-p. 97th reg.


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Admiralty, Somerset Place, 8th Dec. 18

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 21st January, at Two o'clock in the Afternoon, they will put up to Sale, at their Office in Somerset Place, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels hereunder mentioned, namely,

| | | Tons Burthen. | Where Ly |
|---|---|---|---|
| DOVER, | 5th Rate, | 592 | at Deptford. |
| MARTIAL, | Brig, | 183 | at Chatham |
| SURLY | Lighter | 137 | |
| DESPATCH, | Brig, | 388 | at Sheerness |
| MERCURY, | Tender, | 46 | |
| MERLIN, | Sloop, | 395 | at Portsmo |
| RIFLEMAN, | Brig, | 387 | |
| DUCHESS of YORK | Tender, | 49 | |
| CAPTIVITY, | 74 Guns, | 1,613 | |
| ELK, | Brig, | 386 | |
| CARNATION, | Sloop, | 385 | at Plymou |
| BARRACOUTA, | Brig, | 235 | |
| BREAKWATER LIGHTER, No. 18 | | 28 | |

Persons wishing to view the Ships and Vessels must apply the Superintendents of the Dock Yards for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at Yards.

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Admiralty, Somerset Place, 14th Jan. 183

**CHAPLAIN'S BOUNTY.—Money being** the hands of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy to Bounty for the year 1835 to such Chaplains of the Royal Navy are entitled thereto, under His Majesty's Orders in Council Notice is hereby given, that the payment of the same will commence at the Pay Office, Somerset Place, on the 1st day of February next at Eleven o'clock in the morning. And it is desired that in future, the Chaplains entitled to the Bounty will, as soon as it may become due, cause their Declarations to be delivered into this Office, in order to expedite the payment.

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**FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY** granting, at or after the time of Marriage, Endowments the Children who may issue therefrom.—Capital £500,000.

Office (Temporary) No. 35, Great Winchester-street, City.

TRUSTEES.

Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq. | Martin Tucker Smith, E
Henry Porcher, Esq.

DIRECTORS.

Henry George Ward, Esq., M.P., Chairman.
George Alfred Muskett, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

Wm. Butterworth Bayley, Esq. | Edward Lee, Esq.
John Fuller, Esq. | Major John Luard
Pascoe St. Leger Grenfell, Esq. | Thos. Willis Muskett, E

Auditors—Eazett David Colvin, Esq.; Riversdale William Grenfell, Esq., and William Shaimar Crawford, Esq., M.P.

Bankers—Sir James Esdaile and Co.
Physician—Dr. Roget, F.R.S.
Surgeon—Edward Cock, Esq.
Solicitors—Messrs. Lacy and Bridges.

This Society undertakes to pay to all the future children of (given) marriage (from the eldest to the youngest) £100 each, any smaller or larger sum agreed upon) on their severally attaining a specified age, (such, for instance, as 14 or 21 years of age,) on condition of receiving a present sum of money or annual premium, payable during any number of years, not exceeding the age of endowment, and dependent upon the life of one or both parents, at their option.

Table for 14 years.

| Age of the Husband. | Age of the Wife. | Annual Premium, to cease at Husband's death, or after the 15th payment. £ s. d. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 24 | 18 | 18 0 10 | Each child to receive £100 on completing its 14th year. |
| 28 | 21 | 17 8 10 | |
| 31 | 25 | 16 4 2 | |
| 36 | 30 | 14 7 0 | |
| 43 | 35 | 12 11 6 | |
| 52 | 40 | 10 15 0 | |

If this premium be paid for years, each child will be titled to receive £100 completing its 14th year. If the father should die before all the premiums are paid, further payment will be quired in order to secure Endowment.

The premiums may also be computed to cease, in the event the death of the mother, or of either of the two parents who might die first.

The premiums for Endowing future boys only, or future only, are rather more than one-half of those for all children.

The premiums payable during 22 years for Endowing future children at 21 years of age are somewhat less than two-thirds those in the above table.

The premiums for Endowing existing children are made returnable (if desired) in case they do not attain the age of Endowment.

The parties Endowing future children will be entitled to four-fifths of the profits, the above premiums being more than sufficient to enable the Society to fulfil its engagements.

John Casanova, Secretary

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COALS.

**POPE'S PRICE CURRENT.**

Best (Hetton's, Stewart's or Lambton's) Wallsend . . . 31s. per ton
Best Newcastle . . . 30s.
And other Seconds from 27s. to . . . 29s.

Orders forwarded to

ABBEY WHARF, Abingdon-street, Westminster
DOCKHEAD WHARF, Shad Thames, Southwark
ANCHOR WHARF, 247, Wapping
HIGHBRIDGE WHARF, Greenwich; and
YORK WHARF, Regent's Park Basin, will have prompt attention.

Abbey Wharf, Westminster, Nov. 1835.

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The Office, 19, Catherine Street, England,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 156. SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.

To Sail punctually on the 5th March, the ASIA, 1012 tons, CAPTAIN JOHN PEARSON, H.C.S.; lying in the East India Dock. This ship is fitted in every respect as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Captain R. M. GRINDLAY, 16, Cornhill, and at East India Rooms, No. 6, St. Martin's-lane Place, Charing-cross; or to THOMAS HEATH, 134, Fenchurch street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—

To Sail on the 15th of February, the WINDSOR, 1,400 Tons, Captain WILLIAM TAYLOR, (late of the Honourable Company's Service); lying in the East India Docks. The Qualities of this Ship are well known, and she is fitted in every respect as one in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. TAYLOR, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, to Messrs. MESTANKE and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. PARRY and Co., 147, Leadenhall street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—

UNDER CONTRACT.

To Sail on the 30th January, the KELLIE CASTLE, 1,400 Tons, J. R. PATTULLO, late of the Hon. Company's Service; lying in the East India Docks. This ship is fitted in every respect as one in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain PATTULLO, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. MESTANKE and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. PARRY and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS & BENGAL.—To Sail 1st week in March, the teak ship ORIENT, 600 tons, lying in the East India Docks, Capt. THOMAS WHITE, H.C.S.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WHITE, Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., No. 8, Old Jewry; or to HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 1st March, the new ship VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, 1000 tons, Captain H. L. THOMAS, late of the Hon. Company's ship Buckinghamshire.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. THOMAS, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. MARJORIBANKS and FRASER, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 20th of April, the fine new teak ship THERESA, 1000 tons, Capt. WALTER YOUNG, H.C.S.; lying in the East India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. YOUNG at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. W. LITTLE and Co., 31, Bishopsgate-street; or to T. HAVILAND, and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 10th February, the ship CHARLES GRANT, Burthen 500 Tons, JOHN DURETT, H.C.S., Commander; now lying in the East India Dock. Has the same Accommodation for Passengers she had while in the Honourable Company's Service, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to WILLIAM PRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 5th Feb. and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, on the 10th, SIR EDWARD PAGET, Burthen 500 Tons, W. H. BAAR, H.C.S. (late of the *Claudine*), Com.; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to JOHN PRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 1st of February, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the late Honourable East India Company's Ship PRINCE REGENT, Burthen per Register 1000 Tons, JAMES S. BILES, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 2d April, the fine Frigate-built Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 800 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, or to JOHN PRIA & Co., Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 10th February, the fine Teak Ship GANGES, 600 Tons, ALEXANDER BROADHURST, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to JOHN SMALL, Esq., 102, Leadenhall-street; or to EDMUND READ, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA. — The CASTLE HUNTLY, 1353 tons per Register, JOHN KEITH JELLY, H.C.S., Commander, lying in the East India Dock, will punctually sail from Gravesend on the 20th February, last shipping day 18th. Her accommodations are very large, and fitted in the best manner.—For freight or passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House, from 3 to 4 o'clock daily; Messrs. GARRSON, MALVILLE, and Co.; or GARDNER and URQUHART, 11, St. Helen's Place; or to JOHN PRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—To Sail the 20th March, 1836, the late Honourable Company's Ship, THAMES, 1425 tons. WILLIAM HORNBLOW (H.C.S.), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WILLIAM HORNBLOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CAMARIMAN), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail from Portsmouth, positively on the 1st of March, the fine teak-built Ship HASHEMY, Burthen 685 Tons, Coppered and Copper-fastened, Captain SAMUEL HYDE (H.C.S.); lying in the East India Export Dock. This Ship has splendid and spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to SMITH and LENOX, 8, Billiter-square; JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street; JOHN PRIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill; or to Capt. HYDE, at the Jerusalem Coffee house.

Will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 20th Feb., and from Portsmouth on the 1st March.

THE ORWELL, Captain J. R. Lancaster, H.C.S., burthen 1400 tons. Lying in the East India Dock. This ship was in the East India Company's Service, and one of the finest class; she will now be fitted up with very enlarged and comfortable accommodations, and will sail punctually at the appointed time—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. GILSTANES and Co., Wilde Lion Court, Cornhill; to Messrs. JOHN LARKE and Co., Cophall-court; or to JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail the 25th February, the new ship STRATH EDEN, burthen 500 Tons, ALEXANDER CHEAPE, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has first rate Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. CHALMERS and GORDON, Idol-lane, Tower-street; or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FREDERICK GAMBLE, No. 64, Grace-church-street, London, Preserved Provision Merchant to the Honourable East India Company and to the Commissioners for Victualling His Majesty's Navy, begs leave to inform the Public, that, owing to the very great improvements lately made in the process of keeping Provisions for any length of time and in any climate, he is enabled to supply various articles for the use of Shipping of the best quality and description at a lower rate than any hitherto manufactured. By the great reduction in price F.G. presumes that the consumption will be materially increased, and he is determined that the quality of his Provisions, which has already attained in the Indian and other markets so decided a superiority, shall be strictly and fully maintained. The following List of Articles is strongly recommended:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Soup and Bouilli, | Mutton Broth | Salmon |
| Mock Turtle Soup, | Veal do. | Lobsters |
| Real Tortle ,, | Chicken do. | Shrimps |
| Soupe de Gallee ,, | Gravy | Oysters |
| Mulligatawny ,, | Glaze | Scollops |
| Ox-tail ,, | Carrots | Alamode Beef |
| Giblet ,, | Parsneps | Corned Beef |
| Gravy ,, | Vegetables & Gravy | Galantine |
| Vegetable ,, | Milk | Veau Marinée |
| Hare ,, | Cream | Noix de Veau |
| | Custards | Oe-cheek |
| | | Tripe and Onions. |

F. GAMBLE'S Provisions and Oilman's Stores are to be had of Messrs. Spence and Wetherill, in Calcutta; Jacobsohn, Kisch, and Donell, at the Cape; Menzies and Morison, at Kingston and Spanish Town, Jamaica; and of his Agents in almost all parts of the world.

N.B.—Passages to India and the Colonies negociated without any charge; Midshipmen's Berths engaged and Outfits completed. F. GAMBLE, No. 64, Gracechurch-street.

PRINTED FLANNELS.—Messrs. THRESHER and Co. respectfully announce their NEW PATTERNS of the above article NEVER BEFORE PRINTED, with an extensive assortment of Welch, Cashmere, and other Flannels, are on Sale at 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

N.B.—The only Establishment for Thresher's Elastic Silk and Cotton Stockings.

ALEXANDER'S EAST INDIA PASSAGE AND EAST INDIA MAGAZINE OFFICES, No. 11, Leadenhall-street (next door to the India House).—Passages to India may be negociated on terms more favourable than can be done by direct application. Plans of every Ship, with the Prices of their several Cabins, seen at one view; and every information had of Mr. Alexander, as above.—All the Indian and Colonial Newspapers are regularly received at these Offices.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability; with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen, night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 155, Leadenhall-street

INDIA.—To Officers of the Army and Navy, Passengers to India or the Colonies, and the Public in general. EDWARD JOHNSON begs respectfully to announce his having succeeded to the above Old Established Business Premises, which, since his succession, have undergone extensive alterations and improvements. In soliciting the patronage of the public, E. J. begs to assure them that it will be his study, by paying every attention to the economy, durability and elegance of construction in every description of article, whether for the Camp or Cabin, for Home Use, or Exportation, to deserve their favours.

E. J. earnestly, but with confidence, requests an inspection of his Patent Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Sofas, or Swing Cots, at his Manufactory for every kind of Portable Solid Mahogany Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses, and general Travelling Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—Every article supplied on the shortest possible notice at the Wholesale Prices, for Cash.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL LEVY, 28, King William-street, Strand, begs to solicit the attention of his friends. He is selling the under-mentioned articles, of best quality, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town:—BRACE AND IRON TUBE BEDSTEAD and SOFA, Canteen, Portable Drawers, &c. &c Camp Furniture of every description. Swords, Sashes, Belts Epaulettes, and Accoutrements; Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Capts.—William Hillyar and H. J. Codrington.
Lieuts.—O. H. Dyke and F. A. Ellis.
Pursers—D. C. Colls, T. Dubbin, T. Hookey, C. H. Osmer, John Moseley, and R. S. Stokes.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capt.—P. J. Douglas (1811) to *Melville*.
Lieuts.—G. Butler and C. Blackmore to Coast Guard.
Mate—H. H. N. Moutley to *Seaflower*.
Surgeon—C. H. Fuller to *Cove*.
Assist.-Surg.—G. Doak to *Melville*.
Purser—E. Thorne to *Crozier*.

*** No movements of Ships this week.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 23, 1835.

*** Packets having mails against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DELIGHT, Moore ( ), | s. Dec. 16, | d. Jan. 21, | r. Jan. 11. |
| QUAIL, Bisson ( ), | s. Dec. 23 | d. Jan. 28 | r. Jan. 19. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley (1818), | s. Dec. 27 | d. Jan 22 | r. |
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Jan. 29, | r. |
| SCORPION, Robillard (1824), | s. Jan. 11, | d. Feb. 6, | r. |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. Jan. 18, | d. Feb. 13, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIREFLY, Baldock (1818), | s. Nov. 8, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 23. |
| AFRICAN, West (1814), | s. Dec. 2, | d. Jan. 23, | r. |
| HERMES, Blount ( ), | s. Jan. 3 | d. Feb. 21. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Sept. 4, | d. Jan. 22, | r. Jan. 15. |
| SKYLARK, Laid (1815), | s. Oct. 10, | d. Feb. 27, | r. |
| GOSHAWK, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| SPIDER, O'Riley ( ), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. |
| RANGER, Turner ( ), | | | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. Oct 3, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec 27. |
| PANDORA, Croke (1807), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Jan. 9, | r. Jan. 9. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Jan. 28, | r. Jan. 15. |
| REINDEER, Ricken (1815), | s. Nov. 16, | d. Feb. 10, | r. |
| OPOSSUM, Peter (1801), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 21, | r. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Mar. 23, | r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. Jan. 17, | d. Apr. 6, | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan 1, | r. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. |
| BRISKS, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 3, | r. |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 17, | d. June 3. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STAR, Blaney (1814), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s. Dec. 5, | d. Feb. 6, | r. |
| PIGEON, Harvey (1818), | s. Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 6, | r. |

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 22.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Saturday, Jan. 16—The *Alban* steamer, Mr. Brown, Act. Com., arrived at Spithead from Malta, having previously landed the Mediterranean mail at Plymouth; the *Alban* left on 17th Dec. V.-Adm. Sir J. Rowley with the *Caledonia*, *Canopus*, *Edinburgh*, *Revenge*, *Thunderer*, *Barham*, *Vernon*, *Orestes*, *Ceylon*, *Mastiff*, *Hind*, *Pluto*, steamer, and *Sovereign*, transport, were lying at Malta. The *Alban* has sailed for Woolwich to be paid off; she is quite unfit for service. On her passage in England she experienced very bad weather, and was compelled to throw overboard forty bags of coals. Jan. 19—The *Hover* and *Diligent*, transport, arrived from the eastward; the former was paid wages, and has sailed for the West Indies; the latter is to ship stores for Plymouth. The *Vestal* is looked for hourly. Jan. 20—The *Melville* having been repaired for hourly reception of men, Capt. P. Douglas commissioned her this day for the flag of V.-Adm. Sir P. Halkett; a considerable number of seamen entered the same day. A detachment of marines, under the command of Capt. H. J. Gribbin, will embark in her. The *Bristol* is taking in the stores for the Mediterranean fleet which were landed some weeks since from the *Maitland*; she is expected to sail on Tuesday, calling at Cork for troops. The *Seaflower* has sailed on a cruise. The *Victory* has been moved up the harbour, and Lieut. Motley, of the ordinary, placed in charge of her, his former ship, the *Benbow*, is alongside the dockyard. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Melville*, *Excellent*, *Royal George*, *Bristol*, *Diligent*.

SHEERNESS, Jan. 22.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) Saturday, 16—H.M. brig *Racer* sailed for Portsmouth. Monday, 18—H.M. cutter *Speedy*, Lieut. Douglas, has sailed for Portsmouth. *Messenger*, st. v., arrived from Chatham with the *Russell*, 74, demonstration ship. Tuesday, 19—*Messenger* towed the *Turlar* hulk down from Chatham. H.M. packet *Pandora* arrived. Wednesday, 20—H.M. packet *Alert*, Lieut.-Com. Norrington, anchored at the Little Nore from Chatham, and will sail in a few days for Falmouth. Thursday, 21—H.M.S. *Scout* and *Alfred* went out of the basin. *Vestal* is tolling in the basin with all despatch. H.M. packet *Pandora* has been taken into dock; she will be paid off, and her Commander, Lieut. Croke, with officers and men, are to be turned over to the *Express*, new packet, at Woolwich. An officer and party [illegible] will be sent to bring her to Sheerness to be fitted.

[illegible], 21st Jan.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Capt. Bevis, Agent for packets at this port, has just been appointed to a similar situation at Holyhead, and a Mr. [illegible] to the vacancy here caused by Capt. Bevis' promotion. Mr. Edwards, the Clerk of the establishment, is directed to carry on the duty till the arrival of the new Agent. Two sloops of war, similar in construction to the *Columbine*, are ordered to be built at Pembroke Yard. It must be gratifying to all admirers of ship-building to find the British navy thus becoming supplied with vessels on the superior plans of Capt. Symonds. The advantages they possess of capacity, stability, and beauty, are desiderata long neglected by constructors. However, now they are become evident, they cannot fail of obtaining that degree of approbation they so justly merit. An order has just come into operation at Pembroke yard, in common with the others, which will tend much to the mental improvement as well as the professional acquirements of the apprentices in those establishments. On Saturdays these youths are unemployed, in consequence of the dockyards being shut up, and are thus liable to be led into habits of idleness. Taking this into consideration, the Lords of the Admiralty, at the recommendation of a gentleman of our arsenal, have directed that a person shall be employed on those days to teach them writing, arithmetic, laying off the principles of construction, &c. From these and other modes of instruction it may naturally be inferred that an improvement must necessarily take place in this class of individuals, a class from which the offices of the dockyards have hitherto been so efficiently filled. An order has been received at the yard up this haven, to admit Mr. Gallowsy, the engineer, a lushbwal three tails in the service of the Pacha of Egypt, to inspect the docks of this establishment, for the purpose of perfecting himself in their construction, as he is about superintending the formation of one at Alexandria. The Pembrokeshire United Service Club annual ball is to take place on the 28th inst., and from the tocsin of preparation already sounding, it is expected to be of a very superior character. All the wealth and respectability of the county will be invited, and nothing seems wanting on the part of the stewards to render the entertainment worthy of the united services.

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 21.—Two Dutch outward-bound ships put into the Sound on Wednesday the 13th, and sailed on Saturday, one having troops on board for the East Indies, the other for the West Indies. The *Stag*, 46, was taken out of the dock on Friday, and transported to the Sheerhulk and masted the following day. The *Donegal*, 74, after landing some of her ballast to lighten her, was docked on Monday. The *Swallow* packet was paid off on Thursday, to be sold out of the service. A gunwharf barge, lying off at her moorings, was sunk in the gale of Tuesday night, having sixteen heavy guns in, belonging to the *Royal Adelaide*. She was weighed by the dockyard lumps on Wednesday morning, and taken into shoal water, where she will be dry at low tide. She will be pumped out, and consequently rise as the tide flows. The guns will be landed, cleaned, and re-shipped for removal to the *Royal Adelaide*.—In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, Dutch ship, and *Lively*, lighter.

ASCENSION, Nov. 24.—The *Lynx* returned a few days ago to refit, having carried away the head of her mainmast. The *Rolla* arrived on the 24th from the coast of Africa; left the squadron all well. The *Charybdis* and *Britomart* had each taken a slave vessel. The garrison of Ascensina were all well.

Admiral Sir Philip Durham, G.C.B. (M.P. for Devizes) is appointed to succeed to the command at this port, when Sir Thomas Williams strikes his flag in April next.—Capt. Deans Dundas will be the Flag Captain. Lieut. Flint (of the *Actaeon*) Flag Lieutenant, and Mr. Joseph Edye the Secretary to Sir Philip.

The *Stakesby* has sailed from Deptford, to embark troops for Bermuda.

The *Lion*, 64, long noted as being the ship bearing Lord Macartney's celebrated embassy to China, and for years sheer hulk at Sheerness, is ordered from Chatham, to be immediately broken up at Deptford. The *Amity*, at Deptford, after taking in stores at Woolwich, will proceed to Bermuda. Sailed the *Lady Catherine Stewart Forbes* for Malta, and the *Stakesby* transport, for Bermuda.

The *Strathfieldsaye* and *William Hamilton* sail next week to take male and female convicts to New South Wales.

The *Terrible*, 74, was taken into dock on Wednesday, at Deptford, to be finally broken up.

We publish the following letter, giving a summary of the late interesting trial between the *Barham* and *Vernon*; because, written by an eye witness, it appears to us more impartial than the other accounts we have received, and, knowing the writer, we can vouch for the accuracy of what he has advanced:—"In my last I informed you that we appeared off this port (Malta) on the 5th Dec., and, having communicated with the Admiral and acquainted him that, owing to the light and variable winds, no decisive result had been obtained between the rival ships, we were ordered to proceed to our cruising ground again and look for a wind. This we accordingly did, and returned to port yesterday, the two ships having had set trials half-a-dozen times, and the result is as follows:—that in light winds, going free, the *Barham* has undoubtedly the advantage; by the wind, in light winds, they are about equal, the *Vernon* gaining in weathering what the *Barham* gains in fore-reaching; but, in strong breezes, the *Barham* has [illegible] chance whatever, as the other ship can out-carry and b[illegible] ber. All this, you will perceive, is quite contrary to [illegible] suppositions your newspaper folks in England have, in th[illegible] great wisdom, indulged in, but such is the fact. Again[illegible] head sea, too, the *Vernon* did not appear to labour, wh[illegible] it was evident the *Barham* was much distressed and pitch[illegible] heavily; and the difference of heel is very great. In fo[illegible] it would be impossible to press the *Vernon* down beyo[illegible] sia, or, at most, seven degrees, at which inclination [illegible] could point her guns horizontally; whereas the *Barh*[illegible] has heeled, during this cruise, eight degrees whilst carryi[illegible] top gallant sails, and, had it blown harder, her inclinat[illegible] would have been greater than the ports would admit [illegible] pointing her guns; nevertheless, she is a very fine ship, [illegible] was most ably handled, her only fault being, next to [illegible] want of stability which I have just pointed out, that she [illegible] a very leewardly ship, notwithstanding that she has two [illegible] inches of false keel more than when a line-of-battle sh[illegible] As you may suppose, these trials have not altered the o[illegible] nion of the fleet as to the *Vernon*, which ship every [illegible] admits to be the completest man-of-war that ever was [illegible] and there are many ready to back her again against [illegible] *Barham*, or any other ship in the world, and allege t[illegible] she laboured under disadvantages in the late trials. [illegible] must be admitted that she did not perform so well as wh[illegible] she first joined, which was evident by her not beating u[illegible] the same degree. She has been longer out of dock t[illegible] *Barham*, and although her trim is shown to be eight [illegible] inches by the stern, and her masts are stepped far that t[illegible] on this occasion she was not more than six inches by [illegible] stern, having taken in sixty or seventy tons of coals [illegible] wards just before sailing. The *Barham* has also more [illegible] I should think full four feet in the counters, and her m[illegible] are taunter by ten or a dozen feet, although she is [illegible] lightest ship, all which must tell particularly in light wi[illegible] If it were the question, in building large frigates, wh[illegible] mould to select, there would not be two opinions, and [illegible] *Barham's* would willingly change ships. Perhaps, in [illegible] other cruise, things might be altogether altered. You [illegible] heard how we (*Revenge*) were constantly beaten by [illegible] *nopus* and *Thunderer*, but, on our passage down, [illegible] former ship had no chance with us. I am sure that [illegible] report which goes to-morrow by the *Alban* will be a [illegible] one, and, take my word for it, it will be favourable to [illegible] *Vernon*, which ship, I repeat, is the finest in the wo[illegible] and I think my experience gives me a fair title to deliva[illegible] opinion on these matters."

We have seen letters dated on board the *Star*, Dec. [illegible] in lat. 27. N., long. 32. W., at which time she was ma[illegible] for Antigua under a jury fore-mast. The weather [illegible] encountered from the 20th to the 24th was very severe, [illegible] on the latter day, the gale had become a hurricane at [illegible] with a tremendous sea, and during one of the gusts the [illegible] sel was laid on her beam ends and every thing washed a[illegible] As reported in our last, the Commander, Lieut. Binney, [illegible] eleven men were drowned, the Master, Mr. Brown, [illegible] the only one of those on deck who regained the vess[illegible] clinging to the wreck. Some vessels which were in [illegible] pony just before the melancholy occurrence are supposed [illegible] have foundered, as they were seen dismasted. The w[illegible] of one of the letters before us congratulates himself th[illegible] was not in any of the old packets, which must have [illegible] swamped long before, and could not have lived throug[illegible] gales. He also describes the affecting scene of the [illegible] vivors being assembled at eight o'clock in order up [illegible] thanks to Providence for their great deliverance, their h[illegible] outbursting in thanks for their own safety, whilst m[illegible] breaking with grief for the melancholy fate of their u[illegible] tunate shipmates. This, and the perilous situation [illegible] were in, considered, would be a fair subject for the pai[illegible] The vessel had suffered nothing in her hull beyond the [illegible] of her bulwarks, and they were in hopes to reach Ant[illegible] without further accident. The names of the unfort[illegible] sufferers, in addition to the Commander, are as follow[illegible] W. Smith, W. Bant, E. Roberts, W. Clarke, G. Alli[illegible] Rose, N. M'Donald, S. Thomas, and W. Manning.

A rendezvous has been opened at Portsmouth for v[illegible] lear seamen for the *Alert*, a new packet brig, just com[illegible] aloned at Sheerness, by Lieut. C. Norrington. One dr[illegible] has already proceeded in that vessel.

*Vestal*, 26, Capt. Jones, and *Racer*, 16, Com. [illegible] will touch at Spithead in a few days from Sheerness [illegible] paid wages, and proceed to W. Indies.

On Thursday se'nnight, 71 tubs of spirits, and o[illegible] were seized at the Sallyport by the tide-surveyor of t[illegible] mouth; none of the crew were found; they were doo[illegible] gone to call assistance to smuggle off the liquor. O[illegible] same morning, 35 tubs of spirits were crept up o[illegible] Horse Sand by the *Ferret*, Custom-house cutter; and [illegible] al others have drifted on South Sea Beach, having [illegible] broken up by the late severe gales. About 100 tub[illegible] been picked up in Southampton Water.

The *Erebus* and *Terror*, which were fitted to tak[illegible] in the expedition for the relief of the ice-bound wh[illegible] have been recalled, the whole of the vessels to which [illegible] were to direct their situation having happily got cl[illegible] the ice. The *Cove*, under the command of Capt. Ro[illegible]

rosecute the brave ettempt tu efford relief to those nn the west shore, which are not likely to get free.

The newly-inaented concrete, with which the new wharf at Woolwich dock-yard is covered, has proved not adequate to its intended purpose; it allows the water to get through, and, in consequence, the large new dry dock cannot be kept free of water.

The remeins of the late lamented Lord Vernon were interred on Saturday last at Sudbury Hall. The *Harlequin* yacht conveyed the body from Falmouth to Bristol, whence it was conveyed by canal to Burton-on-Trent, attended by Lieut. Welsh, R.N., and others, his lordship's old and attached friends, with a few servants. The shops in Ryde generally had their windows closed, in respect for the memory of the deceased.

Royal Naval Charitable Society.—The ordinary quatterly meeting of this society was held last week at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street.—Captain E. Sibley, R.N., in the chair.—His Majesty's annual donation of 50*l.* was announced, as also one of 50*l.* from the Dowager Lady Anson. Seventy-nine cases were presented to the notice of the members, out of whom seventy-three were relieved, for which the sum of 496*l.* was awarded. The report expressed a regret in the diminution of the funds, owing to the death of several of its most liberal supporters; and the committee expressed a hope that their naval brethren would not withhold their aid to support a charity which held out to the widows and orphans of officers a solace in the time of need. The meeting adjourned to the second Monday in April.

Capt. Carroll, R.N., C.B., has been appointed Superintendent of the Police Force at Bath, at a salary of 200*l.* a year. His competitors were Capt. Marsh, Lieut. Schomberg, R.N., and Mr. Passmore.

The *Alban* has proceeded to Woolwich to be paid off, for she is in every respect inferior to any other steam-vessel employed in his Majesty's service, and quite unworthy to bear a pennant. She will most probably be sold. It is found that vessels with the largest engines do not perform the most work. Thus the *Tartarus* has done more work than the *Spitfire*, and made her voyages in less time, with a saving of more than 500 tons of coals, since she has been on the packet service.

Royal Marines.—There is at this moment a private who has sold his "kit" no less than *ten times within three months*, thus having defrauded the government of between 14*l.* and 16*l.*

That renowned ship, the *Victory*, 104, late flag ship at Portsmouth, is ordered to be dismantled, and placed in ordinary, and not to be broken up, as reported. This would be very displeasing to the navy and country, from the many glorious associations connected with her. It is thought she will eventually bear the pennant of the Commanding Officer of the ships in ordinary.—*Salisbury Herald.*

*Tartarus* steam-vessel, Lieut. H. James, has sailed for Falmouth from Woolwich, and takes out the February mail for the Mediterranean.

Lieut. Wheeler, R.N., Superintendant of the Formby lighthouse, who volunteered in the life-boat to go and assist the merchant schooner *Dryades*, was unfortunately upset and drowned, with four of the life-boat's crew; the rest of the crew (three men) were saved and restored. The crew of the *Dryades* landed safely at Southport, in their own boat. Lieut. W. was a humane and excellent officer, deeply regretted.

The *Tartar*, from Chatham, to be again a receiving hulk at Shearness, and the *Nymphe* to be fitted as such for Chatham.

An Admiralty order is issued that the apprentices of shipwrights shall, in future, be employed on Saturdays learning the useful art of drawing, thereby uniting the practice and theory of their profession, and enabling them (if ever such should be requisite) to be employed as officers in the royal dockyards, &c.

The *Firefly* steam-vessel requiring extensive repairs, has been ordered to be paid off at Woolwich.

Rear-Adm. the Hon. T. B. Capel was at Trincomalee on the 9th Sept. The *Rattlesnake* had arrived from England on the 10th Aug., and on the 31st had sailed for Bombay. The *Victor* had arrived from England on the 11th Aug., and was to go Penang, to assist Com. Barrow, of the *Rose*, in the suppression of piracy. The *Wolf* was to sail on the 10th Sept. to the Mauritius, with despatches for Capt. Cheds, of the *Andromache*.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Jan. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsm. Dock Yard. | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge | | Moon's Age. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | |
| In. 26 | 9 31 | 9 48 | 3 36 | 3 56 | 4 44 | 5 2 | 6 10 | 6 28 | 6.1 |
| Mo. 28 | 10 7 | 10 26 | 4 16 | 4 36 | 5 20 | 5 38 | 6 45 | 7 5 | L.Q |
| Tue. 29 | 10 47 | 11 14 | 4 58 | 5 20 | 6 5 | 6 25 | 7 28 | 7 49 | 8.1 |
| We. 27 | 11 36 | ... ... | 5 51 | 6 23 | 6 51 | 7 10 | 8 15 | 8 45 | 9.1 |
| Th. 28 | 0 10 | 0 34 | 6 54 | 7 26 | 7 53 | 8 24 | 9 13 | 9 50 | 10.1 |
| Fri. 29 | 1 31 | 2 2 | 7 53 | 8 30 | 9 9 | 9 46 | 10 27 | 11 6 | 11.1 |
| Sat. 30 | 2 46 | 3 16 | 9 3 | 9 29 | 10 17 | 10 41 | 11 30 | ... ... | 12.1 |

*Lightning* steam-vessel, has been under the temporary command of the late Mate of the *Firebrand*, Mr. Allen, and part of the latter vessel's crew has been turned over to her. She went down the river on Tuesday last, but has returned to Woolwich.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Herefordshire Militia.—The Hon. John Somers Cocks, commonly called Lord Viscount Eastnor, to be Col. v. Sir George Cornewall, Bart., deceased, dated Jan. 16.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

War-Office, Jan. 22nd, 1836.—2nd Drags.—Cornet R. Foot, from h.-p. 6th Drag. Guards, to be Cornet without p., Jan. 21; C. Craven, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Foot, who ret., Jan. 22. 7th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. A. A. Cotton to be Capt. by p., v. Tower, who ret.; Cornet A. B. Saville to be Lieut. by p., v. Cotton; H. J. Percy, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Saville, Jan. 22. 7th Foot—Ens. W. Nixon, from 33rd, to be Lieut. by p., v. Lord Antrim, who ret., Jan. 22. 8th—C. Holder, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Gordon, app. to 59th, Jan. 22. 31st—D. M'Ivcen, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Gregory, who ret., Jan. 22. 32nd—E. Winoington, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Nixon, prom. 7th, Jan. 22. 63rd—H. Pilleau, gent., to be Assist.-Surg. v. Russell, app. to the 73rd, Jan. 22. 73rd—Assist.-Surg. J. J. Russell, from the 62nd, to be Assist.-Surg. v. C. M. Powell, who ret. upon h.-p., Jan. 22. 80th—Lt. H. A. Jackson to be Capt. without p., v. Dedshire, dec.; Ens. M. D. Taylor to be Lieut., v. Jackson, Dec. 18; Ens. G. Conolly, from the h.-p. of the 124th, to be Ens., v. Taylor, Jan. 21; S. T. Cristie, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Amireaux, who ret., Jan. 22.

Office of Ordnance, Jan. 20.—Riding-House Estab. Art.—Serj.-Major A. M'Pherson to be Lieut., v. Gibbons, placed on Ret. List, Jan. 1.

#### CAVALRY.

10th Hussars.—Assist.-Surg. Stewart has joined in Glasgow, and been appointed to the duty of examining the out-pensioners in the district of Linlithgow. He proceeds to Biggar on the 26th inst., and from thence to Lanark, Strathaven, Hamilton, and Airdrie, where several of these out-pensioners are ordered to assemble for the purpose of being examined by him, as to their fitness for garrison duty.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Foot, (1st battalion)—The first division, on board the *Prince Regent*, arrived at Cork from Barbadoes on Wednesday week. The corps has been nearly ten years on service in the West Indies. The other division of the Royals was to have left Barbadoes in four days after the sailing of the *Prince Regent*, so that the *Parmelia* may be daily expected.

5th—Lord Charles Wellesley does not proceed to Corfu, to join the service cos. His Lordship will remain at Dover Castle in command of the depot.

14th—The service cos. will embark at Cork without further delay for Barbadoes. Surgeon Dowse, late Assist.-Surg. in the 68th, is to embark with the service cos. The senior Lieut. has accepted the unattached comp.

15—Mr. Beswick, late Quartermast. Serj., was killed by the accidental explosion of his fowling-piece at Toronto, and was interred with military honours. He was a native of Manchester.

24th—Maj. Stack has arrived at Spike Island, Cove, from Canada, and assumed the command of the depot on his promotion.

25th—The Assist.-Surg. has arrived at Cork, on board the *Prince Regent* transport, from the West Indies.

30th—Capt. Pogson has got an extension of leave. Ensign FitzGerald has left the depot on leave. The Serjeant, tried by Court-Martial for unsteady conduct at a late conflagration, has been reduced to the ranks. Quartermaster-Serjeant, Serjeant, two Corporals, and five Privates, have come from Bermuda as invalids, and are now at Chatham.

32nd—At the prosecution of the Adjutant, in Montreal, Thomas Hartgrave was convicted in a penalty of 5*l.* and treble the value of the articles, for having purchased part of the equipment of a soldier.

39th—We regret to hear of the death of Ens. Morris, who was engaged in a duel with Dr. Malcolmson, and who is now lying in a dangerous state, the wound in his hand having brought on a lock-jaw. The seconds in this unfortunate affair are on their way to Bombay to stand their trial.

43rd—Major Forlong having left Clonmel on leave of absence, the command of the depot cos. has devolved upon Capt. Mundy.

49th—Quarter-Mast. Brew has got an extension of his leave of absence from India.

54th—By the last account from India, this regt. had lost two officers and thirty men since the commencement of last year.

82d—Lieut. Duckett is detached from head-quarters, Mullingar to Tullamore.

84th—Capt. Pack has returned from the service cos. at Jamaica on leave. Lieut. Kelly has joined the depot from the service cos. in Jamaica, and has been appointed Acting Adj., in succession to Ensign Lacy, who is under orders to join the service cos.

85th—This regiment, having received a sudden route from Dublin for Cork, preparatory to foreign service, the first division, under Major Jackson, embarked in steamers last week. The second division followed yesterday, and head-quarters on Friday next, under command of Major F. Meunsell.

89th—The *Prince Regent* transport, from Cork, landed the second division, under command of Capt. Aplin, safe at Barbadoes in the latter end of Nov., and the same vessel arrived from that destination to Cork on Wednesday week, with the first division of the Royals. Major-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney arrived at Drogheda on Thursday week, and was received by Col. Basden, C.B. The General inspected the depot, and was highly pleased at their appearance and performance.

93d—Major Falls has recovered from his recent indisposition, and has taken the command, in the absence on leave of Lieut.-Col. M'Gregor.

94th—Lieutenants Humphreys and M'Cloverty are gone on leave.

Royal Artillery.—On Friday night a sentry, posted near the military canal at the eastern extremity of the Arsenal Ground, close to which there are a few steps and a landing place under his charge, was requested by an individual in a small boat to allow him to land, and he would reward him, but from an order lately issued, "that no person should be allowed to land after sunset (not excepting officers in the service), the man peremptorily refused, after repeated solicitation and larger promises, desiring the person in the boat to "keep off, as his piece was loaded with ball, and he had orders to fire." The individual, finding entreaty in vain, upon receiving the reply exclaimed, "then I'll have a shot at you," and actually fired at the man, the bullet passing through the folds of the soldier's great coat, who promptly returned the fire, which alarmed the main guard, which immediately proceeded to the spot, but the boat, under cover of the night, rowed away, and effected its escape. A court of inquiry has been held to investigate this extraordinary affair, which still remains a mystery, but the man, who is an old and respected soldier, was highly praised for his steady alacrity and honest conduct, and it is expected, from the recommendations he has received, he will, very justly, be promoted. Capt. Thorndike, Corporal Forrest and four gunners, have embarked in a merchant steamer for Dublin, they left the arsenal on Sunday morning, Capt. Thorndike to replace Capt. Molesworth, who has retired on half-pay; so the report of his joining on leave is an error. Surgeon Fogo has been ordered to examine the Ordnance Pensioners at the hospital at Woolwich those residing at the district being summoned to attend there.

Capt. Adams, late Paymaster 71st, has been appointed Paymaster of the Dublin recruiting district, v. Charles Grimes, Esq., removed to the London recruiting district, in succession to Paymaster Jellicoe, who has retired.

At Plymouth the troops have been actively employed in remounting the guns, which were dismounted in 1821.

A Field Officer at Chatham attempted to drown himself recently.

The Barrack-mastership of Clonmel is vacant by the sudden death of Lieut. George Lane, formerly of the 1st or Royal regiment. He lost an arm at Waterloo.

Veteran Battalions.—The general inspection of the pensioners which is now going on, is preparatory to the embodying of several regiments of those veterans for service in Ireland. It is probable they will also be selected for garrison duty at Gibraltar, &c.—*Edinburgh Observer.*

We have just heard of the death, at Edinburgh, of Col. Alexander Mair, Deputy-Governor of St. George.—*Courier.* (*A memoir next week.*)

The Board of Ordnance have issued an order that private letters shall not be transmitted either to or from officers with the regimental returns, which has been hitherto the practice. The Board is only acting in accordance with instructions from the Horse Guards, which affects all regts. of the line. These orders place a barrier between relatives in the service of the country in foreign climes who can ill afford to avail the post-office revenue by their being mulcted of a portion of that scanty pittance allowed by "the first government in Europe," to support the appearance of the officer and gentleman.

General Lord Hill's first levee for the season was held at the Horse Guards on Thursday morning. There were present—General Sir F. Wetherall, Lieut.-Gen. Vincent, Lieut.-Gen. Bruce, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Lord Brudenell, Lieut.-Gen. Ramsay, Col. Hope, Col. Campbell, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Colville, Col. M'Gregor, Lieut.-Gen. J. Ramsay, Col. Deonie, Col. Maclachlan, and about thirty other officers.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's visiters at the Horse Guards, on Tuesday, included—Lord Brudenell, Col. Cethcart, Col. Falconer, Col. Dennie, Major Clark, Major Ferquharson, Col. Whinyates, Major-Gen. Neale, and about thirty other officers.

Recruiting is going on briskly for the 19th and 48th regts. in Carlow and Clonmel, and Lieut. West will shortly have a party of the 89th added to his subdivision, to be stationed at Waterford.

The following are recruiting in Scotland:—Scots Greys, Queen's Bays, 25th, 26th, 45th, 73rd, 74th, 80th, 90th, 93rd, and 99th.

## East India Intelligence.

THE Commander-in-Chief landed from the *True Briton*, Sept. 5th, with all the honours due to his rank, walking from Chandpaul Ghaut to Government House through a street formed by the troops of the garrison, and took his seat and oaths in Council the same day.

An order has been received from the Court at Allahabad directing the execution of the assassin Kurreem Khan, and we learn he will accordingly be hung near the spot where poor Fraser fell.

The next overland despatch may be expected about the 24th inst. by the Malta steamer. The *Hugh Lindsay* was to leave Bombay about 10th or 15th Nov.

*Ecclesiastical.*—The Lord Bishop of Calcutta has collated the Rev. T. Dealtry, L.L.B., Archdeacon of Calcutta, resigned by Archdeacon Currie.

Brig.-Gen. Smith, commanding at Sougor, is in a bad state of health.

The death of Mr. Thomas Mainwaring, of the Bengal Civil Service, is mentioned in a letter from Mauritius as having taken place on board the *Duke of Roxburgh*, on his passage to that island.

Sir James Lyon will relieve Sir R. O'Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

We learn by a letter from Secunderabad that the monsoon had begun to make its appearance, and that some heavy showers of rain had fallen. Another heavy fall of rain has flooded the cantonments of Meerut and surrounding country, completing the destruction of walls, houses, verandahs, and out-offices, and giving an appearance of desolation and earthquake far and near.

The Governor-General has ordered the following alteration in the designation of the appointments to the New Medical College:—viz. Mr. Assist.-Surg. Bramley to be Principal, and Mr. Assist.-Surg. Goodeve to be Professor to do.

The 18th M.N.I. left Trinchinopoly 14th Aug. for Madras to relieve H.M. 54th.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL, JUDICIAL, AND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., 29th Aug.—Mr. H. F. James to be Mag. of the Zillah of Rungpore. Mr. G. W. Battye to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Baraset. Mr. C. Grant to be Com. in the Sunderbunds.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O., 21th Aug. Ens. T. Goulton, St. George, 17th N.I., and Adjt. of the Talaim local corps, to officiate as Junior Assistant to the Agent to the Gov. Gen. 19th Aug.: Deposted Ens. C. A. Jackson to do duty with 12th N.I. at Allahabad, at his own request. Do. Ens. C. W. Duffin to do duty with 37th N.I. at Neemuch, at his own request. 20th Aug.: First Lieut. W. M. Shakespear is appointed Adjt. and Quartermast. vice Lawrenson, resigned.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., 27th Aug.—First Lieut. G. G. Chisholm, 31 batt. Artill., from 2d Sept. to 28th Feb. 1836, to visit Presidency, on med. cert., and to apply for furl. Capt. H. Monke, 39th N.I., from 1st Oct. to 1st March, 1836, to visit Presidency. 31st Aug.—Lieut. T. Bradrigge Studdy, 8th L.C., to Europe, on med. cert. Cornet W. G. Prendergast to Madras, on priv. affairs, for six months. 21st Aug.—Col. J. P. Kennedy, 6th L.C., from 28th Oct. to 20th April, 1836, to visit Presidency, on priv. affairs.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 1st, Capt. C. J. Slatter, H.C.'s floating light vessel *Hope*, aged 41.—At do., 2d Sept., John Athanasi, Esq., aged 82.—At Barrackpore, 2d Sept., Mrs. Graham, the lady of Capt. Graham, Mil. Sec. to the Prov. Com.-in-Chief.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., 22d Aug.—A. Maclean, Esq., Col. of Chinglepul, to act as Malayalum Translator to Gov. until further orders. J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Salem, during the absence of Mr. E. P. Thompson, or until further orders. C. T. Kaye, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the Prin. Col. and Mag. of Canara, during the employment on other duty of Mr. E. Maltby, or until further orders, but to continue to act as Reg. to the Zillah Court of Malabar until relieved.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.O., Aug. 20th—Lieut. C. F. Kirby to be Quartermast. and Interp.; Assist. Surg. John Bell to do duty under the Sup. Surg. of Hyderabad Sub. Force, and directed to afford medical aid to the detachment proceeding to Secunderabad, under the orders of Capt. Sinclair, 24th N.I. The following Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank:—Aug. 4th—Artil., 2d Lieut. W. Pitcairn; 12th N.I., Capt. T. Rooke; 21th N.I., Capt. C. Sinclair; 14th N.I., Lt. W. E. Gibb. Aug. 25th—1st N.V.B., Lieut. C. C. Cottrell; Artil., 2d Lieut. W. Maunsell Oabbett; 27th N.I., Lieut. John D. Power O'Neill. Aug. 26th—29th N.I., Maj. J. Noble; 36th N.I., Maj. Henry W. Poole; 40th N.I., Maj. Walter K. Ritchie, 20th N.I., Capt. F. Plowden.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O., 4th Aug.—Surg. W. A. Hughes, to sea, on sick cert., until 31st Jan. 1836. Aug. 25th—Capt. G. F. Hutchison, 31st L.I., in continuation, to 1st Nov. 1835, Presidency, on sick cert. Assist. Surg. T. T. Smith, Madras Eur. reg., from 10th Aug. 1835, Presidency, prep. to applying for leave to proceed to the Cape, on sick cert. Lieut. W. Ross to Europe for 3 years.

### AGRA.

POLITICAL AND GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O., Aug. 26th—Lieut. G. P. Thomas, 64th N.I., to be Assist. to the Agent to the Gov. in the Saugor and Nerbudda territories. Lieut. P. B. Fulcher, 67th N.I., to be Aide-de-Camp to the Hon. the Governor of Agra.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O., July 28th—Mr. J. Muir to be Dep. Col. for the purpose of preparing, investigating, and determining cases within the Meerut division. 18th Aug.—Mr. H. W. Deane to be Dep. Col. for the same purpose within the Sad. or Bareilly division. Mr. T. Lewis to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Allyghur. Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of Sultanpur. Capt. W. Murray, 22d N.I., is appointed Dep. Postmaster at Benares, v. Mr. G. Robinson, dec.

### BOMBAY.

RELIEFS.—11th N.I. to Cutch; 13th to Rajcote; 14th to Ahmedabad; 18th to Bombay; 20th to Baroda; 23d to Belgaum.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 16th Jan., EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, from Bombay, sailed 8th Sept.—GULNARE, *Johnson*, China, sailed 19th May.—17th Jan., ISABELLA COOPER, *Currie*, Bengal, sailed 1st Sept.—Liverpool: MARY ANN WEBB, Calcutta, sailed 11th Sept.—19th Jan., WELCOME, *Castles*, Bombay, sailed 20th Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per EUPHRATES: Mrs. Luard and 2 children, Mrs. Clerk and 2 children, W. Clerk, Esq., C.S., and Lieut. G. Hoole, Bombay Marine batt.—Per ISABELLA COOPER: Maj. and Mrs. Chalmers, Mr. and Mrs. Dagus, Mr. Pinkerton.—Per ELIZA JANE: Mrs. Arbuthnot and Mrs. Norfolk.

SHIPS SAILED.—17th Jan., ANN, from Deal, put back 20th Jan.—20th, MALCOLM, arrived at Portsmouth.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Bengal: Sept. 8th, TARA BRITON, *Foord*, from London.—Sept. 6th, BENGAL, *Ritchie*, from London.—At Singapore: Aug. 3d, COLUMBIA, *Booth*, do.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—London: DUKE OF ROXBURGH, *Petrie*, from Bombay.—HERO, *Smallwood*, Bengal.—PAGASUS, *Howlett*, do.—Liverpool: ESK, *Ponsonby*, do.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per ROXBURGH CASTLE: Mrs. Boyce and child, Mrs. Maitland and child, D. Hewett, and H. Dawson, Esq., Indian Navy.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE FOREIGN PACKET QUESTION.

SIR,—It was not my intention to have asked any further space in your columns for my remarks on the subject of placing packets in Ireland; but having just seen a letter from *Captain Manderson*, in your last number, I must beg to say a few words more, in reply to his observations. That *Captain Manderson* has, zealously maintained, for the last thirty years and more, the superiority of *Falmouth* over every other port in *England*, he now admits; but he never before, he says, attempted to contrast it with any port in *Ireland* for the Packet establishment. Thus, he tacitly acknowledges, at least in the first part of his letter, that there may be found a harbour in the *Sister Island* better adapted for these vessels than even the one of his unceasing and untired eulogies! The facts which I have already stated on this subject will, I hope and believe, confirm to every *disinterested* person that, take the average of a year, the mails will be transmitted *considerably quicker* every voyage, including the route from *London*, from a port on the south-west of Ireland than from any one in England or Wales; and all I would ask is that this gallant officer should start in a packet from FALMOUTH, with a strong gale at any point between S.W. and N.W., at the same hour that I would start in one of a precisely *similar class* from BERNHAVEN, and I will stake all I possess that I would arrive at *Rio Janeiro*, at *Barbadoes*, at *Jamaica*, at *New York*, or at *Halifax*, *many days before him*. It would be too tedious at this moment to refute all the points last alluded to by *Captain Manderson*, but I am positive I could do this fully and satisfactorily to any three, or *ten times three*, impartial and experienced Naval Officers.

In concluding my remarks on this question for the period, if not for ever, I again *fearlessly repeat* that a packet from IRELAND, with a strong N.W. by W. gale, would be running from eight to ten knots in a direct course on her voyage, when one from Falmouth could not *possibly* weather Ushant with the same wind.

A POST CAPTAIN.

*Jan. 11th.*

SIR,—With an eye to passing events it is not possible that I should overlook the advantages that must accrue to all parties, as well as to the nation at large, by establishing the foreign packet station on the south-west of Ireland. The arguments in its favour which have appeared of late in your impartial journal, are to me of the most convincing nature, and, indeed, if I may judge from the perfectly inefficient rejoinders, they prove so too to those individuals who, either from interested or other sinister motives, *attempt* writing down the arrangement. I fully coincide with your correspondent who says landsmen would suffer the inconvenience of any number of embarkations to ensure as much "land carriage" as possible, which is far preferable to "the thousand ills to which sea-sickness is heir." Oh yes! who that have felt this heart-rending torment, would not think as I do? The entirely relaxed state of every muscular fibre, save those of the abdominal, intercostal, and others connected with the act of vomiting—the unnerved and *listless*, I had well nigh said *lifeless*, condition of the whole frame—the depression of the vital powers—confusion of the sensorium, and the awful degree of retching and nausea attending the malady, must lead "one and all," as the Cornish man says, to extol with me that mode of conveyance which most militates against the production of such a disease. When once this subject is set at rest by the "powers above," they will direct a larger description of packet to ply between Milford Haven and Waterford, a passage comparatively diminutive as regards getting into the Western Ocean. Already a new line of road is forming to Hobb's Point, in the former port, where a commodious pier, floating dock, store-houses, inn, &c., have been constructed; and from Waterford to Valentia, the proposed new station, the highway will be speedily improved, and thus to reach the spot of embarkation from any part of the United Kingdom a very facility will be afforded. Once there, think, Sir, how easily we are wafted on our voyage to the foreign ports, and think, too, how greatly also decreased the difficulties experienced by the homeward bound, by long continued easterly winds on returning to

"England, home, and beauty."

While the packet, as at present, is beating up to Falmouth under such circumstances, despatches are in lieu passengers safely lodged by their own firesides, and perhaps commercial or diplomatic replies of the utmost consequence wafted half-way across the Atlantic. This is no chimerical assertion or hypothetical reasoning. No! such are truly the facts, and such the dear bought experience of many a weary voyager after crossing the boundless "waste of waters." Government are too well aware of those advantages not to avail themselves of their operation, "a consummation devoutly to be wished," notwithstanding the *disinterested* suggestions of Capt. Manderson.

PHILOMEROUS.

*6th Jan.*, 1836.

SIR,—Before I proceed to observe what a packet may and ought to do, when sailing from Falmouth with a strong N.W. by W. wind, I must notice an error in the *Post Captain's* calculation, which may be either typographical or overlooked by him.

He supposes a packet from S.W. of Ireland having run 10 knots, and made good a S.S.W. course, would be in lat. 46 deg. 30 min., long. 14 deg. A vessel from the latitude of Cape Clear must make 295 miles southing, and from Bearhaven 310, before she could be in this latitude. Having run 240 miles from the latter, making good a S.S.W. course, would be in lat. 47 deg. 59 min., long. 13 deg. 19 min. I perceive the longitude is corrected in the next *Gazette*.

A packet sails from Falmouth with a strong N.W. by W. wind, the wind blowing off the land, and being obliged at first to run points free, in two hours she may be in lat. 49 deg. 50 min., long. 5 deg. 16 min., Ushant bearing S. ½ E. 27 leagues. The *Post Captain* has supposed that one from Ireland under double reefed topsails and courses would make good a S.S.W. course at 5 knots an hour; can any reason be shown why one from Falmouth may not do the same? But suppose she chooses to sail a point from the wind to go 6½ knots an hour, making a S. by W. ½ W. course, making less lee way than if close upon the wind, in 16 hours from sailing she would be 8 leagues W. of Ushant, and in 24 hours in lat. 47 deg. 5 min., long. 6 deg. 9 min. If her course had been S.S.W. good at 5 knots, in 24 hours she would have run 110 miles, and be in lat. 46 deg. 8 min., long. 6 deg. 21 min. passing to the west of Ushant *eleven leagues*.

The packet now sails from Ireland, say Brayhead, on the Island of Valentia, the *Post Captain* says in 66 hours she will be in lat. 46 deg. 30 min., long. 14 deg. The Falmouth packet may also be allowed to make good a S.S.W. course, 5 knots an hour, in that period of time, from her lat. and long. specified when the Irish packet sailed with the same mail, she would be in lat. 42 deg., long. 9 deg. 6 min.

It is improbable that a strong N.W. by W. wind would continue so long without veering more northerly, or westerly southward, and it is more than probable that a vessel drawing so near to the south coast of Spain as the Falmouth packet, would now have the wind more northerly, and might have been making good a S.W. course, going free 8 knots an hour.

I may now be allowed to make a supposition, far more probable than that the results of which have been discussed. After the wind has blown strong for 24 hours it begins to falter when the Irish packet is sailing, and she and that from Falmouth make 10 miles S. without altering their longitude, the wind springs up at S.W., and gradually freshens to a stiff breeze, the Irish is in lat. 51 deg. 37 min., long. 10 deg. 19 min., the Falmouth 46 deg. 55 min., long. 6 deg. 9 min.; the latter comes on the larboard tack, the former on the starboard, each making a point of lee way, the Irish will then make her course good S.E. by E., the Falmouth W. by N.; if standing on for 24 hours, going 6 knots, the latter would be in lat. 47 deg. 18 min., long. 8 deg., the former lat. 50 deg. 30 min., long. 7 deg. 39 min. Is there anything unreasonable in this supposition? or that is not as likely to happen as any that can be made? I ask the advocates for the S.Ws of Ireland, if it come on to blow from that quarter soon after sailing on the starboard tack, exposed to all the roll of the ocean, making two or three points leeway, where is a vessel to go? By keeping two points from the wind, she may indeed get on in S.E. quarter, E.S.E., or E. by S., according to the point the wind blows from in the S.W. quarter.

The *Post Captain* says that "*very many packets have again and again been forced* to bear up and return to Falmouth." That some have, there can be no doubt, but the "*very many again and again*," certainly requires a correct list of names and circumstances to prove that any vessel from the S.W. coast of Ireland, would not also have been driven back. There is no wind that can drive a vessel *from* Falmouth back, can prevent her regaining the safe port she left; can it be so said of those of the S.W. of Ireland?

But, Sir, to favour the S.W. of Ireland, we have hed ppsed a powerful *steamer at Milford, tug steamers* in ntry Bay, fine mail coach and rail-roads, and every faci- thet pertiellty can imagine. Give Falmouth only e tug mer, the wind is S.S.W., a good top-gallent breeze: on hegioeing of the ebb tide ehe takes an outward bound ket in tow, which wents only en offing to proceed on her age; let her be four houre in effecting this (the packet *ix hours* might do it without aid), and when 3 or 4 ee S. of the Lizard, ehe ie cast off, and makes good e by S. course; going only 5 knots, in 20 hours she will e run 100 miles from lat. 49 deg. 50 min., and be then lat. 49 deg. 31 min., long. 7 deg. 25 min., 11 leagues V. ¼ W. from St. Agnes, Scilly; e packet now sails from lthaven, with the eame day'e mail as on board the former, the etarboerd teck, her true couree will be E. by S., let m stand on for 20 hours, heving run 100 miles, the Irieh l be in lat. 51 deg. 21 min., lnng. 7 deg. 22 min., the mouth in lat. 49 deg. 12 min., lung. 9 deg. 57 min., leaguee S. Westerly of Bearhaven, and 58 leaguee W. by S. ½ W. of the packet eailed theare. Every igator must know whet a difference it will make in the ation of two vessels as respects their longitude, one ning E. by S. 100 miles, the other W. by S. the samo ance, especially in high latitudes. Is there anything robable in the case auppoeed? It may be alleged, Bearhoven would not stand so long on the starboerd ; let her put about when she thinks proper, the Falmouth 30 miles south of her parallel of latitude, and what esn uppoeed to deprive her of the advantegeous position? If es disable one, so mey they the other; this is an adven- ue circumstance with which plain facts, thet ought to de the judgment, have nothing to do.

t has been shown that with a etrong N.W. by W. wind it a packet from Falmouth may, and ought to do; thst eed of being left behind *four days'* sailing by one from S.W. of Ireland, that cannot last for 24 hours, or more. r her, ehe must take the lead, and, taking the chance of winds, will doubtlese keep it. Allowing them to sail at aame time, if one be 190 miles west of Falmouth, the er is 100 milee south of it; it has been shown if southerly de bring them on different tacks, bow soon the differeuce ungitude would run off the reel.

will hardly observe that with the wind st W.N.W. a Falmouth can steer S.W., and if she make S. by W. couree, will pase 8 leagues west of ent, and be there when the Irish packet is sailing. th the wind at W. by N., she will fetch Ushant, and ding for some hours N.N.W. may weather it on the l tack.

faving observed what may be done from Falmouth with S.W. wind, I need not go to south or eastward, more than nooge over the compass in that quarter to east, thence to end to W. by N. It would be needlese to make *suppo- ns* without end; it must be evident to every *impartial d*, that packets from Falmouth, having an advantage of (I heve taken it only at 24 hours, but, in the present e of things, it may be nearer 40 hours), with any wind will enable them to get south-westward, will, at the ol the time specified, be in a situation preferable to the W. of Ireland for making the south of Europe, the West ies, South America, or even New York. Twenty-six ts of the compass are in favour of Falmouth, if S.W. s are unfavourable, do not such seal up the ports on the W. of Ireland?

J. Mandanson.

*Jan. 15th.*

## PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir,—It cannot be denied that, in devising a radical cure the present extensive evil of protracted promotion, there many and serious difficulties to contend with; in fact, very constitution of the Indian Army of itself renders the lication of permanent aid, as regards the acceleration of motion, almost impracticable, the sources of which, in present day, must be chiefly sought for in the sure effects India's noxious and debilitating climate, whilst those y can expect to arrive at advanced rank and independ- e whose constitutions are so unassailable as to continue years proof against its ruinous attacks. In fact, pro- ion becomes a matter of mere *wear* and *tear*, whilst even se who are so fortunate as to reach the wished-for *goal*, from their then advanced ages and deserved consti- oos, possess but faint hopes of enjoying the luxuries ch their tardily acquired resources command!

The well established truth that of every hundred Cadets o embark for the Indian Service *five* only, on the ave- e, return to England to claim the pensions of their k, is of itself a most convincing proof of the present ective state of promotion in the Indian Army!

Indeed, so cheerless do the prospects of Cadets appear, t it is surprising so much value is attributed to the ap- intment; few, soon would suppose, would willingly enter h a Service if any other equally respectable mode could resorted to to obtain a provision; but there are some, haps, who court perpetual expatriation, or who probably fer an atmospheric heat of 90 or 100 degs. to the freezing ate of their native land! That military men, from the y nature of their profession, must expect to undergo fre- quent hardships, dangers, and privations, no one for a mo- ment will dispute; and it is but common justice to assert that no men ever possessed a more zealous and anxious de- sire to court those difficulties, whenever their country'e weel has required their services, than the officers of the Indian Army.

With regard to Retiring Funds, they have been the perpetual theme in India for the last thirty years, whilst every plan suggested for their formation, however plausible in its details and attractive in its promised advantages, has invariably failed! and why? because so long as regimental rank continues, no system can be discovered or devised, even by the most able calculator, to secure effectually full and equal advantages to *all* ranks according to the pecuniary sacrifices which they are called upon respectively to make, and at the same time prevent supersession, unless retiring pensions are restricted to Lieutenant-Colonels and Senior Majors; but it must be evident that, even in that case, the few *extra* Field Officers who would accept the proffered boon, would yield but a solitary advantage to the junior grades!

The injurious effects which have been the conse- quence of erroneous calculations with regard to other Funds instituted in India, especially the first Military Widows' Fund, ought at least to offer a lesson to all future projectors of Military Retiring Funds! The only feasible plan for a Military Retiring Institution would be to new model the Army, allowing officers to rise to Captains only regi- mentally, and from that rank, in one general gradation list, to that of Major, Lieut.-Colonel, and Colonel, taking the officers as they *now* stand in regimental succession. Such a measure, however, is not likely to receive the concurrence either of the Army at large, or of the Court of Directors; officers who have been already superseded wish to regain their original standing, whilst those who have received the benefits of such supersession, would not be disposed to forego the advantage. But if such a measure could be resorted to, and all officers below the rank of Colonel com- pelled to subscribe, there cannot be a doubt but that, with the assistance of a handsome annual donation from the Company, ample means would be provided to pension off sufficient of *each* rank annually, going down to the Senior Lieutenants, as would be the means of materially accele- rating promotion and preventing supersession, except in the rank of subaltern. With regard to pensioning off Colonels of regiments, no subscription, however liberal, which offi- cers could conveniently spare, especially the junior ranks (with reference to the decreased state of allowances), would ever prove sufficient to offer adequate inducements to Colonels, in receipt of off-reckonings, to retire and forego such great advantages which are now amply secured to them, for the sake of an additional three or four hundred pounds per annum, dependant on the success only of an ex- perimental institution. Besides, the present allowances of a Colonel are sufficient, provided they could be attained at an earlier period of servitude, before age and disease ren- dered the possession of them, in a great degree, nugatory—

*"Non est vivere, sed valere, vita."*

Perhaps the Court of Directors might be induced, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, to take the funds arising from a general monthly subscription by their offi- cers under their own immediate superintendance, and con- sent to grant them an addition to the present rate of re- tiring pensions, at the same time decreasing the present excessive periods counting them to receive them to such an extent as their wisdom and justice might dictate.

The next mode of administering appropriate relief would be by adding a second Major and two Captains to each regiment in the Service, and at the same time decreasing proportionately the number of Lieutenants and Ensigns, in order to provide for the increased expense; this measure would rather improve than otherwise the efficacy of corps, and would render immediate and efficient relief to many deserving officers, as well as accelerate promotion in future; and allowing that Captains would then be longer in reach- ing the rank of Major, yet the superior allowances which they would in the meanwhile receive, would compensate for their increased periods of service in that rank. Certainly one great cause of such slow promotion having arisen among the Ensigns and Junior Lieutenants was the impo- litic measure some years since resorted to of making two Lieutenants to each regiment supernumerary; another, cer- tainly no less injurious and inconsiderate measure of the Court, was their sending out, many years since, a far greater supply of Cadets than there were vacancies for, or that the exigencies of the Service required, by which some of them remained from *three* to *five* years in the country before they even attained the rank of Ensign! Such an unwise and unjust measure we should hope will not again be repeated.

If the boon which report says the Directors are preparing for the Indian Army consists only of a regulation permitting officers who have served *twenty* years to retire on the full pay of Captain, those of *twenty-five* years on the pay of Major, and so on, I apprehend that such a slight alteration in the periods of service must inevitably fail of producing any substantial relief. Some few officers, indeed, who have long been looking in vain for promotion, and whose advanced ages preclude them from aspiring to the attain- ment of much higher rank than what they already possess, may probably accept the proffered alternative. If, how- ever, the Court would advance somewhat further in their liberal views, and allow *one* furlough to be deducted from the periods of service referred to, then indeed might we justly hope that the grand desideratum would in a great de- gree be accomplished, and that the great would be most acceptable; whilst that general and deeply-rooted discon- tent which at present unfortunately pervades the breasts of their officers would be for ever eradicated, and a lasting feeling of gratitude would assume its place.

The present custom of purchasing officers out, in parti- cular regiments, operates in a very prejudicial manner to- wards those corps whose officers, from various causes, may not possess the means of offering sufficient inducement to those above them to retire. There is another point on which I presume to offer an opinion, viz. officers holding the *brevet* rank of Captain although only Lieutenants in their respective regiments; some of these officers have been sub- alterns for from *fifteen* to *eighteen*, and even twenty years. Here, however, the Court of Directors surely have a remedy in their own hands; for if they cannot accelerate their pro- motion, they can at least increase their means of enjoying greater comforts than they at present can command. How easy would it be for the Directors to grant to those deserv- ing officers, who have served them long and faithfully with- out commensurate remuneration, the same pay and allow- ances as Captain Lieutenants used to receive before the abolition of that rank; such a beneficial change would reconcile them to their blighted prospects and at the same time permit them to support that appearance which the in- creased rank renders necessary, and which common policy dictates, when the native troops and natives in general ir- rationally judge of the European's respectability by his means of supporting his rank in society! This boon might also be conceded without occasioning the State any great addi- tional expense, especially in comparison with the benefit conferred; besides, should any remedy be hereafter dis- covered to accelerate promotion, such additional burthen on the Company's finances would gradually cease as the brevet Captains would be gradually *absorbed!* officers so situated, with reference to their contracted allowances, and the slight prospect of promotion at present in view, can cherish but very faint hopes of ever retiring to their native country with competencies sufficient to reward them for the toils they have experienced and the injured state of their constitutions, unless immediate aid be applied; then surely this would be a fine opportunity for the Court of Directors to exercise their wonted liberality!

*Exeter, 17th Jan.* A Retired Officer.

[From want of space this week, we have been obliged to curtail our correspondent's letter; but we shall notice the subject in our next.—Ed.]

## ON THE OATHS REQUIRED OF OFFICERS ON HALF PAY.

Sir,—Admiring the principle upon which your Gazette is conducted, and being a constant subscriber, I beg, with your permission, through it, to answer *Philotheorus's* letter in your last number, and to inform him that he is in error when he states, that "from the prince to the peasant are liable, and must take their oath to stamp their statements with the appearance of truth, before they can be believed;" or, "that there is not a branch, however honourably esteemed, that legally is believed on his mere *ipse dixit*." He ap- pears not to be informed, that when an officer in the army loses his baggage, either by being taken by the enemy, by shipwreck, or otherwise, all he has to do is, to declare upon his honour that he has lost property to such an amount either by the enemy or otherwise, and the amount is immediately paid to him. Why, sir, I would ask, should one set of individuals be preferred to the other set (both wishing to be considered as gentlemen)? If one party are admitted upon their honour, the other have a right also; for *Philotheorus* says they are truly "gallant and respected." It appears also that *Philotheorus* loses sight of that the character of an officer is the only property he can constitutionally hold to substantiate his claims to, and possession of, the commission he may hold. Neither noble birth nor money has any right to be in the scale when character is considered, although, if the officer possesses either, or both, more is expected of him; for it is written, "of him that hath much, much shall be required;" con- sequently, every officer his Majesty may have is supposed to be a gentleman; if he is not he should no longer hold his commission. If the honour of one gentleman is admitted, let the honour of all, whether the coats they wear be red or blue. It would be better for the service if the honour of officers was brought more into practice.

With respect to the latter part of his letter, where he says that it is necessary to "confirm our assertions with an oath *before* one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, not of low esteem." How was it, and how can *Philotheorus* account for it, on the 31st of December, 1835, when *I* took my declaration in one of the public offices of this metro- polis, to be attested before one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, that when I gave it to the police officer for that purpose, he took it in, and desired me to wait in the clerk's

office, when he brought it out to me, attested by the justice of the peece ne duty. I never saw the justice of the peace, nor he me. Then, what was the use of my going to the office. I might as well have sent it. This is a direct proof that there was not any necessity for my going. I have already said that directly an officer does anything contrary to the character of a gentleman, he forfeits all claim to his commission; therefore his Majesty's Government have the remedy in their own hands, if an officer makes a false declaration, why might I not as well on the 31st of December last have made my declaration before my agent (unto whom I delivered it) as before a police officer. I told my agent this circumstance when I delivered to him the declaration: therefore, Sir, I contend that the Officers of his Majesty's Navy have a right to be believed on their word of honour.

I shall at all times be happy to hear of *Philotheorus* if he will in future couch his letters a little more good-naturedly, particularly when he writes about "these individuals" again, for mildness is always considered as a pleasing feature of a noble man.

*Jan.* 18, 1836. TIPPOO.

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SIR,—The remarks of your *liberal* correspondent *Philotheorus* will, I hope, catch the eye of your distinguished contributor *Tristram*, in order that they may meet the animadversions they so well deserve. I have not the ability to attempt this, nor I would cheerfully undertake it; I will, however, briefly ask *Philotheorus* if every *workman* that goes to receive his wages *swears* that it is his due, and that he has conformed to the rules which entitle him to this remuneration? The officer, then, stands in the same relative situation precisely. If the former wilfully makes an unjust claim, he is instantly dismissed; so, if an officer should forget himself so far as to declare that which was *untrue*, he should at once be cashiered from his Majesty's Service FOR EVER. The *honour* of an officer, Sir, ought to be regarded as sacredly as his *oath*; for if he violates the one, the same disgrace and infamy should and will attend him as if he had violated the other. Thus, as the power of immediate punishment is in the hands of the Government, and as the difficulties connected with the still continued system of declarations before a Magistrate are great in very many officers, I sincerely hope that, in spite of *Philotheorus's liberality*, an officer's declaration *upon his* HONOUR will speedily be regarded as if it had been made *upon his* OATH.

CORINEUS.

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## DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE MONEY.

SIR,—In my former letter on the subject of the distribution of Prize Money, I gave it as my opinion that the Field Officers of the Royal Marines have just cause to complain of the partiality of the present regulation, which places them only in the same class in the prize lists with officers of an inferior grade. I am not disposed to deny or underrate the heavy responsibility, and risk of pecuniary loss which is thrown on Captains of ships of war, by their liability to be charged demurrage, and the expenses consequent upon the detention of neutral, or other vessels, which are not afterwards, by the Courts of Law, declared to be prizes; and I can see no good reason why this risk should not be shared equally by the Naval and Marine Officer: but, should those by whom the Royal Navy is governed find such an arrangement objectionable, there would be but little difficulty in separating such property as obviously belonged to the enemy from that of a doubtful character, and allowing all of the same rank to share equally as the former, while we gave the larger share of the latter to those on whose responsibility it was detained. Field Officers of Royal Marines are only embarked in Flag Ships, and it is not probable that they will, in time of war, be found for a continuance serving in ships detached from the fleet. The prize-money made by those in the fleet by the capture of occasional merchant ships is divided among so many, that the share of each individual is seldom of large amount, their best hope of enriching themselves arises from the capture of the enemy's ships of war, prisoners and towns, or from Parliamentary grants, given as a reward for services performed; and in these cases that knowledge of international law so necessary to a Naval Officer is not called into action; I therefore trust you will concur with me in thinking that we commit an act of great injustice towards the members of a distinguished corps, when we deprive them of advantages enjoyed by other Officers of equal rank in the service, in cases where hard fighting, or the gratitude of the nation, has given us an opportunity of bestowing some reward on the defenders of their country. If this subject be fairly considered it will be found that few cases occur of captures being made, where any possible risk is encountered by those in command, except by the detention of vessels or property nominally belonging to neutral nations, smugglers, pirates, and slavers; therefore, to these cases alone should that regulation in future apply which gives to Captains in command of ships of war so marked, no advantage; and I think I am justified in claiming for the Field Officer, where no necessity for caution exists, a fair participation with the Naval Captain in all the advantages resulting from their joint exertions.

The general use of steam vessels in maritime warfare will probably cause great alteration in the mode of carrying on future operations, and the facility and rapidity with which troops may be transported by sea will cause frequent descents to be made on the coast of the enemy. Should the Government determine to employ Marines on services in suitable to their nature, Commanding officers of talent and energy will be invaluable; but however devoted to the service, or attached to their profession, Field Officers of Marines who possess these necessary qualifications may be, it is not to be expected that they will continue voluntarily, and without discontent, to expose themselves to privations and dangers for which they are so ill requited; and such of the other officers of this corps as may have in early life given promise of future eminence in a profession so varied as that of our Marine service, will, on attaining the rank of Captain, avail themselves of the good characters they enjoy to obtain staff appointments, or retirements, and thus quit that service which has nothing further to offer them worthy of acceptance.

*India, Jan.* 19. A. C.

[We shall have a few observations to make on the subject of this letter in our next.—ED.]

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## PROMOTION IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—When I had the honour of being made a Bengal Cadet, near 20 years ago, promotion was not particularly rapid in the Indian army. Some Cornets, if I recollect rightly, could not be brevetted (poor devils!) because they were Cornets; and on one of our Shiker parties, not many miles from Aurungabad, I remember a squib passing round after tiffin by one of those wreckless Subs who take small thought for the morrow. I fancied at the time it might have been a hit at my brevet, or perhaps levelled at my whiskers, where their young eyes probably detected intruders of a virtuous cast; it ran as follows:—

"When all are grey who are not bald
In reaching a Majority,
We scarce need tell our youthful friends
We rise by seniority."

Time passed, we lived in hope, and the Mahrattas and Pindarries amused us. The Burmese War followed, caused great excitement, and some promotion from loss of life among the gallant fellows who went full of hope, of zeal, and loyalty, to Rangoon and Arracan. Peace being restored, it was found expedient to reduce regiments two troops or companies each, and Supernumeraries were abundant. The most thoughtless then found there was not much reliance to be placed on what the morrow would do for them, and all were anxious to institute a retiring fund, to augment their annuities at the end of their exile; but no mode was then hit upon to please all ranks (I wonder when there will); however, after ten years' nervous excitement, Mr. Curwin's plan became the favourite, was supported by the highest authorities in India, but unluckily found impracticable by the Court of Directors. The Hon. Court, while retiring funds were in agitation, agreed to permit 12 retirements to the Bengal army, 8 to Madras, and 4 to Bombay, annually. This was liberal, but its operation, if it had taken effect, would have been by no means certain, and, as India becomes colonised, likely to be still less so as a source of promotion.

Something is wanted in the Indian army to give an accelerated limb promotion, not dependent on individual will. I therefore submit that the Hon. Court of Directors, instead of the before-named retirements of Lieut.-Colonels, should transfer an equal number of *senior* Colonels annually to a senior list, these officers having the option of being further actively employed in any of the higher official situations or Military commands, to which their rank, their merits, and their services, give them a just claim. Were they to decline no injury would accrue to them, but hence would follow a certain promotion through all ranks, and on the principle on which the service is based.

The expense to be incurred by such an arrangement, beneficial alike to the Company and to the Army, in addition to what the Hon. Court has hypothetically conceded, to be made up by an Army Fund, if deemed necessary; but it is quite hopeless now to agitate funds of any description, until it be known what measures the Court have in view, or to what extent that Hon. body will go to confer a progressive and pervading good on their Army. The expense, as the Army is now circumstanced, ought to be a secondary consideration.

By an arrangement such as I have hinted at, H.M. Army could sustain no injury, as the Brevet system would very properly correct any supercession arising out of it, if by possibility it should occur. The senior Colonels so transferred receiving an equivalent for their off-reckoning, could not be injured by it, and considering the period of life to which the officers of that rank have arrived in attaining it, there cannot be much apprehension of access of expenditure from the list accumulating, since, alas! they will all have passed the average period allotted to human existence.

*Oriental Club, 15th Jan.* MULLER MANOO.

[We hope to hear further from this advocate of the Indian Army.—ED.]

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## THE NAVAL COLLEGE, AND SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,—The report which has been current for these two or three sessions gains credence, that in moving the Navy Estimates it is the intention of the Secretary of the Admiralty to make some observations, with a view to the suppression of the Naval College at Portsmouth. I would respectfully call the attention of this talented gentleman to another establishment, which has cost the country more than 100,000*l.*, and never, I do believe, effected (or capable of effecting) one pennyworth of good—I mean the School of Naval Architecture, that precious humbug, from which so much was expected, and so little has resulted. Had the noble science of phrenology flourished 30 years back, and rejoiced in so many believers as at present, I doubt not but some independent Member of Parliament would have moved that the heads of the pupils to be admitted for instruction should have undergone an inspection, and by this means it is probable great disappointment would have been avoided; for I believe the organ of ship-building is so very rare, that the professors of the noble science of phrenology have not even delineated its true position on the cranium.

For nearly thirty years has the country patiently endured the advent of the mighty advantages which were to result from educating a certain number of pupils in the *science* of Naval architecture, the only qualifications required being sound health, reading, and spelling; but grievous has been the disappointment. With the exception of a few pamphlets and lectures overloaded with plagiarisms and endless repetitions of worn-out ideas, not a single ray from that source has illuminated us to dispel the gloom: there has been *quantum suff.* and more than enough of theorists; but the report of genius is *nil*, and when we consider that this establishment is supported at the expense of 6000*l.* a-year, it well behoves the worthy Secretary who has the first look of the Estimates, whose keen perception and pertinent inquiries have caused some little alarm amongst officials during his repeated visits to the dock-yards—it behoves this gentleman, I say, to consider whether this is not paying too dear for a whistle,—and a very contemptible one it is.

It is in vain that we seek to *force* genius by arbitrary means. No application or study, whether at private or national expense, will produce it: the utmost that can be expected by such means is to *improve* and *mature* it by the acquisition of the *practical* axioms laid down by scientific men, easy to be learned, whereas "*Genius* is never to be *acquired by art*, but is the gift of nature," and highly precious has estate been in the selection of men of genius. She found Watt a land surveyor, and Arkwright weaving my grandmother's front at a barber's block, and surely she will not astray when she visited the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war in search of a talent which should redeem the odium we had long endured on the score of our deficiency in the art of ship-building.

You have truly observed, Sir, that ship-building is an *art*, and not a *science*. It cannot be considered a science until we can reduce certain rules to demonstration; even this can never be, because the difference of the sea's surface, produced by the action of the wind, will require bodies of different moulds to overcome the varying resistence which they experience. I will treat more on this point hereafter; at present I may remark, that the School of Architecture should be abolished, and parents in future left to cultivate those talents which their children display, in any trade or profession, instead of the futile attempt to force them into an artificial system. It may be objected that the gentlemen educated at the public expense would take their talent into the service of some rival state. As Dogberry said to the watch, "let them go, and thank God you are well rid of them." But there need be no alarm about this; for however highly they may estimate their own qualifications, and however high priced they may value them, they will pass current for no more than their worth in the market, and certainly no more than they are now in the receipt of in the several dock-yards.

In conclusion, I will make a few remarks on the recent trial in the Malta Channel, to show the utter futility of *theoretic* science, when applied to ship-building. There was the *Barham*, a ship built on the plan of Sir William Rule, who was a *practical* shipwright, and held the rules and assumptions of the School in sovereign contempt, knowing them to be fallacies. This ship, sailing upon a line of floatation two feet below that intended by her projector, skimming, as it were, the sea, raised of one deck, but still retaining her original masts, and in consequence a great depth of counter, beats the crack ship of Capt. Symonds in light winds, going free—a thing to be expected certainly. But where are the productions of the School that can compete with this ship of the same class? Where are *Acteon* and *Sapphire*? Alas! no where in the race, they have not even been *placed*, as the sportsman says.

I must conclude for the present, but shall follow up the subject next week: in the meantime, I am glad to see your excellent contemporary, the *Journal*, do full justice to Capt. Symonds in the Editor's opening address to his readers on the prospects of the Army and Navy in 1836.

YORICK.

[We have elsewhere noticed this letter.—ED.]

## ... THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.

...n,—I cordially agree with your late remarks as to the ... great attention paid to the new Naval List for Jan. ...3.

...et I am grieved, Sir, to see the Coast Guard appoint... ...ts of Messrs. Knight, Neame, Arrow, and the nine ...uteenth Inspecting Commanders in Ireland, continue ...ie. The former three officers have been employed ...aging fourteen years, and the nine Irish Inspecting ...teenants average from eleven to fifteen years, while ...alf and some dozens of Commanders are excluded, and ...ot get even a term of three years' service on the Coast ...rd; and, as if the three first appointments were not suf...ently galling, we see nine Lieutenants keeping Com...nders' situations from eleven to fifteen years. Now, ... Editor, may I request your insertion of this on the part ...yself and many Commanders, and in strict justice to ... navy in general, hoping it may meet the eyes of the Ad...lty, and their lordships' due consideration and honour... ... decision. A Commander, R.N.

*Bromley, Kent, 21st Jan.*

## ...HE SENIOR MATES OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

...ir,—Having this moment seen a paragraph in your ...nsable journal of the 9th of this month, in which you ... the names of certain Senior Mates who entered the ...y as early as the year 1811, and passed examination for ...utenants in 1819, but yet remain unpromoted, may I re...st that you will add to their names, in your next number, ... of Thomas S. Coppinger, who entered the navy as ...shipmen in 1810, on board H. M. S. *Endymion*, then ...mmanded by Sir W. Bolton, and after a deal of service in ...ious parts of the world, of which he can produce the ...ongest attestations, he passed examinations for Lieutenant ...1817, but, I regret to say, he still continues a Mate, and ...ow serving in that capacity on board H.M.S. *Rainbow*, ...the West India station. In the last accounts we have ...ived from him, he was acting Lieutenant, and in com...nd of the *Flamer* steamer, on that same station; but I ...a read in one of the last Gazettes that another has been ...inted from home to supersede him in that command. ...ll you be so good as to pardon the liberty I take with you ...this occasion. William Coppinger.

*Barrycourt, Co. of Cork, Jan. 13th.*

## ...EDICAL AND CLERICAL SERVICES OF INDIA—No. II.

...ir,—The intimation in your last week's number, in ...ly to my application, that you are not aware any curtail...nt of the period of actual service in India for the *medical* ... *clerical* branches, corresponding with that of the *...itary*, has greatly staggered me.

...t is to be presumed the gentlemen composing the Court ... Directors and Board of Control will not lose sight of ...nhanded justice. It is all I ask; and surely no one who ...ws the relative position of each party will say the medi... service of India has ever been favoured. It may be in...ctive to know, that only a few months since, when a ...itary retiring fund was found impracticable, the medi... service, with much labour and perseverance, perfected a ...e for themselves that met with general satisfaction, and ...lieve I am not wrong when I add the concurrence of ... supreme government; but, on its coming before the ...heritus in England, they strangled the scheme, by sub...uting *three* in the place of *six* annuities, as agreed on by ... service, making the thing worse than useless; for, if ...ried into effect, it will retard instead of accelerate pro...tion, by keeping the seniors hanging on, who would ...rwise resign. Out of 420 members of the medical ...ession engaged in the Bengal presidency alone, only ...ee out of the whole have a rank corresponding to that of ...onel, but six with that of Lieutenant-Colonel, and not ... with that of a Major! But more of this anon. All I ... want is, that the attention of the Court of Directors and ...rd of Control should be drawn to the omission they ...e been guilty of, in not making corresponding certain...ts in the periods of actual service required from the ...bers forming the *civil arm* of the great military esta...shment of India.

A Company's Officer.

## THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MR. H. D. PERROTT, LATE LIEUTENANT R.N.

*(Continued from No. 154.)*

"He that filches from me my good name,
Robs me of that which not enriches him,
*And makes me poor indeed!*"

...ir,—Mr. Perrott having no hope left of the Admiralty ...ting an investigation of his case, Mr. Hume, M.P. very ...anfully advocated his cause, and was successful so far as ...ceeded, in 1825, in obtaining for him a pension of 2*s.* 6*d.* ...diem for his loss of limb and other wounds, but was ...und down not to interfere further;" nor did he, while ...d Melville was in office.

Now "be it *also* known to all men," that Mr. Clay, M.P. informed Mr. Perrott, after many interviews and consultations with official persons, that Government had offered him the arrears of his pension, provided the motion before the House respecting him was withdrawn: dire necessity prompted Mr. P. to accept the offer—the motion was consequently withdrawn, Mr. P., however, stating in writing "that such was not to be considered as binding him to give up his claims for restoration, or in any way compromising his honour;" and, "flushed with the sanguine hope of being enabled to repay the honest trades-people who had supported him to obtain justice," he submitted (by Mr. Clay's request) a statement of his services and wounds to the Admiralty, viz.

"That he had been at the capture of 202 vessels, twenty-five times engaged, seven of which he had the honour of commanding, and was successful; that he had received seven wounds; that he was struck off the Admiralty List of the Navy on the 24th March, 1812, through conspiracy; that the Lords of the Admiralty had repeatedly acknowledged his services, as well as in both Houses of Parliament; that on the 19th July, 1825, a pension had been granted to him at the recommendation of a late board, for the loss of his left arm, and several other wounds in the service, therefore praying for the arrears of his pension from the 24th March, 1812, to 19th July, 1825."

Instead of this promise being fulfilled, when Messrs. Hume, Clay, and Attwood advocated the cause of this truly unfortunate gentleman, they were informed by the Admiralty, and Sir James Graham himself in the House of Commons, that if Mr. Perrott agitated his application further, his pension would be taken from him, as the Admiralty were led to believe that he, when a boy, had obtained his first pension* by fraud, and even his second pension in 1825 by misrepresenting the fact relative to the loss of his arm. Mr. P. then entered into a full explanation, stating, "that it was inserted in his original pension ticket, No. 886, and in the statement of the late Lord Hood, that 'he had lost his arm in the Channel, had received two balls through his right arm, a sabre wound in the right hand, and was also wounded in the body.'" He was now informed that *he had misrepresented* the fact relative to the loss of his arm, which caused him again to address their lordships, "that if he had stated an error in his letter of the 3rd August, in reply to theirs, *by return of post*, it was as nearly in accordance with his pension ticket as he could recollect after such a lapse of years. That at that period he was a Midshipman on board of the *Phœbe, cruising in the Channel*; that she put into Portsmouth Harbour to refit, and whilst refitting, by permission of the Commanding Officer, five or six Mids went out in the ship's boat on the 24th February, 1806, to practise firing at a mark, in which service his gun burst and shattered his arm, upon which he was sent ashore to the King's Hospital at Haslar, where it was immediately amputated, and that his pension was granted after the regular examination by the proper officers, &c." To which he received their Lordships' communication—"That after *due* consideration, their Lordships declined all further interference in *his* case;"—a tantamount acknowledgment that he had not obtained his *first* pension by *fraud*, nor his *second* pension by *misrepresentation*, and, in my humble opinion, a full acquittal by their Lordships of these two distinct and serious charges.

The successive charges brought by the Admiralty *time after time* against this unhappy individual having been instantly met, and rebutted by *sterling truth*, it is natural for every person to wonder why this gentleman, *proven* innocent of either crime or fault, has not been restored to his rank in the Navy. He will cease to wonder when in possession of the following fact:—the Admiralty have asserted in the House of Commons, that an Admiral, formerly Mr. Perrott's Captain (when a Midshipman) had informed them that "Mr. P. was a bad character;" to which Mr. Attwood in reply observed, that "that very officer had granted Mr. P. certificates of good conduct" with which he passed his examination for Lieutenant. This induced the Admiralty to make further inquiry, since which one of the Sea Lords has informed Mr. T. Attwood, "that the said Admiral had written to the Admiralty that Mr. P. had forged them," thus raising a distinct charge against him for the first time, after 27 years' separation—the Midshipman from his Captain!!! Here then is the point "wire" this gentleman is not restored to his rank and reputation as an officer—the *point* up to which I have *fairly* beaten, with "honour's breeze, fore and main tacks of argumentation on board, in the face of the world, against *ice spring tides* and *under-currents*, springing and ebbing from the *hitherto* undiscovered sources mentioned in my first letter.

*(To be Concluded in our next)*

* Forfeited on promotion to Lieutenant.

## NAVAL ENGINEERS.

Sir,—In looking over the Navy List, I do not perceive any notice of the Net or Sea pay, or the sharing of prize-money of that new class, the Naval Engineers (I conclude Warrant officers), their Mates, or Apprentices, which no doubt is an oversight, as I have been given to understand their rank was established by Lord Auckland. I am induced to address you on the subject, in the hope, by your remarks thereon, the Engineers' names may be attached to the vessels (in the Navy List) to which they belong, as also an alphabetical list of them.

An Old Lieut. R.N.

[It is probable that when the new instructions are issued, this matter will be satisfactorily arranged.—Ed]

*Extraordinary Memory of the King.*—The following are singular proofs of the King's memory, as well as of His Majesty's intimate acquaintance with the annals of the different regiments of the army:—On the death of the late Lord Chatham, upon the Commander-in-Chief taking the Royal Commands respecting the disposal of the 4th, or King's Own, Regiment, His Majesty promptly replied, "Appoint General Hodgson, I promised it to him many years since; his father, the Field Marshal, was for a long time its Colonel." In like manner, when the Buffs became vacant, the King directed that Lord Howard, of Effingham, should be the Colonel, observing, "The Buffs once belonged to his uncle, Sir George Howard." It is not a little curious, that Field Marshal Sir George Howard and Field Marshal Studholme Hodgson were brothers-in-law, and that after such a lapse of years their representatives should hold their regiments. The present Colonels of the Buffs and King's Own are consequently first cousins.

*Female Sailors.*—Three females served and *fought* on board the *Victory*, in Lord Rodney's engagement with the French; they were discovered after the battle to be females, and were sent on shore at Lisbon, where they were clothed at the expence of the British factory there, to which Mr. Turner, formerly of this city, was then the Treasurer; a collection was made for them, which amounted to about 25 moidores. They were afterwards sent to Falmouth by one of the packets, and brought to their homes in this city. They belonged to the parish of St. Edmund on the Bridge; one of them was blind of an eye, a very stout lusty woman; the others were short, but stout. They had served at the guns most valiantly during the whole of the engagement, and had not received any injury.

An old writer says, "the Spaniards are eagles on their horses, lions in their business, women in the open field."

A modern Spaniard being asked some particulars of the manners and morals of his countrymen, replied "Read Gil Blas; the Spaniards are the same still."

Among some late despatches in the South American papers, one from the Commander of the Bolivian army of operations is addressed to General Francisco Burdett O'Connor, Commanding General of the army of reserve.

*The French Navy.—Ships of the Line, First Class.* 126 *Guns.*—L'Ocean, La Montebello, Le Commerce, La Ville de Paris, Le Majestueux, Le Souverain, Le Friedland, Le Louis XIV., L'Austerlitz, Le Trocadero, Le Wagram. *Second Class, 86 Guns.*—Le Jena, Le Duquesne, Le Neptune, Le Jupiter, Le Genappes, L'Ulm, L'Henry IV., L'Ecle, Le Foudroyant, Le Magnifique, L'Algesiras, Le Tage, Le Fleurus, L'Annibal, Le Novarin, Le Rucontante, Le Diademe, Le Santi-Petri, Le Suffrein, L'Hercule, Le Dugumy-Fru., Le Turenne, L'Ajax. *Third Class, 82 Guns.*—Le Tourville, Le Nestor, Le Scipion, L'Orion, Le Jean-Bart, Le Genereux, L'Alexandre, L'Inflexible, Le Veteran, Le Marengo, La Ville de Marli, Le Trion, Le Du Guesclin, Le Fontenoy, Le Diomede, Le Breslau, Le Trident, Le Superbe, L'Alger, Le Couronne, Le Bayard, L'Achille, L'Hector. Here then are fifty-seven as fine ships of war, almost all of them built since 1818, as ever floated on the seas. In addition to this the French have upwards of forty splendid frigates of the first class, all of them carrying sixty guns, thirty-six pounders; she has ten frigates carrying forty-six guns, thirty pounders; she has fifteen frigates of the third class carrying thirty-two guns; she has ten frigates of the fourth class carrying twenty-six guns; she has twenty-four corvettes, carrying from twenty to thirty-two guns; and she has sixteen gun-brigs. But this is not all—she has twenty-seven steam-vessels, most of them being 160 horse power, and well and heavily armed.—*Shipping Gazette.*

*French Dinners.*—To be *selon les règles*, you must begin with a *dozen oysters*; then bad soup (except at private tables); then a *pâte*; then radishes and bread and butter; then a slice of melon! (where's your appetite now?) Then comes your *entrée*, generally a made dish, with their only sauce for every thing, viz. of flour, eggs, vinegar, and butter, sometimes they add onions. After this meat comes fish; then perhaps a tolerable *friccande*; after which you have, single and aloffe (to eat with bread) potatoes, or peas, or carrots. Then comes a roast leg of mutton, or veal, or, beef, hard, dry, and tasteless, with *une [superbe, salade. Mon Dieu!—How to enjoy Paris.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We shall at all times be happy to hear from* "H.C. P." —*The* "Old Sailor" *has our warmest thanks.*—"Carnatic" *is under consideration: his letter should have been addressed to the Editor: will he confide to us his name?*— "Trident" *has our thanks for his zeal and support of this paper, but we cannot mix ourselves up with the litigations of any contemporary: we did act on one occasion as peace-makers, and are disposed to do so again, but we cannot insert accounts of law proceedings which have no interest with the United Service. This answer will equally apply to a letter from Chatham, and to the one signed* "Milo."—*We shall not overlook the Ratto question.*—"M.'s" *letter has been returned, for the affair of Borthwick and Col. Napier does not require notice; and the same may be said of the correspondence respecting Colonel Warrington, Sir Thomas Reid, &c.*— "D.'s" *favours will always be most acceptable.*—*If* "Humanitas" *had satisfied us with his name and address, we could have met his wishes; but we cannot undertake the responsibility of receiving subscriptions, unless previously convinced by respectable testimony that the party is entitled to assistance from the benevolent.*—*Will the Chairman or Secretary of the Committee of Maritime Officers favour us with a copy of the resolution.*—*Any friends not receiving our paper regularly, should acquaint us thereof.*—*We shall examine Capt. Couch's plan next week.*—*Several Literary Notices in type are unavoidably postponed.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JANUARY* 23, 1836.


Can it be possible that our pseudo-patriots are so infatuated as to adopt the creed that "the ends sanctify the means, and ill may be done that good may come out of it?" If so, it is time that the mist of so fatal a delusion should be swept from their eyes. Do they believe that their country is *benefited* by making outcasts of the widows and daughters of Naval Officers, and wandering beggars of their sons, that a paltry pension, which for ages was an undisputed right, shall be saved to the State? Are these the means which are to *sanctify* such an end? It is indeed setting up the mammon of unrighteousness as the idol of adoration; and that too in a land calling itself Christian. But away with such Pharisaic casuistry, worthy the suggestion of the veriest imp in the train of Alecto! A diminished expenditure, as shown by the annuel balance sheet, may excite the plaudits of the populace, who are ignorant of the sacrifice by which it is attained; but the morals of the community must eventually be the oblation;—eventually, do we say? nay, the sacrifice of morals commenced when the sense of gratitude for services done was buried in the grave together with him to whom the nation was indebted; when feeling of commiseration for the desolate widow and the fatherless children was exchanged for oppression towards the most deserveless of the creation; and when the ear of the *patriot* became deaf to the cry of starving infancy, though alive to the shout of popularity. What beyond self-elevation do these same *patriots* propose as the result? Is it, that the sufferers and their friends shall become more enthusiastic in their love of country, or entertain a more special admiration of its institutions? Is it an enhanced respect for those to whom they are to ascribe their own immediate degradation, as well as the contumely in which the memory of their father's services has been shrouded? Or is it, finally, a proud acknowledgment of the integrity with which their country has maintained faith towards them? Alas! for poor England! The Royal Navy, once her boast and glory, is likely to become an object of dread to her own sons, and be shunned like the pestilential pool of the Dead Sea, the Asphaltides of every hope and implied promise! "Better be hanged than damned"* to so desperate a course of life." The blight of despondency has long been suspended over the heads of its votaries, but it was reserved for the widows and orphans of its Officers to drink the cup of deathly disappointment.

When, with the glow of patriotism, and prompted by the hope of one day rivalling the established heroes of our annals, British youth embarked on the chivalrous venture, they dreamt not that, in addition to cold neglect and ill-requited services, they should likewise leave behind them, in after life, a progeny of paupers, and made such by the express voice of their country! for pensions to widows was no such recent innovation on the public purse, but was a long established provision, and esteemed one of the sources of remuneration to Officers for the zealous and *fearless* performance of hazardous duties. Its alienation, then, becomes not only the violation of a pledge but the perversion of justice, as well as the source of oppression towards the helpless, and must prove *destructive to the Service.* Men who possess no dastard fears for corporel suffering, or for the chances of premature death by hazardous enterprise, may yet entertain a praiseworthy dread of leaving to the mercy of *patriots* a widow and nursery of infants, and *hesitation*, at least, if not actually shunning the encounter, must, by law of nature, be the result. Who, after the late examples of pauperising the widows of Officers who died on actual service, will volunteer for pestilential stations? Have they shown themselves too confiding, and thus brought deception on themselves by reposing unhesitating confidence in the integrity of their country? If so, it was an error founded on unlimited generosity of feeling on their part, and that genuine patriotism which never questioned the existence of a virtue which subsequent events have shown was supplanted by deep-rooted ingratitude and deception,—deception, in that the pension was undisputed until suddenly withdrawn.

But it is argued that, as "non-contributors to productive labour, Officers can have no claim upon the country." Where were they when Britain, respleudent with the torch of war, diffused her glorious rays around, and lighted up the path of commerce through trackless seas and distant lands? What boots the power loom? the tinsel of your Sheffield plate-worker? or skill of the Birmingham cutler? Could the productive labour of either mechanic, or other votary of Plutus, have flourished, even though aided by the Watts or Arkwrights of the age, but through the protecting influence of the Navy; at the sacrifice on their part of health, wealth, ease, and the social ties of family intercourse, whereby to insure quietude to the labourer and freedom from care to the unenterprising? Do they then merit the reproach because they effaced from the ocean every hostile impediment to the furtherance of traffic, and left nothing to oppose the successful speculations of these worshippers of mammon? But old fruit, as the proverb runs, loses its savour, and their services and sufferings are no longer remembered. Branded as "dead weight," their pay is yet sufficiently paltry to secure them from the imputation of having embraced the profession from the sordid motives of mercenary gain.

Did the fact transpire among our rivals for Naval renown that such is the treatment of British Naval Officers, France and America, whilst they blushed for Old England, would chuckle at the prospect of discontent thus reasonably surmised and look with confidence at the successful issue of any future trials of strength; for unless the widows and orphans of Officers are secured from pauporism, the most courageous will fear to meet death; more especially when we see the promise of bribe (for it savours much of such imputation for stimulating to a due performance of duty) evaded. How runs the sentence? "*Except the husband be killed in action, or lose his life in the execution of the Service!*" What is the true English meaning of "losing his life in the execution of the Service?" Does it imply that he must be killed by a cannon-ball, and not by disease, when on Service? Is he prohibited from catching a fever on the Coast of Africa, or imbibing infection in Egypt or India, under penalty of forfeiture of the widow's pension? Is he forbidden to be affected by cold, in the icy latitudes, which terminates in death, for want of the attentions and care of her thereby become widowed, under the infliction of sending herself and children beggars on the world? Such casuistry "that because he does not die according to set phrase the widow's claim is forfeited," is unworthy the least dignified nation yet has it been made applicable for the rejection of petitions from the widows of British Naval Officers in England.

We beg clearly and distinctly to state that our observations have no reference whatever to the Admiralty Board, fully impressed as we are with the conviction that they, like ourselves, are compelled to bow to the pseudo-patriots, the time-servers, who, after amassing all they could by the extravagancies of the past, are now willing to saddle the ill effects upon the helpless.

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We stated last week that one great fault in the organisation of the Indian Army is in the appointment of its Commanders-in-Chief. This important office, by which the whole machine is regulated, should be given with great circumspection; but it is well known that interest and service in Spain and Portugal, instead of *in India*, invariably prevail in the consideration of *fitness for so peculiar* command, in which a practical acquaintance with the dispositions and singular prejudices of the native soldiers *should be* made as indispensable a qualification as is the military experience which is supposed to be united with the high rank necessarily attached to whoever is chosen. Surely the Directors agree in this opinion, yet their acts would not lead us to suppose so.

When an Officer is sent to command an Army with which he has no feeling in common, either by personal communication or previous acquaintanceship with its constitution up to the day of his appointment to it, what motive can he have for accepting the office beyond that of increasing his private fortune and obliging his friends? and, being bred in another Service, and a stranger to the Company's, will he not rather lean toward *his own*, with prejudice against, and neglectful indifference of, the other? What have the Commanders-in-Chief ever done for the Indian Army, either in the Councils of India or after their return to England with accumulated riches, and not unfrequently *with honours that have been gained through that Army?* When has one ever stood forward to advocate their claims? For many years past, Lord Combermere is the only Officer who has presided over the Indian Army and has made himself known to it or cont

* Contraction for *condemned.*

ted to its improvemeot; he, hy personal inspec-
n's at the differont stations of almost every corps
tha Bengal Army, informed himself of its
tual oondition, which enahled him to regulate
disciplino and improvo. its appesrance. We
me his Lordship as a solitary instauce, not that
was immaculute, but becausa he exerted him-
lf, was full of life and activity, nad seemed to
ko a pride and interest in the troops he com-
anded, whereas most other Commanders-in-Chief
ppaar to have gone to India with the avowed
tention of seeing and knowing *as little* of their
oops as possible, their only movement from the
residencies being a yeerly trip at the setting in
the hot seasan to some favoured cool spot, nnd
turning *sometimes* by a *different* rante, so as barely
taka time to see *pass in review* the few corps of the
ations through which they necessarily travelled;
d this undertaking being designated in Generol
rders a "Tour of Inspection," is intended, wo
ppose, to ba considered such.

Is not such a system of listless inaction ruinous
any Army whoso Chief, on being appointed,
as previously unknown to it? Surely n sense of
uty should inspiro every Commander-in-Chief,
joining an Army unler such a disadvautsge, to
e exertion of remedying it as soon as possible,
y visiting tha several stations and inspecting nll
a Regiments that he can bring within range of
a tour, and thus maka himself generally known
it as soon as he can. Every one will admit the
nger of heing dapendant on others in tbn per-
rmance of any duty, but is not this the situation
every Commander-in-Chief in India, who, hy
total ignorance of tha Army, must be entirely
the mercy of his Staff, who, again, by long re-
dencies at the Presidency, aod withdrawal from
arrison and regimental duties, are frequently os
ufit to give hino inforoation on points referred to
ead-quartera as ha is to decide upon them; and
to his obtaining ony by reference to the inspec-
on returns of a Regiment, the exiating principle
pon which they are made out renders that o bopc-
ss case.

Anotber great defect in the Company's Army
rises from the interferenca of the Court of Di-
ectors in some of its minor details; thia has, for
any years, kept it at a stand behind the King's
ervice, which continues to improve and benefit
y experience, whilst it remains comparatively im-
utable. The Directors' prohibition against *any*
lteration in the dress or equipment, without a
revious referenoe to them, has the sama effect as
prohibited altogethar. In India, the Command-
-in-Chief will not sanction *any* change without
n order from home; and at home none will ba
ade without en application from India; aod,
owever much it may be required, none taken
lace. The Commander-in-Chief, either indignent
hat his judgmeot on matters purely military
hould be subjected to the approval of *Leadenhall-
treet*, or else not cousidering it worth while to
sfer home about them, to wait a year or two for
he Directors' ssuctiom, with nu equal chanoe of
s being withheld, sud the Directors, oo the other
and, being far too iodifferent about the uniformity
r efficiency of their troops, to give such matters
thought,—with such an order in force, it may he
asily understood why there is an aversioo on the
art of the Commander-in-Chief to ioterfere, el-
hough there is much need of it both in the
avalry and Infantry.

The Cavalry certainly demand a more special attention than has hitherto been shown to tnat branch, but that thoy do not meet with any, the tame result of General Sleigh's tdur of inspection in 1832 sufficiontly shows, no notice whatever having heen taken of hia reports, hy which the Governuent has been put to a needless expense, and that efficient and zealous Cavalry Officer to much unnecessary trouble.

We have four regiments of British Dragoons, and twenty-one regiments of .Native Cavalry, besides several irregular corps belonging to the Indian Army; and there heing no Inspector-General of Cavalry, the Generals of Divisions in which they nre serving do his duty, and, as the generality of these belong to the Infantry, the inspections nre frequently very imperfectly made. The many intricate questions about saddles, horses, stable duties, foraga and grain yards, horsemanship, sword exercise, pistol practice, riding schools, head and post practices, &c. &c., being ao totally new and incomprehensihle to most Officers of Infantry, that frequently they *are obliged* to perform the duty so absurdly imposed on them *by the guidance of the Officer on whom they have to report!* and this is the way in which the Indian Cavalry are annually inspected! In each Presidency they are differently equipped, and surely the expense of paying an *Inspector-General of Cavalry* would be amply refunded in the efficiency and uniformity that would rapidly take place in that useful braach of the Army.

The Infantry are much behind band with his Majesty's Regiments of the Line in regard to clothing, which is very inferior in material, pattern, and make, and far tau scanty; and, as for the Native Officers, they are dressed up more like figures in a toy shop than British Officers.

The arms are very bad; *new* firelocks being often found unserviceable in consequence of bad springs in tha locks; these are supplied hy contract;—it is therefore but right to publish how shamefully the Directors are imposed upon by the contfactors; but we must return to this matter on a future occasion.

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It always affords us satisfaction when we are enabled to call attention to the conspicuous merits of any Officer of either Service, and we felt the more pleasure in introducing into our number of the 9th inst., from unpublished Naval Recollections, the paragraph showing the early proofs of courage manifested by the present *Commander*, William Hillyar, at the commencement of the late war in 1804, because we learn from those who are well acquainted with this Officer, that his conduct throughout his career has been closely in unison with that which he so heroically evinced *when but fourteen years of age*, and when, as we before stated, Lord Nelson at once bestowed upon him a Lieutenant's commission, and obtained an Order in Council to confirm this extraordinary mark of favour—the just reward of dashing and successful enterprise in a boy. Commander Hillyar is, we are told, a brother of Captain Sir James Hillyar, an Officer second to none in reputation and high character on the list of the Navy; and, as we find the name of the former at this moment as the Second Captain of the *Revenge* in the Mediterranean, and that he has been above twenty years a Commender, we will express our best wishes that he may, at an early period, receive from the present First Lord of the Admiralty that rank which we deem he ought to have had years ago, and to which, we are assured, all who know him and more especially all who recollect the enterpris alluded to, will hear testimony to his having wel deserved.

Since the above was in type, we have receive intelligence of the promotion of this gallant Officer an act highly creditable to Lord Minto's Nava Administration.

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We continue to hear the best characters Captain Symonds's ships from all quarters. Th Officers commanding the vessels, of the new syste of construction, appear to be exceedingly proud them, and only wish that it had been their goo fortune to have been on board such vessels durin war, as they are confident they should then hav filled their coffers with prize money.

We have always taken great interest in the ex periments on the new system of Naval constru tion, because we know the importance of stabilit in ships; with great delight did we witness a m of genius stepping into the course of our exper mental squadrons, and in the first trial distancin all the old practitioners in theory and practic This astonishing performance of Captain Symond augured well, and his subsequent experience h completed his brilliant triumphs. When it is co sidered, that Captain Symonds's ships have be pitched against the best of the British Fleet, it most wonderful that they should have sustain their first superior characters, because, if they h sailed only in the *general run* as well as others, t character of a good ship-builder would have be maintained. It is to be expected that, in the n merous ships in our Navy, *chance* alone must ha produced some good ones, even from bad co structors; but for ships to be built on n certa principle, like those of Captain Symonds, to b all, *even the best*, is most extraordinary.

As the shadow of an object proves the substan true, so does envy attend true merit. The beat men have been most hated, and therefore we a not surprised when we see attempts made to d preciate the performances of Captain Symond but we rely only on the *evidence of facts*, as docto often differ on theoretical points. To that te for evidence of the Surveyor's merit, we sha always look, and to no other; and not till he buil bad ships shall we consider him to be a bad shi builder.

Not tha great majority of the ships of ou Navy are defective in their sailing qualities no will deny; hence the numerous modes propos for cutting them down and new arming them. their present form they were found, even twen years ago, to be inferior to foreign ships, and th are still more so now, as foreigners have still fu ther improved on their models. The French Na is remodelled, and their new ships are remarkab fast-sailers, carrying masts and yards much larg than ours.

But while it has been found necessary to c down our ships and diminish their force, there ha not been wanting persons who have advised i creasing their weight of metal instead of diminis ing it, thereby advising a recurrence to all t evils of our old small ships overloaded with met notwithstanding that the French and America are increasing the tonnage of their Navies. Su is the recommendation of Mr. Read, in a pamph published in 1831, in which he proposes to conv our eighteen-pounder frigates to those of long a short thirty-two-pounders. By mixing long thir

two-pounders with thirty-two-pounder carronades on both main deck and quarter deck, in a strange higgledy-piggledy fashion, he proposes to augment the weight (which must sink the ship lower in the water, and cause additional resistance) as the means of improving these vessels!!! Alas, what is this but worse than going back to the principle of having forty-four guns on two decks? and this person has been educated at the School of Naval Architecture—strange to say it!!! He commences his pamphlet by depreciating razées, and foretelling that their stability or power to carry sail will not be increased, which is quite contrary to what the facts of the case have since proved; he wishes the number of men of the frigates to be reduced in order to make up in some degree for the increase of the weight of his guns, and he reduces the allowance of shot. We wish our readers who are interested in the controversy on ship-building to read this pamphlet,* as Mr. Read is the oracle of the party against Captain Symonds. Knowing the state of the parties on ship-building intimately, and knowing also the attainments of some of the oracles, we have given our voice for Captain Symonds, being convinced of the solidity of his principles.

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The observations of X. Y. Z. in our last are so much in unison with the opinions we have frequently given on the subject of the Half-Pay of Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, that we can do little more than repeat them.

It has been contended that, inasmuch as the three hundred senior Lieutenants upon the Navy List are still receiving seven shillings per diem half-pay, although a portion of them have been promoted a step for rank only, and designated *Retired Commanders*, no injustice is done to those lower down on the List, who are still advanced as vacancies fall in, so as to keep the full number of one thousand (who receive superior half-pay) complete. We like, however, to call things by their proper names. If it were considered just or politic to give to Officers who had served from thirty to forty years as Lieutenants, nine-tenths of them throughout the extent of the last war, a Brevet rank, (and no one will question the justice of such a measure,) the act of grace should have been accompanied with the pay of their new rank; or at all events they should have been removed from all claims upon the Lieutenants' List. We doubt not that if this matter is considered worthy of attention in the proper quarter, a just and favourable view will be taken of it; and we trust ere long to congratulate our readers upon this anomaly, which appears to be a source of great complaint amongst the old Lieutenants in the Navy, being abolished, and the List placed once more upon the footing established by Order in Council of 1816. As regards a general advance of half-pay, as proposed by our Correspondent, we fear that, under present circumstances, it would be but holding out a vain hope to intimate that anything of the kind will be accomplished.

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We direct the attention of our readers to a letter, signed *Yorick*, in this day's paper, on the subject of the School of Naval Architecture. It is highly questionable whether that establishment or the Naval College of Portsmouth have answered

* Memoir on a New Armament for the forty-two and forty six gun Frigates, by S. Read, Chatham. William Sewell, and by Baldwin and Craddock. Also, Supplement.

the expectations of the country, and whether it is politic to uphold them longer at the public cost. We agree with our correspondent that it is better to leave these things to private competition and emulation; and doubtless parents will then see the policy of educating their children in such trades or professions as they display an inclination for, or a capacity to excel in. We have heard, on good authority, that both these establishments will be abolished at no distant period. We invite our correspondent to continue his remarks.

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It is not often that we notice the proceedings of our contemporaries, but we were compelled in our last to allude to the disgraceful piracies of an Irish paper. That print is this week defunct, and we hope such other papers, as extract from our pages, without acknowledgment, columns of original articles, will profit from the fate of the one referred to.

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We this day announce the annual promotion of Clerks, which will be found to include those who have the greatest seniority and the best testimonials upon the list. They appear to have been selected entirely on these accounts, without reference to patronage or favour.

The Duke of Wellington is paying a visit to Sir Robert Peel, at Drayton Manor, which has induced the Right Hon. Baronet to defer his visit to town for a day or two.

The late Dowager Duchess of Beaufort, daughter of Admiral the Hon. Edward Boscawen, who died in 1828, lived to see her posterity flourish in an extraordinary manner, being herself the parent of 12 children, 71 grandchildren, and 14 great-grandchildren, a number which has since materially increased.

Lord Ellenborough gave a *dejeuner* on Tuesday, at Southam House, to Lord Segrave and the gentlemen of the Cheltenham Hunt. The party afterwards proceeded to enjoy the sports of the field. During the chase, the Hon. Mrs. Law was taking a small fence, when her horse took too high a leap, which threw her down, her foot remaining fastened in the stirrup. A gentlemen caught the horse just as she fell, and the Hon. Craven Berkeley coming up at the moment, rescued her from further peril, and she afterwards pursued the chase with her usual spirit.

Mr. Edward Romilly, is appointed Commissioner of Audit, in the place of Mr. Wishaw, who has retired after thirty years' service.

Number of beasts and sheep sold in Smithfield during the year 1835:—Beasts, 182,306; sheep, 1,573,410.

Government intend, at the assembling of Parliament, to renew the bill now in operation for the relief of Insolvent Debtors. The present act will expire at the termination of the next session.

The appointment of Chamberlain of the household of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has become vacant by the death of the Hon. Col. Gore, brother to the Earl of Arran.

Viscount Lascelles married some years ago Miss Louisa Rowley, contrary, it was said at the time, to the wishes of his father. A separation between the parties took place, and the lady is since dead. His Lordship is now residing at Munich, and has formed a second matrimonial alliance.

*Rapid Voyage.*—The news of the disaster at New York was brought to Antwerp in 15 days by a vessel which sailed on the 22nd December.—*Brussels Paper.*

The Count d'Argout, Peer of France, is named Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Finance, in the room of M. Humann, whose resignation has been accepted.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—Extract of a letter from an officer, dated Vittoria, Dec. 25: "Here we are drilling and blazing away at the targets preparatory to shooting the Carlists; I do not know exactly when we shall take the field; Gen. Evans is at present at Pampeluna with Cordova and the Minister of War, concocting, I suppose, the plan of the campaign; we hope this will not take place until the weather moderates. The cold here is beyond all bearing, especially as there are no fire-places in Spain. Take my word that there will be broken heads in Spain ere two months are over. Carlos has 25,000 men within two leagues of us. We never go out to drill without seeing some of their gentry, who, if at a mile distance, let drive at us to let us know their muskets are loaded.

Lord Dunsany has been elected an Irish Representative Peer in the place of the late Earl of Charleville. His Lordship had 80 votes, and the Earl of Lismore 21.

Paul Methuen, Esq., of Corsham House, Devizes, is, we believe, to be raised to the Peerage.

Mr. O'Dwyer is said to be coming forward for Clonmel, in the room of D. Ronayne, Esq., M. P., recently deceased.

The Tories in Tiverton are endeavouring to induce Mr. B. B. Dickenson, of Knightshayes, to come forward for that borough at the next vacancy.

In the event of General Evans resigning his seat for Westminster, it is the intention of Admiral Napier to offer himself to represent that city, in opposition to Sir T. Cochrane.

It is not Sheriff Raphael, but his brother, who was returning officer for Finsbury, and has, in that character, commenced an action against Mr. Duncombe.

Fieschi, upon learning that his trial would commence on the 30th instant, said to the huissier of the Court of Peers, who notified to him the act of accusation: "Ah! *diavolo*, you have seen your hair grow grey, but mine will never grow grey." Pepin exclaimed, "What! already? Are there no means of putting it off?" "You will be the sooner set at liberty," replied the huissier." Morey displays his usual tranquillity, and Boireau is very cheerful.

Mr. Serjeant Adams is a candidate for the office of Chairman of the Middlesex Sessions.

The news from the dungeon of Ham is very unfavourable. Prince de Polignac is about to undergo a serious operation. M. de Peyronnet has lost the use of an eye. M. de Chantelauze cannot quit his bed. M. de Guernon Ranville alone resists the miseries of captivity.—*Post Correspondent.*

The Nestor of the Danish Navy, Admiral Olfo-Lulken, died at Copenhagen, 22nd ult., in his 87th year.

The Admiralty Court decided on Thursday against the claim of Mr. Bankes, of Corfe Castle, under an ancient grant of Elizabeth, to 49 casks of brandy wrecked off the Dorsetshire coast. The point the Court ruled was, that such derelicts belonged to the Crown as Lord High Admiral, and had never passed with the grant of Corfe Castle and its appurtenant privileges.

Mr. Spearman is appointed Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury in the room of Mr. James Stewart, who retires on account of ill health. Mr. Spearman's qualifications for his official functions are well established. He is succeeded by Mr. R. Pennington as Auditor of the Civil List.

There is a report in the Paris papers of Tuesday, that the Duke of Orleans is about to marry the daughter of Donna Maria Charlotte, consort of the Infant Francis de Paola, and sister of Queen Christini of Spain, who is now in her 14th year.

A member of the Legislative Council of Quebec, and a member of the House of Assembly at Quebec, fired three shots each without effect, for a supposed insult from one to the other at a ball given by Lord Gosford.

Last week a convict escaped from the arsenal at Woolwich; he was seen to be measuring apparently some of the chimneys which adjoin the wall, of which no notice was taken, as he was considered so employed. He then descended on the outside, and immediately escaped up the Plumstead road. On his being missed information was passed down the different roads to the police, and he was ultimately captured at Greenwich by two policemen, and lodged in his old quarters. Between 80 and 90 convicts have been embarked on board the *Bristol* for their foreign destination.

*National Asylum for Merchant Seamen.*—We have received a copy of the address which the provisional committee have adopted for circulation amongst the seamen at the out-ports, and in perusing it we have only to express our conviction that the appeal thus powerfully made on behalf of such an admirable institution will be properly responded to by the merchant seamen of the United Kingdom.

On the night of Sunday week the coach which left Cork for Dublin was stopped by a considerable body of men, within a few miles of Cashel. The attacking party immediately demanded the arms. The formidable body of the assailants made several attempts to throw the coach upon its side, yet the coachman's management of the horses was so adroit, and his throwing them into motion so well timed, that this decisive stroke of destruction was not accomplished. There was, however, no resisting the menacing demand for the arms with any success, and they were necessarily surrendered.—*Cork Herald.*

A requisition is now in progress of signature by the bankers, members of Parliament, merchants, and others, to be presented to the Lord Mayor, soliciting his Lordship to convene a public meeting for the purpose of expressing to the American nation their deep sympathy in the late conflagrations at New York, as also the warm remembrance England entertains of the generous behaviour of America in regard to the conflagrations of Nova Scotia, &c.

Col. L. Hay and Col. Fanshawe are just returned from Dover, having investigated the grounds of the long existing complaint of the exercise of undue influence by the officers of Ordnance.

Lord William Bentinck will most probably be the re-
ntative for Glasgow.

The new road from Belgrave-square to Westminster-
dge, will be on a line from Grosvenor-place down
aton-street; it will take in part of Vauxhall-road, and
ss through Mr. Elliott's pleasure grounds, the centre
Emanuel College, and proceed in a line to Tothill-
reat and the Broad Sanctuary.

Thursday morning, Capt. Henry Scotham (on half-
y), an elderly gentleman, residing at Beaumont-cot-
ge, Kilburn, attempted to commit suicide. He re-
rned to his residence between two and three o'clock,
om the neighbourhood of St. James's, in a desponding
ate of mind, and on his arrival proceeded to his bed-
om. Between eight and nine he got up, it being his
ual hour, when a violent report of fire-arms was heard.
he domestics proceeded to the room, the door was im-
ediately forced upon, when they found the unfortunate
ntleman lying across the bed half dressed, and bleed-
g from a wound in his left side. Mr. Gwilliam, sur-
on, on examining the wound, found that the ball had
ken a slanting direction. A pocket-pistol was lying
his side discharged, and on the dressing-table lay a
ir of open razors. Mr. G. succeeded in abstracting
e ball, and hopes are entertained of Capt. S.'s re-
very.

Bail Court, Monday.—*Goodman* v. *Lord Torrington and Others.*—Mr. Smith moved for an arrest of judgment, and a reference to the Master to take an account. This was an action to recover 1,500*l.* from Lord Torrington, upon bond granted by his Lordship, and from other gentlemen, Officers of the 7th Fusileers. The whole sum realised by the parties granting the bonds in question had not amounted to 300*l.* There existed no wish to take advantage of the usurious terms of the advances, but the parties were ready to repay the amount actually advanced, together with the interest thereon.—Rule granted.

## ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

On Monday an adjourned meeting of the Governors of this institution was held at the Society's House, Chatham-place, for awarding rewards to persons who have distinguished themselves in saving the lives of individuals from drowning; Col. Clitheroe in the Chair. Mr. Westropp read the list of cases recommended by the Committee to the notice of the General Court. The following awards were made:—The thanks of the Society, on vellum, to Capt. Girdler, of the American ship *Morea*, who saved the Captain and crew of the British brig *Effort*, which was water-logged, on her voyage from Newcastle. The crew, 13 in number, were lashed to the rigging and completely exhausted. The Mate of the *Morea*, in consequence of the high sea, refused to go to the rescue of the crew, but Capt. Girdler, with a number of volunteers, went to the *Effort*, and succeeded in saving the whole of the unfortunate men. The Society's silver medallion was awarded to Mr. Fitzjames, one of the officers of the expedition which was fitting out in Feb. last at Liverpool, for the Euphrates, for his gallant conduct in jumping into the sea with his great coat on, and saving a man who had fallen overboard. The Commander of the expedition, in a letter to the President of the Board of Control, strongly recommended the case. A medal was awarded to Mr. J. C. Crawford, Midshipman in H.M. ship *Dublin*, who jumped overboard in Coquimbo harbour, and saved the lives of two individuals. Thanks on vellum to Mr. J. Stevens, who, though 60 years of age, plunged into the water and saved a youth from drowning. The medal was unanimously voted to John Morun, for his extremely gallant conduct in saving the life of Mary Roberts. The child, two years of age, fell down a privy, and in her struggles went ten yards along the common sewer. Nearly 25 minutes elapsed before the child was missed, when Morun, who is in the employ of Messrs. Pontifex, in Shoe-lane, went down into the pit, which was five feet deep, and, at the great risk of his own life, had nearly reached the child, when he sunk, but regained the side of the sewer; and after a great effort, succeeded in getting hold of the girl, in nearly a lifeless state, and restored her to her friends; the child recovering after proper restoratives. The medal was awarded to Master W. G. Scott Keys, aged 16 years, who plunged into the Grand Surrey Canal, and saved two boys from drowning, aged 13 and 5 years, and who also rescued another lad some time before. Thanks on vellum, were voted to Mr. Anderton, a clerk in the Grand Surrey Canal office, for having plunged into the canal with his clothes on, saved one lad, and went in again, and after diving several times, brought up the body of another. Mr. A. rescued a boy from drowning 4 months ago. J. Tyfer, a labourer, in July last, plunged into the river Lea, and brought up the body of a youth; but life was extinct, the body having been 25 minutes in the water. While giving evidence before the inquest, in the evening, a report was brought of a lad, named George Bennett, being in the act of drowning while bathing. Tyfer ran out of the inquest room, jumped into the water with his clothes on, against the advice of the bystanders, and brought out the lad, who was quite exhausted. The medallion of the Society was immediately voted to Tyfer. Thanks, on vellum, were voted to T. Westall, who saved the life of a youth, 14 years of age, who had sunk while bathing near Hampton Court. The medallion was voted to Samuel Birch, who jumped into the sea, at Dover, with his clothes and heavy nailed shoes on, and saved William Cavill. About 14 months ago Birch jumped into the water and saved the life of a boy. A letter was read from Mr. Charles Mayberry, surgeon of H.M.'s ships in ordinary at Portsmouth, detailing the gallant conduct of George Doneford, a seaman in H.M.S. *Prince*. The wife of P. Razer, a marine, in a fit of frenzy, jumped into the sea. The sentry on duty, though unable to swim, jumped into her assistance, and both were sinking, when Doneford plunged in from where he was, 23 feet high from the water, and, though the tide was running strong, succeeded in reaching them, and held them up till the boats came to their assistance. Doneford had previously saved the lives of three other persons. In a letter from Capt. H. D. Byng, the Com Officer of H.M.'s ordinary at Portsmouth, this officer bore testimony to the gallant conduct of Doneford. The Society's medal was awarded to him. In May last a brig ran on a shoal at Winterton Ness, the sea breaking over her, which washed every soul on board into the sea. The life-boat was launched with the greatest difficulty, and 25 volunteers put off. Out of seven lives four were lost, one man being rescued from the stern-post, to which he clung, after the vessel went to pieces. The ship proved to be the *Blackbird* collier, from Sunderland. The thanks of the Society, on vellum, were voted to Lieut. Simmonds, who conducted the life-boat. The medal was voted to Wm. Dunbar, of the *Sylph* steamboat, who plunged into the water and saved Mr. W. C. Sole, who, in order to avoid getting under the paddles of the steamer, jumped into the river from his boat. Dunbar, on a previous occasion, had saved a boy's life at Woolwich. The medal was voted to Mr. Payne, who, with his clothes on, jumped into the canal and saved a woman, who had attempted self-destruction. In a letter addressed by order of the Directors of the E. I. Comp. to the Society, the gallant conduct of Cadet Pigou, at Chatham, on 27th Sept. last, was detailed. The E. I. Comp.'s Sappers and Miners, in concert with the R. Sappers and Miners, on the day stated, were engaged in exercise. Pigou, in command of one pontoon, was returning to his moorings, when private Williams fell into deep water, the tide running strong. Cadet Pigou jumped overboard, and at the hazard of his life saved the man. The medal was voted. The medal was also voted to F. Dovey, a lad, 14 years of age, who saved the life of a boy, near Looe Point, Helston. The boy's cousin ran into the water to rescue him, and was drowned. Dovey again went into the water, dived, and brought up the body of the cousin, but life was extinct. In a letter from Lieut. J. Somerville, of the Coast Guard station, New Romney, the particulars were given of the saving of five men of the brig *Industry*, of Sunderland, which was wrecked near the station. In the morning the vessel was on her beam ends, with the crew clinging to the fore-top shrouds. A galley was launched, and four men volunteered to go with Lieut. Somerville. After great exertion the galley neared the vessel, and the crew dropped one by one into the boat, which, however, was afterwards upset, when the whole were rescued by Lt. Somerville, who was coming off to their assistance.—The medal was voted to Lieut. Somerville, and another to Mr. J. B. Willoughby, at Capt. Parker's recommendation, Midshipman of his Majesty's ship *Rodney*, who saved the life of a boy who fell from the *Vigo* hulk in Hamoaze.—In a letter from Lord Panmure and others, the conduct of David Hill, son of Mr. Hill, of the *Dundee Courier* office, was brought to the notice of the society. Emma Christie, eight years of age, fell from the chain-pier into the Tay, when Hill plunged in to her assistance. She grasped his leg so fast that both went down. By a powerful effort he disengaged himself, and for self-preservation swam on shore. He, however, again went to the child's assistance, when she again seized him by the arm, but he succeeded in bringing her to shore, after being several times under water. The medal was voted to Mr. Hill.—The medal was voted to Lieut. R. H. Bunbury, of H.M.'s ship *Thunderer*, who, while at sea in September last, saved the life of a man who fell from the main top-yard. Lt. Bunbury had lost his right arm close below the elbow; but notwithstanding the ship at the time was under close reef fore-and mizen top-sails, the sea running high, and night closing in, he heroically plunged into the water, and rescued the man. The medal was also voted to Mr. W. Pritchard, of Doctors' Commons, who saved the life of a lad named Whitehead, who had fallen from a boat in getting into the *Pearl* steamer, off Greenhithe. Mr. Pritchard was in the same boat, and in attempting to save the lad was himself drawn into the water. Though unable to swim, Mr. Pritchard managed to keep himself and the lad up for some time, until a boat came to their assistance.—The last case read was that of John Ellenthorpe, a sailor on board the *New Holland* packet, running across the Humber, who has been instrumental in saving a great number of lives. The case recommended for a reward was as follows:—On the 19th Nov., at dusk, Ellenthorpe heard a splash in the water, and plunged in towards the spot from whence the noise proceeded, when he caught hold of a drowning man, but became so entangled with him that both went down. He freed himself and again went to the man's assistance, and succeeded in bringing him on shore. In Aug., 1833, Ellenthorpe rescued a girl six years of age, and in November, in the same year, a man on a dark and tempestuous night. He also has saved a feeble old man, 75 years of age, who fell from the packet on a dark night. In Sept., 1834, he saved a child six years of age, also a man who had sunk; and in May, 1833, he rescued Sarah Hurland, a stout woman about 40 years of age, from drowning. The silver medal was awarded to Ellenthorpe. Mr. Hawes, jun., M.P., stated that since the last meeting a simple plan had been proposed for rescuing persons who might fall into the water by the breaking of the ice. It was suggested by Mr. Morgan, of Walworth-road. It was proposed that parties going on the ice should have a small cork attached to a string, which, by being fastened round the neck, or to the coat, and placed in the hat, would, as the latter usually was knocked off when persons fell in the water, indicate by floating where the body was.—[We recommend Mr. Hawes to read the letter headed "Helps and Hints for the Use of Skaters," which appeared in our paper of the 2nd inst. A string cannot move much less raise a person; and if a man slips under the ice, of what use is the string, if even it is not cut by the edge of the ice, or the small cork is not drawn under it? Moreover, a string will foul or entangle when hurried into the hat any how, and the string and cork never can show where a man is under ice. Further, we should like to know from the managers why the poor Drummer, who richly deserved to be rewarded for his gallantry and humanity, has been overlooked. We have always warmly advocated this institution, and regret to find fault.—Ed.]—A vote of thanks was passed to the medical officers who exerted themselves on Christmas-day in recovering the unfortunate persons brought into the Receiving House: also to the Coms. of the Metropolitan Police for the assistance rendered the Society's men during the frost. Mr. Hawes, M.P., said that since the last meeting a communication had been received from the Foreign Secretary furnishing the correspondence which had taken place between the British and French Governments relative to the sanitary laws of France. The correspondence was long, but he was happy to state that the subject was under consideration. In reply to questions, the French Minister of Finance had stated that there was nothing in the law of France to prevent Custom-House officers attempting to save the lives of persons wrecked on the coast. The practice, however, was different, and the Secretary would communicate to Lord Palmerston the evidence upon which the society relied upon this point. Admiral Donnelly confirmed this view of the case, and considered it resulted out of the system adopted in the Mediterranean, where the quarantine laws were observed with the utmost strictness. Mr. Hawes said it was satisfactory to know that the French Government was desirous of getting rid of the practice complained of. Thanks were then returned to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

## EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME SERVICE.

Minute of the Court of Directors:—

"General Court of Directors, Jan. 20, 1836.

"The Court of Directors have proceeded to take into consideration the reference from the General Court of 16th Dec., regarding the claims of the maritime officers excluded from the plan of compensation in consequence of their having been out of service more than five years previously to 28th Aug., 1833.

"The General Court of 20th Aug., 1834, expressly restricted the compensation to such Commanders and Officers as had been in the service within that period. The Board of Commissioners on sanctioning the plan of the General Court with modifications, enjoined the same restriction in terms even more pointed than those which the General Court had used. The President, in his letter dated 12th Nov., 1834, directed the compensation, whether pension or gratuity, to be given to such Commanders and Officers only as had been in actual employ in the service within the period of five years antecedent to 28th Aug., 1833; and added—'that the General Court had not specified that every claimant should be required to subscribe to a declaration to the effect that he had not previously to Aug., 1833, quitted the service of the Company for the purpose either of retiring from it, or of following any other pursuit.'

"Acting, notwithstanding, in accordance with the

structions so given by the General Court under the control of the Board, the Court of Directors had no alternative but to limit the benefit of the plan to those whose period of service brought them within the prescribed term, and who could declare that they would again have gone to sea in the Company's service had it not been annihilated. The only cases of a special nature which the Court of Directors felt themselves at liberty to consider were those in which doubts might be fairly entertained, whether upon a liberal view of the spirit of the resolution, the claimants, although excluded by the letter of the rule, should not be considered as having been in the service within the restricted time.

"Reference having been made in the course of the late discussion to the third clause of the resolution of the General Court, and to the last paragraph of the President's letter of 12th Nov., 1834, before mentioned, for the purpose of showing that special cases were within the contemplation of the Proprietors; but that clause relates to 'additional' compensation to Commanders and Officers who came within the general plan, and has been so acted upon in the cases of Commanders and Officers of the Company's ships under contract. The clause is as follows:—

"'That, in addition to the foregoing scale of compensation to the maritime Officers of the Company, this Court recommends that the Commanders and Officers of those ships whose contracts with the Company are unexpired be reasonably compensated for the non-performance of the remaining voyages—and that it be recommended to the Court of Directors to give such additional allowance as may be deemed reasonable to those who may be considered specially entitled thereto, and to submit the same to the General Court.'

"That the clause now quoted was not intended to apply to the Commanders and Officers who were excluded by the rule of time will be evident when it is recollected that upon the day in which the plan of the General Court was finally discussed, a letter, addressed to the Court of Proprietors by the Officers of the service excluded from compensation, was read, 'protesting against that part of the measure proposed for the adoption of the Court which limited the remedy to Officers employed since Aug., 1828;' and observing, 'that as a final measure it is partial in its effects, inasmuch as it limited compensation to those maritime servants who had had the good fortune to be employed since Aug., 1828.'

"The General Court having however now passed a resolution in the following terms:—'That the Court of Directors be requested to take into consideration and report upon the claims and cases of those maritime Officers whose interests are affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade, and whom the Directors may be of opinion are, under the special and particular circumstances of their cases, entitled to compensation by way of pension or gratuity, although they may not have been in the actual service of the Company for five years previous to 28th Aug., 1833, the Directors in considering and reporting upon such cases to have regard to the 7th sec. of the Act 3rd and 4th William IV., cap. 58, and not to hold themselves bound by the rule of time alleged to have been adopted by the Court of Proprietors, as necessary to have been adhered to in awarding pensions or gratuities under such resolution.'

"The Court of Directors feel it necessary to call the particular attention of the proprietors to the Court's resolution of 1st July, 1835, proposing that pensions upon the scale of those allowed by the regulations of the Poplar fund should be assigned, not in the shape of compensation for prospective losses, but as the means of subsistence to such of the excluded claimants as were in straitened circumstances, and the Court now submit their decided opinion that this is the only mode in which, under existing circumstances, relief can with propriety be awarded. Should it be the pleasure of the General Court to adopt this opinion, it will be the duty of the Court of Directors to apply to the Board of Commissioners to reconsider the decision which they have passed, and to sanction the Court's proposal to the full extent.

"But the Court of Directors consider it to be their duty to add, that whilst they are sincerely anxious that such a measure of relief should be adopted in favour of those of the excluded Officers who are in straitened circumstances, they cannot be any parties to an extension of the plan of compensation, and they are further of opinion that if the plan should be extended, either by an enlargement of the rule of time, or by its total abrogation, it will not be possible, consistently with what has already been done by the General Court to deny compensation to any of those who, coming within the new rule, might subscribe the declaration."

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—It was expected in Paris that the trial of the last "category" of the prisoners connected with the *procès d'Avril* would be closed this day, and that Fieschi and his accomplices will appear at the bar of the Court of Peers in the early part of next week. In this case, the whole of the state trials, including the latter, will be probably gone through by the middle of February. The address has been adopted by the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 179 in favour of ministers. But the event which has given rise to most excitement this week, is the retirement of M. Humann from the office of Minister of Finance.

SPAIN.—Letters from Vittoria, dated 4th inst., state that 20,000 men were being concentrated round that city. The plan of campaign is that towards the end of the present month a simultaneous movement should be made from Vittoria, Pampeluna, and St. Sebastian. On the 3rd Gen. Evans had a review of the Legion on the Castile side of the town. The British have suffered much from cold, and typhus fever has been raging in the hospital at Santander, and here also, but not to so great an extent. Desertion and want of money are abundant on both sides.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna, Jan. 9.—His Majesty's coronation at Prague, as King of Bohemia, has been officially proclaimed, and will definitively take place in the month of September next. Orders respecting it are already given, and the open letter of the king to the states of Bohemia and other countries united to that kingdom is shortly expected. It has been at the same time decided that the Court's voyage to Milan and Italy shall not take place this summer. A courier started yesterday for Clausenburg, entrusted with conveying to Archduke Ferdinand orders to return to this capital. The motive of this invitation is unknown. Some persons say that it is on account of the approaching opening of the Diet of Transylvania; others think that he is recalled for an important mission.—*Suabian Mercury.*

HANOVER.—The Duke of Cumberland, during his late visit to this city, honoured with his presence a supper, at which there were many respectable men of different classes. On the healths of the Duchess of Cumberland and of Prince George being drank, the Duke returned thanks in the following terms:—"You have drank to the health of my wife and of my child. The Duchess is a Hanoverian; she was born in Hanover, and set a high value on this dispensation of Providence, for she esteems and loves you and your fellow-citizens. I am not in the same case; yet I nevertheless belong to you. Hanoverian blood flows in my veins. From my fifteenth year, I received my education in this country, and cannot but look on Hanover as my native land. My son is therefore a Hanoverian both on the father's and the mother's side, and his love to Hanover is as faithful as mine. At all times, and now again, I have seen the most unequivocal proof of the firm attachment of the Hanoverians to the family of their princes, which are dear to my heart. I entertain towards you all the sentiments of my revered and august father, King George the Third, whose principles always have been, and will continue to be, the guide of my opinions and actions. In these principles I educate my son, to whom may a gracious God, as I have reason to hope, restore the light of his eyes. I shall continue to cherish these principles, and give you the assurance that it is my most earnest endeavour to educate him so that he may become a faithful and affectionate father to the country. With joy I am able to add, that I am now certain of success. I now drink to the health and happiness of all true Hanoverians."

SARDINIA.—A letter in *Le Toulonnais* of the 13th inst. states that the Sardinian fleet, regarding which there has been so much conjecture, was at Leghorn on 2d Jan. waiting the arrival of another frigate. It was to proceed first to Naples, then to Syracuse in Sicily, afterwards to Cagliari in Sardinia, and to return to Genoa after five or six months' navigation. The cause of the fitting out of this squadron is still involved in a certain degree of mystery. There are no late accounts from Sardinia; but if the report of the insurrection in that island were correct, and this fleet sent to put it down, it has taken rather a circuitous route to its destination. If, on the other hand, it was intended as a demonstration in favour of Don Carlos, we suppose a significant hint from the parties to the quadruple alliance has put that scheme out of the question.

NAPLES.—A rumour is prevalent that, upon the delivery of the Queen, there will be a general amnesty in favour of the persons condemned or exiled for political offences. This hope is eagerly and joyfully cherished by the different classes of society, as all were more or less affected by the events of 1820.

CARACCAS.—Letters and papers to the 6th December contain official despatches relative to the submission of General Monagas and other leaders of the rebels. This military insurrection, which was with difficulty suppressed, has rendered the maintenance of an armed force by the State very unpopular in Venezuela. The question of the utility of such a force has been much discussed, and appears to have been decided in the negative; for it is said that the Government have it in contemplation to propose the dismissal of the standing army, and the substitution in its stead of a militia, to be instituted on an impartial and comprehensive plan.

JAMAICA.—The last accounts state, that an order had been received from the Commissioners of Compensation in England, by the Commissioners here, stating that it was unnecessary for them to report on uncontested claims in consequence of which they were proceeding upon sent claims alone for that colony. This order would great[ly] diminish their labours, and considerably expedite a cl[ose] them.

## The Court.

The King and Queen are in the enjoyment of p[erfect] health, and his Majesty's sisters are now convalescent. [The] dinner parties at the Pavilion, during the week, have [been] on rather a limited scale.

The health of the Princess Victoria is much improved [by] her visit to Ramsgate.

The Duchess of Cambridge has been seriously indisp[osed] at Hanover, but is now approaching to convalescence. [The] latest bulletin is exceedingly favourable.

The state apartments in St. James's Palace have [been] re-embellished, preparatory to the approaching le[vee] and drawing-rooms.

At Brighton, on the 16th, his Majesty in Council [de]livered the Great Seal to the Right Hon. Sir C. C. Pe[pys], whereupon the oath of Lord High Chancellor of G[reat] Britain was administered to him. The Rt. Hon. [Henry] Bickersteth was sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council, [and] appointed Master or Keeper of the Rolls and Record[s] Chancery. The King has been pleased to direct le[tters] patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the [dig]nity of a Baron of the United Kingdom of Great Br[itain] and Ireland unto the Right Hon. Sir C. C. Pepys, K[nt.] and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by [the] name, style, and title of Baron Cottenham, of Cotten[ham] Cambridge. Also granting the dignity of a Baroness o[f the] United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to the [Hon.] Mary Elizabeth Lady Campbell, wife of Sir John Camp[bell] Knt. his Majesty's Attorney-General, and eldest daught[er of] the Right Hon. James Baron Abinger, by the name, [style] and title of Baroness Strotheden, of Cupar, Fife, and, at [her] decease, the dignity of a Baron of the said United King[dom] to the heirs male of the body of the said Mary Elizabeth [Lady] Campbell lawfully begotten by the said Sir John Camp[bell] by the name, style, and title of Baron Strathedeu, of Cu[par] in the county of Fife. Also granting the dignity of a B[aron] of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland [unto] the Right Hon. Henry Bickersteth, and the heirs mal[e of] his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and tit[le of] Baron Langdale, of Langdale, in the county of Westm[or]land.

The King has been pleased to direct letters paten[t to] pass under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of G[reat] Britain and Ireland, nominating the Venerable Wil[liam] Grant Broughton, Archdeacon of New South Wales, to [be] Bishop of Australia.

The King has granted unto Capt. Sir John Fran[klin] R.N., permission that he may accept and wear the [Gold] cross of the Order of the Redeemer, which his Maj[esty] Otho, King of Greece, has conferred upon him, in ap[pro]bation of his services at Patras, while commanding [the] ship *Rainbow*.

## Theatres.

ADELPHI.—A new drama in THREE ACTS, with a TIT[LE] ONE IN, from the pen of Mr. Soane, called *Luke Somers* was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, [but] scarcely sufficient effect to keep the audience awake. [It] one of those dull tedious productions, under the very def[ini]nomination of a dramatic piece, which in this scribbl[ing] age are not unfrequently obtruded on public notice at [the] places as Sadler's Wells, but to receive an unequiv[ocal] sentence of condemnation, and then relapse to the obli[vion] from which it had been so injudiciously dragged forth. [I] never remember to have seen a piece in which the want [of] continuous fable and united action was more apparent [than] the THING (we cannot call it a drama) is altogether parti[cu]larly trashy and feeble—a regular piece of patch-work, [full] of CARPENTERS' SCENES, to allow time for the arrangem[ent] of the stage for the production of EFFECTS, all of wh[ich] proved OBJECTS, from the first scene to the *denouem[ent]* which is also very badly managed. There is no hero to [the] piece—no one to whom the slightest interest is attached [in] two scenes in succession. The humbug about the "Su[b]stitution of the thirteen columns!" the "Appearance of [the] Corpse Light!!" and "SUPPOSED (a good word that 'su[p]posed') flaunt of the Manilla Dog!!!" is too contempt[ible] even to be practised at Bartholemew Fair. The gl[o]ssy cotton of Queen Anne into Whitehaven, in which [Mr.] Davis's "splendid stud!" consisting of four old bays [and] for common cabs, and one tolerably decent-looking w[hite] charger were introduced, was a decided failure—a nuisan[ce] and a great inconvenience on so small a stage as [the] Adelphi. The only person entitled to the smallest shar[e of] praise was Mr. Webster, who sustained the part of *Sci[pio]* a black sailor.

QUEEN'S.—Mr. Thompson made his *debut* at this tha[tre] on Monday evening as *Robert Macaire*, in the drama *The Two Murderers*, and was very favourably received

house crowded to excess in every part. The best acted art in this piece was the *Strop* of Oxberry. The comedy *Is She a Woman?* is an established favourite, in which e recommend our friends to witness the clever acting of Mrs. Nisbett: she was never more at home then in the haracter of *Lady Caroline Butler*. We were glad to see he private boxes well filled. The Turkish Ambassador od suite are constant frequenters. The Countess of Blesington and Count D'Orsay have had a peep at *The Flowers f Loveliness*. Good novelties. Mrs. Nisbett and the *Queen's* will be the St. James's theatre. Miss J. Mordaunt advancing in public estimation at a rare pace. On Thurs. ay evening a new burletta in two acts, called *The Twins, Paul and Philip*, was produced, and proved very successful. The piece is a translation from the French, and is he work of Messrs. Oxberry and Laurent, jun. Mr. xberry has the entire weight of the piece on his shoulders, at of personating both twins.

STRAND.—We looked in here on Tuesday evening, and lad enough we were to get out again. We understand he entertainments were put forth merely as a *feeler*, to ascertain if there would be any interference from a certain igh quarter. With the exception of Mr. Hughes and Mrs. Matthews, we suppose the rest of the company paid for being allowed to exhibit themselves in public, and (Heaven ave the mark!) a pretty exhibition it was. If Mr. Macarren continues as he has commenced, he must pay people visit his theatre. We hope he will profit by this little nt, and we shall be happy to give him our warmest support if he merits it. Since writing the above, we find that e Theatre has terminated its performances for the present, consequence of a notice from the Lord Chamberlain's fice. Some of the performers have petitioned to be permitted to perform for a month.

ST. JAMES'S.—We were in hopes that our notice of this autiful theatre would have been of a more favourable ture than that we gave in our last number; but we greatly prehend that Braham is determined to supply us with undant matter for just and severe censure. On Monday new burlesque, called *Broten's Horse*, was played for the st time at this theatre, and if the proprietor possessed the ust good taste he would not have allowed it to be repeated. We suppose this wretched abortion is *intended* as a parody some piece which has been played, or is now playing, one of our theatres, perhaps *The Old and Young Stager*, *Ride a Cock-Horse*, produced at the Lyceum, if not, "*give it up*," for it is not worth guessing about. To ate either our time or our paper in dilating on the demerits of this vile trash, would be to offer an unpardonable insult to our readers as Braham has to the public in inging it forward. We will content ourselves with ating that a production more completely destitute of the ast glimmering of human intellect never appeared in an stic shape. Every incident by which any clue to the eaning of this piece might be obtained has most carefully en kept out of sight, and every character most effectually ecured by the clouds of insipidity. No single incident, no e effective scene, no point or humour in the dialogue, no dividual gleam of brilliancy, for once intrude to enlighten general gloom and dulness of *Braham's Ass*. Indeed, verily believe that one-half of the audience would have len asleep if they had not been kept awake by the indignant hootings of the other half. It is disgraceful to Braham thrust the new good performers he has got into such a vile oduction, which was completely and deservedly damned its first representation. The *St. James's*, we fear, is sinking fast to the lowest level. We are informed that *Broten's orse* bolted on Thursday.

## THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE THE BRITISH RESIDENT AND HIS SUITE AT THE COURT OF JYPORE.

[THE following extract of a private letter throws more ht on the Jypore murder than anything that has appeared.—ED.]

"You have doubtless learnt from the papers of the assination of William Fraser, the Delhi Commissioner. It is believed the petty Nawaub of Ferozpore employed the assassin. He is to take his l, and if guilty will, I hope, be very unceremoniously hung. You will have heard of the attempt assassinate Alves, and the deliberate murder of e of his assistants, young Blake, of the Civil rvice at Jypore. Joota Ram, the Minister, was paramour of the Ranee, who kept the reins of vernment in her hands, though the boy, the Rajah, was age. She died, and it is believed that, to keep in wer, Joota Ram poisoned the Rajah her son. He s in all things opposed to us, and it was our interest l desire to see him ousted; but the people could not, would not, depose him. At last Alves was ordered to him, that if he quietly resigned the power that he sed we would guarantee his life and property, in the e way we guaranteed those of the Minister of Oode, late Aga Meer. He consented and resigned, and we orted him off. We did not know that there were any unds to believe him guilty of poisoning his master, nor are there sufficient, perhaps. The rabble of Jypore, incited, no doubt, by the Court and new Minister of their own choosing, demanded his surrender for sacrifice. Government would not give him up. Alves, with his assistants, Capt. Ludlow, Cornet Macnaghten, and Blake, went to visit the widow of the deceased Rajah and her son, who is only a few months old. On leaving the palace he was cut down while mounting the elephant, and got three severe cuts in the head and shoulder before they could seize the assassin. He was put into his palanquin, and, accompanied by Ludlow and Macnaghten, got back to the Residency safe. Blake remained behind to see the assassin safely delivered over to the Court. He mounted his elephant too late: followed by the armed mob he was repeatedly wounded, and at last took shelter in a temple, whence he was dragged and deliberately murdered. They had always gone in this way with only few followers, trusting for protection to the honour of men who had never any. Their few followers were almost all murdered. The Nusseerabad troops made a forced march to Jypore, and all who survived were soon safe. Alves may now do what he likes: the whole army of India is at his disposal to avenge this foul murder. He wants no quality that the occasion and high station require; but he may be less severe than he would had the person assaulted first been any officer but himself. Were I in his place, poor Blake's spirit should sleep in peace, for his murder should be deeply revenged. Upon its being so depends our very existence in India, and if we do not revenge it by the extinction of the state of Jypore as a principality, we basely and voluntarily descend from the high station which the welfare of India requires that we should occupy, as much as our own interests do, and we become too contemptible for obedience or respect."

## BREVET CAPTAIN KEIGHTLEY.

Tune.—*Oh! Miss Baillie.*

1.

JACK KEIGHTLEY came to Hindostan in hopes of quick promotion,
Or he had ne'er become "Cadet" and cross'd th' Atlantic Ocean,
Though Brevet rank he had obtained, he grieved, and very rightly,
That he was only in his corps still plain Lieutenant Keightley.

2.

Eighteen long years he justly deemed a pretty decent time, Sir,
For him to "*rub it out*," as "Snh," in such a fatal clime, Sir,
And as for Brevet rank, he said, he valued it but lightly,
As it did not increase the pay of Brevet Captain Keightley.

3.

Though some agreed, such rank indeed was worthy of procession,
Because it gave them consequence, and check'd dire supersession,
But "consequence," though it might make a soldier march more sprightly,
Would never pay the mess account of Brevet Captain Keightley.

4.

'Tis true he knew, allowed it too, that officers should feel, Sir,
An ardent love of enterprise and military zeal, Sir;
But then the "Sun" so fiercely shone, and cast its rays so brightly,
'Twas hot enough to try the zeal of *better* men than Keightley.

5.

At last his grief gained some relief, the *Company* he prais—ed,
He dreamt one night, to his delight, *four regiments* would be rais—ed,
And while he thus enjoyed the dream a ghost walked up politely,
And said, "My boy, I give you joy, you're now full Captain Keightley!"

6.

Next morning he, brimful of glee, told all the corps his vision,
Though he was apprehensive they might turn it to derision!
But picture his surprise to find that all of them had nightly,
For many months past, dreamt the *same* as Brevet Captain Keightley.

7.

He made them throw his old Chako and Raggies all away, Sir,
And ordered coats with epaulettes, to make the more display, Sir,
His *Wellingtone* and pantaloons were made to look so slightly,
That many scarcely could believe 'twas Brevet Captain Keightley.

8.

When at the mess he oft would press the Subalterns to sing, Sir,
And then would give, with three times three, "the Company and King," Sir,
Whilst all the corps, "*three regiments more*," would chaunt in chorus slightly,
And get so fou they scarcely knew themselves from Captain Keightley.

9.

Madeira, that plebeian wine, he scarcely deigned to know, Sir,
And nothing else would now go down but champagne and Margot, Sir,
His half starved *tattoos* were replaced by horses far more sprightly,
For Arabs were the only steeds would suit full Captain Keightley.

10.

Too soon, alas! it came to pass his joys turned to disasters,
For now he dreamt, enraged he saw his Honourable Masters,
Who said to him with looks so *grim*, whilst *wagging* him most tightly,
"Do you suppose we'll raise new corps to please Lieutenant Keightley?"

11.

The Chairman then said, "Can you think that we shall be content, Sir,
If we and the Proprietors receive not *ten per cent.*, Sir?
'Twould be a pretty joke," said he, with head stuck quite uprightly;
"Were we to lose our *dividends* to serve Lieutenant Keightley."

12.

They scarce had spoke when he awoke, in terrible confusion,
To find his former dream a *hoax* and nothing but delusion,
He talked no more of "*rank or corps*," but got besotted nightly,
And then would sob o'er *brandy-shrub*, poor Brevet Captain Keightley!

13.

For weeks he could not eat a bit, his stomach grew so weak, Sir,
Nor could he chew a tender stew, and far less "bubble and squeak, Sir,
His looks became cadaverous, his conversation flighty,
You'd almost thought he'd been the ghost of poor Lieutenant Keightley.

14.

E'en on parade, where he was wont so active to appear, Sir,
He *now* could scarcely ascertain the front rank from the rear, Sir,
And as to the manœuvring he once could do so rightly,
Your squares and columns were the same to Brevet Captain Keightley.

15.

Most happy had it ended here, and stopped the dismal story,
He might have lived to gain renown and military glory,
But sick of "Hope" he tied a rope around his neck so lightly,
It strangled him: and death so grim *walked off* with Captain Keightley,

Oh! poor Keightley, Brevet Captain Keightley.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Jan. 21, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account 91¼ sellers. Consols, 91½. Reduced, 91½ to ⅝. 3½. do. 100 to ½.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Blain, Lime-street, City, merchant.—J. Baly, late of Old Trinity House, Water-lane, but now of Howford Buildings, Fenchurch street, wine and spirit merchant.—Hon. Barbara Bedford, Barns, Bedfordshire, and John Lord, Birmingham, merchants.—W. Thorpe, Glentham, Lincolnshire, farmer.—B Marten, Chilham and Sibertswould, otherwise Shepherdswell, Kent, dealer.—J. Hellins and W Hellins, Plymouth, linen-drapers.—S. Paget, High Ireall, Shropshire, shopkeeper.—W. Hind, Carlisle, currier.—J. J. Sparrow, Chesterton, Cambridgeshire, victualler.—J. Schofield, Oldham, grocer and flour-dealer.—J. H. Joyce, High-street, Bloomsbury, auctioneer.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Jan. 21.—E. Sargeant, of Stamford, Lincolnshire, chemist and druggist.—J. B. Jenkins, of St. Thomas, Swansea, merchant and lime-burner.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Rowlands, of Hereford, draper.—T. Sadd, of Bungay, Suffolk, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

C Ellis, of Stockwell-green, Surrey, coal-merchant.—R. Martin, of Sydenham, Kent, grocer.—W. F. Hoyland, of Bradford, Yorkshire, grocer.—D. Price, of Llanwrthwl, Breconshire, cattle dealer.—T. Cracknell, of Birmingham, grocer.—J. Stevenson, of Bishop Wearmouth, Durham, saddler.—F. Hutchinson, of Hewort Chemical Works, Durham, manufacturer of Epsom salt.—C. Cheesewright, of Bristol, stationer.—G. Arklam, of Cheltenham, coach-builder.—E. W. Gaebel, of Liverpool, merchant.

BIRTHS.

At Portobello, Edinburgh, on the 12th ult., the lady of the late Col. W. T. GLYNN, of a son, still born.—At Shottenbrooke Park, the lady of Colonel Sir H. WATSON, C.B. and C.T.S., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Stirling, Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON TENNENT, E.I.C.'s service, to HELEN, daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Graham.—At Edmonton, T. J. HARWOOD, Esq. Madras Army, to ANNE, daughter of the Rev. D. Warren, Vicar of Edmonton.—At Pembroke, Capt. J. Mitchell, R.M., to Miss BULLEN, daughter of the late Col. Bulleo.—At Edinburgh, A. HUMPHRYS, Esq., Bengal Horse Artillery, son of the late Lieut.-Col. Humphrys, to MARGARET, daughter of D. Johnston, Esq., Edinburgh.—16th inst., at St. Mary's, Bucklaud, Portsea, J. A. DUCROT, Esq., 63th reg., to CAROLINE SUSANNA, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. John White, 80th reg.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., all the members of the family of Capt. Nercy, R.N., of Monmouth, were apparently in the full enjoyment of health; but on the 1st inst., died of scarlet fever, SUSAN, the third daughter, and on the Sunday following, MARTHA, the eldest. Wednesday, the 5th, Mrs. Nares was prematurely delivered of a female child, who survived but a few hours; and the mother followed her three children to the grave; all in the space of five short days.—Lost in the *Comet*, in a hurricane on the 7th May last, JOHN ARTHUR DOUGLAS CAMPBELL, second son of Capt. Donald Campbell, R.N., aged 17.—At Cheltenham, J. H. OLNEY, Esq. Lieut.-Col. of the South Gloucester Militia, aged 78.—JOHN PRATT, Esq., R.N. of Davies-st., Berkeley-sq., aged 60.—At Bombay, the lady of Sir C. MALCOLM, R.N.—At Clangregan Castle, Perthshire, on the 13th inst., MURRAY MAXWELL, youngest son of Captain Hallowell Carew, R.N., of Beddington-park, Surrey.—At Calcutta, 1st Sept., 1834, HARRIETTS, the wife of Capt. Joseph Graham, 5th N.I., only daughter of Maj.-Gen. Watson.—17th inst., at Woolwich Common, CONSTANTINE, the infant son of Capt. Pester, R.H.A.—4th inst., at Jersey, of scarlet fever, after three days' illness, K. W. D. FLAMSTEAD, Esq., of the Rifle Brigade.—At Leith, ALEX. CALLENDAR, Esq., Assist.-Surg. 69th reg.—Lieut. GEORGE LANE, late of 1st Royals, Barrackmaster of Cloomel.—At Parsonstown, aged 80, PETER BURKE, Esq., magistrate for Tipperary and King's County, and one of the Irish Volunteers of 1782.—At Malta, aged 23, G. B. ANSTRUTHER, of H.M.S. *Barham*, fourth son of the late Sir A. Anstruther, of Thirdpart, Fife.—At Lambeth, Dr. FRENCH, late 34th reg. He served the whole Peninsular war.—At Bushire, Persian Gulf, N. F. M'KENZIE, M.D., Assist.-Surg. E.I.C.'s service, in his 28th year.—At Kingston, Mr. I. T. DOSMER (1829), late Master of H.M.S. *Rainbow*, invalided home from that ship.—At Dublin Castle on Friday week, Colonel GORE.—At Southampton, W. TINLING, Esq., formerly Paymaster of detachments at Hilsea during the latter years of the late war, in the 87th year of his age.—9th Oct., at the Island of Ascension, T. MITCHELL, Esq. Surgeon, R.N., who was consigned to the grave with military honours, attended by the whole of the Garrison, to whom he was much endeared.—In Percy-place, White Swan-fields, 13th inst., aged 70 years, JAMES STEVENSON, Esq., late a Captain to the 1st Bl. Vet. Batt., and many years on the Garrison Staff at Gibraltar.—13th inst., at Mile-End Terrace, JANSIN, youngest daughter of Lieut. Richard Bastard, R.N., aged four years and six months.—In Scotland, on the 5th inst., Sir JAMES DUNBAR, Bart., of Boath, Capt. R.N.—On Wednesday last, J. WARNER, the infant son of Capt. Philip Ripley, of York-terrace, Regent's-park.—At the Warden's, Merton College, Oxford, on the 14th inst., ANNE EUSEBIA DRAWATER, eldest daughter of the late Major-General Dewar, of Gilstone, in the county of Fife.—13th inst., at Hammersmith, GEORGE MANNERS SUTTON, Esq., Commander R.N., aged 49.

*Tales of a Voyager to the Arctic Ocean.*—The present perilous situation of our countrymen ice-bound in the northern seas, has given renewed interest to this work, which narrates, with great pathos and power, the perils and pursuits of mariners in those fearful regions, the geography and natural phenomena of a wonderful and unfrequented part of the globe, where every object is a marvel and a mystery. The author, who is a friend of Captain Sparrsby, has often been a voyager in the scenes he so forcibly describes. Indeed, of the few modern writers who have successfully dilineated the lives, pursuits, and eccentricities, of seamen, the author of these admirable tales is perhaps the most remarkable, not even excepting Capt. Marryat. While, at one moment, the various mysteries and secrets of the mighty deep are unfolded with awful effect, at another, the reader is amused to his heart's content with the playful humour of the writer, which is of the spirit and quality of Washington Irving, combined with incomparably more force and vivacity. We may add, what we believe is not generally known, that the popular drama of the "Wreck Ashore," and several others, have been taken from this most interesting work, which we are glad to observe is now, like so many other excellent ones, published in three cheap four shilling volumes.

The attention of the members of the Naval and Military professions is called to the following copy of a letter, which has been transmitted to Mr. George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriar's-road, the proprietor of "Franks' Specific Solution of Copaiba," from R. W. Meade, Esq. late Col. Com. Rifle Brigade Columbian Service, and formerly Capt. in H.M.'s 13th Lt. Dragoons:—"Sir—Having retired from active life, I feel a strong repugnance against appearing before the public in any character, but my reluctance has been overcome by a sense of the duty I owe to my fellow beings, and the gratitude I feel towards you. Having served many years in H.M.'s army in India, and subsequently in the Columbian Forces, under the gallant but ill requited Bolivar, I contracted in those hot climates a disease, which has for years inflicted on me the most poignant sufferings; since, however, I have been fortunate enough to obtain an introduction to you, and having used your 'Solution of Copaiba,' a few times, I have been relieved beyond my most sanguine expectations, and am now entirely free from pain, or the obstructions to which I was so many years a victim.

(Signed) "R. W. MEADE.

"*Waltham Green*, 2nd Dec., 1835."

# Advertisements.

Admiralty, Somerset Place, 14th Jan. 1836.

**CHAPLAIN'S BOUNTY.**—Money being in the hands of the Treasurer of His Majesty's Navy to pay Bounty for the year 1835 to such Chaplains of the Royal Navy as are entitled thereto, under His Majesty's Orders in Council:—Notice is hereby given, that the payment of the same will commence at the Pay Office, Somerset Place, on the 1st day of February next at Eleven o'clock in the morning. And it is desired that in future, the Chaplains entitled to the Bounty will, as soon as it may become due, cause their Declarations to be delivered into this Office, in order to expedite the payment.

DIAMONDS AND PEARLS BOUGHT.

**GRIFFIN AND HYAMS,** Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Dealers in Bullion, Exchangers of Coin, Irish, Scotch, and French Bank Notes, Second-hand Plate, 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, respectfully return thanks for the liberal support of their friends, and beg to inform the public, that they are determined not to be undersold, but will supply the best manufactured Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks of any weight, at 7*s.* 2*d.*; King's Pattern, 7*s.* 4*d.* per ounce, with a deduction of 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce if for exportation. Ladies' Double-bottomed Gold Watches, Gold Dials, Engine-turned, and Jewelled, at Ten Guineas each; all other articles in proportion.

**PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought FIDDLE PATTERN SPOONS and FORKS, at 7*s.* 2*d.* per ounce. The following are the weights recommended; but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce.—

| | Fiddle Pattern | oz. | *s.* | *d.* | £ | *s.* | *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 12 | Silver Table Spoons | 30 | at 7 | 2 | 11 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 | do. Dessert ditto | 20 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 12 | do. Table Forks | 30 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 | do. Dessert ditto | 20 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 4 |
| 2 | do. Gravy Spoons | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 6 |
| 1 | do. Soup Ladle | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| 4 | do. Sauce ditto | 10 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 4 | do. Salt Spoons (gilt strong) | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 | do. Fish Slice | | | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 12 | do. Tea Spoons | 10 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 1 | pair do. Sugar Tongs (strong) | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |

A Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of various pattern Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and of the different articles of Plated Ware, may be had on application, free of cost, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter.

N.B. Drawback on the above, if exported, 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

**ALBION HOTEL, COCKSPUR** STREET.—C. G. ENGLISH begs to announce to the nobility, gentry, and his patrons in particular, his Removal to the St. James's Royal Hotel, (late Dudding's,) 98, St. James's Street, near the Palace, where he intends carrying on his business upon the same terms as heretofore.—Warm, cold, and shower baths.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

**I. LEVY,** Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-Row, St. Martin's-Lane, begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

COALS.

**POPE'S PRICE CURRENT.**—

| | |
|---|---|
| Best (Hetton's, Stewart's or Lambton's) Walls End | 31*s.* per ton. |
| Best Newcastle | 30*s.* |
| And other Seconds from 27*s.* to | 29*s.* |

Orders forwarded to
ABBEY WHARF, Abingdon-street, Westminster
DOCKHEAD WHARF, Shad Thames, Southwark
ANCHOR WHARF, 247, Wapping
HIGHBRIDGE WHARF, Greenwich, and
YORK WHARF, Regent's Park Basin, will have prompt attention.

Abbey Wharf, Westminster, Nov. 1835.

WARRANTED NOT PATENT!!

**BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY,** possessing all the estimable properties of real Cognac and equally will enduring the test of dilution, is best appreciated by comparing it with the much-vaunted productions of pretended Patentees.

Cash price, 18*s.* per Imperial Gallon. If settled for in London, a Gallon or upwards will be forwarded, free of carriage, to any market town in England; or a Half-dozen Hamper for a Guinea, including the package.

This salutary Spirit may likewise be obtained in sealed Bottles, 3*s.* 6*d* each, or 40*s.* per dozen, bottles inclusive, at No. 109, Drury Lane (N.B. 109), under guarantee of our Seal, Label, and Signature, which are attached only to the Old Brandies, bottled on our premises.

No. 139, Holborn-Bars, directly opposite Castle-street. HENRY BRETT and Co.

**HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,** unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere. Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO., Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose heir would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY, sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances misnamed Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby. thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12*s.* each

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

**ON SALE at MAWE'S, 149, Strand,** an elegant assortment of DERBYSHIRE BLACK MARBLE Ornaments, copied from the antique, consisting of Obelisks, Vases, Inlaid and engraved Tables, Ink-stands, &c., together with a variety of Italian Alabasters, French Bronzes, and Oriental China.—Shells or Minerals arranged in Cabinets with Catalogue at 2, 5, 10, or 20 Guineas. Many choice specimens have been recently added (at very reduced prices) to the extensive Collection of Shells.

Works on Conchology, by Crouch, Dubois, Woodarch, Mawe, and others, are always on Sale.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

**A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CU** for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMO STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADD URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Conne the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's H pital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, a Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the and females, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an cacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual pleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREE

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 25, 1835."

From BRANBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Ho pital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Branby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. Ge Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the effi of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases perfect success.

"New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HEWETSON, Esq., House Surgeon to the Free H pital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir.—I have given your Medicine in very m cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been m months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its g efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, with more benefit to the general health, than any other mod treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been c within a week from the commencement of taking the Medi and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodnes send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HEWETS

"Greville-street, Hatton Garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars R and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farring street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, H ling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgew road, London; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-st Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the Un Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Com sioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRA *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stam

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual unt Two o'clock.

**BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE,** Philad phia.—Know all persons to whom these presents come, that I, Gilbert Robertson, Esq., his Britannic Maje Consul, do hereby certify that R. Warton, Esq. (who attes the efficacy of OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA in resto Hair), is Mayor of this City, and that M. Randall, Esq., is thonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, to both whose a tures full faith and credit is due. I further certify, that I personally acquainted with J. L. Inglis, Esq., another of signers, and that he is a person of great respectability, and I heard him express his unqualified approbation of the effect Oldridge's Balm in restoring his hair. Given under my hand seal of office, at the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1835.

(Signed) GILBERT ROBERTS

Oldridge's Balm causes whiskers and eyebrows to grow, vents the hair from turning grey, and the first application m it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from fa off. Abundance of Certificates from Gentlemen of the respectability in England are shown by the Proprietors, C. A. Oldridge, No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand, where this is sold, price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.*, and 11*s.* per bottle.—N.B. The P are requested to be on their guard against counterfeits. As "Oldridge's Balm," No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand.

**DR. BAILLIE'S BREAKFAST BAC** requires no Cooking.—1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* Packets. For I and INDIGESTION.

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*ondon, 19th January, 1836.*

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Table for 14 years.

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|---|---|---|
| 18 | 18 10 10 | If this premium be paid for 15 years, each child will be entitled to receive £100 on completing its 14th year. But if the father should die before all the premiums are paid, no further payment will be required in order to secure the Endowment. |
| 21 | 17 8 10 | |
| 25 | 16 4 2 | |
| 30 | 14 7 0 | |
| 35 | 12 11 6 | |
| 40 | 10 15 0 | |

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Prospectuses, fully detailing the plans and objects of the undertaking, may be had on application to the Bankers, Solicitors, and Engineers of the Company, in London and Dublin; at the offices of the Company, 31, New Broad-street, London, and 51, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; Messrs. Johnston and Co., Bush-lane; J. Bateman, 8, Old Church-street, Paddington; Thos. Cardwell, Manchester; and John Davis, 2, Rumford-place, Liverpool, by all of whom applications for shares, under seal, and endorsed "British and American Intercourse Company," will be received.

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The work describes and illustrates, by numerous drawings, the right and wrong positions in Standing, Sitting, Writing, Drawing, Guitar-playing, Harp-playing, Riding, Tying in Bed, &c., and the Deformities which these wrong positions cause; and it gives all the best Exercises to prevent or to correct them, particularly the new and beautiful Indian Sequire Exercise, for the first time published, as well as ample directions as to Walking, Dancing, Gesture, and Deportment.

Medical Testimonials.—Dr. Birkbeck, in a letter to the Author, which is prefixed to the work at length, says, "With your general views regarding female development, which are clear and well expressed, I thoroughly agree. You have contributed materially, I am persuaded, to prevent the occurrence of unequal enlargement of muscular parts, and the still more serious deviations which occur when the spinal nerves are deranged. The means which you have proposed for the correction of such casualties when they do occur are excellent, and will, I trust, quickly supersede the use of all those inconsistent and unscientific expedients which, under the pretext of producing support and extension, augment the essential cause of deformity."—Dr. Copland says, "I esteem the exercises described to be the best calculated of any means that have come to my knowledge to prevent deformity, to remedy it in most cases, and to promote a healthy physical development."

Extract from the *Spectator*, Jan. 9, 1836.—"Mr. Walker, as author of a popular account of British Manly Exercises, comes recommended for his knowledge of the subject. His 'Exercises for Ladies' is more valuable, and calculated to be infinitely more useful; for it is not confined to exercises merely, but regulates the motions of the limbs in action, the position of the body in repose, and, in short, the whole department. * * Mr. Walker's book deserves a place in every family library. Attention to his suggestions would make many a lovely girl more beautiful, and, what is of no small moment, more comfortable to herself. If people look ungainly in going through the streets, how much more so must they appear in entering a room full of company, or joining a promenade."

London: Thomas Hurst, 65, St. Paul's Church-yard.

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CONTRACT FOR PIG LEAD.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 18th Jan. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 11th February next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yard at Chatham with

PIG LEAD.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contract.

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## SILVER CANDLESTICKS, Six Guineas a Pair.

A variety of Patterns of Elegant Silver Candlesticks, 10 Inches high, may be selected from at the above price, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London. A pamphlet, giving a detailed list of the prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c., may be had gratis.

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## PLATE GLASS—Carving and Gilding,

Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present improved style, on Terms which fear no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Establishment for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1836.

93, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

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## INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

R. HIGHAM begs to offer for inspection a most extensive assortment of INDIAN RUBBER ELASTIC WEB BRACES, of a very superior quality, and HUNTING BELTS on an improved principle, to repress corpulency. Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., with Bandage and every other description of Webs.—P.S. Ladies attended separately by Mrs. Higham.


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## CONTRACT FOR GRANITE COPING FOR PEMBROKE.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset-place, January 16th, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Saturday, 30th instant, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Dock Yard at Pembroke, by or before the 15th March next, about

10,000 CUBIC FEET OF GRANITE COPING.

Drawings of the Stone and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £856 for the due performance of the Contract.

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## ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 4th January, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply the following Articles for the Use of the Army, the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the 1st Day of March, 1836, and to continue (subject to the usual conditions of the Contracts) until the following periods;—

MEAT, 31st March.
BREAD, FORAGE, OATS, } 30th April, both days inclusive.

viz.—

BEEF and MUTTON.

to His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties and Island:—
Berks,
Devon,
Dorset,
Essex,
Gloucester,
Hants,
Isle of Wight,
Lancaster,
Lincoln,
Norfolk,
Somerset,
Suffolk,
Warwick,
And in North and South Wales.

BREAD.

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks in the undermentioned County:—
Devon,

FORAGE.

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in the undermentioned Counties:—
Berks,
Essex,
Lancaster,
Middlesex,
Norfolk,
Northumberland,
Warwick,
York.

OATS.

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in the Counties undermentioned.
Cornwall,
Essex,
Devon,
Dorset,
Gloucester,
Hants,
Monmouth,
Northampton,
Surrey,
Warwick,
Wilts,

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Tuesday the 9th day of February next; but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Proposals must be made separately for each County and Island, except for the Counties comprising North and South Wales, all of which must be included in one Tender; and each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length, and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him.

Persons, who may make Tenders, are particularly requested not to make use of any Forms but those recently printed, which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, between the hours of Ten and Four.

N. B.—The practice of allowing Letters, to and from Contractors and their Agents, to pass free of Postage is discontinued; but the Official Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

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## CONTRACT FOR LIGHTERAGE.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Proposals from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the Conveyance of Ordnance Stores to and from the Tower, the Docks, Woolwich, and other places on the River Thames.

The Terms of the Contract may be known, and the Form of Tender may be obtained on application at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, where Tenders must be delivered on or before Thursday 28th January, 1836.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

*Office of Ordnance, 15th January, 1836.*

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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 13, CAMBRIDGE STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 157. SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.

To Sail punctually on the 5th March, the ASIA, 1012 tons, Captain JOHN PRASANN, H.C.S.; lying in the East India Dock. This ship is fitted in every respect as when in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board; to Captain R. M. GRINDLAY, 16, Cornhill, and at East India Rooms, No. 8, St. Martin's-lane Place, Charing-cross; or to THOMAS HEATH, 134, Fenchurch street.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—To Sail on the 15th of February, the WINDSOR, 1,400 Tons, Captain WILLIAM TAYLOR, (late of the Honourable Company's Service); lying in the East India Docks. The Qualities of this Ship are well known, and she is fitted in every respect as when in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. TAYLOR, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. CORTAZZI and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall street.

FOR MADRAS & BENGAL.—To Sail 1st week in April, the teak ship ORIENT, 600 tons, lying in the East India Docks, Capt. THOMAS WHITE, H.C.S.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WHITE, Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., No. 8, Old Jewry; or to HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 1st March, the new ship VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, 800 tons, Captain H. L. THOMAS, late of the Hon. Company's ship Winchelsea.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. THOMAS, Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. MANJOSIRAMAS and Family, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 20th of April, the fine new teak ship THERESA, burden 800 tons, Capt. WILLIAM YOUNG, R.N.; lying in the London Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. YOUNG on board the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. W. LITTLE and Co., Bishopsgate-street; or to T. HAVISIDE, and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail on the 20th February, the ship CHARLES GRANT, Burthen 1 Tons, JOHN DONATT, H. C. S., Commander; now lying in the East India Dock. Has the same Accommodation for Passengers she had while in the Honourable Company's Service, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to PHILLIPS and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 5th Feb. and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, on 10th, SIR EDWARD PAGET, Burthen 500 Tons, W. H. LEAH, R.C.S. (late of the *Claudine*), Com., lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of February, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the late Honourable East India Company's Ship PRINCE REGENT, Burthen per Register 1000 Tons, JAMES E. STENA, H. C. S., Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 3d April, the fine Frigate-built Ship ROXBOROUGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 10th February, the fine Teak Ship GANGES, 700 Tons, ALFRED BROADBENT, H. C. S., Commander; lying in London Dock. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House: to JOHN IVERSELL, Esq., 109, Leadenhall-street; or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—To Sail the 20th March, 1836, the Honourable Company's Ship, THAMES, 1423 tons. WILLIAM HORNBLOW (H.C.S.), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WILLIAM HORNBLOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CAMBRIDGE), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY AND CHINA.—To Sail from Portsmouth, positively on the 1st of March, the fine teak-built Ship HASHEMY, Burthen 635 Tons, Coppered and Copper-fastened, Captain SAMUEL HYNE (H.C.S.); lying in the East India Export Dock. This Ship has splendid and spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to SMITH and LENOX, 8, Billiter-square; JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street; JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill; or to Capt. HYNE, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house.

Will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 20th Feb., and from Portsmouth on the 1st March.

THE ORWELL, Captain J. R. Lancaster, H.C.S., burthen 1400 tons. Lying in the East India Dock. This ship was in the East India Company's Service, and one of the finest class; she will now be fitted up with very enlarged and comfortable accommodations, and will sail punctually at the appointed time—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. GLANSTANES and Co., White Lion Court, Cornhill; to Messrs. JOHN LOCKE and Co., Copthall-court; or to JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail the 25th February, the new ship STRATH EDEN, burthen 500 Tons, ALEXANDER CHEAPE, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has first rate Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. CHALMERS and GUTHRIE, Idol-lane, Tower-street; or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 1st of March, the very superior fast-sailing New Ship ISABELLA COOPER, A. 1, burthen 400 Tons, Coppered and Copper fastened, ADAM PATERSON CUNNIE, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has a Poop and elegant Accommodations for Passengers, and if required will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander on board; at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. R. DOUGLAS, Ship and Insurance Broker, 4, Church-row, Fenchurch-street; or to PHILLIPS and TIPLADY, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—Under Engagement to Sail 13th February, the very superior fast-sailing Ship JOHN MAGELLAN, A. 1, 588 Tons per Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, H. M'DONALD, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This ship has a Poop, with splendid Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Terms of Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on board; at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, and Co., Merchants, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to PHILLIPS and TIPLADY, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 21st of May, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the fine new frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, burthen 650 Tons, WILLIAM BROUGHTON, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has splendid Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house, from 2 till 4 o'clock; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

LE PIKE, Breeches Maker, Removed from 6, Bond-street to No. 14, St. James's-street, corner of King-street.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—CADETS WRITERS, and ASSISTANT-SURGEONS can be completely Equipped at 48 hours notice, if necessary, at MAYNARD and CO.'s, 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to *Uniform* both for the *Cavalry* and *Infantry*, and on the most reasonable scale. Samples may be seen with prices at the Warehouse.

M. and Co.'s Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.—27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING COTS, begs leave to announce his removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen. Printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozer; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 155, Leadenhall-street.

INDIA.—To Officers of the Army and Navy.

Passengers to India or the Colonies, and the Public in general, EDWARD JOHNSON begs respectfully to announce his having succeeded to the above Old Established Business Premises, which, since his succession, have undergone extensive alterations and improvements. In soliciting the patronage of the public E. J. begs to assure them that it will be his study, by paying every attention to the economy, durability and elegance of construction in every description of article, whether for the Camp or Cabin, for Home Use, or Exportation, to deserve their favours.

E. J. earnestly, but with confidence, requests an inspection of his Patent Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Sofas, or Swing Cots, at his Manufactory for every kind of Portable Solid Mahogany Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses, and general Travelling Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—Every article supplied on the shortest possible notice at the Wholesale Prices, for Cash.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL LEVY, 26, King William-street, Strand, begs to solicit the attention of his friends. He is selling the under-mentioned articles, of best quality, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town:—BEARS AND IRON TURK DANSTEAD and SOFA, Canteen, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Camp Furniture of every description, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, and Accoutrements; Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.

INDIA.—Any Lady, about to proceed to Calcutta, may have the Services, at a moderate expense, of two Native Female Servants, lately arrived with a Family from India. Apply, if by Letter post paid, to Mr. P., 26, Park-street, Grosvenor-square.

INDIA.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN, PASSENGERS, &c., fully Equipped to all Parts of the Globe. MILITARY BROOCHES upon an Improved Principle, which for durability and style cannot be excelled. MOREEN GOWNS, SHIRTS, GLOVES, and General Hosiery of the best quality, and all the lowest remunerating profit, at

47, Strand, COPPOCK'S, 47, Strand.

(Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.)

## CONTRACT FOR PIG LEAD.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 18th Jan. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 11th February next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yard at Chatham with

PIG LEAD.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £800 for the due performance of the Contract.

## CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, January 25th, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 25th February next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places, from the 1st of April, 1836, to the 31st of March, 1837, both days included, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chatham, | Guernsey and Jersey, |
| Cork and Kinsale, | Harwich, |
| River Thames, from Deptford to Erith, both inclusive, | Kingstown and Dublin, |
| River Thames, from immediately below Erith to the Lower Hope, inclusive, | Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith of Edinburgh, |
| Deal and Downs, | Milford and Pembroke, |
| Falmouth, | Portsmouth, |
| | Plymouth, |
| | Sheerness. |

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the conditions of the Contract, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, the Superintendents of His Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline, the Victualling Storekeeper at Deal; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of His Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, Jan. 29th, 1836.—14th Lt. Drags.—Cornet W. Underwood, from h.p. 21st Lt. Drags., to be Cornet without p., Jan. 29. 14th Foot—R. Ellerton, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Carleton, who ret., Jan. 29. 20th—G. H. C. Crespigny, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Wilbeh, prom. 15th, Jan. 29. 23rd—Sec. Lieut. R. Jennings to be First Lieut. by p., v. Miles, who ret.; A. Cathcart, gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Jennings, Jan. 29. 28th—Capt. W. Hunter, from the 55th, to be Capt., v. J. A. Whittaker, who ret. upon h.p., Jan. 29. 29th—Ens. C. R. Storey to be Lieut. without p., v. Hope, app. Adj. of a recruiting district; Gent. Cad. A. S. O. Donahlson, from the R. M. Col., to be Ens., v. Storey, Jan. 29. 40th—Lieut. J. Curtis to be Capt. without p., v. Pennefather, dec., Jan. 18; Lieut. M. Morphett, from 63rd, to be Capt. without p., v. Barnet, prom., Jan. 29. 46th—Lieut. W. C. Fisher to be Capt. by p., v. Button. Ens. E. A. T. D'Eyncourt to be Lieut. by p., v. Fisher; H. Mordaunt, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. D'Eyncourt, Jan. 29. 55th—Capt. S. W. Scott, Bart., from the h.p. Unat., to be Capt., v. Hunter, app. to the 28th; Lieut. M. Wilson to be Capt. by p., v. Crowther, who ret.; Ens. A. Danberry to be Lieut. by p., v. Wilson; A. Harris, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Danberry, Jan. 29. 63rd—Ens. T. L. K. Nelson, from 94th, to be Lieut. without p., v. Morphett, prom. in the 40th, Jan. 29. 69th—Ens. W. J. B. M'Leod Moore to be Lieut. without p., v. Taylor, dec., Jan. 4; Ens. E. S. Glen, from the h.p. of the Reg. of Meuron, to be Ens., v. Moore, Jan. 29. 80th—S. W. C. Singleton, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Conolly, who ret., Jan. 21. 82nd—Ens. L. H. Hale to be Lieut. by p., v. Thurston, who ret.; T. C. Sherlock, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Hale, Jan. 29. 94th—Gent. Cad. W. Fisher, from R. M. Col., to be Ens. without p., v. Nelson, prom. in 63rd, Jan. 29. Rifle Brig.—Gent. Cad. E. A. Somerset, from R. M. Col., to be Sec. Lieut. without p., Jan. 29, Rl. Malta Fenc. Regt.—Lieut. J. Garland to be Capt. without p., v. G. B. Virtu, ret.; Lieut. A. Mabel, from h.p. of the regt., to be Lieut., with temp. rank in the army, v. Galland, Jan. 29, 1836. Lieut. J. Borthwick, from 12th, to be Capt. without p., Jan. 29. Staff—Lieut. J. Hope, from 29th, to be Adj. of a Rec. District, v. Armstrong, dec., Jan. 29.

Hospital Staff—Depy. Dep. Insp. T. Gordon, M.D., to be Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, Jan. 9; Assist.-Insp. J. Clarke, M.D., and K.H., to be Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals, Jan. 29; J. F. Clarke, M.D., late the h.-p., to be Assist. Insp. of Hospitals, v. J. Gallie, M.D., placed upon h.-p., Jan. 29.

Wyatt's Troop Company of Cavalry—Robert Alexander, gent., to be Capt., v. the Viscount Bayne, dec.

CAVALRY.

1st Drags.—One field officer and squadron marched from Newbury to Stradbally on 20th inst. to attend a meeting, and return when no longer required.

10th Hussars—Major Sir W. Scott has arrived in Dublin. Capt. Wathen's troop from Cahir has relieved Capt. Wood's troop on detachment at Clonmel, when the latter joined head-quarters. Lieut. Kay, from head-quarters, has joined Capt. Wakefield's troop in Limerick garrison; Lieut. Carrington has leave to England.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—The depot from Castlebar, will join head-quarters in Cork Barracks next week. The magistrates of Castlebar have taken informations against four men for a violent assault upon two soldiers. Two comps. moved from Cork to Templemore on 28th inst. to arrive on 3d Feb.; one and half comp. on 27th inst. to arrive on 4th Feb.; one and half and head quarters on 28th, to arrive on 5th Feb.; and one comp. on 29th, to arrive on 6th Feb.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, accompanied by Col. Cuyler, Mil. Sec., was received by Col. Wetherall, at Enniskillan, when the General inspected the reg. on Sunday, and was much pleased at their soldier-like appearance.

7th—Col. Farquharson and the officers of the 7th Fusiliers gave an elegant farewell ball on the evening of 6th Jan., at Malta, prior to their departure for England, which was attended by the Governor and military Staff, naval Commander-in-Chief and superior officers, heads of civil departments, &c. &c. The splendid barracks were most tastefully decorated for the occasion, and the entertainment conducted and kept up with great spirit and liberality until daylight of the following day

36th—Lieut. Holme has succeeded Lieut. Connor as Fort Adjutant at Antigua.

37th—The *Symmetry* troop-ship arrived at Jamaica last month, with a reinforcement from the depot, in charge of Lieut. Fraser,

60th—Capt. Hamilton has left Cluo Castle for England, on leave.

69th—Ensign Moore has been appointed to the Staff as Fort Adjutant at Dominica, v. Lieut. Dalrymple, Royals. Major Noel Hill has taken the command of the Depot at Sheerness.

77th—Capt William Clerke having been acquitted of the charges preferred against him, and been released from arrest, has relieved Capt. Nelley in command of the companies of this regt. stationed in Chasler Castle. The latter officer returns to Haydock.

79th—Serj. Dalgleish, missing since Nov., was found dead near Quebec with a pistol ball in his head, it is thought fired by his own hand in a state of mental derangement.

85th—The second division (three and half comps.) embark at Dublin on 22nd inst. on board the *Innisfail* steamer, for Cork, and the remaining division (three and half comps.) and head-quarters embarked on 23d inst. on board the *Jupiter* steamer, for the same destination.

86th—The service cos. expect in the course of a few months to be ordered to Barbadoes; they, with the 19th, are now the two first regs. for home from the West Indies on the embarkation of the 25th reg.

94th—The officers have issued cards for a ball and supper party, at the New Barracks, Limerick, on Tuesday evening, 9th Feb. Lieut. Whitworth has joined from leave. A soldier belonging to the detachment at Kilrush, was last week sent to head-quarters. His conduct on the preceding night had been outrageous; having loaded his musket, he threatened to shoot the first that approached him, and repeatedly swore that he would take Capt. Tulloch's life.

Rifle Brigade, 1st Batt.—The Depot Paymastership at Jersey is vacant by the death of First Lieut. Flamsteed.

Royal Artillery.—The appointment of Serjeant-Major M'Pherson to be Lieut. in the Riding Establishment, has given much satisfaction; but it is to be lamented that it will not benefit *the troop*, as a Serjeant, it is understood, from the 5th batt. is to fill up the vacancy, thus stepping over the heads of many deserving Non-Com.'s, who joined the school so far back as the period of breaking up the Artillery Drivar corps, and who naturally looked forward for this promotion. As this will be (if it takes place) the *second* instance of a Batt. Serj. having been brought into the troop, the Serj.-Maj. previous to Lieut. M'Pherson being so appointed from the Horse Brigade, it is to be hoped that the Master-General, with his usual justice, will take the hardship of the case into consideration, and not disappoint the ambition of tried and deserving men. It may be further urged, that the "riders" of this troop are not artillerymen, so that they cannot look for promotion in the Horse Brigade, which may in a measure account for the impropriety of conduct of some two or three of the privates, as they do not perceive any *certain* reward for their ability and behaviour. Several brigades of field batteries were ordered out to Woolwich Common on Monday and Tuesday, that Col. Powers might inspect and report upon their state of progress in the drill, when their efficiency from the short time they have been in the batteries gave the Colonel much satisfaction, and excited his commendation.—The general opinion respecting the occurrence of the sentry being fired at in the arsenal last week, is that it was an attempt to land contraband goods in the marsh grounds, as a boat was found adrift among the reeds on the banks of the marshes.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected to this Day.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depots of the regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
2nd ditto—Hyde Park.
Rl. Horse Gds.—Windsor.
1st Drag. Guards—Birmingham
2nd ditto—Dublin.
3rd do—Longford.
4th do—Brighton.
5th do.—Edinburgh.
6th do.—York.
7th do.—Dublin.
1st Dragoons—Newbridge.
2nd do.—Leeds.
3rd do.—Cork.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Ipswich.
7th Hussars—Nottingham.
8th do.—Hounslow.
9th Lancers—Coventry.
10th Hussars—Glasgow.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Dorchester.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Longford.
15th Hussars—Cahir.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Manchester.
Gren. Gds. [1st bt.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Tower.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Knightsbridge.
Cnld. [1st bt.]—Wellington Bar.
Do. [2d batt.]—Brighton and Windsor.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Portman-street.
Do. [2nd batt.]—St. George's B.
1st Foot [1st batt.]—Cork; Castlebar.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Enniskillen.
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
5th do.—Malta; Dover.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Malta; Gosport.
8th do.—Jamaica; Buttevant.
9th do.—Mauritius; ord. to Bengal; Chatham.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isl.; Waterford
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—Cork; for Barbadoes, Dublin.
15th do.—Canada; Armagh.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—N.S Wales; Chetham.
18th do.—Ilfr.
19th do.—W. Indies; Stockport.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
21st do.—V. D. Land; Chatham.
22nd do.—Jamaica; Hull.
23rd do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Cork.
25th do.—W. Indies; ord. home, Cork.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Nenagh.
28th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Mauritius; Tralee.
30th do.—Bermuda; Limerick.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do.—Newry.
34th do.—B.N. America; Carlisle
35th do.—Vermoy.
36th do.—St. Lucia; Plymouth.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Ionian Isl.; Fort Geo.
43rd do.—America; Clonmel.
44th Foot—Bengal; Chath
45th do.—Madras; Chathe
46th do.—Belfast.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Castle
48th do.—Weedon.
49th do.—Bengal; Chathar
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chath
51st do.—Dublin.
52nd do.—Athlone.
53rd do.—Malta; Youghal.
54th do.—Madras; Chathar
55th do.—Madras; Chathar
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderl
57th do.—Madras; Chathar
58th do.—Ceylon; Plymout
59th do.—Gibraltar; Porta
60th do. [1st batt.]—Mal Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Gibraltar; C Castle.
61st do.—Ceylon; Gosport.
62nd do.—Madras; Chathar
63rd do.—Madras; Chathar
64th do.—Jamaica; Stirlin
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatl
66th do.—Canada; Plymou
67th do.—W. Indies; Perm
68th do.—Gibraltar; Port mouth.
69th do.—W. Indies; Sheer
70th do.—Gibraltar; Portsm
71st do.—Edinburgh.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Ho Londonderry.
73rd do.—Ionian Islands; N
74th do.—Antigua; Omagh
75th do.—Cape of Good Ho Wexford.
76th do.—W. Indies; Palak
77th do.—Liverpool.
78th do.—Ceylon; Galwa
79th do.—Canada; Aberde
80th do.—Chatham or to N.
81st do.—Kilkenny.
82nd do.—Mullingar.
83rd do.—America; Boyle.
84th do.—Jamaica; Fermo
85th do.—Cork.
86th do.—W. Indies; Cashe
87th do.—Mauritius; Chat
88th do.—Ionian Isl.; Kins
89th do.—W. Indies; Drogh
90th do.—Ceylon; Cork.
91st do.—St. Helena; New bridge.
92nd do.—Gibraltar; ord. Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Limerick.
95th do.—Templemore.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmou Ord. home.
98th do.—Cape of Good Ho ord. home; Devonport.
99th do.—Mauritius; Gosp
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—Ame Jersey.
Do. [2d bt.]—Ionian Isl.; Ga sey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Cey
Cape Mounted Riflemen—C of Good Hope.
Royal African Colonial Cor Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Vet Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Ma

Lord Fitzroy Somerset's list of visiters at the Ho Guards, on Tuesday morning, included Lord Lowth Gen. Gascoyne, Col. Grove, Major Andrews, Col. Pea Sir William Johnston, Major Cox, Lieut.-Gen. Need, C Carter, Sir R. H. Dick, Sir G. Skipwith, Col. M'Pher Col. Falconer, Sir W. Ormsby, and about thirty o officers.

The Master-General of the Ordnance has appoin Lieut.-Col. Trelawney to command the Artillery at St. Jamaica, which completes the military establishment of t Island. Brig.-Gen. Dallas, the late Governor, is on voyage home.

Orders have been issued by the Home Secretary to the Staffs of Militia Regiments, commanding them to re their arms and accoutrements to the Ordnance St Keepers, retaining a sufficiency for the use of one-half strength of the Staff, as it existed previous to the last duction.

Government has ordered an additional military police force to the disturbed barony of Garryoaks, Kil county, and a company of Infantry is to be stationed Cloghan.

Sir Evan Murray M'Gregor, Governor of the Leew Isles, &c., has gone from Antigua to Dominica for the covery of his health, which is in a very precarious state.

There is no truth in the report which originated with Irish papers that Paymaster Gibbes has removed to

on District, and that Paymaster Jellicoe has resigned.
aete) Grimes relieves Col. Cuyler at Chatham.
YAL ARSENAL WOOLWICH.—A considerable number
ra hands have been taken on this week, and more are
ied to be added to them next week. This looks like
ESS.
e Gentlemen Cadets of Woolwich will join on Sunday
tg next, to resume their studies, as the vacation will
spire.
RTY-EIGHTH, OR NORTHAMPTONSHIRE REGIMENT.—We
pleasure in laying before our readers two extracts,
complimentary to this gallant regimeot. The first
n a work just published by Lieut.-Col. Gurwood, and
econd from Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular

*Mem. of the Battle of Talavera, July 28th*, 1809.

The advance of the Guards, to the extent to which it
arried, was nearly fatal to us, and the battle was cer-
saved by the advance, position, and steady conduct of
8th Regiment, upon which General Sherbrooke's di-
formed again. (Signed)
" ARTHUR WELLESLEY."

vol. 2d of Colonel Napier, is the following, on the
battle;—

he centre of the British line was absolutely broken,
he fate of the day seemed to incline in favour of the
h, when suddenly Colonel Donelan, with the 48th
nent, was seen advancing through the midst of the
dered masses. At first, it seemed as if this regiment
be carried away by the retiring crowds, but wheeling
by companies, it let them pass through the intervals,
suming its proud and beautiful line, marched against
ght of the pursuing columns, and plied them with a
ctive musketry, and closed upon them with such a
nd regular pace, that the forward movement of the
h was checked—the Guards and the Germans imme-
y rallied—and a brigade of light cavalry came up from
econd line."

inserting these extracts, we may also make known
early two hundred Northamptonshire men were serv-
the ranks of the 48th on that memorable day; they
olunteered from the Northamptonshire militia, a short
before. We hear the regiment has been successful in
ting since its arrival at Weedon, in October, and be-
aving the county, it is likely to be complete.
e-Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, K.C.B., returned to
this week from Brighton, where he proceeded to have
dience of his Majesty, previous to sailing in the Mel-
74, to assume the command on the West India and
s station.
ring the last year there has been a decrease in the
of—Generals, 6; Lieut.-Generals, 7; Maj.-Gens.,
olonels, 10; Lieut.-Colonels, 8; Majors, 27.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

In—James Morgan.
ander—J. M. Hate.
.—Hippesley, Kilis, Dyke.
ons—J. Kittle and R. Williams.

APPOINTMENTS.

ander—G. A. Rilick to *Melville*; J. J. F. Newell to *Orestes*;
J. Cole to *Revenge*.
.—W. H. Molyneux, T. R. Sullivan, H. Schomberg, and R.
ris to *Melville*; W. P. Croke to command *Express*.
r—J. M'Donald to *Melville*.
—E. Sympson, D. M'Leod, L. Maitland, — Mathias, and
Winthorp to *Melville*; J. Cheere to *Britannia*.
d Master—Jeffery to *Melville*.
.-Surg.—R. Scott to *Harpy*.
ipmen—E. M. Matthews, J. C. Alldridge, and A. Wylly to
ville; A. Carter (Col.) to *Racer*; Creua (Vol. 1st Class) to
ills.
r—E. O'Maloy to *Melville*.

## OVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

on, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), arrived at Valparaiso from
allao, 19th Oct.
ATRA, 26, Capt. Hon. G. Grey (1834), sailed from Madeira
r Brazil, 19th Dec.
an, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey (1826), arrived at Rio Janeiro
om Madeira, 17th Nov., and sailed for the Cape 21st Nov.
, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. E. Barnett (1826), sailed from Ma-
ira for W. Indies, 19th Dec.
on, 26, Com. J. Fraser (1831), arrived at Madeira, Dec. 19th,
d sailed for W. Indies, 19th Dec.
, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), arrived off Plymouth from
alta, 27th inst., having an India mail on board, and not
ing allowed pratique, proceeded to Falmouth without land-
g the mail.
ey, tr. s., Mr. J. Wood, Com., arrived at Portsmouth from
ape of Good Hope, 23d inst.
LIVE, 18, Com. R. Smart (1828), arrived at Valparaiso from
oquimbo, 13th Oct.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JANUARY 30, 1835.

Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Lisbon.* | | |
| , Bisson ( ), | s. Dec. 23 | d. Jan. 28 | r. Jan. 19. | |
| ina, Riley (Lieut.), | s. Dec. 27 | d. Jan 28 | r. Jan. 29. | |
| LUS, Crooke (1827), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Jan. 29, | r. | |
| ION, Robilliard (1824), | s. Jan. 11, | d. Feb. 6, | r. | |

ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. Jan. 16, d. Feb. 16, r.
LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Jan. 28, d. Feb. 20, r.

*Mediterranean.*

FIREFLY, Daldock (1813), s. Nov. 5, d. Dec. 26, r. Dec. 25.
AFRICAN, West (1814), s. Dec. 3, d. Jan. 29, r.
HARMAS, Blount ( ) s. Jan. 6 d. Feb. 21. r.

*Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.*

LAPWING, Forster (1812), s. Sept. 4, d. Jan. 22, r. Jan. 15.
SEYLARE, Ladd (1815), s. Oct. 10, d. Feb. 27. r.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. Nov. 7, d. Mar. 28, r.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. Dec. 4, d. Apr. 25,
SPIDER, O'Riley ( ), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
RANGER, Turner ( ),

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

PLOVER, Luce (1814), s. Oct 3, d. Dec. 26, r. Dec. 27.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Nov. 18, d. Feb. 10, r.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Dec. 8, d. Feb. 24, r.
RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 9, r.
LINNET, Downey (1815), s. Jan. 3, d. Mar. 23, r.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 6, r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

CARNEN, Tilley, s. Aug. 17, d. Jan 4, r.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r.
BALAAM, Downey (1815), s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 3, r.
SPEY, James (1815), s. Nov. 18, d. Apr. 4, r.
LYRA, St. John (1808), s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. Jan. 18, d. June 3. r.

*North America.*

STAR, Binney (1814), s. Nov. 7, d. Jan. 9, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Dec. 5, d. Feb. 6, r.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s. Jan. 9, d. Mar. 5, r.
DELIGHT, Moore ( ),

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTÆON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1823), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1825), Coast of Africa.
ALGERINE, 10, W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASTREA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr. s., Mas.-Com. A. Karley (1814), Portsmouth.
BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
BARRACOUTA, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland (1815), Mediter. ord. home.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), South America.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt. E. R. Williams (1827), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1813), Coast of Africa.
BUZZARD, 16, Lt.-Com. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. R. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CASTOR, 26, Capt. Lord J. Hay (1818), North Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, P. L. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 16, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (a.) (1818), Mediterranean.
CORMORANT, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1828), South America.
COLUMBIA, 1r. st. ves., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1823), Leeward Islands.
COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Mediterranean.
COMUS, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1823), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediterranean.
COVE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), particular service.
CRUIZER, 16, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1815), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DELIGHT, 10, Lt.-Com. John Moore (b) (1812), Chatham, fitting for Packet Service.
DROMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
DUBLIN, 50, Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Capt. G. W. Willes (1814), S. America.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Saunders, part. service.
ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1813), Mediterranean.
EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (b) (1826), Woolwich.
FANNY, Admiralty yacht, Master G. Allen, Portsmouth.
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Woolwich.
FIREFLY, st. v., Lt.-Com. Thomas Baldock (1813), part. service.
FLAMER, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Pothury, Barbadoes.
FORRESTER, 6, brigantine, Lt.-Cmn. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of Af.
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Peel (1813), North America.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. D. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
GRIFFON, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parlby (1825), Coast of Africa, ordered home.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), Plymouth.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew, South America.
HASTINGS, 78, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon.
HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Kilice, (1831), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
JASEUR, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
JUPITER, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), East Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
LARNE, 18, Com. W. S. Smith (1830), North America.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bissaquet (1831), Plymouth.
LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Portsmouth, fitting for the Packet Service.
LYNX, 4, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1819), Coast of Africa.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Mediterranean.
MASTIFF, 6, sur. v. Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Mediterranean, ordered home.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), Portsmouth, fitting for the flag of Sir Peter Halkett.
MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1829), part. service.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
ORESTES, 18, Com. H. J. Codrington (1831), Mediterranean.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), particular service.
PELICAN, 16, Com. H. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1834), Lisbon.
PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 5, Lt.-Com. H. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
PIKE, sch. 12, Lt.-Com. A. Crooking (1812), West Indies.
PLUTO, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Falmouth.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1822), F. L., Portsmouth.
PRESIDENT, 52, Vice Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., Capt. James Scott (1828), North America.
PRINCE REGENT, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1802), Deptford.
PYLADES, W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
QUAIL, 4, cutter, Lt.-Com. F. Bisson (1826), particular service.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), West Indies.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), on passage to West Indies.
RAINBOW, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1821), East Indies.
RANGER, Lt.-Com. J. H. Turner, (1825), Sheerness.
RAPID, 10, Lt.-Com. Fred. Patten (1832), S. America.
RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Coast of Africa.
REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C. B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RINODOVE, 16, Com. W. F. Laidger (1833), Lisbon.
RODNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), particular service.
ROLLA, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
ROMNEY, troop-ship, Mr. J. Wood (1813), Portsmouth.
ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
ROVER, 18, Com. Charles Eden (1834), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H. Capt. G. T. Falcon (1813), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Charles Bullen, K.C.H., (1802), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1822), Plymouth.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SARACEN, 10, Lt. Com. T. F. Le Hardy (1829), Lisbon.
SATELLITE, 18, Com. Robert Smart, K.H., acting (1828), South America, ordered home.
SCYLLA, 16, Com. E. J. Carpenter (1827), South America.
SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), Sheerness, fitting.
SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. Jos. Roche (1814), part. service.
SERPENT, 16, Com. E. Nepean (1823), South America, ord. home.
SHIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. S. H. Usher (1828), West Indies.
SNARE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 8, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1826), particular service.
SPIDER, 6, Lt.-Com. Jno. O'Reilly (c) (1815), Chatham.
SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), W. Indies.
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett, on passage to S. America.
SULPHUR, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), on passage to S. America.
TALBOT, 28, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hammond, Capt. Pennell (1828), S. America.
TERROR, 10, Com. E. Belcher (1826), Chatham.
THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, sur. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
TRINCOLO, 16, Com. H. J. Puget (acting), Coast of Africa.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Lisbon.
TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c) (1828), Sheerness.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VIPER, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), Lisbon.
VOLAGE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827), particular service.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (1815), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yacht, Capt. S. Warren, Knt., K.C.H. (1802), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1832), East Indies.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Saturday, Jan. 23—The *Romney* troop-ship, Mr. J. Wood Master and Commander, arrived at Spithead on Saturday morning from the Cape of Good Hope, but as it blew a gale of wind nearly the whole of the day, it was not until late in the evening that she could communicate with the Port Admiral. The *Romney* had a passage of only 42 days from the Cape, and has brought a number of invalid soldiers and seamen. It was intended that part of the 98th reg. should have returned to England in her, but the Gov.-Geo., Sir B. D'Urban, did not consider it expedient at present to reduce the military force. The *Romney* is in a bad leaky state, and will probably require extensive repairs; she is now in harbour preparing to be taken into dock. Monday—The *Tartarus* steamer, Lieut. James, on his way to Falmouth to take the next Mediterranean mail, put into Spithead, and was instantly put in requisition, being employed to tow the *Romney* into, and the *Bristol* troop and freight ship out of, harbour. The *Tartarus* afterwards proceeded to the westward. Tuesday—The *Racer* did not succeed in getting clear of the island until this day. The *Seaflower* and *Cracker* made an attempt to get to their stations off Jersey, but were compelled to put back, owing to bad weather. The *Stakesby*, Lieut. Ward, arrived from the eastward, on her way to Cork to embark the 14th reg. for a passage to Barbadoes. Thursday—The *Parmelia* transport arrived from Cork, and ran into harbour; she is taking in victualling stores. The *Numa* transport arrived from Ascension with invalid seamen from the ships on the Cape station; she quitted 14 days after the *Romney*, but has not any news. The *Erebus* is again ordered to be got ready. A party of riggers and convicts have been hard at work for the last three days, and she is now fit to proceed to the eastward, so soon as a steamer arrives to tow her thither. The *Melville* is getting ready with great expedition; in conse-

quence of the number of seamen which have been entered, her topmasts have been got up, and a quantity of stores shipped, and she will be hauled out of the basin next spring tides. Lieut. Harris has been ordered to Plymouth to open a rendezvous for seamen to complete her complement. Capt. Gillespie, Second Lieut. Daniel, and a reduced party of non-com missioned officers and private marines embarked on Tuesday morning. The *Speedy* cutter, Lieut. Douglas, pitched so deep in the gale of Saturday, that her bowsprit was carried away by getting under the chain-cable, and she run into harbour to be refitted. Ships in port—*Bristol*, *Stakesby*, and *Numa* transports at Spithead. In harbour—*Britannia*, *Melville*, *Romney*, *Seaflower*, *Speedy*, *Cracker*, *Parmelia* transport.

Sheerness, Jan. 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) Wednesday, 27—The *Messenger*, steamer, arrived with the *Express* packet from Woolwich. Thursday, 28—The *Vestal*, Capt. Jones, and *Alert* packet, Lieut.-Com. Nurrington, sailed to the westward in company with the *Messenger*, steamer. Friday, 29—*Messenger*, steamer, returned to Sheerness.

Gibraltar, Jan. 19.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Earl Moira*, transport, with the remaining companies of the 92d reg., remains in the Bay, wind bound, destined for Malta, to relieve the 7th Fusiliers, who are on their way home. The *Pluto*, steam-vessel, Lieut. Duffill, will leave to-morrow, for Falmouth, with the mails; and the surveying vessel *Mastiff*, Lieut. Graves, which arrived yesterday from Malta, will sail immediately for Tangiers and Portsmouth. Passengers by the latter:—Lieut. Owen Stanley, of the *Caledonia*, and Lieut.-Com. Hill, of the *Alban*. The only other ship of war here is the *Jaseur*, Com. Hackett. Everything is quiet in this part of the country, and the communication open. The regs. composing the garrison are, the 47th, 59th, 60th, 68th, and 70th, with detachments of Artillery and Engineers; and, at Malta, the 5th, 53d, a batt. of 60th, and 92d.

We have accounts from Jamaica to 16th Dec. The *Comus* sailed from Jamaica on 10th Dec., on a cruise. *Pickle* on 8th for Nassau; *Wasp* on 2d for Vera Cruz; and *Meteor* 30th Nov. for St. Thomas's. The *Dee* had also sailed for St. Thomas, from which she was to return to Jamaica. The *Skipjack* schooner arrived at Jamaica on 13th Dec., and the *Gannet* on the 2d, from Honduras.

The *Romney*, troop-ship, Mr. J. Wood, Master, arrived at Portsmouth on the 23d, during a heavy gale. She is from the Cape of Good Hope, and has been forty-seven days on her passage, and brings information that the Caffres were, at the time of her sailing, perfectly quiet, and evinced every disposition to keep the peace to which they had bound themselves. Still, however, it was not deemed prudent to send away the 98th reg., although the 27th had been conveyed out in the *Romney* for the purpose of relieving it. The *Romney* brings home therefore only returned naval and ordnance stores, with a few officers and their families, and invalids, from the garrison and squadron; the invalids are from the 72nd and 75th regts. The *Romney* has been for the last four months in a series of bad weather, and on her voyage out was driven into Algoa Bay with ten feet water in her hold, after having had her chain pumps constantly going for fifteen days; even at Ascension the rollers had done more mischief than had been witnessed since we had garrisoned the Island; the Pier and the Turtle Ponds had been much damaged; and the *Romney* was prevented for three days from landing a supply of stores and live stock.—The *Lynx* and *Forester*, brigs of war, and the *Neuha* transport, were left there. The *Romney* spoke on 15th Jan. the *Samuel Winter*, Rodger, Master, all well, bound for Charleston, lat. 40. 1. N., long. 17. 30. W.

Plymouth, Jan. 28.—The *Prince Regent* transport arrived on Tuesday morning from Cork, and came into Harbour in the forenoon, having on board invalided troops of the 36th Regt. to be landed at Plymouth, those of the 69th at the Nore, 65th and 76th at Gravesend; and some Artillery at Woolwich. She touched the rocks near Devil's Point coming in, owing to a sudden calm. The *Pluto* steam vessel, Lieut. Duffil, arrived yesterday from the Mediterranean, and lay to in the Sound under quarantine, and subsequently proceeded for Falmouth. The *Belleisle*, 74, was towed down the Harbour from her moorings yesterday, by the *Tartarus* steam vessel, Lieut. James, in order to be fitted as a demonstration ship, instead of the *Kent*. Fifty more labourers are to be hired in the Dock Yard, giving preference to those who have been reduced from that establishment. The whole establishment are in future to work Saturday mornings, which will add to the mechanic's weekly stipend, and forward those ships which are progressing towards completion. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Harpy*, *Tartarus* steam vessel, *Falmouth* lighter, and *Prince Regent* transport.

Government is becoming sensible of the relative position of Engineers on board steamers; we understand that they are, in future, to be included in the return of officers, and to have charge of those stores belonging to their department.

Our readers will be glad to perceive that the *Jupiter*, having Lord Auckland and suite on board, arrived all well, at Rio Janeiro, on the 17th of November, and proceeded on the 21st of the same month for the Cape.

Mr. King, who accompanied Capt. Back on his recent expedition in search of Capt. Sir John Ross and party, has put forth a proposal for fitting out a new expedition, for the discovery of the North West Passage, and volunteered the undertaking, if one thousand pounds are subscribed to purchase the necessary outfit. His proposal does not appear to be countenanced by government; and although this, or any other undertaking, is eligible to individuals, we think that, should an expedition be fitted out for such a purpose, the hope of success might be more reasonably indulged, if the command was bestowed on some officer who had gained sufficient experience in these regions to meet the various difficulties which no instructions, however minute, or plan, however well digested, can contemplate, and which must be encountered and overcome by the skill and judgment of the Commander. We think Capt. James Clarke Ross the officer best calculated for this service. He has youth and energy in his favour, and more experience, perhaps, than any one living, having, as we have before said, accompanied every expedition which has been fitted out for this perilous purpose, and on all occasions displayed in an eminent degree, the qualities required for such an undertaking. We should imagine that the public, and particularly his companions, would have more confidence in such a Commander than in a novice, and we say this without any disrespect to Mr. King, of whom we know nothing, and whose enterprising spirit is well worthy of commendation.

*Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. Baldock, has been hauled into the basin at Woolwich, and was paid off on Friday last, as she requires extensive repairs.

*Alban* st.-v., Mr. Brown, Commander, has been taken into the basin at Woolwich, and will be paid off to-morrow (Friday).

*Express*, hg. barque, rigged for Packet Service, has been splendidly painted, and fitted at Woolwich. Part of the *Pandora's* crew were sent up in the *Messenger*, which towed the *Express* on Wednesday to Sheerness, where the late lieutenant of the *Pandora* will take the command.

*Spitfire* st.-v., Lieut. Kennedy, is in dock at Woolwich, but it is expected she will take her departure next week for Falmouth, to proceed to the West India Station.

*Firebrand* st.-v., Master Allen, R.N. left Woolwich on Monday last.

Captain Richard's Company of Royal Marines, doing duty at Deptford Victualling and Dock Yards, were relieved by a similar number from Woolwich, and the following officers: Capt. Peebles; 1st Lieutenant, Wright, 2d Lieutenants, Berkhouse, Snow, Harrington, and Kennedy.

*The Albion*, 74, is ordered to be broken up by contract in Deptford Dock-yard.

The *Alert* packet has left Chatham for Sheerness and Falmouth; the *Terror*, bomb, is docked at Chatham, to be fitted for discovery service.

The *Cove*, Capt. J. C. Ross, reached Longhope Sound, Orkney, 9th, and sent Lieut. Inman to Ness Strontings for any information respecting the missing whalers. The crew of the *Cove* were in excellent health and spirits, which was to leave Longhope Sound on 11th inst. The Coast Guard tender rendered every assistance to Lieut. Inman and the *Cove*.

Woolwich Dockyard.—On Monday last 40 extra hands were taken on at this yard.—A mischievous report has been industriously circulated by some interested parties, relative to the insufficiency of the water side new wall, from its being formed of the composition called "concrete," and that a part of it would be taken down, of which there is not a particle of truth, for the work is proceeding with amazing rapidity. The composition of which this "concrete" is formed, was some short time ago given in this paper; and such is its solidity, that the foundation of an erection in the yard was dug out with the greatest difficulty and the loss of the best implements used for that purpose. It may be said to defy age, weather, water, and iron. It certainly did not answer at the dry dock, not from its want of durability or weight (even stone having been employed, which also failed), but from the power of a spring, which constantly boils up, and has hitherto resisted all human skill. So that the concrete cannot be condemned from this cause, nor is there a single instance as yet to prove its inutility.

We think that the new regulation respecting the promotion of Pursers a good one, we mean that part of it which regulates the advance of one Clerk for every three vacancies, just as every other promotion is filled up; because we have more than once heard that great disappointment has been incurred by those not included in the annual batch, whilst amongst the many each indulges a hope that he is one. We trust, however, that should vacancies occur on foreign stations and be filled up there by the Commander-in-Chief, that such may not interfere with the promotion of the old Clerks, near a score of whom still exist, who have served upwards of twenty years. After all, these gentlemen are not in so bad a plight as Mates, who entered the service even before that date, and who, from the nature of their education, are not fitted to avail themselves of the modes of obtaining a respectable livelihood, when out of employment afloat, which Clerks can resort to.

Lieut. Rodgers' patent anchor, having a small[er] than those in use in the Navy, but highly approved used by the Masters of colliers, and vessels employ the North Coast of England, was tried against one Dock-yard anchors, at Spithead, on Wednesd[ay] Lighters were sent to fix them, and, the vessels being together, about 100 men were put to each capstan, to heave against each other, but Lieut. R.'s anch dragged six or seven fathom without any great e[ffort] The trial took place under the superintendence of Adm. Sir F. Maitland, the Captain of the Ordinar[y] the Assist. Master Attendant of the Dock-yard. A trial is to take place on Ryde Sands. Lieut. Rodg[ers] chor palm is much smaller than the naval anchors, pots an increased quantity of iron into the shank, &

*The Hermes*, which has lately proceeded with the terranean and Indian Mails, is a vessel of very s[uperior] construction and accommodations, as compared wit[h] hitherto employed in that service; and there is every to expect that the Branch Packets between Malta, A[lexan]dria, and the Ionian Islands, will soon be replaced by of increased power and dimensions. Those at prese[nt] ing are the least adapted of any steam-vessels touc[hing] Malta, and quite discreditable to the flag they bear.

Distribution of the Mediterranean Fleet at [the] Jan. 7th.—*Caledonia*, 120, Vice-Adm. Sir Josias [Rowley], Capt. G. B. Martin, C. B.; *Edinburgh*, 74, Capt. [Sir W.] Davies; *Thunderer*, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C. B.; *Ex[mouth]pus*, 84, Capt. Hon. Jos. Percy, C.B.; *Revenge*, 78, Capt. Sir Wm. Ellintt, K.C.H.; *Vernon*, 50, Capt. J. M[ason]. *Barham*, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry: *Volage*, 28, Capt. [Sir] Richards, at Constantinople; *Orestes*, 18, Com. [Hen.] Codrington, sailed from Malta for Barcelona 7th; *Columbine*, 16, Com. Thos. Henderson, at Malta 7th; *Medea*, steam vessel, Hon. T. Austin, at Athens attending on the King of Bavaria; *Hind*, cutter, Lieut. Colen[so] Malta 7th Jan.; *Alban*, steam-vessel, left Malta 17th for Gibraltar and England for repairs; *Ceylon*, receiving ship, Rear-Adm. Sir F. Briggs, Lieut. J. G. M'K[ellar] at Malta 7th Jan.; *Portland*, 52, Capt. David Pr[ice] Athens; *Sapphire*, 28, Captain R. F. Rowley, C[.B.] Archipelago; *Favorite*, 18, Command. G. Rodney M[ar]at Smyrna; *Malabar*, 74, Capt. Sir William Mon[tague] K. C. H., detached to the Coast of Spain; *Endy[mion]* 50, Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, Knt. and C. B., *Childers*, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel, ditto; *Tri[ton]* 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson, at Malta 7th Jan., last from Barcelona; *Confiance*, st.-v., Lieut. J. M. Waugh, sailed for the Alexandrian mail 24th Dec.; *Africon*, st.-v., Lieut. West, sailed with Ionian mail 24th Dec.; *Pluto*, [st.-v.] Lieut. J. Duffill, at Malta, to return with next Falmouth mail, arrived at Gibraltar 17th Jan.; *Beacon*, Survey vessel, Com. Copeland, arrived at Malta 7th Jan. from Athens; *Mastiff*, do., Lieut. T. Graves, sailed from Malta for England 7th Jan., at Gibraltar 19th Jan.; *Clio*, [st.-v.] Com. W. Richardson, south coast of Spain; *Rodney*, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker, at Barcelona; *Tyne*, 28, Capt. [Hon. C.] Ingestre, south coast of Spain; *Jaseur*, 16, Com. [J.] Hackett, Gibraltar, 19th Jan.; *Hermes*, st.-v., Lieut. [Wm.] Bloomt, sailed 12th Jan. from Gibraltar for Malta; *Sovereign*, transport, Lt. C. H. Binstead, at Malta 7th Jan. landed 1st detachment of 92d regt. from Gibraltar, and embark 7th Fusiliers for England; *Moira*, transport, 7th Jan. at Gibraltar, with remaining detachment of 92nd on board for Malta, waiting for favourable wind, [&c.] Yacht Squadron—*Flower of Yarrow*, — Smith, Esq. Malta, 7th Jan.; *Mischief*, Lieut. Coyde, R.N., at Malta 7th Jan.

Mediterranean. The festivities of Christmas in the Fleet have, in one instance, been attended with serious consequences. Several of the Marines, and one seaman of the *Caledonia*, have been tried by a court-martial for riotous conduct, and sentenced to receive 100, 80, and 60 lashes respectively, for assaulting the officers of that ship, who interfered to quell the disturbances on her lower deck. Many others were implicated, who were confined and punished in a lesser degree. While the advocates for the abolition of corporal punishment are so pertinaciously urging their peculiar topics upon the humane consideration of the public, it would be well for them to consider how miserable, and disastrous would be the result, if the means of maintaining unimpaired the order and discipline of the Fleet were annihilated or crippled. These punishments are already regulated by rules and restrictions of almost a stringent extent; and without some adequate or still more severe substitute, *cannot* be dispensed with.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Feb. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmouth Dock Yard. | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Sn. 31 | 3 | 40 | 4 | 8 | 9 | 55 | 10 | 26 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 38 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 38 |
| Mo. 1 | 4 | 33 | 4 | 57 | 10 | 44 | 11 | 6 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 46 |
| Tus. 2 | 5 | 17 | 5 | 37 | 11 | 26 | 11 | 44 | 0 | 33 | 0 | 43 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 26 |
| We. 3 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 20 | ... | ... | 0 | 5 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 25 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 6 |
| Th. 4 | 6 | 38 | 6 | 54 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 45 | 1 | 42 | 1 | 56 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 38 |
| Fri. 5 | 7 | 11 | 7 | 27 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 29 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 53 | 4 | 10 |
| Sat. 6 | 7 | 44 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 38 | 1 | 57 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 47 |

## East India Intelligence.

HE Calcutta papers mention that Mr. Cornin has not applied for leave to proceed to England to expedite Retiring Fund, and obtained it, but he has also made cation to government for a sufficient sum to defray xpenses. It appears that Sir C. Metcalfe did not ider himself justified in granting his pecuniary de- ; but on learning that the sum required would not ed 6000 rupees, he most generously begged Mr. in would accept the amount from his own purse, promised him that he would avoid making any per- ent arrangement to deprive him of his office in the . As soon as it came to the knowledge of those suggested the voyage to Mr. Cornin, it was imme- ly proposed to consider the 6000 rupees as a loan, o raise a subscription in the army to discharge it. is said that the 65th Volunteers have received orders arch forthwith to Jeypore; and there is a rumour ad, that the 12th N.I. will have to accompany the . Mr. Blunt to that quarter. We cannot vouch for accuracy of these reports, but should they prove true ll augur that the government has at last arisen to a e of its dignity, and that a tremendous example will e to the native courts that the person of a repre- ative of the government is not to be murdered with unity.—*Central Free Press, Sept. 9.*

he Calcutta papers state that in the Ackhais the ol Byree Saul having assembled the Thakoors and indars, told them that a British force was coming to ore, and on asking them whether they would give hair country to the English, or fight in defence of ey replied that their lives and properties belonged to Rajah, and as they were directed so they would act. *Delhi Gazette* of 2nd Sept. states that since the news Ir. Frazer's murder had reached Juljjar, Fyz Mu- ed Khan had distributed 500 rupees daily amongst oor and needy of that district.

XECUTION OF KUREEM KHAN.—At seven o'clock on Aog Kureem Khan was taken from his cell on a ery to the place of execution. The spot for erect- he drop was chosen as near the place where poor er was shot as possible. All the way to the ground criminal salaamed with both hands to the mob that wed him, which was supposed to be a recognition himself, and the Nawab, a report having gone ad the previous night that Shumsoodeen had killed elf, the falsity of which the assassin never was aware the last. On arriving at the ground he addressed rowd assembled, and requested all good Mussulmen ay for him, but he neither confessed his guilt nor ed it. After having his irons knocked off, he ed his hands and feet in performance of religious tion, and walked steadily up to the drop. When the ssary preparations were being made ready, he again ested to be prayed for, now and continually, and at reat mosque, and called all to witness that he died nting the creed, in the midst of which he was ched into eternity. The number of people collected computed at 20,000, and owing to the unexpected ence of a detachment of 300 Sepoys and some of nner's Horse, perfect order reigned throughout. After ing an hour, the body was taken down, and buried the walls of the city. On the 28th immense ds of people assembled at the several mosques in the to pray for the murderer, but they were not per- ed to enter the large mosque, the Jumma Mosjeed. ections were then made for keeping a light continually ing at his grave, and the assassin has been enrolled nt, under the title of "Gul Shoheed," no blame, in pinion of the natives, being attachable to him, as he ely killed a Kaffir, at the bidding of his lord and er the Nawab! We learn that thousands of natives y crowd to the grave of the murderer, where the ing girls of Delhi, from "Dildamah" down to ootee," warble forth their "sweetest notes" to he the assassin's spirit!! Such are the abominations he land.—*Delhi Gazette, Sept. 2.*

y a notification in the last government *Gazette*, it ars that the H.C.S. *Clive* is to be despatched on the Sept. to Cosseir with an overland packet. The th of the passage, at this season of the year, will pro- y be two months. The *Clive* is to be stationed in Red Sea for some time.—*Bombay Courier, Sept. 12.*

The *Thomas Grenville* was struck by lightning in gor Roads, on the 17th Sept. The electric fluid is to have shattered the mizen mast, and passed through of the cabins, destroying everything in it; the pas- gers who had occupied it, left the ship for Calcutta a few hours before. It appears that for three days a was very bad weather at the Sandheads, but no y serious damage among the shipping has been re- ted. The Mangee of the Marine Board boat which e up from Kedgeree, reported the river much swollen a great number of boats wrecked.—*Calcutta Courier, t. 19th.*

MADRAS MILITARY FUND.—The voice of the liberal party has at last prevailed, the obnoxious clause in the Military Fund Regulations, viz. the exclusion clause, has been rescinded, and a regulation more in accordance with the improved state of society now supplies its place. The contest was long, and struggle great; all the aid to be derived from superior talents and the powers of rhetoric, have been had recourse to, as well by the one party as the other, and to many the issue seemed doubtful. There, were, however, a small but increasing party whose faith was not to be shaken, who, with a distinguished veteran holding a conspicuous and important staff appointment, looked forward to the day which has at last arrived, feeling assured, despite of every exertion the opposing party, powerful and active as it might be, could make, the justice of the measure sought would in the end work the desired change; they have lived to see and rejoice in the realisation of their desires, and to enjoy the satisfaction to be derived from the result of their labours, in so just a cause being crowned with success.—*Madras Courier, Oct. 5.*

The majority of votes in favour of the new rule has exceeded two-thirds of the number received, as required by the act, and the following regulation has been substituted in its place—viz. "that the fund hereafter be open to widows or orphans under the rule that governs admission of Cadets to the army, and that all existing marriages (hitherto excluded under the old) be recognised and admitted under the new rule, by paying up all arrears of subscription, &c., according to the existing rates from the day of marriage, with interest at 8 per cent. accumulating half yearly." The period for admission under the new rule is limited to six months from the date of the resolution being communicated to the army, as well for present non-subscribers, as for those now subscribing as unmarried. A term of three years is given to the former for liquidating the accumulation of subscriptions, and of two years to the latter.

A very unfavourable report has been made of the Bengal Civil Fund, but it is too long for insertion; our next number will contain some interesting particulars.

### BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O. Sept. 10th, 1835—The Hon. J. E. Elliott, C.S., reported his return from sea 7th Sept., the *Sherburne*, in which he was embarked, having put back leaky. He has been reappointed to the office of Postmaster-General.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 7th Sept.—10th N.I., Lieut. F. St. John Sturt to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. John Cocke to be Lieut., from 29th Aug. 1835, in succession to Capt. Browne Wood, dec. Lieut. F. Cornish, Horse Art., is placed at the disposal of the Gov. of Agra, for employment under that Government. The undermentioned Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank.—Lieut Col. R. Seymour, 34th N.I.; Capt. E. R. Watts, Art.; Assist. Surg. Adam Thompson, Med. Dep.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 29th Aug.—Maj. G. W. Moseley, 38th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Mar. 1836, to visit presidency on private affairs. Capt. C. Griffiths, 37th N.I., from 20th Sept. to 20th Jan. 1836, to Presidency to apply for furl. for one year, on private affairs. 24th Aug.—Capt. John Platt, 25th N.I., from Neemuch, on Bombay, to Europe, on do. 7th Sept.—Maj. W. Gregory, 61st N.I., to Cape of Good Hope, on China and Van Diemen's Land, for two years, on med. certi. Lieut. H. Biggs, 66th N.I., and Adjt. of the Assam L.I., to China and N. S. Wales, for two years, on med. certi. Assist Surg. R. Power to Cape of Good Hope, for 2 years, on med. certi.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, 3d Sept., the lady of Capt. P. Angelo, of a son.—At Dum Dum, 3d Sept., the lady of Lieut. G. Ellis, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, Sept. 5th, Mrs. E. Marshall, wife of Mr. T. Marshall, of the firm of Rankett and Co., aged 43.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL, JUDICIAL, AND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 22d Sept. 1835—J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be additional Government Commissioner. W. Douglas, Esq., to be Reg. to the Court of Sudr and Foujdaree Udawlut. F. B. Elton, Esq., to act as head Assist. to the Prin. Col. and Mag. of Cuddapah. E. Story, Esq., to act as Reg. to the Zillah Court of Bellary, during the employment of Mr. F. B. Elton on other duty. 8th Oct.—W. Knox, Esq., admitted a Writer from 16th Sept., date of arrival at Madras.

LEAVE FROM STATIONS.—G.O. 22d Sept.—W. H. Bailey, Esq., Assist. to the Prin. Col. and Mag. of the Southern Division of Arcot, for one week, to visit Presidency, on private affairs. 25th Sept.—J. D. Gleig, Esq., Prin. Col. and Mag. of Cuddapah, for 18 months from the date of his embarkation, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on sick certi.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 22d Sept.—Engs., Second Lieut. S. E. O Lndlow to act as Superintendent of the Roads, during the absence of Lieut. Henderson, on sick certi. 18th Sept.—Capt. W. Johnstone, of the Inv. Est., to take charge of details at Royacottah, vice Burgess, relieved from that duty. 19th Sept.—Ens. R Moorcroft, lecently arrived, to do duty with 18th N.I. ontil further orders. 25th Sept.—Left wing Eur. Regt., Lieut. W. Hill to be Capt., and Ens. Eus. H. R. H. Steer to be Lieut., in succession to Barker, ret. Surg. J. Stevenson, 50th N.I., to be Garrison Surg. at Masulipatam, v. Reid, returned to Europe. The following Officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their ranks:—22d Sept—Lieut. G. B. Groube, 5th L.C.; Capt. J. J. Underwood, Engs.; Lieut. T. W. Steele, 5th N.I.

RETIREMENTS.—Capt. H. F. Barker, left wing E. R., is permitted to retire on the half-pay of his rank. Maj. H. W. Poole, 38th N.I., at his own request, to retire from the Service.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 22d Sept.—Lieut. T. Lavie, Assist. Sec. to the Mil. Board, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on urgent private affairs, with leave of absence for six months. Capt. T. A. Howard, 6th N.I., in continuation, to 31st Oct. 1836, Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert. Cornet F. G. Carruthers, 2d L.C., to 20th Sept. 1836, Presidency. 25th Sept.—Lieut. T. Ditmas, 2d batt. Art., and Ens. H. W. Yates, 9th N.I., to Europe, on sick cert. 2d Oct.—Lieut. P. Anstruther, Art., to Europe, for three years. Lieut. Col. R. Home, 12th N.I., to return to Europe, on sick cert.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, 2d Sept., the lady of Lieut. C. Nutting, Madras Eur. Reg., of a daughter.—At Cuppers, 19th Sept., the lady of J. C. Morris, Esq., of a daughter.—At Black Town, 18th Sept., the wife of Mr. Joseph Willick, of a son.—At Secunderabad, 13th Sept., the lady of Capt. W. H. Butler, H.M. 45th, of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Trincomalee, 6th Sept., J. Reynolds, Esq., Register of the Court of Commissioners for the recovery of small debts.—At sea, near Bhadipatam, on 8th inst., Ens. C. G. Hosea-son, 50th N.I.—At Nagpore, 9th Sept., Conductor C. M'Carthy, of the Ordnance Department.

### BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENT.—G.O. Sept. 9th—Mr. Chief Secretary Norris to assume charge of the Territorial, Commercial, and General Departments, from the date of Mr. Secretary Reid's departure, as a temporary measure.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 7th Sept.—Art., First Lieut. N. Lechmere to be Capt., and Second Lieut. C. H. Nixon to be First Lieut., in succession to Falconer, dec. Second Lieut. D. Erskine to rank from 20th Aug. v. Nixon, promoted. 17th N.I., Lieut. H. Macan to be Capt., and Ens. W. H. Godfrey to be Lieut., in succession to Billamore, dec. Lieut. Davidson received charge from Maj. Holland of the Commiss. Dep. at Poona on 26th Aug.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 7th Sept.—Col. S. Hughes, C.B., 16th N.I., to Europe, for three years.

BIRTHS.—4th Sept., the lady of F. Sheppee, Surg., Bomb. R.R., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.—At Ahmednuggur, 10th Sept., Capt. M. C. Declazeau, Bombay Art., to Margaret, 3d daughter of the late Thos. Eaton, Esq., R.N.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Jan. 23d: ROYAL WILLIAM, *Ireland*, from Madras, sailed 10th Oct.—25th: SESOSTRIS, *Yates*, do., sailed 7th Oct.—DUKE OF ROXBURGH, *Petrie*, Bombay, sailed 13th Sept.—ROXBURGH CASTLE, *Frauken*, Bengal, sailed 21st Sept.—BRITANNIA, *Ferris*, Mauritius.—27th: UNIVERSE, *Brock*, China, sailed 14th July.—Liverpool: EMMA, *Pickel*, Bengal, sailed 1st Sept.—London: WOODLARK, *Torer*, Singapore, sailed 7th July.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per ROYAL WILLIAM: Lieut. Cols. Home and Cox, Maj. Bonnelle, Capts. Snell, Wallace, Barker, and Rippon; Lieuts. Dumas and Anstruther Art., Ross, Cameron, Harvey, Church, Yates, 8th N.I.; Laurie: Bl[illegible], 36th N.I., to Cape; Mr. and Mrs. Gleig, Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, Mrs. Laurie, Mrs. Morris, 4 children, and 8 servants.—Per SESOSTRIS: Capt. Johnson, Lieuts. Robertson, Codd, and North, Mr. Topham, Mrs. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Longbotham.—Per DUKE OF ROXBURGH: Mrs. Boyes and child, Mrs. Maitland and child, D. Hewitt, and Mr. Dawson.—Per ROXBURGH CASTLE: Col. Cameron, Capts. Campbell, Webster, and Alders, Lieuts. Jenkins, Hawker, and Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Vibart, Mrs. Baleman, Mrs. Adam, Messrs. Carman, Deare, Butler, and Cooke.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Bengal: Sept. 14th, THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, from London.—WM. BARNES, *Loire*, do.—PROTECTOR, *Buttenshaw*, do.—At Madras: 4th Oct., VANSITTART, *Marquis*, from London; 27th June.—7th, DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, *Martin*, do. 1st July.—29th Sept., ELIZA, *Campbell*, do. 6th June.—22d, HANNAH, *M'Carthy*, do. 19th June.—16th, MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, *Joller*, do. 8th June.—19th, The overland packet of 1st June.—Cape of Good Hope: 16th Nov., LONDON, *Lamb*, from Calcutta.—2d, PETER PROCTOR, *Jerry*.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—London: ARBUCKLE ROBINSON, to sail 27th Sept. from Bengal.—GEORGE THE FOURTH.—JOHN BARNSHAW, *Hardy*.—Liverpool: ROBERT, *Blyth*, 14th Sept.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per ROBERT. F. Tweedie, Esq., —Williamson, Esq.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Aug. 26th, HINDOSTAN, *Redman*, London to Madras, lat. 3. N., long. 15. 30. W.—MORLEY, *Douglas*, London to Bombay, lat. 28. 30. S., long. 21. 5. W.

CASUALTIES.—The SHREWSBURY, *Warren*, returned to Cooley Bazaar 19th Sept.—A trysfoon was experienced in the China Seas on 5th and 6th Aug., during which the following vessels suffered—The Danish brig MARIA was totally wrecked on Pootoy, the Captain and 3 of the crew saved. H.M.S. RALEIGH was totally dismasted, 2 men lost, 15 guns thrown overboard, and was in great danger of foundering. The brig WATKINS, *Whiteside*, was dismasted under Sanlao. The brig GOVERNOR FINDLAY, *Kennedy*, was dismasted. The brig CŒUR DE LION, *Glover*, on shore on the Typa. Many Chinese Junks have been dismasted, and one, with a valuable cargo of sugar, was totally lost. The American brig KENT dragged her anchors, and was carried by the swell over the ledge of rocks, where she now lies.

## THE LATE ADMIRAL JOHN FERRIER.

THIS officer, whose demise took place on the 27th inst., at the advanced age of 77, obtained the rank of Post-Captain, Nov. 22d, 1790. In 1796, he was appointed to the command of the *York*, 64, in which ship he served on the Jamaica station five years. In 1801, when Lord Nelson meditated an attack on Flushing, Capt. F. was employed under the orders of his Lordship, whose esteem he acquired, as will be seen by the following extract from a letter to Earl St. Vincent, then First Lord of the Admiralty:—"Captain Farrier you do not know, therefore it becomes me to tell you that his ship is in the very first order, and that he is a man of sense, and as steady as old TIME himself: I am much pleased with his regularity and punctuality."

On the recommencement of hostilities, in 1803, Capt. Ferrier was appointed to the *Albion*, 74, and proceeded in her to the East Indies. A few days after the discomfiture of the French Admiral Linois, by a fleet of deep-laden Indiamen, commanded by Capt. Dance, that officer fortunately fell in with the *Albion* and *Sceptre*, in the Straits of Malacca; and Capt. Dance having represented to Capt. Ferrier the great national consequence of the Company's ships, he was induced to convoy them to St. Helena, where they arrived in safety June 9th, 1804.

Capt. Ferrier was promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral, July 31st, 1810; and towards the latter end of that year was appointed to a command in the North Sea

eet. He accordingly hoisted his flag in the *Bellerophon*, 4, where it continued until the commencement of 1813, hen he shifted it into the *Scarborough*, of the same rrce. He was made a Vice-Admiral on the 4th June, 814, and Admiral of the Blue 22d July, 1830.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL SIR JOHN KENNAWAY, Bart.

We promised, a fortnight since, a memoir of this distinguished officer, who died after a few days' illness from paralytic affection, which commenced on Saturday the 6th Dec. and terminated his existence on the morning of New Year's Day, without a struggle or a groan.

Sir John Kennaway was born at Exeter, March 6th, 758, and received his education at the Free Grammar chool, then conducted by Mr. Mershall. On the 18th eb. 1772, he sailed for India, in company with his elder rother, the late Richard Kenneway, Esq., having been resented with a Cadetship by Sir R. Palk.

In 1780, he received his Captain's commission, and erved in the Carnatic in the grand army commanded by ir Eyre Coote, against Hyder Ali, until the battle and iege of Cuddalore. On his return to Bengal, his skill the native languages and his talents for diplomacy re-ommended him to the notice of the Marquis Cornwallis, en Governor-General of India. In 1786, this distinuished nobleman made him one of his Aides-de-Camp; nd, in 1788, sent him as Envoy to the Court of Hyderbad, to demand from the Nizam the cession of the mariime province of Guntoor. In this mission he was emiently successful, not only obtaining that which he came o demand, but inducing the Nizam to enter into a treaty f offensive and defensive alliance against Tippoo Sulan. For this service, his Majesty was pleased to create im a Baronet; and he received a mark of still further pprobation from the Court of Directors, in a vote which hey passed to take out the patent of creation at the Company's expence.

In 1792, Lord Cornwallis again made use of his diplomatic talents in the arrangement of a preliminary and definitive treaty of peace, in concert with the Commissioners of the Nizam and the Mehrattas on the one part nd those of Tippoo Sultan on the other. By this reaty, Tippoo ceded half his dominions, and agreed to ay three millions three hundred thousand pounds to the hree allied powers, and to give two of his sons as hosages for the faithful performance of the engagement. From this time, Sir J. K. resided at the Court of the Nizam at Hyderabad, with the title of Resident, being he first English representative that had been permaently received there.

Having suffered much in health from the climate of ndia, he returned to England in 1794. The high estimation in which he was held by the Directors of the East India Company may be estimated by the unusual rant of 500*l.* per annum, which they voted him on reiring from the service.

Since this time he constantly resided at Escot, in Devonshire, where he acted for some years as Deputy Lieutenant and Colonel Commandant of Local Militia nd Yeomanry. The increasing infirmities of age, and specially a total privation of sight with which it pleased God to visit him eight years ago, obliged him to withdraw rom active life. His loss will be deeply felt;—his tenantry have to mourn a most kind landlord, his friends a constant friend, his children a father whose heart was truly paternal, and his widow the uninterrupted care and solace of thirty-nine years. His extensive charities, both in the county and beyond its limits, bear witness to his large and Christian liberality; and the poor of his neighbourhood will not cease to bless his name.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE PACKET QUESTION.

Sir,—Captain Maederson's last letter compels me, contrary to my intention, to offer once more a few remarks upon the Packet question. I will then briefly observe, that were this enthusiastic writer to write on till *doomsday*, he would not, I am fully satisfied, convince any one *wholly disinterested* seaman that Falmouth is better than Brarhaven for a Packet station. I will again confidently repeat every argument I have already used in favour of the latter Port, and maintain the general correctness of each and all of the facts I have before given.

Theories, after all, are good for nothing in this matter; but what I most wish is, that the gallant Captain could but be permitted to start in a Packet from *Falmouth* with a close-reefed topsail breeze at W.N.W., and that I could at the same hour, and with the same wind, start from *Bearhaven* in another Packet of the like class, and I would stake the full amount of all the property the worthy Captain possesses in or near *Falmouth*, that I would arrive at *Halifax*, or the *West Indies*, or *Rio Janeiro*, days *before him*. Let the thing be hopefully tried for one year, and then Truth must and will subdue all erroneous and interested reasonings. A Poet Captain.

[We think sufficient has now been said on this question. —Ed.]

### PURCHASE OF APPOINTMENTS IN THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Sir,—I beg again to stir up the attention of the cheerful-like looking maidenly old gentlemen of the India House upon the necessity of moving out all corrupt seed that may have the remotest bearing upon the respectability of their own more pure growth, upon which *the stability of their power depends*. If it be *the folly of the Prince that causeth the people to perish*, let them correct themselves in due time *lest they also fall*. *As every corrupt practice* is *folly*, as there is none greater than the *illicit* purchase of *power or office* under any government, still more so when such practice is connived at by the ruling power in the face of their own positive injunctions, publicly promulgated, against them. It is, as we may instance, a degree of insanity, only forging the weapon that will eventually be applied to their own extinction, or fixing the parasitic plant that will eventually destroy all wholesome vegetation.

*The secret connivance* at the purchase of office, and its consequences, may be recorded in many cases, but in none more grossly than that of R. P., who was a Collector of Madura. There was a sum drawn of 25,000 rupees by the predecessor of R. P. from his treasury, which should have been replaced, but the latter person took upon himself the responsibility, upon the condition of having the interest of the former to ensure R. P.'s succession to the Collectorate; *this was arranged*, but the 25,000 rupees was never replaced; on the contrary, a further defalcation was incurred by R. P. of 500,000 rupees, the development of which lost a large sum to the public as well as the destruction of what, under a system of *more pure principle*, would have secured the services of an able and experienced servant. There are other instances, no doubt, in the Civil Department, but those in the Military are now so common as scarcely to attract notice. Let us fancy one officer presenting another with £5,000 to secure *the succession to the superintending of political prisoners*, as happened at Madras; and another £3,000 to secure an Artillery command, as happened at Bombay,—both rather recent occurrences; let us suppose this; and ask ourselves from whence there can be honestly secured a reimbursement for such a risk in outlay of capital; and, if not honestly, let us reflect upon *the honest consequences that may result in a large military community* by the tacit connivance of the local authorities, as well as the more distant over-ruling influence in such a *meritorious system of patronage*.

The absurd supposition that the tacit permission to purchase the retirement of officers, Civil or Military, by a *secret* and *illicit* arrangement amongst themselves, will eventually open a more rapid promotion, as is so requisite in our Indian Service, is, I boldly assert, without any true foundation. Let us see how such a system acts in other Services,—for instance, in his Majesty's Army! Does it there accelerate promotion? do not we know that it there only acts as an opening *for the longest purse*, and proves only that a fool and his money are soon parted? do we not there find heaps of old deserving men who can never get on at all from the prevalence of this very system? The Indian Service differs so far that such a system there produces vacancies that must be filled by *successive advancement*, but that advancement is not more rapid, except in a very few instances, where a large treasury is in hand, and by which the very first principle of the prevention of a supercession of rank, the principle upon which that Army was formed, and upon the upholding of which the faith of its government is guaranteed, must be broken; but we are led into the error by seeing it adopted by the British Army, although it is admitted that this very arrangement is one of the greatest faults the British Army possesses, we are led, by the glitter of the name, to follow up, instead of, as experience should teach us, to turn from the errors of Royalty. Why should not we act honestly and openly, however, by which at least, the moral mischief, which is the most important, would be prevented? If such a system is to be followed up, do not let us know that, like the foolish Venetians, ye have cunning laws yet dare not use with honour to yourselves, but kept as close as an assassin's knife until there come an opportunity, and then you'll strike, but rather *cancel the rule that makes it criminal*. If ye do not, I shall not say "*you deserve hanging*," *as a certain President vociferated* against an honest man who was endeavouring honestly to curb oppression, but I will be heartily delighted to see you cut your own fingers. Carnatic.

### THE EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF MR. H. D. PERROTT, LATE LIEUTENANT R.N.

(*Concluded from No. 156.*)

Thus far I had written upon this extraordinary case by the 8th ult., when I came to an anchor at the seid point "why," to wait the decision of the trial*, *Perrott* v. *United Service Journal*, in the Court of Common Pleas, Westminster, Dec. 10, 1835, before Lord Chief Justice Tindal and a special jury, for a libel published in that Journal in August last. The defendant put upon the record *five* different pleas of *justification*.

Now it is publicly known to ye, all men, that the said defendant failed in toto to justify *four* out of the *f* pleas of the libel, *and was cast in 30l. damages*. I ne not enter into *detail* of this trial for my purpose; b in *justice to the case* I am bound to observe, that t Admiralty failed to establish any one point they had rais against Mr. P., except that he was dismissed by a Nav Court-Martial for a Military offence, "*reflecting upon t character of another officer*, saying, 'he was a dangero character,'" but proved also his almost immediate restor tion by Order in Council, 6th Oct., 1811, for a most galla and successful action, in cutting out an enemy's vessel, a did not produce any *one* document, filled up by Mr. Perrot hand-writing, to criminate him in any manner whatsev What a brilliant day, *among the many*, of Mr. Serjea Wilda's pleading!!! He gained his cause by a maste piece of argument—"Produce," said this learned and uprig man to the defendant's Counsel (Serjeant Talfourd) *a witnesses*, "produce but *one* document forged by the ha of the gentleman whose cause I am advocating, and I wi throw down my brief!" Sublimely eloquent is the publ defiance of the proof of accusation from the lips of an inn cent man!!!

The advocacy of the defendant's Serjeant was mo unrelenting and unforgiving towards the plaintiff. It certainly the bounden duty of an advocate to exert h ability to the utmost in defence of, and to use every art, e lay every snare to entrap the whole truth in favour of h client, but beyond *that duty* the dictates of the honesty a uprightness of an *Englishman's* heart should tell him *he h no right to pass*.

The reversal of the conviction of Mr. Perrott in 1812, the Supreme Court of King's Bench, was thus pronounc by the Lord Chief Justice Ellenborough:—"Upon hearin Counsel on both sides, it is considered and adjudged th the judgment given against the defendant in this prosec tion be reversed, and that the said defendant *be restored all that he lost thereby*." This reversal being in favour the plaintiff, and proved in Court against the defenda Watts's plea of justification of the libel against Mr. Perro the plaintiff, as to his conviction at Maidstone, the s Serjeant —— (I forget his name) should have been silen having done all in his power for his client (man or ang *could no more*—lawyer or demon *would more*, did not j nice cry, "Cease ye, *either* viper!") and not endeavoured lessen the value of that sentence of the *just* and *sage* judg of the law, when it could in no wise assist his client, t might (if the Serjeant's remark had aught of fair play seneo) have materially affected the opinion of the Admira es to the *true intent and meaning* of the order of the Co of King's Bench.

Behold!!! The Serjeant —— declared in open Co that these words of the said reversal "that the said defend (Perrott) be restored to all *that he lost thereby* we read," thus insinuating, that they were mere *words course*—of no meaning, and conveying no intention of t Judges of the Court of King's Bench that the law p nounced by their own lips *should* be carried into effect, to his restoration to his rank in the Navy, which he lost the conviction of the said inferior Court of Law.

Now, Serjeant ——, let me ask you this question,— not these the usual words of the sentence passed upo criminal condemned to death:—"Thou shalt be taken the place whence thou camest, thence to the place of exe tion, where thou wilt be hanged by the neck until thy bo be dead," and is he not sure of suffering for his crime by forfeiture of his life (unless reprieved) by the usual wo of the sentence of the law? Good God! then is not *proven innocent man* by the jury of his country *equally* e of being restored to his liberty, his character, and his rig by the usual words of the sentence of the law, pronoun from the seat of justice?

I wonder in *what city* the said Serjeant was born, and *what family*. I should think *not* in the City of *Jerusal* but in the City of *London*; and is *not* of the family "*Israel, skilful in all wisdom and cunning in knowled and understanding science, and such as had ability*," his name is not Daniel, nor Shadrach, nor Meshach, Abednego, but I think he is of the family Puneas, know not whether Minerva assisted Britannia in the fore tion of her laws, or the devil, leagued with Belshazzar king, to form the laws of the Medes and Persians."

Then there was "Non Ricordo," Royal Navy, the defence, who, a few days after the accident occurre Mr. Perrott, left the *Phœbe* in 1806, and joined another vessel. He had no recollection that any other guns w fired before the accident took place, and had *no* recollect of the *names* of the young gentlemen who were in the b on that occasion. Yet he could recollect it was a rowli piece, and not a musket, with which Mr. P. was woun whilst practising at a mark!!! Addio, Il Signor Capit Non mi Ricordo.

My good fellow, Mr. Editor, in summing up my opi upon this hard and singular case, I shall proceed, no li lawyer, *secundum artem*, but like a seaman, *artless* guided only by the feelings of the heart to assist a bro sailor in distress—to place the lights and shadows of it they appear to my mind, so that the Admiralty and Navy may judge themselves whether Mr. Perrott is gu

* The account of this trial I read in *The Times*.

*ot guilty* of the said crimes and accusations with which s charged.

"*Be it known then to all men*" that the said Flag Officer he informed the Admiralty, *after* 27 *years' silence*, that Parrott had forged his certificates to pass his examina- for Lieutenant), when *subpœnaed*, was found paralysed a number of years, and could not journey to London to ear against Mr. P., but acknowledged it was all a MISTAKE ut forging the certificates!!! which *mistāke* annihilating point "WHY" this gentleman is *not* restored to his rank Lieutenant in the Navy, I will weigh anchor, and with ving sheets and "bonour's breese" RUN DOWN all the nts of accusation raised up in judgment against this poor ow, and back to the point from which I started, viz. the *ged* forged documents said to be found on Mr. P.'s per- , or in his desk, which were the sole cause of his not ing been restored to his rank in 1814. It is proved in rt that he did not qualify for a pension in 1806, then only years of age, by pretending to have lost his arm in the 's service whilst practising *with one of the great guns* on rd the *Phœbe* in Portsmouth Harbour; he is *not* guilty the scandalous trick of extorting money from poor men, under pretence that he could protect them from ressment; and he is *not* guilty of the crime for which was imprisoned in 1812, as the sentence under which he fered was reversed in the Court of King's Bench; and, ve all, he is *not* guilty (as acknowledged by the word of Admiral *who secretly* accused him) of forging in his th certificates of conduct with which to pass his exami- ion, and he has taken a solemn oath that he is *not* guilty forging any certificates of discharges, or other documents to be found in his desk at the time of his apprehension 1812.

The conspiracy against him is proved on oath beyond bt or controversy. It is true his conviction was reversed "WANT OF FORM," and his character saved *apparently* by a "*flaw in the indictment*." But what says a rister of eminence who gratuitously gave his opinion?

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"It appears to me, on reading the above papers, that if application had been made for a new trial, and that such lication had been supported by affidavits similar to those Captain and Mrs. Gillbee, and Sir Edward Parrott's affi- vit of 1st March, 1824, and the non-production of such dence as the trial accounted for, that it would have been most of course for a new trial to have been directed. And also appears to me, that if *on the trial* Captain and Mrs. lbee, and Earl Gillbee, and Sir Edward Parrott, had been mined, and had given testimonials similar to that con- ed in their affidavits, that Mr. Perrott *ought to have n acquitted, not on any matter of informality, but on the stance and merits of the case.*

(Signed) "DANIEL WAKEFIELD,

*7th June*, 1833." "10, Lincoln's Inn, Old Square.

From all this legal authority, these circumstances in his our, and his *twice* acquittal in a Court of Law, I con- ntiously believe him innocent of *all* and *each* accusation, I most confidently trust (particularly as the said Ad- al has acknowledged that his accusation of Mr. Perrott's gery of the certificates is a MISTAKE) that, for the sake of tice, the Admiralty will be pleased to take this truly un- tunate man's case into their favourable consideration, and mit to his most gracious Majesty that he may be restored his rank in the Royal Navy. Short is the span of human , even if prolonged to *threescore years and ten*; yet this appy gentleman has passed one-third of his life in misery d in want, praying in vain for the production of some uments said to be found in his desk in the year 1812, *alleged* to be filled up in *his hand-writing!!!*

He is not *dishonoured* by having been imprisoned for a me of which he was afterwards found *not guilty* by the urt of King's Bench—

"Le Crime fait la honte, et non pas l'échafaud." (*Corneille.*)

We have had a Naval Captain, a man of fame and of h degree, sentenced to the PILLORY for proved misde- meanors, shore of all his chivalric honours, and his name moved from the list of Captains, then pardoned by the ng, and at last restored to the Navy with the rank of Rear- miral; and have we not had a Flag Officer of late years tenced *to die* for folding up a great number of letters, ricating superscriptions thereon, and fraudulently receiv- from a Post-office 4*d.* each, amounting to between 3*l.* 4*l.*, as if they were *ship-letters* brought home by him- ; then immediately pardoned by the King, and (*I believe*) sioned to the amount of his half-pay on the "ORDINARY rmants of the Navy!!!"

Most gracious and merciful Monarch, deign THOU to hear, l grant the humble prayer of this *proven innocent* man, o has gallantly fought and profusely bled in the service his country,

"*Justice*, good *Sire*, *justice* I crave,
This is the total sum;
*Your justice*, *Sire*, is all my suit,
*Sire*, let thy *justice* come."

*Junior United Service Club*, TRISTRAM.
*18th Jan.*, 1836.

## THE PROJECTED VETERAN BATTALIONS AND MILITIAS.

SIR,—I beg leave to claim your indulgence to offer a few remarks in your excellent Journal on the report of its being in contemplation to form Veteran Battalions, composed of Pensioners, so far as relates to those who have not served the whole of their time (*if* any can be found fit to do duty, even in garrison), and those who are receiving pensions, who have not been discharged *more* than five years, all which has been duly "reported" in your valuable Gazette. Is it not proper to bring to the recollection of the projector *how* these old soldiers may be situated at the present period, supposing even one or two years after their discharge has been granted? Is it not likely that, after a lapse of only a twelvemonth, the majority of them may have settled themselves in some "little way of business," or obtained employment of some description? which being more lucrative than a soldier's pay (of course their pension would be stopped) is more likely to enable them to support a wife and family, and no doubt the most of them are so situated; consequently, is it not a cruelty to call upon them to lose though it were only a day's work, to appear before a Military Surgeon for examination? It may be urged that such has been the case before; but that will not alter the reasons I adduce against the hardship of the measure, although it may be urged by some that these men, being "*Old Soldiers*," they are "ready to hand." I contend against such an argument, for the "Rules and Regulations" of His Majesty's service state that "the men and non-commissioned officers shall be drilled after return from lengthened leave." If, then, this be necessary in those cases, can it be advanced with propriety that men who have been out of the army from six months to *five years* are any more effective than a raw recruit? If any additional force is necessary to do garrison duty, in lieu of the line, whose "presence is required elsewhere," and there is any sincerity in the promise of anything being done to prevent the total decay of our ancient and truly constitutional force, the Militia (and I see no reason to doubt it, from the conversation which took place in the House of Lords on the subject last session of Parliament between Lord Melbourne and the "*first* Captain of the age," who gave his flattering testimony of their discipline and gallantry, and if aught could add to such high authority, many other noble lords and gallant peers too joined with the "Hero of Waterloo" at "past neglect" and "hopes for the future" of permanent benefit to that species of force, nor is it to be forgotten, the general order relative to them of the lamented "soldier's friend," the Duke of York, at the close of the war);—if, then, it is the intention to keep up this "national resource," the utility of which has been proved upon every emergency, to recruit the army with well-disciplined men, now is the time, particularly as the term of the ballot for the last batch drawn expires this spring. Why not embody a few of the regiments, instead of the ridiculous and (as economy is the "order of the day") expensive practice of the useless "training for twenty-eight days" then and there, by, my good Mr. Editor, preventing the inconvenience and sacrifice to which the old pensioners will be put by dragging them from their little domestic circles and occupation, while many a young and able-bodied man would be called upon to serve in the Militia, who is now being led into crime from want of employment; and though he would not "list" to go abroad when he had been once "trained" into the habits of a soldier, would upon a "reduction" be most likely to enter into the line rather than again encounter want in seeking for a precarious subsistence on the miserable pittance doled out by the parish officer. But again the economist will rejoin—"All this is very feasible, but you forget the expense it will entail;" and I again reply, "No! There is no half-pay to officers, no extra pensions: you pay county rates to support the gaol, and poor rates to subsist many a sturdy fellow who is often compelled to seek such relief very unwillingly; you must maintain the convicts (often reduced to crime from absolute want of employ), and pay their keepers, as well as the hire of transports to convey them to distant Colonies, and when arrived, to keep them there (except they find their way to the bottom by whole freights at a time), and, moreover, you must support troops to over-awe and keep them in a tractable state." This is not an overcharged sketch, but stubborn facts, which the parliamentary annual returns bear full witness to in the shape of the Roman initials *£. s. d.* And the argument is equally applicable whether we raise a few more regiments of the line; not so by embodying a portion of the Militias for a given period in rotation; and although you, Mr. Editor, do not consider there is much to apprehend from a Russian invasion, yet, without the wish to alarm the nerves of

"Our women, our children, and beaux,"

the politics of nations might make some Power willing to try the "tug of war" with us, and the modern addition of the steam-engine might very materially assist to make their

"Flat bottoms in darkness get o'er,"

although, even should such an event take place,

"We should then let them see *there were* Britons on shore."

I really question by the above line of the inspiring sea-song I quote from, while the author was lauding our "Hearts of Oak," whether he ever dreamt of those yclept "the feather-bed Militiamen." Be this as it may, if the object be to *provide* for some *unprovided* Generals by forming a few Veteran Battalions, the more ready way would be to remove those men from the different regiments who are near completing their fourteen or twenty-one years, and who may still be healthy and willing to extend their services for this purpose, with the given understanding that it is only to be for a certain period, and that they will receive their pensions at the expiration of their original term, in addition to their veteran pay: thus you would have efficient men, and not be dragging forward a discontented band to be re-drilled in the new movements, and probably who, after every vain attempt to make them effective, be compelled to turn them adrift from ill health and incapacity, to seek their houseless wives and starving children. This is no exaggerated picture, for past experience has proved the fact; but let us hope the project is only *a feeler* for the speculation to answer some *desired* interest, and that there is not any *serious* intent to plunder the poor soldier of his hard pittance by his refusing to serve, or not obeying the summons (or inability from want of means) to attend the inspection, thereby carrying misery in its direst shape into the bosoms of those whose gallant fronts have braved every danger for their native isle. Should you give these suggestions a corner in your well-circulated columns, I shall have occasion to address you shortly on Militia officers.

CINCINNATUS.

[We have given insertion to this letter; but we earnestly request our Correspondent to compress his future statements.—ED.]

## MOLL FLAGON.

SIR,—An extraordinary character of the name of Jane Hall was brought before Sir Peter Laurie for some act of riotous conduct at a house of a Mr. J. W. Fry, who farms the poor (of St. George's parish, Hanover-square) in the Minories Borough. When it is considered that this poor creature, who is sixty years of age, and who was at the battle of Salamanca, Badajos, Torres Vedras, and every general battle during the Peninsular war, and that she saved the life of the Hon. Capt. Ponsonby in the first named action, by thrusting her neckerchief into his wound, thereby stopping the hemorrhage, which preserved that gallant officer's life, and that at the battle of Waterloo she was conspicuous in attending the wounded and dying, it is to be regretted that such a being should be consigned to such a miserable abode after her gallantry and humanity, when in general murder and plunder follow the track of a victorious army, by the heartless wretches who attend a camp. Many officers now living to enjoy the high rank which their merit so well deserves, can attest there are few of Jane Hall's stamp; this they can elucidate from Dunquerque to Waterloo, therefore though she to be allowed to perish in an asylum of the description alluded to? His Majesty, with a remembrance of gallant service in the humblest grade, has shown his gracious and humane consideration where merit was so truly conspicuous; therefore my object in addressing you is, in the hope that it will meet the eye of those who will rescue this poor creature from the wretched abode she inhabits, and allow her some small support to provide her those comforts which her declining age and habits require. However small the allowance may be, it will evince "national gratitude," and our stern economists will not reflect on the boon as *unnecessary* although they may put it into the juxta-position of the representative of Jeremiah Dyson, who has received *fifty-eight thousand, nine hundred and eighty pounds, eighteen shillings*, by *sixty-six* annual payments on the pension list.

OBSERVATOR.

## NAVAL POLICE.—HIS MAJESTY'S DOCK AND VICTUALLING YARDS.

SIR,—During the recent prorogation of Parliament I have made a complete tour of all H. M.'s Dock and Victualling Yard Establishments; I found a very great improvement indeed by the New Police Establishment compared with the old Warders. In two of those establishments I found the Police all that could be desired;—at one, I observed a naval captain, or commander!! by his two straps for epaulettes, a Director of Police! at two others, the Directors quite out of any kind of uniform; in fact, in perfect "mufti." The POLICE GUARD ROOMS in some of those yards are most admirably and judiciously fitted with comfortable fires, seats, cupboards, tables, &c. in others, not a morsel of fire has been permitted during the late unequalled and most inclement weather, while the *military guard rooms have excellent fires.*

Mr. Editor, as a constant reader of your admirable Gazette, I beg, through its medium, and your kindness to solicit the cause, if you can any way ascertain why such difference of rank, dress, and comforts should exist in some of those Dock and Victualling Yards, to what I found to have been established in the others since the formation of the new police. I am, Sir,

A MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT, AND A
OFFICER OF RANK.

*Near Blackheath*,
*Jan. 29th* 1836.

*** In type, "Tiphys," "Watch," "Numa."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The information of a Correspondent who dates from London, but whose letter is post-marked "Portsmouth," was not worth postage: he ought to know that we are not responsible for the correctness of the statements in our correspondence.—We always admit of freedom of opinion, so that it be not personally offensive; and as to the danger of mis-statements, the evil is sure to cure itself: we will, however, communicate with "Yorick" (whose second letter shall appear next week) on the subject.—"Wrongs of the Navy," "A. B. C." "An Old Officer, late of 4th reg." "Ben Russyl." "Numa," shall have our early attention.—We shall certainly notice Capt. Crouch's Solid Channels next week.*

Erratum.—*In the letter on Promotion in the Indian Army given in our last (p. 54) for* Bengal Cadet *read* Brevet Captain.

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY, JANUARY* 30, 1836.

THERE was an anecdote current in the Fleet shortly after the battle of the Nile, that Nelson having ordered a seaman, who was reported to have performed some highly gallant and perilous exploit during the action, to be brought before him, questioned him as to his services, &c., and then required to know how he could advance him, giving him, as he thought, the option of a Gunner or a Boatswain's warrant, these being the greatest distinctions to which the seaman aspires in the British Navy. Jack, however, took a higher flight; and, after thanking the Admiral (to whom he thought all things possible) for his kind intentions, he wound up with the request that he would be pleased to make him a Chaplain. Nelson expressed his astonishment at this selection, but smiling informed Jack that his demand was beyond his power, great as he supposed it, and, advising him to limit his prospects to something within reach, bade him mend his application. "Well, then, please your honour, you can surely make me a Captain of Marines?" and, upon Nelson good humouredly protesting his inability to do either, the fellow (who was a wag) exclaimed "then damn me I'll remain as I am, for these are the only two easy berths in the ship, every one else has plenty to do." Now, the berth of a Chaplain has ever been easy enough it must be admitted, and may still continue to be so; but however desirable the Captain of Marines' situation; and, however enviable his all-night in; no watch to keep; and nothing to do but receive the report, might have appeared in Jack's eye, there is, if we mistake not, work cut out for him, in case of another war, which will render his berth any thing but a sinecure.

We have been led into this train of thinking by perusing an excellent article in the *United Service Journal* for this month, entitled "On a Brevet Rank in the Navy," in which the writer advances some unanswerable arguments in favour of an alteration in the mode of seniority which regulates promotion from the Captains' to the Admirals' list. But if this reasoning applies to the Royal Navy, with how much greater force does it bear upon the Royal Marines, in which corps, under existing circumstances, it would be nearly sixty years before an Officer could hope for the command of a battalion on service, or a division on shore; and when near a score more are added to this for his presumed age when he obtained his first commission, and the wear and tear of even the indolent life which Jack's imagination envied, he cannot be supposed to have physical strength remaining at four score to perform the duty of command, whatever his energy or experience might be.

The case of Nelson has been instanced by Captain Marryatt, in the article which elicited the remarks in the *United Service Journal;* an article which, by the bye we join our excellent contemporary in condemning as full of false reasoning, and on that, and on other accounts, quite unworthy of its very talented author. The genius of Nelson could not be dispensed with in the perilous season during which he flourished, and, in order to avail themselves of it, the Admiralty were obliged to promote many Officers out of the way to give him a rank commensurate with the importance of the commands intrusted to him. The same thing occurred during the Peninsular War, when several Officers were shelved or removed to distant colonies to make way for the Duke of Wellington; and although these were wise measures on the part of the Government, and no expense could have been too heavy, and no sacrifice too great, to secure the talents of these indomitable leaders; still the system which rendered it imperative was a bad one, and should have been amended. To return to the Marines, (the promotion in which corps is regulated by a still stricter rule of progressive seniority, commencing from the first day that the aspirant enters the service), to become a Captain, and eligible to command the party on board a line of battle ship, he must serve at least thirty-nine years, which, added to his age at the time of joining, will approach fast on three score; this, then, (if the rise by seniority is to be still insisted on in this corps,) will be the maturity at which we may reckon upon Officers, to whom will be delegated the command under the arduous duties which must be performed by the Marines of the fleet in another war, and it is not too much to say, that in nine cases out of ten, however good the inclination, the physical stamina of the man will fall short of the design. It is now, then, that these and other matters connected with the system of progressive seniority in the Navy, Marines, and Staff Corps, should be brought under the consideration of those in authority, and a regulation adopted, under which the services of the best Officers might be secured to the country, without the necessity of shelving a batch of their superiors in rank, many of them good and valuable servants, for no other reason than because an inferior on the list, who showed a greater proficiency in his profession, could not be placed in authority over them. The junior of to-day may, by promotion, rank over the senior Commander on the Navy List to-morrow; and we have heard of a case, where a Lieutenant, who had mast headed a Mid., his afterwards served under him as his First in a sloop of war, and then taking a stride has become once more his superior by gaining his Post rank before him. The same thing might happen, and doubtless often has happened, in the Army. Why not, therefore, let Officers, after a stated service in each grade, be eligible for any rank or command to which their talents fitted them. The responsibility is so great, as our contemporary justly observes, and the success of our arms so important to a Minister in office, that there would be little danger of the abuse of patronage in this respect. Heroes of the calibre of Nelson and Wellington will, supposing such to exist, and must be selected in preference to others, whatever be the means by which their services are obtained.

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WE have had several communications lately calling our attention to subjects connected with the Administration of the Army. One of these and which has frequently been animadverted upon is the total disregard paid to the suggestions of the Parliamentary Committee on Naval and Military Appointments, with respect to a periodical change of the Staff of the Army. At the Horse Guards, some Officers have held their situations for upwards of a quarter of a century, and become regular annuitants.

It is absurd, and indeed derogatory to the profession, to see the number of General Officers in comparatively subordinate posts at Head-Quarters one ringing the bell for another as if for an ordinary clerk or servant. At the present moment, there are more Officers in that department of the Army than there were during the most active period of the war, as will be seen on reference to the Army List of the present month and that of January 1812. In the latter there were, including the Commander-in-Chief, only *three* General Officers at the Horse Guards; whereas at this moment there are, Lord Hill included, no less than *six*. To us this appears an enormous disparity, comparing the amount of our Military Establishment with what it was during the war. It is true that there has been a decrease in the aggregate number of Officers employed in the several Military Departments, but this reduction has been but trifling, and in no degree proportioned to the decrease of the Army. In the Districts, on the other hand, the reduction has been unreasonably great, inasmuch as that, at this day, the Majors of Brigade of the several districts can with difficulty and considerable labour get through the routine of business allotted to them, they having, in some instances, the additional duties, but without any additional emolument, of the Quartermaster and Adjutant-General's Departments to perform.

Another subject on which we have been addressed, and to which we alluded in a recent number, is the invidious promotion of *Captain* Sir Henry Bethune, a retired Officer of the Madras Army, to be *Major-General* in *Asia*. Has this appointment, we would ask, been made with the sanction of the General Commanding-in-Chief? If so, we deplore the policy and want of consideration which could suggest, at a moment when the Senior Officers of the Army are told that they need not look for brevets, a measure so offensive to the veterans of both the King's and Company's Services.

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IT is folly to talk of reigning over the vast and extensive territories of India by the mere force of opinion, and it is only by developing our Military resources, and the overwhelming strength of a large and well-disciplined Army, thereby demonstrating the hopelessness of resistance, that the various tribes of India can be kept in due subjection. A reference to the events of the last forty years, to Vellore, Benares, Bangalore, and even to the recent melancholy instances of successful or attempted assassination of high public functionaries, and a consideration of the absence of all principle, as well as the total disregard of the most solemn treaties, which have been so often evinced by the Native Princes in their transactions with European Governments, must convince every one that India is not a country to be ruled by mere opinion.

The extreme difference of manners, customs,

d habits, aided by the powerful influence of goted religion, both indeed as respects Mahoedan and Hindoo, necessarily create an almost reeoncilable hatrad towards Europeans; kindness d coucilintory conduct towards them may in some egree moderate that hatred, but nothing will ever adicate it.

Such being the posture of affairs, it is of the most importance that the Officers of the Indian my should be made satisfied and contented with eir situations. It was by the Army that our dian possessions were aequired, and by the Army ona can they be securely and permanently reined; the time, too, may arrive when their most alous exertions will again be required, and probly be more justly appraciated; but, unfortnately, in times of war and danger only is the eed of applause bestowed on the soldier; the oment the necessity for his services ceases then s claims are forgotten.

In order to recommend the claims of the Officers the Indian Army to the serious consideration the Court of Directors, we will contrast the esent emoluments of the Service with some of ose of 1798, when regimental rank commenced. t that period Officers, serving in the Nawaub of ude's dominions, received an allowance of *double ll batta*, equel to 240 rupees per mensem, making Lieutenant of Infantry's monthly receipts equal about 420 rupees or more, including the charge a company, and which most of them possed, from the paucity of senior Officers present th their regiments. Lord Wellesley, then Gornor-General, abolished this allowance of double ll, granting in lieu of it *half* the amount, or full tta at *all* the stations of the Bengal Presidency an equivalent; and, had even this innovation en adhered to, much discontent would have been evented; but the well known "*Half Batta*' der, which applied to several of the stations at engal and Behar, reduced the full hatta again *e-half*, or to sixty rupees per mensem to a Lieunant. In those days, Officers in charge of dechments of one or more companies of Sepoys, hen marching in charge of treasure, or any other ties, were allowed fifty rupees per mensem for guides and hurcarahs," whilst a similar allowce, though on a larger scale, was granted to ficers commanding out-posts, where detachents were stationed, and one hundred and fifty pees a month when there was more than one ttalion; these have ceased altogether. Boat lowance, to a larger amount than at present, as allowed on all occasions to Officers joining rps, or on being removed from one to anhar, whereas at present no Officer, except the instance of his first joining a regiment proceeding *on duty* by water, can receive that lowance,—he must now furnish his own means of nveyance. Staff appointments have been reced in number one-half, and the allowances of ose remaining materially curtailed.

n former years, too, our possessions were so limited extant, compared to the present, and the reliefs of rps so seldom, that little expence, comparatively eaking, was incurred by Officers for marching tablishments; how different is the case at present, hen regiments are frequently ordered from one xtremity of our Indian territories to the other, arching for three months or more together, at ormous expence; and if Officers, so circumanced, chance to be married, or have families, e expence is absolutely ruinous to their finances, whilst it is utterly impossible (with any regard to health) for Europeans to move during the hot winds, or periodical rains, without good weather-proof tents, and other indispensable requisites.

The frequent abolition of Military stations has justly been considered a serious grievance to the Army, occasioning the total loss of bungalows to many Officers, frequently involving them in great distress and embarrassment, and often putting it out of their power to procure other habitations at the stations to which their regiments have been so suddenly removed. Many Officers have, during a long service, been forced to sacrifice no less than *two*, *three*, and sometimes more bungalows.

If, with an increase of about forty-five regiments of Native Infantry, six of Cavalry, and a proportionate increase of Artillery and Engineers, as well as an addition of from thirty-five to forty Colonels to the infantry, since 1798, besides the advantage derived from the retired list of General Officers, as well as the numerous casualties occasioned by extensive wars, not likely at all events immediately to occur again; if, after all this assistance to promotion. Officers, who entered the service in 1797 and 1798, have only reached the rank of "Colonel" within the last three years, how hopeless must be the prospects of the Officers of the Indian Army at the present day, and how indispensably necessary are measures for their amelioration!

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Although we cordially agree with most of the observations advanced by our much valued and respected correspondent *A. C.*, we must still adhere to the opinion expressed in our paper of the 16th instant, on the subject of the Commander of a ship's share of Prize Money. We think the proposition of *A. C.*, that all the Officers of a ship should be liable, in proportion to their shares, for the costs of detaining a vessel, would lead to bad consequences, be totally subversive of discipline; in fact, however plausible in theory, it could not be acted on without palpable injury to the Service.

If the second, or third in command even, was liable to pay his share for unlawfully detaining a neutral vessel, it would be but reasonable that he should be entitled to have a voice as to the propriety thereof; and a little reflection will convince any one that it would be easy to imagine a case, when an occasion of this kind would call forth difference of opinion; and we hold it a maxim that, as the Captain of a ship has never been accountable, or responsible, to the Officers under his command for his conduct, when in the execution of his duty; and as all attempts at subverting, or questioning his authority, have at all times been most properly visited on the offenders with severe punishment; it would be a fatal innovation to admit of any check to his supremacy, in this or any other case. Let the responsibility be upon him as heretofore, and as he incurs the whole of the risk of cost, it is but reasonable that he should be also entitled to a large portion of the Prize-Money. Neither do we admit that a line can be drawn between different description of captures, for although they are sufficiently distinct in extreme cases, in others their complexion is so nearly alike, that it would be hard to distinguish them.

In sharing Prize-Money between a fleet co-operating with an army on shore, or an army co-operating with a fleet for the reduction of hostile towns or settlements, we see no difficulty. An Order in Council may assign to each branch of the Service the proportion it merits, and this could be divided amongst the different classes, according to the scale already provided in their respective corps. It is when Marine Officers of rank sufficiently high to command a division of three or four thousand of the corps belonging to, and contained within, the fleet and doing the usual duty of Marines, but ready at all times to disembark at prompt occasion, with all the materiel of Staff, field-pieces, &c. complete, a flying army, in fact; it is, when the necessary number of Officers of the rank of Brigadiers and Colonels which should accompany this force to render it effective, come to be classed as to their share of Prize-money, that the difficulty will arise, if some means are not now adopted so that they may be satisfied that they are not injured, or the service which they are prepared to render under-rated or under-valued; for such a supposition must engender discontent, and disturb that cordiality and harmony which it should be the policy to cherish by every means between our Sailors and Marines, more particularly when co-operating on hazardous service,—wanting which no enterprise could be undertaken with any prospect of success.

By the present regulation, Field Officers of any degree would share but with the senior Lieutenant of ships, and although ranking with the Captains and Commanders of the Squadron, or even with a Commodore or Rear-Admiral, they would be excluded from sharing with those classes. Now although we maintain we have shown good reason why the Chief who is responsible for the proceedings of the Ship or Fleet under his command should, on that very account, have a far more considerable portion of Prize-money than Officers who were not liable for the consequences which such responsibility, whether great or small, entails; we do think that the superior Officers of Marines, or of the Army, if serving on board should have a larger share than the senior Lieutenants of the Fleet, so much inferior to them in rank. It is a matter of extreme difficulty, we admit, but as we doubt not a large number of Marines will be attached to a Fleet in future wars, and these, with the assistance of Steam-vessels, be frequently able to accomplish great undertakings in presence of the Fleet, a proper provision must be made for the Officers who command such Forces, suitable to their rank, and corresponding with their brethren of the same grade in the Army, otherwise the evil consequences predicted by *A. C.* will be sure to ensue.

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We had intended offering some remarks at the time that we published the letter, in our impression of the 9th instant, setting forth the extraordinary circumstance, that a distinguished regiment has been refused permission to bear on its colours and appointments the word "Quebec," on the plea that *Canada* was a *conquered colony*. Viewing, as we daily do with pride, the testimonies of a similar kind, which are so deservedly borne on the banners of our different regiments, in lasting proof of their valour against the enemies of their country, we cannot understand what can have been meant by the refusal in question.

It is to perpetuate the glory won by our brave soldiers on the fields of those enemies that these honours are bestowed, surely then, the names of those possessions, which their victorious arms have *conquered*, are the most proper and most just to be inscribed upon the colours and appointments of the regiment, or regiments, that have gained the renown. So satisfied are we of the advantage likely to arise from the continuance of these

tinctions, as infusing fresh ardour into the hearts of our gallant defenders, that we would also, that our *ships of war* should, in like manner, have inscribed upon their ensigns the names of the most celebrated battles in which such ships had been engaged, and if only with single ships of the enemy, of superior or of equal force, that the name of the conquered vessel should be placed on the colours ever after to be borne by the victor as long as she floated. It is trophies like these which must inspire increased vigour into our brave soldiers and sailors, each and all of whom would feel individually, as it were, bound to defend with their life's-blood the national flag thus hallowed by this reward of former deeds of fame.

Under every consideration, then, we earnestly hope that the distinguished regiment alluded to will at once be permitted to inscribe on its banners and appointments the word "QUEBEC," and we would likewise fain place over this memorable trophy a scroll with the undying name of "WOLFE."

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THE more we consider the very hard case of those Mates and Midshipmen, who have passed their examinations for Lieutenants *eight, ten,* and some we are grieved to know as much as FIFTEEN, *years*, the more do we feel convinced that some regulation ought to be established, by which to amend the present heart-breaking system, which boons a gallant and highly-deserving young man, of merit and respectability, to *twenty* and, in some instances, even to *twenty-five* years' services as a non-commissioned officer.

We would suggest, that until the whole of the hundred and twenty Mates and Midshipmen, actually serving, who have passed *above five years*, were promoted, that the *half* at least of the Lieutenants' commissions that were to be conferred should be bestowed *exclusively* upon these poor fellows according to their *seniority*, provided their characters were unimpeachable. This arrangement would at once cheer their drooping spirits, and under it they would behold the *certainty* of at length obtaining that rank which they now almost despair of ever receiving. A correspondent has sent to us the names of a few of the senior of the Mates and Midshipmen now serving in our ships of war and revenue cruisers, and amongst them we observe the following:—

| | Entry into the Navy. | Date of passing for Lieutenant | Name of the ship now, or lately, serving in. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Coppinger | 1810 | 1817 | *Rainbow.* |
| hn Murphy | 1811 | 1819 | *Kite*, Revenue Cutter. |
| m. Robinson | 1811 | 1819 | late in *Cameleon* Rev. Cut. |
| attw. Pappie | 1812 | 1819 | lately in the *Caledonia.* |
| m. Markland | 1813 | 1819 | |
| m. Cumming | 1813 | 1819 | |
| ter Steg | 1813 | 1820 | *African* steamer, we believe |
| harles James | 1816 | 1824 | *Harpy*, Revenue Cutter. |
| Hippesley | | | |
| ames Allen | about 1812 or 1813 | about 1824 or 1825 | *Fox*, Revenue Cutter. |

We here find even the *junior* of these, and who we understand is the son of an old and meritorious officer (and himself, too, a highly deserving person, as we are told his honourable testimonials fully confirm), *above ten years passed*; Mr. Allen was a Mate of the *Grana*, moreover, in the battle of Navarino. With these facts before us, we cannot but submit to the First Lord of the Admiralty the justice of promoting a certain number, say twenty-five, of those young men every year that are still in our ships of war or in the revenue cruisers, beginning with the one of the longest service always, whose certificates are satisfactory, Lord Melville, we believe, *uniformly* promoted a few of the *senior* passed Midshipmen *annually*; hence we feel satisfied that an equal degree of liberality will be manifested by the present liberally-formed Board, whose warmest desire we know to be to make all under their controul sensible that FAIRNESS and IMPARTIALITY in all their measures is one of the first and most anxiously sought objects that they have in view.

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ABOUT a month ago, in making some observations on the Coast Guard Service, we expressed the opinions of several of our Correspondents relative to the injustice of selecting the Officers for the annual promotions in this establishment *exclusively* from the Coasts of KENT and SUSSEX. Again, we are told that this has been done as though no other part of the United Kingdom called forth the energies and exertions of the Commanders and Lieutenants employed in this service, whereas we have been assured that *equal* zeal, and *equal success* too, have been often manifested on other coasts, as well as those of Sussex and Kent. We are not prepared to say, however, at this moment, that the Officers who have been just now promoted from the Coast Guard in these favoured Counties, as the reward of good conduct, have not been those who have made the *most seizures*, and thereby shown the most zeal and activity, during the *preceding twelvemonths*; but as we learn that an influential Member of the House of Commons means to move for *detailed* returns, showing all these facts *separately* and *clearly*, and not by *lumping* them, as we find some *former* Coast Guard returns have been made to the House, to the great indignation of those who sought the information required for the Public, but which *data* will speedily, we hear, be moved for again, we shall, when they are all laid before Parliament, be enabled to speak more fully on the subject of these complaints of injustice and partiality *somewhere* (not in the First Lord of the Admiralty, however, it is obvious), which have reached us from various quarters, and which we therefore must believe are not without some foundation.

We have many cases in our possession in support of these facts, but we will not allude to them more particularly at this time than to mention that of the promotion of the Mate of a Revenue cutter to the rank of Lieutenant, about two years ago, as the *reward of merit*, when this Officer's claims were *manifestly inferior* to *dozens'* in the Coast Guard Service.

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THE following extracts from a letter that was published in our * *Naval and Military Magazine* in 1828 seem to be not inapplicable to the present time, and certainly show how deplorably the interests of the Indian Army have been neglected:—

"The general complaint throughout the Service has been the very limited number of officers to the Native Regiments, a misfortune that has been most severely felt during the wars in India. During the last Mahratta war, the 1st reg. of Madras Cavalry was left without a single European officer, the command consequently devolving on the Subadar Major of the regiment, and at a time when this corps was in the field, a circumstance that any intelligent Native Power could have availed themselves of, and might have paved the way to our ultimate defeat and expulsion. The 6th reg. of Madras N.I. was opposed to the enemy with no more than three European officers, one of whom was afterwards attached to a pioneer battalion. We may look to a more recent period, when the Madras regiments employed in Ava were obliged to borrow from those regiments remaining in garrison, to enable them to place every company under the command of an European officer, and consequently, in numerous instances, the Sepoys were commanded by officers totally unknown to them, led into action by entire strangers and could not feel that confidence in them they would naturally have felt had they been brought up in the same corps together. This is a consideration of the deepest importance,—one that the Honourable Court should seriously weigh; for in an Army constituted like the Native Service of India, words cannot sufficiently express the absolute and immediate necessity of eradicating so injurious and dangerous a system.

"That something will be done towards improving the Service I have not the least hesitation in believing, and *that* before the period for agitation of the renewal of the Charter arrives; permit me then, to propose an arrangement that would prove most grateful to the Army. The Colonel is invariably detached from the regiment, the Lieut.-Colonel or Major having the command; and in cases where both the Field Officers are absent, either on staff duty, on furlough, or sick leave, the Senior Captain presents commands, but I know several instances of corps having been commanded by a Subaltern. Even now we have several regiments where a Lieutenant is the second in command; to every regiment of Infantry and battalion of Artillery attach 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 8 Captains, 12 Lieutenants, and 8 Ensigns; and Cavalry regiments are of less strength, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieut.-Colonel, 2 Majors, 6 Captains, 10 Lieutenants and 6 Cornets. Effect this, and every regiment in the Service of the Honourable East India Company will be efficient, the present number of officers away on staff duty and furlough will be but little felt, and the Army will be capable of being successfully employed against any Power that shall ever be opposed to it."

This letter is dated eight years back, but instead of any such increase of European Officers as the writer did confidently anticipated by its author, there were in the following year *reduced* two Lieutenants and one Ensign, a measure that has not yet been recovered by the Junior Officers of the Service, which a reference to the Army List will sufficiently demonstrate, having several Ensigns of nine, ten, eleven, and one of nearly twelve years' standing. Ensign J. Campbell, 21st Madras Native Infantry, whose date of commission is 14th May, 1824! and before this year closes we calculate there will not be less than seventy Brevet Captains in the Madras Army alone! Subalterns of fifteen years standing being, according to the constitution of the Indian Army, entitled to that rank.

Our correspondent then proceeds—

"According to the present regulations of the Service the situation of Interpreter is attached to the Quartermaster's department. It would greatly benefit the Army to make the Interpreter a separate appointment, to be held by the best Hindostanee scholar in the regiment, Captain or Subaltern; nor should the Adjutant or Quartermaster be excluded, if duly qualified. There are many officers whose habits and turn of mind eminently fit them to perform the duties of Quartermaster with credit to themselves and advantage to the Service, but who may not be sufficiently versed in Hindostanee to admit of their making good interpreters. I would also propose that the superintendency of the bazaar should be transferred from the Adjutant to the Quartermaster, as it is an appointment nearly associated with his own, and when an Adjutant fully acts up to his duty he has not sufficient time to devote to the interests of the bazaar, and when to the field such an establishment, if well conducted, is of the highest importance."

We agree with our correspondent here also, and only hope that *something* will be done to restore the Native Army to a proper state of efficiency; but as we have repeatedly said, the Officers who are in England, and some of them professing to have a great influence with their brethren, show a terrible apathy in not exerting themselves more in *their own* behalf. We have had no augmentation since 1824; these were reduced again in 1829; but we must date the last to 1818—eighteen years ago.

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OUR readers may recollect that, at the commencement of the last Sessions of Parliament, a great outcry was raised by certain party Journals distinguished for their inveterate animosity

* We say *our*, because the *Naval and Military Magazine*, which warmly advocated the Indian interests, originated with, and was conducted by, the Editor of this paper.—ED.

the Surveyor of the Navy, respecting the infe-
ority of his ships, tho imperfection of his system,
c. &c.; and these denunciations grew at last so
ud, and had, by constant repetition, become so
miliar, that it appeared as if the authors them-
lves, made bold by impunity, began to believe
ere must be some truth in what they had ed-
nced at hazard. At length they were embol-
ened, in an evil hour, to challenge the production
f Official Reports, and by false statements had
imulated some Members of Parliament, who
ere either too indolent to inform themselves, or
o ignorant to judge of the relative merits of
ips, and took the case upon their showing to em-
race their cause; and the subject was introduced
d most unfairly commented on during the dis-
ssion of the Navy Estimates. The *Vernon*, being
dmitted by all competent judges to be the finest
an-of-war that ever swam, was the ship against
hich envy was, and still continues to be, princi-
ally directed. Now it might have been supposed
hat, had any Member of the House required to
atisfy himself of that ship's reported merits or
emerits before he commented thereon, he natu-
ally could, through the courtesy of the Lords of
he Admiralty, have availed himself of an inspec-
on of every existing document which related
hereto, furnished by the Officers of the Fleet.
We will not impute motives to any one, but cer-
inly such a course was a proper one, and recol-
ecting what had passed, we can assign no reason
hy it was left for Sir James Graham (after these
ostile demonstrations had been manifested and
nfavourable opinions drawn from distorted and
alse statements ostentatiously delivered) to move
hat the Official Reports relating to the points in
uestion should be printed. The production of
hese utterly confounded the traducers of the
urveyor for a while, (we had infinite pleasure in
ublishing them and commenting thereon in our
aper of the 18th July last), and they proved, by
he testimony of Sir Josias Rowley and also of
he Commanders of the competing ships, the
ndoubted superiority of the *Vernon* in all respects
ver every ship in the Mediterranean Fleet, during
series of trials in all weathers, and on all points
f sailing. It would appear that the same game
s to be again acted this Session, and we confi-
ently assure our readers it will be attended with
he same results. Let it not be left for the sup-
orters of the Surveyor—and we have ever been
roved to do justice to Sir James Graham for the
anliness, the discrimination, and the constancy
f that support to which our Navy owes the rege-
neracy of its construction,—let it not be left, we
ay, for his friends to move for the production of
ll reports relating to the *Vernon*, or any other of
he Surveyor's ships, whether transmitted by Sir
Pulteney Malcolm, Sir George Cockburn, or Sir
Josias Rowley; but let the champions of the
School move that they *be printed*, and the world
will judge whether the opinions of these and other
distinguished Officers are not of more weight than
he nonsensical fabrications concocted for selfish
urposes, and put forth by these gentlemen. We
epeat that the more this matter is sifted, and the
ruth elicited, the more favourable will the ships
f Captain Symonds appear, and he has now ad-
anced so far that the envy and malice of his tra-
ducers cannot prevail against him, notwithstanding
hat they scruple not to blame him for the injuries
which, under the dispensation of Providence, the
lements commit against his ships, as if it were in
the power of a human being to construct a vessel capable of withstanding the fury of a hurricane, or the concussion of a rock, when driven against it under circumstances with which the mould of the ship has nothing to do, but even under these perilous situations the strength of the structure has been the happy means, in several instances, of preserving both ship and crew.

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Whilst commenting on the proposed for establishing a "National Asylum for Merchant Seamen" in our paper of the 26th ult., we could not help expressing a fear that the formation of so desirable an institution, separate from that of "Greenwich Hospital," and the "Merchant Seamen's Fund" (to which latter the Seamen are now bound by law to contribute one shilling per month), would lead to disputes between the conductors of the latter and the new society, and we indulged a hope that means could be found to assimilate the proposed fund to be raised with the latter, if not with the former, and thus create one great national establishment, under the protection of which worn-out or disabled Seamen might be maintained and pensioned when incapable of earning their living, and their relicts provided for. We cannot help thinking that an attempt at something of this kind would meet with the approbation of the Government and the Legislature; and we are sorry to perceive the opposition of interests, which we had predicted, has already commenced by the expression of some uncalled-for remarks respecting the new institution in the report of the "Merchant Seamen's Fund," which has called forth some caustic observations from Mr. G. F. Young, in a letter addressed to the *Times* journal? We believe the scheme of the proposed institution is still in embryo, but, supported as the *intention* is by the aforesaid talented gentleman, and most of the leading ship-owners and brokers, we put it to him and them whether it would not be more desirable, and of greater benefit to the Seamen, to blend all these institutions into one great national establishment, to which the Seamen might be compelled to pay a certain portion of their wages, leaving it optional to those who chose to contribute in a higher degree, and who should thus become entitled to a proportionably greater amount of benefit in the shape of temporary relief or pension, paid to them weekly (there are obvious reasons for this) in any place where they chose to reside. We consider the reports of jobbery in the purchase of the ground for the intended building to be quite unworthy of credit, seeing the great respectability of the gentlemen who have connected themselves with the undertaking.

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A petition to Parliament is in course of signature in Portsmouth, Portsea, and Gosport, to sanction a Bill to compel the East India Company to pay Mr. Buckingham, in conformity to the unanimous vote of the Committee of the House of Commons on 4th Aug., 1834, such compensation as he may be entitled to for the loss he sustained in India.

Lord Brougham, who had arrived in town a few days ago from the North, has been again ordered into the country, in consequence of the state of his health.

The number of British residents in Jersey, in 1823, was about 7,000, and their expenditure 60,000*l.* a-year. Their numbers have now swelled to 16,000, and their expenditure is calculated at 300,000*l.* a-year.

Colonel Anson, brother of the Earl of Lichfield, has acceded to the wishes of that portion of the constituency which supported Mr. Heathcote, and has determined to stand for Stoke-upon-Trent.

We have to announce the death of Viscount Hood, of Whitley (where he died), in Warwickshire. His Lordship, who was in his 83rd year, had eight children; the six eldest are dead. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by Samuel Hood, eldest son of the deceased Viscount's eldest son, the late Lieut.-Col. Hood, who died in 1814. The present Viscount is his son by Caroline, only daughter of the late Sir A. S. Hamond, and was born in January, 1808; his brother is a Captain in the Grenadier Guards. The late Viscount's father was the first Peer, and was ennobled for his eminent naval services. The youngest son of the deceased Viscount is Lord Bridport.

At an early period of the approaching Session of Parliament it is the intention of an Honourable Member to move an address to his Majesty, praying that a recommendation be forwarded to the French Government recommendatory of an act of grace being granted to Prince Polignac and his unfortunate fellow-prisoners at Ham.

The late Baron Sampayo, ex-Portuguese Consul-General, has left immense wealth, which he has distributed among his relatives and friends. The deceased and his late brother, created Conde de Povoa, made their vast fortune by contracting for the British Army in 1808, in the Peninsula.

Mr. G. H. Freeling is gone to Paris to resume the Post Office negociations.

The stone flooring of Westminster-hall is nearly laid, and when finished the hall will be re-opened. The walls instead of being plastered in the interior, as formerly are now lined with fine stone handsomely ornamented. The floor is lowered, which improves the proportion of the hall; and the unique and beautiful roof has been thoroughly repaired and refreshed, as has also the grand Gothic window at the west end of the building.

Lord John Russell as Leader of the Ministerial party in the House of Commons, will give a grand Parliamentary dinner, at his residence in Wilton-crescent, on Wednesday next, at which his Majesty's speech on the opening of the Session will be read. Cards of invitation on a most extended scale were issued on Friday week.

The Petworth Emigration Committee, at the head of whom is the Earl of Egremont, have received such favourable accounts of the parties whom they have already sent out, as will induce them to send out another vessel (their fifth) in the course of the ensuing spring. The number of persons who have already gone out to Canada under the auspices of the Earl, amounts to 1,200, who give most flattering accounts of their improved condition in the new world.

The Order in Council for erecting the territory of South Australia into a British province, has been settled by the Law Officers of the Crown.

*East India Maritime Service.*—A meeting of officers excluded from the scale of compensation, took place on Wednesday at the Carolina Coffee-house, for the purpose of considering the minute of the Court of Directors, inserted in our last. Captain J. Barber presided. He read the report of the Committee, in which, among other things, it was stated, that after anxious deliberation, the Committee could only come to the following decision:—'That the scheme propounded is wrong in principle; at direct variance with the 7th clause of the India Bill; and its application would be to substitute charity for justice.' The report was adopted, and resolutions in accordance with it carried. The matter will come before the Court on Wednesday next.

Sir A. Malet, the new Secretary of Legation at the Hague, and his lady, step-daughter to Lord Brougham, have left London for the seat of the Embassy. On the arrival of Sir Alexander at the Hague, the Hon. G. Jerningham, who has been acting there as British Chargé d'Affaires, will proceed to Turin, where he is appointed Secretary to Mr. Abercromby's Embassy.

General Alava had the misfortune to break his thigh on his journey from Bordeaux to Paris.

Statements have been frequently current in the course of the last 12 months of a loan having been concluded for Don Carlos; but if any contract has been entered into and any stock created by it, it must be in very few and select hands, for no notice has been taken of it in the money market of this or any other European capital as a negotiable security. Reports of the kind have become more definite within these few days, and it is now said that a loan has been contracted for a sum nominally 4,000,000*l.*, of which 6 per cent., making 240,000*l.*, is to be paid, and 30 per cent. more, in various instalments after the entry of Don Carlos into Madrid.

*Railroads.*—The great benefits which this country must eventually derive from the general introduction of railroads, more particularly in the facility with which the government will be able to despatch troops to the out-ports or into any disturbed district, induce us to give publicity to the following remarks of a Correspondent.—"As many persons are prevented from investing their money in railroads, by the vast amount of capital erroneously supposed to be required to complete these undertakings, it may be proper to state that scarcely one half of the schemes now before the public can ever receive the sanction of the legislature. It is calculated, indeed, that with the total rejection of some, and the delay attending other railways, little more than three millions per annum for the next few years can be actually expended; while the mere "deposits" at the Bank of England amount, by the last returns, to upwards of 19 millions, and if we reckon 20 millions for other London banks, and much more for the country banks, here is a mass of unemployed capital in England alone, of near 60 millions sterling. It was justly observed by Sir R. Peel, on the subject of railroads, that we could not stand still while other nations were so rapidly on the advance; and it is to be regretted that after the completion of the railway from Manchester to Liverpool had established both the practicability of such undertakings and the superior advantages they offered for the investment of capital, it should have remained so long passive. The public, however, is at last roused, and, as if to make amends for its late apathy, patronises every scheme without sufficient investigation either as to its own merits, or to the capacity and respectability of its projectors; we therefore deem it necessary to recommend some caution in entering into the *Branch* or other *minor* railways, without a perfect knowledge of the commerce and population of the neighbourhood; but in those magnificent undertakings which connect Liverpool and Birmingham, Birmingham with London, and London with Bristol, capital may be

vested with every prospect of the most ample profits; it s indeed asserted by those best capable of forming a cor- rect estimate, that the shares in these three companies must, in a very few years, be each worth from 4 to 500*l*. We shall, perhaps, be accused of partiality in giving pre- ference to the latter, or as it is called "The Great Western;" but we do so from the well-known facts, elicited during the Parliamentary inquiry, not only that the number of passengers out of London by the Western road considerably exceeds that of the Northern, but that the superior level of the country between London and Bristol to that between London and Birmingham, causes a vast saving in the annual expense of keeping up the embankments. Nor can much more than one-half of the capital be actually required from the shareholders, as the company have then the power to borrow, which they can do at 3½ per cent. The estimates, too, are calculated at a price beyond the cost of similar work on the Birmingham railway, while the completion of that portion from Lon- don to Maidenhead in the summer of next year, and shortly after of that from Bath to Bristol, will enable the Directors, out of the profits of these portions, either to make a very early dividend, or by applying them to the remainder of the work diminish the amount of future instalments.

*Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.*—This Sovereign Order, esteemed the most renowned of the ancient insti- tutions of chivalry, and whose declension was occasioned by the various convulsions caused by the French revolu- tion, is gradually recovering its consequence in the several states of Europe. On Christmas-day the church of St. Francis, at Rome, belonging to the Knights, for a long time abandoned, and within a short period carefully repaired, was re-opened to the public. There were pre- sent at the celebration of High Mass, in full costume, M. le Bailli Carlo Candida, Lieutenant of the Magistry, the professed Knights, and several Knights newly re- ceived. On the 1st of January the brotherhood, headed by their Chief, set out from the church to wait upon the Sovereign Pontiff, who gave them an audience, and the formal assurance of his protection for the order of which they formed a part. There are eight languages or nations in the distinguished Order of St. John of Jeru- salem, governed by one general code of laws or statutes, and acknowledging one *Chef Lieu*, and one Grand Mas- ter. According to Vertot, the Order is divided into three classes, viz. Knights of Justice, Ecclesiastics or Chap- lains, and Serving Brothers. Of these none but those of the first class are qualified to be advanced to the dignities of Bailiff, Prior, or Grand Master. The Clergy, there- fore, are not eligible to fill any of these stations. Each language is free from the control of states, kings, and princes, and enjoying its own government, laws, and council, elects its members, and performs every other act of independency. The sixth language, many years in abeyance, but recently resuscitated, now forms the English branch. To this no foreigner can belong; it is open to the admission equally of Protestant and Catholic, and its members are exempted from the vow of celibacy which is enjoined to most of the other languages.

The Address (to be moved in the Lords by the Duke of Leinster) will be seconded by Lord Burlington; in the Commons, moved by Sir John Wrottesley, and seconded by Mr. Parker.

The Commissionership of Audit, to which Mr. E. Romilly, the ex-Member for Ludlow, has been appointed, vice Mr. J. Wishaw, superannuated, is worth 1,400*l*. per annum.

Lt.-Col. J. H. Olney, South Gloucestershire Militia, recently deceased, has left nearly 40,000*l*. to various chi- table institutions.

*Loss of the Bride.*—The following statement has been received by Messrs. Wilson, Hudson, and Co., in a post- script to a letter from Capt. Wharton, of the *Swift*, of this port, dated Rotterdam, Jan. 19, 1836:—"I have opened my letter to announce the appalling intelligence of the loss of the *Bride*, of Hull, with 12 of the crew. The survivors are the Carpenter and James Russell. Capt. Bennett died 15 days previous to the vessel being fallen in with. The sufferers on board were then in such a state as not to be able to take hold of a rope thrown to them; they had been 21 days on the wreck, and had sus- tained life by gnawing from time to time the dead bodies of their shipmates, and drinking salt water. The vessel, with survivors, has arrived in the Texel from Cuba."—*Hull Gazette.*

*Orange Institution.*—The criminal information against Mr. Haywood, at the instance of Lieut.-Col. Fairman, has been dropped, in consequence of the sudden death of the former.

At the Reform dinner to Mr. O'Connell at Birming- ham on Thursday last, the number present was little short of 1,000.

The reports of the death of Mr. Wood, the banker, of Gloucester, celebrated for his great wealth and liberality, are wholly untrue.

The venerable Lord Stowell died on Thursday, at Early Court, near Reading, in his 91st year.

The strength of the Auxiliary Legion under Lieut.- Gen. Evans in Spain this month, is 8,500 men, com- prising the Commander-in-Chief, 4 Brigadier-Generals, 6 Cols, 23 Lieut.-Cols., 4 Brigade Majors, 33 Majors, 2 Cavalry Regiments, 1 Rifles, and 10 of Infantry, not including the Artillery force.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The public debt of France has increased since the accession of Louis Philippe, upon an average of 40,000,000 francs per ann.; and it appears that Ministers will not be able to meet the present exigencies of the state without an extraordinary grant of 17,000,000 francs. Some economical measure is therefore indispensable.

SPAIN.—The *Sentinelle des Pyrénees* states, respecting the affairs of the 16th and 17th, between Salinas and Vit- toria, that after two days' fighting, in which there was a certain number of killed and wounded on each side, both parties returned to their former positions. On the side of the Christinos, Col. Narvaez was wounded, and two Cols. on the side of the Carlists. Gen. Cordova highly commends Col. Bernelle, who commands the Algerine Legion. It is affirmed, adds the same paper, that in consequence of some disagreement at the head-quarters of Don Carlos, the Gen.- in-Chief, Eguia, has been suspended from his functions.—Accounts from Bayonne, evidently from parties interested in the success of Don Carlos, represent the affairs of the 16th and 17th as having ended in a manner highly favourable to the Carlists. They state the loss sustained by the Queen's forces is upwards of 1,000 in killed. It is pretty clear, however, that the combined forces of the Government had returned to Vittoria on the 17th.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas has agreed to bestow the hand of his eldest daughter, the Princess Olga, on King Otho of Greece.

NAPLES.—The Queen gave birth to a Prince the 16th inst. His Majesty will form a camp in the neighbour- hood of Naples early in the ensuing spring; and the several corps of the Neapolitan army will be assembled there.

GREECE.—The King of Bavaria arrived on the 7th ult. King Otho hastened to meet his father, and, after an affec- tionate embrace, the two sovereigns entered King Otho's carriage, and proceeded to Athens, where were triumphal arches of laurel and myrtle, and all the population hastened to cheer them.

## The Court.

Their Majesties will come to town next Wednesday. Their departure from Brighton will be preceded by that of the Duchess of Gloucester, who will leave either on Monday or Tuesday. It is expected that the Queen will honour the two winter theatres with her presence; and his Majesty will pass an evening with the Duchess of Gloucester and a distinguished party at Gloucester-house. Her Royal High- ness will not return to Brighton this season; but, accord- ing to present arrangements, their Majesties will return on the Monday after the opening of the Session, and remain till within a day or two of the first levee. The Princess Augusta, the Landgravine, and Prince George of Cam- bridge, will remain at the Palace till the return of their Majesties.

The King will hold a Council on Tuesday next, when the speech for opening the session of parliament will be sub- mitted to his Majesty. On the following day Lord Mel- bourne will give a grand entertainment to the Duke of Leinster, the mover of the Address, and other peers, to whom the King's speech will be read after dinner. It is understood that his Majesty will open the session in person.

We learn by accounts from Hanover, that the Duchess of Cambridge is so much better that no bulletins are issued.

The Duke of Cumberland, soon after his arrival at St. James's Palace on Monday, left town to visit their Majesties at Brighton, where he was received by the King and Queen and Princesses with the most affectionate cordiality. The Royal Duke communicated to his relatives the pleasing in- telligence that sanguine expectations are entertained by the faculty, that the sight of his son Prince George will ulti- mately be restored.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homberg, on her return to town from the Pavilion, will reside in the apartments of the Duke of Cumberland, in St. James's Palace.

The King has granted unto Sir Keith Alexander Jackson, Bart., Captain in the 4th Light Dragoons, his Royal licence and permission that he may accept and wear the insignia of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second class, which the Shah of Persia has been pleased to confer upon that Officer, in testimony of his Royal approbation of his conduct and services while attached to the Persian army.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—The opera will open with *La Straniera* on the 19th inst. In addition to the arrivals already announced, Madame de St. Romain, a celebrated dancer, whose talents have been appreciated at Pa Manich, and Berlin, is come. The guarantee requi by Madame Pasta has been offered, and no doubt will effected.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Otway's tragedy of *Venice P served* was played at this theatre on Wednesday eveni for the first time this season, in order to afford M Helen Faucit an opportunity of appearing in the ardu character of *Belvidera*. Before we enter upon the s ject of the performance, we must be allowed to offe few remarks upon the cast of the tragedy. In the fi place, we are at a loss to conceive what could induce M Osbaldiston to thrust himself forward as the represe ative of the bold and daring *Pierre*. There are a f actors in the company who could have sustained this p with at least some degree of animation and spirit, we should indeed be found *sleeping on our post* were to neglect informing Mr. O. that he is a very sorry presentative of *Pierre*;—fine feathers do not alw make fine birds. Could not a more respectable set *Conspirators* have been found in this establishment? never saw such a set on the boards of Covent-Garden, such a scene as that before *the Duke* and *Senators*. lar the most perfect performance of the evening was *Jaffier* of Mr. C. Kemble. This gentleman has m this character exclusively his own, for which (notwi standing his years) he is most peculiarly adapted, m tally, personally, and physically. *Jaffier* was alw considered by Mr. Kemble's admirers as one of his b piest efforts; and, as long as he sustains it in the perf manner of Wednesday evening, we desire to see no oth Mr. Osbaldiston's *Pierre* was a very sorry attempt, ba conceived, and worse executed; his daring of the c spirators, scene before the Duke, and quarrel with *Jaf* were cold, tame, and spiritless scenes; indeed, his defe are so glaring, that we fear he will never succeed in character that requires the least excitement. Miss F cit's *Belvidera* was by no means so perfect or pleasi performance as her *Julia*; indeed, upon the whole, were more disappointed than pleased with it. It w very uneven piece of acting, possessing several beau and many glaring defects. Her performance of the cond act was the best; she must follow the advice offered in our last notice, and study to improve her d very in passages requiring rapidity of utterance. T house was crowded to suffocation. Mr. Kemble Miss Faucit were loudly called for at the end of tragedy.

QUEEN'S.—Mrs. Nisbett has engaged the Fre company of actors just returned from Dublin: there several clever *artistes* among them; Cloup we are g to see among the number. The performances at Queen's will consist of three English burlettas and t French dramas every night, and we are glad to learn t the fair manageress will be supported by most of former subscribers to the French Theatre. Sev novelties are in active preparation. Mr. Elton is gaged, and will appear on Monday week in a new seri drama. Such pieces as *The Twins* will keep money of the theatre, Mrs. Nisbett. Get good English pie and with your *combined forces* you will make your the not only the most fashionable, but the most profitabl the metropolis. On Thursday a new burletta in act, called *Borrowed Feathers*, was produced, and pro successful, owing to the admirable style in which principal characters were supported by Mrs. Nish Miss Mordaunt, Mr. Parry, and Mr. Penson. T piece is a translation from the French, and its c merit consists in the smartness of the dialogue. Is miserably deficient in incident and situation. It is work of Dr. Millingen.

## CHIT-CHAT.

A new comic drama, of broad farcical incidents, been accepted by the lessee of Drury-lane. The pi we understand, is quite original, and is written PEAKE. Messrs. Farren, Harley, Bartley, Meado Cooper, and Brindal; Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Humby, Mrs. C. Jones, have parts. Report speaks highly of wblin of this piece.

## MEMORABILIA.

*Movements.*—The guns of the garrison, after a q repose of some fifteen years last past, are just risen fr their beds, and may be seen slyly peeping over the parap with open mouths, ready for a breeze. An expedit to the Poles is in contemplation, it is said.

*Political Economy.*—The scheme of Malthusian *Br* for sweeping off the pauper population of low degree, withholding relief, has been greatly improved on in reg to those of the superior grade, and bears the stamp liberality, premiums being offered to half-pay officers expatriation to the Colonial charnel houses, with gilded title of stipendiary magistrates; and, howe paradoxical, this has proved a most politic plan for creasing the "dead weight" by adding unto it.

*Unfounded Rumour.*—There is no foundation wh

er for the report that, in the late phrenological examiion of the head of a celebrated economist, the bump compassiunate feeling was found. We understand n good authurity that great doubts exist as to the sence of even a heart.

*A Hottentot Feature, or Dialogue of the Deck.*—" Hoy! omono!" " *Who' you want Massa Buckero-man?* " end me your nosa to scrub a hammock on, Quono?" " *Go long you hongmon-tief.*"

*Knight-Errantry.*—When famine cast a deadly gloom r the city of Oporto, during the siege, Capt. *Lurra*, pits of shot and shell, succeeded in landing o boatload pigs. The swinish auxiliaries were received on the ch with becoming respect by the Anglo-Portuguese gion, who turned out to a man, and presented arms as y passed.

*Spain.*—A Morine Legion of British blue-jackets, it aid, are about to join the regicides of Spain; each n, with a blunderbuss, mounted on a jackass, will ur the beach about St. Sebastian, and occasionolly r d-privateering in the interior, for the benefit ut ocent Queen.

*Black Game.*—A pleasing pastime for the pe Ireland has been found in parson-shooting by affurds as much sport for the peep-o'-day boys, ck cock and grouse do for their betters in the Highds of Scotland. Capt. O'Blarney, the great Irish ger, has at command a choice band of Papist pistoln, who can bring down o Protestont parson, though ched on the pinnacle of a tithe-rick.

*Tropical Habits, or a Creole Sketch.*—" Quashcha, you ger!" " *Ma'am?*" " Come here, Quashcha, and l my hand in out of de rain; and afterwards move my s for me while I eat a sugar-cane, yerree?" " *Yes, sey.*"

*Encouragement of the Arts.*—A professor has lately n added to the establishment of the dock-yard, for the runction of the mechanics in the science of Architural Drawing, at the liberal salary of five shillings at is, twopence per head, being about thirty in number) a week. Not having seen the contract, we are une to say at whose cost pencils and paper are to be nd, whether that of the professor or the pupil. We t, however, Mr. Hume will not feel it necessary to ng the case before Parliament.

*Novel Architecture.*—It has been suggested, we hear, t, as the principles of ship-building have undergone siderable alteretion, it would be but prudent precau- wore vessels in future furnished with scuttles over ir bottoms and sides, so that when turning the turtle give their keels an airing, the crew may be at no loss an exit.

*Perspective.*—Messieurs the Captains *Boniface*, yal Ordinary afloat, are looking with delight spect of resuming the gentleman and resigning ter to reare befitting tavern-keepers on board kets; and the oceanic kings of Grease, who h g held sway as purveyors of soap and candles, are ally rejoiced at the hope of relinquishing the huckstergo of biscuit and butter dealers in detail, as well as conscience-compelling caution of furnishing every man with additional shores on departure, and, like careful undertaker, see that each D.D. is duly debited h a new suit, in which to be decently deposited in vy Jones's Locker.

*Specimen of an Apology.*—" You are a thief," says A. to the latter having taken to himself the whole plate of nuts which A. had paid. F. rose with fury in his face, and le a *demonstration* to chastise him; but A. threatened how fight, when in popped a brother bully, with as little etite for a fray as either of the non-combatant blusers, and found no difficulty in inducing F. to be satisfied with an apology, which A. consenting to, tendered the owing, viz. " I said F. was a thief: it is true, and sorry for it." This has been considered high ory, and A. is to have the nuts restored on. The mediator, we hope, will come in for lls at least.

*15th January*, 1836. Dicky Gossip.

## NELSON AND HIS VALET.

Some are born great, others achieve greatness, and ers have greatness thrust upon them;"—but there is another class, who, by the quiet unobtrusive discharge laily duties, near the persons of the really celebrated, come in a measure identified with the heroes themves, and eventually acquire a lustre, which, though rowed, is yet scarcely undeserved. There are many ances on record of such lesser lights, and I would add he list a name, which has already been tacitly admit—that of my friend Tom Allan, the long-tried Valet de Chem," as he styles himself, of Lord lson.

t may be imagined with what a species of veneration hero's veteran domestic was received in a small ge in his native county, where he unexpectedly took his abode some eight back, in the service of one of his late master's relatives, who had most kindly charged himself with the care of the old man, and in whose household he enjoyed all the privileges with which years and fidelity ought always to be invested. Tom was, indeed, fully conscious of the important part he had played in the world, and was not at all inclined to lay aside his consequence, even though the source whence it was derived had so long been stopped. He always asserted that, had he been with his master during the action of Trafalgar, the fatal shot would never have been so correctly aimed. "Because, you see," he would say, "I used always to take care that he was dressed properly. When he was going into action, he used to say, 'Tom, I shall put on that coat,' (meaning the one decorated with his orders,) and I used to answer, 'No, my Lord, you won't,'—and when the battle was over,—'There now, don't you think this coat looks better than if it was drilled through with bullets?'" No man is a hero to his valet de chambre, and it is not improbable that the faithful solicitude of the servant might once more prevail over the hardy daring of the master, who preserved a life invaluable to his country. He intended to join Lord Nelson, and was on his road to Yarmouth, but the last ship had sailed before he reached the place, and he never beheld his master again. He did not, however, save his Lordship's life by an accidental circumstance. Before the battle of the Nile, Nelson had a new hat, which was too large for him; his servant accordingly stitched in a pad, just over the temple, in order to make it fit the head, and this pad prevented still further mischief from the shot which destroyed his eye; the hat was preserved by the Queen of Naples in a glass case,—forming rather too distant a pendent to the uniform at Greenwich.

To my great regret, I had but few opportunities of drawing upon the fund of anecdote and adventure that the old seaman's life must have afforded. One of his peculiarities was, that nothing could induce him to enter a boat, and though his services were often required on the water by the ladies of the family, he always said "he did not understand rowing." The hatred to foreigners also, one of the mainsprings of action in the minds of Nelson's men, was carried by Tom to a laughable extreme: his constant cry, when I knew him, was, that "no good could come to England while she was governed by a foreigner"—because the Duke of Wellington, then at the head of affairs, was an Irishman. The genial influence of hot brandy and water unlocked his [illegible] and his to[illegible] and I recollect, one evening, whe[illegible] favo[illegible]rage by his side, he comment[illegible] r[illegible] of "Old Boney." "Yes, [illegible]s the plate I have change[illegible] ave handed to Boney, when we [illegible]off [illegible]d he carried the flag of truce between [illegible]rench. He then offered his services to us, b[illegible] seen up to some of his tricks already, and we [illegible] nothing to say to him.—we little thought, whe[illegible] landed him at Leghorn, what he would come to;*—'twas off Leghorn too, that we fell in with Captain [illegible]. He was pressed one night, along with ten others, aboard my Lord's ship, and made a foremast man. But in a little time my Lord said to me, (he was leaning on the capston,) 'Tom, I see —— keeps a journal; go and ask him if he will let me see it;' so I went, but —— said, 'I wonder what he wants to overhaul my book for.—I wish he'd let me go.' 'Tis not likely he'll do that,' said I, while he wants good sailors.' When my Lord saw ——'s book, he said, 'Tom, this fellow keeps as good a journal as any officer on board his Majesty's fleet—he shall walk my quarter-deck.'" In a week's time he did so; was shortly after sent home in a captured vessel, appointed to the command, and has reached the head of his noble profession, proving both his own innate power, and Nelson's penatration in discerning it. "Ah," said he, with a sigh, as he finished his story, "if I had but been a scholar," as my Lord often said, "I might have been as high as Sir Thomas Hardy† or any of the rest of them—but I had no learning." Poor Tom! I scarce know whether to lament or exult, that you too, in a life of useful activity, should be brought to acknowledge the truth of the axiom, that *knowledge is power*.

Allan always reminded me of the shattered mast of one of his former dwellings; his face was seared by wind and weather, but there was an unyielding strength about his short stunted frame, that seemed to defy the attacks of time; his long hair was almost as black, and his eye as piercing as when he was in his youth, and might, according to his own belief, "have had either of the princesses of Naples, if he had been so minded." He was an excellent specimen of the untutored and undaunted British sailor, and maintained a due ascendancy in his master's kitchen till his death, when the hardy veteran, having faithfully served two masters, to whom, I believe, he was with reason equally attached,—and his country, for which he had fought "*in sixteen skirmishes, and fourteen regular engagements*," to use his own terms, has at length come to an anchor in the Hospital at Greenwich, where he appears perfectly happy, and where, I dare say, he "fights all his battles o'er again," and considers himself much more elevated above his companions in repose, than did his honoured master above his fellows in arms.—*United Service Journal.*

* Is it possible my old friend's memory may have played him false here? Has this circumstance been ever mentioned? If true, it presents a curious instance of the trifles upon which the fate even of nations sometimes depends. I have often thought that, if Nelson had been Napoleon's instead of King George's Admiral, England would not have been saved, for a fleet was all the tyrant wanted. On the other hand, if Allan's statement be correct, it is possible that the short experience thus acquired of Nelson's inflexibility of purpose, courage, and quickness of decision, may have taught Napoleon that he had, in the British Admiral, an enemy who could cope with him, and inspired him with the unusual dread of consequences that certainly saved England.

† Then one of the Lords of the Admiralty.

## Literary Notices.

*Memoirs of Don Manuel de Godoy, Prince of the Peace, formerly Prime Minister of the King of Spain, &c.* Written by Himself, with an Introduction, Historical and Biographical Notes, &c. 2 vols. Bentley.

This biography is one of the greatest importance—Godoy's rapid elevation to unlimited power—the daring and decided character of his measures—the eventful period during which he wielded the destinies of Spain, have assigned to him a station in modern history more conspicuous, perhaps, than that of any other individual, with the sole exception of Napoleon Buonaparte. That he should have been able so long to maintain in a firm grasp the fortune so unexpectedly placed in his hands, is a mystery, towards the solution of which rumour, with her hundred tongues, has for many years been busy; and accordingly more strange surmises, more wanton inventions, more fingitous asperalons, have taken him for their object, than ever before assailed a public man. His career has been a problem, which remained only the more inscrutable in proportion to the efforts made to raise the veil. And why was the secret of his history thus long-lived? Why did the Prince consent to linger in utter silence whilst the world was busy with his name and with his honour? Condemned by the court factions of Spain to be a fugitive from his native country, he yet dared not even in his exile, utter a single word to clear that which was obscure, or to vindicate his tortured reputation and all this suffering he was content to endure, rather than be deficient in respect to the memory of his late sovereign, Charles IV., who had repeatedly enjoined him not to publish his memoirs during the life of Ferdinand VII. The premature death of the latter Prince has, however, unsealed the lips of his father's former Minister and numerous disclosures, various and startling in their character, are at length laid before the world, and Godoy has the unexpected satisfaction of witnessing them in his; for, being much older than Ferdinand, he could at one time have looked to posterity for the justice he will now win from his contemporaries.

The present work is, in fact, the private history of Spain during the greater part of the last half century, declared in the attractive form of the autobiography of its Prime Minister. All the celebrated characters who figured at the court of Charles IV. and his Queen are depicted to the life, and illustrated with abundant anecdote. The projects of Buonaparte, as regards the Peninsula, have a new light thrown upon them; and, above all, the reader's curiosity will be stimulated by a succession of revelations connected with the dark and mysterious power of the Inquisition, whose infamous proceedings Godoy endeavoured, and not altogether without success, to crush.

The volumes before us are altogether so replete with the appearance of interest, that we are impatient for those by which they are to be succeeded.

*A Table of Arcs for facilitating the Computation of the Latitude by Double Altitudes of the Fixed Stars for the Years 1835, 1845, and 1855, with Annual Variations for intermediate Years.* By Charles F. A. Shadwell, M. Rivingtons.

A GREAT book, we say not how truly, has been designated a great evil; but, if this be generally true, we are sure that it is especially and indubitably so in all cases that concern the seafaring portion of the community. To that most important part of this nation, the little *brochure* before us, in 12 octavo pages, contains matter calculated, by rendering navigation more safe, to do much good. Small though the book be, it may prove no small benefit to those whose business is in great waters, and "those who go down to the sea in ships."

The practice of ascertaining the latitude by two altitudes of the sun taken before, after, or on each side of noon, the elapsed time being measured by a watch, has long been established, much having been done to shorten the calculation, and leave to the mariner time for other important duties, by the use of extensive tables, which most of our naval readers will not fail to remember, when we mention the columns of half-elapsed time, middle time,

and log-rising. Such, we believe, were invariably used until Dr. Inman gave a short direct method, to which, in a recent edition, facility was added by the use of log. haversines. The Doctor's method is applicable to all cases of double altitudes, whether of one heavenly body at different times, or different heavenly bodies at the same time; but, nevertheless, obtaining the latitude by double altitudes of the fixed stars has not crept into practice, being found to involve lengthy and tedious calculations, with consequent liability to errors in computation. The author of this little work (Charles F. A. Shadwell, R. N.) has therefore selected twenty couplets of the fixed stars well known to sailors, and from their accurately ascertained positions in declination and right ascension has for each couplet computed two arcs to seconds of a degree for each decade of years up to 1855, with the annual variation in each arc for correcting to intermediate time. These arcs, with the declination, or polar distance of one celestial object, and the altitudes, or zenith distances of each, form data by an easy operation, in which the most common logarithmic tables may be used. To those who are provided with an edition of Inman's Tables, containing log. haversines, the calculation will prove still more easy. In each case, however, a third arc is necessarily calculated by the navigator, from the application of which to one of the arcs given in Mr. Shadwell's table, a fourth arc is found; and to prevent a difficulty which has occurred to many in using Dr. Inman's method as to that application being by addition or subtraction, the proper sign + or − is given in this table for each couplet of stars, varying only with their position north or south of the observer's zenith. When it is considered that errors of observation will not produce a corresponding error in latitude, we should not be surprised if navigators hereafter preferred double altitudes to the meridianal altitude of a single star, or even to one on each side of the zenith. We have experienced great advantages from stellar observations, and can easily imagine the frequent recurrence of circumstances under which every means of ascertaining the latitude at night would be anxiously sought, and carefully essayed by men

"Whose march is on the mountain wave,
Whose home is on the deep;"

and therefore do we recommend this table, with the explanation, rules, and examples attached, to the use of every mariner, and to the attention of every practical astronomer.

*Boswell's Life of Johnson.* Vol. X. John Murray.

This volume concludes a very unique and beautiful edition of Johnson. It is embellished with a full-length portrait of Boswell, with a very admirable vignette of Johnson; and its contents are the anecdotes and lucubrations of the Doctor's life, many of which have not before appeared in print. It is the most complete and entertaining volume that could have accompanied "Boswell's Life:" it is worthy of the memory of one of the proudest pillars of English literature, and it will add to the reputation of Mr. Murray as promoting, by valuable sterling publications, the literature of the country.

*Cherville's First Step to French.* Effingham Wilson.

M. De Cherville's little work is intended for beginners, and for those who only know the French language as it is *written*. His design is to give a comprehensive view of French by means of connected examples, easy to be recollected by the young pupil. By this familiar and interesting method an elegant pronunciation may be acquired, and study made both amusing and rapid. We like the plan, and recommend the book to parents and teachers.

*The Soldier's Help to the Knowledge of Divine Truth.* By the Rev. G. K. Gleig. Rivingtons.

In this volume, containing twenty-four sermons, the object of the reverend and gallant author has been to reduce to the level of the private soldier's capacity the whole scheme of man's redemption; to make plain to him that the religion of the gospel is a religion of love; and that it is not opposed either to the duties of the noble profession of arms or to the frank and manly courage which those duties create. We do not know anything more calculated to impart religious and honourable feelings to the soldier than this excellent little work, and we hope to find it in every regimental library.

*The English Bijou Almanack.* A. Schloss.

This beautiful little gem has just claim to be considered among the "Curiosities of Literature." It is a wonderful typographical production, containing, in the small space of three-fourths of an inch by half, the usual information of an almanack, with six portraits, and also poetical illustrations by L. E. L.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

Assistant-Surgeon J. D. Grant, 82nd Regiment

On the 21st inst. a Court-Martial was held at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, upon Assist.-Surg. J. D. Grant, 82d reg. The Court was composed of Col. Lord Saltoun, C.B., Gren. Guards; Lieut.-Col. Jones, 12th Foot; Maj. T. Cubitt, R.A.; Maj. F. Maunsell, 85th; Maj. F. Copland, 2d Dmg. Guards; Maj. T. Falls, 93d; Majs. J. Ross and W. H. Elliott, 51st; Maj. E. B. Cotteis, 7th Drag. Guards; Capts. J. Banner, 93d, J. Pascoe, R. A., G. H. F. Campbell, Gren. Guards, H. I. French, 85th, Sir R. A. Douglas, 12th, W. Austin, 51st. The Dep. Judge Advocate and Judge Martial, D. Walker, Esq., officiated. The following are the charges:—1st, For being indebted to Serjt. Wynne 20*l.* 15*s.*, with having promised repeatedly to pay the same, but had not done so. 2nd, For being indebted to James Salmon, shop-keeper, Mullingar, for goods, 8*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*, and for having, by false representations, induced him to give him cash on a bill for 30*l.* on Messrs. Armit and Borough, who had no assets of his in their hands at the time. 3d, That he became indebted to Joseph Roan, shop-keeper, Mullingar, 3*l.* 6*s.* 10½*d.*, and also with getting from him 12*l.* on a bill on Armit and Co., but which he never paid. 4th, That he was indebted to Messrs. N. W. Brady and Co., Dublin, 18*l.* for certain goods, and that he gave them a bill to accept in discharge thereof, same purporting to be a bill of exchange drawn on one Garman, of Backlane, London, for 25*l.*, out of which he had given them 7*l.* in cash, but remainder not paid. 5th, That he was indebted to Dr. Ripon, of Chatham, sixty guineas for a horse and phaeton, for which he gave a promissory note, but had not satisfied same. Witnesses were produced to substantiate these charges. The defendant declined entering into cross-examination. The Court granted an adjournment till the 26th to enable the prisoner to prepare for his defence, when Mr. H. Walshe read the declaration of the prisoner, who avowed, in the most solemn manner that he was innocent of any intention to act dishonourably; he stated that he was married, had only one child, and fervently solicited that the honourable Court would weigh well the charges against him before they consigned his name to reproach and ignominy, and branded his wife and child with the stigma of his dishonour. Dr. Young, Dr. James Millar, 51st, and Fiddes, 85th, with others, gave the defendant an excellent character, and the Court closed.

*A Cannibal's Tribute to Valour.*—The natives of New Zealand manifest their respect for European valour in a peculiar and characteristic manner. A chief, [illegible] that the natives of *Tawmake* had lately killed a European, and eaten him; but that they would not eat the lower part of the arm and hand, as a compliment to his bravery.—*Asiatic Journal.*

In 1770 officers in the army were ordered to discontinue the practice of carrying *fusees*, and to wear their sashes round the waist, after the German manner, and not over the shoulder, in *imitation* of the Highlanders, who still continue the old custom, at well as our Indian officers, for the ease and convenience it affords.

*Lazy Lubber.*—The origin of this celebrated sea term is not generally known. In the time of Ethelred, the Danes yearly invaded England for the tribute which they had imposed upon the English, which one year amounted (at that period) to the enormous sum of 40,000*l.* As these plunderers did not *work*, but received *all the gains* of the Britons, they gave them the name of "Lur-dans," by way of reproach, which signifies "Lazy Lubbers."

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Jan. 30, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¼ to ⅜. Consols, 91 to ⅜. Reduced, 91¼ to ⅜. 3¼ do. 100⅛ to ⅜. New 3½ per cents. 91¼ to ¾.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENT.

Jan. 25.—S. Herd, Appleby, Westmoreland, licensed-victualler.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Rickman, York Mews, Baker-street, Bvery-stable-keeper.—T. Burdock Hanks, High-street, Newington Butts, Surrey, linen-draper.—A. Stuart, Spread Eagle Court, Finch-lane, tailor.—R. Jones, Carfwn, Carmarthenshire, draper.—L. and J. Rostron, Salford and Edenfield, Lancashire, manufacturers.—R. Hangerfield, Bromyard, Herefordshire, scrivener.—J. Freeman, Ipswich, Suffolk, woollen-draper.—W. Hand, Molleston, Pembrokeshire, coal-merchant.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

G. Brown, Edinburgh, merchant.—J. Kirkland, Dunfermline, table-linen-manufacturer.—R. M'Kellar, Inverary, innkeeper.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Jan. 29.—T. Brown, of Watling-street, London, and of Tobago, West Indies, general merchant.—W. Beaumont, Jun., and C. Beaumont, of Ember-mills, Thames Ditton, Surrey, millers.

### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

F. Bishop, corn-dealer, Gloucester.—F. Bishop and W. Wilkes, corn-dealers, Gloucester.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Calthorp, iron-master, Isleham, Suffolk.—S. B. Hemmer, otherwise B. Hemmer, otherwise S. B. Hemmer, merchant, Ely.—T. Berks, provision-dealer, Manchester.—T. Blackstock, cloth-manufacturer, Manchester.—G. Wood, wharfinger, Loughborough, Leicestershire.—A. Lazarus, linen-draper, Chiswell-street.—R. Thompson, coal-merchant, Liverpool.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. and J. Allan, of Aberdeen, drapers.

### MARRIAGES.

26th inst., at Exmouth, Bernard Manning Browne, Esq. of Chudleigh, to Caroline, eldest daughter of Commissary-General Drake.—In Dublin, F. Barnaby St. John, Major 32nd reg., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Rev. J. Jephson, Prebendary of Mullabrack, Armagh.—In Dublin, Valentine French, Esq. son of the late Colonel French, of Galway, to Mary Anne, daughter of the late Major Skerrett, of Timlavara House, Clare.—5th inst., H. J. S. Barna, Esq. son of the late Captain Skene, R. N., C. B., to Frances Sydney de la Tour d'Auvergne, eldest daughter of the late Captain S. Folvill, R.N.

### DEATHS.

At Cheltenham, on the 22d January, Nesbit Mundy, the infant son of Captain Michael Willoughby, Bombay Army.—At Chartres, in France, Colonel Robert Wheatley.—27th inst., Admiral Fanshawe, aged 77 (*see Memoir.*)—At her residence, Woolwich Common, Mrs. Faan, in her 83rd year, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Fead, R.A.—13th inst., Lieut. J. G. Osborne, R.N., aged 47.—In London, aged 48, Lieut. James Read, R.N.—At Ayr, North Britain, 24th inst., Gordon Fairbowl, Esq., surgeon, Royal Navy.—At Dartmouth, Mr. John Woolrock, Master, R.N. (1811), aged 58.


# Advertisements.

COALS.

POPE'S PRICE CURRENT.—

Best (Heiton's, Stewart's or Lambton's) Wallsend . . . 31*s.* per ton.
Best Newcastle . . . . 30*s.*
And other Seconds from 27*s.* to . . . 29*s.*

Orders forwarded to
ABBEY WHARF, Abingdon-street, Westminster
DOCKHEAD WHARF, Shad Thames, Southwark
ANCHOR WHARF, 247, Wapping
HIGHBRIDGE WHARF, Greenwich; and
YORK WHARF, Regent's Park Basin, will have prompt attention.

Abbey Wharf, Westminster, Nov. 1856.

PALMER'S POCKET TOILET, and TOILETTE CASKET. A Prospectus, embodying Description, Contents, Prices, Dimensions, and Weights, is forwarded, postage free, to all parts of the United Kingdom and Colonies, upon application, post paid, to the Inventor, HENRY G. PALMER, Italian Opera Arcade, London, and all orders and remittances should be so addressed. The POCKET TOILET is pronounced by the principal London Journals the most perfect Dressing Case "for a trip, march, or night on shore," and the TOILETTE CASKET, just invented for the Ladies, vies in portability, elegance, and utility, with the Pocket Toilet.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broths, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 78, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howls, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand.—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

PATRONISED BY HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

TROTTER'S ASIATIC TOOTH POWDER, Established upwards of 70 years, so long been a general favourite of the Nobility and Gentry of this and foreign countries, conspicuous for its virtues in cleaning and preserving the Teeth. The Proprietor of this most excellent and invaluable Dentifrice having served as an Officer in his Majesty's Navy the whole of last war, most respectfully solicits the patronage of the Officers of the United Service.—Sold wholesale and by the single box, at the Manufactory, 2, Arundel street, Strand, and by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

CAUTION.—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments occur to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from shops having the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles, bearing not only similar labels to their own, but even their name and address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary steps to enable them to expose the parties so acting, and they have the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that Injunctions have been granted by the High Court of Chancery, against Messrs. Price and Gosnell, of Regent-street, and 3, King's Court, Lombard-street, Mr. John Oxley, Perfumer, Bishopsgate street Within, and Mr. Robert Bovenden, wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsbury-square, restraining them from vending Imitations of Messrs. Delcroix and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs; and the Public and others are hereby cautioned against similar practices. Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to proceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the great reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the Continent. Purchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will in future bear the signature of "J. Delcroix" on the labels, and the name and address "Delcroix, No. 188, New Bond-street," on the backs of the Bottles.

## HE NEW PATENT TUBE METAL-

LIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES.—E. N. HAYES, from ason's, Long Acre, begs respectfully to call the attention of ers in the Army and Navy to his great improvements in Camp , which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, and a ortable Bed at night. Canteens, Portable Drawers, and y description of Portable Camp, Cabin, and Travelling furni-

R. N. H. also has to recommend his newly invented able Recumbent Chair, the greatest comfort for invalids elling, and invaluable for the Barrack Room. Gentle- and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to inspect the Brass Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, more elegant, ter, and much more desirable than wood in every respect, in- ndent of a great saving in price. Also Elastic Spring Beds, age Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.; and from his having lived years in one of the first Houses in London, and being him- Manufacturer, and satisfied with small profits, he is enabled fer the best articles 20 per cent. lower than any other house e trade.

rquees and Tents, Portable Beds, Recumbent Invalid Chairs, Chairs, &c., let on hire.

New Bond-st.; Manufactory, 10, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

## R. BAILLIE'S BREAKFAST BACON

requires no Cooking.—1*s.* and 2*s.* 6*d.* Packets. For BILE INDIGESTION.

a delicious medicated zest, and a valuable remedy."—*Times.* an efficient, useful, and effective culinary medicine."— *ld.*—"Ingeniously simple in its appearance, and unquestion- efficacious in its operation."—*Chronicle.*—"Free from all ness."—*United Service Gazette,*—"Quite a delicacy."—*East Magazine.*—"A simple and pleasant remedy."—*Albion.*— real luxury and an efficient medicine."—*Courier.*—"An ex- nt promoter of the digestive functions."—*Morning News.*— delicious morning relish."—*Court Journal.*—"Indispensable eakfast."—*Dispatch.*—"A nutritious bonne bouche."—*Bris- ournal.*—"Nothing can be more effectual and pleasant."— *England.*—"It justly merits all that can be said in its praise." *mouth Herald.*

weon and Co., Patentees, 2, Upper St. Martin's-lane, and at numerous Italian Warehouses, Chemists, and Grocers in y town in the Kingdom.

## ORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE

PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure act of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by h all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce e flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully success- n removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of kin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the stive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their ation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, ating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as to convince all who take them of their great utility.

rsons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a incing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the st quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as rvade the whole system, through which it diffuses health trength.

d wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; ewberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby Co. (late B. Godfrey Whelan), 61, Bishopsgate-street With- London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine lers.

particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in conse- ce of their great success some unprincipled persons have ed a spurious imitation.

## MPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MEDI-

CINE.—LEFAY'S GRAND POMMADE.—This extraordinary aration cures, by two or three external applications, Tic Dou- ux, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, and Sciatica, and all pain- Affections of the Nerves, giving instantaneous relief in the severe paroxysms. It has been extensively employed in nblic and private practice of several French physicians, who declared that in no case have they found it to fail in curing formidable and tormenting maladies. Since its introduc- England, it has in every case fully maintained the high acter its unrivalled success has obtained for it on the Con- t. Patients, who had for years drawn on a miserable ex- ce, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by rheu- m and paralysis, have, by a few applications, been restored alth, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, ing, veratrine, morphia, colchicum, and all the usual re- es had been found useless. Its astonishing and almost mi- ous effects have also been experienced in the cure of nervous rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, acted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pains of the chest bones, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, &c. way of using it is by rubbing. It requires no internal me- e or restraint of any kind.

ld, by appointment of J. Lefay, by Stirling, 86, High-street, chapel, in Pots at 4*s.* 6*d.* each; and may be had of Sanger, Oxford-street; Butler, St. Paul's; Barclay, Farringdon- t; Harvey, 61, Great Surrey-street, Blackfriars-road; Sutton Co., Bow Churchyard; Stradling, Royal Exchange; Norton Co., Chemists, Blackfriars-road; and most of the principal cine Vendors. Observe, the genuine has the name of *J. W.* ng engraved on the stamp, who will attend to any comman- ion or inquiries respecting it. All Letters must be post paid.

## INERAL SUCCEDANEUM for FILL-

ING DECAYED TEETH, without heat or pressure; and RRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, without wires or ligatures.

rs. MALLAN & SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 29, Great Russell-t, Bloomsbury, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their rated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, applied without HEAT ESSURE. Also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether arising age or from the use of calomel. INCORRODIBLE, AR- CIAL, and NATURAL TEETH FIXED, from one to a com- et, without WIRES or other LIGATURES, warranted for cation and articulation. Charges as in Paris.

s. One of the above firm may be consulted at 46, Bold-street, rpool, and 95, Mosely-street Manchester.

ONSIEUR MALLAN and SON, 29, Great Russell Street.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere. Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO., Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 62, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed in dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fœtid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off: for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff comb, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3*s.* 6*d.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12*s.* each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

## YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION is the

most wonderful Medicine ever discovered by man, for the cure of GONORRHŒA, GLEETS, STRICTURES, WHITES, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Irritation of the Urethra or Bladder, and for all Urinary Diseases in both sexes.—This Medicine is patronised, prescribed, recommended, and sanctioned by the Most Eminent of the Faculty, not only in England but on the Continent; and stated by them, from experience, to be the only Medicine that can be relied on for the cure of these complaints, and they invariably resort to it when their own remedies fail.

YOLAND'S SCRIPT SOLUTION cures both sexes in all times sooner than any other known remedy, with the most triumphant success, after every Medicine of the present day has proved ineffectual, so that this justly celebrated specific has arrived at the acme of perfection, surpassing every thing of the kind that ever bore the name of medicine, frequently curing some of these serious diseases in a *few hours*. Those who have suffered from any of the above diseases for many years (such as strictures, &c.) will find upon taking this medicine for a short time, that, if not entirely cured, they will no longer feel inconvenience from the trifling complaint that remains.

References to respectable Surgeons, who are in the habit of prescribing this medicine extensively, will be given on application to the Proprietor's Agents.

Sold in Sealed Packets, with full directions, so that any one may cure themselves with perfect safety and secrecy, sent to any part of the world by HANNAY and Co., 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London, to whom dealers in the country are requested to forward their orders direct; and Retail by all respectable Medicine Venders. Price 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* Country Order, Orders for the Continent, and shipping Orders to any extent, executed as usual on the day of arrival.

WARRANTED NOT PATENT!

## BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY,

possessing all the estimable properties of real Cognac and equally well enduring the test of dilution, is best appreciated by comparing it with the much-vaunted productions of pretended Patentees.

Cash price, 18*s.* per Imperial Gallon. If settled for in London, a Gallon or upwards will be forwarded, free of carriage, to any market town in England; or a Half-dozen Hamper for a Guinea, including the package.

This salutary Spirit may likewise be obtained in sealed Bottles, 3*s.* 6*d.* each, or 40*s.* per dozen, bottles inclusive, at No. 109, Drury-lane (N.B. 109), under guarantee of our Seal, Label, and Signature, which are attached only to the Old Brandies, bottled on our premises.

No. 109, Holborn-Bars, directly opposite Castle-street. HENRY BRETT and Co.

## TEA.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gunpowder | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto Hyson — 6*s.* 4*d.* to | 7 | 0 |
| Very Superior ditto | 8 | 0 |
| Hyson kind | 5 | 0 |
| Strong Black Tea | 2 | 10 |
| Congou — 3*s.* 6*d.* to | 4 | 0 |
| Fine Souchong Flavour | 4 | 6 |
| Very Superior Pekoe or Souchong Flavour ditto, particularly recommended | 5 | 0 |

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Berbice, the best imported — 2*s.* to | 2 | 4 |
| Mocha, of very superior quality | 3 | 6 |
| Plantation | 1 | 10 |

Raw Coffee one-fifth less than roasted.

The best Powdered Candy, for Coffee, &c. 1 0

SAMUEL ANDREWS, 42, Old Bond-street, four doors on the left from Piccadilly.

N. B.—The finest Bermuda Arrow Root imported, in pound canisters, 3*s.* each.

*** A splendid assortment of Imperial French Plums in elegant boxes of various shapes and sizes. From 3lb. to 10lb. Also fine Muscatel Raisins, Turkey Figs, and every other description of Foreign Fruits of the finest quality.

## SILVER WAITERS, WITH RICH SHELL BORDERS.

| Diameter. | Plain Centres. oz. | *s.* *d.* | *£* *s.* *d.* | Diameter. | Chased Centres. oz. | *s.* *d.* | *£* *s.* *d.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 inches | 12 at | 9 0 | 5 8 0 | 8 inches | 12 at | 9 6 | 5 14 0 |
| 10 " | 20 | 9 0 | 9 0 0 | 10 " | 20 | 9 6 | 9 10 0 |
| 12 " | 30 | 9 0 | 13 10 0 | 12 " | 30 | 9 6 | 14 5 0 |
| 15 " | 42 | 9 0 | 18 18 0 | 15 " | 42 | 9 6 | 19 19 0 |
| 20 " | 124 | 9 0 | 55 10 0 | 26 " | 124 | 9 6 | 58 18 0 |

Richly chased silver oblong Tea Trays, with handles, 20 inches long, 180 oz. at 9*s.* 6*d.* £85 10*s.*

A. B. SAVORY and SON, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank.

N.B. Drawback on the above, if exported, 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

## HIGHLAND ROYAL BRACKLA WHISKEY.

CUNDLE and SON, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within, invite the attention of their Friends and the Public to the above superior article, which they have the satisfaction of offering, as imported, 11 per cent. over proof, 42*s.* per dozen, or 20*s.* per gallon, for cash on delivery. CUNDLE and SON'S arrangements with Messrs. Dunlop and Co., Agents to the Royal Brackla Distillery, will secure them a constant and ample supply of this Pure Spirit in the highest state of maturity. Scotch Malt Whiskey, 16*s.* per gallon. Superior Old Cognac Brandy, 28*s.* per gallon. Jamaica Rum, 12*s.* per gallon. Wedderburn's Old Rum, peculiar fine flavour, 13*s* and 15*s.* per gallon. Choice Old Pale Brandy, as imported, 72*s.* per dozen. Bottles, 3*s.* per dozen; Hampers, 7*s.*

Single Bottles may be had as Samples.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 25, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HANTSCH, Esq., House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine to very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of, the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HANTSCH,

"Greville-street, Hatton Garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

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MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 4s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 36s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozee; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 8s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c. ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 135, Leadenhall-street.

INDIA.—To Officers of the Army and Navy, Passengers to India or the Colonies, and the Public in general, EDWARD JENNSEN begs respectfully to announce his having succeeded to the above Old Established Business Premises, which, since his succession, have undergone extensive alterations and improvements. In soliciting the patronage of the public, E. J. begs to assure them that it will be his study, by paying every attention to the economy, durability and elegance of construction in every description of article, whether for the Camp or Cabin, for Home Use, or Exportation, to deserve their favours.

E. J. earnestly, but with confidence, requests an inspection of his Patent Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Sofas, or Swing Cots, at his Manufactory for every kind of Portable Solid Mahogany Furniture, Spring and Hair Mattresses, and general Travelling Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—Every article supplied on the shortest possible notice at the Wholesale Prices, for Cash.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL LEVY, 28, King William-street, Strand, begs to solicit the attention of his friends. He is selling the under-mentioned articles, of best quality, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town:—BRASS AND IRON TENT BEDSTEAD and SOFA, Canteen, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Camp Furniture of every description, Swords, Sashes, Belts Epaulettes, and Accoutrements; Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles renders them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

CONTRACT FOR LIGHTERAGE.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Proposals from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the Conveyance of Ordnance Stores to and from the Tower, the Docks, Woolwich, and other places on the River Thames.

The Terms of the Contract may be known, and the Form of Tender may be obtained, on application at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, where Tenders must be delivered on or before Tuesday, 16th February.

By Order of the Board,
R. SYDAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 30th January, 1836.

CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, January 26th, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 25th February next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places, from the 1st of April, 1836, to the 31st of March, 1837, both days included, viz.:—

Chatham,*
Cork and Kinsale,
River Thames, from Deptford to Erith, both inclusive,
River Thames, from immediately below Erith to the Lower Hope, inclusive,
Deal and Downs,
Falmouth,
Guernsey and Jersey,
Harwich,
Kingstown and Dublin,
Leith, Leith Roads, and Frith of Edinburgh,
Milford and Pembroke,
Portsmouth,
Plymouth,
Sheerness.

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the conditions of the Contract, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of His Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Haulbowline; the Victualling Storekeeper at Deal; the Secretary to the Postmaster-General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of His Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; and in the sum of £300 for each of the other places.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.—I. S. Tindal (1832) to *Vestal*.
Mates—E. Walford (Col.) to *Hastings*.
Second Master—J. Allen to *African*, st. v.
Mids.—G. Collier to *Melville*; H. Bacon to *Britannia*; W. Hire (Vol. 1st class) to *Britannia*; M. M. Rodney to *Malabar*; —Micklewaite to *Dispatch*.
Surgeon—J. K. Ballard to be Dispenser of Jamaica Hospital.
Assist.-Surg.—W. F. Carter to *Austilus*; R. W. Clarke to Haslar Hospital.
Royal Marines—Capt. Payne and First Lieut. Johns, recently arrived from Ascension by the *Romney*, have rejoined the Division at Chatham.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. B. Blackwood (1830), sailed from Sydney for Madras, Aug. 6th.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bosanquet (1831), arrived at Sierra Leone from a cruise, Dec. 3d.
MASTIFF, 6, surv. v., Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), arrived at Portsmouth from the Mediterranean, 2d inst.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (s. 1826), sailed from Portsmouth for W. Indies (direct) 8th inst.
VIXEN, 10, Com. R. Crozier (1827), sailed from Calcutta for Penang, Sept. 22d.

WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 6, 1835.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Jan. 2, | d. Jan. 29, | r. Feb. 1. |
| STORTON, Robillard (1824), | s. Jan. 11, | d. Feb. 6, | r. |
| EGERIA, Forrester (1824), | s. Jan. 16, | d. Feb. 13, | r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Feb. 28, | r. |
| QUAIL, Bisson (1826), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Feb. 28, | r. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley (1818), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| FIREFLY, Baldock (1813), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 28. |
| AFRICAN, West (1814), | s. Dec. 9, | d. Jan. 23, | r. |
| HERRICK, Blount (1824) | s. Jan. 3, | d. Feb. 21, | r. |
| TARTARUS, James (1819) | s. Feb. 3, | d. Mar. 28, | r. |

*Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CLARENCE, Forster (1812), | s. Sept 4, | d. Jan 22, | r. Jan. 15. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct. 10, | d. Feb. 27, | r. |
| CHICHESTER, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| SPENCER, O'Reilly (s. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. |
| KANGAROO, Turner (s. 1825), | | | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| [illegible]-Dicken (1815), | a. Nov. 18, | d. Feb. 10, | r. |
| [illegible], Peter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 24, | r. |
| [illegible], Dansford (1809), | s. Dec 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. |
| [illegible], Downey (1815), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Mar. 23, | r. |
| [illegible], Reason (1813), | a. Jan. 17, | d. Apr. 6, | r. |
| [illegible], [illegible] (1814), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Apr. 26, | r. |

*Mexico and Blight.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan 4, | r. |
| RHEINBARD, Framingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. |
| BRISKET, Downey (1816), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 3, | r. |
| BRAY, James (1813), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| LYRA, St. John (1832), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 3. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STAG, | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawlo (1807), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 6, | r. Jan. 31. |
| PIGEON, Harvey (1810), | s. Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 5, | r. |
| DERIENT, Moore (s. 1812), | | | |

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 5.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Vestal*, *Alert*, and *Messenger* arrived on Monday from the eastward. The *Messenger* having completed her coals, took the *Erebus* in tow, and proceeded with her to Woolwich. The *Pique* taken out of dock, and the *Benbow* hauled in. The *Numa* transport sailed to the eastward. The *Mastiff* surveying vessel, Lieut. Graves, arrived on Wednesday, at the Motherbank, from Tangiers; she is still in quarantine, but orders are in the port for her to go into harbour to be paid off, so soon as she is released. The wind having drown round to the northward, enabled the *Alert* to proceed to Falmouth, and the *Stakesby* and *Bristol* transports to Cork on Thursday. The *Seaflower* and her tender, the *Cracker*, have also sailed for the protection of the Jersey fishery, and the *Speedy* cutter to Plymouth. The *Vestal's* crew were paid wages on Thursday, and she sailed this day (Friday) with despatches for V.-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn. The *Vestal* goes direct to Bermuda. The *Romney* was taken into dock on Friday. Ships in port—*Mastiff* at the Motherbank. *Britannia*, *Melville*, *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, *Romney*, *Parmelia* transport, in harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, 1st Feb.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—It has blowe a gale here from the westward during the greatest part of last week, which has driven many merchant vessels into the port, among others the ship *Linton*, bound to Bombay from the port of Liverpool. She had a narrow escape in passing The Hats and Barrels. A small vessel was wrecked in Dale roads, near the mouth of the harbour. All the crew, except the Master, were saved. On the 28th inst., in honour of his late Majesty's accession, the Pembrokeshire United Service Club held their annual ball at Pembroke. The grand doings took place at the Town Hall, which was not only tastefully, but elegantly, fitted up for the occasion. At one end of the room the stern of a line-of-battle ship was faithfully represented; the *Vanguard*, I believe, one of the crack ships of Surveyor Symonds. This composed the orchestra; at the other flags, and various et ceteras formed a Field Officer's tent, at which an artilleryman in full uniform was stationed with bayonet fixed, walking sentry like, "his lonely round." Bayonets, sabres, and such like destructive weapons, were arranged round the walls in form of stars, suns, and moons too, I believe, which, together with festoons of flowers, had a most imposing effect. Things remained thus till half-past 11 o'clock, when, by the raising a drop curtain, the tent above described, as if by magic, changed into a table of all the luxuries imaginable. The repast, for such it may well be called, consisted of every delicacy that could please the tastes of the *female*, as well as the *male*, part of the "gay and festive throng." Thus far of the entertainers and their entertainment, and now for the entertained. Here description fails; but if we can suppose a scene graced with all that delicious softness for which beauty is so notorious, together with an astonishing share of pretty faces, for which the Welsh ladies have ever been so justly celebrated, then, indeed, a faint picture of the assembly may be imagined. But to fully appreciate the reality, nothing short of an actual inspection could accomplish. The mixture of uniform of the united services had a most pleasing appearance. There were the officers of the Royal Yacht, of the Marine detachment, and the Royal Engineers. Pembroke never before witnessed such a spectacle at any of her balls. There was nothing wanting that liberality and the most decided inventive talent of the Stewards could accomplish, and certain must it have been the case, that hearts, hitherto, perhaps, invulnerable, and that have defied the "cannon's rattle," have yet to be cured of the pangs inflicted by the delightful fascinations of Pembrokeshire's beautiful daughters. None present, surely, could answer in the affirmative to the question

"Is there a heart that never loved?"

Orders have been received at Pembroke, in common with all the other dockyards, for the mechanics to work an additional half-day in the week. Both here and up at the dockyard conjecture is alive as to this unexpected proceeding. How this will effect Mr. Bardwood's plan, which he proposed to the Admiralty *more than two years back*, for the educating the apprentices in these establishments on Saturdays, is unknown, but it is likely, as the Board of Admiralty have *but lately* acted upon his suggestions, that the arrangements will still be carried into effect for that purpose. It is one of the best plans that has been thought of for many years for preparing proper and efficient persons to fill situations of trust and importance in our dockyards.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 4.—*Belleisle*, 74, is to be fitted in every respect as a damnonstration ship, in the room of *Kent*, 78, which has been found defective. *Belleisle* was sent round to Pembroke yard, and had a thorough repair about 3 ye since. *San Josef*, late flag ship at this port, is to be rigged, and her hold cleaned, preparatory to being laid in ordinary. *Royal Tar* steamer, which came in here last week for a supply of coals, is still lying off the West m She is bound for St. Andero, with officers, soldiers, and horses for the British Legion in Spain. *Donegal*, 78, hauled off from the Dock Yard on Monday to be maste the fore and main masts were put in on Tuesday, but fr the heavy wind nothing further is done. *Implacable*, 76 to be docked this day, weather permitting. *Everet*, Lieut. Bosanquet, has captured two vessels, fitted as slave having on board 3,000 doubloons. The *Leveret* and prizes were about to proceed to the Cape. The *Leve* took out the new orders, under which vessels fitted out slave ships, without any slaves being found on board, to be detained, a measure which will totally destroy t detestable traffic. Letters from his Majesty's s *Curlew*, off Sierra Leone, 6th Dec., all well. Lieutenant Norcott has taken command, having arrived in *Pylades* from this port. H.M.N. Yard, Cape of Good Ho 19th Nov.:—The Admiral is gone down the Coast fo month or two, and on his return all his establishment w be reduced and officers sent home. The Victualling sto of the Naval Hospital and houses belonging thereto are all the "Skeleton" will be where is now the yard. Armstrong is gone home, and the Mate, Clerk, Matron, leave on the 31st December. The *Spitfire* steamer ordered to proceed to the West Indies immediately. may be expected to call in here in about ten days, on way down Channel. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Ha Prince Regent* transport, *Royal Tar*, with horses bound Spain. At the Island—*Pluto* under quarantine.

PACKET STATION.—On Tuesday week a meeting of landed and mercantile interests took place in Dublin, take into consideration the establishment of a packet stat on the western coast of Ireland, and to adopt such measu as might seem most effectual in order to have ascertai which harbour was fittest to be selected for such obje Sir Henry Maredyth was called to the chair. The Kni of Kerry said, that of such general and vast importance the object to Ireland, that he felt it would be a pity it sho be defeated by any particular interest—(hear). If, the fore, the particular place (Valentia) should not be fixed he sincerely desired that some other port in Ireland mig He feared there was no intention in England to prevent departures for America from the coast of Ireland. He wo suggest a petition to the House of Lords, as no inquiry fore them would be on oath. Col. Gore said he we prefer having an investigation before a public board in I land. It did not strike him that Berehaven was a harbo at all suitable for so extensive a purpose as that conte plated. It was, he understood, suggested to Captain Eva to examine what harbour would be best adapted for a pac station, and that he had examined Berehaven alone, a decided on it. More caution should have been used. Everard said it would be well to have the instructions which Capt. Evans acted. It was then agreed that petition be referred to both Houses of the Legislature.

The *Vestal* and *Alert* had a partial trial of sailing their passage from Sheerness. The packet behaved remarkably well, but owing to the stormy weather, she was, might be supposed, not carried by the larger vessel.

The *Childers*, 18, was at Tarragona on the 16th ul the squadron in that quarter consisted of this ship, *Rodney*, *Tyne*, *Clio*, and *Jaseur*.

ROYAL MARINES (Woolwich).—A private belonging Woolwich division having received 200 lashes, "drummed out" last week, and another on Monday l both of them for selling their "Kits," the latter *five* time

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD POLICE.—A new code of regu tions has been transmitted by the Admiralty to the Hig efficient director (Lieut. Pearse, who, by-the-by, is the n gentleman left holding this important post who held situation of warden). Upon the last master of the for it was intimated to the men that a fresh contract was out the supply of clothing, and that strict attention would paid to the fit and material.

The *Alban* st. v., Lieut. Brown, was paid off on 29th ult., at Woolwich dockyard. It is not yet determin whether she is to be sold, but if she is employed again will require very extensive repairs.

*Spitfire* st. v., Lieut. Kennedy, will be out of Woolwi Dock immediately, and is expected to leave for her destin tion, the West Indies next week. She did not lose a sin hand on her late service on that station.

Lieut. W. Southey, R.N., Coast Guard, No. 31, Low Rye, has been presented, by the Society for saving li from shipwreck, with a gold medal, for saving the crew o French brig last October, and the crew with 10*l.* that we in the life-boat with this brave and humane officer.

Forty-seven labourers have been recently entered Devonport Dockyard, and five oarmakers at Sheerness.

The Assist.-Master Attendant at Sheerness proceeded the *Messenger* steamer to Portsmouth, to bring round *Erebus*, to be fitted for the Arctic seas.

Several vessels are undergoing survey, preparatory to bei taken up to remove the convicts from England next mont

Commander Sharer, R.N., Coast Guard Service, Sussex, made a third class Knight of the Hanoverian Guelphic Order.

The late Adm. Ferrier was a man possessed of eccentric of the most kindly feelings of a brave and rough seaman. He married, about two years since, Mrs. Leach, of Deal, widow of the late Capt. Leach, R.N., late Ordinary Service, Devonport, whom we understand he has left in most affluent circumstances and no issue.

The *Melville* is fitting very fast at Portsmouth; she is expected to be ready for sea by the 1st March.

Vera Cruz, 19th Dec.—The *Sheldrake* packet has not returned from Tampico.

The Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. Symonds, visited Portsmouth dockyard yesterday, to inspect the *Benbow*, *Pembroke*, and *Pique*. The two first are in dock, and ordered to be fitted for sea, not demonstration; the latter is in the basin. Twenty-five rope-makers' labourers were entered for that department.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmth. Dock Yard. | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge | | | | Moon's A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | |
| 7 | 8 | 22 | 0 | 36 | 2 | 16 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 30 | 3 | 48 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 24 | 25.1 |
| 8 | 8 | 57 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 17 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 5 | 44 | 6 | 4 | 21.1 |
| 9 | 9 | 33 | 0 | 50 | 3 | 39 | 0 | 59 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 23 | 6 | 48 | 22.1 |
| 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 49 | 3 | 24 | 4 | 51 | 5 | 02 | 5 | 55 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 30 | P.Q |
| 11 | 11 | 13 | 11 | 5x | 5 | 10 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 50 | 7 | 46 | 8 | 19 | 28.1 |
| 12 | ... | ... | 0 | 37 | 6 | 31 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 34 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 57 | 9 | 40 | 21.1 |
| 13 | 1 | 19 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 45 | 8 | 25 | 9 | 8 | 9 | 52 | 10 | 37 | 11 | 14 | 25.1 |

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 1.—Ordnance Medical Department—Assist.-Surg. Stewart, Chisholm, from h.-p. to be Assist.-Surg. v. Tuthill, retired on h.-p.

Wilts Regular Militia—Thomas Vilett, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col. Warneford, deceased.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, Feb. 8th, 1836.—10th Lt. Drags.—Capt. A. Slater, from h.-p., 14th Lt. Drags. to be Capt. without p., v. Gifford, dec., Feb. 5. 14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. C. Thornhill to be Capt. by p., v. Griffin, who ret.; Cornet L. C. Bayntun to be Lieut. by p., v. Thornhill; G. T. Griffin, Riding-master, to be Cornet by p., v. Bayntun, Feb. 5. 1st Foot—Capt. H. J. Warde to be Major by p., v. Maclaine, who ret.; Lieut. J. Mayne to be Capt. by p., v. Warde; Ens. Lord C. Beauclerk to be Capt. by p., v. Mayne, Feb. 5; to be Ens. by p., A. C. Hawkins, gent., v. Cowgill, who ret., Jan. 5, 1836; J. P. Gore, gent., v. Lord C. Beauclerk, Jan. 6, 1836. 3rd—Lieut. J. Whitworth, from 94th, to be Lieut., v. Longworth, who exch., Feb. 5, 1836. 7th—Lieut. W. O'Malley, from 45th, to be Lieut., v. Walsh, who exch., Feb. 5th. 40th—Lieut. T. L. K. Nelson, from 63rd, to be Lieut., v. J. Sweeney, Feb. 5. 45th—Lieut. W. Walsh, from [illegible] to be Lieut. v. O'Malley, who exch., Feb. 5. 52nd—Capt. the Hon. C. Grey, from h.-p. unatt., to be Capt., v. Sir R. King, who exch., rec. the diff., Feb. 5. 55th—Lieut. F. W. E. Barrell, to be Capt. by p., v. Sir W. Scott, who ret.; Ens. S. B. Lamb, from 11th, to be Lieut. by p., v. Barrell, Feb. 5. 56th—Lieut. J. G. Peachey, to be Capt. by p., v. Hotymake, who ret.; Ens. L. Fraser to be Lieut. by p., v. Strachey; J. Waddell, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Fraser, Feb. 5. 70th—J. M. Colston, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Lamb, prom. in the 45th, Feb. 5. 78th—Brevet Lieut.-Col. P. Grieve, from the Staff in N. America, to be Major, v. Cox, who exch. Feb. 5, 1836. 94th—Lieut. D. F. Longworth, from the 3rd Foot, to be Lieut., v. Whitworth, who exch., Feb. 5, 1836. Provisional Batt.—Brevet Lieut.-Col. T. Weare, from the h.-p. unatt., to be Major, v. Du Bourdie, prom., Feb. 5, 1836. Unattached—Major A. Du Bourdieu, from the Prov. Batt., to be Lieut.-Col., without p., Feb. 5. Staff—Major W. Cox, from 78th, to be Insp. Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia, with the rank of Lt.-Col. in the Army, v. Grieve, app. to 78th, Feb. 5.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ens. Gore, of 53rd regt., are William Richard Ormsby.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 8.—Mem.—The commission of Asst.-Surg. S. Chisholm is antedated to April 17, 1827, in order to place him in his former situation in the Ordnance Med. Depart. But such antedate is not to carry back pay.

61st—Ens. J. T. Bligh to be Lieut. by p., v. Kelly, who ret.; J. Gifford, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Bligh, Feb. 5. 63rd—Ens. P. Lodesay to be Lieut., by p., v. Nelson, app. to the 40th; J. B. Latham, gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Lodesay, Feb. 5. 65th—Lieut. C. E. Gold to be Capt. by p., v. Cassan, who ret.; Ens. R. Newnham to be Lieut. by p., v. Gold; Gent. Cad. R. Haldane, from the R.M.C., to be Ens. by p., v. Newnham, Feb. 5. 68th—Paymaster R. Hilliard, from the 26th, to be Paymaster, v. H. Read, deceased, Feb. 5.

Monmouthshire Militia—E. J. Baldwyn, gent., to be Ens., Jan. 5th. Devizes Troop of Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cav.—E. G. Goldhill, gent., to be Lieut., v. Estcourt, prom. The 1st or Queen's Oxfordshire regt. of Oxford Yeomanry Cav.—P. T. H. Wykeham, gent., to be Lieut. v. Earle, resigned.

#### CAVALRY.

2nd Drags.—Lieut. Steuart, to be appointed Comptroller of Lord Mulgrave's household at Dublin Castle, vice Kilbee, resigned.

7th Hussars—A troop is vacant by the death of Capt. Gifford. Lieut.-Col. Lord T. Cecil has returned to Glasgow from leave, and resumed the command.

15th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. Badcock and the officers patronised a subscription ball and supper at the Assembly Rooms, Cahir, on Tuesday. Major Sir W. Scott has rejoined. Lieut. Carrington and detachment from Newcastle, have joined the squadron in Limerick garrison. A detachment has been ordered to Clogheen.

#### INFANTRY.

1st Foot (1st Batt.)—have marched from Cork to Templemore, and are to replace the 86th on the Irish establishment.

11th—Capt. Marsh is in command of the depot in Waterford, Brev. Lieut.-Col. Bisshopp having proceeded to England, preparatory to joining the service cos. in Corfu, and his successor Maj. Delinzy, not having yet arrived.

20th—Col. Thomas, M.P. for Kinsale, has resumed his parliamentary duties.

30th—Lieut. Grant has arrived from Bermuda on leave.

40th—The report, originating with an Irish paper, that Col. Valiant has been ordered home, is, we are happy to find, without foundation.

43rd—2 officers and 30 r. and f. have been ordered to Clogheen.

46th—Maj. Garnett has been appointed to the third class of the Guelphic order. This distinction was conferred on him for his services in the Peninsula, in the 2nd Queen's Royals, and 7th Fusiliers.

52nd—The officers have brought out the tragedy of *Macbeth* at the theatre of Athlone with great splendour and complete success, with the afterpiece of *Raising the Wind*.

55th—Lt.-Col. Senior having been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua, will retire on half-pay, and is to be succeeded by a Lieut.-Col. from the half-pay list.

79th—Capt. Castle, Paymaster, has been appointed District Paymaster, Maidstone.

83rd—Lieut.-Col. Reowick, second in command of the depot at Santander, and formerly an officer of this regt., died there a few days since, and was interred with military honours; also Assist.-Surg. Mackenzie.

85th—it is said, are to proceed to Canada to relieve 79th early in the spring. The 85th encountered very boisterous weather on passage from Dublin to Cork, where the whole regt. is now stationed. They were inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, on Friday week. The precision and steadiness with which the several movements were made, elicited from the Gen. the highest encomiums.

87th—Capt. Sidney Doyle, late of this corps, and on h.-p., has been appointed Lieut.-Col. of the Queen's Own regt. of Tower Hamlets.

94th—Lieut.-Col. Paty having gone on leave, the command has devolved upon Maj. Gascoyne. Lieut. Shiel has joined from leave. Ens. Maunsell is gone on leave to Macroom.

95th—under orders for Dublin from Templemore, are suddenly countermanded, in consequence of the disturbed state of Tipperary.

97th—Ens. Deasbire was embarked in the *Messenger* steamer on Monday last, in charge of about 50 invalid soldiers of the 72nd and 75th, for a passage to Chatham. The men came home in the *Romney*.

Royal Artillery, Woolwich.—At a meeting held on the 30th Dec. last, the committee for conducting the affairs of the Library, determined on increasing the insurance (hitherto 1500*l.*) to 3000*l.*, of which notice was given to the Sun Office by the Assist.-Librarian, Serj. Murphy, the policy of which has been effected. The army accoutrement makers are exhibiting a shoulder-strap of a new pattern to that at present worn, being wholly composed of brass plates, and the ornament of the hand grenade in the centre of the crescent, instead of being in silver, is composed of the former metal. It will be as well for officers giving orders to their clothiers, to pause upon this. Of course the Horse Brigade being Light Cavalry will remain in *statu quo*.

In 1835, 33 offenders suffered imprisonment and hard labour, by sentence of Court-Martial, in the garrison of Limerick.

Col. Sir E. J. M. Murray, has been appointed Governor and Com.-in-Chief of the Islands of Dominica, Antigua, and St. Kitt's; seat of Government, at Dominica; and Lieut.-Cols. Senior and Nixon are to act as Dep.-Governors at the two last-named places.

## East India Intelligence.

Bengal Civil Fund.—A correspondent of the *Calcutta Courier* states the following astounding fact, that the liabilities of the Civil Fund amount in round numbers to 18 lacs of rupees, the assets to 13, leaving a deficit of five. The entire accounts have been submitted to Mr. Curnin, and the above is the melancholy result, on the accuracy of which the subscribers may depend. The conduct of the trustees and managers must have been extremely negligent for having allowed the fund to fall into such a state without bringing it to the notice of the service. By Mr. Curnin's calculations, in order to place it in a state of solvency, it will be necessary to reduce the pension to each widow now on the fund and hereafter from 300*l.* per annum to 150*l.* The correspondent recommends the following propositions:—1st. That no one family now on the fund, or who may hereafter come on the fund, receive more in the aggregate annually from the fund than 500*l.* 2ndly. That Mr. Curnin be requested to state what additional subscriptions will be necessary from each subscriber to maintain the fund at its present rates of pension to widows and children. 3rdly. That he be requested to frame a scale of additional subscriptions, on payment of which in future subscribers wishing it may continue to secure the present benefits of the fund to their families. 4thly. That the Court of Directors be earnestly solicited for a transfer to the Civil Fund of a small portion of the enormous unappropriated Annuity Fund. 5thly. That the salary of the Secretary be reduced immediately from 500 sicca rupees per mensem to 250.

The following is the scheme for modifying the Civil Service Annuities in Madras, submitted by the Court of Directors to the Board of Controul. The particulars are stated to have been extracted from the Court's letter to the Indian government, sent up to the Board for approval. 1. Pensions to be granted to civil servants of half their value, if compelled by sickness to quit the service, as follows:—after 15 years service, 500*l.* per annum; after 10 or less than 15 years', 250*l.*; less than 10 years' a donation of 500*l.* 2. The number of unaccepted annuities at the close of the year to be declared; two-thirds of them to be appropriable to subscribers, duly qualified in order of seniority, as respects applicants within three months after surplus declared, on payment of one quarter instead of half value; if the subscriptions of applicants exceed one quarter, the excess to be returned, the remaining third, and such of the two-thirds as may not be claimed to lapse to the fund. 3. Pensions may be paid in India to those wishing to reside there after resigning the service. 4. Annuities to be paid quarterly, and up to the period of decease, on condition that the sums paid by annuitants be increased in proportion. The additional sum to be equal to the whole, not half, of the increased advantage. 5. The local government to place out of employ such inefficients as have served 22 years, and will not take their pension.—*Madras Gazette, Oct. 3.*

The Deputy Post Master of Benares, the veteran Gervaise Robinson, has gone the way of all flesh, after a residence, we believe in India of about 50 years; Mr. J. Palmer and he were Midshipmen together on board a man-of-war, and he will hear with regret of his friend's demise. The duties of the department have been confided to Capt. W. Murray, 22nd N.I., who cancels his former appointment of Assistant to the Commissioner in the Sangur and Nerbudda territories.—*Sup. to Madras Gazette, Sept. 26.*

We have ascertained that most of the indigo factories in the neighbourhood of Allahabad expect to do very well this season, and much better than the last, which also turned out favourable. The produce in the commencement of the manufactory was good, but in consequence of the heavy falls of rain has decreased, otherwise the factories, it was anticipated, would have actually realised a "bumper season."—*Ibid.*

By the overland despatch from India, which left Multan 11th Jan. in H.M.S. *Pluto*, we have letters from Bombay to Nov. 9, from Madras, Oct. 30, and Agra, Oct. 24. By them we learn of the safe arrival at Madras of the Bishop of Madras by the *Exmouth*; also of the bad health of Sir F. Adam, in consequence of which he has gone to the hills, with the intention of returning home at the expiration of two months, if not recovered. His private secretary and son-in-law, Capt. Boileau, may be expected home immediately.

Mr. William Fairlie Clark, formerly of the Bengal C.S., and afterwards for many years a partner in the firm of Ferguson and Co. until the time of its failure, died 24th Sept. This is the second member of this firm who has died within the last three months. Mr. Clark was a gentleman of retired habits, but of most amiable character, and was much esteemed by the mercantile community.—*Englishman, Sept. 25.*

The Jeypore mail was stopped on the 9th inst. by an artillerymen named Rigby, who knocked the Harkara down, and possessed himself of a small packet addressed to Capt. Anderson, which, from its size, probably appeared to him to contain something of value. He did not long enjoy his prize, being seized by some Zumeendars and delivered to the Ketwal of Agra, from whom he made an ineffectual attempt to escape. He is now confined in cantonments, and will be tried by a General Court-Martial.—*Ibid, Sept. 24.*

H.M.S. *Jupiter*, having Lord Auckland and suite on board, touched at Rio on 17th Nov., and proceeded on her voyage.

#### BENGAL.

General Department.—G.O. Sept. 21st, 1835—His Majesty having been pleased to nominate Maj. Gens. J. W. Sleigh, C.B. and Sir John F. Fitzgerald, K.C.B., to the Staff of the Army serving in the East Indies; the Governor-General appoints the former officer to the Presidency of Bombay, and the latter to that of Fort St. George until further orders.

Military Department.—G.O. Sept. 2d, 1835.—Capt. W. Parker, Maj. of Brigade of the Malwa Field Force, is appointed to the District of Oude, v. Capt. C. Cheape, removed to the form

altnation. Lieut. Col. J. Gibbs, of the Invalid Est., to proceed owards Buxar to assume the temporary command of that for- ress on the departure on leave of Lieut. Col. W. C. L. Bird.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 24th Aug.—Capt. J. Platt, 23d N.I., from Seemuch, *via* Bombay, to Europe, on private affairs. Assist. urg. C. Griffiths, attached to the Civil station of Sylhet, on ick. cert.

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MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Oct. 7th, 1835.—S. J. Young, Esq., to be Assist. to the Coll and Mag. of Chinglepur. T. Clark, Esq., to be Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Trinchinopoly. Sept. 2d—P. Copleston, Esq., to act as Reg. to the Zillah Court of Cud- apah, during the absence of Mr. C. P. Skelton, or until further rders. C. Ramyah to be Reg. to the Court of Commissioners r the recovery of small debts, v. Reynolds, dec.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM STATION.—G. O. 7th Oct.—F. An- erson, Esq., Act. Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Canara, for two onths, to Travancore, on priv. affairs.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Rev. W. Tomes is admitted o Chaplain on is Establishment from 29th Aug., the date of his arrival at adras.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G O. 2d Oct., 835.—Capt. H. S. Foord, Art. Dep. Com. of Ord. at Cannanore, o be Com. of Ord. at Masulipatam, v. Alldrill, resigned. Lieut. . H. Miller, Art., to be Dep. Com. of Ord. at Cannanore, vice oord. Sept. 21st—Capt. J. J. Underwood to be Superintending ng. in the Centre Div. v. Capt. G. A. Underwood, who resigns, od is reappointed to the command of the corps of Sappers and iners. The services of Second Lieut. J. W. Rundall will be ceed at the disposal of the Com.-in-Chief, on being relieved by pt. J. Underwood. Sen. Capt Westrop Watkins, 30th N.I., to Major, Sen. Lieut. J. P. Vallancy to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. C. Bishop to be Lieut., in succ. to Poole, ret. (date of comm. Oct. 1835.) 11th N.I., Sen. Ens. C. Mann to be Lieut. v. linsh, dec. (date 25th Aug. 1835.)

The following officers have returned to their duty, by order of n Hon. the Court of Directors, without prejudice to their rank: 46th N.I., Capt. R. Codrington; 48th N.I., Capt. R. Watts, ent. W. De Monte Lyn, and Assist. Surg. G. M. Scott.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 25th Sept. 1835.—Assist Surg. R. Power, Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert. with leave of absence for years. Ens. J. Smith, 13th N.I., to continuation to 31st March, 36, Nelligherry Hills, on sick cert. Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, of . Artill., in continuation to 30th Nov. 1835, Bangalore, on sick rt. Oct. 2d—Lieut. H. R. C. King, 6th L.C., in continuation to th Feb. 1836, on private affairs. Ens. F. C. Bishop, 36th N.I., proceed to sea and the Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert. to 1st ly, 1836. Ens. W. Church, 17th N.I., to Europe, on sick cert. sist. Surg. C. Jameson, to Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert. 18 months. Capt. J. Alldrill, Art., to Europe, on sick cert., d to embark from Masulipatam. Capt. T. Stockwell, Dep. ymaster Malabar and Canara, to sea on sick cert. till 1st of ril, 1836.

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SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London: Jan. 30th, LONDON, *Lumb*, from ngal, sailed 31st Aug.—Feb. 2d, JOHN BAGSHAW, *Hardy*, 22d pt.—Feb. 3d, PETER PROCTOR, *Jerry*, 19th Aug.—AGRIPPINA, gers, Mauritius, 1st Nov.—LANN, *Maddle*, Van Diemen's nd, 4th Oct.—GEORGE AND MARY, *Roberts*, Ceylon, 8th Aug. Liverpool WINSCALES, *Fisher*, Bengal, 18th Sept.—Feb. 4th, NERT, *Blyth*, — Sept.—CERVANTES, *Hughes*, Mauritius, Nov.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per JOHN BAGSHAW: Messrs. W. Young, Vricoult, Cooper (Pilot Service), and Spawforth; Dr. land landed at St Helena.—Per AGRIPPINA: Capt. Barbary, pt. Dickson, Mr. Kent, Miss Penker, and one servant.—Per NNET: F. Tweedie, Esq., — Williamson, Esq.—Per LANG r. and Mrs. Tanner and children, Mr. and Mrs. Hector, Mr. ll, Miss Butcher, Mr. Lemot, Mr. David Andrew (died on pas- e), and 9 invalids.—Per ROXBURGH CASTLE. In addition to last week's list, Mr. Curtis, from Bengal, and Col. Briggs, dras Army, from the Cape.

SHIPS SAILED.—Feb. 3d, for Cape of Good Hope, ANN, *Mould*, from Deal.—Bombay and China, ANN, *Griffiths*, do.—Bata- and China, ELRANOR, *Hardwick*, do.—Madras, MARIA, *Portsmouth*.—Bengal, MARIUS, *Eyles* do.—Feb. 4th, NDOO, *Askew*, Liverpool.—5th, Sydney, STRATHFIELDSAY, *Jones*, l, with convicts.

Passengers for Bombay, per ANN, *Griffiths*. Messrs. Lodwick Whithill, Cadets.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Bengal Oct. 22d, LONDON, *Wimple*, n London.—21st, ROBERT SMALL, *Fulcher*, Cape and Madras. , STERLING, *Barnett*, Liverpool.—21st, HEREFORDSHIRE, *rson*, London.—Madras: Oct. 30th, EXMOUTH, *Warren*, do. mbay: Nov. 7th, DAUNTLESS, *Pinder*, Liverpool.—LADY FA- SHAM, *Webster*, London.—ALBION, *M'Leod*, Liverpool.—HARE MALOWN, *Grundy*, London.—GILMORE, *Lindsay*, do.—CEY- Oct. 13th, MORLEY, *Douglas*, do.—St. Helena. Nov. 10th, PTAIN COOK, *Thompson*, Canton and Cape; sailed 12th for ndon.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Dec. 22d, MONA, *Gill*, Liverpool to Calcutta, 5. 30. N., long. 21. 20. W.—Aug. 13th, GENERAL PALMER, *Down*, ndon to China, lat. 25. S., long. 24. W.—Sept. 26th, DUKE OF ORD, lat. 28. 51. S., long. 8. 15. E.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Bengal: SCOTIA, *Randolph*, sailed h Oct. for London.—BUSSORAH MERCHANT, *Moncrief*.—BA- MIAN, *Penrice*, Liverpool.—MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, ller, to sail Oct. 22d for London.—BOLTON, *Compton*, do.—BA- TTO, JUN., *Saunders*, do.—HECTOR, *Cowley*, Liverpool.—MA- N, *Ekins*, do.—ALLERTON, *Gill*, do.—Bombay: PARAFIELD, *Aulay*, sailed Nov. 1st for Liverpool.—ROBERT QUAYLE, *Bleas- le*, Nov. 3d, do.—ROYAL GEORGE, *Wilson*, London.—WILLIAM TCHIE, do.—BLAKE, *Thompson*, Liverpool.—KESTERMAN, *Find- r*, do.

CASUALTIES.—The SOLWAY, *Proctor*, Liverpool to Canton, has t back with loss of main-yard.—Bengal, 26th Oct.: SHA- PENE, *Warren*, which put back to Calcutta 10th Sept., was con- mned previous to the 14th Oct. as unseaworthy, and the cargo nshipped on board the THOMAS GRENVILLE and BANGAL.— e LONACH, *Driscoll*, which put back to Saugor Aug. 31st, was ndemned previous to 26th Oct.—Part of the cargo had been ved from the ASIA, late *Hesseltine*, and it was expected the hull uld be sold.—Letters have been received by the WINSCALES, om Calcutta, to the 19th Sept.

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## Literary Notices.

*Hints on Etiquette.* Longman and Co.

WE have been much pleased with this little *brochure*, portion of which, we understand, is from the MSS. note ook of a lady of rank: it is calculated to smooth the path into society, and to give to many very necessary information. The subjects discussed are, introductions, marriages, dinners, smoking, snuff, dress, dancing, visiting, tattling, &c. Etiquette, as our author says, is a barrier which society draws around itself as a protection against offences the "law" cannot touch—a shield against the intrusion of the impertinent, the improper, and the vulgar—a guard against those obtuse persons who, having neither talent nor delicacy, would be continually thrusting themselves into the society of men to whom their presence might (from the difference of feeling and habit) be offensive, and even insupportable. We will extract some advice, and first of Introductions.

"Never 'introduce' people to each other, without a previous understanding that it will be agreeable to both. There are many reasons why people ought never to be introduced to the acquaintance of each other, without the consent of each party previously obtained. A man may suit the taste, and be agreeable enough to *one*, without being equally so to the *rest* of his friends—nay, as it often happens, decidedly unpleasing; a stupid person may be delighted with the society of a man of learning or talent, in whom in return such an acquaintance may prove an annoyance and a clog, as one incapable of offering an interchange of thought, or an idea worth listening to.—But if you should find an agreeable person in private society, who seems desirous of making your acquaintance, there cannot be an objection to your meeting his advances half way, although the ceremony of an 'introduction' may not have taken place; his presence in your friend's house being a sufficient guarantee for his respectability, as of course if he were an improper person he would not be there.—Should you, whilst walking with your friend, meet an acquaintance, never introduce them.—In making 'introductions,' take care to present the person of the lower rank to him of the higher; that is, the commoner should be presented to the peer, not the peer to the commoner; Dr. A. to Lord B., not Lord B. to Dr. A. Observe the same rule with ladies—the lady (as a female) claiming the highest rank, it is to *her* the gentleman must be presented, not the lady to the gentleman.—Be cautious how you take an intimate friend *uninvited* even to the house of those with whom you may be equally intimate, as there is always a feeling of jealousy that another should share your thoughts and feelings to the same extent as themselves, although good breeding will induce them to behave *civilly* to your friend on your account.—Friendship springs up from sources so subtle and undefinable, that it cannot be *forced* into particular channels; and whenever the attempt has been made, it has usually been unsuccessful.—Never make acquaintances in coffee-houses or other public places. As no person who respects himself does so, you may reasonably suspect any advances made to *you*.—An adherence to Etiquette is a mark of respect; if a man be *worth knowing*, he is surely worth the trouble to approach properly.—It will likewise relieve you from the awkwardness of being acquainted with people of whom you might at times be ashamed, or be obliged under many circumstances to 'cut.'—It is, however, understood in society, that a person having been *properly* introduced to you has some claim on your good offices in future; you cannot therefore slight him without good reason, and the chance of being called to an account for it."

From this we come to Letters of Introduction:—

"If you have letters of introduction from one friend to another, do *not take them*, but *send them*, with your card of address. If he be a *gentleman*, he will return your visit as soon as possible; at any rate it will give him an option, which by taking your letters in person you *do not do*, but rather force yourself upon him, whether *he will or no*. If your letters be on business only, no ceremony is necessary—take them at once. In all such matters never trust to a *second* that which may be so much better done by yourself.—There cannot be a more awkward situation for both parties than whilst one is reading a letter with the endeavour to discover who the other can be, or a position in which the bearer looks so foolish, or feels so uncomfortable,—then comes the bow, a cold shake of the hand, with the few civil words of course,—and all because you come upon a stranger who is unprepared; therefore give him time to read the letter you bring, and to consider how he may best show his regard for your introducer by his attentions to yourself.—If a gentleman be the bearer of an 'introduction' to *you*, leave a card with him without fail, if it be only as an acknowledgment of having received your friend's letter; there is no rudeness so great as to leave it unnoticed,—it is a slight to the stranger as well as to the introducer, which no subsequent attentions will cancel; you are not obliged to *invite* him, as *that* is a matter of choice.—For the same reasons, a letter should never remain unanswered a moment longer than is absolutely unavoidable. Should you not have time to answer it *fully*, an acknowledgment merely is better than no notice taken of it at all.—An adherence to these rules will prevent your exposure to any coldness or slight you might otherwise incur.—Do not imagine these little ceremonies to be insignificant and beneath your attention: they are the customs of society; and if you do not conform to them, you will gain the unenviable distinction of being pointed out as an ignorant, ill-bred person. Not that you may *care* the more for strangers by showing the civility, but you should scrupulously avoid the imputation of being deficient in good breeding; and if you do not choose to be polite for *their* sakes, you ought to be so for *your own*."

The rules and suggestions in regard to Dinner Parties are not less deserving of note:—

"Of the etiquette of a dinner party it is extremely difficult to say anything, because fashions are continually changing, even at the best tables; and what is considered the height of good taste one year, is declared vulgar the next; besides which, certain houses and sets have certain customs, peculiar to that clique, and all who do not conform *exactly* to their methods are looked upon as vulgar persons ignorant of good breeding. This is a mistake commonly fallen into by the little 'great' in the country, where the circle constituting '*society*' is necessarily so small, that its members cannot fail to acquire the same habits, feelings and observances. However, a few hints may not be thrown away, always recollecting people can only become ridiculous by attempting to be *too fine*. I am, of course, supposing my readers to be acquainted with the *decencies* of life.—When the members of the party have all assembled in the drawing-room, the master or mistress of the house will point out which lady you are to take into the dining room, according to some real or fancied standard of precedence, rank (if there be rank), age, or general importance, that is, the married before the single, &c. &c.; or they will show their tact, by making those companions, who are most likely to be agreeable to each other. Give the lady the wall coming down stairs, take her into the room, and seat yourself by her side.—If you pass to dinner merely from one room to another, offer your right arm to the lady.—Remember that it is the *lady* who at all times takes precedence, not the gentleman. A person led a princess out of the room before her husband (who was doing the same to a lady of lower rank); in his over-politeness, he said, 'Pardonnez que nous vous precedons,' quite forgetting that it was the *princess* and not *he* who led the way.—The lady of the house will of course take the head of the table, and the gentleman of the highest rank will sit at her *right* hand; the gentleman next in rank will be placed on the left of the hostess, so that she may be supported by the two persons of the most consideration (who will assist her to carve).—The gentleman of the house takes the bottom of the table, and on each side of *him* must be placed *the two ladies highest in rank*. You will find a party of *ten* convenient, as it admits of an equal distribution of the sexes—neither two men nor two women like to sit together.—It is considered vulgar to take fish or soup twice.—The *reason* for not being helped twice to fish or soup at a large dinner party is, because by doing so you keep three parts of the company staring at you while waiting for the second course, which is spoiling, much to the annoyance of the mistress of the house. The selfish greediness, therefore, of so doing, constitutes its vulgarity.—At a family dinner it is of less importance, and is consequently often done.—Do not ask any lady to take wine, until you see she has *finished* her fish or soup.—This exceedingly absurd and troublesome custom is very properly giving way at the best tables to the more reasonable one of the gentleman helping the lady to wine next to whom he may be seated, or a servant will hand it round.—At every respectable table you will find *silver* forks; being broader, they are in all respects more convenient than steel for fish or vegetables.—Never *use your knife to convey* your food to your mouth, *under any circumstances*. Feed yourself with a *fork* or *spoon*, *nothing else*,—a knife is only to be used for cutting.—Fish does not require a knife, but should be divided by the aid of a piece of bread.—Eat PEAS with a dessert spoon, and curry also.—Tarts and puddings are to be eaten with a *spoon*.—As a general rule—in helping any one at table, never use a knife where you can use a spoon.—Making a noise in chewing, or breathing hard in eating, are both unseemly habits, and ought to be eschewed.—*You cannot use your knife*, or *fork*, or *teeth*, *too quietly*.—Do not pick your teeth *much* at table, as, however satisfactory a practice to yourself, to witness it is not a pleasant thing.—Finger glasses, filled with *warm* water, come on with the dessert. Wet a corner of your napkin, and wipe your mouth, then rinse your fingers; but do not practise the *filthy* custom of gargling your mouth at table, albeit the usage prevails amongst a few, who think *because* it is a foreign habit it cannot be disgusting. Never pare an apple or a pear for a lady unless she desire you, and then be careful to use your fork in hold it: you may sometimes offer to *divide* a very *large pear* with a person or for them.—Do not suppose that it will exalt you in the opinion of others, by speaking harshly or imperatively to servants, or add at all to your consequence. Never order other people's servants about. At a strange table, say 'if you please,' and 'thank you;' it may be said in a manner that will not encourage familiarity.—Nothing indicates a well-bred man more than a proper mode of eating his dinner. A man may pass muster by *dressing well*, and may sustain himself tolerably in conversation; but if he be not perfectly 'au fait,' *dinner* will betray him.—Invitations to dine should be answered to the lady. Invitations to a ball should be in the lady's name, and the answer of course sent to her.—It is customary, when you have been

out dining, to leave a card upon the lady the next day, or as soon after as may be convenient.—Attentions of this sort are not to be expected from professional men, as Doctors, Lawyers, &c., *their* time being too valuable to sacrifice in making visits of mere ceremony; therefore, do not attribute such omission to any want of respect, but to its proper cause —*time more usefully occupied*.—When a man is about to be married, he usually gives a dinner to his bachelor friends; which is understood to be their congé, unless he choose to renew their acquaintance."

There are many other "Hints" well deserving of attention; but having already far exceeded our usual limits, we must conclude with two or three anecdotes:—

"An unfortunate Clerk of the Treasury, who, because he was in the receipt of a good salary, and being also a 'triton amongst the minnows.' of Clapham Common, fancied himself a great man, dined at the B—f S—k Club in company with the Duke of N—we—le, who, desirous of putting him at ease with himself, conversed freely with him, yet probably forgot even the existence of such a person half-an-hour afterwards. Meeting his Grace in the street some days after, and encouraged by his previous condescension, the hero of the quill, bent on claiming his acquaintance, accosted him in a familiar 'hail fellow-well-met-ish' manner, —'Ah, my Lord, how d'ye do?' The Duke looked surprised, 'May I know, Sir, *to whom* I have the honour of speaking?' said his Grace, drawing up. 'Oh! why—don't you know? We dined together at the B—f S—k Club, the other evening! I'm Mr. Timms of the Treasury!!' 'Theo,' said the Duke, turning on his heel, 'Mr. Timms of the Treasury, I wish you *a good morning*.'"

"Be cautious how you indulge in *badinage* in the presence of dull, common-place people; they will either get out of temper in consequence of taking what you say literally, or else will stare and wonder at you for being such a 'strange man.' 'Poor Susan!' said a gentleman to a pretty girl. 'Poor, indeed!' replied the lady, with an indignant toss of the head; 'not so poor as *that* comes to. Pepa can give us something.' What an anticipation for a sensitive aspirant!"

"The fear of being thought vulgar often drives meritorious people, who have risen by their own exertions into the opposite extreme, and causes them to be superlatively delicate. Such persons are shocked at the sound of '*breeches*,' will substitute 'inebriated' for '*very drunk*,' and cannot be brought to allow there are such animals as '*women*' in the world.—A friend of mine being at a musical party in R——ll-square, at the house of some exceedingly wealthy persons, who had '*come westward*' (i. e. from Norton Falgate), and where the majority of the company, although they had 'sprung from nothing,' were really well-educated, accomplished people, entered into an argument with a young lady, in which he had occasion to use the generic terms 'men' and 'women.' A son of the master of the house, who had been listening, shocked at such a breach of decorum, took my friend on one side, and said, 'Tompkins, I am astonished you should talk of '*women!*' '*Women!* Why, my dear fellow, what the d—l should I call them?' '*Ladies*,—ladies, of course,—we always talk of '*women* of the town.' 'And *I*,' said my friend, 'always speak of *ladies* of the pavé,'—so there's the difference.'"

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*Diary of the Wreck of His Majesty's Ship Challenger.* Longman and Co.

We recently recorded the Court-Martial and honourable acquittal of Captain Seymour, his officers, and crew. The *Challenger* sailed from Rio Janeiro for the Pacific in April, 1835, with orders to touch at Conception, and was wrecked on the Western Coast of South America in the following month. In one "breeze a heavy sea struck the bows and cutwater, and with a most singular result, for it carried away the crown of our figure-head from the forehead upwards; and the ominous remark of the person who reported the circumstance to the officer of the watch, was, 'Sir she has lost her brains.'"—The details of this disaster, the sufferings of the crew, and the excellent conduct and good discipline of all on board are of deep interest; and not less so is the account of the subsequent encampment of the officers and crew during seven weeks on the South Coast of Chili. The information it contains with respect to the currents cannot but prove valuable to future navigators upon this dangerous coast.

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*The Doctrine of Proportion, or Geometrical Admeasurement by Similar Triangles, practically applied to Drawings.* Ackerman and Co., Strand.

This little work affords an exemplification of one of the numerous and important advantages to be derived from a knowledge of trigonometrical science. Its peculiar merit seems the geometrical precision of the system employed to accomplish either an enlarged or diminished copy of any given drawing, whether landscape, portrait, map, or plan, by the application of the theory of similar triangles, instead of the usually adopted quadrangular method. The rules relative to perspective therein recommended are likewise good and satisfactory.

The engravings are very explanatory, and the rule clear and comprehensive, so that the work will be intelligible, amusing, and instructive to the young student, as well as a useful instrument in the hands of artists and engineers. The author is evidently a man of reflection, and displays much acquaintance with mathematics.

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*The Parliamentary Vote Book, or Elector's Guide, for 1836.* E. Wilson.

This design of this little work will sufficiently recommend it to all who take an active interest in the proceedings of Parliament, and the conduct of the representatives. It proves with how much diligence, as evinced by the number of their attendances at divisions; with what fidelity, as shown by the correspondence or otherwise between the votes given by them upon great public questions in Parliament and their professions at the hustings, all Members executed their trust during the last Session. It is a capital Election Manual.

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*Edith of Glammis.* 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This story is of the time of James V., and after the model of Walter Scott. Its prominent feature is the extraordinary trial and execution of the Lady of Glammis for witchcraft, and which historical event the author has sketched with very considerable skill and fidelity. The volumes cannot fail in exciting considerable interest, and are highly creditable to the talent of the author.

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*Japhet in Search of a Father.* 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

These volumes are worthy of the gallant and talented author of "Peter Simple." They abound in incidents and that sparkling humour which invariably distinguish the graphic pen of Captain Marryat; and though a portion has appeared in the *Metropolitan Magazine*, the work, in its new and more complete form, cannot fail of being sought after with great avidity. It is the story of two foundlings, and every page is full of interest.

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*A New Historical and Practical Musical Grammar, adapted to the present state of the Science.* By J. A. Hamilton. R. Cocks and Co.

By way of introduction, Mr. Hamilton gives a general history of music. He next explains the theory of musical notation, adapted to the present state of the science; treats of harmony and counterpoint, and sketches the doctrine of rhythm or melody. The little book concludes with a list of the best modern theoretical and elementary works, exercises, studies, &c., with some very sound criticisms on their comparative merits. This list will be found very valuable to students and teachers; but they should also possess themselves of Messrs. Cocks and Co's. catalogue of new foreign music for all instruments.

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## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### BRITISH AUXILIARIES IN SPAIN.

My Dear—, We are doing but little here. The fact is that Cardova, who is the Com.-in-Chief, is a cunning diplomatist. He knows but little of the profession of a soldier, but he possesses a most devouring ambition, and he will take good care that Evans gets as little of the glory as possible. Take my word for this, if there is anything to be done he will do his utmost to prevent us from doing it. He is too deep for Evans, and I would not mind wagering a round sum that there will be a quarrel between them before the war is over, or the latter will expose himself to such gibes and jests as will make the House of Commons a very uneasy place for him. Sickness is prevailing to our army to an alarming extent; already have 4 officers and upwards of one hundred men fallen victims to the fever; five hundred more are in hospital, and many officers look nothing like their former selves, worn out by fatigue, bad fare, and bad lodging. Miserable cold rooms without fire-places are not calculated for English constitutions, and many are paying the penalty of the fatal change to which they have subjected themselves. About a month ago a paper was sent round to all the officers requesting them to sign their acquiescence to a proposal of the Spanish ministry, which was that they should content themselves for three months with a third of their pay, the remaining part to be paid them at the end of the three months; this they agreed to, but even this miserable pittance has not been paid, and there is not, I would venture to say, 100*l*. among the whole legion, the General excepted. We are absolutely doing nothing here; within these few days they have advanced the legion to the villages towards the Carlist positions, but Salvatierra and the fortress of Guarra remain still in the possession of the enemy. A French General would have taken them both six weeks ago. The Spaniards I despise: they are the most wilfully ignorant brutes you can imagine, and their Generals are old women, and the whole of them are a nasty procrastinating set of twaddles. Every thing is frightfully dear, and the misery that some officers are now enduring is too disgusting to relate. Many of them have their only flannel waistcoat creeping, and neither money to buy another, or courage to leave it off in this dreadful cold weather. Two more officers died to-day.

*Vittoria, Jan. 12.*

### ON THE OATHS REQUIRED FROM HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Sir,—In one of your late numbers I read a letter signed *Philotheorus*; the writer appears to be an advocate for swearing, but I say "swear not at all." He grounds his argument by saying, that as the Royal Family, and others holding high offices, are not exempt from oath taking, the poor half-pay officer has no cause to complain. There is a wide difference in the two cases; oath taking on the part of high personages in matters of state, may be absolutely requisite to render the thing more solemn and binding, but where is the necessity of half-pay officers being dragged four times a year before magistrates, previous to receiving their scanty allowance? Let me tell the writer of that letter, that gentlemen brought up to the honourable profession of arms, have feelings more alive than he appears to be aware of, and I have no hesitation in saying, that it is both humiliating and galling, and I have heard many express their sentiments to that effect. He next attempts to force his argument by saying that magistrates possess property, and are qualified gentlemen, or something to that purport; one would conclude that he was a member of that respectable body. Officers of the United Service have too great a reverence for the laws of their country to object to its administrators. No; they wish to be relieved from the very great inconvenience, and, I may truly say, in many instances, the expense of hunting out magistrates. I have heard half-pay officers residing in the northern counties observe, that they have had twelve or fourteen miles to travel to a justice of the peace, and been sometimes disappointed after all. Let this harassing process be got rid of; retired officers and their signatures are as familiar at the Army Pay Office as the alphabet; there can be no fraud, and if any instance of such delinquency should occur, visit the offender with dismissal from the service. An officer who signs his declaration in his own apartment, on the word and honour of an officer and a gentleman, to him it is as sacred and binding as if in the presence of a magistrate, and, agreeable to my feelings in the matter, more so, for the very form and compulsion lessens the respect on the other hand. You have, Mr. Editor, all along been most strenuous in craving the indulgence, and, I may add, necessary change with regard to half-pay certificates, and I hope you will go on until the wished for end is accomplished. What do you think of a sick half-pay officer having had to hire a chaise for seven quarters past to carry him to a justice of the peace at —— Town, a distance of some miles, to have his declaration signed? There was no alternative but for the magistrate to visit him, that could not be expected!

*Esk Rock, Scottish Border, Jan. 28, 1836.* Semper Eadem.

[*Philotheorus* has evinced the proper feeling of an honourable mind, and made the *amende* for his error.—Ed.]

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Sir,—It has ever been considered a task of considerable difficulty for human nature to acknowledge its errors, and far more frequently "honoured in the breach than in the observance." Notwithstanding all this I willingly and candidly confess the one into which I have been led, respecting the oaths required of Naval officers on half-pay;—aye, and readily do I attribute my conviction to the mild, gentlemanly, and persuasive arguments which appeared in your last week's Gazette by *Tiphys*. To him, *en passant*, I prefer my apologies for using terms which he considers not sufficiently courteous to the members of the Naval Service. I do assure him, that when I applied the terms "*these individuals*" to our "brave British tars," I did so without intending any mark of disrespect. No! that is a fault of which I can never be guilty, honouring as I do these noble defenders of our "iron-bound coasts." At the time I addressed you my hasty observations I was not aware of *all the bearings* of the case, but thought it was a claim set up by one branch of the service at the expense of another. Now, however, being better informed, I perceive the hardship of the regulation, and willingly raise my voice, feeble though it may be, *to* aid in its removal,—a regulation as oppressive as it is unjust, and as unnecessary as uncalled for. We all know the honour of a gentleman is dear to him as is his heart's last drop of the vital fluid, and "whether woe or woe betide," there is not an individual, who wears "the Navy Blue," but would with him of the "Royal Scarlet" as soon permit an enemy to his King and country to thrust him through the body, "carte over the arm," as violate that noblest of the human passions,—his honour!

Thus, then, I make the *amende honorable* to my respected opponent, *Tiphys*, who knows too well "the power of a soft answer to turn away wrath," ever to be severe, or even harsh, in his arguments, sorry am I to say such is not the case with *Corineus*. His style is hot, testy, tart and threatening, ever the ready concomitants of weakness and irritability,—aye, I say threatening, for he threatens me with the wrath of your able correspondent *Tristram*. Now, "if my name were liable to fear," there is nothing in a literary sense I should more dread than the animadversions of *Tristram*. But while I have a pen, and the privilege of your columns, even *that* does not appal me, supposing his good sense to be overcome by the persuasions of one who confesses himself, as *Corineus* does, so imbecile as to be

asble to undertako the nffice. In spite of the attempted severity of his witty cumpusition,—I call it witty, for If brevity is the soul of wit" his letter must be witty in tbe rtreme,—I hasten tn answer the query be prepounds. The orkmaa is not sworn, nor ought the officer; if I may he lowed, *eic parvis componere magna*, as Virgil says. To his reply and inference I have been led by the gentlemanly emarks of *Tiphys* and not tho "would-be severe"-ones of *Torinens*.

*26th January*, 1836. PHILOTREORUS.

## CAPTAIN KING AND THE POLAR EXPEDITION.

SIR,—In answer to a paragraph that appeared in your last paper, I trust you will allow my asserting that an overland expedition is so totelly different to one uedertaken by sea, I am convinced the survey of tha coast eastward of Point Turnagain eed the settling of the long agitated question of the N. W. passage, by Regent's Inlet, will never be completed by Capt. J. C. Ross, or aoy other officer, inexperienced in canee travelliog.

If sincere in stating "the command should be bestowed on some person who has gained sufficient experience in the Arctic regions to meet the various difficulties, and on one who has youth end energy in his favour," you should advocate my cause, and not that of Capt. J. C. Ross, who, in connection with a land voyage, cannot claim such qualifications.

That part of your statemeot where you "imagine" the public, and particularly his companions, would beve more confidence in such e commander then in a euvice" is only intelligible upon the supposition that you have furgottan, or could nut have known, that the expedition from Lake Winnipeg to Winter Quarters, and from Winter Quarters to Englend, waa commanded by myself, an occupation of eleven months our of the thirty-two the expedition existed. At the same time I beg to differ from you as to the companions of such e Commander as Capt. J. C. Ross, or eny officer, having undertaken or accompanied the Sea Expeditione, only having confidence in him provided those companions were Canadians, or men accustomed to the toils and hardships of the country. I am certain they would oot accompany him at all; and if the men are to be raw hands the party would never reach the Great Slave Lake, much less the Polar Sea.

I cannot cooceive the attacks that bave appeared against me in the "Times," and your Gazette, merely arguing the right of preference to another in accordance with the liberality of the press. I should have thought the most correct way would have been by trying to show the impracticability of the plan; and, until that is shown, I leave myself in the hands of a discerning and generoue public; and if, by a subscription of a £1000, the power is granted me of making o further survey of the N. Coast of America, no personal interest shall stop me.

I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant, RICHARD KING.

4, *Piccadilly, Feb. 4th*, 1836.

[We shall offer some commonts in our next.—ED.]

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.—LETTER I.

SIR,—The Navy is under an undoubted obligation to you, and ought, as it no doubt does, most heartily congratulate itself that it has such an efficient and disinterested advocate of its rights; and it is manifest that the good you have already effected by so ably exposing many acts of injustice, and pointing out the hardships naval men have to contend against, has rendered your *Gazette* a document of no ordinary importance, and, certainly, one of great value to the profession generelly.

I wish, Sir, I was more competent than I feel myself to be, to do justice to the subject upon which I purpose offering you some observetions, seriatim; suffice it, however, to say it involves the character, respectability, end standing in society, as well as the personal comforts of a large class of Naval Officers, who are at present unjustly and unwisely degraded by being given appointments incompatible with their rank, and thereby compelled to do duties deregatory to them.

The bearing of this letter, and of such as may follow it, will, of course, suggest to you that my present and future observatione apply to a service, upon the inconsistencies of which you have frequently and ably remarked; and certainly one of greater injustice never, I believe, existed in a free and independent state. It is an anomalous admixture of civil and military practices, combining ridiculous contradictions and absurdities, and so badly defined in its various ramifications, that an officer scarcely ever knows what is his precise duty in it.

It is sincerely to be hoped our present First Lord will forthwith turn his attention to it, with a view to its reorganisation; that he will cause every Naval Officer serving in it to be placed on a far more respectable footing than he now is, and throw around it, by his countenance and support, that dignity and respect which at present it does not possess, but which is so essentially necessary to render the service efficient; and this can only be effected by making its officers respected as gentlemen.

That the envy generally may understand how much it has been *honoured* by its connexion with *this* service, I will enter into a succinct history of its formation, &c.

The Coast Guard, originally termed the Preventive Service, consisted, at first, of small detachments of men, varying from five to seven, who were stationed at different points of the coast where the smugglers were most daring in their practices. This force was, previously to the year 1822, under the controul of the Treasury; the officers and men were appointed by that Board, and were generally such individuals as possessed some little parliamentary influence, reference being seldom had to their previous habits of life; the consequence was, that persons of all sorts were admitted into it as boatmen, such as gentlemen's servants, fishermen, sailors, labourers, tinkers, tailors, &c. To command these motley crews, reduced small tradesmen were generally appointed, and we find a greater proportion of broken-down publicans than any others. They were designated *chief officers, or sitters*. Such Com. Officers and such crews might well, forsooth, be expected to prove most efficient guardians of the revenue. It is a well-known fact they usually resorted to their former avocations, adopting the wise and prudent principle of *live and let live*, that is, they seldom or never interfered with the good living the smuggler was obtaining, provided he gave a fair tithe of what he brought over, and allowed them to live also.

In process of time an alteration in the service was deemed necessary, and a committee of the Commanders of Revenue Cruizers was called upon to revise it. They recommended that they themselves should be appointed Inspecting Commanders of these boats crews, with additional allowances, and several smaller vessels employed as tenders to their cutters to collect the journals of the stations on shore; but when it came to be discussed *who* were the persons most proper to be appointed as *Chief Officers, or Sitters*, it was suggested that deserving MARINERS should be nominated, it being then considered *derogatory* to a deputed or petty officer of a cutter to accept such a situation. No men, I presume, could be considered more competent to judge of the amount of importance due to the office of *Sitter* of a boat than those Revenue,—civilian at that period,—Commanders, and their consideration for those under them, was, certainly, highly commendable. Subordinate officers of cutters were, however, subsequently appointed.

It will thus be seen the description of men who were appointed previously to Naval Lieutenants; many of them are still in the service, the equals, *in Coast Guard rank*, of the Lieutenants, invested with the same power and authority, and by no means subordinate to them, although at an immeasurable distance in point of *naval* rank.

In the year 1832 the management of the Coast Guard was transferred to the Board of Customs, and the Admiralty was requested by the Treasury to appoint all officers to it. It has been shown of what materials the service was then composed, and it was to have been hoped the Admiralty would have evinced a little of the consideration the Commanders of cutters previously did towards *their* inferior officers, and have made some stipulation that the situation of chief officer should be made commensurate with the rank of a Naval Lieutenant, or Captain in the Army, and the respect due to this class of officers properly upheld. But no; they had no sympathy with the poor devils of Lieutenants, and were apparently ignorant there was any sort of affinity between themselves and those Lieutenants; certainly they evinced no scruples about their relative *military* rank, for they sent them, without compunction of conscience, to herd with the raggamuffin set I have herein described, and upon an equal footing, saving and excepting that they first docked the *Lieutenant* "Sitters" pay just 15*l* a-year, making it that amount *less* than the reduced small tradesman's.

NEMO.

*Naval Club, 29th Jan.*, 1836.

[No. 2 will appear next week.—ED.]

## PUBLICOLA AND LIEUT.-COL. DICKSON, 40TH FOOT.

SIR,—Should you conceive the following at all worthy of a corner in your valuable journal, it is at your service.

B. RUPVI, W.

*To Publicola.*

SIR,—In your letter, published in the *Weekly Dispatch* of the 10th inst., you have appeared in a somewhat novel character, and I opine that the thinking portion of your readers (seldom finding occasion to regard seriously your assertions, or to accuse you at any time of an over regard to truth or consistency) are apt to view your delinquencies in a manner which may lead you to suppose is favourable, but in this, your last letter, you have committed such an outrageous violation of truth and common sense, that I have been tempted to put to the test so redoubted a champion.

In commenting upon the facts of a Court-martial held upon Lieut.-Col. Dickson, you have taken occasion to draw the most unwarrantable inferences in regard to the justice and morality of the British military code; but it must be obvious to your readers that one object and intention is predominant in all your deductions, namely, that of producing a feeling of distrust and discontent in all classes of the community, towards those who legislate and direct; to weaken the confidence of the many in the ability and discretion of the few who guide and command, to induce them to look jealously upon their power, to murmur at supposed and imaginary grievances, and thus to weaken the moral strength of all who may be misled by the mischievous sophistry or flimsy reasoning of your class of discontents,—and amongst the weakest and of the thinnest guise is your own; but still, in the impotency of your repeated attempts at producing the effect desired, you retain enough of gall (vented, perhaps, in the disappointment, either of yourself or your political paymasters) to outrage, by language, all principles of honest investigation every institution which upholds our rights, and every law which is necessary to the preservation of our civil and religious liberty.

Your epistle is full of pointless invective. You exclaim that "the guilt, cruelty, crime, and folly of Russia can be expiated by pointing to England;" but does not the very fact of your being permitted to find a vehicle through which to pour your weekly torrents of ingratitude and abuse give a direct lie to your base assertion? And even here were I disposed to cavil at words, this expression of yours might be easily twisted to another meaning, or rendered meaningless, in the manner you have tortured various official expressions used in the proceedings of the Court-martial held on Lieut.-Col. Dickson.

Can guilt be aggravated or crime expiated by comparison? Can a nation control the immediate actions of a delegate, who may perhaps licentiously abuse his power, or can a people be immediately answerable for them? Russia's guilt, crime, and atrocity is authorised by her sovereign, but the instances which you point out in comparison with them, are the acts of men who are punished by the law of that people, whose confidence in their virtue and integrity they have abused.

After thus preparing your readers for folly,—I will not mention crime,—on the part of the British government you assert that Col. D. was dismissed the service for punishing females "without sufficient grounds, such punishment not being sanctioned by his superior officers." You then comment, in no very measured terms, upon the infamy attached to a service which admits of such disgraceful exhibitions, WHEN sanctioned by sufficient grounds, and from thence you launch out into that powerful style of invective for which you are so celebrated, and employ all your power in attempting to prove that the British army is nothing but a sink of infamy, and strive to hold up its members to the scorn and hatred of society.

I shall not attempt to follow you. In your flights to the regions of abuse and folly, but proceed to draw a line between your *inferance* from the case and its language, and the case as it actually stands; and first, I contend that Lieut.-Col. D. was dismissed the service, NOT for inflicting the barbarity in question without sufficient grounds, but for having inflicted such punishment on *any grounds* whatsoever, and I challenge you to produce from the code of British Military Jurisprudence ought that can suggest to the idea that the *probability* of such a crime was contemplated and provided for.

Your pretended quarrel is with words, not *things*, for you must be fully aware that the technical terms used in the wording of the charge were never intended to convey the meaning to which you have so ingeniously tortured them; and, in fact, your whole production is a tissue of falsehood and sophistry, and so far from bringing anything in the shape of argument in support of your attack, you have even discarded the aid of common sense; your whole case hinges upon a forced construction of words used in the charge, whilst you carefully keep in the back ground the well-known fact that the said words are only used in a technical sense, and have no more relation to the actual crime, its extenuation, or aggravation, than the numerous and superfluous aforesaids, &c., &c., &c., used in the composition of a civil indictment.

And let us suppose that Col. D. had been arraigned at a civil bar upon a charge of assault and battery (for offiance amounts to nothing more), what would be the probable result? He might have been, perhaps, if found guilty, fined damages to a certain amount, and in default of payment sentenced to imprisonment, and on the payment of such fine, or expiration of such imprisonment, he would be again restored to his former rank in society, and a few months of retirement would have nearly effaced all recollection of the offence. But what is now the actual state of the individual in question?—Why, degraded from his rank in society, his prospects blasted, shut out from a profession from which he had derived an independence, what existance short of death could have been more severe, what situation in life more wretched? You, however, think the punishment nothing, or, at least, insufficient, as an unprincipled person, like yourself, has lost,—the term honour,—may be accounted nothing, and consequently are no competent judge of the severity of his sentence.

I would not, I do not attempt to justify his offence, nor do I quarrel with the amount of punishment awarded but as you have thought proper to make this case the medium through which to convey the most disgraceful unfounded calumnies against the character of the British army, I feel it incumbent on me as a member of the profession, to expose the fallacy of your unwarrantable base assertions.

When your object has been to inoculate the army with disloyalty, discontent, and sedition, you called yourself the soldier's friend, and accompanied that declaration by an avowal of pretended attachment to their true interests; and now, when your object is to further the designs of a corrupt faction, by raising the passions of the mob, you stand forth as the accuser. When, again, your object has been to raise a clamour, to effect their reduction or disbandment, and thus facilitate the designs of revolution, anarchy, and plunder, you stand forth as the base calumniator of the whole British army, and hold up its members as fit objects of the scorn and execration of society; but the arrows of your malice, though steeped in their usual venom, have fallen short of their mark.

I have been often surprised at the effrontery displayed by your colleagues and yourself, in their representations of public facts; but depend, Sir, that the virtuous portion of the community have too much sense to be misled by the arts of a factious demagogue. And here, Sir, other duties compel me to leave you among the low, the base, and the sordid, who will doubtless be proud of such companionship.

I am, &c.
BEN. RUSSEL, W., Gunner 8th Batt. Royal Art.
*Jan. 26th*, 1836.

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## "THE SENIOR MATES OF THE NAVY."

SIR,—In the last seniority promotion of Mates in 1830, all were promoted who passed their examinations for Lieutenants prior to January 1819. Had Mr. Coppinger then (whose letter appears in your last week's *Gazette*) been employed in the navy or revenue service at that time, he would consequently have been promoted, instead of which he commanded a merchant ship, more fortunate, indeed, than the poor devils of his fraternity, who it seems fate has decreed "to be *condemned* to the desperate course" of unceasing servitude in the enviable rank of Mate. Mr. C. therefore cannot have the same claim to the sheep's-skin with those veteran "young gentlemen," who have stuck to the service so long "through evil report and good report."

It is hoped that the present popular Board of Admiralty will do something to alleviate the course of long service to which this class of officers is now subject. Even a revision of their present uniform, which, from its exact similitude to the coat of a flunkey, was always repugnant to them (see "Dress Regulations for Mate"), while their messmates, the Clerks, Assistant-Surgeons, and Second Masters, although inferior in rank, have assigned them an appropriate dress next of the rank to which they are aspirant; this is a favour which would cost nothing, and be considered a boon. Requesting, Sir, you will be pleased to give this insertion in your excellent paper when a spare berth occurs,

I am, Sir,
*At Sea, Jan. 27, 1836.* A CONSTANT READER.

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## *TRISTRAM CRACKING JAPIT'S NUT*, AND TRISTRAM GREETING *YORICK*.

SIR,—In fileing your gazette regularly I have discovered that your correspondents would save themselves and your readers much inconvenience were they, in asking a question or holding an argument upon any matter under discussion, to place your columns before them for the purpose of knowing what has been already *said* or *sung* upon the subject; for it is evident that if *Japit*, after gathering nuts in the British Museum, had referred to my review of Captain Hassock's MANUAL, in your Number 152, he would there find I gave my opinion in *the face of the King's regulations*, and I should not have to inform him that I still insist that a "*vote of the ship does* affect the RANK at Courts-Martial;" that "I have *not* run a-head of my reckoning whilst commenting thereon," and that "I did not overlook that part in Italics of the following paragraph in the King's regulations," or to hint to him that a *nut* is but poor Christmas cheer without SALT and a *bottle of wine*. "If a Captain shall, under any circumstances, accept the command of a ship or vessel under the *sixth rate*, he shall, during such command, be considered as a Commander only, superior to all other Commanders, but subject to the orders of all Captains commanding posted ships (*except with reference to sitting on Courts-Martial, on which occasion he is to sit as Captain as if he commanded a* RATED SHIP), but this shall not affect his seniority on the list of officers of the navy, nor his rank and command whenever he shall afterwards command a *rated ship*."

It appears to me *Japit* supposes that, because the words "rated ship" are not *mentioned* in the naval "Articles of War," they are not APPLIED, but I contend they are; as, by the words in Italics of the two following clauses of the act, a Captain must be REMANDED as a *Captain* to preside as *such* at a naval Court-Martial, which he cannot be when *present* on commission as a *Commander* only. I therefore give it my unaltered opinion that a *Post* Captain is not PRESIDENT unless in command of his *rated* post ship.

"And it is hereby further enacted that *from* and after the 25th day of December, 1749, no Court-Martial appointed to be held, or appointed by virtue or this present act, shall consist of more than *thirteen*, or less than *five* persons, to be composed of such flag officers, Captains, or Commanders as are *then* and *there present* as are next in seniority to the officer who presides at the Court-Martial."

"Provided always, and it is hereby enacted and declared that in any case any Court-Martial shall, by virtue of this act, be appointed to be held at any place where there are not less than *three*, nor yet so many as *five* officers of the degree and denomination of a *Post* Captain or of a superior rank to be found, then it shall be lawful for the officer, at the place appointed for holding such Court-Martial, who is to preside at the same, to call to his assistance as many of the *Commanders* of his Majesty's vessels under the rank and degree of a *Post*-Captain, as together with the *Post*-Captains *then* and *there present*, will make up the number of *five* to hold such Court-Martial."

All cruising ships, whether frigate or corvette built, or ships of the line, fitted as troop, hospital, victualling, convalescent, receiving, or guard ships, are not considered SHIPS, but his Majesty's VESSELS only, if commanded by Commanders under the *rank* and *degree* of a Post Captain; hence, as the "King's regulations" since 1816 absolutely take away the authority of the superior *post* rank from that Captain who, "under any circumstances, accepts the command of a ship or vessel under the sixth rate during such command," he is *bond fide* Commander only of that vessel which does not give *post* rank; so that it is obvious the President of a naval Court-Martial *can call to his assistance as Commander only* that *Post* Captain in command of a vessel not giving post rank.

Come, *Japit*, answer me these queries. Can a Purser, serving as Clerk of one of his Majesty's ships, hold a survey as Purser? a Commander, as Secretary, take upon him the command of his superior rank? has he not given up his executive rank for that of a civilian? and, as a Secretary, will he not swing at the yard-arm with two epaulettes on for striking his superior (the Lieutenant with ONE)? If a Lieutenant in command of a cutter receive a Commander's commission for some sloop of war, can he, whilst in command of that cutter as a Lieutenant, preside at a Court-Martial as a Commander? How then can a Captain in command of a vessel under the sixth rate preside at a Court-Martial according to his seniority as Captain, when he is employed as a Commander only?

If *Japit* refers to the *war* "general printed instructions," he will discover, under head "military honours and ceremonies" that "Post Captains commanding ships and vessels that do not give post rank, rank only as Majors during their commanding such vessels;" and, again, under head "Courts-Martial," a junior officer commanding a post ship *shall, in sitting at Courts-Martial, take precedence of his senior commanding a sloop.*"

Another query, *Japit*;—do the "articles of war" authorise the Admiralty or the King in Council to issue *two* orders, the one in *war*, the other in *peace*, diametrically opposite, and consequently *one* of the *two* in direct violation of the Act of Parliament, without explaining the *right* from the *wrong*?

"My dear *Tristram*," said she, "is not *that* one *of thy figures of speech* called a CLINCHER?" "It *is*, my love; and I can show you a *figure which taketh away the speech*." In a moment our arms were interlaced, waltzing round the *boudoir*, and as she drooped her head on my *right* shoulder I inclined my head towards her *right* shoulder, which brought our lips in contact, *saltier-wise*, as the anchors on the Pursers' buttons, of the late Victualling Office pattern. My good fellow, Mr. Editor, *you* can have no idea, unless *you* had actually felt the throbbing, how the amorous creature's heart went *pit-a-pat*, from the electrifying effect of *Tristram's clinching* kisses!!

In cracking *Japit's* nut, I will avail myself of the opportunity to exhibit to my brother sailors the probable serious consequences which in certain cases may happen to the discipline and good order of the Service by a Captain in command of a vessel, *not a post ship*, taking precedence at a naval Court-Martial as Captain. Suppose that in foreign parts two junior Captains in their respective post ships join their senior in command of a sloop of war and two other vessels with Commanders; the senior of the *two* in the post ships, by the "King's regulations" and the "articles of war," can alone order a Court-Martial to be holden, as the senior officer of the *five*—*two* ships and *three* vessels.* The senior officer's order for the Court to assemble being read, the Post Captain in command of the sloop of war will then, by *virtue* of the "King's regulation," become the *President* of the Court, being on the Navy List senior to the two Post Captains.

Behold! now the "*fun of war*." The senior of the post ships will say, I am the President because I am the senior officer in command, and have ordered, by virtue of my office, this Court-Martial to be holden. "I refer you to the 'King's regulations' for my authority to take precedence as Captain," replies the Captain-Commander of the sloop, "and as I am the senior officer by the Navy List I will preside as the President." "I am the senior officer of the squadron; so to your sloop, Sir, under arrest, for contempt to me your superior officer." "I will not obey you, Sir; presiding at this Court-Martial, *I am here your senior officer*." To defend *each* your right to the President's chair by *contradictory regulations*, draw swords, ye heroes, and *cut* and *thrust* agreeably to the "Excellent" system—"left cheek, first guard, first point, left parry." Bravo, Commodore! in beginning the attack, you have nobly upheld your post rank and superiority, and put *hors de combat* your mutinous inferior antagonist; the *point* has wounded his sword-arm, being *stiff-wristed* and slack in his *left parry*, having learnt *à faire les armes à la Française*, and not the "*sword exercise à l'Angloise*, as practised on board the "*Excellent*." Now *Japit* which of the *two* will suffer death by sentence of a Court-Martial for drawing his sword against his superior officer in the *execution of his office*. The Captain of the *post* ship, he being inferior (*junior*) to his superior at a Court-Martial. *Japit*, I beg your pardon; the Captain-Commander of the sloop will suffer death; *serving as Commander, he is inferior to all Post Captains in or belonging to the fleet on any service whatever.*

But suppose the senior officer of the squadron was *tacitly* to permit the Captain-Commander of the sloop to preside as President, let us see how the form of minutes will be affected thereby.

"Minutes of proceedings at a Court-Martial held on board his Majesty's ship *Spitfire*, at sea, in lat. —— N. and long. —— W., on the —— day of November, 1836. Present—Jonathan Wildgoose, a Captain in his Majesty's Navy, and Commander of his Majesty's sloop of war *Wrangler*, and by the King's regulations senior Captain of the Court-Martial here assembled, but not the senior officer of the squadron by the said regulations.

| Captains. | Commandors. |
|---|---|
| *Spitfire*—Roderick Random, by the King's regulations senior officer of the squadron, and by the Articles of War authorised to order this Court-Martial, and to preside thereat as senior officer, but by the said regulations to preside as junior officer only. | Growler, Tom Snorler. |
| *Redoubtable*—Hawser, Trunnion | Yeazer, Paul Pry. |

*Japit*, I have cracked your *nut*, and found it *unsound in every part*; hie you then once more to your *nut* grove to cull a *sounder fruit*, whilst I (o'er my "wine and walnuts") laugh, and dance, and sing, say my prayers, and go to heaven in the arms of my *nut*-brown maid.

Then bring me wine, the banquet bring;
*No pleasures are known after death;*
Oh! save me ONE loving bring
To kiss till I resign my breath.

My much beloved *Yorick*, and art thou also in the columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette*? thou, who wast *not* too proud to take a pinch of snuff from the beggar's box? thou who didst pluck, although a Protestant divine, the nettle from the Monk's grave? thou who shed'st the tears of pity in drying the tears from sorrow's eye? Alas! poor Maria! thou who kickedst one jack-boot here and the other jack-boot there to join in the innocent dance with the lovely brunette? "*Had'st thou, Nannette, been arrayed like a Duchess!—but that cursed slit in thy petticoat!!*" Mon Dieu! vous voilà YORICK!!! mon Dieu! me voici TRISTRAM!!!

Ye Portsmouth Academies! Ye "*Schools for Scandal!*" take up your beds and walk! Yon school for navigation and naval tactics will teach no more the youth of our isles to find the longitude by the distance between the *moon* and a *chimney pot*, nor naval tactics by *experimentally* taught by a learned DOCTOR, who watched, while *trout-catching*, the evolutions of a *mosquito*-fleet of FEATHERS, self-manœuvring in the CAT'S PAWS on the peaceful CAM!! Captain Glascock's naval tactics, practically taught on the ocean by a fleet of war, will supersede those of THAT SCHOOL; the youngest volunteer in the fleet, with the assistance of the Sea Officer's Manual, will, in five minutes, understand the principle of *forming* the line of battle, the order of sailing, and the hitherto supposed difficult line of bearing. Friend Symonds's School will supersede

Yon school wha lines o' BOAS draws,
By books o' rules an' science-laws;
Nae mair it can harangue and cause
In its detence.
These WHITEHALL LAIRDS will mak o clause
To sweep it thence.

My good fellow, Mr. Editor, pray join the hand of thy friend YORICK to the hand of thy friend

*Senior United Service Club*, TRISTRAM.
*1st Feb.*, 1836.

[*Yorick's* second Letter next week.—ED.]

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* This Court-Martial would be decidedly illegal.—There must be three ships commanded by Captains and two vessels only by Commanders

*** In type, "*Un Sous Officer*," "Tiphys," "A Contractor," "A Subscriber," and "Watch."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

"Miles" *directs our attention to the fact that the* "Asiatic Journal," *in extracting from our columns, has not the candour to acknowledge the exact source of its information, but quotes* "London Paper." *We were inclined to think better of that Journal, but suppose it is afraid that* "Naval and Military Gazette" *would dismay certain over-paid Clerks of the India House. The remedy is within our power.—The last No. received of the* "East India United Service Journal" *has six pages copied from our columns, but with honourable acknowledgment.—The Coorg capture will ultimately be distributed in Prize-money, but it will not amount to anything considerable, and will not for some time be under payment.—*"Silenus" *will find that we appreciate his views, and court further favours: his letter will appear next week.—Our Milford Haven friend and others will oblige us by avoiding* cross-writings *of their letters, as we have little time to decipher such correspondence.—The request of* "Q. in the Corner" *that we should copy from another Paper his long letter of nearly two columns, is most unreasonable: we may, however, notice the subject next week.—When* "Veritas" *supplies us with an authenticated statement of the Bombay Gambling Transaction, it shall have attention.—We thank* "A. B." *for the movements, and shall be glad to hear from him often.—To* "H. D." *No.—No. 153 is out of print.—We will forward a letter to* "Tristram."—*The letter signed* "A Hopeless Mate, R.N." *is much too long and extraneous for insertion. If this gentleman will condense his observations, as well as his plan, we will endeavour to find room for them in our columns.—We shall be glad of the interview with the Bengal Commandant, and we will also give him information of the* "party."—*We shall give the several Military Courts-Martial as soon as they are published.—The name of Matthew* Peppie *mentioned in our last as serving in the* Caledonia *as Mate was misquoted. This gentleman, whose name is* Peppin, *has been for several years employed on the Surveying service, in command of the Tender of H.M.S.* Investigator, *and we have heard that he is a young officer of great promise, and has been in constant and active employment for upwards of twenty-one years. We doubt not that, on a proper representation, and the production of the necessary testimonials, his case will meet with the favour it merits from the First Lord of the Admiralty.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1836.*

Not only is an increase of our Naval force recommended from the Throne, but the policy of such a measure is admitted and approved of by members of all parties, and, we may add, by the sense of the whole country. This augmentation has been some time anticipated, in consequence of the activity which has been displayed at our Naval Arsenals, where several ships of the line have been brought forward for commissioning; and, as there can be little doubt but that the legislature will cheerfully vote the necessary funds for this increase, when the Navy Estimates are brought forward, it is presumed that the entry of Seamen for the Fleet will be commenced without delay.

When we consider the existing force of rival nations, and the energy they have for a length of time displayed in the organisation and augmentation of their Naval resources; it becomes apparent, that, as the greatest Maritime State, it would have been culpable on the part of Government, from motives of economy, or indeed any other motives, to have delayed a demonstration which will have the effect of placing us in the position we have long held, and by such wise policy shall ever retain. The increase, we have reason to believe, will comprehend full ten thousand men, and give employment to many Officers; and when we consider the magnitude of the interests to be protected, the growing importance of our Colonies, and the extension of our commerce, &c., we trust we shall never in future witness a reduction in the number of Seamen and Marines which shall be voted for the present year. We think that little difficulty will be experienced in raising this or a greater number of men for the Fleet, particularly at this season of the year, when so many thousand Seamen are out of employment; and it would certainly be advisable to commission the ships, and commence entering with as little delay as possible, before the Spring demand arises, lest the enlistment of this number of Seamen might have an effect on the wages in the Merchant Service, the shipping interest being already depressed by the necessity for competing with the cheap freights of foreign rivals. We trust that we shall have to announce the appointments of many Officers in the course of a week or two; and whatever may be the destination of the intended armament, we are sure that the most skilful and intelligent Officer will be selected to command it, without reference to his party opinions. The success of an expedition depends so greatly upon the conduct and ability of the Chief, particularly in these times, when the delicate duty of diplomacy so frequently devolves upon him, that the Minister will, for his own credit, select the Officer he considers most fitted for the command. Should a demonstration be intended in the Dardanelles, or the Black Sea, the whole Service would naturally hail the appointment of Sir Pulteney Malcolm as the most proper that could be made,—an appointment which would inspire confidence in all those under his command, from the great skill and ability he has already displayed, and the firmness and success with which he supported the honour and dignity of the British flag under very trying and difficult circumstances in the same quarter, on a former occasion. As we said in our last, whatever regulations may guide the Admiralty as regards ordinary appointments, they must be departed from on the occasion of the nomination to a command, the least want of skill or penetration in the conduct of which might involve the whole world in war; and we doubt not but that this material point will be well considered by Earl Minto, and an Officer of proved ability selected. The formation of a squadron of observation will afford a very favourable opportunity for trying the merits of rival ships, and we trust that some of all classes will be drawn together for this purpose.

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We last week took occasion to make some remarks on the hard cases of those Mates who had passed their examination for Lieutenants from ten to fifteen years, with little prospect of promotion. At the head of the list is placed the name of Mr. Coppinger, as an instance of twenty-five years' service, eighteen of which as a passed Midshipman or Mate. We were not then aware, that this gentleman had at any time quitted the Service during this long interval; but it would appear, by a letter signed *A Constant Reader*, that such was the case.

Now, we are far from considering it objectionable, that Officers should accept command of Merchant vessels in time of peace; on the contrary, we think such a course should be encouraged by every possible means; and sure we are, that our Merchants and Shipowners would find it to their advantage to place Lieutenants, Masters, and Mates of the Royal Navy in charge of their ships making foreign voyages, at the same time, that such employment would be a means of their gaining experience in seamanship and navigation; in fact, retaining their abilities in their legitimate profession instead of affording it a chance of being diverted to other pursuits. Still we must admit, that the time so employed should not be reckoned to the prejudice of those who have toiled on in the Navy in subordinate situations. In fact, the selection for promotions out of this class must depend greatly upon circumstances, with which the indifferent observer, who merely refers to the date of entry into the Service, or of passing for Lieutenant, cannot be acquainted; and this should make us careful how we cavil at selections by the Board of Admiralty, who have the opportunity of examining the testimonials of every candidate for promotion. Had the system of limiting the number of young gentlemen, who are permitted to enter the Navy annually, been adopted shortly after the close of the war, the evil would long since have cured itself; and it is to us most astonishing to find Naval Officers advocating the liberal introduction of Midshipmen, who must in course of time become claimants for commissions, when at the same moment they are exclaiming against the magnitude of the list, and setting forth proposals for reducing it. Most old Officers entertain the idea, that the ships' duty, particularly in harbour, cannot be carried on without a large number of young gentlemen; and were it possible for any reflecting mind to suppose, that crews of the same description as those formerly collected, were to man our ships in future wars, it might indeed be necessary to provide a supply of Mids. sufficient to perform many duties which are much better delegated to petty officers before the mast. The wisdom of the Legislature has enacted certain measures in the seaman's favour, which will insure a supply of good men to the King's Service, when it becomes necessary to offer such inducements; and, although we do not advocate the reduction of young gentlemen in actual employment in time of *peace*, we think that were the limited to one-half of the present establishment, in each ship in time of *war*, their places could be profitably filled by petty officers before the mast. This system would not only provide superior ratings for seamen of good character, but induce a number of them, serving as Mates and Second Mates in Merchant ships, to enter the King's Service, and remain therein; and every one knows of what advantage it would be to have a large proportion of strong, steady, and skilful seamen, to whom the crew would look up for precept and example, who, when not employed, could readily return to the Merchant Service, until again required, instead of continuing a system which produces more candidates than can be provided for, and is consequently the cause of grumbling and complaint.

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Having only in view the good of the Service we shall take upon us to compare the interest shown for the convenience of Officers and that of the soldiers serving in our Colonies. An Officer, after two years' service, in the enjoyment of good health is *entitled* to apply for leave of absence, and, if he plays his cards well, he can afterwards join the depot; or if he should suffer from extreme ill health, a Medical Board is immediately assembled and he proceeds home without delay *at the public expense*; not so with the soldier, who, if in tolerable good health (though now and then on the verge of death), is doomed to remain abroad the whole time which appears to be now fixed at ten years, or labouring under chronic disease, he may, *after long delay*, be sent home for discharge, or to be otherwise disposed of.

In making these remarks, we are actuated solely by the desire to see *all soldiers* (whether born with a silver or horn spoon in their mouths) dealt with

as far as is possible, alike, and with the conviction that even-handed justice only is what all men, whatever may be their condition, look for.

On a former occasion we condemned the present system of keeping regiments ten years in a tropical climate. We except the East Indies, on account of the *very heavy* expense attending a frequent exchange of troops; still we think that ten years in India instead of twenty would be a more reasonable period. The Artillery, after five years West India service, are relieved; why not the line? The difficulty of finding troops to relieve regiments there, after a service of five years, is by many offered as an excuse, and by others the expense such an arrangement would lead to. Supposing the first to be a decided objection, we will here propose what would prove a remedy; the latter objection is unworthy of notice.

Depots of regiments are composed of four companies, with a staff of Major, Acting-Paymaster, Adjutant, Assistant-Surgeon (we would add a Quartermaster), Acting Serjeant-Major, and an Acting Quartermaster-Serjeant. After the Service Companies shall have been *two* years abroad, a company, completed to the Service Establishment (*in addition to the number of men and officers required to replace casualties, which may have taken place in the Service Companies*) should be ordered abroad, relieving a Service Company, to be formed from the sick, the sickly, soldiers who had served abroad before, and the oldest soldiers (at the time) abroad, to complete the number. From this arrangement men as well as officers would be relieved in their turn; by the first relief the senior Major and Assistant-Surgeon goes abroad, and the juniors join the depot; the following year the Acting Adjutant relieving the Adjutant, &c., and by similar arrangements all the Staff Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers, as well as Company Officers and men, may have, during the ten years, an occasional tour of home duty. As it is, many Staff Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and men are compelled to remain the whole time abroad, *while many of the Non-Commissioned Officers and men at the depot stay the entire period at home.* This arrangement would not, of course, affect Officers obtaining occasional leave of absence to return home on *urgent private affairs.*

The better to explain our views we will here add our idea of a Roster, attaching a form, and will suppose it to be kept at the depot of the 89th Regiment, recently embarked for the West Indies. Thus, in 1836 no change takes place; in 1837 a detachment only leaves the depot to replace casualties; in 1838 one company with the Senior Major and Assistant-Surgeon; in 1839 a company and the Acting Adjutant; in 1840 a company, the Junior Major, Acting Paymaster, and Assistant-Surgeon to relieve the Lieutenant-Colonel, Paymaster, and Surgeon, the Paymaster's seconities (if they be willing) becoming responsible for his deputy; in 1841 a company and the Adjutant; in 1842 a company, the Lieutenant-Colonel, Paymaster, and Surgeon; in 1843 a company, the Acting Quartermaster, the Quartermaster joins the depot *not* to return, as his services there will at this time be more useful than abroad; in 1844 detachments *only* embark; in 1845 or beginning of 1846 the corps returns home.

When the service of individuals abroad is by this, or any other better arrangement, shortened, and when the ranks are composed of such men, as we have suggested on former occasions, the British Army will be a much healthier and a happier body of men.

DEPOT ROSTER of the (say) 89th Regiment on West Indian Service.

| Year. | Company. | Companies. | Transfer to Service Companies. | Transfer to Depot. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1836 | Nil | Detachment if required. | Nil | |
| 1837 | Nil | Senior Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and Assistant-Surgeon | | |
| 1838 | 1 | 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and the Adjutant | | |
| 1839 | 1 | Junior Major, Acting Paymaster, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and Assistant-Surgeon | | |
| 1840 | 1 | The Adjutant, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 Ensign | | |
| 1841 | 1 | The Lieut.-Colonel, Surgeon, Paymaster, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 Ensign | | |
| 1842 | 1 | Acting Quartermaster, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign | | |
| 1843 | 1 | Detachment if required | Nil | |
| 1844 | Nil | The Staff Serjeants to return to Europe when the Officers, under whom they are usually employed, have had their turn. | | |
| 1845 | Nil | | | |

*The extraordinary appointment of *Captain*, or, as he is styled, Lieutenant-Colonel Bethune, of which we spoke in our last number, as well as in that of the 16th ultimo, has, as we supposed it would, called forth the severe animadversions of several Officers of rank belonging to the Indian Army now in this country. That an Officer holding but the Military rank of CAPTAIN on *the Retired List of the Madras Establishment* should at once be elevated to that of MAJOR-GENERAL *throughout the Continent of* ASIA, is as unprecedented as it is unjust; for, even allowing Sir Henry Bethune to have possessed the *local* rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, but of which, as we have before said, we can find no trace, either in the lists of the King's, or of the Company's Army; still, the passing over *two grades* at once, namely, that of *Colonel* and *Brigadier-General*, is, we believe, the most unheard-of occurrence that was ever announced in our Military annals.

The more we consider the dissatisfaction which this appointment must naturally create, the more do we hope to find that there has been some *mistake* in the wording of this nomination, and that we shall learn at an early period that Sir Henry Bethune's local rank is *confined* to PERSIA, instead of, as the Gazette of the 8th ultimo stated it to be, throughout ASIA.

This correction will go far to heal the smart which the first announcement has created, though we fear the precedent thus made of raising a *Retired Captain* to the local rank of *Major-General*, even in Persia alone, will continue to be regarded by the Officers of the King's, and of the Company's Army, as one which seriously affects the rank of Field Officer in both Services.

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THE *Hampshire Telegraph* has intimated that a Committee of Inquiry will be moved for early this Session, in order to ascertain whether the principle adopted by the Surveyor of the Navy, in the construction of vessels of war, is the proper one; and also to examine into the relative expense of the old and new constructioo. Now, so far as relates to the latter question, a Committee of the House of Commons, composed of gentlemen of business-like habits, might be well calculated to investigate the truth of the matter; and from what has been already published, by order of the House, of the relative expenses of *Vanguard* and *Clarence* (two ships of equal gravity, built in Pembroke Dock-yard), it appears that there is a saving of upwards of £5,000 on the hull alone, besides the gain of more room, by dispensing with 8,482 feet of solid timber, or 169 loads, in the *Vanguard*, Captain Symonds's ship; at the same time that she is reported, by the official document of the Master Shipwright of Pembroke Dock-yard, to possess "infinitely more strength, durability, capacity, convenience, comfort, stability, and elegance than if she were constructed on the late principle of ship-building."

We think this settles the question of expense; if not, let more comparative official returns be called for; for, supposing a Committee to be voted, it is upon their returns and the examination of the persons who estimate them that they must make these report, and therefore we think their labour in this respect would be supererogatory. We have no objection to inquiry in its widest shape, because we have heard the almost unanimous opinion expressed by Naval Officers who have served either in, or in company with, the Surveyor's ships, and we know it to be greatly in their favour; and we presume the Officers who are to peril their lives and fame in action with the enemy in future wars will be allowed to be competent and scrutinising judges of the merits of the materials they are to work with; particularly when they have opportunities of contrasting them with the existing ships of other nations, which nations, by the bye, have already adopted Captain Symonds's system. To suppose that a Committee of the House of Commons can be found qualified to give a decided opinion on the art of ship-building, we mean in respects the mould, &c., an art which is generally admitted to be impossible to reduce to a science is what we are not prepared to give the Honour

able Members credit for, neither do we anticipate that (with two or three exceptions) Members could be found willing to place themselves, (we say it with reverence,) in the position of a Committee of stone-masons examining Sir Christopher Wren as to his method of structure. The best evidence of the superiority of Captain Symonds's construction, are the ships themselves, and the evidence of Naval Officers in their favour; and it has more than once occurred that when a vast deal of scientific calculations have been got up to show that such a ship was incapable of performing such an action; the labours of the ingenious hypothesist have been suddenly interrupted by the announcement that the thing had been accomplished. The only reasonable objection that can be urged against the Surveyor's ships is the apprehension of their speedy decay, owing to the use of unseasoned timber, and the hasty manner in which they were built, in order to prove the principle of his construction. This will not of course occur in future more if one system than another when sufficient time is allowed for the ship to season on the stocks. It is well known that the insidious dry rot has ravaged many a fine ship which has never been at sea,—witness the *Queen Charlotte*, *Nelson*, *Dublin*, &c.; and the *Northumberland*, and another ship (we believe *L'Achille*) required a thorough repair at the commencement of the last war ere they had been launched three years. But the presence or progress of dry rot has nothing, we apprehend, to do with the mould of the ship.

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The interest which we have long felt, and shall always continue to feel, for the welfare of every branch of the Indian Army, will ever make us alive to those representations which may reach us, setting forth how any part of this valuable Force can be improved or benefited. The facts shown in a letter signed *A Sepoy Officer*, in our number of the 9th ult., we earnestly hope will have met the attention of those in authority, through whom the evils therein so justly complained of can be remedied. Those who have served in India must well know the value of the Sepoy Troops, and that they well merit the consideration which the writer so fairly claims for them. That a gallant soldier, whether a Sepoy or a European, who has faithfully served the East India Company *two-thirds of his life*, deserves a higher rate of pay than the man who entered their Service but yesterday, all must admit; yet, most strange to say, each it seems *is paid alike!*—the raw recruit and the soldier of twenty years' service. *If justice* did not teach a different system, *policy*, we should think, would long ago have done so, for a regulation of this kind must naturally produce dissatisfaction and bad feeling throughout the Native Troops. It cannot be said that the Company are ignorant of those well-grounded complaints, because we find that the old and experienced Officers of the East India Army who were examined before the Committee of the House of Commons on Indian affairs, urged these measures on public consideration. It would be well, then, for the Directors to reflect seriously on the suggestions which have been submitted to them, and to hasten to reward the old and faithful Native soldier, by increasing his pay in accordance with the length of his service, and in like manner to confer boons on the old and meritorious Sepoy Officers, and thus secure their influence in favour of the Company when retired from active employment, and mixing with their countrymen in their native villages. Good sense and good policy alike dictate this course, which for the well-being of India we sincerely hope will, ere long, be adopted.

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We are glad to find that Mr. Curnin has arrived in this country to advocate in person with the Board of Control and the East India Directors his plan for a Retiring Fund for the Indian Army. Mr. Curnin is a gentleman of talent and perseverance; and we earnestly trust that the Directors will not turn a deaf ear to those suggestions which his intimate acquaintance with the feelings of the Officers of the Company's Army qualify him to offer.

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It is truly gratifying to us to find that our honest and zealous endeavours to protect and promote the interest of the Services of the East India Company have not been useless; and no one can blame us for the pride and pleasure we take in giving publicity to the following resolution:—

"At the final meeting of the Committee of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Officers included in the scale of compensation, it was proposed by Mr. Copling, seconded by Capt. Prubyn, and resolved unanimously:—'That as a *trifling* token of the grateful appreciation on the part of the Hon. East India Company's Maritime Officers of the generous kindness and public-spirited gratuitous assistance of the Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, and the handsome manner in which he has, spontaneously and repeatedly, urged the justice of granting compensation to the Maritime Service upon the Legislature, the Government, the Company, and the Public, that gentleman be earnestly requested to accept a gold pen with ruby nibs, which may serve to lighten the labours of his writing cabinet, and sometimes remind him of the good which he has done so disinterestedly, and, at the same time so powerfully, as to give another remarkable instance of the incalculable value of a free press to every class of the community, especially to such as may be suffering under any grievance.—Signed, on behalf of the Committee, JOHN COPLING.'"

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Accounts have been received of the death of the Earl of Stair, at Paris. His Lordship's successor in his titles and estates is Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Dalrymple, Bart., who represented Edinburgh county in the first reformed parliament. The late Earl was born in 1784, he married in 1804 (when under age) Johanna, eldest daughter of Charles Gordon, Esq., but the marriage was annulled in 1820. He was not an English Peer. The present Earl Stair is Colonel of the 92nd regt., and was born in 1771; he married in 1795 Harriet, eldest daughter of the Rev. R. A. Johnson, who died in 1823, and he married secondly, in 1825, the Hon. A. Duncan, fourth daughter of the first Visc. Duncan, by whom he has no issue. North Dalrymple, Esq., his only brother, who has a son and several daughters, is heir to the peerage.

*Glasgow.*—The requisition addressed to Lord William Bentinck has upwards of 1,000 signatures.

Sir C. Styles last week, at a meeting of the Scarborough Association of Liberals, announced himself as a candidate for that borough at the next vacancy. He is son-in-law of Sir G. Cayley, the late member.

Sir W. Ingilby has accepted the invitation of the Reformers of Lindsey to stand at the next election.

The Bishop of Norwich is a singular instance of a Protestant Bishop married to a Roman Catholic lady; and the lady constantly enjoys the privilege of having her confessor resident in the Bishop's house.

Mr. Walpole officiates as Private Secretary to the Secretary at War, Lord Howick.

Mr. Wyndham Lewis, M.P. for Maidstone has paired off with the Hon. Col. Knox until 2nd March.

The Bishop of Durham has appointed Mr. J. Davison, of Durham, Cursitor of that county, vacant by the death of the Hon. Captain Barrington.

The death of the late Viscount Hood, at Whalley Abbey, was awfully sudden. He had been partaking of a luncheon with Lady Hood and Mr. Kirkby, portrait painter, with both of whom he had been engaged in cheerful conversation, when, in a few minutes afterwards, while in the act of walking from the dining-room to the library, he fell down, and almost instantly expired.

A gentleman of Thorney Fen, named Bailey, on Thursday evening last, poisoned his two children, and then committed suicide by shooting himself.

On Friday week, as Sir Francis Burdett was riding in Hyde Park, a carriage driving rapidly past rendered his horse restive, which started, turned quite round, and threw his rider. Sir Francis was not seriously hurt.

*Seamen's Hospital.*—On Wednesday a meeting of the subscribers to this charity was held at the London Tavern, for the purpose of hearing the Secretary's report and of passing the accounts. Sir F. Commanney in the chair. From a statement made by the Secretary, it appeared that no less a number than 25,532 seamen have been received into the hospital since its foundation, and the number of patients last year amounted to 2,341.

About half-past 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning Corporal Mercer, of the Fusilier Guards, while looking into the window of a china shop in Holborn, within a few yards of Gray's Inn-lane, was observed to turn suddenly round and fell backwards. On being raised a contusion was discovered at the back of his head, from which the blood was flowing profusely. He was afterwards conveyed to his residence, No. 53, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, where he remains in a very dangerous state.

By the demise of Lord Stowell one of the few remaining links between our time and the era of Johnson, Burke, and Goldsmith has been lost; the venerable Peer was one of Dr. Johnson's most intimate friends, and executor named in his will. Lord Stowell presided for years with great credit to himself over the Consistory and Admiralty Courts, and one of his latest judgments in the latter, given a few years since, in the matter of the slave Grace, was as distinguished as those given in his best days for critical acumen and extreme nicety of discrimination. He had been twice married; in April 1782, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter and co-heir of John Bagnall, Esq., who died in 1809. In 1813 he married, when in his 68th year, Lady Louisa Catherine Howe, Marchioness Dowager of Sligo, and daughter of the celebrated Earl Howe; she died shortly after, in 1817, without issue. By his first marriage Lord Stowell had a son and daughter; the latter was married in May 1809, to Thomas Townshend, Esq., who died in 18 childless; and she was married a second time in 1820 to Viscount Sidmouth. Lord Stowell's only son, the Hon. William Scott, was born in 1704, and died a short time ago, somewhat suddenly. The title is extinct. Lord Stowell's next brother, who survives him, is the venerable Earl of Eldon. Lord Stowell retired from the Admiralty Court in 1828, having presided there for the term of 20 years. The late Baron was a Privy Councillor, Commissioner of the Land Tax, Master of the Faculties, a Bencher of the Middle Temple, D.C.L., F.R.S., and F.S.A. He is understood to have died very rich.

The agents of the Spanish Government in London have recommenced recruiting, with a view of sending out a reinforcement of 2,000 men to replace the casualties which may occur during the campaign, and to form a sort of reserve army. The cutter *General Evans* left Woolwich on Thursday, for Santander, with 100 men and ammunition; and the *Vixen* is to follow on Monday with 120. A depot has been established at Liverpool to recruit 500 men, and agents have been forwarded to Dublin for the same purpose.

*Ballast.*—By the 4th and 5th of William IV., c. 89, sec. 3, slate and chalk laden on board any ship or vessel bound for foreign parts shall be deemed ballast, and all ships or vessels having on board only slate, slate and chalk, shall be deemed to be departing in ballast; and if on return of any such ship or vessel any slate or chalk be remaining on board, it shall be deemed ballast.

Lord Erskine, Envoy at the Court of Munich, has returned to England, on leave, for the purpose of taking the oaths and his seat in the House of Peers.

The bailiff who arrested John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, in Paris, in mistake for a military gentleman named Smyth, against whom there was a process for debt, has been brought before the Tribunal of Correctional Police, and fined 500 francs.

*The Barcelona Cannibals.*—Extract of a letter in the *Morning Chronicle* of Wednesday, written by its private correspondent, and an eye-witness of the facts:—"I one mentions the murders of the 4th—the massacre unconvicted prisoners. The highest classes, even the prince, as a patriotic act, the eating of O'Donnell's By this, you see, the lowest of wretches is not most contemptible class here. An astounding fact escaped my pen above; I must add, therefore, that myself saw several persons eating O'Donnell's after having cut off his feet and hand."

Last week, a superior officer of one of the regiments in garrison at Paris left home, after dining with his wife and her brother, to go to M. Thiers' ball. On the way he was so tormented with the remembrance of some bill that had been given him of inveterate long standing carried on by the parties he had left behind, that he returned to his residence. He entered softly, and on looking through the keyhole, found his wife and his brother-in-law in such a situation as left no doubt of their guilt. Seizing a pair of loaded pistols, he rushed into the room and fired at the paramour, but missed him. The latter, however, fell on the floor, and the husband then beat

bout the head with the butt-end of the pistol. He next red the other pistol at his wife; bot the brother having uabed hie arm aside, sbo merely received a wound to the rm, which is not dangerous. Tha brother, covered with lood, succeeded in escaping by knocking over every ing that stood in his way. A commissary of police, ent for by the husband, drew up minutes of the affair. 'he affrontery of tha woman may be conceived when it is tated that, on being reproached for her conduct, she plied—"'Tis in vain for you to do anything, for nothing the world shall prevent our living together." The ithless wife is 25 years of age, and her brother only 20.

*Elopement.*—Monday morning a gay young fox-hunter, on of a Captain in the Army, eloped with the only aughter of a gallant Colonel, from near Chesterfield. Their flight was discovered by a farm servant, who, in oing in the morning to work, observed something white anging from a bed-room window; this was a pair of heets knotted together, one and secured to the iron ancheon of the window. The man made known the circumstance to the family, when it was discovered that he young lady was absent without leave. The party arted at about two in the morning in a gig, and proeeded at the rate of 18 miles an hour to Sheffield, whence hey dashed along in a chaise at a slashing rate for Gretna, where the blacksmith speedily riveted them emly in the bonds of Hymen. The circumstance has een a source of disappointment to several gentlemen of he neighbourhood who were paying court to the lady.

Mr. Lack, Secretary to the Board of Trade, retires, fter a service of fifty years. The situation of Counsel o the Board, hitherto held by Mr. Stephen, will be abolished, and Mr. Lack's successor will discharge the joint uties of the two offices, thus effecting an annual saving f 500*l*. Mr. Hay, Under Secretary for the Colonies, etires upon a pension, and is succeeded by Mr. Stephen, he Counsel, in whose person the two offices will be onsolidated. A further saving of 1,000*l*. per annum ill thus be made. Mr. Hay received his pension from he Lords Board of Treasury.

Don Carlos has caused the murder, at Onate, of six nglish prisoners, having, with a mockery of religion early as bad as the crime itself, caused two of the vicims to be previously christened into Catholicism!—*Globe.*

Messrs. Young, Gold, and Hammond, have left Victoria. These gentlemen served in Gen. Evans's cavalry, nd are returning to England, having resigned the ervice.

Prince Charles of the Two Sicilies has eloped from Naples with an Irish spinster (Miss Smith). She is andsome, most expert in horsemanship, and said to ave 20,000*l*.

At the Privy Council on Wednesday, a proclamation as ordered for the issue of a new silver coin of the alue of fourpence.

At a recent sale of government building materials, mongst other lots was an iron safe, the key of which as missing, and which was disposed of for 15*l*. The urchaser, a broker, had the lock picked, when a mahogany ox presented itself, within which were several white alin bags, containing a large assortment of letters, the orrespondence of an Illustrious Personage with a celeorated Marchioness, both now deceased, and other distinguished persons. The broker wrote to a Noble Duke n the subject, and his Grace sent a friend for the correspondence, and compensated the broker with 50*l*.

## The Court.

On Wednesday the King and Queen arrived in town from the Pavilion at Brighton. Their Majesties were received at St. James's by the Duke of Cumberland. His Majesty held a Court at two o'clock, and afterwards a Privy Council. The King having been pleased to appoint Lord Seagrave to be Lord Lieutenant of the county of Gloucester, his Lordship took the oaths appointed to be taken thereupon. Mr. Hanbury Leigh took the oaths, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the county of Monmouth. Mr. Williams also took the oaths, having been appointed Lord Lieutenant of the County of Brecon. The King pricked the Roll of Sheriffs for England, Wales, and the Duchy of Lancaster for the present year. A proclamation was ordered for the issue of a new silver coin of the value of fourpence. A proclamation was ordered for a new distribution of prize-money captured in the slave trade. Colonel Leith Hay was introduced to His Majesty, by Viscount Melbourne, for the honour of Knighthood.

On Thursday his Majesty went in state to the House of Lords to open the Session of Parliament.

His Majesty has conferred the distinction of Knight of the third class Hanoverian Order on Lieut. Col. Leslie, on Lieut.-Col. Paul Philips, and Major Hopkins, late of 99th Reg.

Yesterday the Address from the House of Lords was received by his Majesty. The King received their Lordships in the Throne-room, surrounded by the Great Officers of State, &c. The Lord Chancellor read the Address, to which his Majesty was pleased to make a most gracious reply. The King, as Sovereign of the Order of the Garter, afterwards held a chapter, when the Duke of Hamilton and the Marquis of Londonderry were elected Knights. In the evening the King entertained a select party at dinner.

The stay of the Court at Brighton will not exceed the 20th Feb. The King rises every morning regularly at 8 o'clock. His Majesty passes the mornings in business connected with the affairs of state, and in the afternoon he takes an airing for two or three hours. He retires for the night generally at 11. For some time a number of workmen have been busy at Windsor Castle in preparing for the reception of their Majesties and the Court.

Downing Street, Feb. 2.—The King has been pleased to appoint Colonel Sir John Harvey to be Lieut.-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Jeffery Hart Bent, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the colony of British Guiana; Andries Stockenstrom, Esq., to be Lieut.-Governor of the eastern division of the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope, comprising the several districts of Albany, Somerset, Uitenhage, and Graaf Reynet; Lieut.-Colonel R. Torrens, C. B., W. A. Mackinnon, M.P., W. Hutt, M.P., J. G. S. Lefevre, G. Palmar, jun., J. Montefiore, S. Mills, E. Barnard, J. Roberts, and J. Pennington, Esqs., to be His Majesty's Commissioners for carrying into effect certain parts of the act passed in the last session of Parliament, entitled "An act to empower His Majesty to erect South Australia into a British province or provinces, and to provide for the colonization and government thereof," the said Commissioners to be styled "the Colonization Commissioners for South Australia;" also to appoint John Hindmarsh, Esq., Captain R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the province of South Australia.

## THE KING'S SPEECH.

On Thursday his Majesty opened the session in person. Soon after 2 o'clock his Majesty, attended by the great officers of state, entered the house, and the attendance of the Commons having been required, the Speaker, accompanied by a number of members, immediately appeared at the bar.

His Majesty then proceeded to read his speech, but, owing to the haziness of the atmosphere, his Majesty was unable to decipher the speech without great difficulty, and was compelled to pause several times. At length, when his Majesty had got about half-way through the speech, tapers were brought in.

His Majesty said, with great promptness—"My Lords and Gentlemen, I have been prevented, not being able to see, from reading this speech as I ought; but I trust that by now reading it again, I shall be able to call the attention of your Lordships and the Gentlemen of the House of Commons to the various topics which it contains."

His Majesty, then, in an audible voice, read the speech as follows:—

"*My Lords and Gentlemen,*—It is with much satisfaction that I again meet the great Council of the nation assembled in Parliament. I am ever anxious to avail myself of your advice and assistance, and I rejoice that the present state of public affairs, both at home and abroad, is such as to permit you to proceed without delay or interruption to the calm examination of those measures which will be submitted to your consideration. I continue to receive from my allies, and generally from all foreign powers, assurances of their unaltered desire to cultivate with me those friendly relations which it is equally my wish to maintain with them; and the intimate union which happily subsists between this country and France is a pledge to Europe of the continuance of the general peace. Desirous on all occasions to use my friendly endeavours to remove causes of disagreement between other powers, I have offered my mediation in order to compose the difference which has arisen between France and the United States. This offer has been accepted by the King of the French: the answer of the President of the United States has not yet been received; but I entertain a confident hope that a misunderstanding between two nations so enlightened and high-minded, will be settled in a manner satisfactory to the feelings, and consistent with the honour, of both. I have still to lament the continuance of the civil contest in the northern provinces of Spain. The measures which I have taken, and the engagements into which I have entered, sufficiently prove my deep anxiety for its termination; and the prudent and vigorous conduct of the present government of Spain inspires me with the hope that the authority of the Queen will soon be established in every part of her dominions; and that the Spanish nation, so long connected by friendship with Great Britain, will again enjoy the blessings of internal tranquillity and union. I have given directions that there shall be laid before you the treaty which I have concluded with the Queen of Spain for the suppression of the slave trade.

"*Gentlemen of the House of Commons.*—I have directed the estimates of the year to be prepared and laid before you without delay. They have been framed with the strictest regard to well-considered economy. The necessity of maintaining the maritime strength of the country, and of giving adequate protection to the extended commerce of my subjects, has occasioned some increase in the estimates for the naval branch of the public service. The state of the commerce and manufactures of the United Kingdom is highly satisfactory. I lament that any class of my subjects should still suffer distress; and the difficulties which continue to be felt in important branches of agriculture may deserve your inquiry with the view of ascertaining whether there are any measures which Parliament can advantageously adopt for the alleviation of this pressure.

"*My Lords and Gentlemen.*—I have not yet received the further report of the commission appointed to consider the state of the several dioceses of England and Wales. But I have reason to believe that their recommendations upon most of the important subjects submitted to them are nearly prepared. They shall be laid before you without delay, and you will direct your early attention to the Ecclesiastical Establishment, with the intention of rendering it more efficient for the holy purposes for which it has been instituted. Another subject which will naturally occupy you, is the state of the tithe in England and Wales; and a measure will be submitted to you, having for its end the rendering this mode of providing for the clergy more fixed and certain, and calculated to relieve it from that fluctuation and those objections to which it has hitherto been subject. The principles of toleration by which I have been invariably guided must render me desirous of removing any cause of offence or trouble to the consciences of any portion of my subjects, and I am therefore anxious that you should consider whether measures may not be framed, which whilst they remedy any grievances which affect those who dissent from the doctrine or discipline of the Established Church, will also be of general advantage to the whole body of the community. The speedy and satisfactory administration of justice is the first and most sacred duty of a Sovereign, and I earnestly recommend you to consider whether better provision may not be made for this great purpose in some of the departments of the law, and more particularly in the Court of Chancery. I trust that you will be able to effect a just settlement of the question of tithe in Ireland upon such principles as will tend at length to establish harmony and peace in that country. You are already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, and I entertain a hope that it will be in your power to apply to any defects and evils, which may have been shown to exist in those institutions, a remedy founded upon the same principles as those of the acts which have already passed for England and Scotland. A further report of the Commission of Inquiry into the condition of the poorer classes of my subjects in Ireland will speedily be laid before you. You will approach this subject with the caution due to its importance and difficulty; and the experience of the salutary effects already produced by the act for the amendment of the laws relating to the poor in England and Wales may in many respects assist your deliberations. I rely upon your prudence and wisdom, and upon your determination to maintain as well as to amend the laws and institutions of the country, and I commit these questions of domestic policy, to which I have deemed it my duty to direct your attention, into your hands, persuaded that you will so treat them as to increase the happiness and prosperity, by promoting the religion and morality, of my people."

His Majesty having finished, immediately withdrew, and the House adjourned.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Thursday, 4th Feb.—The address was moved by the Duke of Leinster, and seconded by the Earl of Burlington. The Duke of Wellington admitted the great importance of the Speech from the Throne, and of the subjects embraced. There was one part, however, to which he felt a strong objection. It was that which related to the Municipal Corporations of Ireland, and which went to pledge the House to the adoption of certain principles contrary to the usages of Parliament. After arguing at some length, the Noble Duke submitted an amendment in these words:—"That being already in possession of the Report of the Commission appointed to inquire into the state of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, we will proceed without delay to the consideration of any defects or evils which may have been shown to exist in these institutions, for the purpose of obviating them, and ensure the impartial administration of justice."—Lord Melbourne defended the course pursued by Ministers in the paragraph to which the Noble Duke had objected. The Earl of Winchilsea declared his intention of supporting the amendment, but regretted that it did not go far enough.—The Marquis of Lansdowne was [illegible] with the importance of a [illegible]

willing to make some sacrifice. He therefore proposed that his noble friend should agree to the amendment, on an express understanding, however, that it should not preclude them from applying the principles alluded to, in case it should be considered expedient.—Lord MELBOURNE having acquiesced, the address, as amended, was agreed to.

FRIDAY, 5th Feb.—The Duke of ARGYLL, as Lord Steward of the Household, informed their lordships that his Majesty would receive their lordships' address at half-past two o'clock. The Earl of SHAFTESBURY, in the absence of the Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, introduced to their lordships a Bill for the abolition of capital punishments in certain cases. At two their lordships proceeded in state to present the Address to his Majesty.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, 4th Feb.—Sir J. Wrottesley moved, and Mr. Parker (of Sheffield) seconded, the address.—Sir R. PEEL reviewed the different topics introduced into his Majesty's Speech, upon many of which he dissented from the views taken by his Majesty's Ministers, and took care to guard himself against being compromised by the vote he should give. He dwelt with considerable force upon the wording of the paragraph to which objection had been taken in the House of Lords, with respect to the Irish Corporations, and, confining his opposition to that one point of the Speech, he concluded by proposing an amendment similar in the one proposed by the Duke of Wellington.—A debate of considerable animation ensued.—Lord J. RUSSELL defended the address.—Lord STANLEY declared he should support the amendment.—Lord HOWICK supported the original address, and denied that the Administration had extended the power and sought the support of Mr. O'Connell. He admitted the power of that individual, and he was sorry that it existed; but he was not, and never could be, his personal friend.—Lord D. STUART said he should agree to the address, but he regretted that all mention of Poland was omitted.—Lord PALMERSTON contended that there was no ground for this complaint.—Mr. O'CONNELL exclaimed against the injustice of refusing a full equality of rights to Ireland, and vindicated the conduct of the Irish Government. He renewed the threat of repeal, in case his expectations should be disappointed.—Mr. SHAW replied to Mr. O'Connell.—The amendment was rejected, the numbers being—For the original motion, 284; for the amendment, 243.

FRIDAY, 5th Feb.—Mr. W. FINN gave notice of a motion, in consequence of the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland having impeached the conduct of the witnesses examined before the Committee of that House, and also the Report of that Committee, in a document which appeared in the *Dublin Evening Mail* and the *Dublin Warder*. Mr. EWART moved that no business except of a formal nature should be entered upon after half-past 11 at night. After a long discussion the House divided—For the motion, 51; against it, 233.—Sir J. WROTTESLEY then brought up the Report on the Address, which, after considerable discussion, was agreed to without a division.—Mr. MACLEAN gave notice of a motion for returns of the quantity of warlike stores supplied by our government to that of Madrid; of the amount of payment hitherto made for them by the latter, and of the number of officers of the British service now serving under Lieut.-Col. Evans who are in receipt of half-pay or pensions from the English government. In reply to a question by Mr. ROBINSON, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the arrangements entered into with reference to the British pension enjoyed by his Majesty the King of Belgium had been most honourably fulfilled. The House adjourned at half-past 8 o'clock, till 1 o'clock this day; when it will meet, merely for the purpose of going up with the Address to the King.

## EAST INDIA COMPANY'S MARITIME OFFICERS.

ON Wednesday a Special Court of Proprietors was held at the India House, for the purpose of taking into consideration the minute adopted by the Court of Directors on the 17th ult., relative to the resolution of the last Court of Proprietors in favour of compensating those officers of the maritime service who have been excluded from compensation by the rule of time. The meeting was fully attended, J. Stanley Clarke, Esq, in the Chair. The Secretary read the minute as it appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette*.—The Chairman proposed that the Court of Proprietors should concur with the Directors in the minute.—Mr. Sweet moved as an amendment—"That in the opinion of this Court, the case of every Commander and officer heretofore employed by or under the Company in the maritime service, who will make a declaration that he had not abandoned the service, nor engaged in business, and that his interest has been affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade (agreeably to the 7th section of the Act of 3d and 4th of William IV., cap. 85), is such a special case as entitles a Commander or officer to a pension or gratuity, notwithstanding he may not have been actually in the service of the Company within five years antecedent to the 28th Aug. 1833. And that the Court of Directors be requested to grant pensions and gratuities to special cases, in conformity with the foregoing declaration, according to the scale, and from the period heretofore granted to other Commanders and officers, their widows and children, subject to a reduction of one-fourth the amount thereof."—Colonel Stanhope seconded the amendment.—Mr. Weeding expressed a hope that the Court of Directors would support the recommendation of the general Court. He could not agree to that part of the amendment in which it was recommended that a reduction of one-fourth of the compensation given to the other officers should be made. He suggested the insertion of the words "who have not abandoned the service, or relinquished it for the purpose of engaging in business."—After some observations from Sir C. Forbes and Mr. Twining, in favour of the insertion, Mr. Sweet said he had no objection to the words being inserted, and the resolution was altered accordingly.—Mr. Robinson, M. P., supported the amendment.—The Chairman said that if he could, consistently with what he deemed to be his duty, comply with the wishes expressed by many Hon. Proprietors, it would be more gratifying to his own personal feelings: and in that opinion the other Directors concurred; but, under all the circumstances of the case, they would be compelled, in the discharge of their public duty, however painful it might be to their feelings, to adhere to the resolution in the shape in which it had been submitted to the Court by them, and he hoped that the Court would concur in the minute so submitted to their consideration.—Sir C. Forbes said he was sorry to find that the Court of Directors could not agree to the amendment proposed, to which he could not see what serious objection they could entertain. He hoped, however, that they would even yet show a disposition to meet, in some degree, the wishes of the Proprietors, by modifying the terms of the minute. He knew that many parties had claimed who ought to have been ashamed to do so.—Mr. Fielder doubted whether, if the amendment were carried, it would be confirmed by the Board of Control, and for that reason he thought the Court had better adopt the minute of the Directors.—Mr. Twining expressed a similar opinion, and hoped that some plan would be adopted calculated to prevent any collision between the Court of Directors and the Proprietors.—The Deputy Chairman impressed on the Court of Proprietors the policy of adopting the original motion, for the benefit of those parties interested. Much had been said about compelling the excluded officers to accept of charity. But what the Court of Directors proposed was to give compensation to those who were in want of it, upon the principle adopted with regard to the Poplar Fund. He felt it necessary most unequivocally to declare, he knew it to be the determination of the Court of Directors not to depart from the sentiments expressed in the minute, under any circumstances. They would not change one iota; and however unpopular it might be to make the declaration, such was their final decision—(hear).—Mr. Marriott thought that the Court of Directors were best able to decide the question.—The question was then put from the chair, and on a show of hands the Chairman decided that the original motion was carried in the affirmative. A division was called for, when there appeared—For the original motion, 40; for Mr. Sweet's amendment, 60; majority, 20.—On the motion that the amendment stand part of the main question, Mr. Astell demanded a ballot.—The Secretary read the paper, which was signed by nearly all the Directors, and it stated that on behalf of the Proprietors and the natives of India, it was necessary that the question should be decided by the ballot.—Objections were taken by Mr. Weeding, Sir C. Forbes, and Mr. Robinson, to the insertions of any reasons in the paper demanding the ballot why such a course was adopted.—Mr. Robinson said that the effect of such a course would be that counter-statements must be put forth to the public, to show that the natives of India were no more interested in this question than those of Otaheite.—Mr. Wigram said he thought it his duty to the Proprietors and the people of India that a ballot should take place upon this question.—Sir C. Forbes expressed a strong hope that the Proprietors would rally round the excluded officers of the maritime service.—The Chairman then intimated that the ballot would take place on the 17th inst.—The Chairman said a letter had been received from the Board of Control, relative to the resolution of the last Court of Proprietors, in favour of Captains Newell, Barrow, and Glasspole, which would now be read.—The Secretary read the letter, which stated that the Board of Commissioners felt themselves bound to adhere to their former decision, and that the parties referred to were not entitled to compensation.—On the motion of Mr. Weeding, the correspondence upon this subject between the Court of Directors and the Board of Control was ordered to be printed, for the information of the Proprietors. This was agreed to, after some discussion.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Fieschi trial proceeds without exciting much interest, as the public mind is pre-occupied with the discussion of M. Gouin's bill for the reduction of the 5 per cents, which was expected to come on on Thursday. The only piquant incident in the Fieschi proceedings is the examination of Nina Lassave, one of his mistresses, who is described as what is generally called a pretty girl, plainly dressed in a cotton gown and brown silk bonnet, and who says she took the Infernal Mechanist's handy-work for a *loom*, and that he told her it was a *machine for making silk cord*.

SPAIN.—The 17th article of the Ministerial electoral project, relative to the mode of election in districts and provinces, had been so amended by the committee as to have undergone an entire change of character. Ministers opposed the amendment, and supported the original article. After a warm discussion, the original article was put to the vote, and rejected by a majority of 71 against 66. Several members refrained from voting. The Queen has in consequence dissolved the Cortes.

It seems that the affair of the 17th Jan. proved to be a decided victory in favour of the Carlists. The loss of the Christinos is stated to be a thousand killed. The French and English suffered most. One account indeed says, that "English legion did not stand a minute, they were gorged with brandy." Don Carlos meantime is constructing additional works round Sebastian, and raising fresh levies. A letter in this day's paper addressed to ourselves, gives a deplorable account of the state of the British Legion.

The *Barcelona Journal* of the 25th and 26th ult., states that Col. Sebastian had defeated at Ardura a division of Carlists, marching to relieve the Hermitage del Hort. On the 24th Brigadier Garnea reached Cervera with a large column, and, on the preceding day, the artillery sent from Barcelona to reduce that fort was to have arrived at St. Llorens del Pitens. No engagement of any description had taken place between the Christinos and rebels, from the 17th to the 27th, and both armies remained in their respective positions. Maj. Kirby and Col. Dixon, of the British auxiliaries, had passed through Bayonne on the 29th, with despatches for Gen. Alava and M. Carbonell. Don Carlos was still at Oaste on the 27th.

## Theatres.

COVENT GARDEN.—The new operatic romance, entitled *Quasimodo, or the Gipsey Girl of Notre Dame*, was performed at this theatre on Tuesday evening with very indifferent success. It is, as our readers are aware, founded on that extraordinary novel of Victor Hugo's called "The Hunchback of Notre Dame." The novel was dramatised for the Surrey Theatre some time since, and the drama there produced was many degrees superior to the present work; but neither of them conveys the slightest portion of the overwhelming interest which is to be met with in almost every page of the novel. To those persons who have read the work, we can only say, that need not desire to see the drama, as nearly all the beautiful and highly effective portions have been most carefully omitted in it. Those finely wrought scenes which occur in the church of Notre Dame, in which *Quasimodo* and *Esmeralda* play such conspicuous parts have been entirely lost sight of, and in their stead we are treated with scenes "full of sound and fury, signifying nothing." The last scene was evidently intended to awake the tender sympathies of the audience; but as there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous the author overstepped the former, and landed safely on the latter: the result was, that where the audience ought to have wept they laughed immoderately. Of some portions of the performance we are bound to speak in terms of high praise; this alludes particularly to the very able acting of Mr. George Bennett, who sustained the part of *Claude Frollo* in a highly finished and most effective manner;—it was admirably conceived, and most faithfully pourtrayed: it was, indeed, the Monk of Victor Hugo. Wallack's performance of *Quasimodo* is also entitled to praise. Miss Romer was but an indifferent representative of the bewitching *Esmeralda*; matrimony, we fear, has not improved her voice. She was encored in two songs, and scarcely applauded for her best song—"*Might I dwell in Gilded Palaces.*" The opening chorus of the third act is a beautiful composition, but justice was not rendered to it by the singers. Indeed, all the concerted pieces were badly, very badly executed. The *Bohemian Ballet*, the music by Mercadante, introduced in the second act, is a splendid composition. The dance was well managed and highly characteristic. Some of the scenes are very well painted, and we think the piece if reduced to two acts, might draw for a few evenings

[illegible]piece. We omitted to say that the music has been chiefly selected from the works of Weber, but not judiciously.

QUEEN'S.—*The Delusion*, a translation from the French, and, we should say, originally to be found in the shape of a tale in *Blackwood's Magazine*, was produced here on Monday evening with success. The piece has not been well arranged, for there is no interest whatever in the first act. The second act is highly interesting, and, owing to the admirable acting of Mr. Elton and Mrs. Nisbett, was listened to with great attention, and their exertions frequently rewarded with well-merited applause. Mr. Aylliffe was not quite serious enough in the second act, where he discovers the fatal mark under his patient labours. The piece was announced for repetition by Elton, who was loudly called for at its termination. *Is She a Woman?* continues to increase in popularity.

ADELPHI.—Mr. L. Bulwer's novel of *Rienzi* has been cut into shreds by the scissors of Little Buckstone, the cetor and concocter of burlettas, to make a dramatic *olla podrida* for this theatre. Mutilation has done its worst! *Paste* and *scissors* never before produced a more perfect piece of patchwork! The burletta of *Rienzi* reminds us of the PENNY SHOW we not unfrequently meet in the streets, in which a pleasing variety of scenes are exhibited without the slightest reference to each other. We should suppose Mr. Buckstone's aim has been to string together a number of scenes for the sake of presenting us with show and spectacle; in this he has succeeded, for his drama of *Rienzi* has no connexion or continuity of plot to interest the spectator. Had he taken ANY 50 pages of the novel at random, he might have produced as clever a piece as that now acting at this theatre. The manager, the scene-painter, and the carpenter are entitled to more credit for this production, than the author, who was called for at the termination of this piece on Monday evening, to receive the applause of an audience for his plagiarisms. It is to be regretted that the spirited proprietors of this theatre do not seek for something worth expending good scenery, magnificent dresses, and clever acting upon. The acting of Mr. Elton, who played the part of *Rienzi*, is entitled to our warmest approbation, he is the best actor in his line that we have ever seen at this house; we wish he had a better part for the exercise of his talent. The piece was well received, and will, on account of its splendour, prove attractive.

ORATORIOS.—On Saturday evening there was an oratorio at Drury-Lane Theatre and at Covent Garden Theatre: they were both well attended. At Drury-Lane the singing of Madame Stockhausen and the splendid piano-forte performance of Madame Dulcken were the chief attractions of the evening. Braham was in fine voice, and Anderson could not sing at all. Balfe was [illegible]rerely well received. At Covent Garden, Handel's *Messiah* was indifferently performed, as regards the vocalists. Mr. Collins attempted *Luther's Hymn*, of which he made a sad mess, and got hissed for his pains. Madame Caradori Allen and Miss Turpin were the principal vocalists engaged: they acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of the audience. Mrs. Geesin made but a so-so business of it. The orchestra was numerous, and more effective than at Drury-Lane.

## LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

A more unfit person for a Com.-in-Chief than Lord William Bentinck it would have been difficult for any ministry to pitch upon, nor does it reflect credit upon the Court of Directors, the Board of Control, or his Majesty's Government, that for the sake of effecting a saving of some six or seven thousand pounds a year, the welfare and discipline of an army, on whose exertions the security of our Indian possessions are dependant, should have been risked, or their interests sacrificed. The character and theorising propensities of his Lordship were well known to the Duke of Wellington, so much so, that he foretold on the first appointment of Lord William to the Indian Government, that entire *bouleversement* of the established order of things which has taken place; illustrating the description of his Lordship's brain, by placing three wine glasses on the table in a right line, which he declared, if Lord William was seated before, would in five minutes be removed, so as to form the point of a triangle; it is therefore easy to conceive that his Grace had little to do in recommending or supporting the appointment of a "*civilian*" to so high a military appointment. Lord William Bentinck can scarcely lay claim to the name of a soldier, he has neither done duty in the junior ranks or been employed in the senior, while the occupations of his life, whether in diplomacy or farming, have left him but little time and less inclination to study dry details of drill, discipline, and the interior economy of the service. His Lordship's aptitude at learning, however miraculous it may have appeared in some departments to which his attention was turned *, would seem to have failed hire in his military career; and a reasonable doubt may be entertained, whether on his retirement from the command of the Indian army, he could have put a file of men to the right about.

Lord William Bentinck entered the service as a Lieut. in the Coldstream Guards 27th Jan., 1791, obtained his troop in the Scotch Greys 1st May, 1792, (fifteen months a Sobaltern), a Majority in the 28th Foot in February, 1794, a Lieut.-Colonelcy in the 20th Dragoons in March, 1794 (not one month a Major), and was made a full Colonel 1st Jan., 1795, being less by some few days than four years, from his first entering the service. From that period his Lordship's promotion has been according to the regular gradation of theservice, and he was accordingly raised to the rank of Maj.-Gen. in 1805. He was employed in 1799, for a few months on the staff of the army in Holland, and on the breaking out of the Peninsular war, he was nominated to the command of a brigade in the army under Sir John Moore, the latter appointment, was intended as a blind, his Lordship being employed in the diplomatic line; he was unsuccessful in his negotiations and joined the army the evening previous to the battle of Corunna. He was *present* with his brigade (it would be a misnomer to say he commanded) during the action, and embarked with the retreating army. His Lordship's military career previous to his appointment to the command of the India army, is almost comprised in the foregoing brief summary, and it is curious to contrast the rapidity of his rise with that of the officers afterwards under his command, and the contempt shewn by the *Major-General* of 13 years' service, towards old Captains (some of 29 years' standing), who were declared by him, ineligible from incompetence for the situation of Deputy Adjutant General. The military reader will easily conceive how utterly impossible it was for his Lordship, in the short periods of his actual service, to acquire that knowledge of the habits, manners, and wants of the Soldier, so indispensably requisite in the individual at the head of the army.

The ruling passion of Lord William Bentinck was an overwhelming ambition, and however moderate his abilities on ordinary occasions, yet when self-interest was concerned, his plans were too often laid with a cunning that wore the deceptive appearance of talent. From the very first day of his arrival, he coveted the glory of re-uniting the two high offices held by the Marquis of Hastings, and on a reference to the faithful chroniclers of the times, it would seem that his Lordship landed on a rainy afternoon at Champaul Ghaut "*dressed in full military uniform*," a compliment to the Ramjanees and Peer Buxes of Calcutta, never *on any one* occasion paid to the army under his command. The new Governor General by resorting to every description of petty annoyance †, at last provoked the Earl Dalhousie to send in his resignation, but was disappointed in the attainment of the main object, in consequence of Sir Edward Barnes having in his possession a conditional nomination to the command of the army. The ungarded conduct of Sir Edward soon after his arrival from Ceylon, held out hopes that an opportunity might arise for recommending his recal, and, when the opportunity did occur, it was seized upon in a manner quite characteristic of his Lordship's mole like method of proceeding. Sir Edward Barnes was unconscious of the game the Governor General was playing, until the order had absolutely arrived, and the Indian community could scarcely have been more surprised at the announcement, than the principal party concerned.

It will be in the recollection of most of our readers that Sir Edward Barnes proceeded Dawk to Calcutta, ostensibly for the purpose of taking his seat in Council, but in reality to adjust a dispute which had unfortunately sprung up between himself and the Vice-President in Council, consequent upon a letter countersigned by the Military Secretary, that had been opened at the office of the Post Master General.

"When lo! he stumbled o'er a pair of saxons."

The Senhor Don Affonso, could scarcely have been more surprised at the discovery of June's, by the bed-side of Donna Julia, than was the P. M. G. at this awful breach of the laws of franking. It was one of those *little-great* disclosures of a fraud on the revenue, that small minded men delight in, and like Scrub in the Beaux Stratagem, the man of letters smelt a plot. The shoe or shoes, went or were in transit to a China man in the Cossitollah, and as our relations with the celestial empire were at that time in a ticklish state, there was no saying what hidden meaning might lurk under the white satin slipper. The shoe got at last into Council, underwent as strict an examination as a shoe could undergo, and highly pleased their honours, who at last decided that for want of something better to do, they might as well have a game at hunt the slipper; pending a reference to the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian army, for an explanation of the very mysterious circumstance which had so unexpectedly been brought before them.

The *absolute fact* of the white satin slipper having arrived in Calcutta, under the frank of his Military Secretary, Sir Edward treated as it deserved, with ridicule; but the discovery involved a more important principle, in the question of whether the correspondence of the Com.-in-Chief was to be subjected to the scrutiny of the P. M. G.; and for the sake of adding a stray three or four rupees of the 21 million sterling of the Indian revenue, the details to his officers be rendered liable to a pernicious publicity. The dispute soon grew warm, and even the best friends of Sir Edward admit, that certain letters were couched in language that would have been better avoided. However, on his visit to Calcutta an explanation took place; the parties more immediately concerned were satisfied, and the Governor-General in virtue of his authority declared the dispute at an end, and allowed the intemperate letters to be withdrawn. The affair was altogether an unpleasant one, and Sir Edward Barnes left Calcutta, well pleased at what he supposed its termination. A fair, honest, straight-forward soldier, used to the free expression of his real sentiments; little did he suspect the duplicity that was adopted towards himself. He had scarcely arrived at Simlah before he was apprised, that the whole correspondence relating to the late dispute had been forwarded to the Home Authorities BY MISTAKE,—and on this MISTAKE of Lord William Bentinck's was Sir Edward Barnes's recal grounded and Lord William Bentinck appointed to the command of the Army, thereby saving some six thousand pounds a year to the Honourable Company, so that after all the satin slipper turned out a valuable item, if credited to the post office receipts. Sir Edward Barnes, on his passage down the country, made no secret of the underhand manner in which he had been treated by the Governor-General, or his dislike to the "quill driving schemes" pursued by the council of Bengal.

The first acts of Lord William Bentinck on assuming the command of the Army were taken with a view to reflect disgrace on the rule of his predecessor; and in pursuance of this system all descriptions of complaints were not only received but fostered at head quarters, squabbles long set at rest were carefully raked from their ashes, nourished into representation, inquiries, and Courts-martial, and the curious observer will find, that a large majority of the causes submitted to the decision of the military tribunals, were manufactured out of disputes that occurred in the time of Sir Edward Barnes. During the eighteen months that Lord William Bentinck commanded the Army, more Lieut.-Colonels were brought to Courts-Martial than in the preceding portion of the present century; and it is somewhat singular that his Lordship should have failed in every instance of procuring a conviction, at the same time that it shows how little consideration the individual cases could have been subjected to at head-quarters. The object, however, was to create an impression that his predecessor had left the Army in a state of insubordination, and to accomplish this, "Convictions" were unnecessary; while on the other hand, serious charges, involving not only the interests of individuals, but the character of the Army, originating in the mismanagament of his Lordship's advisers, or the unchecked violence of favoured individuals, were either decided on with a celerity that necessarily entailed injustice, discarded without a hearing, left unanswered, or replied to with a brevity that not only disgusted but irritated the parties concerned. There was no medium observed by his Lordship, and the capricious manner in which appeals were decided upon, completely paralysed the chief military authorities in command of divisions or stations; in no instance, however strictly they might be guided by the rules of the service, could they be sure of the approval of his Excellency; and at last, to shield themselves from censure, they were necessitated to forward the most trivial cases to the head-quarters of the Army. His Lordship loved to live in an atmosphere of complaints, and as long as he received a due quantity, considered that the Army must be progressing to a state of improvement, without considering that in depriving the local authorities of the powers to which they were properly entitled, he sapped the very foundations of discipline, and rendered the Generals and Brigadiers little more than cyphers, authorised to draw a certain number of rupees per mensem. In some instances, officers knowing the facility with which appeals against the decisions of their superiors would be received, became reckless either as to the opinion or censure of those placed immediately above them, and the length of time that necessarily elapsed pending the reference to Calcutta, together with the uncertainty, whether the subject in dispute would ever be noticed, served to cherish bad feelings and continued litigation, where, had the proper authorities been sure of the support due to their high rank, the improper conduct of the individuals might have been checked at the first offset.

(*To be Continued.*)

* When his Lordship was about to start the Government Insurance Bubble, he borrowed from Mr. B——w a copy of Babbage's Insurance. The book was returned the *next day* with many thanks from his Lordship, who had read it through, and now fully understood the doctrines of Insurance.

† The following may give an idea of his Lordship's proficiency in the art of teasing. Lord Dalhousie, previous to leaving Simlah on his return down the country, mentioned to the Governor General his intention of visiting the King of Delhi; no opposition was offered by Lord William, though in the course of conversation, some remark was made on the order of the Court of Directors, limiting the customary present to thirty thousand rupees. Lord Dalhousie left Simlah, and the day after his arrival at Delhi, on telling Mr. Martin, the Resident, that he purposed paying his respects to the King on the following day, was informed, that orders had just been received from the Governor General, desiring that should Lord Dalhousie visit the palace, the Resident should on no account offer a nuzzur at his presentation.

## THE LATE HON. SIR THOS. PAKENHAM, G.C.B., ADMIRAL OF THE RED.

We announce with regret the decease of this distinguished officer, which took place at his seat in Ireland on Tuesday last. The deceased, who was son of Thomas Lord Longford, was certainly one of the most distinguished officers of the British Navy; a man remarkable for talent, prompt decision, courage, and judgment. He first went to sea in 1770, in the *Southampton* frigate, with Capt. Macbride, and in 1774 proceeded to the Coast of Guinea with the brave Cornwallis; on his return he was appointed acting Lieutenant of the *Sphinx*, Capt. Hunt, and sailed for N. America. Early in 1776, Gen. Lord Howe had evacuated Boston, and Lord Cornwallis had arrived. It was of the utmost importance that he should be apprised of the circumstance immediately, and Mr. Pakenham was entrusted with the despatches of Gen. Clinton, and sent in the armed sloop *General Gage* to Halifax, which port he reached, having narrowly escaped capture by an American squadron. Adm. Shuldam was so pleased with his skill and ability that he instantly made him a Lieut. in the *Greyhound* frigate, in which he was actively employed and severely wounded. On the return of the *Greyhound* to England, Lord Mulgrave took Mr. Pakenham as Second Lieut. of the *Courageux*, from which he was removed to the *Europe*, Adm. Arbuthnot's flag ship, and proceeded with him to N. America. He was soon after made a Commander, appointed to the *Victor*, and despatched to the W. Indies with the intelligence that Count d'Estaing had arrived on the American coast with a large fleet. On his arrival at Jamaica, Capt. Pakenham was transferred to the *Ruby*, Sir Peter Parker's flag ship and was soon after appointed to the command of the *Bristol*. He then sailed with Commodore Cornwallis, and fought in those defensive actions which covered him with immortal honour. In these engagements Capt. Pakenham distinguished himself by his coolness and judgment, for which Sir P. Parker promoted him to the rank of Post Captain in the *San Carlos*, a ship taken from the Spaniards. His career was for a time suspended: the wounds he received in the *Greyhound* broke out afresh, baffled all medical skill, and forced him to return to England. As soon as he recovered he was appointed to the command of the *Crescent*, of 28 guns, in which he accompanied Admiral Digby to Gibraltar, and thence to Minorca, for the relief of the garrison. He returned in company with the *Flora*, Capt. Williams, and they fell in with two Dutch frigates of 36 guns each, which they brought to action. For two hours did Capt. Pakenham contend against the superior force, but having lost his mainmast the ship became unmanageable, and he was forced to strike; but Capt. Williams, having reduced his opponent, bore up to the assistance of the *Crescent*, and prevented the enemy from taking possession of her. Capt Pakenham came home in the *Flora*, leaving 103 either killed or wounded out of 198. The Court-Martial came to the unanimous opinion "That the Hon. Capt. Pakenham throughout the action behaved with the coolest and ablest judgment, and with the firmest and most determined resolution; that he did not strike till he was totally unable to make the smallest defence; and the Court do therefore honourably acquit him. They cannot dismiss him without expressing their admiration of his conduct, wherein he manifested the skill of an able and judicious seaman, and the intrepidity of a gallant officer." Capt. Pakenham was appointed to the *Minerva* in the Channel fleet under Lord Howe, and continued in her till the conclusion of the war. When the French revolution renewed hostilities, Lord Chatham gave Capt. Pakenham the command of the *Intrepide*, 74, and in the complete defeat given to the enemy on the 1st June, he bore a distinguished part. He was particularly mentioned by Lord Howe, and received a medal. Lord Chatham offered him his choice of the captured ships, and he chose the *Juste*, the one he had himself taken. In 1795 he was made Colonel of Marines, and served under Adms. Waldegrave, Cornwallis, and Allan Gardner. In 1799 he was advanced to the rank of R.-Admiral, in 1804 to that of V.-Admiral, in 1810 to that of Admiral, and in 1820 was created a Grand Cross of the Bath.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

Feb. 1.—C. Sutton Dixon, Aldersgate-street, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Sargeant, Stamford, Lincolnshire, chymist.—W. Miles, West Ham, Essex, cattle-salesman.—S. Lakeman, Regent Circus, Piccadilly, shipowner.—M. S. Schlesinger, Strand and Friday-street, merchant.—W. Pound, Long Acre, carriage-lamp manufacturer.—J. Wyleram Raines, Upper-street, Islington, linen-draper.—W. Rylands, Liverpool, bread-baker.—J. Staley, Witney, Oxfordshire, druggist.—J. Speden, North Shields, Northumberland, spirit-dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

W. Cunninghame, Port Glasgow, merchant.—Scott and Taylor, Fruehle, manufacturers.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

H. K. Cox, linen-draper, Knightsbridge, Middlesex.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Johnstone, licensed victualler, Adelphi-hill, London.—J. Sillett, linen-draper, Yoxford, Suffolk.—J. Carter, builder, Paddington-green, Middlesex.—E. Mumford, jun., victualler, Ware, Hertfordshire.—C. Sutton Dixon, bookbinder, Aldersgate-street, London.—J. Hall, merchant, Liverpool.—J. Rosser, grocer, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire.—T. Chappell, cheese-factor, Leeds, Yorkshire.—W. Cleaver, victualler, Banbury, Oxfordshire.—J. Smith, corn-merchants, Spalding, Lincolnshire.—C. Clark and J. Clark, wine-merchant, Bridgnorth, Shropshire.—C. Balls, carpenter, Tattingstone, Suffolk.—T. Pugh, carpenter, Shrewsbury.

BIRTH.

1st inst., at Hampstead, the lady of Captain Boscher, R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At Ilminton, Charles Henry Parat, Esq., Captain R.N., to Miss Eliza Annals, of the same place.

DEATHS.

On the 1st inst., at Chepstow, Mary, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Burr.—1st inst., at his seat, Sherefold-park, Sussex, John Ivy, Esq., Lieut.-Col. R. Eng., aged 53.—12th Nov. last, on board the *Buckinghamshire*, on her passage to India, Emily, the newly married wife of George L. Jacob, Esq., of the Bombay Army, and daughter of Lieut.-Col. Ulleston.—At Greenwich Hospital, on the 9th inst., aged 42, Blanch, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Williams, many years belonging to that Establishment.—At Chillington, after a short illness, Capt. R. Gippard, 15th Hussars, youngest son of the late T. Gifford, Esq. and the Lady Charlotte Courtenay.—On her passage to New South Wales, on board the vessel commanded by her husband, Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, Master R.N.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Colonels—Main, late 7 R. Vet. Bn and Dep. Gov. of Fort George, Edinburgh, 16th Jan., 1836; Hon. J. Gage, late 9 F., A. Brown, C.B., late 79 F., Derry; Wallace, C.B., Unatt. Charles, in France, Jan. 1836.—Lieut.-Cols.—Boyle, C.B., Unatt. Edinburgh, 31st Dec. 1835; Sir J. Kennaway, Bart., E. I. C. Serv., Escot Lodge, Devonshire, 1st Jan. 1836; Sir A. W. Young, late h.-p. 3 W. I. R., Prince Edward's Island, 1st Dec. 1835; Duggan, formerly 11 Dr., Havre.—Major—Sir J. Gordon, Bart., 13 Dr., Madras, 2nd July, 1835.—Captains—Ellis, 41 F., Arnee, Madras, 13th Sept., 1835; Denshire, 80 F., 17th Dec.; Tompson, R.M., 24th Dec., Colraine, h.-p. 39 F., Otterye Devon, 10th Jan., 1836; Westly, h.-p. 1 W. I. R., Chesham, 12th do.; Murray, h.-p. 7 Car. Bn., 18th Nov., 1835; Davies, h.-p. Indep. Cos., 7th Dec.; Sneyd, do., 2nd June, Hall, do., 10th Jan., 1836; Leaper, Unatt.; D. Macdonald, do., 25th Feb., 1835.—Lieutenants—Armstrong, Dist. Adj., Leeds, 7th Jan., 1836; Gompos, 2 Dr.; Foley, (Adj.) 16 F. Cawnpore, Bengal, 26th July, 1835; Taylor, 69 F., 3d Jan., 1836; Tavernier, 82 F., 13th Dec., 1835; Feamstead, Rl. Br., 4th Jan. 1836; Holgate, Ceyl. Reg., London, 7th do.; Morris, Ceyl. Reg., 14th July, 1835; E. Dunsford, R. Eng., on passage from Muscat to Bombay, 6th Feb.; John O'Brien, late 1 R. Vet. Bn., Newinglin, 20th Dec.; Hart, late 5 do., Bath, 6th Jan., 1836; Patan's O'Brien, late 12 R. Vet Bn., 19th Dec., 1835; Magrath, h.-p. 14 Dr., 16th Oct., 1831, Hutt, h. p. 22 Dr., 5th Dec., 1835, Despard, h.-p. 58 F., Parsonstown, 10th do; Hatch, h.-p. 76 F.; Rehan, h.-p. 7 Line Bn. Ger. Leg., Verden, Hanover, 19th Dec., 1835.—Ensigns and Sub-Lieuts.—Cooper, 31 F., July, 1835; Morris, 39 F., Bangalore, Madras, 13th Aug.; Taylor, 54 F., Trichinopoly, Madras, 21st July; M'Cann, h.-p. Adj. 44 F., 29th Dec.; Hale, late R. Staff, and Min., Jersey, 9th Jan., 1836.—Quarter-Masters—Rule, h.-p. 7 Dr., Nottingham, 26th Dec., 1835; M'Hann, h.-p. Perth Fen. Cav., 20th do.—Commissariat Department—Dep. Ass. Com. Gen. Hosmer, Barbadoes, 24th Nov., 1835.—Medical Department—Bt. Hosp. Insp. Gen. of Hosp. Hill, M.D. h.-p. 12th Jan., 1835, Surg. Ferrier, M.D., h.-p. 34 F., South Lambeth, 31st Dec., Ass. Surg. Thompson, 54 F., Trichinopoly, Madras, 21st July, Ass.-Surg. Grant, 49 F., Bengal, 23d do.; Ass.-Surg. Maghath, M.D., h.-p. 20 Dr. Enuls, 11th Dec.


## Advertisements.

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Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canterns, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

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| Hyson kind | 5 | 0 |
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Tender and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from further decay.—At home from ten till five.

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|---|---|---|
| 18 | 18 16 10 | |
| 21 | 17 6 10 | |
| 25 | 16 4 2 | |
| 30 | 14 7 0 | |
| 35 | 12 11 6 | |
| 40 | 10 15 0 | |

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Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 3rd February, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of undertaking to supply

BEEF AND MUTTON

To His Majesty's Land Forces (except the Foot Guards and the Household Cavalry in Middlesex) in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks in the Counties of England severally, in Wales, in North Britain, in the Isle of Man, and in the Channel Islands, for Six Months from the 1st April next, inclusive, subject to the usual Conditions of the Contracts,—

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Tuesday the 8th day of March next, but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length, and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be returned to him.

Tenders will be received at the same time for the undermentioned Supplies during the month of April next,—viz.

BREAD.—For the Troops in the Counties of Gloucester, Hants, Monmouth, Nottingham, Somerset, and Warwick.

FORAGE.—For the Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in the Counties of Kent, Somerset, Suffolk, and in North Britain.

OATS.—For the Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in the Counties of Derby, Stafford, and Suffolk.

Persons, who make Tenders, are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon Application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall; and of the Barrack Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

N. B.—Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents cannot be allowed to pass free of Postage, but the Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual, provided it be strictly official. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded. By Order of the Board,

R. Bynam, Secretary.

## COMMISSARIAT.—TO WINE MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned Articles for the service of the Sick in the Military Hospitals at foreign stations, viz.:—

1,500 Gallons of MADEIRA WINE.
250 do. BRANDY.
82 Dozens of PORT WINE.

Forms of Tenders, with the Conditions of the Contract may be obtained, on application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, where Tenders must be delivered on or before Tuesday, 23rd February, 1836, marked on the outside "Tender for Wine," or "Brandy," as the case may be.

By Order of the Board,
R. Bynam, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 8th February, 1836.

## CONTRACT FOR FRESH BEEF.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, January 25th, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 25th February next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying (under separate Contracts) all such quantities of

FRESH BEEF

as may be demanded for the use of His Majesty's Ships and Vessels at the following places, from the 1st of April, 1836, to the 31st of March, 1837, both days inclusive, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Chatham, | Guernsey and Jersey, |
| Cork and Kinsale, | Harwich, |
| River Thames, from Deptford to Erith, both inclusive, | Kingstown and Dublin, |
| River Thames, from immediately below Erith to the Lower Hope, inclusive, | Leith, Leith Roads, and Firth of Edinburgh, |
| Downs, | Milford and Pembroke, |
| Falmouth, | Portsmouth, |
| | Plymouth, |
| | Sheerness. |

All parties about to Tender are particularly desired to read attentively the conditions of the Contract, which may be seen either at this Office, or on application to the Superintendents of the Victualling Establishments at Deptford, Portsmouth, and Plymouth; the Superintendents of His Majesty's Dock-yards at Chatham, Sheerness, and Pembroke; the Agent for the Victualling at Hambowline; the Victualling Storekeeper at Deal; the Secretary to the Postmaster General at Dublin; or to the Collectors of His Majesty's Customs at each of the other places.

Every Tender must specify the price in words at length, and no Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £1,500 for the due performance of the Contracts for Sheerness, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and in the sum of £500 for each of the other places.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Jan. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmouth Dock Yard. | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Sa. | 23 | 48 | 24 | 26 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 39 | 10 | 32 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 56 | ... | ... |
| Mo. | 25 | 4 | 25 | 42 | 1 | 32 | 1 | 48 | 11 | 37 | ... | ... | 0 | 39 | 1 | 7 |
| Tu. | 26 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 26 | 11 | 2 | 30 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 29 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 56 |
| We. | 27 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 18 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 48 |
| Th. | 28 | 6 | 37 | 6 | 57 | 0 | 26 | 0 | 44 | 1 | 41 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 28 |
| Fri. | 29 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 34 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 24 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 39 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 5 |
| Sat. | 30 | 7 | 49 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 54 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 39 |

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, Feb. 12th, 1836.—3rd Lt. Drags.—R. A. Moore, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Pousouby, who ret. 9th—Lieut. W. Hankey to be Capt. by p., v. Trower, who ret.; Cornet J. Johnston to be Lieut. by p., v. Hankey; J. A. Thomson, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Johnston, Staff Surg. A. C. Cubbiough to be Surg., v. Mellis, dec., Feb. 12. 10th—Lieut. G. A. F. Quentin to be Capt. by p., v. Foster, who ret.; Cornet R. A. Wood to be Lieut. by p., v. Quentin: Hon. A. A. Harbord to be Cornet by p., v. Wood, Feb. 12. 12th—Surg. Hamilton, from 54th Foot, to be Surg., v. Kenny, app. to the Staff, Feb. 12. 13th—Brev. Lieut.-Col. P. Savage, from the h.-p. of 21th Light Drags., to be Major, v. Sir J. Gordon, dec., Feb. 12. 14th—W. Bodkin, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Underwood, who ret., Feb. 12. Scots Fusilier Guards—Ens. and Lieut. R. F. H. Rushbrooke to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Clayton, who ret.; Hon. C. G. Scott to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Rushbrooke, Feb. 12. 14th Foot—Lieut. A. A. Gapper, from h.-p. of the 13th, to be Lieut. v. R. D. Spread, who exch., Feb. 12. 17th—Lieut. L. Blackburne to be Capt. by p., v. Forbes, who ret.; Ens. L. C. Bourchier to be Lieut. by p., v. Blackburne; G. Heywood, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Bourchier; Paym. J. Moore, from the 58th, to be Paym., v. Carew, app. to the 13th, Feb. 12. 31st—Ens. J. E. Duncan, from the 54th, to be Ens., v. Comper, dec., Feb. 12. 32nd—Capt. J. H. Evelegh, from h.-p. of 14th, to be Capt., v. G. W. Edwardes, who exch., rec. the diff., Feb. 12. 34th—Lieut. E. Daniell, from h.-p. of the 2nd Garr. Batt., to be Lieut., v. Mathews, app. Adj.; Lieut. J. H. Mathews to be Adj., v. Ryton, prom., Feb. 12. 59rd—Capt. J. Q. Pardey to be Paym., v. Moore, app. to 17th: Capt. Bagot, from h.-p. 87th, to be Capt., v. Pardey, app. Paym., Feb. 12. 54th—Gent. Cadet S. L. Smith, from the R. M. C., to be Ens. without p., v. Duncan, app. to the 31st, Staff Assist.-Surg. E. M'Iver, to be Surg., v. Hamilton, app. to 4th Lt. Drags., Feb. 12. 57th—Lieut. L. Westwood, from h.-p. 14th, to be Lieut., v. Alexander, who exch., Feb. 12. 66th—Ens. G. G. Biscoe to be Lieut. by p., v. Glassrott, who ret.; J. C. W. Vivian, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Biscoe, Feb. 12. 78th—Lieut. J. Stewart, from the h.-p. of 78th, to be Lieut. v. Anderson, prom., Feb. 12. 82nd—Lieut. H. Bates, from the h.-p. of 98th, to be Lieut., v. T. Byrne, who exch., Feb. 12. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Second Lieut. H. Smith to be First Lieut. without p., v. Morris, dec., July 15, 1835; Sec. Lieut. W. Hardisty to be First Lieut., v. Hotgate, dec., Jan. 8, 1836, Ens. W. L. Domenichetti, from h.-p. of 95th, to be Sec. Lieut., v. Smith, Feb. 11. F. J. Holworthy, gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Domenichetti, who ret., Feb. 12; Gent. Cadet P. L. M'Dougall, from R. M. C., to be Sec. Lieut., v. Hardisty, Feb. 13. Unattached—To be Captains without p.—Lieut. H. Anderson, from the 75th. Lieut. R. P. Pack, from the 58th, Feb. 13.

Hospital Staff—Surg. M. W. Kenny, from the 12th Lt. Drags., to be Surg. to the Forces, v. Colclough, app. to 9th Lt. Drags.; M. R. Burke, gent., to be Assist. Surg. to Forces, v. M'Iver, app. to 54th, Feb. 12.

Office of Ordnance, Feb. 11.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. G. G. Cohn to be Lieut. Col. v. Roberts, placed on Ret. List; Sec. Capt. E. Sheppard to be Capt. v. Cohn, First Lieut. H. Stow to be Sec. Capt. v. Sheppard; Sec. Lieut. G. H. Hewker to be First Lieut. v. Stow, Feb. 4.

### CAVALRY.

1st Drags.—1 troop moved from Newbridge to Kilkenny on the 4th and 5th.

14th Drags.—The troop at Monaghan moved to Belturbet on the 3rd.

15th Hussars—Capt. M'Queen and Lieut. Carrington have left Limerick on leave, also Capt. Ives and Lieut. Hickman, from Cahir. A detachment moved from Cahir to Cashel on the 5th; one to Clogheen on the 4th; one to Bansha on the 8th, and one from Clonmel to Fethard on the 4th.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot—Col. Wetherell and the officers have presented Maj. M'Laine, who has just retired into private life, with a splendid gold snuff-box.

7th Foot—The second division will return to England in the *Earl of Moira*; the first has sailed in the *Sovereign* transport, which took out the first division of the 2nd batt. 60th.

11th depot—1 Sub., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., moved from Waterford to New Ross on the 4th.

15th depot—1 Comp. moved from Armagh to Monaghan on the 3rd.

24th—The detachment at Haulbowline moved to Spike Island on the 4th.

25th depot—A detachment moved from Cork to Haulbowline on the 4th.

28th—The convict guard, for the *Strathfirldsaye* convict-ship, at Gravesend is under the command of Lieut. Cadell.

35th—The comp. at Mallan moved to Fermoy on the 3rd and the comp. at Millstreet on the 4th and 5th.

37th—Capt. Thoreau has joined the depot at Plymouth, under command of Maj. Kell.

39th—Maj. Wakefield, lately returned from India, after an absence of 9 years from England, has obtained leave of absence for 12 months.

43d—Head-quarters, under Lieut.-Col. Booth, enjoyed good health at Fredericktown, New Brunswick, at the close of Dec., but the weather was most inclement. Maj. Keppell commanded at St. John's.

47th depot—1 comp., 2 Officers, 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., moved from Castlebar to Westport on the 2nd.

48th—will remove to Ireland in the ensuing summer.

60th (2nd batt.)—The *Moira* transport, with the grand division under Lieut.-Col. Ellis, from Cork, arrived at Gibraltar the 10th of last month, and the *Henry Broughom* transport, with baggage, women, and children, arrived same time.

61st depot—Lieut. Hudson has succeeded Lieut. Jones Paymaster.

73rd depot—1 comp. (40) moved from Naas to Trim 29th and 30th ult.

75th—1 comp. moved from Wexford to Newtonbarry 6th.

77th—Major Ramsay, Capt. Raines, and Assist.-Surg. Munro, who were so prominent in the late Court-martial at Glasgow, we find are in London.

81st—1 Sub., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., moved from Kilkenny to Celbridge on the 12th; 1 comp. to Carrick on Suir on the 10th and 11th; and 1 Capt., 1 Sub., 2 Serjs., and 36 r. and f., to Goresbridge on the 9th.

85th—A comp. (34) moved from Cork to Dunmanway the 10th and 11th; one to Mallow on the 3rd, and one to Millstreet on the 4th.

92nd—The *Earl of Moira* has sailed with the second division from Malta.

95th—A Field Officer and 2 comps. moved from Templemore to Cashel on the 1st and 2nd; 1 comp. (2 Officers and 46 r. and f.) from Templemore to Burnsoleigh on the 6th; a comp. from Cashel to Bansha on the 6th; one to Golden on the 5th; and one to New Inn on the 3rd.

Royal Artillery.—A detachment of invalided men has landed from the *Numa* transport, from the Isle of Ascension. Serj. Tewin, 4th batt., has met with an accident in the course of duty, and is in hospital, and it is feared he must suffer the amputation of his leg. A source of complaint has arisen from the men's "Tommies" being served out *hot*. This we are aware certainly adds to the *baker's* weight but *depreciates* the soldier's, and is contrary to the regulations. The next point is the man being furnished with four pound loaves for *four days*. At the examination of the pensioners by Surgeon Fogo, only two were found serviceable.

For the last fortnight there have been arrivals almost daily at the Tower of the arms, accoutrements, and clothing of regiments of militia, with the exception of sixteen stands of arms and corresponding accoutrements, which are still retained at the head-quarters of each regiment when embodied. The order for these removals, it is said, is preparatory to remodelling the militia under new regulations.

General Order.—"In consequence of a communication from government, the general order of 19th Oct. and 17th Nov. 1835, are cancelled, and officers commanding corps and detachments are desired to refer all applications for military assistance in the collection of tithes or rent, or in the serving of or executing civil process or decrees in original to the Military Secretary, in order that the Major-General commanding may submit them for the consideration of government before the aid required is granted; the usual duplicate to be transmitted at the same time to the Major-General of the district. The officer in his application will state his opinion, grounded on his local knowledge and information, as to the extent of force it would be necessary to employ. There are, however, two cases in which military assistance may be immediately granted for the above purposes without any previous reference: that is, when the requisition for aid proceeds from the sheriff or sub-sheriff of the county, the other is when any competent civil authority calls for military assistance to suppress a riot which may have arisen in the collection of tithes or rent, or in the serving or execution of civil process or decrees, at which riot is actually going on at the time. By command of the Major-General commanding, George D'Aguilar, Deputy Adjutant-General."

A motion is to be made in the House of Commons for a return for the last twenty years of all officers of the army dismissed or cashiered by sentence of Court-martial, similar to that made the last session by Sir Edward Codrington relative to the navy.

Lord Hill's order, prohibiting officers and soldiers from attending Orange Lodges, is understood to apply only to that portion of the army which is on actual service, and does not include officers not liable to the provisions of the mutiny act, or to be brought to a Court-martial for disobedience of orders. The Duke of Gordon being Colonel of the Fusilier Guards, has felt it necessary to retire from the institution.

The Lords of the Treasury have ordered that the race horse duty should not be enforced in respect to horses used by the yeomanry cavalry.

The following students entered the Military College, Sandhurst, last month:—Capt. Napier, 46th; Capt. Gordon, 35th; Lieut. Symonds, 74th; and Capt. Harvey, late Lt. Dragoons.

The Staff on the New Brunswick station, which is now distinct from Nova Scotia, consists of Maj.-Gen. Sir A. Campbell, Lieut.-Gov.; Capt. Campbell, 36th, A.D.C. and Lieut.-Col. Turner, Insp. Field Officer.

Barracks.—Mr. J. Budd is appointed Barrack-master of Pendennis Castle, and in charge of the Ordnance land and buildings at that station, vice Mr. J. Greensall, moved to Cork. Mr. F. Pilcher is appointed Barrack-master of Clonmel, v. Lieut. Lane, h. p. Royals, dec. Capt. H. Bowen is appointed to the Barrack-mastership of the Bahamas. The Barrack-mastership of Dundee, held by Mr. Emslie, is vacant.

he Adjutantcy of the Leeds Recruiting District, held Lieut. Armstrong, is vacent.
Major Dubourdieu, late Commandant of the Provisional talion, at Chatham, is succeded by Lieut.-Col. Weare, n h.-p.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

uts.—P. H. Dyke and J. L. R. Stoll (Supa.) to *Thalia*; C. T. ill (Sup.) to *Caledonia*.
e—T. B. Stewart to *Lapwing*.
ood Master—Louden to *Romney*.
shipmeo—F. T. Chetham (Coll.) to *Acteon*; J. Moore (Coll.) *Melville*, until *Pique* is commissioned.
tere' Assists.—E. M. Fox to *Melville*; T. Walker to *Alert*.
ist.-Surg.—Morris Pritchett to *Harpy*.
k—J. Adams (additional) to *Thalia*.
AL. MARINES.—Sec. Lieut. Campbell John Pegus, of the hatham Division, to be First Lieut. at the Woolwich Division, ce James Thompson, promoted to the rank of Captain, at ortsmouth divisioo, in the room of Capt. Timpson; Sec.Lieut. . Fleming, of the Woolwich Divisioo, to the rank of First ieut. at Portamouth Divisioo, v. W. White, who is placed on e reserved half-pay.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ION, 26, Capt. Lord E. Russell (1833), arrived at Bahia from Pernambuco 31st Dec.
KATRICE, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1813), arrived at Buenos Ayres from Monte Video 7th Nov., and sailed on 16th for Rio Janeiro and England.
LIN, 80, Capt. G. W. Willis (1814), at Rio Janeiro 7th Dec.
INSET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), was at Belize 14th Nov.
CINTH, 18, Com. F. B. Blackwood (1830), arrived at Batavia from Sydney 2d Oct.
NIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, arrived at Plymouth from Santander 9th inst.
NGLITE, 18, Com. R. Smart, K.H. (1825), arrived at Portsmouth from Valparaiso 9th inst., and since sailed for Plymouth to be paid off
NOT, 28, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1828), ar rived at Buenos Ayres from Monte Video 7th Nov.
er, 18, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), arrived at Vera Cruz 13th Dec.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 12, 1835.

Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| TILDA, Crooke (1807), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Jan. 29, | r. Feb. 1. | |
| ARION, Robillard (1824), | s. Jan. 11, | d. Feb. 6, | r. | |
| ER, Forrester (1824), | s. Jan. 18, | d. Feb. 14, | r. | |
| n MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Feb. 28, | r. | |
| IC, Bisson (1826), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Feb. 28, | r. | |
| ORUS, Riley (1818), | s. Feb 9, | d. Mar. 6, | r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| FLY, Baldock (1813), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Dec. 26, | r. Dec. 25. | |
| ICAN, West (1834), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Jan. 23, | r. | |
| MES, Blount (1824), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Feb. 21, | r. | |
| TAGUS, James (1812), | s. Feb. 3, | d. Mar. 25, | r. | |

*Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct 10, | d Feb 27, | r. | |
| DFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. | |
| RINDALE, Fortescue (1811), | s Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | | |
| KN, O'Reilly (n. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. | |
| GER, Turner (n. 1825), | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 23, | r. | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPERN, Dirken (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d Feb. 16, | r. | |
| SACK, Peter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 24, | r. | |
| ARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. | |
| NAT, Downey (1815), | s Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 21, | r. | |
| OUD, Parsons (1815), | s. Jan. 17, | d. Apr. 6, | r. | |
| ER, Lnce (1814), | s. Feb. 3, | d. Apr. 20, | r. | |
| WIND, Forster (1812), | | | | |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| DEN, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan 4, | r. Feb 10. | |
| LUKAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. Feb. 9. | |
| KIE, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 3, | r. | |
| , James (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Apr. 4, | r. | |
| A, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. | |
| AN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 3. | r. | |
| INS, Pawle (1807), | | | | |

*North America.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| , | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. | |
| ON, Harvey (1810), | s. Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 5, | r. | |
| HOT, Moore (n. 1813), | s. Feb. 6, | d. Apr. 3, | r. | |

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 12.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) The Portsmouth and United States packet-ship *St. James*, Lt. Sebor, arrived at Spithead on Monday evening in 19 days from New York, bringing papers containing the second message to Congress of the President of the United States, relative to the differences between that country and France; which were immediately forwarded to London by express. The Capt. had not heard if the *Pantaloon* had got out, or if Congress had taken any steps in consequence of Gen. Jeck. son's recommendation. The *Mastiff* was released from quarantine on Tuesday, and went into harbour to be paid off, but on Thursday orders arrived for her to proceed to Chatham, and she will sail thither to-morrew. The H.M. sloop *Satellite*, Com. Smart, arrived from S. America on Tuesday with a freight of about 300,000 dollars on merchants' accounts. She left Rio on the 6th Dec. The *Dublin* was the only ship in the port with Sir G. Hamond's flag. On her passage from Rio to Babia the *Satellite* captured a slaver, with 245 slaves on board, and having put a Prize-Master and crew on board sent her to Rio. The *Satellite* left Pernambuco on the 7th Jan., and had a quick passage of 28 days to England. Mr. Curtis, Mid., and about 20 or 30 seamen and marines, late of the *Challenger*, came passengers. The *Satellite* sailed on Thursday to Plymouth to be paid off. The *Strathfieldsay* has shipped 200 convicts from the *York* and *Leviathan* hulks for conveyance to Sydney; she will sail so soon as the weather moderates. The *Scout* arrived this afternoon from Chatham. It is expected the *Melville* (reported to be ready on the 25th inst.) will be ordered to take on board her lower-deck guns, and have her full complement of seamen and marines. There are not yet any orders about the *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Benbow*, *Pique*, or *Madagascar*. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Mastiff*, *Romney*, *Parmelia* transport, and Cap. Lyon's yacht, the *Mischief*, which arrived from the Mediterranean on Tuesday.

The *General Evans* sloop will sail from Portsmouth for Santander on Saturday with 120 recruits for the Spanish Auxiliary Force; some have been collected at Portsmouth, the others were brought round from London by the *Zephyr* steamer.

SHEERNESS, Feb. 12.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Tuesday 9—The *Scout*, 18, Capt. Craige, sailed for the Cape of Good Hope. The *Black Prince*, 74, went out of the basin, having had her masts taken out, and was towed to her moorings by the Government steamer. The *Express*, packet, Lieut. Croke, has been converted into a brig, and looks extremely well. Mr. Clark, Gunner of H.M.S. *Tremendous*, lying in the Medway, was unfortunately drowned this week, alongside his ship, by falling overboard from a small boat.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 11.—*Implacable*, 74, was docked on Thursday. *Diligence* naval transport, arrived here from one of the eastern yards on Thursday, with stores for the yard and Pembroke. She took on board jury-gear for the vessel building there. *Tortoise* arrived on Saturday from Falmouth, and sailed the next day with volunteer seamen for the *Melville* at Portsmouth. *Camel* lighter arrived on Saturday from Falmouth, and sailed again on Tuesday with stores for the ships in the Tagus. *Pluto* was released from quarantine on Saturday, and came into harbour the same day to be repaired. She will take out the next mail to Malta. *Phœnix* steamer arrived on Tuesday from the north coast of Spain, and anchored in Barnpool. *Stag*, being completed by the yard, hauled off on Tuesday alongside the *Captain* hulk. *Speedy* cutter arrived on Friday from Sheerness. In Barnpool—*Royal Adelaide*, *Harpy*, *Pluto*, *Diligence* and *Prince Regent* transports, and *Phœnix* steamer. At the Island—*Speedy*.

NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.—The *Gazette* of Friday contains a proclamation directing that the Captains or Commanders of ships of war who make the seizure shall have one-eighth part of the whole prize, and that the remainder shall be distributed into shares according to a scale embracing seven classes, from Lieutenants down to volunteers and boys of the second class, who are to have one-third of a share each.

The *Buffalo* store-ship is fitted for the reception of 200 emigrants; of that number accommodation has been provided for 15 respectable families, and the remainder for the labouring classes. She is also fitted to accommodate a crew of marines and sailors, to the number of 110 men; and should she not ultimately be required for the purpose of conveying settlers to the new colony of South Australia, which is very likely to prove the fact, her fittings are so beautifully arranged for the conveyance of troops, that few, if any vessels employed on that service are to be found so admirably adapted as the *Buffalo* in every particular. She is now removed from the basin to the hulk on the west side of the harbour at Portsmouth, and will not be wanted these two months.

The *Scout*, 16, fitted out at the eastward for the Cape of Good Hope, has called at Portsmouth to take on board supernumerary marines and boys for the men of war on that station.

Mr. William Roy (1824), Assist.-Surg. R.N., has been appointed to that situation on board the *Howe* at Sheerness, the situation he held, as Assist.-Surg. of Sheerness dock-yard being abolished.

The *Numa* transport, Lieut. Howe, agent, is discharging her stores at Woolwich which she brought from South America and Ascension, and, when completed, will repair to Deptford to fit for other service. The *Mary*, at Deptford, is taking in recruits for Bermuda, and will proceed to Cork this week, on her way out.

Several of the ships in ordinary at the various ports have been condemned, and will be broken up in the ensuing summer.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday last:—Peter Cracroft, late *Stag*; Aug. Fred. J. Bowen, *Briton*; Peter Astle Scott, *Thunderer*; Thos. Geo. Drake, *Volage*; Ross Moore Floud, *Canopus*; Hay E. S. Winthorp, *Melville*; Chas. Spencer Norman, late *Stag*; John W. Dorville, *Canopus*; Sam. Hoskins Derriman, *Confiance*; R. John St. Aubyn, *Excellent*; Hon. J. W. S. Spencer, late *Stag*; Frederick Howard Vyse, late *Challenger*; Belfield Woollcombe, *Thunder*; Thos. Moyes Tapley, *Pickle*; Abdelhamid Effendi, an Egyptian, *Castor*.

The Queen Regent of Spain has given the Grand Cross of Charles III. to Capt. Lord John Hay, for his services in command of the British squadron on the North Coast of Spain. The last British naval officer who received this honour was Lord Exmouth.

The *Comet* st.-v. has hoisted a pendant under the command of Sec. Master Wright. She has been hauled out of the basin into the river at Woolwich, and is nearly ready for sea. *Spitfire* st.-v., Lieut. Kennedy, left Woolwich on Thursday, to take out the next mail to Malta. *Investigator*, surveying vessel, has been hauled into a dry dock for repairs. The shipwrights are on board repairing the quarter-deck of the *Fairy*, surveying vessel, but she still lays out in the river. *Swift* (new barque), packet service, has been rigged and fitted ready for service, and is expected shortly to be commissioned. *Erebus*, now lying at Chatham, it is supposed will be commissioned by Com. Belcher, as a barge was sent from Woolwich with his instruments and luggage.

## East India Intelligence.

JEYPOOR.—We have late private intelligence from a correspondent at this place, by the *Hugh Lindsay* steamer, which left Bombay 10th Nov., by which it appears that Jotha Ram is in custody of the government Agent Alves. It seems that suspicion had only very lately attached to the ex-minister, because the queen-mother, who was known to be favourable to him, had appeared very anxious to find out the instigaters of the late murderous attack. It is now confidently believed that she was far from being ignorant of what was going on, so much so, that it is expected, from what has been discovered, that she will be removed from Jeypoor to Benares, and that a Political Agent will be appointed to take charge of the young Prince and the country during his minority. A letter was found on one of the accused parties with two lines written by Jotha Ram himself, which completely implicated him in the affair. Capt. Ludlow was in consequence ordered off with 50 irregular horsemen to endeavour to seize him, they made a night march of 35 miles through a deluge of rain which lasted 7 hours, and coming by surprise to the place of the ex-minister's encampment, Capt. Ludlow, having posted his men, entered his tent at once, and before he could recollect himself on rising from his couch, made him prisoner with several of his party, and safely returned with them to the Residency a service which was deemed very important. It had been clearly proved that four of the instigators undertook each to procure a man with a sword to use against the British party on the 4th June, from which it is manifest it was quite a chance who suffered. The suddenness of the seizure of the last assailant by Capt. Ludlow gave the others time to pause, and they then gave a false impression as to what had taken place, with a view of getting the mob to follow and murder poor Blake. He remained behind only a few minutes to give orders relative to the safe custody of the assassin, to which he owed his death, by that time Capt. Ludlow had hurried Major Alves far away from the scene, from an apprehension that he might bleed to death ere he could be got to the Residency, and obtain medical aid.

Our reports, via Calcutta, from Jeypoor have been of late somewhat contradictory. It seems now, however, to be understood that the ultimatum of our government has been at last given in by Col. Alves to the Jeypoor Durbar. We are told that Col. Alves withheld this energetic document from the treacherous Durbar for upwards of a month. We cannot pretend to say what the terms proposed by government are, but it is understood that the most ample atonement has been demanded, and it is very generally believed that such atonement will not be made by the Durbar, in which case we conclude the country will be taken quiet possession of by our forces, and retained, at all events, during the minority of the Rajah.—*Central Free Press, Sept.* 19.

We think that the previous paragraph sufficiently explains the apparent vacillating policy of Colonel Alves. The cavalry and infantry regiments now about to move on relief together with the 11th Dragoons and Cameronians, will form a force more than adequate for the conquest of that country.

The *Hurkaru* announces that orders have been sent for the execution of Shumshoodeen.

On the night of 5th Sept. the native brig *Stree Jugadeeswara Swamy*, was totally wrecked about 8 miles to the north of Bimlipatam. All on board perished except one Lascar. There were 42 persons in all on board, including Ens. Chas. Jas. Hoseason, 30th Madras N.I., and 4 native servants who embarked for Calcutta from Vizagapatam on the preceding Wednesday. Mr. Hoseason recently arrived out in the *Elphinstone*.—*Madras Gazette*.

In an action of crim. con., Grant v. Beatson, at Allahabad, the *Hurkaru* observes, it is so disgraceful to the parties concerned, that we have thought it right to hold up their names to universal shame. The plaintiff (the son of Col. Grant) was nonsuited in the Sessions Judge's

...tchery (where the case had been carried from the ...ajulary) on 16th Sept., and that Mr. Grant intends ...aling against Mr. Dunsmure's decisinn.

It is proposed to abolish the Allahabad Custom ...use, and make Mirzapore a grand station.

We learn that Sir John Awdry had a narrnw escape ...t July, a punkah (heavy enough to require six men to ...ry) having fallen on his head while trying a prisoner.

Murow.—An unfortunate accident lately occurred to ...s Beck, of the 68th. He had gone on a visit to the ...terfalls near this, and while passing one of them, fell ...n it, and was never seen again. His companion, Lieut. ...rwood, narrnwly escaped sharing a similar fate. He ...o fell at the same place with Mr. Beck, but succeeded ...extricating himself, and escaping with some severe ...ises.

Dr. Malcolmson, 19th Bo. N.I., is to be tried, as ...ncipal, for the murder of Capt. Urquhart, and Major ...alker and Lieut. M'Dermott as accessaries. From in...rmation conveyed in the *Bengal Hurkaru*, it would ...ear that a Court of Inquest had been held by Col. ...iltshire, which returned a verdict that Capt. Urquhart ...d been killed by a pistol-shot fired by some person ...known, and further investigation was likely to be ...de. The accessaries are admitted meanwhile to bail, ...t Dr. Malcolmson has been kept in confinement.

## BENGAL.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 22d Sept.—Mr. ...T. Hannrilly to officiate as Mag. and Coll. at Jessore, during ...absence of Mr. H. P. Russell, or until further orders. 23d ...ept.—Mr. R. P. Hamilton reporting his arrival as a Writer on ...Estab. on 19th Sept. 27th Sept.—Mr. H. P. Russell to offi...ate until further orders as Additional Judge at Zillah Tirhoot.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 13th Sept.—Second Lieut. ...Kirby to act as Adjt and Quartermaster to 2d batt. Art vice ...ut. and Brevet Capt. E. F. Day, appointed to officiate as Com. ...t 3rd, at Ajmere.

PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 24th Sept.—The undermentioned Ensigns are ...ted to the following regts.: E. Sessmore to 69th N.I. at Mer...t; G. A. F. Hervey to 41th at Mhow, W. M'Culloch to 14th ...t,

## EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.—HIGH PRESSURE.

One of his Majesty's occasional mail-carts was very unusually delayed after starting on Thursday last, and, while a sight of the yard, met with a serious accident. Besides the letter bags and valuable property generally sent by such conveyances, there was a *heavy* load of *diamonds*, of *first* quality, as well as a *few* inferior, outside and in; one *bloody*, and one *light* passenger, and a well-bred *cur*, carefully packed, and everything prepared for the journey. At the appointed hour, however, one of the stable-keepers was missing; as it was supposed, he had been keeping bad company, and, *quite contrary to order*, had slept out all night, and the other required to *rest*. And then a troublesome sort of a book-keeper in the concern, created a disturbance, and the top-sawyer of the drivers in the quill department took *his* part and blustered, and insisted that the coach should stop for some baggage of theirs. The coachman and guard whipped round to the head-master's for orders; he nodded 'twas *all right*, *go on*, and they touched their hat, as in duty bound, after an old custom, now grown out of fashion, and made a fair start down the road, *carrying on full speed!* Whether the head master took offence or altered his mind nobody can tell, but he called through his *silent speaking machine*; the coach came back, took a turn round the yard in decentish style, so as to *put their heads* the right way, end stopped. The inside passengers, as well as the out, were astonished, but very properly did not move from their places, and just had time enough *to wash their mouths out*. The driver took another look at his way-bill, and filled up the short interval of his time by reading aloud *last dying speech* of one of his Majesty's Commissioners, and so extract from an old Act of Parliament, "Anno vicesimo secundo Georgii Secundi Regis," when up came another partner in the same employ, who drives one of the *heavy* coaches, and, without any ceremony or fellow feeling, bundled the coachman and guard, whip and all, off the coach, and stuck up in *front* an *incompetent* cutter, and, in place of the guard, on *acting dickey*. The poor old driver, who had been, off and on, six or seven and twenty years in the service, and had a capital character from his last master, without any mittimus was sent to coventry; and, having nothing to do, and, excepting a bit of tobacco, very little to live upon, is content to wear his few old clothes out and chaw his *quid*.—*Ex Levant Journal, 31st Dec.*

# Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

## REGIMENTAL BANDS.

Sir,—I was pleased to observe in your paper of the 22d Aug. last, No. 134, that "Bands of regiments are in future to be managed by Committees, instead of the practice adopted in some corps of allowing Commandents to be the sole managers of the money of others." There could hardly emanate from the Horse Guards a better order; and I sincerely trust that, not the band fund alone, but the mess, poor, or such other funds as may now or hereafter have their being in regiments, may also be placed under such superintendance, *limiting such Committees to small expenditures*. Where large sums are to be expended, the *whole corps* of officers should, *by a majority of votes*, be alone empowered to lay it out, for the following reason:—Regiments returning from India, the Mediterranean, or the West Indias, may, during their service abroad, have pursued a saving system, for the purpose (and very properly) of placing their mess, band, &c., on a respectable footing on their return to England. The Commanding Officer, from vanity or some other less worthy intention, mars the original object;—he may, for instance, proceed to London, and *patronise* some *particular* tradesmen; he sends a supply (according to his own taste) of mess furniture or band instruments to the regiment; he may or he may not have made a good selection,—it matters little; the very circumstance of his having taken the liberty (I cannot call it less) of spending "the money of others" on his own judgment and responsibility (which, when too late, officers are unwilling openly to protest against) creates unpleasant discussions, and dissatisfaction continues to be often afterwards expressed, so long as the transaction is borne in remembrance. A contrary line of proceeding would be advisable. We will suppose a regiment just returned home with money at its disposal; a meeting of all the officers is called, the state of the funds and the necessities are made known (the former, by-the-bye, should never be kept *secret*), the object for which the officers are called together is *fully* and *patiently* discussed; the majority decide; Committees of taste are voted in, the tradesmen are fixed upon, and the articles required are ordered, and when they arrive all parties are satisfied.

The expense to which officers are put requires some attention should be paid to their wishes and opinions, and that their money should be laid out in such a manner as will at least satisfy the majority, seems to me to be but fair and reasonable. This or some such arrangement will not only prove highly satisfactory to every corps of officers, but, by placing it out of the power of all Commanding Officers (I hope there are few) who imagine themselves all powerful and at liberty to apply the funds according to *their* whim or fancy, will tend to keep them in the enjoyment of that respect from the officers under their command which every reflecting and sensible Commanding Officer ought to value. You, Mr. Editor, are hardly aware how much grumbling has from time to time taken place amongst Regimental Officers at the lavish expenditure of Regimental Funds by some Commandants who fancy that their *will and pleasure alone* should be consulted. How ridiculous it must appear for a Commanding Officer, who has not ear enough to distinguish "God save the King" from "Paddy O'Rafferty," to undertake to be a judge of a musical instrument or of a piece of music; still there are a few such, and it is to them I partly address myself. The yearly subscriptions to the Band Fund amount to about 222*l.* 9*s.*; in India, to 271*l.* 13*s.*, or thereabouts, as will appear by the accompanying memorandum; the savings from which, during a residence abroad for the number of years regiments are now obliged to serve, cannot but amount to a large sum, particularly when we take into consideration the entrance fees of officers on appointment (twenty days' pay of *their rank* to the band, thirty days' to the mess), and that of officers on promotion in the corps (the same number of days, being the difference of pay between the rank promoted from to that promoted to), calls for a watchful eye over its expenditure. After our amiable Commander-in-Chief shall have issued the order which your paper already quoted speaks of, he would confer an additional boon on the Service (and I hope he will take it into his gracious consideration) by amending the order which limits the number of Band men to one Serjeant and fourteen privates. This number is at any time too few, but more particularly in tropical climates, where deaths are more frequent than at home, and where, from the limited number of men so employed, the death of two or three of the *leading* instruments, annihilates the band; in proof of which, I need only remark, in how *very few* instances have regiments returned from the West or East Indies with anything like a good band. When officers pay such heavy subscriptions, it is but natural they should like to have something for their money. *Good* music cannot be produced by twelve musicians (some may be ill) and three time-beaters. Witness the splendid bands of foreign corps,—fifty in some are not considered too many; thirty would satisfy me. I will here show you bands as they are, and bands as I think they ought to be:—

| Bands as they are. | | As they ought to be. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Clarionets. | 1 | E flat Clarionets. |
| 2 | | 2 | |
| 3 | | 3 | First Clarionets. |
| 4 | | 4 | |
| 5 | Flute. | 5 | Second do. |
| 6 | French Horns. | 6 | |
| 7 | | 7 | Third do. |
| 8 | Bassoons. | 8 | |
| 9 | | 9 | Flutes. |
| 10 | Trumpet. | 10 | |
| 11 | Trombone. | 11 | Trumpets. |
| 12 | Serpent. | 12 | |
| 13 | Bass Drum. (Time-beaters.) | 13 | Horns. |
| 14 | Cymbals. (Time-beaters.) | 14 | |
| 15 | Kettle Drums. (Time-beaters.) | 15 | |
| | | 16 | |
| | | 17 | Bassoons. |
| | | 18 | |
| | | 19 | |
| | | 20 | Tenor. (Trombones.) |
| | | 21 | |
| | | 22 | Bass. (Trombones.) |
| | | 23 | Serpents. |
| | | 24 | |
| | | 25 | Bass Horn. |
| | | 26 | Basso Hibernicon. |
| | | 27 | Kettle Drums. (Time-beaters.) |
| | | 28 | |
| | | 29 | Cymbals. (Time-beaters.) |
| | | 30 | Bass Drum. (Time-beaters.) |

Whether there are fifteen men or thirty men in the band, the difference in point of expense is very trifling, and not more than the subscriptions will meet.

Now, to provide for the additional fifteen men which I have propose should be added to the band, I would take two drummers from the Grenadiers, one bugler from the light companies of regts., and the six men allowed by a very recent regulation to the depot—making nine, and I would add six boys. The six men at the depot cannot be taught an instrument away from the Band-Master; the fund will not allow of two Band-Masters. In proposing an increased number of men to the band, I do believe I shall not have the *whole* of the Army with me; but I will, if possible, gain over those whom I fear most (the old Martinet who neither cares for music or anything bordering on show), by proposing that the *whole* of the band should take *one* tour of duty in the week, which, on the score of relieving their comrades, will set aside the *only* objection to an increase of the present number to thirty, that I am aware of.

As all regiments and all companies of regiments not light are expected to understand the Light Infantry drill, and to be prepared to act as light troops, when required, *every* drummer ought to be furnished with a bugle in addition to his drum, the drummer being able to sound all the regimental calls, as well as the Light Infantry sounds, will be gaining a decided advantage over the present system; in fact, a drummer, to be of use, ought to play the fife, bugle, and drum, *by note*, and not by ear, as too many do, and until he can do this *well*, he should not be considered an educated drummer.

SILENUS.

*West Indies, 31st Dec.*

MEMORANDUM.

| West Indies. | £. s. d. | East Indies. | £. s. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Colonel | 13 13 0 | 1 Colonel | 13 13 |
| 1 Lieutenant-Colonel | 10 4 0 | 2 Lieutenant-Co's. | 20 8 |
| 2 Majors | 19 4 0 | 2 Majors | 19 4 |
| 10 Captains | 69 0 0 | 10 Captains | 69 0 |
| 12 Lieutenants | 46 16 0 | 22 Lieutenants | 85 16 |
| 8 Ensigns | 25 4 0 | 8 Ensigns | 25 4 |
| 1 Paymaster | 9 0 0 | 1 Paymaster | 9 0 |
| 1 Quartermaster | 3 18 0 | 1 Quartermaster | 3 18 |
| 1 Surgeon | 11 8 0 | 1 Surgeon | 11 8 |
| 2 Assistant-Surgeons | 9 0 0 | 2 Assistant-Surgeons | 9 0 |
| 1 Adjutant | 5 2 0 | 1 Adjutant | 5 2 |
| | £222 9 0 | | £271 13 |

N.B. Captains, if Brevet Majors, and Lieutenants, receiving 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem, will increase the above sum. Surgeons' pay fluctuates also; it is here put at a high rate.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE. (Letter 2.)

Sir,—The motives which induced the Treasury to place the Coast Guard appointments at the disposal of the Admiralty were twofold; first, economy, and secondly, as the honour and integrity of Naval officers could be relied on the revenue would be increased. These were motives which did credit to the Navy, but the Treasury could not, and did not, exact of the Admiralty that they should instantly degrade their officers by giving them appointments as they *then* stood and *still* stand. Had the Horse Guards been applied to for *Serjeants* to fill those appointments, the request would not have been complied with, without a material alteration of the situation, and the soldier would at least have had the full immunities of the place secured to him.

The idea of a *Naval Lieutenant* being appointed under the *Merchantman* cognomen of "*Chief Officer*" to some half dozen rheumatic Custom-house officers, *ci-devant* tailors, tinkers, &c., carries something so truly ridiculous upon the face of it, that it is beyond my power to restrain my risible faculties when I think of it.* But, although

* "If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I'm a soused gurnet."
HENRY 4th

involuntarily laugh, I nevertheless feel most acutely the demerited indignity offered to my profession—a profession I feel proud in being a member of, and I frequently ask myself whether the Navy be indeed the right arm of the country?—whether England owes anything of her prosperity, happiness, and glory to her sons of the ocean? And if, as will be universally admitted, the Navy swept the seas of every enemy, leading our brave brethren of the sister service into those glorious triumphs which have given the world its present peace and tranquillity, then, Sir, I ask by what perversion of justice is she on all occasions humiliated and degraded, so oppressed and neglected?

Let us now revert to the duties of our *Lieutenant* "sitter" with his *Lance Corporal's* command. He has to steer the best boat of the station when she goes afloat; in station his undoubtable heroes along the proportion of Coast assigned him to guard, generally a distance of five miles; then to remain up *all and every night* to patrol the beach to keep his men awake; to write the journal of the station, and then to read it to his men, in order that they may, if they please, tell him he has inserted a falsehood, and cavil with him upon a little difference of opinion. Bah!—to keep the store of the station; to conduct all correspondence; to drill his awkward squad at small arms; to walk over the station frequently in the day-time; to see that all be right; and lastly, though not leastly, to turn out at the head of his crew, *sword in hand*, as a guard of honour (a guard of honour indeed!) to receive Captain Bowles or *Commander* Samuel Sparshott, whenever either of them may choose to visit his station.

For all this he is entitled to the munificent pay of *ten* SHILLINGS PER DIEM!!! not quite so much, perhaps, as a journeyman tailor would expect for mending a Coast Guardsman's inexpressibles. And, again, deducting for a residence, which the Board of Customs usually find, (in many instances a paltry cottage containing four or five rooms,) for which they charge 9*l.* a-year rent, it will be seen that he gets about 6*d.* per annum, that is, provided he never gets a single day on leave of absence; for if he does, his paltry pittance of pay is immediately stopped. In no other department of the State, nor, indeed, in any *other* branch of the Customs, I believe, however well paid for far less fatiguing and harassing duties, is such a niggardly and iniquitous system pursued; neither is it in ships of war or in regiments; nor was it in the late Coast Blockade Service. *Query*—Is any portion of the high salaries of the Comptroller-General, Inspectors-General, their deputies, or the clerks, messengers, porters, labourers, &c. in their several offices, deducted while on leave of absence? Their duties may, on an average, occupy them from two to six hours a day, whereas the Lieutenant "sitter" can seldom or never consider himself exempt from his onerous duty *one* single *hour out of the four-and-twenty*, Sundays and public holi-

days inclusive. I think I may venture to answer my own question by a simple *negative*.

The chief boatman is paid at the rate of 64*l.* 15*s.* a-year, out of which he has to pay a rent of 5*l.* for his cottage, reducing it to 59*l.* 15*s.* The boatmen get 5*l.* a-year less, paying the same rent. So you see, Sir, the Naval officer is reduced almost to an equality, in point of *pay*, with his chief boatman, whilst the common boatman gets only about 10*l.* per annum less than his Lieutenant and Commanding Officer.

There is one class of officers, however, in this service, who are well paid and well equipped, and who have a pretty easy, and pleasant duty to perform; yet this class is universally acknowledged to be the most useless in it. I allude to those men who were originally called Riding Officers, but on the revised system (revised, indeed! 'tis high time, I think, that it was *re*-revised) Mounted Guard. They are divided into three classes, viz. Serjeants, Corporals, and Privates, and, in society, have the same rank that non-commissioned officers of a similar denomination would have in a regiment, with about the same appearance to keep up: there are generally three or four of them in a district, and, by the regulations of the service, are under the immediate command of the Chief Officer of the stations; but, so far as my knowledge upon the subject goes, this wholesome rule is, with few exceptions, abrogated by the Inspecting Commander of the district, who generally takes one of them as his clerk or orderly. Employing one as an orderly, however, is far more excusable than placing him in the situation of clerk, which the Comptroller-General ought, and no doubt would, if he was aware of such an abuse of power, immediately put a decided stop to, and for these two simple reasons;—first, he thereby becomes acquainted with all the secrets of the service, by having access to official correspondence of the most confidential nature, and from a knowledge of which, for the true interests of the service, he ought to be kept, because, unless he be, *in every sense of the words*, an extremely trustworthy man, the smugglers (and I have known instances of the fact) become acquainted, not only with the orders to the Commanding Officers of stations on shore, but what is still worse, with those under which the Commanders of the revenue cruisers proceed to sea. I can vouch for the truth of this, *for I have seen such orders in the hand-writing of these men*, which it was the boundden duty of the Inspecting Commander *only* to write as well as to sign. Add to this the lamentable fact that the feelings of the Lieutenants are often unnecessarily wounded by receiving, in the hand-writing of the very man, probably, under his command, copies of any reproof or admonition which the Board, whether justly or unjustly, may think proper to bestow on him, instead of his being kept in entire ignorance of the existence of such documents, the originals *only* of which ought to be forwarded to the Lieutenant for his perusal and signature.

This is rather a longer digression than I intended, so we will now come to the second reason, which is, the insubordination of most of these men, particularly when so employed, and which must naturally be expected to arise out of such a system, because they are cunning enough to know that the officers who so improperly and unwisely employ them, cannot make a complaint to the Board for any misconduct or breaches of discipline which they may from time to guilty of, for fears of their giving them the retort uncourteous for making them do that which, by the rules of the Service, is a task it is not intended they should execute; besides which, they in most, if not all cases, fancy themselves, when thus employed by the Inspecting Commanders, so completely independent of the control of their actual Commanding Officer, as not only to treat his orders with derision, by questioning his authority to give them, but his person with contempt, by withholding from him those unpaid marks of respect which all well-regulated services enjoin should be paid by the inferior to the superior; and the toleration of such a breach of wholesome discipline I hold to be most unpardonable, but it exists in this enormous service to a very serious extent in the class of men to which I am now alluding, and which, if not checked in time by the strong arm of superior authority, will tend to break down what remains of order and regularity in it.

The real duty assigned to these men, is to patrol the cross-roads branching from the Coast; but they are under no efficient check, for they patrol *on horseback*, while their Commanding Officer has to tramp *on foot*, and when once they have received their orders for the night from him, they may then plod their way, reckless alike of smugglers and command, and either spend their time in a public house, or otter it away on the most frequented and best road they can find, taking especial care *not to be out one half the time he*, their Commanding Officer, is expected to be.

Now, Sir, that I have shown the *duty* of this class to be comparatively, if not superlatively, easy, allow me to state to you *how they are paid*, from which you will at once perceive the gross injustice done to other parties.

The Serjeant gets 7*s.* per day, with 2*s.* additional for forage [illegible]; 127*l.* 15*s.* a-year, the Corporal 4*s.* 6*d.*, and the Private 6*s.*, with the same allowance each for forage. The Government finds them horses, saddlery, and pays Veterinary Surgeons' and Farriers' bills and the taxes

By way of illustrating my argument, I will place in juxtaposition the pay and allowances of these men and the *Lieutenant* "sitter," their Commanding Officer.

| Rank. | Pay. Per Day. | Pay. Per Year. | Horses. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *s. d.* | *£ s. d.* | |
| Lieutenant Royal Navy, alias Captain in the Army. | 4 0 | 73 0 0 | NONE. |
| Serjeant, Mounted Guard. | 7 0 | 127 15 0 | One, With Saddlery, &c. |
| Corporal, Mounted Guard. | 6 0 | 118 12 6 | One, With Saddlery, &c. |
| Private, Mounted Guard. | 6 0 | 109 10 0 | One, With Saddlery, &c. |

Compare, Sir, these allowances and the respective duties of the parties, and say whether there is anything like JUSTICE in the case. "No!" I think I hear you indignantly exclaim, "the injustice is as manifest as the whole system is ruinously absurd." But, next in order, let me describe who were the men brought into this corps on the *revised* system. They were generally soldiers—men who had the Horse Guards to look to their advantage—men whose services were not to be obtained unless a sufficient guarantee was given that they should not be lowered in their position, nor put to apparently onerous duties without a commensurate reward. It is a notorious fact that, immediately on the introduction of soldiers into this service, the condition of those men who were then styled Riding Officers was materially bettered, and not, as in the case of the *Lieut.* "sitter," reduced, and it was the imperative duty of the then Admiralty to have followed the liberal example of the Horse Guards, by elevating the situation to the naval and military rank of the individual who accepted it, and not to degrade him to the level of the situation as it then existed and still exists. I hope, however, through your instrumentality and able co-operation, to see better days and brighter prospects dawn upon our gallant sons of the ocean, who have embarked in the service I am commenting on with a laudable desire, in these piping times of peace, to do something for themselves and their families rather than remain in inglorious idleness and inactivity.

I think I have clearly demonstrated that the position the Serjeant, Corporal, or Private of the Mounted Guard is enabled to maintain by his excellent pay and allowances is infinitely superior to that of his Commanding Officer; his appointment is therefore naturally looked upon by himself as by far the best of the two. Hence the comparative ease and independence of his situation makes him impatient of control, and he consequently does not feel disposed to pay that deference and respect to his Lieut. Commanding which, at all events, the difference of rank alone would seem to suggest as proper. It is, however, no contradiction of human nature for the vulgar, illiterate, and uneducated inferior, to look down with a species of contempt upon his ill-paid superior; and as it is an acknowledged truism that no valet ever yet regarded his master as a hero, so this class of well-paid *gentlemen*, knowing as they do the scanty emoluments but important duties of the *walking* Lieutenants, conceive no very exalted opinion of them, for which reason they come more frequently in collision with him than any other of his men, and are, consequently, oftener complained of, and most justly too, although, unfortunately for the good of the Service, these fellows get off with impunity, for the Inspecting Commander to whom the complaint may be made, is, for the reasons I have already stated, too frequently in their power.

NUMA.

*Naval Club, 3d Feb.* 1836.

[Letter No. 3 next week.—ED.]

## A THEME FOR THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

"Sages their solemn een may steek,
An' raise a philosophic reek,
An' physically causes seek,
In clime an' season;
But tell me *Whiskey*'s name in Greek
I'll tell the reason."

BURNS.

SIR,—In my text, I have given the gentlemen of the Naval School of Architecture a problem which, in their great profundity of scientific learning, they can doubtless solve. When they do so, I will present them with a plain axiom for ship-building, and a means of conforming a vessel's proportions to meet the different degrees of resistence she may encounter under the various changes of weather, and the interruption of a plane surface caused by the action of the elements. This I intend doing upon a peculiar expanding and collapsing principle, for which I have procured a patent, which admits of the free application of whalebone in lieu of timber (thereby avoiding all danger of dry rot), securing a great elasticity, and by using elephant skin, or a substitute composed of prepared gunpowder sewed in the whalebone ribs, after the manner of a blanket on a Welsh coracle, I propose to effect one of the greatest improvements in ship-building which has been designed in any age or country.

It would have been long ere the scientifics had hit upon a design of this kind, the advantages of which must at once be admitted as incalculable; indeed it is cause of complai that the "School" are more apt to take up the suggestio of others than to originate ideas of their own. Be this it may, having published my intention in your Gaet whereat it will be read by all the world, I hold them at d fiance on this point; and if they dare to meddle with m design until I have explained it in detail, they shall he of it.

I thank you, Sir, for putting me right respecting the su pression of the School of Naval Architecture. I am al glad to learn that it was effected under the naval admini tration of Lord Melville, who, after giving it twenty year trial, must have doubtless become convinced of its inutilit and the injustice it entailed upon those persons who had be educated at the expense of their parents, and served the apprenticeship as shipwrights in the regular manner. It said the gentlemen who have received an handsome an edu cation and such lucrative appointments (I mean compare with their superiors in every respect in the Army, Navy, or many public departments), are now bent upon the formatio of a "Board of Construction"—"heaven save the mark and mightily aggrieved because the office of Surveyor the Navy was not bestowed upon one of their body, whe Sir Robert Seppings was removed; of course such men Roberts, Blake, Hewkes, Peake, Long, and Fincham (tha owe instructor in ship-building I believe), were to be disr garded and passed over; besides, the assistant builders en foremen, many of whom have proved themselves theoret cally, scientifically, and, above all, practically superior the most gifted members of the School, to say nothing Dr. Inman,

Who, in mathematical acquirements, is second to no man,
And teaches his pupils to measure the distance between a chimney pot and the star Aldeboran;
And wins for Whig economy, and Mr. Hume's *tot*-ology, *profess* that he does not care a ——
Having gained his knowledge of "construction" by observin the meandering of a feather on the river Cam,
And afterwards designed vessels with properties most uncommo
Which require to be pressed over 19 degrees by the wind befo they will go on;
And whatever may be said with regard to their utility,
Are admitted on all hands to be very deficient in stability.

And all these (even their masters) are to be sacrificed tha interests of those called *par excellence* the Schoo I see what they would be at; they want a return to th Box system, round and long, whereby they secure th advantages of that sedative rolling or rocking which suppose they imbibed from the cradle; however, by th adoption of the sow belly, the barrel mould, this ma be carried too far; and it is no joke to roll gunne under, after a gale, in the Bay of Biscay. This will pr bably be an objection to the moulds they may recommen when their Board of Construction is formed (doubtle they wish they may get it); but ingenuity can overcon anything, if properly applied, and that the round and lon system may not be ruined for want of a remedy, here it i When a good rolling bout is anticipated, shift your boa from the quarter davits to the main yard-arms; then, b lowering the yard, and securing it in any approved positio you may regulate the amount of the swing [a], either by sea sation of the Captain's stomach (providing there are n ladies on board, if so, of course they should have the pr ference), or any person suffering from sea-sickness, a with this provision you may build your ships as round i the bottom and as narrow as you please, and follow out th ex-Surveyor's theory "that length gives stability" to i full extent. As every original suggestion is worthy of name, I call the above "rolling made easy." I have ma nother useful hints to give these gentlemen for study, bu aware of the old proverb that too much pudding, &c., shall rest for a week.

And so, Sir, it appears we are going to have a motion f e Parliamentary Committee to inquire into the merits ship-building! This is assuredly the age of humbug, b of all the humbugs in this humbugging world surely th humbug of applying the name of science to the art of shi building, is the most humbugging. *Tristram*, my frien let us see your effusions oftener. Thou hast truly oraok *Japit* to pieces; and if I do not give these would-be scienti Dock-yard gentlemen a touch of my office, then my nam is not

YORICK.

## PROSPECT OF THE TIMES.

SIR,—Let men say as they will, the portentous speech his Majesty has trumpeted to the British Empire "prep rations for war!" for though from his *allies* he receives intimation of the continued desire to cultivate a friendly lationship, yet it is only from the *generality* of other foreig powers that similar expressions emanate. And lest a doe be left among us that *all* foreign powers are not of the sa mind, an increase to our maritime force is announced the same breath as indispensable. That we have been the brink of a crisis, has for some time been evident; b what is our state of preparation? Let the genius of ec nomy answer. Heart-broken veterans, neglected in t halcyon days of peace, to make way for the striplings of f experience, but of high-sounding titles in the absence c

[a] The reader need hardly be informed that this idea is su gested by the recollection of the "Flying Prong" in the Indi Seas

umstances of Aristocratic rank; ships in commission, but w in number as compared with those of other powers, and en those few manned with reduced crews; and with all ur vapouring, can boast only of four war steamers, whilst rance (our ally) alone has in readiness twenty-seven of e largest class, and Russia (not our ally) a proportionate umber. But suppose the additional 10,000 men, said to required for the navy, to be forthcoming, a proportionate umber of officers will be in demand, and out of the formidable list on half-pay, how many are there really capable serving? Old age and decrepitude have added to the st of veterables; expatriation to the colonies in search of mployment and bread, has diminished that of the efficients; eglect of merit has transferred a numerous portion to the ercantile service, who are equally unavailable; nor must e forget the probable sensitiveness of those who have been ded to feel that "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick," hilst dragging a weary life through the trammels of a ockpit, ere they attained commissioned rank, altogether orming a diminution of *two-thirds* at least of the total list f the junior grade of officers. Think you these men will turn? "We may call spirits from the vasty deep,—but ill they come?" Perhaps hesitation may be attended with ismissal; be it so; for will a man surrender a lucrative mployment, to retreat upon a beggarly stipend, especially f he has not qualified for securing a pension to his widow? f a sacrifice on his part must be made, he has had no enouragement to induce him to make it to the detriment of his wn family, and he will give up that, which is least beneficial Neglect and ingratitude are apt to render men callous to all ther interests than those pertaining to self. The would-be atriots, who have taken credit to themselves for husbanding the public purse, by filching the bread from the mouths f the widows and children of their benefactors, the navy, nd sacrificing the hopes of the gallant men whose young lood was dedicated to their country, and that of advanced ife left to stagnate in the pool of neglect, may find the our of retribution nearer at hand than they imagine, and hat the plaudits of the mob, which they have so strenuously ourted, are but ephemeral. In pursuing their own schemes f ambition, at the sacrifice of those to whom they owed the ountry owe their all, under the mask of economy, they have risked the interests of the empire, whilst the navy has been discountenanced by curtailments and denial of promotion, the half-pay list of ex-Lord Chancellors exhibits an xpense of 21,000*l.* a-year, to be distributed between five individuals of that rank, and that of the legal profession generally, numerous instances of dignified titles of recent creation; honours and pecuniary rewards heaped upon one class, whilst the sinews of economy crop unsparingly the just rights of another. During the peace, officers have contrived to exist, but in the event of war, when provisions and clothing will be doubled in price, what is to become of such among them as shall be unemployed—the aged, the worn out? The servants on board wages are far better off in the allowances made them by these very patriotic economy drivers. But, Sir, mistake us not; for amongst the multitudinous sufferers, none are so blind as to impute their disappointments to the Admiralty; for though they have no other power to appeal to, they know well that the reward of merit rests not with them in these days of parliamentary patronage, or the good old time has gone by when the members of the Admiralty Board were the almost only source of professional discrimination for its bestowal. A project has long been spoken of for forming an effective and a non-effective list. The period has now arrived when such a measure should be resorted to, in order to ascertain the actual numbers on whom to rely; and if so, there is little doubt but that a promotion, which has long been prayed for as a boon, will be found absolutely expedient for the actual welfare and necessity of the state; for it requires only to hear the thunder of the first gun (and where will terminate the echo?) on either side, to compel us to complete our force to at *least* 50 sail of the line (30,000 men), 100 frigates (30,000), and 150 smaller vessels (15,000), requiring 75,000 men. And of officers (besides Admirals), Captains, 150; Commanders, about 100; and (allowing a Lieutenant for every hundred men), 750 Lieutenants. The packet, transport, and other establishments will employ 150 more, and, allowing for sick and casualties on the above number, 100 Lieutenants, will give a total of 1000, which is the utmost number that can be calculated on for service, out of the list of 3000. What then, is the fruit of "economy?" We meddle not with the demonstration project of garrisoning our forts, as contemplated, with the halt, the maimed, and purblind, but will ask, what are we advanced in our naval demonstrators, with their rigging over their masthead? Not one half hour; for that rigging must be lifted before any officers would venture to proceed to sea, and it will be an eventual loss of time. Don't play the school-boy; if ships be wanted, man them.

6th Feb., 1836. AN OLD SAILOR.

## CAPTAIN ROUS AND THE *PIQUE*.

SIR,—Some days since, I accidentally noticed in your gazette of 13th Dec. a letter relative to the accident which occurred to H.M.S. *Pique*, in the Straits of Belle Isle, and subscribed *An Old Navigator*. Having been for the last *sixteen* years constantly employed in the North American trade, and using that passage frequently, I feel that I am justified in stating what I know of its utility and safety, and in doing which I can set your correspondent right in one or two instances where his zeal for the Service has led him too far. He terms Captain Rous's having adopted this passage as a species of "experimental philosophy." I can assure you and him that it is the practice of many of the regular traders to Canada to endeavour to *take this passage* in coming home in the *summer*, and going out on their voyages in the *fall* of the *year*, more particularly those from Scotland, who are constant in the trade, in consequence of its being so *much the shorter in point of distance*, and their having the advantage of the *inset* to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of which more hereafter. Your *informant* states that, "with wind and current in her favour, it was to be expected the *Pique* must go on shore." In this point, he is most egregiously mistaken. The current invariably sets through the Straits of Belle Isle *into* the *Gulf of St. Lawrence*, I should say at the rate of about two miles an hour instead of four the opposite way, excepting *when strong westerly winds prevail, in which case it is completely checked.* This I know from my personal observation, and to back it I have memorandums which I have obtained at various times from his Majesty's Surveyors now employed on that coast, showing that the water in the Straits is generally at about 42 degrees Farhenheit, *many degrees* colder than the St. Lawrence, thus clearly proving that the water comes *from the northward*. The superfluous waters of that river pass out between Cape Ray and Cape Breton Island, but principally by the Gut of Canso; and of this the navigator soon becomes aware if caught with a strong westerly wind when bound up the Gulf. Thus I have answered one of his *three objections*. Islands of ice or ice-bergs are to be met with on all parts of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland, and at almost all seasons of the year; but the Straits lying to the northward are much less frequented by the fogs, and at no time are they so dense as on the banks, therefore that danger is more easily avoided. The only possible objection I can discover to the general use of that passage during the summer, is the want of soundings in coming from the eastward, but *that*, with a good chronometer, is of no moment, the land *being very bold*. Your correspondent would wish us to suppose that had the *Pique* taken the passage between Cape Ray and St. Paul's, it being eighteen leagues wide, she would have been all right; but he does not say the wind was S.S.W. or thereabouts, and that the ship was close in with Point St. John, *Newfoundland*, when she bore up, thus rendering it a matter of some difficulty the taking advantage of the route he so strongly advocates, which, by-the-bye, is not, in point of fact, so well surveyed as the other. For instance, Cape Breton, in most charts, is laid down six miles incorrect in longitude, and the Bird and Magdalene Islands fifteen, whereas the Straits are allowed to be sufficiently correct for common purposes of navigation, Cook and Lane's surveys having been since examined and approved by *Lieut. Bullock*, an eminent surveyor. As to ships never using these waters, at least 70 sail of fine vessels belonging to Jersey, France, and Newfoundland, pass the summer there, besides about 100 sail of large American schooners in the season for the cod-fishing. Your correspondent would lead us to suppose, from what he states of the comparative loss necessarily attending the navigation of the two channels, that the Straits were indeed fearful to attempt; but surely an English frigate may take a passage where a French one of her own class and two schooners can cruise to protect their trade. I have one more remark, to make. It is my opinion the current taking that ship on the starboard bow, as it must have done, bore her to the northward of her course; did a current exist, as has been stated by your correspondent, the ship could not have been placed where she was. With respect to the variation of the compass, he does not appear, in his extensive knowledge of this coast, to have noticed the great change in variation, and the local attraction at different points, or indeed that there was any. T. H.

*Portsmouth, 6th Feb.*

## MARITIME OFFICERS OF THE EAST INDIA COMPANY'S SERVICE.

Is it not passing strange, Sir, the East India Company should take such infinite pains to continue at variance with their constituent body? like petulant children who have lost their cake, they bestow vengeance upon their best friends, and obstinately refuse to be comforted. The last General Court on 3d inst. gave to them a golden opportunity for reconciliation, and it is much to be deplored they had not the moral courage to accept it. The word had passed their lips; an appeal to their conviction and a probe to their feelings were alike in vain; they have previously "determined not to alter one *iota* of the minute before the Court." Every candid mind, unacquainted with the true merits of the question, would naturally infer that these sapient gentlemen, acting ministerially as trustees of the funds, and kingly as guardians of the honour and dignity of the East India Company, whose character has hitherto been ennobled by virtuous practice, were on this occasion governed solely by a love of justice. Alas! will their conduct throughout this compensation scheme warrant such conclusion? for what purpose did they send in an estimate of 1,500,000*l.* to the Board of Controul if 800,000*l.* were alone to be required? why, at this time, have they gone aside from the usual practice when a ballot has been demanded? the same reason is applicable to both,—to *mislead*; and both are equally at variance with the truth.

They state, they "deprecate the measure as tending manifestly to extend the compensation;" the assertion is contrary to fact. In the very estimate alluded to, 200,000*l.* was an item set apart for "*special cases*;" the framers and movers of the original compensation plan in Aug. 1834, Sir Charles Forbes, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Sweet, and other honourable gentlemen, have declared it was the spirit and intention of that scheme to admit "*special cases*," the evidence of Lord Glenelg and Mr. Melville before a Committee of the House of Commons declared "*special cases*" might and ought to be entertained, as also said the unanimous resolutions of one branch of the legislature. Will any man believe the people of India will have to contribute one grain of rice towards the debts due to these officers? Do the Directors believe it themselves? no! Why then urge it? *to mislead*. But then they "owe a duty to the great body of the proprietors." How do they perform it? in violation of their recorded votes, a majority of 248 in Aug. 1834, which, in strict *fairness*, *ought to govern the right now asked under the third resolution then passed*; by a total disregard of the repeated majorities of their deliberative and legislative body, do they not seek rather *to mislead* the proprietors, that inconsistency may be recorded against them? which would follow if they were to have these ill-used gentlemen in the minority on Wednesday next. Some proprietor may ask, would it not have been better if these gentlemen had received the Directors' offer? let me ask, could gentlemen receive *charity to a few for justice to all?* Ten officers of comparatively short service are the only ones who could have partaken of such extorted benevolence, while the remaining claimants are men "advanced in life, having served from 20 to 30 years; they are possessed of means sufficient to place them beyond the degrading need of beggary, but, consequently, without the reach of this proffered boon. I must not intrude, Sir, any more on your time and space than hoping the proprietors will not allow themselves, by special pleading unworthy a great a body, to be entrapped into an act of inconsistency that would be recorded against them did they allow these injured officers to be placed in a minority on Wednesday next. Their claims undo the Act as far as any that have been compensated. AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

## THE DECLARATION INSTEAD OF AN OATH.

SIR,—It rejoices me to find that your talented correspondent *Philotheorus* has made the *amende honorable* as regards the question of oaths. As one whose opinion *generally*, I might almost say *uniformly*, coincide with those of *Philotheorus*, I hasten to express my regret that I should have been led to write so uncourteously as I did on this subject, in reply to his remarks; but as an officer who has ever been taught to value honour more dearly even than life itself, I was, I confess, stung to the quick at the instant and hence wrote in the manner complained of, but which I now with pleasure atone for and recal. CONSTANS.

*Feb. 8th.*

## NAVAL POLICE ESTABLISHMENT.

SIR,—I can positively assert that the highest state of discipline and comfort exists in the Naval Police in every establishment from Pembroke to Woolwich inclusive, and the comfort of the men so much attended to that their wants are oftener anticipated than expressed. The Director taken for a Naval Captain or Commander by your correspondent the M.P. &c. &c., is a Lieutenant as honourable as "*Tom Bowling*," and deserves two straps in reality; he has received the thanks of *four* successive Admiralties for his great exertions in his present situation. As regards the two Directors in *Mufti dress*, and the *total* denial of fires at the Dock and Victualling Yards' Police Gate Guard Rooms it is only at Deptford such exists, and the heads of those departments there can best explain the cause. I can only say, in real truth, there

> "Keen blows the wind,
> And piercing is the cold."

In my situation, I very often visit all these establishments, and speak from actual acquaintance with all the Police Directors, and my own personal observation.

A CONTRACTOR AND CONSTANT READER.

*Greenwich, 4th Feb.* 1836.

*** In type, "*Un Sous Officier*," "Watch," "Cap Manderson," "An Economist," "A Member of the School of Mout," "Tiphys," "A Subscriber."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*"A Naval Officer" should have given his name and address, and even then we should have expunged from the copy of his letter all the abuse he has levelled against one of our Correspondents. We believe we have some knowledge of the "Naval Officer."—"An Inhabitant of Chatham" should authenticate his statement respecting Colonel Cuyler.—"A Friend to the Navy," "Trombone," "A Master R.N. Employed," "A Friend to the Naval Service," and others, whose favours are this week omitted, shall have early attention.—"Cuinicus" may be assured we will not neglect him; but subjects of comparatively minor importance, or of a private character, must give precedence to those of general public interest.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, FEBRUARY* 13, 1836.

The happiness which we felt in announcing, in our last number, the intended increase of our Navy, has, as we were assured it would be, been re-echoed throughout the kingdom with corresponding delight. Every Englishman who has the welfare of his country warmly at heart, must indeed rejoice to find that this great bulwark of our national defence is to be maintained henceforward on a scale equal at least to that of other States; whereas, at this moment, it does not, we believe, amount to the *half* of this extent; for, whilst we have, at this time even, but NINE sail of the line actually *manned* and in *every way* ready and equipped for war, (namely, the *Caledonia*, the *Thunderer*, the *Malabar*, the *Canopus*, the *Rodney*, the *Russell*, the *Revenge*, the *Edinburgh*, and the *Hastings*,) the RUSSIANS have *above twenty*, if reports be correct, and the FRENCH nearly the same number, besides a proportion of frigates much greater than ours! Under these circumstances, it has become evident that our Naval force must be augmented, if we longer seek to maintain that superiority on the ocean which it has ever been our pride and our glory to uphold. That our able naval rulers have always taken this view of the case, we sincerely believe; but the miserable system of economy which has been forced on Ministers by those *cutting* and *paring* legislators, whom it has been our misfortune to see possessing so much influence in the Senate, has alone prevented this measure being carried into execution at an earlier period. At length, however, the eyes of the country are opened to the real situation in which we should have been placed had a war *suddenly* burst upon us; for, as it has been truly observed by a contemporary journal, the *Courier*, a foreign force of 50,000 men might have been landed in England during the last summer without our being able to make any effectual opposition at sea to their descent upon our coasts! No doubt the invaders would have been destroyed after they had reached our shores, and signal vengeance inflicted in return; but still the fact is, as has been represented, that we had not a disposable naval force at command to have stopped the progress of an enemy *on its way* to our coasts. This ought never to occur, and we confidently trust will never happen again. The demonstrations of other States make it imperiously necessary that our Navy should be kept in the ascendant; for, as it has been well observed as regards other powers—"*Quiconque peut nous faire du mal, veut ou voudra nous en faire.*" In order, then, to preserve peace, we should always be *prepared* for war; this is the surest guarantee for the attainment of this object.

We were much pleased to find the Duke of WELLINGTON declaring, in the debate on the Address, "that he *regretted* the Navy of this country had been reduced;" and the Duke of LEINSTER, in moving it, observed "that he was persuaded their Lordships would agree with him in the necessity of keeping up that force which had so long been the pride and honour of the nation." In the House of Commons, the same patriotic feelings were manifested. Lord JOHN RUSSELL said—"England, a confessedly great maritime power, ought not, in the present hour of maritime improvement, to allow her Navy to become inferior to those of the other States of Europe. This, he was sure, all must admit to be a wise, sound, and unobjectionable principle; it was a principle not implying anything hostile to any Foreign Power, but, at the same time, providing, by proper precautionary measures, that no Power shall be in a situation to insult the British Flag on the supposition that it was not in a situation to uphold its honour."

A more just or statesman-like view of this important question it is impossible to conceive; and with the Noble Secretary for the Home Department we will repeat, that the Navy of England ought for ever to be maintained in that efficiency and readiness for service which will impress on surrounding nations that they must not and dare not offer an insult to Great Britain with impunity.

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As soon as the Navy Estimates are voted, several line-of-battle ships will be commissioned; and as they have been some time since brought forward for demonstration, they will be equipped and manned early in the Spring. It is reported that a combined Squadron of Observation, composed of from sixteen to twenty sail of the line of English and French ships will cruize together; and we are of opinion that the Summer will not pass over without some demonstration which shall have the effect of reducing Russia to her proper position, and securing the future independence of Turkey. Great competition exists for the command of the *Vanguard*, 80, (built on the principle of Captain Symonds,) which will be one of the first ships commissioned: we have heard many Officers named, but reports of Captains Bouverie and Sir A. Maitland are the most current, and it is generally supposed that one of them will obtain the appointment.

There will be an equal number of ships brought forward at Portsmouth and Plymouth. The Daily Papers have published the names of four, two of which (the *Cornwall* and *Windsor*) are incorrect, as the first is a frigate, and no ship of the latter name is in existence, the old *Windsor Castle* being a depot. We presume the *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Minden*, 74, are meant. The Dock-yards are all in a bustle, and assume the appearance of activity usual in time of war.

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THE appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Madras is now vacant from the resignation of Lieutenant-General Sir Robert O'Callaghan, and we earnestly hope that the qualifications we dwelt upon in some of our late papers as being requisite for so peculiar a command, will meet with due consideration.

The situation is undoubtedly of great importance and we trust that the welfare of a whole army will not, in the present instance, be sacrificed to individual interest.

The points that will demand the attention of th new Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army ar too numerous to be detailed, but each branch re quires being thoroughly looked into, and, with th means of either doing much good or much harm t the service, we earnestly pray that the appoint ment will be made more with reference to i interests than has hitherto been shown.

If an Officer is appointed, who has never serve in any high command in India, it is hoped that h will be gifted with a proper degree of discrimin ting enquiry and unwarped judgment, so as to se through the machinations that will beset him, in sure an early acquaintance with the customs of th service, and an impartial decision in the variou questions that will be submitted to him. We ma not, however, without hope that the appointmen will be conferred on that old soldier and expe rienced officer, Major-General Sir John Doveton His distinguished services and long residence i India have combined to give him more experienc and a greater knowledge of the army, its Sepoy and the inhabitants generally, than any othe person, and if the East India Directors are reall solicitous for the welfare of their own army, an to reward their own Officers, they will not lose th present opportunity of evincing that feeling for i by claiming from the Board of Control and Hors Guards this situation in favour of their ow service.

We are also informed, that Sir Frederick Ada has resigned the Government of Madras. Of the two appointments surely one will be given to a able and judicious Officer of the Indian Army.

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DISCLAIMING party spirit and politics, it ha ever been our principle to consider all sub jects coming under our notice, more especiall those connected with the Army and Navy, in th impartial manner the public have a right to expe from our avowed profession of independence With these sentiments, and anxious for the pro perity of the United Service, we have never bee tated to point out any measures that we deeme essential for their benefit, or to animadvert upo and condemn all such as have appeared to us o an opposite tendency. We have repeatedly ex posed existing evils, and our readers may be as sured that, regardless of "either side of th house," we shall continue our exertions to direc public attention to the correction of whatever abuses may come under our observation.

Having always been convinced that the Arm required a Reform, we have been the medium of s veral plans for amendments in its organisation an constitution, but some of these, although in many par unobjectionable, have probably, because they woul have deprived the authorities of a great portio of patronage, been disregarded or looked upon a impracticable. A momentary glance at the Hors Guards will suffice to prove the rationality of ou opinions. Refer, for instance, to the list of Gene ral Officers at Head-Quarters, in January, 181 during the most active period of the war, and will be found that *at present* double the number ha employed there, some having been regular ill annuitants for nearly forty years, and allowed t remain notwithstanding the recommendation of Parliamentary Committee that a periodical chang should take place in the General Staff of th Army.

We have been partly led to these reflections b an able article on Military abuses in the Four

Number of the *London Review*, founded upon the Parliamentary Report on Army and Navy Appointments; and although, on some points, we cannot go quite so far as our contemporary, yet we earnestly recommend the perusal of it, not only to our military friends in general, but to every member of the Senate. They will there find some astounding facts, and agree with us in the necessity of a salutary reform in the administration, organisation, and constitution of the Army. The paper relates chiefly to the Foot Guards and Cavalry, but at present, we have only space to extract some of the observations on the former, and shall keep the Cavalry *en reserve* for a future occasion. As for ourselves, we feel every disposition to admire and respect the Foot Guards; their valour and good conduct has always been conspicuous; and we are willing to concede to them every possible privilege that does not interfere with the rights of other corps, but we are bound to confess that we cannot advocate the conferring upon them undue advantages, to the great injury and grievance of the rest of the Army.

"The first is the privilege enjoyed by the Captains of companies in the Guards, in taking rank as Lieutenant-Colonels in the army. Promotion above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel being by seniority alone, the consequence of this privilege is, that the seven battalions of Foot Guards contribute to the list of General Officers more than half the number that is contributed by the Line, although consisting of one hundred and six battalions.

"The second point in which unjust favour is shown to the Guards is that of station. Of the seven battalions, five are always in or about London, one in Windsor, and lately Dublin has been permanently favoured with one; indeed, on one occasion, mentioned in the former article, Plymouth, one of the best stations of the line, was made a sort of penal settlement for one, a sentence, however, that was revoked after a short term of absence from their usual routine of quarters. Compare these stations with those of the one hundred and six battalions of the line: of which number seventy-five are stationed in the Colonies, and nineteen in Ireland, where they have been generally employed on the most harassing and disagreeable duties; such as collection of tithes—revenue duties—maintenance of order in disturbed districts—from all of which the one battalion of the Guards is exempted, by being confined to Dublin alone.

"Thirdly. The different nature of the services required from the Guards and from the Line is best shown by the fact, that the proportion of casualties in the latter, as compared to the former, is four to one. In the Guards, in fine, it is the same as in civil life; whilst in the Line, from their exposure in all climates and weather, it is four times greater.

"Fourthly. In time of war, the Guards, when sent abroad, are only employed on the most favoured and least disagreeable duties or services.

"Fifthly. The regimental duties of the Officers are quite nominal; those which ought to devolve on them, and which are strictly required of the Officers of the Line, being entirely executed by the non-commissioned Officers. The Officers have, therefore, almost as much leave of absence as they desire, and this is granted without even the form of reference to the Commander-in-Chief's or Adjutant-General's Department.

"Sixthly. The Officer of the Foot Guards, on his removal from the regiment by a brevet promotion to the rank of Major-General, has a larger salary awarded to him than one similarly removed from a regiment of the Line; having from 900*l.* to 400*l.* per annum, according to his regimental rank, whilst the latter has only 300*l.* or 400*l.*, and in some instances only 200*l.*

"Unjust as these distinctions appear, they are not the only advantages enjoyed by this privileged portion of the army. The master grievance is, however, that men so highly favoured as to duties and stations should have that immense bonus conferred upon them as to promotion, by giving to Captains the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the army. This is felt throughout the service as a great injustice. Rank, and, what it naturally leads to, command, are the great objects of ambition for officers attached to their profession. Let the two services be put on an equality in this respect, and military men would feel themselves comparatively little injured by the advantages which the Guards enjoy as to station, and attendance at Court.

"We hope some independant member will bring this subject before Parliament in the next session. The abuse is so monstrous, that it can surely require nothing but a public exposure to put an end to a system that cannot be defended. Or if it be held essential to the royal dignity that an officer mounting guard at the Palace of St. James's should have the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, then we say, let the Guards be made altogether a separate service, like the Artillery or Marines, and allow no officer to pass from the guards to the line, nor, of course, to be appointed to the sinecure Colonelcies of regiments of the Line, nor to command them in the field; in short, make them distinct services, each officer enjoying the advantages and disadvantages of the branch he selects. It would then become a matter of indifference to the rest of the army (though still of importance to the public purse), were all Captains in the Foot Guards made Generals, and the Field Officers Field Marshals.

"While exchanges from the Guards into the Line remain open, the advantages which may accrue to the officers of the former service, by obtaining their rank early in life, will be best illustrated by an example, which will also show the great hardship and injustice which the present practice occasions to the old officers of the Line.

"A few years since, a Captain in the Foot Guards, known to be in a state of pecuniary embarrassment, exchanged to half-pay, receiving, of course, a large sum from the person who was appointed in his place. Not long after, he was put on full pay of a regiment in India, where, as we have before stated, each regiment has two Lieutenant-Colonels. He joined as junior regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, although senior in army rank to the other; in the former capacity he of course was not entitled to the command of the regiment. But the European regiments in India are scarcely ever stationed alone; and in this case the regiment being one of a division made up by native troops, his superior army rank placed him immediately in the command of the station. Thus, instead of the mere command of a battalion, he obtained the command of a large military district and several thousand men, with pay and allowances amounting to between 3000 and 4000*l.* per annum—of which command and pay he deprived the senior Lieutenant-Colonel, who fell back to the command of his regiment, bereft of the reward which he might justly consider his right after thirty years service with his corps in all quarters of the globe, whilst the other had served perhaps about half that time, and that period passed chiefly in the manner described.

"The superseding an officer under such circumstances, and depriving him of what he had at least a justifiable expectation of enjoying, by the arbitrary rank obtained through the partiality of the army regulations to that branch of the service, is certainly a great grievance.

Other cases might be brought forward of officers of the Guards appointed not only to high Staff situations in the Colonies, but often to governments—sent out at once to occupy the highest situations, residing therefore only on the most healthy and agreeable spots, not only without having experienced any of the *désagrémens* to which those who serve in subordinate situations are exposed, but also without having acquired any of that knowledge of the state of our Colonies generally possessed by those who have served in the Line, and which must render the latter, with equal abilities, so much better qualified for such commands.

"Many Members of Parliament must be quite aware of the grievances above above mentioned; many, indeed, have served both in the Line and the Guards. But we cannot wonder that these persons hesitate to expose the system by which they have profited, nor endeavour to effect a reform which would be detrimental to the prospects of their old associates; and indeed any military man voluntarily taking a prominent part in such a matter would be liable to suffer in his own prospects in the army, by rendering himself obnoxious both at the Court and the Horse Guards."

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Our attention has been directed to a letter signed *Q in a Corner*, relating to the conduct of the Governors of the Corporation, generally known as the Merchant Seamen's Fund, and complaining that, although they have had the appropriation of so considerable an income for nearly a century, and many times, in that long interval, acknowledged the necessity for building a Hospital for the reception of worn-out seamen;—to effect which they were empowered by their Charter, held under 20 George II., cap. 38,—they have never taken any steps to erect a Hospital, or assign any building for the reception of such pensioners as were incapable of taking care of themselves, and devoid of relatives who would perform that office.

Our own opinion, as relates to the pensioning seamen, whether from an arbitrary fund or one voluntarily contributed by themselves, is already on record, and we see no reason to alter it. It may be necessary to appropriate a building for the reception of men in the condition above described, but such need not be of the magnitude that is generally supposed, neither do we attach so much importance to that part of the scheme as the originators of the proposed establishment seem to indulge in. We would recommend, that those entitled to pensions, or relief, should receive such in whatever part of the kingdom they choose to reside, and that the system of out-pensions should be encouraged by every possible means, and men never admitted into the Hospital unless they were utterly helpless, and abandoned by their relatives. The wages should in all cases be paid *weekly*, and if a man lost or squandered his stipend, it would not be of much consequence, and he would take better care another time; whereas the loss of a quarter's salary might prove a very serious matter. Many old seamen, though unfit to go to sea, are capable of eking out a living by performing little jobs about sea-port towns or villages, or with the assistance of the pension, which the contribution to the proposed charity would secure them, can make out a comfortable subsistence.

We shall not at present enter upon the merits of the system of managing the old fund; we are in possession of some information upon this point which, if substantiated, it will be necessary to notice.

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In presenting to our readers the first General Order of Sir Henry Fane to the Indian Army we sanguinely believe, that the gallant General will give his best exertions to realise those hopes of amelioration which this document is calculated to excite:—

1. "The Commander-in-Chief desires to accompany the preceding Order [the Order announcing His Excellency's appointment to the command of the Indian Army from the Governor-General in Council, with an assurance to the Armies in India of the high sense which he entertains of the honour conferred upon him by being placed at their head.

2. "Their character, their fame, and the personal happiness of every individual belonging to them, European and Native, will be objects of his anxious solicitude while he continues to command them; and the more he can conduce to either, with conformity to the discharge of his duty, the greater will be the measure of his gratification."

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The excellent letter of *Numa*, which appeared in our last number, on the subject of the Coast Guard Service, and the second of which is this day's impression, will, we hope, be read by each of their Lordships at the Admiralty Board. Facts like these cannot fail of causing a speedy alteration in the present anomalous system, under which, as our correspondent states, many of the Chief Officers are *Civilians*, the most of them being men of very inferior grades in society, and all holding the same appointments as *Lieutenants in the Navy*, and with 15*l.* a-year more pay!

It is high time, then, that this Service, which, as the Parliamentary Returns have shown, costs the country *above half a million per annum*, should be put on a different footing altogether; and we deem it is equally high time that those Captains and Commanders belonging to it who have been the enjoyment of more than the pay of Captains of line-of-battle ships for *ten or a dozen years* should at length be made to give place to other officers

equal pretensions to those favours. Common justice demands this; and justice, in *every form*, the Navy look for with confidence from the present liberal Board of Admiralty.

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We direct attention to a letter in our Gazette of this day respecting the Claims of the Excluded Maritime Officers of the East India Company's Service. The Plea of the Court of Directors for refusing Pensions to these gallant men is, that the money must come out of the pockets of the Proprietors and the People of India; but this we will show to be neither more nor less than delusion and sophistry. Are the Directors and Clerks at the India House so recently appointed as not to be aware that thirty-three per cent. was paid by the Commanders and Officers upon the gross amount of sales of ten from the year 1780 to 1826, when it was reduced to twenty-eight per cent., and which went into the Company's Treasury without the smallest charge or expence, and now forms part of their Commercial Assets? Are they also ignorant that 500*l.* per voyage was paid by each Commander from 1796 to 1813? And farther; do they not well know, that many of these Excluded Officers were engaged in Commodore Dance's action with Admiral Linois, and, but for the gallantry displayed on that occasion, the Company would have been nearly ruined? Such being the case, we must earnestly entreat the Proprietors, who are friends to the just claims of gallant men, to attend the General Court on Wednesday next, and by their votes put this matter to rest.

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In giving this day the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Captain Clerke, 77th Foot, we are authorised to state that the concluding portion of Lord Hill's letter, which reflects, contrary to the expressed and mature opinion of the Court, on the motives of Captain Clerke, in the only part of his conduct to which the Court attaches any blame, has been omitted by the Editor of the *United Service Journal*, in his comments of last month on the trial, solely from respect for the King's name. He has not, therefore, referred to those passages, because a reference must have been, upon the facts and merits of the case, accompanied with a reluctant refutation. If, however, the indiscretion or bad feeling of any parties should provoke further explanation, our esteemed contemporary may be driven to expose, which, we are satisfied, from respect for the corps, and other obvious considerations, he would gladly avoid.

We will go further to state, from our personal knowledge, that the Editor of the *United Service Journal* did, as well as ourselves, scrupulously abstain from noticing, previous to the promulgation of the sentence, any of the circumstances having reference to this Court-Martial, in order not to prejudge the question, or to attempt to biass opinion in the slightest degree; and he has now simply discharged a customary duty in commenting on the case.

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We have received a statement of the case of the Widow and Orphans of Thomas Folkard, who had formerly served in the Royal Navy for ten, and subsequently as a General Postman for twenty years; and, although he has contributed from his earnings, in the latter capacity, nine shillings and twopence a-week to the Post Office Annuity Fund, it appears his family can derive no advantage from so monstrous a deposit. What makes the case the more lamentable is, that of nine children (only one of which is provided for in Greenwich School) four are idiots, and the helpless Widow is left in a state of utter destitution with the youngest child only seven months old. It is a case which appears to us only to require to be made known to induce those charitable and philanthropic individuals, who are ever ready to relieve distress, to direct their bounty to this channel. Subscriptions are advertised to be received at Mess. Grote, and Price and Co., bankers.

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## NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.

"Then sling the flowing bowl!
Fond hopes arise,
The girls we prize
Shall bless each jovial soul;
The can boys bring,
We'll drink and sing,
While foaming billows roll."

The first meeting, for the present year, of this truly British Association took place on the 6th inst. at the Piazza Coffee House and Tavern, Covent Garden, Admiral Sir Pulteney Malcolm in the Chair. Amongst the officers present, were Admiral Ross Donnelly, (W. R. Vigors, Esq., a guest), Commodore Skipsey, Hon. Capt. Aylmer, Captains Sir John Hill, Chetham, Newcombe, Forbes, Evans, Shepheard, Daly, Savage, Tomkins, Dickinson, Deacon, Higgs, Laws, Montagu, Swinton, W. Warren, Jenkin Jones, M'Arthur Low, R. M. Fowler, T. Sykes, J. Smith, H. Plamridge, D. Foggs, Esq., and others, about thirty-five in number. The first dinner of the season had hitherto been given on the 14th of this month, as the anniversary of the victory gained off Cape St. Vincent, which will be celebrated on Monday next; but it had recently been determined to commence with the celebration of a victory gained on the 6th, by Sir John Duckworth, in the West Indies, on which occasion Sir Pulteney Malcolm had commanded a ship of the line. We particularly notice this adoption of another red letter day, because, in our opinion, the celebration of naval victories must prove important to the nation. That which has been done is that which England, in case of need, will again expect from her Navy. The recollection of the glorious past, we are sorry to admit, goes not far, at the peaceful present, in saving from neglect, or something worse, numbers who "braved the battle and the breeze" for the honour, and, let us whisper, for the safety of this country; but, were it otherwise, sailors would not calculate on chances of their own proper advantage arising from national reminiscence or national gratitude, although they well know themselves to be the objects of national love; and therefore it is that we, regarding the celebration of victories by this social and charitable Club as purely patriotic, exhort its members to let no well-fought day escape their notice, even though the precise anniversary thereof fall not within their ordinary course of social congregation, which lies between February and October. An event may well be celebrated without precise regard to its anniversary, and those who emulate the fame of Nelson will not, after this slight hint, forget, or seem to forget, Tom Tough, who not only

"——— Sailed with noble Howe,
Aye, and fought with valiant Jervis,
But in gallant DUNCAN'S fleet
Sung yeo, heave ho!"

Yielding to these reflections, we have filled the time and space devoted to a notice of this dinner. After mentioning the solemn silent tribute of respect paid to Sir John Duckworth and the departed who fought or fell, all that we could add would, however, chiefly tend to keep in view the known qualities of seamen, and

"Prove that each mate's to his messmate a brother,
But lubberly dogs, aye, or fools can tell that."

Rejoicing, however, in all that has a tendency to show community of interest and of feeling between the Army and Navy, we cannot hide the satisfaction which we experience in knowing that the mention of the Duke of Wellington, as connected with recollections of naval service, was followed by his health being drunk in thunders of applause, equalled only by those which were accorded to that of Lord de Saumarez, and surpassed only by those given, as usual to the health of the King. With regard to the festive preparations and arrangements depending on "mine host," sailors are easily satisfied, but could scarce have ground for dissatisfaction, even were they the most fastidious souls alive; but as contentment reigned, and social converse, sentiment, and song prevailed, in mirthful mood, we close with the fag end of a sea song,

"Then to country and king,
Pale no danger can bring,
Whilst the tars of old England
Sing yeo, heave ho!"

*Royal Naval Club, Bond-street.*—On Monday last the Hon. Wm. Hare, as an actual member of the Royal Yacht Club, was by ballot unanimously elected an honorary member of this Club. The Earl of Coventry, Joseph Weld, Esq.; James Weld, Esq., and Edward Heneage, Esq. M.P., are the four who immediately preceded Mr. Hare in this ordeal, making the whole number of yachtsmen presented and chosen under the new regulation about thirty, the noble and seamanlike Commodore of the Royal Yacht Squadron included. It is however to be remembered, that actual members of the Yacht Club were always eligible as guests; and we can only regard this system of adoption as an additional mark of respect afforded by the Navy to those truly British feelings and habits of thinking, or acting, out of which the Royal Yacht Club and Squadron sprang into existence, and rapidly approached maturity, as if to proclaim the national belief that Britain is nothing if not maritime. We marvel not when kindred souls unite, but this attraction of affinity is not all that we can find to admire in the Royal Naval Club, for we never can forget that, whilst nearly all the Clubs in town cautiously closed their doors against all but their own members, the Naval Club admitted as guests all distinguished foreigners, all officers of rank in the Naval and Military service of other states, all Field Officers of our own army or in the service of the East India Company, all heads of departments, and the fathers, sons, or brothers of members, without limitation of time or number. The rooms, books, plans, papers, models, charts, maps, and other conveniences not affecting the hospitable or refectorial arrangements of the Club, are open at all times to visiters of any rank or degree in society calling upon, or casually brought by, members of the association; the rule of qualification applying only to introduction which may lead to more close and social intercourse than pertains to mere visits of business, ceremony, or individual friendship. Much to be admired as this liberality is, when compared to any plan of exclusiveness not evidently requisite, we feel assured that were place and all appliances expansive as the hearts that guide our Naval institutions, of the private, social, charitable, and patriotic kind, their merits would be much beyond our praise; but as it is we confidently look to these sodalities for examples of liberal dignified character, and other advantages of a public nature far beyond all which at their foundation could have been contemplated. To this subject we may soon return; but certain we are that Naval Clubs, which to us are objects of lively interest, are with our most gracious Sovereign the subjects of frequent inquiry and of anxious solicitude.

Notwithstanding the angry message of the American President, it is supposed that on the arrival at Washington of the speech of Louis Philippe, and the offered mediation of England, a reconciliation will take place between France and the United States. The latter country would suffer greatly in a Naval war, on account of her extended commerce; and the former will have business for her Navy nearer home ere long, if we may judge by the aspect of the times. For both these reasons no serious apprehensions need be entertained of hostilities between these powerful Maritime states.

In remarking upon the qualifications of an officer desirous of undertaking another expedition for the discovery of a north-west passage, our observations were principally directed to the sea voyage. Since then we have minutely inspected Mr. King's proposal, and find that he accompanied Capt. Back in his late expedition, and, moreover, being of the medical profession, and apparently well acquainted with the manners of the Canadian voyagers, and the means of propitiating the native Indians, he appears to us well qualified to make the attempt with every prospect of success. We therefore trust that the ardour of this enterprising gentleman may not be damped, nor the trial of his purpose denied him from failure to raise the sum of 1000*l.*, which is all he requires to make the attempt; and we have the more confidence that he will succeed, from the knowledge that five of his companions in the last expedition have volunteered to accompany him in any future one. We augur well of the intention also, from the great confidence of success which Mr. King appears to indulge in, and direct the attention of our readers to the Prospectus which he has published detailing the route of his anticipated journey.

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The *Gazette* of Tuesday announces the appointment of Messrs. H. Clive, J. Revans, and W. J. Voules, to be Assist. Commissioners of the Poor Laws.

On Thursday, a deputation, headed by Dr. Birkbeck, had a conference with Viscount Melbourne and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of the abolition of the newspaper stamp.

Captain Curzon, R.N., succeeds Mr. Hudson in her Majesty's household.

A ball was given, by Captain Sir Samuel Warren, on Saturday last, at his residence in the Dock-yard, Woolwich, which was numerously and brilliantly attended by the officers of the Royal Artillery, Engineers, Royal Navy, and Marines, with all the *élite* of the neighbourhood, and a galaxy of beauty and rank.

The anniversary dinner of the Astronomical Society

k place yesterday, for the first time, at the Piazza Fee House, Covent Garden, at which about seventy nbers were present.

*Royal Academy*.—Messrs. J. Gibson, sculptor, and C. Cockerell, architect, were, on Wednesday, elected to vacancies occasioned by the deaths of Messrs. H. ne and G. S. Newton.

Lord Brougham is much better, but no time is yet d for his return to town. His spirits are good, and exercises daily.

The Duke of Wellington returned on Friday week n the Carlton Club, and declared that he would not urn to it; we know that he immediately set off for athfieldsay, and that on Saturday the domestic esta- bment left town for the same place. His Grace said, t, unless summoned by a call of the House of Lords, was not his intention to be in London again before he.—*Chronicle*.

The Duke of Wellington, as Constable of the Tower, ordered that in future it shall be notified at the west e the hour at which the east gate will be found shut.

Mr. G. Berkeley's motion for the admission of ladies o the strangers' gallery is fixed for the 3rd May.

A letter from Constantinople, of the 15th ultimo, en- nces that the Turkish Admiral, Tahir Pacha, with whole of his fleet, was still at the Dardanelles.

A letter from Alexandria says—"Soliman-Aga (the nch Colonel Selves) has sent an Aid-de-Camp to nico to engage able officers for the Staff of the Egyp- n army."

*The Hon. Colonel Westenra*.—The electors of Mon- han have presented this gentleman with a valuable ce of plate, as a testimony of their respect for his vate and public services as their representative, and o as a mark of gratitude for the services rendered by nself and family for a series of years in the cause of il and religious liberty.

Lord Melbourne has, upon a representation of the cir- nstances in which Mr. Hogg, the poet, has left his ily, ordered a payment of 150*l.* from the Royal ounty Fund to Mrs. Hogg. Banim, the author of the Hara Tales, will have a pension of 150*l.*

A circumstance of recent occurrence has caused much gret in the family of a Noble Marquis, whose nephew e eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Sir ———) has ped with and married a young person who filled some nial situation in his father's establishment.

*Peerages in Abeyance*.—Petitions have been presented the House of Lords from George Mostyn, of Kil- gton, Oxford, Esq., to determine the abeyance of the *arony of* Vaux in his favour; also from Sarah Otway ave, of Stanford Hall, Leicestershire, widow, to deter- ne the abeyance of the *Barony of* Bray in her favour.

*Police Changes*.—Mr. Combe succeeds the late Mr. Walker at Lambeth-street Office; Mr. Clarkson suc- eeding Mr. Combe at the Dock and River Office.

The clerk, George Jackson, who absconded with pro- rty from Messrs. Ashley, the Agents, has been appre- nded in Philadelphia, and confessed his guilt. The operty will be recovered.

The Begum Sumroo, now residing in Bengal, having mitted 50,000 rupees to the Archbishop of Canterbury, he laid out at interest for such religious society as his race might think fit, the Archbishop has invested it in e three per Cents., to be applied in aid of the exertions the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in India. The fund is to be called, "The Begum Sumroo's Gift."

The inhabitants of Pimlico and Chelsea have pe- tioned the Secretary at War to open a carriage-road posite Chelsea College, in a line with Paradise-row, Chelsea Bun-house.

The Commissioners appointed to examine the various signs for erecting the new Houses of Parliament have ded their report. The prize of 1,500*l.* for the best de- gn was awarded to Mr. C. Barry; and prizes of 500*l.* ach were awarded to Messrs. J. C. Buckler, D. Hamil- n, and W. Railton.

The Improvement Committee have passed an order to e Harbour Masters and Surveyor of the Port of Lon- on, to fix upon both sides of the River conspicuous osts, or other palpable marks, at every half mile, be- ween London Bridge and Greenwich, that the public on oard steam-vessels may ascertain the speed of every essel for every half mile in the port, and what particular ile or half mile the speed should be increased if the essels transgressed at any time the by-laws.

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*British Auxiliary Legion*.—We find that the follow- ng have been dismissed this service:—Surgeon James lcotr, 4th regt.; Capt. Dunne, Paym. 10th regt.; Lieut. A. F. Hamilton, 7th regt.; Lieut. F. Armstrong, 9th egt.; Assist.-Surg. B. J. Godfrey, Med. Staff; and Ens. Nicholson, 1st regt. Capt. St. Leger, 7th Foot, as been superseded, and the following are dead:—Lieut.-Col. Renwick, 3rd Foot; Major Dundas, 7th Foot; Capt. Leake, 2nd Foot; Lieut. Codd, 1st regt.; and Surg. Newall, 9th regt. Strength of the Army on 7th Jan.—93 Field Officers, 80 Capts., 165 Subalterns, 79 Staff, 119 Drummers, 392 Serjts., 6925 R. and F., making a total of 7784, without including recent recruits.

*Col. Evans to his Constituents*.—"You may rely on it I am most anxious to return to resume the duties of the distinguished and most highly-prized office which you and my other friends in Westminster raised me to, although those great interests, which you all approve of my supporting, will not permit me to do so for some little time longer."

*Extract of a Letter from Vittoria, Jan. 22*.—When we marched out of Vittoria on Friday morning, and on towards the castle of Guevara, it was understood a combined attack of the three divisions was to have taken place either upon that day or the following morning—by Espartero and Evans on the flank, and Cordova, with the Spanish and French, on the centre. About two, P. M., Evans, on the right, got engaged, and continued advancing, taking position after position, and keeping up a brisk fire against the enemy's columns (till darkness caused both parties to cease), successful, or apparently so, in what little he attempted. Few of the Legion were engaged. Col. Churchill's regiment behaved well. The cavalry were on the right, and, like most of the artillery, had nothing to do. During this part of the lines Cordova had got engaged to our left, and from the heavy firing, which was kept up for some hours, no doubt execution was done; it ended, however, in his marching back to Vittoria the following day, taking no pains to communicate with Evans, who was left in a very critical position for two days, surrounded by the enemy, with a force, it was said, of thirty battalions. The General had no orders, knew not what to do, I believe, and Cordova having marched back to Vittoria, Evans followed up on Wednesday morning—retreating in beautiful order, scarcely losing a man. The whole affair seems involved in mystery.

"*Vittoria, Jan. 29th*—I have only time to say that this is very slow work. Cordova and Evans evidently do not pull together. The French Legion have gone to Pampeluna. Cordova has marched, and our own forces have concentrated round Vittoria. We hear that we are to have decorations for our campaign *in nubibus*, but as neither De Lacey nor Greville seem to have received those promised for relieving St. Sebastian, perhaps 'we children of the mist' may find that our decorations are also in the clouds."

## The Court.

On Monday His Majesty arrived at Windsor Castle at half-past one in the afternoon, and attended by Sir B. Stephenson and Sir J. Wyatville, inspected the various improvements made in the State apartments and the new library. At half-past four his Majesty left the Castle on his return to town. On Tuesday, at half-past ten, their Majesties left St. James's for Brighton. On the 19th their Majesties leave Brighton for town; and on Saturday the 27th instant, or Monday following, will take up their abode at Windsor Castle for the season.

Adm. Sir J. Beresford, Sir R. Fitz Wygram, and a deputation of Baronets, are to attend at the Pavilion next week, to receive his Majesty's pleasure for the Order to wear a badge and mound.

The King has conferred the second class of the Guelphic Order upon Maj.-Gen. C. W. Maxwell, and the third class upon Colonel Parry, M. P. for Carnarvon; Captain Wilson Bradyll Bigland, R.N.; Colonel Buislem, late of 67th regt., and Maj. Wilson, 77th reg.

The King has appointed John M'Neill, Esq., to be his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Schah of Persia.

The Duchess of Kent's grand party will be on 20th inst.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 8th Feb.—Lord DUNCANNON stated that the Commissioners appointed to examine the designs for new Houses of Parliament had made their report to his Majesty, who had been pleased to confirm it. The Building Committee was re-appointed.—The LORD CHANCELLOR communicated his Majesty's answer to the address.—On the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, returns relative to the state of business in the Court of Chancery were ordered.

TUESDAY, 9th Feb. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY deferred his motion relative to warlike stores sent to Spain till Friday.—The Marquis of SALISBURY moved for a return of the names and residences of gentlemen inserted in different Commissions of the Peace, &c. Ordered.

WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb.—A few petitions were presented, and the report on the Capital Punishments Amendment Bill was received.

THURSDAY, Feb. 11th.—The Earl of ROSEN asked whether Ministers were prepared to furnish the information for which he had applied last session with respect to the sums voted at the recommendation of the Commissioners on Education in Ireland. The Marquis of LANSDOWNE said the return could not be produced, the Commissioners not having prepared any. The Bishop of EXETER contended that the documents were absolutely necessary. Lord PLUNKET defended the conduct of the Government and the Commissioners. The discussion terminated with an expression of dissatisfaction on the part of the Earl of RODEN at the continued refusal of the Government to afford the information he had asked.

FRIDAY, 12th Feb.—The Marquess of LONDONDERRY moved for certain returns connected with the affairs of Spain. Lord MELBOURNE had no objection to the returns. The assistance to the Queen of Spain was distinctly understood to be paid for, and the agreement was to give such assistance as the circumstances of the case required.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 8th Feb.—Lord HOWICK stated, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, that the order of Lord Hill on the subject of Orange Lodges applied only to officers in actual service. Officers not in full pay were neither subject to the provisions of the Mutiny Act, nor could they be brought to Courts-Martial for the infraction of any order issued by the Com.-in-Chief.—Mr. HUME gave notice that on Friday he would move for a return of all officers not liable to be brought to Courts-Martial, who have been struck out of the Army list.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved that a committee be appointed to inquire into the state of agriculture. The motion was agreed to after some conversation.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL obtained leave to bring in a bill to explain and amend the Municipal Corporations Act, and a bill for the more effectual registration of persons entitled to vote in elections of Members of Parliament; Mr. MAULE a bill to authorise the consolidation of trusts in turnpike-roads; and Mr. HUME a bill to regulate the expenses at elections of Members of Parliament, and a bill "for vesting all light-houses on the coast of England in the Trinity-house."

TUESDAY, 9th Feb.—Many petitions for private bills were presented; among them one from Mr. Buckingham for leave to bring in a bill for compensation from the East India Company for injuries sustained.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved for leave to bring in a bill for the commutation of tithes in England and Wales. After some discussion, leave given.—Mr. HOME carried his resolution for discontinuing gratuities to officers of the House, &c.—Mr. Alderman WOOD obtained leave to bring in bills for the better regulation of steam-vessels, cabs, omnibuses, &c.—Mr. HUME brought forward his proposition, that it be an instruction to the committee to reconsider the propriety of *removing* the site of the Houses of Parliament. It was debated at some length, and strongly resisted; the motion was lost by—ayes, 42; noes, 141.—The Library Committee was re-appointed.

WEDNESDAY, 10th Feb.—The sum of 26,520,550*l.* was voted in Supply to pay off outstanding Exchequer Bills.—On the motion of Mr. EWART, the Committee on arts and manufactures was nominated after some discussion, in the course of which the impartiality of his selection was questioned and defended.

THURSDAY, 11th Feb.—Capt. Dundas, the new member for Devizes, took the oaths and his seat. Col. BRIEN presented a petition from electors of Carlow, praying for inquiry into the circumstances connected with the election of Messrs. Raphael and Vigors. Mr. O'CONNELL was ready to second the motion for a Committee to inquire into his conduct. Mr. HARDY presented a petition from Bath, to the same effect as the petition from Carlow. After considerable discussion it was proposed to postpone the debate till Monday, and that in the meantime the petition should be printed. Mr. O'CONNELL and others proposed Tuesday. Lord STANLEY expressed his astonishment that Mr. O'Connell could desire any delay of the consideration of such serious charges. Lord HOWICK and others spoke, when the business was postponed till Tuesday.

FRIDAY, 12th Feb.—Mr. R. WALLACE inquired whether it was the intention of the Post Office Commissioners to make any alteration in the general management of the Post Office; and, secondly, whether there was any foundation for the alleged irregularities in the packet department. Mr. LABOUCHERE said, it was intended to make some change in regard to the management, and that a report relative to the steam-packet stations would be laid on the table in about three weeks. He also said that there would be no further outlay on the harbour of Portpatrick until a report had been made by the Commissioners.—Mr. HUME alluded to the proceedings of the Duke of Cumberland in avowing that he would continue Grand Master of the Orange Lodges, and to the General Order regarding all who persevered in attending Lodges, and moved for a return of the names of officers not on full pay, or liable to trial by Court-Martial, who have been dismissed the Army for attending Orange Lodges. After some discussion, Lord HOWICK suggested that "a number in each year" should be

substituted for "mines," with which alteration the motion was adopted.—The House went into Committee of Supply, and several sums were voted.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—On Saturday last, the whole of the members of the Duke de Broglie's Cabinet tendered their resignations to the King, in consequence of the decision of the preceding evening in the Chamber of Deputies, upon M. Gouin's motion relative to the Five per Cents., when Ministers were left in a minority of two. The whole of the intervening time has been passed in endeavours to compose a new Cabinet from jarring material-. Nothing, up to last night, had been finally settled upon, except that M. Dupin, with his friends M. Passy and M. Sauzet, had been entrusted with the task of forming an Administration.—The Fieschi affair has been proceeded with at considerable length; numerous witnesses were examined, and considerable villany elicited. Judgment will be pronounced in a few days.

SPAIN.—A letter from Onate announces that Don Carlos has declared that, in consequence of the massacre at Barcelona, he should consider the convention with Lord Elliot as annulled, and in future would give no quarter. By letters from Perpignan, dated 1st Feb., it appears positive that the Carlist garrison were compelled to evacuate La Horta, from want of ammunition. The whole of the men, 200, succeeded in joining the division of Burju.

UNITED STATES.—The Address of the American President to Congress, on the subject of the relations between that Government and Government of France, is decidedly a War Message; for it not only recommends the cessation of all friendly intercourse with France, and the immediate preparation for hostilities, but peremptorily refuses to make the acknowledgment required, and alludes, in language that cannot be mistaken, to their right of indemnification by reprisals upon French property.

NAPLES.—Her Majesty the Queen, who had just given birth to an heir to the throne, is dead.

## Theatres.

COVENT GARDEN.—The play of *The Stranger* was performed for the first time this season on Tuesday evening, Miss Helen Faucit sustaining the difficult character of *Mrs. Haller*. Her performance of this part was nearer perfection than her *Belvidera*, but by no means equal to her *Julia* in the *Hunchback*. In a few of the early scenes of the play she exhibited the most perfect and just conception of the character: the scene in which she relates her story to the *Countess* was particularly well acted, and received its full tribute of applause. The interview with her husband was highly affecting, and, in part, extremely natural. If Miss Faucit will study to obtain a more perfect mastery over her voice, which is occasionally harsh and discordant, she will surmount the greatest barrier to her future success. The *Stranger* of Mr. C. Kemble is too well known to our play-going readers to need further notice from us than to state that it was as finished a piece of acting as ever. Mr. Tilbury acquitted himself with considerable ability in the part of *Solomon*; and his *intelligent* son found an efficient representative in Vole.—Otway's tragedy of *Venice Preserved* was played on Wednesday evening at this house, and introduced a Mr. Otway to the audience as *Jaffier*. This is the gentleman who attempted the part of *Hamlet* at the Haymarket last season, and took leave to faint in the first act. Mr. Otway may think he is an *actor*; we beg leave to differ with him, for what his pretensions are to that title we were at a loss to discover from the specimen he gave us on Wednesday evening. In no solitary instance could we discover the slightest pretension on the part of Mr. Otway for the task he undertook, nor can we too much deprecate the folly of those who, contrary to their better judgment, so warmly applauded him, and had the temerity to call for him at the end of the tragedy: this is GUYING a man, and no mistake! Mr. Otway had much better turn his thoughts to some other profession: it is pitiable to see a man laughed at when he fancies he is exhibiting talent of a high order. In the after-piece of *The Robber's Wife* a Mr. Daly from the Dublin Theatre made his debut as *Larry O Gig*, and was favourably received.

DRURY LANE.—The new tragedy produced at this house on Wednesday, entitled *The Provost of Bruges*, has proved a decided hit. It is extremely well written, the poetry at all times pleasing, and occasionally forcible. The three first acts are in our opinion decidedly the best portions of the tragedy—we think the two last rather too melodramatic; but we must not grow too fastidious in times like these. The tragedy is a good one, and one that we think will draw; indeed, we hope so, for the realms of Drury have been too long guided by *bit* and *bridle*. We hope to see the old concern jog on as well out of HARNESS as in; should this prove the case, we hope Bunn will slip his foot out of the stirrups, and transfer his *Lumber Troop* to his friend Yates, to scour the country with during fair time. It is due to the performers to say that they all exerted themselves to the utmost to insure the success of the tragedy. Macready, Worde, Cooper, Meadows, and Miss Tree sustained the most prominent parts in a manner which will add to their already well-earned fame. The tragedy was announced for repetition by Macready with enthusiastic applause.

QUEEN'S.—This theatre of variety has been crowded during the week to witness the performances of the English and French company. Two French vaudevilles, and three English pieces, translations from the French have been the bill of fare. The new piece, called *A Lesson in Love*, produced on Monday, owes its success to the clever acting of Mr. T. Parry, who enacts the part of a coquette tamer to the very life. The acting of Miss Melville is also entitled to praise. Dr. Millingen's new melodrama, *The Moor of Toledo* will be produced on Monday.

## LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Continued from page* 93.)

Whatever may have been the *intentions* of Lord William Bentinck, the practical results of his measures, whether as Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief, invariably tended to degrade the superior in the estimation of the inferior, and the ill-advised encouragement given in all military cantonments to unfounded complaints against Europeans, when preferred by the lowest and most disreputable of the natives, has worked a change in the minds of the Sepoys, injurious in every respect to the main principle on which the Indian Army is constituted. The high caste soldier, who sees his Commanding Officer brought before a Court of Requests by a sweeper, will feel his esteem for rank and character much shaken; and the knowledge that any Bazar cooly may place his superior in a situation which he looks upon as disgraceful, however fine it may appear to the laws of theoretical justice cannot but effect a serious revolution on a race of beings, whose respect is so dependant upon the possession of power. The excess to which Lord William Bentinck carried the encouragement of complaints from the natives, amounted almost to a *premium* on perjury, nor would he allow persons *convicted* of that detestable crime to be punished, "lest others should be deterred from seeking redress." Under such a system can it for an instant be doubted that accusations the most frivolous were trumped up, where the plaintiff was sure of retiring from the contest with impunity. Here again the local authorities were embarrassed by his Lordship's known predilections; they saw the right course, but dared not to pursue it, or to take necessary steps for maintaining the rank and respectability of those who looked to them for protection. Under such a system theft and crime have grown up and flourished in cantonments, where placed beyond the controul of the civil, the inhabitants felt themselves equally free from the exercise of any authority by the military. A Bazar Officer, superintending the details of a community amounting to perhaps twenty thousand souls entrusted with the power of fining to the extent of *one rupee!* yet unaided by a police, has little chance of checking robberies committed by bands of professional depredators. In numerous instances memorials were forwarded, not only by the Commandants of the stations, but also by the civil power, recommending the appointment of magistrates invested with proper powers, to form and superintend the police of cantonment; but Lord William Bentinck found his time too much occupied to pay attention to their proposition.

However trifling the theorist may consider the complaint relative to the lowering of the European character in the eyes of the natives, there have been men somewhat celebrated for their knowledge of the habits of our Indian subjects, who have (*perhaps foolishly*) anticipated serious consequences whenever the Government should destroy those ties by which alone the attachment of an Army of so singular a construction, (yet of such vital importance to the maintenance of the British power in India,) is secured to the state. The opinion of Sir John Malcolm is clear and explicit, "we must continue dependant on the fidelity and efficiency of our Native Army for the preservation of India. The European officers *are the links by which we must preserve its attachment* and *maintain its reputation*. Their peculiar condition requires favour and support; and it is not too much to affirm, that any means which have a tendency to depress this body of men, will be fatal to our best hopes of preserving our Indian empire." Far different was the view of the subject taken by Lord William Bentinck. From the ill-advised and obnoxious measures introduced by him on his arrival, as Governor-General of India, the feelings of the European officers were highly incensed, and thus his Lordship was led to regard them, not as the links by which our power in India was to be preserved, but as a faction possessing in themselves the materials for accelerating its dissolution. The fears of the Governor-General were much excited, when he found the mischiefs he had committed, nor did he hesitate palming on the Court of Directors the opinion of some Madras Adjutant General that the Bengal Army were on the eve of rebellion, and that it was only by the wisdom of his own measures that the dreaded event was averted. In the minute of the 6th September, 1830, his Lordship says—"The Adjutant-General of the Madras Army, who was at the time at Calcutta described the angry feeling and language so loudly expressed here, and all the signs of the times, to be precisely similar to those which prevailed before the Madras mutiny, and he anticipated a similar explosion. Let it be remarked, that the mutiny did take place at Madras," and his Lordship might have continued—but was never dreamt of in Bengal beyond the walls of Government-house!—not so, however, for he winds up his minute by saying, "I apprehend the possibility of unmilitary and insubordinate language highly discreditable to the character of the Army, which the Government could not overlook, and which might end in conflict between the Government and its officers, that could not fail to be attended with the greatest public inconveniences." Without pausing to consider whether his Lordship evinced any great statesmanlike qualities in risking a rebellion (for such a mutiny of the whole Bengal Army would in point of fact have been, where the Government could not bring as in Europe, a *public* to oppose the Army) for the sake of effecting a paltry saving, scarcely exceeding a lac of rupees. We proceed to the more important point, as far as the Army is concerned. We see by the foregoing, that his Lordship (although he puts the words in the mouth of a Madras officer) really dreaded a mutiny of the Bengal Army, consequent upon his own "infliction of (supposed) wrong and injustice;"—he felt that if the measures he wished to pursue were persevered in to the extent he contemplated, and a general feeling adverse to the Government obtained possession of the Army, that the executive must always be obliged to concede, even should worse consequences be averted, for in the words of Sir John Malcolm, "we can never expect active support in the hour of danger from the mass of the population of India." A course, nevertheless, was open, by which the danger from the immediate cause might be diminished, viz. by subverting the efficiency of the Native Army, and diminishing what he considered the active element of sedition, by sowing the seeds of discontent and mutual distrust between the officers and the men under their command. To preserve his own rule from the terrors which existed only in his own mind, he hesitated not to adopt a systematic degradation of the European character, to lessen the respect felt by the Natives towards their officers, and to burst the bond which an Elphinston, a Munro, and a Malcolm, have declared to be the real tenure by which the British possessions in India are secured.

The sepoy of the Bengal Army possesses in his character a large quantum of Esprit de Corps; he looks up to his officers with respect, and feels a portion of their reputation reflected back upon himself; the records of the service afford thousands of anecdotes of the deep devotion they have shown to the Government, *when* led by officers with whom they were acquainted, and whom they regarded as their immediate benefactors; but the policy of Lord William Bentinck was to destroy the feeling of mutual confidence between the soldier and his officer, and to make the former transfer his gratitude to the state. To effect this, the shortest way was to lower the character of the European officer by every possible means, and by withdrawing from him all fictitious support, or the power of protecting those who had hitherto considered themselves dependent on his good offices, show the sepoys how erroneously they worshipped King Log, when their devotions were properly due to King Stork. In loosening the community of interests by which the superior and inferior were bound to each other Lord William hoped to render each party less dangerous to the state, forgetting that at the same time he abstracted that moral union which had enabled them to contend against the greatest privation in the field, and oppose the most obstinate valour to the enemies of British dominion in the East. Could we admit that his Lordship was sincere when he placed upon record, that "the security of our possessions in India must chiefly depend on Military power," and that "the improvement of our Military system is our first and most important care!!" We should feel it at the same time our bounden duty to deprecate the unprincipled remissness shewn by him to this "first and most important duty," while holding the chief Military situation in the Army.

Never was a theorist doomed to meet so many failures as pursued the speculations of Lord William Bentinck, during the period of his sojourn in the East. The vast power he wielded enabled him to effect the partial destruction of the bonds of attachment which subsisted between the officers and men, but something more was requisite to obtain from the sepoys the transfer of that feeling to the immediate head of the Army. Strongly imbued as the native soldier is with the susceptibility of good or bad usage, he must always be immediately dependent on the kind conduct of his Commanding Officer, who has so many opportunities of affording indulgence in the minor details, while the parsimony of the Government withholds any of these major advantages

that could work a serious feeling towards them, independent of "the combining link." The abolition of corporal punishment was passed by his Lordship, with a view of obtaining favour in the eyes of the native soldiary, but we cannot discover that they consider it a blessing either to the well-behaved or well-feeling soldier; as a check they felt that the punishment was useful, and so long as it was confined to crimes of a disgraceful nature, (not the penalty of trifling omissions of duty,) they were perfectly indifferent as to whether the penalty remained in their Military code or was erased. In the abolition, the Army has been deprived of a most useful punishment, so long as confined to the peculiar description of crimes to which it was restricted by Lord Combermere; and there is now no effectual method of restraining the depraved, or, by a public example, curbing the bad passions of those men who have as yet forborne to overstep the narrow boundary between temptation and commission. Doubtless his Lordship remembered the annual pilgrimages made by the old Madras sepoys to the pictures of Coote, Wallis, and Meadows, and in imagination contrasting their deeds in the field with his own philanthropic intentions, anticipated the day when a similar compliment would be paid to the great Equestrian statue (to be placed) in the Town Hall of Calcutta. Singular, however, as it may appear, and unfortunately certainly for his Lordship's posthumous fame, the name of Bentinck is almost unknown to natives of the Army, unless as coupled with the reduction of the pay of their officers, and the breach of the long-established rules of the pension establishment.

His Lordship often reminds us of the story told somewhere or other of a person, who, ambitious of a character for philanthropy, established an office for the redressing wrongs gratis, "but, unfortunately, the individuals sustaining the injuries brought complaints against the individual redressing the injuries, for injuries sustained by the redress." So was it in the case of the pension list, some persons complained of the injuries sustained by being invalided, when they considered themselves as still fit for duty; on examination it turned out as they asserted, that they were not *completely* worn out, and they were ordered to rejoin their corps, but at the same time his Lordship issued an order to the paymasters of native pensions, desiring that whenever he considered a pensioner capable of performing regimental duty, they should return the man, whether he liked it or not, to the service. The moral effect that this last order has had on many old soldiers is likely to work, at no very distant period, an extreme change in the constitution of the service, and fill the ranks with mere hangers on, instead of a class willing to pass a large portion of their lives in the service. The native soldier is, in ninety cases out of an hundred, a small landholder, and looks forward to that period when he will be able to return on a pension to his native village, and close his career amongst his friends and kindred; some there are who enlist for the sake of saving a few rupees by service, and then obtain their discharge, and to increase this last class the new order interfering with the pension establishment, tends. Such a principle, if once established in the minds of those who have hitherto recruited our ranks, will be destructive of that stability on which our military power is based; and the frequent desertions at one period in the Bombay service, fully proves how severely the want of those examples of comfortable retirement were felt, and may be substantiated by the relation of the fact that between the years 1803 and 1805, the desertions at that Presidency equalled *the numerical strength of the Army*—that they afterwards averaged 2500 men a-year, but that, on the introduction of a more liberal system, the disgraceful practice was so far checked, that the entire annual amount did not reach 300. In the instance of returning men to the service, who had every right to consider themselves clear, and their pensions as a reward for foregone services, there was an absolute injustice that cannot be defended; the state in no way required them further than to effect a paltry saving, of which Lord William Bentinck should have been ashamed, and we can only attribute his conduct to a desire of emulating the Bombay Government in that process from which, as Colonel Aitchison (with anything but the *good* feeling of a soldier) remarks, by a peculiar screwing, "we then get ten years more service out *of him* for local duty."

It is improbable that his Lordship was led to adopt a pernicious interference with the Indian pension list, in imitation of the reorganisations of certain British pensioners into veteran battalions, during the Irish agitation of 1821-22; however mean an opinion we may have of his Lordship's abilities, we can hardly suppose him so absolutely incapable of an induction, as to have attempted a parallel between the two cases. In England the military pensioners are divided into two classes, the "Chelsea In-pensioners," and the "Chelsea Out-pensioners," the latter *liable* to be recalled to serve the state; and from this class was it that the veteran battalions were formed. The in-pensioners have never been interfered with by the Government*

* The In pensioners are not residents within the walls of Chelsea Hospital, but are only borne on the books under that designation.

(*To be Concluded in our next.*)

## Literary Notices.

*The Portfolio, or a Collection of State Papers, illustrative of the History of our Times.* Ridgway and Sons.

This periodical has reached its tenth number, and a more valuable and curious collection of State Papers was never before presented to the public. There are various versions as to the manner in which these documents came into the hands of the Editor, but we are content to find sufficient evidence of the authenticity of many of them:—to the Diplomatist, and to all who take an active interest in political matters, they will prove invaluable. We shall select an article from the last number, headed "Trait of Russian Diplomacy," as likely to interest many of our readers:—

"Turkey wants neither limbs nor hearts; it is a head she wants. The Sultan is all powerful; he can do just what he pleases; that is, he can make himself the centre of national feeling, confidence, and strength; or he can make himself the centre of national antipathy, and the cause of national convulsion and prostration. The degree of influence which Russia can acquire over his mind, the control which she can exercise over his position, is, therefore, the measure of the progress she has made towards the subjugation of Turkey. All external collision has now ceased, all resistance of a public or political nature to the power—that garrisons Silistria—that assembles armies almost within sight of the capital—that has bewitched all Europe—that possesses alone means of access to the sovereign and the government, is of course not to be dreamt of; *no news* will therefore come henceforward from Turkey. But an incident or two may be worthy of the attention of those who do not conceive the occupation of Constantinople '*un fait accompli.*'

"At the commencement of the Ramazan last year, the Russian ambassador announced to the Turkish government, that he had received from the Emperor Russian decorations to be distributed to the Turkish regiments which had formed part of the camp of Unkiar Skelessi; and that his Majesty wished, by this distribution, to impress still more deeply in the memory of the troops, and the Ottoman people, the recollection of that period of fraternity. This distribution of Russian medals to the Turkish troops had been several times before resolved on, but as often abandoned, the period not having arrived when it could be enforced.

"Mark the moment now made choice of for insisting on this distribution. The Ramazan! the period of fasting—of Mussulman sanctification—of relaxation of discipline among the troops, and of supervision over the people—when long vigils and meeting in the streets and coffee-houses facilitate combinations. This is always the epoch in which dissatisfaction foments; and what better mode of leading to insurrection than the forcing, at such a period, by the government itself, this brand of degradation on the Turkish army. The answer to the application for the distribution of the decorations, which was officially made by Boutineff, was for several days evaded, and in the interim the troops were assembled. It was found that they were animated by the most decided spirit of resistance, and that there prevailed among them a general determination not to permit the decorations to be affixed to their breasts. Boutineff pressed his demand in terms still more urgent. A short delay was solicited on the ground of the Ramazan, its religious observances, and pious pre-occupations. These arguments being without effect, the dangers of the moment, and the dispositions of the troops were represented to him, and the apprehensions of the government unfolded in friendly confidence. The implacable minister replied, that it was necessary to overcome resistance, and to contend with danger; that the Emperor would learn with indignation that there was a disinclination on the part of the Turkish ministers to make that use of his present for which he had destined it, and that any delay would be considered by his Majesty as a serious offence. He saw that it was necessary to convince, or intimidate, each of the ministers separately. One evening he invited himself to sup with Achmet Pachs, another evening with the Visier, another with the Seraskier, another with the Kyhaia Bey. He also visited the Reis Effendi, but did not sup with him, because this minister was suffering from indisposition. During eight consecutive nights he visited one or other of the principal personages, using to each the language appropriate to his position; flattering, caressing, and threatening by turns. The road being thus smoothed, he once more peremptorily repeated his demand for the distribution. The government had then only one course to adopt; this was to inspire terror for the purpose of escaping destruction, and to fulfil, with as little danger as possible, the will of the Czar. Those who had most positively and energetically refused to accept the decorations were seized and beheaded; and twenty young men forfeited their lives as an offering to the genius of Russian moderation!

"Do the annals of politics record a more odious act than this? What language possesses terms capable of characterising it? The Ottoman government resisted as long as it was able without declaring itself in open insurrection against the Russians. Placed between the dread of incurring the displeasure of the Emperor, and the danger of an insurrection at home; terror alone could deliver them; it was therefore deemed necessary, on the order of the Russian minister, to call in the aid of the executioner. Such measures are carried into effect by a brilliant, elegant, amiable, and prepossessing diplomatist; how steeled, then, must be the resolution of that merciless system! what may it do—what may it dare, one day, to annihilate in Europe the institutions which are obnoxious to it.

"It was then that conspiracies were spoken of, and that the English fleet was recalled from Malta. There was no conspiracy save that of the Russian minister; no executions but those which were ordered in consequence of his insisting on a distribution, which he was assured could not take place place without that horrible preliminary. There was no executioner but one—the Russian ambassador.

"What must be the feelings with which these events have inspired the troops,—what the dissatisfaction and hatred which the Sultan has drawn down upon himself by these acts? If to-morrow the Russians should attempt to dethrone him, what soldier would expose his breast, or draw his sword in his defence? This unhappy sovereign will be abandoned to his fate, for the crimes of the Emperor, who will one day date a ukase from Constantinople, by the consequences of this and such like crimes.

"Boutineff has in this gained a victory of the first importance—he has succeeded in putting blood between the Sultan and his army, and that at a time when the head of a Mussulman is almost as inviolable in public opinion as the life of a citizen among us is inviolable in the eye of the law. This tragedy has occurred at a moment when such atrocities are not screened from general attention by the rapid movement of public and absorbing events, or by prosperity, which wipes away the stains from absolute power. These unfortunate victims fell in the midst of their countrymen, already excited by alarms, and attentive to the least signal denoting new catastrophes, irritated by suffering, and requiring, as some compensation for the miseries that press upon them, that life at least should be protected against the vicissitudes to which it was formerly exposed. Daoud, Pachn of Bagdad, and Mustapha, Pacha of Scodra, were both taken in arms—the one is honoured with a government, the other gratified with a pension. Times are changed, and the sabre, which now no longer sheds the blood of culprits, of rebels, or of enemies, should at least respect that of servants, unimpeached save for their honest zeal and honourable devotion.

"This fact sufficiently proves that the Russian system is ripening and gaining strength. Whilst Russian diplomacy in the different courts of Europe professes ignorance whenever allusion is made to designs on Constantinople; whilst they are lavish of assurances—of falsehoods—and declarations; here the mine is completed, the inflammable matter is collected, and the moment for lighting the match is the only combination as yet incomplete."

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*Nautical Economy; or Forecastle Recollections of Events during the last War.* By a Sailor politely called Jack Nasty Face. William Robinson.

The intention of the author is evidently to depreciate the Naval Service, to make the seamen discontented with their state, and to narrate incidents of no interest, solely for the purpose of introducing practices which have long been abolished afloat. We are only astonished that the writer could find a publisher. The book is undeserving of any notice. The "*Forecastle Recollections*" never could have been written by a thorough seaman; they carry with them every evidence as emanating from the mind of "a sea-lawyer," or "*Lord Mayor's man.*" "Jack Nasty Face" must, we opine, have hitherto filled the office of "*Jemmy Ducks*," or a "*Jack in the Dust.*"

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*The American in England.* 2 vols. R. Bentley.

The Author admits that he "set out with some feeling of animosity towards England," and it is very evident to us that his sentiments have not become more honourable. We should think he had little opportunity of forming any estimate of good English society, but his superficial and generally ignorant views of our national character, his illiberal and anti-English opinions, and disgustingly coarse libels upon the late King, and particularly upon the late Duke of York, can only inspire contempt. We must tell this American, that vulgar and abusive terms, such as "bloated profligate," (applied to our Princes,) "bottle-nose of doughty half-pay officer," and others of a like stamp are not calculated to sell his trashy book in England. We will, however, give it and him the *benefit* of an extract. After assuring us that, at Covent Garden, "Miss Shireff's LEG *convulsed the house with applause*," he adds,—

"I have known persons, deliberating about the selection of a theatre for the amusement of the evening, decide for the Olympic, on discovering that Vestris's character would involve the exhibition of her legs. In this way the mere exhibition of her legs is worth some hundred pounds to her annually."

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*The Naval Waltzes for the Piano-forte*, composed, and respectfully dedicated to THE OFFICERS OF H.M.'s

SERVICE, by E. L. G. Published at Leoni Lee's, Albemarle-street.

Whether *reeling*, waltzing, or "walking the waters," muslin is always uppermost in the mariner's mind, and therefore it is we are glad to find that the *blue jackets* have at length found a petticoat composer, competent to delight and solace the ear of the sailor. A new set of waltzes, under the above title and *telling* dedication, has just been published. The composer is said to be a young, and indeed a very *young*, lady, being only 15 years of age, and the daughter of a distinguished naval officer. We know of no waltzes so peculiarly *original*, so elegantly melodious, and so strikingly indicative of the pure simplicity of *genius*, as those which we have now to recommend to the female portion of our professional friends. We predict that the *Naval Waltzes*, whether afloat or on shore, will be extremely popular, if not take the lead, in the *fashionable* world.

## ALLEGED INSUBORDINATION OF THE JUNIOR RANKS OF THE COMPANY'S ARMY.

I AM a Company's officer, and happening a few days ago to meet an old and experienced one in his Majesty's service, the course of conversation led him to remark, that great insubordination prevailed amongst the junior ranks of the Company's army, as exemplified in the frequent disrespectful appeals from the authority and decisions of commanding officers of corps, stations, and divisions, to that of the Commander-in-Chief.

Without stopping to take into consideration the probability of a man vested with a certain authority being swayed by the notion of an appeal against this, being without any other cause) disrespectful, we will suppose such to be really the case; is it just that they should lie under this sweeping condemnation without a fair and candid examination, and exposition of its possible origin? Let us, therefore, proceed to the examination of this, perhaps, not altogether groundless assertion, with all the deference and respect due to the high authorities and measures, to which, I think, it may be mainly, if not solely, attributed.

We have but too often witnessed different decisions given by the same authorities upon precisely the same points of reference, I will not *say* from the difference of the influence of the different appealing parties; but such has been, and still is, as far as my observation goes, the opinion that prevails throughout this service. The regulations, too, of our service, from the frequent changes of those who frame them, and consequent ignorance of their application to local or peculiar circumstances, are so constantly changed, so voluminous, and so obscure, and those of one day so diametrically opposed to those of the next, that it is almost a matter of impossibility for any officer to keep them in remembrance, or, in fact, understand what they really are, or are meant to be. Partly, hence, arise the doubts of the correctness of decisions and interpretations by many authorities on points of reference, and, in consequence, appeals. But there is still another cause operating towards this, viz the employment of the due and just authority of commanding officers of regiments, stations, and divisions, but particularly the former. It is hardly going too far to say, that the Commander-in-Chief, or Adjutant-General, as the case may be, appears now to be the immediate commanding officer of every regiment, station, and division. It is the general opinion not only of commanding officers of regiments, stations, and divisions, that their proper authority is curtailed, and for the correctness of this remark I dare venture to appeal to the veteran's own expressed opinion who made the observation regarding the insubordination,—but it is the opinion also of those under them. Such being the case, can any other result ensue than disrespect and contempt for these authorities thus shorn of their due influence? This is, in fact, but the natural and inevitable result; and those who thus legislate for the frailties of human nature should be aware that none other can be expected. Is it reasonable to suppose that inconsistency and contradiction will be referenced merely because emanating from high authority? Or can any government expect that men, and young men too, will respect those placed above them, when they cannot but see that the government itself treats them with distrust, and has deprived them of the due authority which appertained to and made their function respectable? Let us, therefore, fairly consider, and apportion our censure accordingly, that though the evil may exist, its primary cause is to be sought for, and will be found rather in the errors of our rulers than in the dispositions of the men, who are of the same class and country as the officers of his Majesty's army.

But it is thus, without due consideration, we are stigmatized by those who have neither the knowledge nor the experience requisite, or if they had had them, perhaps the inclination for forming an unbiassed judgment.—DEFENSOR.—*East India United Service Journal.*

In the latter end of 1802, the *Audacious*, 74, Captain Peard, while returning home from the West Indies, scudding under fore-sail and close reef'd main top-sail, at the rate of *twelve* knots, with a very heavy sea running, a man fell overboard; the ship was brought to as soon as possible, and Mr. Leverick (one of the Master's Mates) was lowered down in the cutter to endeavour to save the man from a watery grave. The petrel (better known by the Seamen as "Mother Cary's Chickens," which are never seen but in stormy seas, and then in the wake of the ship, are no doubt sent to "look out" as messengers from above) *flew to and fro from the boat to the spot where the man had gone down*, and when the boat was over it (the crew could have caught the bird with the greatest ease), Mr. Leverick immediately jumped over, dived down, and brought the man up, placing him on the thwart of the boat, and he revived long before they reached the ship. This was the *third* instance of this gallant and intrepid officer being similarly situated, and happily rescuing a brave fellow from inevitable death. —*From Unpublished Naval Recollections.*

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

M. Catlin, Blackman-street, Southwark, horse-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

A. Goodrick, Edward-street, Portman-square, dress-maker.—J. Hadley, Abingdon, Berkshire, hemp manufacturer.—H. K. Cox, Knightsbridge, linendraper. C. Millar, Bexley Heath, Kent, carpenter.—R. Sparrow, Snn street, Bishopsgate street Without, linen-draper.—J. Williams, High-street, Islington, linen-draper. —W. Beaumont and C. Beaumont, Ember Mills, Thames Ditton, Surrey, millers.—W. Cole, Greatellarbw-street, St. Marylebone, oilman. W. Fly, Herne Bay, kent, builder.—G. Greco and J. Lees, Huddersfield, Yorkshire, I. a y cloth-manufacturers.—C. N. Wilson, Ballby Carr, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, common brewer.—M. Full, Beaton Norris, Lancashire, coach proprietor.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

R. Jellicoe, Turnwheel Inn, Dowgate hill, merchant.—W. Edwards, Ligonier's Head, Fisher-lane, Greenwich, coal-merchant.—M. Wertheim and M. Wertheim, Friday-street, warehousemen.—J. Smith and J. Dawson, Halifax, Yorkshire, woolstaplers.—H. Hobbles, Huddersfield, victualler.—E. Shipway, Strand, Gloucestershire, clothier. T. Waters, Christchurch, Monmouthshire, cattle-salesman. S. Heard, Appleby, Westmoreland, licensed victualler.—J. Cox, H. Cox, and J. Cox, jun., and Wm. Bond, Barnstaple, Durham, paper-manufacturers.—J. Bevlake Jenkins, Swansea, lime-burner.—A. White, Cheltenham, cabinet-maker.—J. Kerr, Manchester, merchant. J. M. Fisher, Manchester, woollen-draper.—J. Smith, Salford, Lancashire, victualler.—B. Hall, South Shields, ironmonger.

BIRTHS

9th inst., at Nottingham, the Lady of Lieut. W. Thivers Sprigg, 98th Regt., of a daughter.—At Portsmouth, the Lady of Lieut and Quarter Master Sinclair, R.M., of a son.—On Sunday morning, at Castle Rags, Tipperary, the Lady of Lieut. Col. Forman, late of 82nd reg., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES

9th inst., at St. Mary's, Woolwich, W. Cox, Esq., of Taunton, Solicitor, to Sophia Ann, eldest daughter of W. Harris, Esq., Surg. R. Gunwharf Department, Woolwich. The *déjeuner* which succeeded the ceremony was attended by Sir A. and Lady Dickson, Sir John and Lady Webb, Col. and Mrs. Williamson, Maj. Jones, Mrs. General Evans, &c.—10th inst., at St. Mary's, Bryanston square, Davies Evans, Esq., of Charles-street, St. James's, to Margaret Maria Clemens, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir T. Brown, K.C.B., and widow of the late Maj. J. Franklin, Bengal Army. At Darlington, Devonshire, 6th inst., the Rev. J. R. Bulkeley, second son of the late Capt. Bulkeley, R.N., to Lucy Isabella, youngest daughter of Archdeacon Prandy. At Madras, Lieut. F. Dynham, 39th reg., to Emma, daughter of Lieut. Col. Daniel Kane, late 4th reg.—At St. James's, Capt. Bowness, 58th reg., to Anne, daughter of P. Tyrell, Esq., of Polstead Hall, Suffolk.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, R. Bingeyver, Esq., of Beveridge, Dorset-lane, to Catherine, daughter of the late Capt. Burdett, R.N.—At Allan Cemetery, Lieut. G. A. Ayle, R.M., to Sophia, third daughter of the late John Fell Hall, Esq., of Pamphill Lodge, Dorset.—11th inst., Andrew, eldest son of Andrew Loughnan, Esq., of Nottingham-place, to Caroline, only surviving child of the late Capt. R. Hamilton, 82nd reg.—11th inst., James Parker, Esq., eldest son of the late Lieut.-Gen. Peter, to Mary, youngest daughter of T. Kennedy, Esq.—At Paris, 9th inst., Col. William Gibbon, Bombay Army, to Elizabeth, second daughter of Robert Fuller, Esq., of Kensington.—At Great Marylebone Church, Lord Colchester, Captain R.N., to the Hon. Elizabeth Susan Law, second daughter of the late Lord Ellenborough.—In Youghal, R. Uniacke, Esq., of Cappagh, Waterford, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Col. Grant, 41st reg., Lieut.-Gov. of Carlisle.

DEATHS.

Commander Fitzroy Fairfax, R.N. (1812).—6th inst., at her house, Croom's Hill, Greenwich, in her 77th year, Arabella, widow of the late Capt. J. W. Wynn, E. I. C.'s service.—In Upper Canada, 28th Dec., in her 25th year, Elizabeth Catharine, daughter of Major Holcroft, Bl. Art.—In Rivers-street, Bath, in his 71st year, Commissary-General Sir W. H. Robinson.


# Advertisements.

**FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.**

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

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|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder Imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder Imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson Imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound,

O. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.


TO THE PROPRIETORS OF EAST INDIA STOCK

LADIES and Gentlemen,—The excluded Maritime Officers are compelled again to appeal to the Proprietors of East India Stock, and in doing so they are relieved from any feeling of doubt or hesitation, as they have only to ask the Proprietors to vindicate their own Resolution, and support decisions to which they have come on so many previous occasions—"That compensation to the Maritime Service is a debt of justice." This claim has been repeatedly sanctioned by the Court of Proprietors, it has been admitted by the late President of the Board of Control, ratified by Act of Parliament, and more recently recognised by a Committee of the House of Commons. Notwithstanding all this, the claim is again resisted by the Directors, and a Ballot is now again demanded on the question.

The excluded Officers appeal with confidence to the Proprietors to support their own decision, to maintain their own consistency, and to do an act of justice to meritorious and injured body. It would not be necessary to add a word, but for the circumstance that a most unusual course has been taken of stating arguments in the demand of a Ballot, viz. That the Resolution to which the General Court had come, after a most deliberate discussion and two Special Meetings on the subject, is *deprecated* by the Directors in duty to the Proprietors and to the *Natives of India*!

The only true ground of deprecation is that the Gentlemen composing the executive branch of the East India Company, after being twice outvoted on the subject, should not only be unwilling to defer to the judgment of their fellow Proprietors, but that they should institute an opposition to the declared will of the general body, and that body their own Constituents.

The expression of duty to the *Natives of India* is calculated to mislead the Judgment of the Proprietors who had not attended the discussions at the General Court. The Compensation sought for by the excluded and suffering Maritime Officers is not to be paid out of the Revenues of India, but from the Commercial Assets of the East India Company, over which the Company retain sufficient power to enable them to make suitable provision for Commercial Officers and Servants, "whose interests may be affected by the discontinuance of the Company's trade." These are the words of the Act of Parliament—the new Charter Act which ratified the General Court's Resolution of the 3rd of May 1833. There is not a pretext, therefore, for opposing the measure on behalf of the Natives of India; and so far as the Proprietors are concerned, they have repeatedly sanctioned the payment.

Upon the former occasion, when a Ballot was demanded, the Proprietors affirmed the vote to their Maritime Officers by a majority of 248 votes. At that time the compensation then under discussion was estimated by the Court of Directors to be the value of 1,500,000*l.* It appears, however, from subsequent estimates that the value will not exceed 750,000*l.*, and what is now asked for, it is believed, will not amount to 100,000*l.*

The measure of relief and justice proposed in the resolution before the Court of Directors has been advocated, and is supported by those who have ever been the warmest friends of the Natives of India; and the excluded Officers feel assured the Proprietors will never believe that the interests of India will be promoted by inflicting injury and injustice on their meritorious English servants. Sure they are that if the intelligent Natives of India could be consulted on the subject, he would be indignant at the thought of being a party opposed to the just claims of the Maritime Officers, whose enterprise and valour in the course of the last war in India saved millions of property in which Native Indian Merchants were largely interested.

Upon all these grounds the excluded Officers rely with confidence upon the support of the Proprietors at the Ballot on Wednesday, the 17th inst.

J. S. SOUTHEAM, Chairman
SAM. REMMINGTON, Deputy.

*Committee Room, Carolina Coffee House, Birchin Lane, 11th Feb.*, 1836.


DIAMONDS AND PEARLS BOUGHT.

**GRIFFIN AND HYAMS, Silversmiths**

Jewellers, and Dealers in Bullion, Exchangers of Coin, Irish, Scotch, and Bovinia Bank Notes. Second-hand Plate, 5 Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, respectfully return thanks for the liberal support of their friends, and beg to inform the public that they are determined not to be undersold, but will supply the best manufactured Fiddle Pattern Spoons and Forks of any weight, at 7s. 2d., King's Pattern, 7s. 4d. per ounce, with a reduction of 1s. 6d per ounce if for exportation. Ladies' Double-bottomed Gold Watches, Gold Rings, Engine-turned, and Jewellery, at Ten Guineas each; all other articles in proportion.

**PLATE GLASS.—Carving and Gilding**

Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present Improved style, on Terms which cannot be Compeld, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Established Warehouse for superior Furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1835.

93, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

PROOF OF THE EFFICACY OF

**ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.**

To A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden.

GENTLEMEN,—Justice requires me to transmit to you the following account, showing the great use of your Macassar Oil, well known to the Public. In the course of this year I was troubled with a long and lingering fever, which terminated in the total disappearance of the hair of my head: I remained some time totally bald, and not the least appearance of my hair returning, until, most fortunately for me, a bottle of your valuable Oil was put to my hands by a friend; and, to my utter astonishment, in less than a month my hair required cutting, so fast was the vegetation. I feel much satisfaction in having my hair (one of the greatest ornaments of man) once more established to its natural strength, by your valuable composition.

I am, Gentlemen, your obedient Servant,
JAMES EXMOUTH BLACK.

Sierra Leone, Coast of Africa, 21st Sept. 1835.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL prevents Hair from falling off or turning Grey; changes Grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from Scurf; and makes it beautifully soft and curly.

CAUTION.—Ask for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, and observe their Name and Address, in *Red*, on the wrapper, in lace-work,

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN.

Counter signed ALEX. ROWLAND.

The *lowest* price is 3s. 6d.—the next 7s.—10s. 6d.; and 21s. per Bottle.

Impostors call their trash the *exterior* and omit the (&) in the signature—offering it for sale under the lure of being cheap.

THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

**CAUTION.**—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments were occurring to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from shops ding the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles, ring not only similar labels to their own, but even their name address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary s to enable them to expose the parties so acting, and they e the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that nctions have been granted by the above Court, against sars. John Gosnell and Co. (late Price and Gosnell), of Regent-street, and 3 Kings' Court, Lombard-street, Mr. John Colley, Perfumer, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Robert Havenden, wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsy-square; restraining them from vending imitations of Messrs. caux and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavande aux Milurs. And the trade and others are hereby cautioned against liar practices, as Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to ceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the et reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this ntry, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the tinent.

urchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esda Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will in re bear the signature of J. Delcroix on the labels, and the e and address "Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street," on the k of the Bottles.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

**S** the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, ifies:—

r,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his jesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me orward you ten pounds in peyment for it—inclosed you will that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

H. WHEATLEY.

t. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous stitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Mor. Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, s of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after sis; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise n Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, estored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a rt time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or ne; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the ence, as also of its superiority over all other similar prepara. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. royd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. vies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, O. Pilcher, F. mon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. lard.

his Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, erative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale retail, in bottles 2s 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and y be had of all Medicine Venders.

**TIRLINGREES' ESSENCE**—Its vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest dical characters, as well as those who have experienced its abrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and suplority over every other preparation, it being the most safe and ctual remedy every discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, ets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whites, ns in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the dder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and nary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short ce of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with sparilla and other choice alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, ns of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eruptne, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of wer, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Weak. Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been en with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and ornus health to the whole system. The most delicate female y take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative r the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial rom any other cause.

repared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 66, High. et, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the ld, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London rriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

**NORTON'S** truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure ract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by ch all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; y are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the estive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their ration will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, ulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as y to convince all who take them of their great utility.

ersons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, e by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a vincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the reat quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as ervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health strength.

old wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby Co. (late E. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Within; London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine aders.

particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consence of their great success some unprincipled persons have ared a spurious imitation.

WARRANTED NOT PATENT!!

**BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY**, possessing all the estimable properties of real Cognac and equally well enduring the test of dilution, is best appreciated by comparing it with the much-vaunted productions of pretended Patentees.

Cash price, 18s. per Imperial Gallon. If settled for in London, a Gallon or upwards will be forwarded, free of carriage, to any market town in England; or a Half-dozen Hamper for a Guinea, including the package.

This salutary Spirit may likewise be obtained in sealed Bottles, 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, bottles inclusive, at No. 109, Drury lane (N.B. 1691, under guarantee of our Seal, Label, and Signature, which are attached only to the Old Brandies, bottled on our premises.

No. 189, Holborn-Bars, directly opposite Castle-street. HENRY BRETT and Co.

TO CAPTAINS, MERCHANTS, &c.

**CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S** PREPARED HORSE RADISH.—For Hot and Cold Meats, &c. The excellence of this universally admired Vegetable for its digestive and tonic qualities being so well known and acknowledged, has induced the Proprietors to offer more extensively for Sale their much approved Preparation of the same. To prepare this necessary article for the table, though simple in itself, is usually attended with much trouble and expense to those who have occasion to purchase each time it is in request. C. & B.'s Preparation entirely supersedes this inconvenience, and is blended with a facility and economy truly desirable, as it will be found, on trial, to reduce the expense in one half,—produce an additional zest,—and be ready for use at a moment's notice.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S Celebrated SOHO SAUCE for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made Dishes, &c.

DINMORE'S ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS will be found far superior to the Essence of Anchovies for every description of boiled and fried fish, being of a more mild, rich, and delicious flavour.

TO EPICURES, &c.

DINMORE'S SHRIMP PASTE, a superior Delicacy to any thing yet offered to the Public, for Breakfast, Sandwiches, &c.

The above to be had of most Sauce Venders throughout the kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, 11, King-street, Soho.

**THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE** SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Soulth, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin,—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

**MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM** for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, without heat or pressure; and INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, without wires or other ligatures.

Mons. MALLAN & SON, Surgeon Dentists, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, applied without HEAT or PRESSURE. Also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether arising from age or from the use of calomel. INCORRODIBLE, ARTIFICIAL and NATURAL TEETH FIXED, from one to a complete set, without WIRES or other LIGATURES, warranted for mastication and articulation. Charges as in Paris.

N.B. One of the above firm may be consulted at 46, Bold-street, Liverpool, and 58, Mosely-street Manchester.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SON, 32, Great Russell Street.

**TO THE GAY WORLD.**—Dr. Bugut's SPECIFIC SYRUP is the only safe and effectual cure for Venereal Diseases, Weakness, &c., in all their stages, and all complaints of the Urinary Organs, It is warranted not to contain an atom of Mercury, Copaiba, or any other injurious thing; its taste is pleasant, it does not require any restraint, cures the most obstinate case in a few days, and besides completely removing all the Venereal infection from the system, invariably strengthens the constitution, and improves the general health. Sold in 8 oz Bottles, price 8s., or three Bottles for 17 1s. only, by NASH and CO., Patent Medicine Venders, No. 7, Oxford street, London Paid Letters attended to punctually. N.B.—This is the only medium that will cure old cases of long standing discharge.

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(Signed) "William Hantsch.

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE,

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 160. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836. PRICE 1s.

**FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.**

Under positive Engagement to Sail on the 5th March, the ASIA, 1020 tons, CAPTAIN JOHN PEARSON, R. C. S.; lying in the East India Docks. Equipped in every respect as which to the Honourable Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house; to Captain R. M. GRINDLAY, 16, Cornhill, and St. Martin's-place, Charing-cross; to Messrs. LYALL BROTHERS and Co., Great St. Helen's Passage; or to THOMAS HEATH, 134, Fenchurch street. Last Shipping Day the 27th February. Goods for Calcutta will be delivered off the Town.

**FOR MADRAS & BENGAL.**—To Sail on the 4th of April, the teak ship ORIENT, 600 tons, Capt. THOS. WHITE, R. C. S.; lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain WHITE, Jerusalem Coffee-house, or Morning and Evening at his residence, 47, Connaught Terrace, to Messrs. SHALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

**FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.**—Will Positively Sail on 15th March, with leave to land Passengers at Madras, the new ship VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, 700 tons, Capt. J. L. THOMAS, late of the Hon. Company's ship *Berwickshire*.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain THOMAS, Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. MANJORIBANKS and FERGUSS, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

**FOR CALCUTTA.**—To Sail on the 20th of April, with leave to call at Madras, to land Passengers only, the new fast-sailing teak ship THERESA, burden 550 tons, Capt. WALTER YOUNG, R.C.S.; lying in the West India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE and Co., 13, Bishopsgate-street; or to T. HAVILAND, and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

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Will positively Sail from Gravesend on the 1st March.

**THE ORWELL**, Captain J. R. Lancaster, H.C.S., burthen 1400 tons. Lying in the East India Dock. This ship was in the East India Company's Service, and one of the finest class; she will now be fitted up with very enlarged and comfortable accommodations, and will sail punctually at the appointed time—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. GLADSTANES and Co., White Lion Court, Cornhill; to Messrs. LARKINS and Co., 89, Old Broad-street; to Messrs. JOHN LOCKE and Co., Copthall-court; to TOMLIN and MAN, 26, Cornhill; or to JAMES BAZAAR, 4, Leadenhall-street.

**FOR CALCUTTA.** — To Sail on the 1st of March, the very superior fast-sailing New Ship ISABELLA COOPER, A. 1, burthen 500 Tons, Coppered and Copper-fastened, ADAM PATERSON CORBIN, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has a Poop and elegant Accommodations for Passengers, and if required will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander on board; at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. R. DOUGLAS, Ship and Insurance Broker, 4, Church-row, Fenchurch-street; or to MILLIPPS and TIPLADY, 3, George-yard, Lombard-street.

**FOR MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.**—To Sail the 20th March, 1836, the fine Honourable Company's Ship, THAMES, 1425 tons. WILLIAM HORNBLOW, (H.C.S.), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WILLIAM HORNBLOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

**ANGLING.**—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 62, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and multiplying-lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 62, Strand.

**WHISKERS.**—MADAME JEANNE offers her services to Gentlemen, whose WHISKERS are RED or GAZY, which she can make BROWN or BEAUX and which she will engage to keep a good colour for 10s. per month. Apply by Letter only (post paid) to MADAME JEANNE, Twopenny Post-Office, 98, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

War Office, February, 1836.

**THE ANNUAL ARMY LIST** for 1836, with an Index, is now in course of Publication, and may be had of F. PINKNEY, at EGERTON'S MILITARY LIBRARY, Whitehall.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

**MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE** of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING-COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally useful for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An Inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

**SAMUEL LEVY**, 28, King William-street, Strand, begs to solicit the attention of his friends. He is selling the under-mentioned articles, of best quality, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town:—BRASS AND IRON TENT BEDSTEAD and SOFA, Canteen, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Camp Furniture of every description, Swords, Sashes, Belts Epaulettes, and Accoutrements, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

**ISAAC LEVY**, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane. Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

**FAMILIES** in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 134, OXFORD-STREET, near Hullen-street, established in 1830, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a Situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

**MILITARY** and Naval Gentlemen, Writer Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invit to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers a General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the whol sale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen, ditto, 1 and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per doze ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 3 per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long clo and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; print ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. p dozen, handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen, cotton caps, 2s. per dozen, a gre variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. p dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per doze ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long dit 21s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen, sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-case linen towels, 6s. per dozen, gentlemen's wearing-apparel ma up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowse from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. a 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variet bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, Blankets, counte panes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

**E. JOHNSON** invites the attention of Nav and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, e Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improv PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sof and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, a Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, clu in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sof Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a co venient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Be steads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattres Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hou Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteen Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furnitu whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cas

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, a Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with co fidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Trave ling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall street, only four doo from Cornhill.

**OFFICERS OF THE NAVY** are respect fully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATEN HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a *Ship Sofa a Swing Cot*. The superiority of this Patent over all other Inve tions, has gained it the unqualified approbation and patron of the most distinguished Officers. It possesses superior clea liness and durability, with great facility of erection and remova can be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck as standing Couch *in a minute*, and is admirably adapted to a war station, not requiring a Mattress.—To be procured only at t Patentees' Cabin Furniture Manufactory, No. 97, Leadenhal street, London.

COALS.

**POPE'S PRICE CURRENT.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Best (Hetton's, Stewart's or Lambton's) Walls End | 21s. per to |
| Best Newcastle | 30s. |
| And other Seconds from 27s. to | 29s. |

Orders forwarded to
ABBEY WHARF, Abingdon-street, Westminster
DOCKHEAD WHARF, Shad Thames, Southwark
ANCHOR WHARF, 247, Wapping
HIGHBRIDGE WHARF, Greenwich; and
YORK WHARF, Regent's Park Basin, will have prompt atte tion.

Abbey Wharf, Westminster, Nov. 1835.

**KING'S PATTERN SILVE HANDLED CUTLERY.** The durability of which is near double that of Ivory, is now offered at the following reduc price.—Silver-handled Table Knives 3 Guineas per dozen; De sert Knives 2½ Guineas per dozen; Carvers 15s. per pair.

T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, a Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

A Pamphlet, giving a detailed List of the Prices of Plate, Plat Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c. may be had gratis.

**INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 5** Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office. Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SU PORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestri Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the high importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockin Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the great care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garte of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Lac with every width and description of Webs.

P.S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

CONTRACT FOR RUSSIA TALLOW.

Department of the Storekeeper General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 16th Feb. 1835.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 26th instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering immediately into His Majesty's Dock Yard at Woolwich

TEN TONS OF RUSSIA TALLOW.

A Sample of the Tallow and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £150 for the due performance of the Contract.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders—H. Jellicoe, First Lieut. of *Canopus*; Hon. D. W. Pelham, First Lieut. of *Jupiter*; and T. O. Knox.

Lieuts.—A. M'Murdo, Seymour York Brown, and Augustus Gordon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—W. P. Johnston to Coast Guard.

Lieuts.—E. Codd to *Culedonia*; —Corylon to *Thalia*, W. F. Blair to *Excellent*.

Mates—J. Fellowes to *Melville*, W. C. Forsyth to *Harpy*.

Midshipmen—A. Cumming, G. Kingsley (Coll. Vol.) to *Melville*, C. J. Ark to *Britannia*; G. F. Leigh to *Excellent*.

Mr. Milman, Master of the *Hornet*, having invalided, his vacancy was supplied by the appointment of the Second Master of the *Dublin* to be Master of the *Hornet*.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. B. Blackwood (1830), arrived at Singapore from Batavia Oct. 24th.

JUPITER, 38, Capt. Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), with Lord Auckland and suite, sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Calcutta Dec. 20th.

LARK, 4, Lt.-Com. E. Barnett (1826), arrived at Tortola from Portsmouth Jan. 18th.

NIMROD, 20, Com. J. Frazer (1831), arrived at Barbadoes from Plymouth Jan. 12th.

ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), arrived at Singapore from Malacca Oct. 6th.

SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1833), arrived at Jamaica from Portsmouth 21th Dec.

WANDERER, 16, Com. T. Bilke (1827), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Plymouth 10th Dec.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 20, 1835.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *Lisbon.* | | |
| SCORPION, Robilliard (1824), | s. Jan. 11, d. Feb. 6, r | | |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. Jan. 18, d. Feb 23, r. Feb. 16. | | |
| LORD MELVILLE, Wehbe (1826), | s. Feb. 2, d. Feb. 21, r. | | |
| QUAIL, Bissin (1826), | s. Feb. 2, d. Feb. 28, r. | | |
| L'ESPRIT, Riley (1818), | s. Feb. 8, d. Mar. 5, r. | | |
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Feb. 15, d. Mar. 12, r. | | |
| | *Mediterranean.* | | |
| FIREFLY, Baldock (1813), | s. Nov. 5, d. Dec 26, r | Dec. 25. | |
| AFRICAN, West (1811), | s. Dec. 3, d Jan 23, r. | | |
| HEROES, Blount (1824) | s. Jan. 3, d. Feb. 23, r | | |
| TARTARUS, James (1812) | s. Feb. 3, d Mar 25, r. | | |
| | *Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.* | | |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct. 10, d. Feb. 27, r. | Feb. 15. | |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, d. Mar. 28, r. | | |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 25, | | |
| SPIDER, O'Reilly *la.* 1815), | s. Jan. 9, d May 26, r. | | |
| RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Feb. 6, d. June 23, r. | | |
| | *Leeward Islands and Jamaica* | | |
| PORCUPINE, Dicken (1815), | s. Nov. 18, d. Feb. 10, r. | Feb. 15. | |
| O. [illegible], Peter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 24, r. | Feb. 15. | |
| RENARD, Innisford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 9, r. | | |
| LINNET, Bowden (1815), | s. Jan. 5, d. Mar. 28, r. | | |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 6, r. | | |
| PIRYER, Luce (1814), | s. Feb 3, d. Apr. 20, r. | | |
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Feb. 17, d. Mar. 4, r. | | |
| | *Mexico and Hayti.* | | |
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan 4, r. | Feb 10. | |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r. | Feb. 9. | |
| BRISKS, Downes (1815), | s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 1, r. | | |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Nov. 18, d. Apr. 4, r. | | |
| LYRA, St. John (1806), | s. Dec. 17, d. May 1, r. | | |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, d. June 3. r. | | |
| MEDINE, Powle (1807), | s. Feb 17, d. July 31, r. | | |
| | *North America.* | | |
| STAR, | s Nov 7, d. Jan. 9, r. | | |
| PIRRIE, Harvey (1816), | s Jan. 9, d. Mar 3, r. | | |
| DELIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1822), | s Feb 6, d Apr. 3, r. | | |

By the *Opossum* we learn that the *Star*, previous to the arrival of the former at Nevis, had sailed for Jamaica in company with *Cruizer*, which had been sent from Barbadoes to assist her. Her mail had been sent to Jamaica for the purpose of being forwarded to Halifax. The *Opossum* arrived at Barbadoes 31 Jan. where she found *Belvidera*, *Rochfort*, and *Savage*. *Renard* packet arrived at St. Thomas's 20th Jan. and was expected to sail in about eight days for Falmouth. The *Skylark* sailed from Rio 18th Dec., leaving there *Dublin*, *Wanderer*, and *Cockatrice*. Nov. 9th—left at Bahia, *Actæon*. 28th—sailed from Rio, *Hornet*. 30th—arrived, *Cockatrice*. Dec. 5th—arrived, *Satellite*, and sailed 10th for England, via Bahia and Pernambuco, at which date *Wanderer* arrived. *Melville* and *Quail* which sailed from Falmouth together, arrived at Lisbon 7th. *Eclipse* left in the Tagus *Hastings*, *Pearl*, and *Tweed*. *Eclipse* brings on freight about 500*l*.

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 19.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Scout* came up to Spithead on Friday evening, as announced in our last publication, but in consequence of a leak under the larboard bow port, it was necessary that she should be taken into dock, which was done yesterday; it appears that while working round from the Downs a link of the shenk painter broke, and the anchor getting adrift struck her side with such force as to gore away the timber, and which was the cause of her leaking. Her repairs will be made good to-morrow; she will then be undocked again, and proceed to the Cape of Good Hope next week. The ridiculous reports respecting her being built of green timber are unworthy of notice. The *Mastiff*, Lieut. Graves, sailed for Chatham on Saturday. V.-Adm. Sir P. Halkett hoisted his flag in the *Melville* on Saturday last, but struck it on Wednesday, on getting a week's leave of absence. The *Melville* was hauled out of the basin this morning. Orders arrived on Saturday for the *Bellerophon*, a demonstration ship in this harbour, to be got ready for commission. She will be taken in dock for her copper to be cleaned. The defects of the *Romney* are found to be more extensive than first imagined, and she is in consequence ordered to be paid off. She was taken out of dock yesterday, and is lying alongside the jetty to unrig and return stores. The *Comet* steamer arrived on Monday from Woolwich, on her way to Ireland to bring over the Lord Lieutenant. She took in coals from the dockyard, and went away the same afternoon. The *Pique* will be masted this afternoon. She is expected to be the next ship put in commission. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Melville*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Scout*, *Romney*, *Parmelia* transport.

MILFORD HAVEN, Feb. 18th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Mr. Rose, Master R.N., has been appointed to the command of the Post-office steam-packet here, vacated by the resignation of Mr. Hallands. The *Sylvia* cutter, hitherto employed as tender to the *Royal Sovereign* yacht at this port, being wanted by the Superintendent of Sheerness dockyard, has been ordered there, and yesterday the *Goodwill* lighter (to replace her here) with hands from the *Howe* guard-ship, arrived to navigate her round. She is now on shore in the western quarter of Pembroke yard, fitting for the voyage. Wind N.W., blowing strong. The *Sylph*, one of our Post-office steam packets, on arriving at Waterford last week, was called upon by the agent to Lloyd's to assist the *Antæus* of London, laden with mahogany, &c., from Honduras to Cork, then in the most imminent danger of being shipwrecked. By dint of great perseverance she was rescued from apparently inevitable destruction. A marine from the Pembroke depot, after having sold his kit, absconded from quarters last week. He borrowed a suit of plain clothes, in which he successfully made his escape. This detachment will parade on the heights adjacent to the dockyard up there on Wednesday next, and fire a *feu de joie* in honour of her Majesty's birth-day. They will afterwards go through a number of field movements customary on these occasions. The *Diligence* transport is hourly expected at this port from Plymouth, with jury-masts and gear for the vessels to be launched from Pembroke yard; these are the *Dido* and *Harlequin*, both constructed by Capt. Surveyor Symonds, and splendid vessels they certainly are in every sense of the term.

PLYMOUTH, Feb. 18.—*Phœnix* st.-v., came into harbour on Monday for repair. *Satellite* arrived here on Sunday from South America, *via* Portsmouth, where she landed 200,000 dollars, and came up the harbour on Monday to be paid off. *Implacable* undocked on Tuesday, and the *Pluto* put in yesterday to be repaired. The *Pluto* will take out the next Mediterranean mail. *Minden*, *Cornwallis*, and *Talavera* are to be docked to have their coppers cleaned. The masts, yards, rigging, and every other requisite for those ships are to be minutely examined and kept in a perfect state for commissioning. *Devon* lighter arrived at Pembroke the 9th, after experiencing some very severe weather. She is expected here every day. *Diligence* transport is loading for Pembroke with stores. *Comet* st.-v. arrived on Tuesday from the eastward, last from Portsmouth, and started again for Dublin, to attend on the Lord Lieutenant. The apparatus called "the Quicksilver haulers" has been entirely removed. *Agincourt* went out of dock yesterday evening, after having a thorough repair. *Belleisle* will be taken into dock this evening. *Magpie* cutter is to be sent here to be fitted for a surveying vessel. *Star* packet, which was dismasted on her passage to Halifax, has arrived at Nevis, and left for Jamaica in company with his Majesty's brig *Cruizer*. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Phœnix*, 10, *Satellite*, *Harpy*, *Pluto*, 10, *Diligence*, naval transport, *Prince Regent* transport. At the Island—*Speedy*.

Lord Amelius Beauclerk will assume the command at Plymouth, as Port-Admiral, on the 4th of next month.

At the Court held on 3rd Feb., at St. James's, the Proclamation for the distribution of Prize-Money arising from the seizure of smugglers and slavers, dated March, 1834, was annulled, and the following is to be scale of distribution in future:—Flag Officers, one *sixth of the whole*. Captains and Commanders, *one eighth of the remainder*; or if they be not serving under a Officer, *one eighth part of the whole*. That the remainder be divided into shares, and distributed as under:—Lieutenants, Field Officers and Captains of Marines Land Forces, Master and Physician of the Fleet, Masters, *ten shares each*. Subalterns of Marines Land Forces, Secretaries, Chaplains, Surgeons, Pursers, Mates, second Masters, Gunners, Boatswains, Carpenters and first Engineers, *six shares each*. Assist.-Surgeons, Midshipmen, Master's Assistants, Schoolmasters, Assistant Engineers, Clerks, Masters at-Arms, Coxswains, Quartermasters, Boatswains', Gunners', and Carpenters' Mates, Captains of the forecastle, hold, fore and main tops, Boatswain of launch, sail and rope makers, caulkers, armourers, serjeants, pilots, *three shares each*. Ships' cooks and Corporals, Captains of the mast and afterguard, yeomen of signals, coxswain of the pinnace, sailmakers, caulkers, armourers' mates, coopers and Corporals of marines, *two shares each*. Gunners, carpenters, sailmakers, and coxswains crews, seamen gunners, able and ordinary seamen, yeomen of store-room, stokers, privates and fifers of marines above seven years' service, *one share each*. Cooks' and stewards' mates, barber, pursers', Captains', gun, wardroom, and young gentlemen's stewards, gun, wardroom, young gentlemen's cooks, landsmen, or boys of first class, private and fifers under seven years' service, *two thirds of a share each*. Volunteers and boys of second class, *one third each*. When Captains and Commanders share together, Captains to have double the amount of Commanders. Commander doing duty of first Lieutenant, to share as other Commanders. Lieutenants commanding small vessels, when not in company of a Captain or Commander, to share as Captain. Clerk in charge to share as a Purser, unless Purser be in company, when he is to share as a Clerk of Superoumeraries to share in their respective ranks. The proclamation is of great length, but the above is the substance of it, the remainder is mere matter of regulation. By the above the Captain's share is reduced from a to an eighth. All Lieutenants will in future share with Field Officers, if any, and will receive ten times as much as an able seaman, instead of nine times as much the former scale of distribution. The second class is a little increased—Mates and Masters are put into this class. The two next classes are also a little increased.

The *Pique*, 36, will be recommissioned in a fortnight the Hon. Capt. Rous, as we long since notified; and morning orders have been received at Portsmouth to prepare the *Bellerophon*, 74, for commission; for which purpose she has been taken into dock.

The *Romney*, troop ship, requiring large repairs will be paid off, and the *Salisbury*, 50, fitted for the conveyance of troops.

Vice-Adm. Sir P. Halket hoisted his flag on Saturday last on board the *Melville*, 74, as Com.-in-Chief in the W. Indies, and on the coast of N. America. As the *Melville* was in the basin, the customary salute was fired by the *Excellent*, Capt. Hastings.

The whole of the American squadron in the Mediterranean, quitted that station for America before the accounts came away.

Mr. T. Wilbania, the Secretary to the present Admiral at Portsmouth, will fill the same office at Plymouth, when Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk hoists his flag in April next, as Com.-in-Chief at that port.

On Monday there was a Court of Inquiry at the Coast guard station, Fairhill, Galway, the subject Lieut. Lee, Chief Officer of Ardry district.

The Thames Police Magistrates decided on Tuesday an important point in the case of seamens' wages—viz. that leaving the vessel on its arrival in the port without discharging the cargo, if required by the Master, is a desertion under the act of last session, and forfeits the wages due.

On Monday the Brighton Coast Guard took two smugglers in a boat which contained about 120 tubs of contraband spirits. A fourth man was taken on board a vessel some distance at sea.

We regret to announce the death of Lieut. John Burr, R.N., who had acquired so many honourable distinctions by the heroism which he had on several occasions shown in preserving the lives of others upon the perilous element which his profession called him. When a Midshipman he had the good fortune to save the life of a Dutch seaman whose vessel struck and went to pieces in a heavy gale in Rye Bay, in 1821, for which the King of the Netherlands presented him with a splendid gold medal. In 1822 he jumped overboard from H.M.S. *Lively*, and saved the life of James Eastgate, a seaman, who fell from the main-mast head, in the Sound, in a gale of wind, for which he received a vote of thanks from the Rl. Humane Society. He also received a medal from the late King of Portugal for services rendered by the boats of the *Lively* in 18[illegible] and a handsome certificate from Lord Huntingdon, for attempting to save the life of Mr. James de Beaumaret, who fell overboard from the *Valorous*, off the Havannah,

e eight of the 21st of Oct., 1827, and was drowned. He as severely wounded when employed in the Coast Guard rvice, by a pistol ball passing through his right hand.

WOOLWICH DIVISION OF ROYAL MARINES.—Private iller was drummed out a few days ago, pursuant to sen-nce of a Court-Martial; this makes the fourth within a w weeks. Joseph Taylor, Private, has been committed the bench of Magistrates for attempting to steal two great ats from the store. All the female nurses at the hospital ve been discharged, and men appointed to supply their sces.

The *Hermes* steamer made her passage from Falmouth Cadiz in 5 days and 6 hours against a head wind all e way, her average speed being 8 knots an hour, but equently going 10, and her consumption of fuel only bushels per hour. After waiting 14 hours in Cadiz Bay, e steamed from thence to Gibraltar in 9 hours, arriving the 9th ult. This is an unprecedented passage, and nves the grand policy of the present system of capacious ssels with engines of moderate weight, as the most econo-ical, as well as the most efficacious, mode of performing is work.

*Numa* transport, Lieut. and Agent Howe is arrived at epiford from Woolwich, and discharging victualling ores, preparatory to her being discharged, or continued r further service. The *Numa* will proceed very soon to e Mediterranean.

The *Waterloo*, *Lord Lyndoch*, and *Moffatt*, are taken to convey convicts to New South Wales, and will fit at enuloid.

The *Sandwich* will fit *immediately* at Deptford to take nres to the West Indies; the *Ganges* and *Iris* to Mau-tius; the latter will touch at St. Helena with stores.

Wrecks on the Suffolk coast have been numerous, and in me instances loss of life has occurred.

The *Oak* packet, which has been a regular trader for veral years between Scarborough and London, was lost on r passage a few days ago. The crew were saved, with e exception of the Mate, Mr. Ditchburn, of Scar-borough.

One of the Midshipmen on board the *Jupiter*, son of the Director of the Police at Woolwich Dock-yard, has kept a urnal and drawn a chart of the ship's course, which so uch excited the attention of the Hon. Capt. Grey, that he bmitted it to Lord Auckland, who gave his warmest ap-robation, at the same time expressing his meed of praise the precocity of talent at this young gentleman.

The *Comet* st.-v., Mr. Wright, Com., sailed on Saturday st for Dublin, to be at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant.

The *Spitfire* st.-v., Lieut. Kennedy, sailed on Thursday t to the westward, but when off Ramsgate, she broke a rt of her larboard engine called the head bars, the frag-ents of which flew in all directions. The third Engineer ing on duty at the time, he promptly stopped the engines, nd fortunately no accident occurred to any individual. he engines have been inspected by the proper officers at Woolwich dockyard, and no blame is attached to any ty. It is expected the repairs will detain her upwards six weeks.

It is intended to put the Ordinary on a new system, by acing the officers employed therein, and the ships they ccupy, in commission.

The *Mastiff* is intended to be substituted for the *In-estigator*, surveying vessel, if the repairs required will not e found too considerable.

All ships engaged to carry convicts to Australia, ill be required (and without any extra charge to the Crown) to call for fresh provisions either at the Cape e Verde Islands or the Cape of Good Hope, if re-uired to do so by the Surgeon Superintendent.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Feb. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmd. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m | h. | m. | h. | m | h. | m | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 21 | 8 | 19 | 8 | 35 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 31 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 45 | 4 | 58 | 5 | 11 |
| Mo. 22 | 8 | 49 | 9 | 5 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 18 | 5 | 25 | 5 | 4 |
| Tus. 23 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 40 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 35 | 4 | 53 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 11. |
| We. 24 | 9 | 58 | 10 | 16 | 4 | 6 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 36 | 6 | 35 |
| Th. 25 | 10 | 41 | 11 | 7 | 4 | 49 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 39 |
| Fri. 26 | 11 | 42 | ... | .. | 5 | 46 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 47 | 7 | 25 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 46 |
| Sat. 27 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 10 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 37 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 50 | 9 | 30 | 10 | 11 |

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, FEB. 15.—Corps of Rl. Engineers—Sec. ipt. Charles Jasper Selwyn to be Capt. v. Peake, dec.; First eut. Gustavus Du Plat to be Sec. Capt. v. Selwyn; Sec. Lieut. m. Chas. Hadden to be First Lieut. v. Du Plat.

Wilts Militia—Wm. Chafin Grove, Esq., to be Major, v. Vilett, cinoted.

WAR OFFICE, FEB. 12.—10th Lt. Drag.—Lieut. Geo. Augustus ederick Quentin to be Capt. by p. v. Foster, who retires; Cor-t Robert Blucher Wood to be Lieut. by p. v. Quentin; Hon. fred Assheton Harbord to be Cornet by p. v. Wood. 12th Lt. ag.—Surg. Charles Hamilton, from 54th Reg. to be Surgeon, v. anny, app. to Staff. 13th Lt. Drag.—Brev.-Lieut.-Col. Patrick ragg, from h. p. 24th Lt. Drag. to be Major, v. Sir John Cor-an. 14th Lt. Drag.—Wm. Bodkin, Gent., to be Cornet, by p. v. Underwood, who ret. Scots Fus. Guards—Ensign and Lieut. R. F. B. Brownlow Rushbrooke to be Lieut. and Capt. by p. v. Clayton, who ret.; Hon. Chas. Grantham Scott to be Ensign and Lieut. by p. v. Rushbrooke,—14th Foot—Lieut. Abraham Arthur Gapper, from h. p. 13th regt. to be Lieut. v. Robt. Dean Spread, who exchanges. 17th—Lieut. Isaac Blackburne to be Capt. by p. v. Forbes, who ret.; Ensign Legendre Chas. Bourchier to be Lieut. by p. v. Blackburne; Gloucester Reywood, Gent., to be Ensign by p. v. Bourchier; Paymaster Jos. Moore, from 53d, to be Paym. v. Carew, app. to 13th. 31st—Ensign John Lucas Dun-can, from 54th regt. to be Ensign v. Cooper dec. 32nd—Captain John Henry Eyelegh, from h. p. 14th, to be Capt. v. George War-ren Edwardes, who exch. rec. diff. 34th—Lieut. Edward Hadell, from h. p. 2nd Gar. Batt. to be Lieut. v. Matthews, app. Adjut. Lieut. Joseph Henry Matthews to be Adjut. v. Byrne, promoted. 53d—Capt. John Quin Pardoe to be Paym. v. Moore, app. to 17th. Capt. Charles Bagot, from h. p. 87th, to be Capt. v. Purdey, app. Paym. 54th—Gent. Cadet Seton Lionel Smith, from Royal Mil. Coll. to be Ensign, without p. v. Duncan, app. to 31st; Staff-Assist. Surg. Edward M'Iver, to be Surg. v. Hamilton, app. to 12th Lt. Drag. 57th—Lieut. Littleton Westwood, from h. p. 14th, to be Lieut. v. Alexander, who exch. 66th Ensign Geo. Grattan Biscoe to be Lieut. by p. v. Glasscott, who ret.; John Cranck Walker Vivian, Gent., to be Ensign by p. v. Byrne. 75th—Lieut. James Stewart, from h. p. 78th, to be Lieut. v. Anderson, prom. 82nd—Lieut. Henry Bates, from h. p. 98th, to be Lieut. v. Thos. Byrne, who exch. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Sec. Lieut. Henry Smith to be First Lieut. without p. v. Morris, dec.; Second Lieut. Wm. Hardisty to be First Lieut. v. Holgate, dec. Ensign Wm. Lewis Domenichetti, from h. p. 95th, to be Sec. Lieut. v. Smith; Edw. John Holworthy, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p. v. Domenichetti, who ret.; Gent. Cadet Patrick L. M'Dougall, from Rl. Mil. Coll. to be Sec. Lieut. v. Hardisty. Unattached—To be Captains, with-out p. Lieut. Henry Anderson, from 75th; Lieut. Richard Percy Park, from 88th. Hosp. Staff—Surg. Michael Wm. Keony, from 12th Lt. Drag. to be Surg. to the Forces, v. Colclough, app. to 9th Lt. Drag.; Mat. Rickey Burke, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. M'Iver, app. to 54th regt.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 19th, 1836.—13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. H Stones to be Maj. by p., v. Savage who ret.. Lieut. T. T. Magan to be Capt. by p., v. Jones; Cornet T. B. Jackson to be Lieut. by p., v. Magan; C. R. D. Donovan, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Jackson, Feb. 19. 2nd Foot—Capt. R. Carruthers, to be Maj. by p., v. Powell, prom. in 40th; Lieut. O. Robinson to be Capt. by p., v. Carruthers; Ens. S. W. Jephson, from 58th, to be Lieut. by p., v. Robinson, Feb. 19. 7th—Ens. Whitinghaon, from 83rd, to be Lieut. by p., v. Beresford, prom., Feb. 19. 9th—W. D. Hilton, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Cary, app. to 83rd, Feb. 19. 12th—Ens. R. Heley, from h. p. 83rd, to be Ens. without p., Feb. 19. 39th—Quartermast.-Serj. J. B. O'Brien, from 89th, to be Quartermast., v. Hele, dec., Feb. 19. 40th—Maj. T. Powell, from the 2nd, to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Dickson, Feb. 19. 58th—Lieut. J. Guthrie, from the h.-p. of Chasseurs Britanniques, to be Lieut. without p., v. Pack, prom., C. Dressing, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Jephson, prom. in the 2nd, Feb. 19. 59th—Staff-Assist.-Surg. C. Flyter to be Assist.-Surg. v. Callender, dec., Feb. 19. 75th—Ens. J. Brabazon to be Lieut. by p., v. Stewart, who ret. Gent. Cadet W. V. Gosse, from the R. M. C., to be Ens. by p., v. Brabazon, Feb. 19. 77th—J. S. Prendergast, gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Monro, who res., Feb. 19. 87th—Ens. S. A. F. Cary, from 9th, to be Ens. v. Whittingham, prom. in 7th, Feb. 19. Unattached—Brev. Maj. A. Mackenzie, from Rl. Newfound-land Vol. Comp., to be Maj., without p., Feb. 9th. Lieut. G. De la Poer Beresford, from 7th, to be Capt. by p., v. H. Eccles, who ret., Feb. 19. Brevet—Lieut.-Col. J. Salmond, E. I. C.'s Service, to have the rank of Col. in the East Indies only, June 5, 1829. Hospital Staff—A. Stewart, gent., to be Staff Assist.-Surg., v. Flyter, app., to the 69th, Feb 19. Staff Paymaster C. Grimes, from a Rec. Dist. to be Paym. of the Invalid Dep. at Chatham, v. Cuyler, ret.; Capt. W. Castle Paymaster 70th, to be Paym. of Cav. Dep. at Maidstone, Capt. H. B. Adams (Paym. 71st) to be Paym. of a Recruit District, v. Grones, app. to Invalid Dep. Feb. 19.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Guards—will move from Birmingham to Manchester.

4th—leave Brighton the second week in April for Dorchester and Weymouth, and will be succeeded by the 17th Lancers, from Manchester.

5th—proceed from Edinburgh to Leeds in April.

6th—move from York to Nottingham.

7th—move from Dublin to Birmingham.

2nd Dragoons—move from Leeds to Dublin.

7th Hussars—move from Nottingham to Hounslow.

8th—at Hounslow, one to go to Ireland in the spring.

10th—move from Glasgow to York in April.

15th—Major Sir Walter Scott was near meeting with a serious accident last week while exploring the ruins of the grand Gothic Cathedral formerly erected on the rock at Cashel. His spur, while he was going through one of the passages leading to the tower, came in contact with a stone, and he fell from a precipice nearly fifteen feet high without fracturing a bone. Capt. M'Queen has re-joined the squadron in Limerick. The regt. will return to England in the spring.

9th Lancers—move from Coventry to Edinburgh in April.

17th—move from Manchester in April.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Guards, 2nd Batt.—left Brighton on Friday for Windsor. The performance of Palace duty devolves on the 4th Dr. Guards.

11 Foot, 1st Batt.—Previous to the batt. quitting Cork, Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot, made a minute inspection of it in heavy marching order; and, under all circum-stances, landing as it had just done from a tropical cli-mate, at a most inclement season of the year, was pleased to express much satisfaction at the state and efficiency of the battalion. The Regimental Serjeant-Major, Acting Band Master, and six Privates, were brought to Sir Robert's notice as fit subjects to be invalided and approved of—the former individual has been more than six and twenty years in the reg., and the Serjeants of the reg. presented him a very handsome embossed silver snuff-box.

9th—Depot has arrived at Sheerness from Chatham.

11th—Capt. Bloomfield has returned to Waterford and taken the command of the depot.

14th—The service cos., under Lieut.-Col. Everard, embarked at Cork, and sailed this week for Barbadoes; head-quarters on board the *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, and second division on the *Stakesby* transport.

24th—Ensign the Hon. H. C. Boyle has arrived from Eng-land, where he had been on leave of absence, and has joined the depot of his regiment at Spike Island, Cove of Cork.

25th—Service cos. will embark for England on the arrival of the 14th.

30th—A detachment from the depot, under orders for Ber-muda, has been awaiting the arrival of a transport at Cove the last five months.

33rd—expect to move from Newry to Dublin.

36th—On the departure of the detachment in Nov. from Montserrat for Dominica, a very flattering letter from the President of the Council, and a resolution of the Honour-able Board of Council of that Island, were transmitted to Capt. Le Lacy, commanding the detachment.

65th—Assist.-Surg. Millet left Barbadoes 20th Dec. for head-quarters at St. Vincent's. It was expected that early last month the detachments would leave Barbadoes in H.M.S. *Racehorse* for St. Vincent's.

75th—The depot paymastership is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Anderson to an unatt. comp.

77th—Major Ramsay requests us to contradict the para-graph that he was prominent in the late Court-Martial held at Glasgow. This we readily do, as we are aware that he was not produced as evidence on either side. Our casual observation was made with reference to the whole of the case, and we had in mind events that pre-ceded the Court-Martial, for some of which we may find room. We last week inserted Lord Hill's letter of 19th Dec.; another communication from that gallant Colonel will be of equal interest.

RL. ARTILLERY.—On Wednesday last a fine body of recruits arrived at head-quarters. Capt. and Adj. Willis is on leave and *en route* for the West Indies, having obtained permission for a brother officer to perform his duties. Out of 380 pensioners inspected, only *five* were found "serviceable." Acting Serj.-Major Body, of the Horse Brigade, has obtained his discharge and a pension. Lieut.-Col. Roberts, commanding in Limerick garrison, is about to retire from the Army. Lieut. Shephard, R.A., proceeds to Newfoundland in May.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Capt. Renwick has relieved Major Emmett at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The *Bristol* troop-ship has sailed from Cork with rein-forcements for the 5th, 42nd, 53rd, 66th, 73rd, 88th, and 92nd regts in the Mediterranean.

A *Divisional* Court-Martial is sitting at Woolwich Lieut.-Col. Conolly, President, and twelve members, in-cluding Lieut.-Col. Nicholson, Maj. Jones, Capts. Thomp-son, Stuart, &c., Capt. Varlo, Dep. Judge Advocate, on the prosecution of Lieut. Hawkins, to try Capt. Leyton, Rl. Engineers, on a charge of having, whilst acting as "caterer" of a detachment mess, when he commanded at Deptford in Dec. last, made out a return of expenditure (somewhere about 1*l.* 4*s.*) at variance with the vouchers produced, such an act being inconsistent with the character of an officer and gentleman, &c. The Court opened on Monday last in the mess-room, continuing by adjournment from day to day, and is expected to occupy the whole of next week. A number of tradesmen from Deptford have been summoned to attend as witnesses for the prosecution. The examination of the Subalterns on detachment at the time have been gone through, in the course of which it has been elicited that Capt. Leyton always conducted himself as an officer and a gentleman, and was considered an in-capable of such an act as that attributed to him. These witnesses were strictly cross-examined by Capt. Leyton (assisted by a barrister of the name of Weld,) whether it was not pos-sible the assumed overcharge might have arisen from the economy adopted in the mess, when strangers were brought into dine, in sending to the nearest tradesmen for any extra supply? which was replied to in the affirmative. It is but justice to add, that Capt. Leyton demanded this Court Martial, in consequence of a letter from Lieut. Hawkins to Col. M'Cleverty (the Commandant). When the sentence is promulgated, we may offer some remarks. It has been observed, as somewhat strange, that the prisoner's sword was not on the table before the President, and that the witnesses are only the width of the table (four feet) from the prosecutor, and at the backs of six of the members; nor has it escaped animadversion that the Court should be formed wholly of the Divisional Officers. Surely better arrangements might have been adopted.

A Sunday paper says, a reduction of nearly 4,000*l.* a year has been effected in the office of the Secretary at War in consequence of judicious and economical arrangements which have just been brought into operation.

## LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Continued from page* 109.)

With a man so singularly lauded for benevolence and humanity as Lord William Bentinck was, it is extraordinary how many acts we find that would lead the *casual observer* bow many acts we find that would lead the *casual observer* to a belief that his Lordship was swayed by a selfish disregard for every one but himself or his immediate parasites; and the occasional gratuitous infliction of what the ungenerate looked on as a criminal depreciation of those important requisites absolutely necessary to the climate, would almost induce succeeding ages to a belief that his lordship's character had not been impugned without a sufficient cause. Amongst those actions which may throw a doubtful shade over his Lordship's fame, we may instance the sacrifice of the health of a large number of his countrymen, by either the total deprivation of a supply of useful medicines, or the authorising the issue of drugs of an inferior quality, notwithstanding the remonstrance of several members of the medical profession. Ill-natured persons may indeed assert that his Excellency removed two surgeons from their charge, for presuming to bring to notice the inefficient state of their Dispensary—but the cordial inquirer, unbiassed by a feeling inimical to his Lordship, will find that the persons in question were removed "*for differing in opinion with the medical board.*" The malevolent or the scrupulous may be tempted to adduce proof that his Lordship did not profess feelings of common humanity. His uncalled-for order, prohibiting officers from resorting to the Hills, unless on medical certificate, thus depriving those whose constitutions were breaking from the power of renovation, before they became absolutely worn out by disease. This, however, would be an uncandid appreciation of a Commander-in-Chief, who bore *in himself* a strong evidence of the benefit consequent on a residence in the hills, and whose generous disregard of the exigencies of the public service in comparison *with his own health*, involved the government of India in a series of illegalities requiring an act of indemnity from the British Parliament. Those who would detract from the reputation of the great Philhellene and Suttee abolisher, overthrowing in paradoxical confusion the slender distinctions between speculative virtue and practical vice, may attempt to destroy the barrier of the former, by relating the fact of his Lordship permitting three thousand rupees to be *cut* from a Medical Gentlemen for obeying the dictates of humanity, and affording the advantage of his professional skill to some hundred invalids. Should they adduce this story as an example of his Lordship's want of FEELING, or inattention to the claims of a surgeon, for a just remuneration from the State on account of services performed—the following order must show how erroneously they have judged, and how capable his Lordship was of estimating the value of services performed for *his individual benefit*:—

"Medical Officers—a *fee* of 100 sicca rupees authorised to be passed to the Surgeon of H. M.S. *Curacoa*, his professional attendance on Lord William Bentinck during the indisposition of his Excellency's surgeon."

We must own we do not see why his Lordship, considering the amount of his salary, might not have paid the trifle out of his own pocket, or obliged his *own Surgeon* to do as any other medical man would have been obliged to do, viz. pay the substitute.

Not contented with this interference with every privilege possessed by the officers of the Bengal Army in India, we find his Excellency a strenuous advocate with the Court of Directors for the curtailment of those advantages possessed in a return to Europe on furlough, and the order preventing officers from visiting the hills, was closely connected with his Lordship's recommendation to the home authorities, that persons who visited England on sick certificate should be deprived of the power of taking a furlough when entitled thereto, for Lord William hoped that, by forcing a greater number of sick officers than usual to visit Europe, that the Court would be induced to accede to his views; and in the same way we find, that after he had encouraged the disputes between the first and second Lieut.-Cols. of King's corps, he recommended the juniors being reduced, as there was not an instance of a regiment, where both those officers were present, in which they were not engaged in the most unseemly quarrels. We are at a loss to conceive on what principle his Lordship could have recommended the depriving sick officers of the subsequent advantage of their furlough, considering that that portion of an officer's residence in Europe is as much a recognised part of the contract with his honourable masters, as that he should be entitled to retire on a pension after 22 years' actual service. It was this bond of good faith on the part of Lord William Bentinck, the duplicity with which he tried to circumvent the officers, and the recklessness with which he would have burst every pledge, and broken every bond by which the master was engaged to the servant, that kept the Army in a constant state of agitation while under his command, and will mark his name with odium so long as the Bengal Army exists.

The arbitrary removal of officers high in character, and whose lives had been passed in a zealous fulfilment of their duties, has been entered on at full length elsewhere; but we cannot permit the present opportunity to pass of placing on record the admission of an Adjutant-General, that the Commander-in-Chief had decided on one of those cases, without taking the trouble of reading the papers, and that, after the issue of the order, removing one officer, and censuring an old Field Officer in no measured terms, the same Adjutant-General continued to serve on his Excellency's Staff. How many instances have there been in Europe of officers refusing to serve under Generals who would have made them instruments of injustice, or who, at the same time that they performed the painful duty imposed on them by the rules of the service, have, by tendering their resignation of Staff employ, performed the duty due to themselves, as gentlemen and members of an honourable profession.

The extent to which Lord William Bentinck carried the reduction of the Bengal Army, is greater than could have been practicable by any person possessed of a knowledge of our position in India. On the termination of the Burmese war, the Bengal Army was reduced by the amount of 20,000 native troops, yet between the advent of Lord William in 1828 and the year 1832, further reductions were carried into effect to the extent of *eighty thousand* men, and near 400 officers, leaving the entire force of this Presidency under 90,000 men, of whom about 15,000 are Europeans. His Excellency, however, considered this force too numerous for the *trifling* duties to be performed, and by the late accounts from England it would appear, he recommended a further reduction of twenty-nine regiments, or about twenty thousand men. Had such an improvident measure been sanctioned, the entire defence of this vast empire would have been relegated to thirty-five thousand Europeans, and one hundred and twenty-five thousand Natives, although the government in the year 1826 did not find themselves encumbered with too many troops when the joint armies of the Presidencies amounted to 309,000. It requires no great knowledge of our political relations to understand how practically impossible it is that the posture of affairs could have been so changed as to permit the reduction of the Army from 300,000 to 150,000 men. In the year 1830 Sir John Malcolm called Lord William's attention to the necessity which existed of strengthening the line of frontier from Delhi by Ajmere, and Sehnie and Deesa, not solely with a view to prevent the speculative event of an invasion, but to guard against the more proximate danger to be apprehended from internal disturbance along that line. That the view taken by the Governor of Bombay of our situation was correct the late occurrences have clearly demonstrated, and there can scarcely be a man in India whose intellect is of sufficient strength to enable him to arrive at the conclusion that two and two make four, who will not agree with Sir John Malcolm that "the chiefs under our direction, as well as those subject to our controlling management throughout our north-western frontier, are neither in a settled or contented state. There may be no immediate proofs of existing danger, but there is a part of our territories in which a flame once raised would be likely to spread, and not easily extinguished." The petty pilfering of the salt lake in which his Lordship's *great* Jumlpore expectation terminated, has done much to raise that flame, while the petty trafficking carried on in the camp at Gwalior, has not increased the respect previously entertained for the British name. We asked a vakeel (from one of the Sykh chiefs) who was in attendance on the Governor-General at the great camp at Gwalior, if he had any difficulty in procuring provision. "Not the least," was the reply, "I had only to send a rupee to the Governor-General, and obtained fowls, eggs, or whatever was required—he sold everything." We inquired further, and found that the usual nuzzer sent into camp for the subsistence of the troops was regularly sold by direction of the Governor-General, under the superintendence of government-house servants in the royal livery. We explained that the amount so obtained would be credited to the government, but our friend only laughed at the simplicity of such a supposition, constantly repeating—"Lord William is very fond of rupees—Lord William loves the rupees." So much for the impression he left on the natives' minds.

We may as well here mention an interview which his Lordship granted (about the time alluded to in the foregoing) to an officer, in illustration of the character of the ruler over India. Captain P—— waited on his Lordship, to complain against some deductions made from his pay by the Auditor-General. The case was a very straight forward one: he had been employed for eighteen months as Executive officer, and drew the salary accordingly; but on his removal, the staff pay had been re-audited, and was placed under stoppages until the entire sum was repaid; in this consisted his grievance. His Lordship heard the complaint with the greatest attention, until it was concluded, when, stretching across the table placed between him and Captain P——, he said with a good deal of earnestness, "Did you repay the money?" "Yes, my Lord," said Captain P——, "they have stopt it out of my pay." His Lordship apparently did not quite understand the answer, for again with increased earnestness he inquired—"Do you mean to say they are actually in possession of the money—that the Auditor-General has recovered the whole amount from you." "Yes, my Lord," again answered Captain P——, "they have every penny of it." "Then, Sir, depend upon it—upon it, they will keep it ha! ha! ha! Good morning Captain P——, ho! ho! ho!" and thus ended an appeal to the Governor-General for redress.

(*To be Concluded in our next.*)

## MEMORABILIA.

*Vigour and Prudence.*—In Catalonia, the prisoners as soon as captured, are decimated, and every tenth man shot; but these are *Mina* transactions, and only *Mendiz-abals*, whilst the massacres of Madrid are rivalled in Saragossa. This is said to be prudent as well as vigorous.

*Political Festivities.*—The Liberals in England have been feasting O'Connell, whilst in Spain O'Donnel has been feasting the Liberals. A slice of *Bacon* will, doubtless, prove a great treat among the Barcelonians epicures.

*Wanted immediately.*—Ten thousand blue jackets with sound teeth, to take the bread Out of the King's biscuit, and contribute to the Purser's tithes. Bohea and Gunpowder liberally supplied.

*Paths of Ireland.*—Should the head fall, under the Raphael stroke, what is the value of the monstrous tail? As such a curiosity would be worthy the Naval and Military Museum, we trust Capt. M'Conchy will keep it in view.

*New Stock.*—The scheme of the Buffalo Company just advertised, under the auspices of "*Yorick*," promises a profitable outlay for money, the Admiralty Board having contracted with the Honourable Chairman for building an extensive squadron of "demonstrators," to be constructed with buffalo hides and whalebone, coutchouc trennelling, and ivory masts. The jungle stock of India has advanced considerably in price since the announcement.

*Pumbyism!*—Mr. Hume lately moved that "economy" be considered a humbug, and that the site of the Houses of Parliament be shifted once a month, at any cost, in order that the members may enjoy a pleasing variety, instead of being condemned to an eternal "tautology" of sameness.

*Birmingham Bridge.*—Mr. ——— has, we hear, undertaken the correction of the "Birmingham Bridge," which is said to have become frail. His proposition was by no means "unfair," though it did not meet with general approbation. He has shown himself a zealous workman, At-wood.

*Pea Soup for ten.*—Cruising off the Black Rocks during war, and the ward-room mess at low ebb for stock, put the caterer to his wits' end for the diurnal dinner. Pea soup and porter were the great staples at a first course. When seasoning the savory pottage, the dusky Apicius of the hungry expectants unluckily let fall the contents of a well-filled salt-box plump in the centre of the semi-fluid. The briny treat had scarcely passed the threshold of the taster's palate when exclamations loud and lost went in quick succession round the table against poor Overdone, the cook, who was summoned forthwith, mounted on a chair, and politely invited to partake of the good cheer, with an insinuating request (implying "no compulsion only you must") that he would finish the whole, a feat which was duly accomplished, to the portly increase of a capacious stomach accompanied with suitable gesticulations of countenance the humorous cast of which was no way diminished when the steward presented him with a goblet of the purest salt water, fresh drawn, as an accompaniment.

*Hunting Accident.*—In a recent run, through Springwood Vale, in which the Hon. Lady Dorrell was taking the lead, the fox having made for the valley, her Ladyship turning up the bottom, fell from her horse with her foot fast in the stirrup; she was speedily rescued, however, by Lord Lookgrave, who, being but after the brush was close at her elbow.

DICKY GOSSIP.

*Cockpit of H.M.S. Humbug,*
*15th Feb.* 1836.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### AN APPEAL ON BEHALF OF THE WIDOWS OF THE NAVY.

Those who deepest feel is ill expreat
The sad emotions of the suffering breast.

SIR,—With your permission, I have humbly presumed, as one of the above, to express my sentiments on the subject of the widows' pension, which you have so warmly advocated for us, a cause which ought to be a common cause with all, and the least we can do, as it is our common cause, is first to admire the noble and independent spirit which has so laudably actuated you in our behalf, and, secondly, to aid and assist you all in our power.

What says the law, Sir? In the book of the prophet Isaiah, chap. 1, verses 17 and 22, it is written, "Plead for the widow," &c., &c. Also, what says the Order in Council? "that the widow of such officers shall be entitled, [illegible]

t receive, a pension." And what does the Parliament
oo assembled direct? "that a certain sum of money be
apart out of the treasury to pay unto widows their pen-
ns, agreeable to the directions of the Order in Council
that effect." It is therefore evident, Sir, that by the
s of God and man the widows are to be protected and
pported; as such, Sir, Acts of Parliament and Orders in
uncil should not be subverted, or their meaning construed
trary to their intent. In pleading, therefore, Sir, for the
low it will be necessary to make a relative comparison to
ve a right of inheritance through their expectancy, by
y of substantiating their right of receiving their pensions.
It is manifest, Sir, that when his Majesty's Attorney-Ge-
al accepts that office, he does so under the impression
understanding that, through his accepting such office,
will stand pre-eminent for promotion and remuneration;
likewise, when any of the bar accept the office of the
d High Chancellor, or of one of the judges, they do
under the impression and understanding that, when
ir services may be dispensed with, they retire with a
sion suitable to the dignity of the office they held, as
adequate compensation for having devoted their time
l services for the benefit and welfare of their king and
ntry, and when they so retire, or their services are dis-
nsed with, they do so receive such stipulated and pre-
usly understood pension; not as a remuneration for what
y may have done, but as a compensation for the sacri-
they have made in having devoted the junior part of
ir life for their country's good, subject to be called
in into active service. For instance, within the last
years, were not Lord Lyndhurst's services as Lord
gh Chancellor dispensed with by his Majesty, when
retired with a pension of 4,000*l.* per annum, not be-
se he was unfit for further service, but for the sacrifice
had made, which he was told he should have on
accepting the office; because he was again called to
same office, when he again retires with 5,000*l.* per
um. Consequently, Sir, the legislature have in
r wisdom decreed, that all those who devote their time
their country's good, shall be remunerated in like
nner; as was with reference to the late Mr. Canning,
o died not very rich, when it was decreed to his
low that she should have a certain pension for the sacri-
her husband had rendered by devoting his services for
benefit of his country. Thus much, Sir, I have attempted
prove, from the promises and expectances held out on the
inning, the right of possession of it through servitude;
by example and immemorial usage manifested by the
ds of the country. Upon the same footing, Sir, how
ds the navy? precisely the same. Why do parents
e their sons to enter his Majesty's navy in preference
bringing them up to some trade or profession on shore,
under the agreement and understanding that, if they
form to the rules and regulations laid down for them by
Majesty's government, serve their apprenticeship truly
faithfully, pass their necessary examinations,
y will, as their services may entitle them to, be re-
ded with promotion, bringing with it a remuneration;
that, as a compensation equivalent for not being able
lay up for their wives and families, then wives shall,
virtue of them, be entitled to a pension, as regulated by
Majesty's Order in Council, should they die while hold-
such situations as therein expressed, to keep them out of
workhouse and grovelling for a maintenance. As by the
of God every man is bound to provide for his own, as is
ght in St. Paul's First Epistle to the Corinthians,
p. 12, v. 14, and in the first of Timothy, chap. 5, v. 8,
sequently, under the promises held out to them when the
nts gave them up to his Majesty's naval service,
their services and the earlier part of their life should
devoted for the protection, preservation, and benefit of
r country, they are entitled, should they arrive to the
that has reference to the Order in Council which
, should it please Almighty God to take you from
while you are serving us under such a rank, that
r widow shall receive such a pension from us, should
leave one behind. Therefore, Sir, I consider you
quite correct in stating that the widows have a
to the pension as held out to them through the
ises made to their husbands, which were, that they
ld receive such should their husband hold the required
at the time of their decease. The pension for the widow
mes a contract; first, between the parent of the youth
n he enters his Majesty's service, and then between
officer himself and his majesty's government, the ful-
nt of which contract is imperious on all of his Majesty's
rnment (whether they themselves made the contract or
unconditionally. When the faith is destroyed between
contracting parties, then the dependence becomes
, when every officer may well exclaim to his country's
diers, while assembled at St. Stephens,

"Has this excellent method ever met thy eye,—
unto others, oh man, as thou would be done by."
St. Luke, chap. vi, verse 31.

hope, Sir, I have satisfied you of the right, from Im-
erial usage' towards the heads of our country, of
ing all contracts that award pensions to our widows.
hould I not have so succeeded, I will then confine
lf to the female department, beginning, as I have
done before, with the first in the realm. Has not the consort of our revered and beloved monarch by an award decreed to her, on the event of its pleasing Almighty God to call unto his holy keeping her husband, a pension for her maintenance the moment she becomes a widow, in consequence of the zealous and affectionate attachment of our revered monarch in having devoted the whole of his time and sacrificing his younger days and private enjoyments for our benefit and his country in general. In that award it is not stated that unless our most gracious king should die in such away, she shall be entitled to such a pension: it says at his demise. Are there not also many ladies, widows, on the Civil List, receiving pensions by virtue of the office their husbands held, because they devoted their time and abilities for the service of their country, not because their husbands died in such a way, but because they did die while employed in the service of their country? What would be the reflection of our most gracious sovereign if he for a moment thought any other construction would be put upon the award decreed to his amiable and gracious consort than that which he now anticipates, that no question will be raised as to how he died. Should he think it possible to be otherwise, would he not say, oh, ye ungrateful nation! and exclaim, of all the crimes human nature can be guilty of ingratitude is the worst! Are not our wives our queens! do we not, in common with him, think our queen the fairest and the most amiable? What have public servants to fly to for their wives' protection but the laws of their country. Arise, then, oh ye navy of Great Britain, and join heart and hand, from the east to the west, and from the north to the south, and implore your sovereign to protect your brother officers' widows, and let us all join in shouting, that

"Shame and defeat attend despairing fear,
While fortune yields to those who persevere,"

in one common cry all over the land. Do for the widows as ye have promised to us and to our forefathers. Let every one use all the interest he can with the senators to get justice done to them (I do not plead for myself, for I am not blessed with a spouse, and therefore plead for others), and implore to shake off the incubus.

I beg now to conclude, Sir, trusting that you will be pleased to excuse the length I have inadvertently drawn myself into, and that you will still, through your invaluable Gazette, exhort and invite every officer in his Majesty's navy to echo all over the land, "Protect and provide for the widows" as ye have promised.

*Jan. 25th*, 1836. TIPHYS.

## PROMOTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

SIR,—Your strict impartiality in promoting the interests of all ranks in the United Services, induces me to bring a subject under your notice, which I am sorry has not fallen into the hands of some one more capable of doing it justice. Nothing is more encouraging to the deserving soldier, or a greater stimulus to his persevering in the correct and zealous performance of his duties, than a knowledge that his conduct is observed, and its merits duly appreciated by the officers under whom he is serving. Hence he cheerfully looks forward, with some degree of certainty, to the only anchoration to which his most sanguine hopes aspire, the becoming a Non-Commissioned Officer. But, on the contrary, when the manly and upright soldier sees that all honourable endeavours to improve his condition in life are rendered unavailing, by the artifices of some sycophant, who has insinuated himself into the favour of a person in power, he in despair often curses the day that he entered the service, becomes reckless in his conduct, and abandons himself to dissolute habits.

From many years experience in the service, I am led to make these remarks in consequence of the partial and injudicious choice which is frequently made of men to be Non-Commissioned Officers. I have seen many instances of privates, having neither abilities, education, nor character to recommend them, obtaining promotion through their having insinuated themselves into the favour of an officer, or even an influential Non-Commissioned Officer, by the performance of mean and servile offices, while others of far superior conduct and abilities, but more modest and unassuming, have been entirely neglected. Likewise after the first step is gained, the same pernicious and disreputable influence often exerts itself, even as far as the highest ordinary point of promotion. This is a serious evil, as it tends to disgust those men who are really deserving, and, by raising individuals to a rank for which they are not qualified, to lessen the efficiency of Non-Commissioned Officers, and to bring them generally into disrespect and disgrace.

*Mauritius, 24th Aug.*, 1835. AN OLD OFFICER.

## WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD.

SIR,—This is "an economising era;" whether, in some instances the principle be good, "time will show," and it is really astonishing that the useless expenditure of books should be persevered in at the dockyard lobby, for the insertion of the names of officers *in uniform*, previous to their admittance into the yard. I am really at a loss to imagine from what authority such a regulation could have emanated, to the *great* detriment of the *public purse*, in a useless waste of stationery. Surely, Mr. Editor, the officers of the navy and army are not become so worthless, in consequence of "a lazy peace," that they are not to be trusted into the dockyards, for fear of pocketing stores or taking plans, that they must be *registered* and *marked* by the police. This, I assure you, excites not only disgust, but prevents many high spirited individuals from showing their friends "the lions" of a naval arsenal. This was not the practice during the war. Pray see to this, and, if you can, get rid of this reflection on all parties, and you will oblige.

WATCH.

## SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,—Respecting the School of Naval Architecture, although I belong to it, if it has been useless to the Navy I would not say one word for it; but let it be remembered that it has not yet been tried in the very branch for which it was established, the designing of ships; let it be had in mind that it was not exclusive in its nature,—that it was open to the apprentices of the Dock-yard, four of whom gained admission, and many of the sons of artificers; that it did not monopolise all promotions; and that, besides mathematics, it taught men to arrange and communicate their ideas (I mean writing and printing), which is the grand source of improvement. Old School officers have communicated their ideas, it is true, but with difficulty, and they have been proved to have failed in their profession by the Boards of Naval Revision, Finance, and others. If scientific knowledge can be communicated without a College, let it be so; but there is no master in any sea-port who could carry a man through a course of naval architecture except one of the students themselves. Those who pretend to have learnt the principles of naval architecture, without availing themselves, by mathematics, of Atwood, Chapman, &c., only gull their hearers, or wish to gull them. I do not see that the necessity of scientific knowledge is done away with by saying that ship-building is an *art*, because we still want to find the *rules* of that art, and to communicate those rules to others. Medicine and chemistry are arts. Certainly there has been quackery in the School of Naval Architecture, in pretending, *à priori*, to discover the laws of ship-building; but in the method of *induction from facts*, which was proposed to the Navy Board fourteen years ago, lies, I conceive, the true method of discovering the rules of the art of ship-building, in order to design ships with tolerable precision and accuracy. Of course the carpentry of ships is only gained by working at tools, as the students of the School of Naval Architecture did for seven years.

Some of the students have behaved badly in opposing Captain Symonds, who now monopolises the designing of ships, because his step in ship-building has been an important one; and whereas, they have written for Seppings, whose mode of construction was inferior to the new one, they have acted improperly; but they were misled by Capt. Symonds not communicating his ideas with accuracy in his catechism. The Navy of England has need of being remodelled; it is a very important subject; and I think if we look at foreign ships of war, we shall see that none of our present models are precisely fitted for the future scene of naval operations, though improvement is going forward.

It is well known that, without power, no man can do any good in the King's Service; and therefore men ought not, like the Children of Israel, to be stigmatised for not making bricks when they have not had the means of doing so. I think totally abolishing the Naval College may injure the reputation of the Whig Government, unless a similar means of gaining knowledge is substituted, as every day proves the vast advantage of knowledge over ignorance in developing the resources of nation. Watt, the author of the steam-engine, heard lectures on mechanics at a college; and Arkwright would not have been less likely to discover his cotton machine if he had known mathematics, but might have made other splendid discoveries. Education cannot give abilities, but it aids them, and gives them an opportunity of shining, and conveying light to others.

A MEMBER OF THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL.

## THE FOREIGN PACKET QUESTION.

SIR,—Being well aware of the space you have given to the Foreign Packet Question in your columns, so invaluable to the United Service of your country, whose cause you have fearlessly and zealously advocated, it is with reluctance I request a little room once more to clear myself from an insinuation in the *Post Captain's* last letter, which would make it appear that, in advocating the cause of Falmouth Harbour, I have been only influenced by *selfish* and *interested* motives. He says that "he would stake all the property I possess in or near Falmouth;" now he possesses as much as I do, or ever did there. When I was appointed by the Right Hon. Earl Spencer, then First Lord of the Admiralty, in 1800, to the command of the *Chatham* stationed in that harbour, I neither knew nor was known to any inhabitant in the place, or its vicinity. Soon after, my attention was called to an examination of the Port, and all circumstances connected with it, by an old shipmate, at that time in one of the Public Offices*, which led to a representation laid

* The late Wm. Budge, Esq.

before the Government, that saw things differently from what others have since done, to my appointment to the experiment, and to assist in preparing the harbour for the reception of squadrons of ships of war. All this had nothing to do with any aid from any landed proprietor in the county of Cornwall having interest with the Government, and so it has continued to this day.

What I have done has been from the conviction of my own judgment that it is the cause of my country. As to my settling in the vicinity of Falmouth, it was merely accidental, as has been the case with many Naval officers in different parts of the kingdom.

The gallant Captain's challenge is not fair: it is asking to give up the greatest advantage Falmouth possesses over the S. W. of Ireland, and then he will contend with it for arrival in foreign parts. There can be no doubt that whatever zeal, ardour, and experimental knowledge could perform, he would accomplish; but I would remind him that sailing from Bearhaven and Falmouth at the *same time* is altogether a gratuitous assumption of his own. Every impartial man will undoubtedly allow the packets to sail when the mail arrives at the port where they are stationed. This is the very point that nullifies the zealous officer's mode of argument as to time, and tells him to wait at Bearhaven until a packet from Falmouth shall have more than wiped off the difference of longitude by altering her own two or three degrees, and her latitude as much. I agree with him that arguing on the chance of winds is altogether theoretical, and that a vessel might wait *six months* at Falmouth before she found a strong N. W. by *N.* or W. N. W. wind when the mail arrived; and if then, it might be points more northerly, S. W. by S., or even S. E., before the same mail arrived at Bearhaven. But there are also FACTS, undeniable FACTS, connected with the argument. It is an *undeniable fact* that the mail *must arrive* many hours sooner at Falmouth than it possibly can at Bearhaven; and from this arises another *fact*, important to the interests of the country. A packet from the former port may, in 24 hours, be 312 miles S. of the parallel of Bearhaven, and only 100 miles east of its meridian, or, with less favourable winds, 270 S. and 100 E. These *facts* are not the offspring of "*interested enthusiasm*," but plain truths; and if they make no impression on the minds of "*wholly impartial seamen*," what will?

If doubt remains on the mind of Government, and the mercantile interest of the country, let vessels of equal capacities, and Commanders of equal experience, be stationed at each port, to sail with the MAIL of the *same day*—I say, Sir, with the MAIL of the *same day*, when it arrives, and then let *experimental facts*, divested of all *chicanery*, decide the question.

With these observations I desire to close all further discussion on the subject.

*February 5th.* J. MANDLISON.

## EMPLOYMENT OF CONVICTS IN THE DOCK YARDS.

SIR,—The more I consider convict labour, the more I am astonished that government has not given the subject its full weight in the scale of their political economy. I estimate the expense of each convict to the government at 10¾*d.* per diem, and I may venture to assert that at least 900 of them are employed in our dock-yards, at a cost per annum of 14,371*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* Provided the convicts are removed, and an entry of labourers takes place, 600, if not more, will be required for the different departments at 2*s* 6*d.* per diem each, which for the year (Sundays excepted) will be 13,400*l.* leaving a balance of 9028*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* in favour of convict labour: this is no trifle in these grinding times of pinching economy.

Under all circumstances I feel persuaded that the Convict Hulk Establishment would be materially improved if governed by a Committee, whose suggestions and recommendations would carry sufficient weight to effect their object: whereas, the superintendent of convicts is not able of himself, though well qualified for the duties of his office, to carry any measure, however advantageous to the service, when opposed to the views of a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the government.

The effects resulting from punishment greatly depend upon custom and the character of the people where it is enforced, and that which would be injurious to the feelings of one nation, might be altogether harmless in that respect to another; but it does appear to me that to work at hard labour for a given period would make a more lasting impression of degradation upon a sensitive mind than the silent system so strongly recommended by the Parliamentary Committee. It must be admitted that coercion of some sort or other is absolutely necessary to keep large bodies of men, particularly men of this description, who have never been brought into any system bearing upon good order, into a state of subordination and discipline; the only difference that arises is, as to the description of coercion that should be exercised, and I am decidedly of opinion that, to render punishment effectual, it must not carry with it sympathy for the guilty. But while I admit, or rather maintain this to the fullest extent, I am equally convinced that, before confinement in the Hulks is given up, the effect of the silent system should be well weighed and deliberately considered, in order that the Committee may know that the punishment which they are about to adopt will prove more salutary than that which they are about to abolish.

I have no hesitation in saying that 160 or more convicts could be separately confined on board a convict hulk at a comparatively trifling expense for alteration in the fittings, when compared to the expense for erecting a prison upon the principle recommended by the Committee; and I will venture to predict, however sanguine Lord John may be with respect to "Dartmoor Prison" for this purpose, "it will prove a complete failure."

I would therefore recommend in preference the appropriation of a few of our worn-out 74-gun ships, and station them at our dock-yards, when hard labour on shore, and separate confinement on board, could be fully carried into effect under the superintendence of active and experienced officers; thus rendering the convict punishment in every way as complete as possible, and it is my intention at a future day to submit for your consideration a plan for the fitting of a ship upon this principle.

While on this subject, Mr. Editor, I would direct attention to the very low salaries of the turnkeys belonging to the hulks: the turnkeys in our gaols are far better paid when compared to those belonging to the hulks, whose duties are of the most arduous description, and in fact, as far as liberty goes, it may be truly said there is scarcely a degree between them and the convicts.

Surely, in these times of prison competition, an adequate salary ought to be given. Much good would result to the establishment if the turnkeys were paid their wages weekly, and even furnished with an uniform, provided upon the same principle as the Police in our dock-yards. To a man with a large family this would be of great advantage, more especially as many of them are obliged to employ an agent, which has a tendency to keep them poor, and that poverty damps their spirits and their energies, and they become of a grovelling disposition—their attention is directed to the minute care of expenditure to avoid embarrassment, from which they can scarcely ever hope to disentangle themselves, whereas, with adequate pay to meet their wants, their mind would be rendered elastic and energetic, and the turnkey would be more efficient for the duties of his station.

*Feb.* 1, 1836. AN ECONOMIST.

## WRONGS OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—It may appear to many superfluous to advance any further proofs of the wrongs of the Navy, since they have been so clearly stated, proved, and admitted; but of what avail is pointing out the evil if no remedy be applied? I would say, never rest until the country be impressed with the full conviction of our just and rational claims. But, Sir, I verily believe that both the country and government are ready to yield to our just wishes. The enemy is within ourselves. How often have both the hopes and expectations of the Navy been raised, and disappointed, by some member in the House advocating the cause of his profession no longer than to induce the Minister to comply with his wishes! then no more is said of unredressed grievances until another disappointed or imaginary ill-requited member, in his complaints, makes the wrongs of his brother officers the stepping stone to reach his object, when nothing more is heard of the Navy. Even when the intention is pure, desultory exertions, with the best of argument, fail, without influence or union.

The Eastern tale of the bundle of sticks must be attended to, or otherwise we are thought tardily to acknowledge that justice is done to our claims; and it is reasonable to be supposed by the country that, if the profession do not make it appear that their claims are not attended to, the complaints merely arise from the dissatisfied and intriguing minds of a few individuals. How different is it with the Army? and much to their honour that the just complaint of one member is that of the whole. The question with the Navy should be brought before the House through the influence of parliamentary friends, and never left to rest until their grievances be fully impressed upon those who have the power of redressing them. *Even* if all the maxims of the old school were just, and adapted to their day, *surely they are not so now*; in both times and circumstances have forced upon us wants which were formerly luxuries. The Navy do not require to rot in luxury; they ask solely what is necessary to maintain them in their rank and station in society with that necessary dignity so essential to the benefit of the Service. Many old officers, excellent in their time, have injured the Service by a mistaken zeal and ill-judged application of maxims of a bye-gone day. The Trunnions, Hatchways, Benbows, &c., however useful in their day, no longer suit the advanced state of science and intelligence of the nineteenth century.

It has been already shown by some of your intelligent correspondents, in balancing the advantages and opposite of the Services, that the Navy falls far short of its due remuneration. It is well known that the great majority of officers of both Services have very little more than their pay. Is it just, then, to oblige a Captain in the Navy to break in upon his private resources, and if without them, to expose him to debt to maintain that appearance so essential to the benefit of the Service and credit of the country? Lieutenants, one would imagine, live upon the purity of sea air. I ask, is it not very galling that the Lieutenant should not be allowed the same as his equal the Captain of Marines? on the contrary, he is paid about 1*s.* a day less than his inferior, the subaltern, of seven years' standing. I contend that the Navy should be paid as the Marines and Artillery, as the naval officer's responsibility is great and acquires a combination of intelligence. To be a good officer it is necessary to be both a competent seaman and navigator, and also to be fully acquainted with projectiles, which latter knowledge constitutes the Artillery officer. And why should there be different classes of half-pay in the Navy? The Captain is obliged to remain on the half-pay of 10*s.* 6*d.*, below the half-pay of the Lieutenant-Colonel many years after holding the rank of Colonel. What presumptuous must be a junior Lieutenant to think of ever to reach the first 300 at 7*s.* Why not, as the Captain in the Army, be entitled on his promotion to the 7*s*, why has not the compliment been paid to the Navy to place a few on each list in the scale of the highest half-pay in the Navy? because, I suppose, they are not *bien auprès de la cour*. However just it may be to enforce a rigid economy into the different departments of government, it cannot be correct to do so at the expense of others; to do so is to amount to overtaxing one class of his Majesty's subjects for the benefit of others. It is to be hoped that the times are rapidly advancing when a reformed parliament will acknowledge substantially the debt due to the Navy. The gratitude of the Army will readily acknowledge the construction of the bridge by the Navy over which they have marched to gather the laurels which so honourably deck their brows, and have, at the same time, given them an opportunity of convincing the world that the prowess of an Englishman is as great in the field as on the mighty ocean. From the debt which has been raised by her Navy in its present pre-eminent station, an incalculable debt is due. Alas! Great Britain, let not history have hereafter to record that the valour of her sons raised her to a pinnacle of fame, when, puffed up in prosperity, unmindful of its cause, she fell by ingratitude, and that her glory which excited the admiration of the world, like the brilliancy of the meteor, lasted for the time, when it passed into a night of darkness and obscurity.

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Penzance, 23d Jan.*

## COAST GUARD SERVICE (LETTER III.)

SIR,—Those who originally knew anything of the Preventive Service never regarded it as a reputable one, from the description of persons then employed in it, from its peculiar duties, nor was it probable that the existence of the Admiralty sinking the Lieutenant to the situation of "*chief officer*," instead of effectually re-organizing the Service, and raising, as I observed in my last letter, the situation to the rank of the Lieutenant, would effect a change in the estimation of the public at large. When, then, the Lieutenants were appointed, the impression became general that none but, unfortunately for themselves, excessively needy persons, or such as were considered by the Navy as its dross, would accept the situation; hence the cause of their having hitherto been looked upon in a disreputable and questionable light, and the generality of respectable people have kept aloof from them in consequence. It is in the nature to judge of every situation by comparison; how, then, are persons to estimate this service, when the very next station to that of a Lieutenant, they see a Chief officer, one of the men I have already described, without illiterate, and uneducated, indulging in low habits, and mixing with the meanest description of people: in saying, however, I will admit there may be some few exceptions, but I still maintain that the great *majority* are of the character I have already described, which circumstance of itself be sufficient to throw a degree of odium and suspicion on that of the *Naval* "chief officer," however gentlemanly his bearing may be, the consequence of which he but rarely receives those courtesies and attentions which are invariably shown to his brother officers, if differently employed. Such respectable persons as may eventually form an acquaintance with him take time to learn his character, and when in the end they distinguish the *gentleman*, they are disposed to associate with him, it is generally with expressions of regret for the nature of the duties he has to perform, and that species of contempt for the office he holds that a sensitive and high-minded man cannot but not feel the humiliating position to which he is reduced. This may, in the opinion of some, be a matter of little moment that the *Lieutenant* "Sitter" is kept out of that sphere of society to which his rank entitles him, but it is true that this should result from a certain species of disgrace put upon him by his official Directors. Would, Sir, a Captain in the Army be forced into such a position? Would he be permitted to be associated with the class of men to which I have alluded, and left to all the consequences of an appointment so far beneath him? An individual might, perhaps, unknown to the Horse Guards, force himself into such a position; but would the Commander of the Forces, or the brave and eminent chiefs of the sister service who look with a jealous eye to the possession of everything that is dis-

and honourable in the members of their profession, ever allow officers standing in an important relation to themselves to be degraded and disgraced as the Naval Lieutenants thus are? No! for the whole Army would have raised its voice against such humiliation. But the Commander of the Forces would not have put it to such a test; for had *he* been called upon to appoint Captains in the Army, instead of the Admiralty Lieutenants in the Navy, especial care would have been taken to secure to them that power and respect to which their rank entitled them, and thereby to have maintained them in the position of officers and gentlemen.

The Customs would not have obtained the services of the Army upon their own terms as they have those of the Navy, because their situation would have been required by the proper authorities to have been made commensurate with that of the officer who accepted it; his self-respect would not, therefore, have been destroyed, and he would have retained his rank in society, the result of all which would have had the most beneficial effect upon the new service in which he had embarked, for he would have performed his various duties, not sullenly and reluctantly, but cheerfully and zealously.

It may be retorted upon me that naval officers retain their half-pay while employed in this department, or rather receive a compensation in lieu thereof, and that there were several in it previously to the Admiralty taking the patronage of the appointments. These facts, I admit; but, with respect to the first, I must be allowed to observe that, as half-pay is an allowance for previous *Naval* services, it is not to be taken into the account of the emoluments, and the Admiralty could not at that time, nor now, legally deprive an officer of it, unless the amount of his civil situation was more than three times that of his half-pay. With reference to officers being on the Coast Guard previously to the appointments to it being transferred to the Admiralty, all I have to observe is, that those officers who accepted the situation did so on their own responsibility, and were content to sink their naval rank; but when, in 1831, this service was pronounced and became "ESSENTIALLY NAVAL," it was the paramount duty of the then Lords of the Admiralty to take especial care that their officers should be provided for in a manner suitable to their rank.

The Admiralty is the natural guardian of the honour of the Navy, and, in proportion to the countenance and support it gives it, will it be respectable or otherwise; and if our officers are to be sacrificed to every petty expediency, and not allowed their proper relative standing as to rank, but be obliged to take every appointment, whether consistent with the character of a gentleman or not, then, Sir, must this glorious profession be seriously deteriorated in the respect of the nation at large, and, consequently, become less formidable as the great defence of this country, by that sense of wrong which must be felt by every individual in it so placed, and by that spirit of discontent which such wrongs must necessarily engender.

*Naval Club, 10th Feb.*, 1836. NUMA.

[Letter IV. next week.—ED.]

## ERRORS OF THE PRESS.

SIR,—I have a complaint to make, and I expect you will attend to it; for living as I do in a remote corner of the country, any disappointment in the regular receipt of my newspapers vexes me. I send into my post town twice or thrice a-week on purpose for them and my letters, and always on a Tuesday, so that I may be amused by one of my girls reading to me the freshest news and naval intelligence, while I am warming my toes by the fire, and endeavouring to restore circulation to my almost worn-out and crippled understanding.

Such was the case the other day; and as the reading proceeded, I listened until a paragraph of a dozen words induced me to call a halt,—"*Rear-Admiral Maitland has resumed the command in the garrison at Portsmouth.*" I assure you it is so, Sir, and I was struck with astonishment, not unmixed with delight; for I of course concluded that a flag promotion had come out, and by some new movement my valuable, active, and worthy friend Sir Fredrick, had succeeded *to the appointment of a General of Marines*, and that I myself must have got a peg or two higher on the list, the only thing I care about at my time of life.

But the mystery was soon unravelled; your sub-distributors had by some mistake, or deficiency, perhaps, sent in *the wrong paper, a mere last week's dish from the ports, minced* and dressed up again,—d——n him. And I want to know if *we* are to be clipped of our honours too, in these trying times of economy; for I see, *upon the same authority*, that on board the *Melville*, 74, "The PENDANT *was to be hoisted for the flag* of the new Commander-in-Chief in the West Indies." It will be a *broad* one, at least, for Sir Peter, I hope.

I'm out of patience with such innovations, dread another fit of the gout, and can write no more.

Do be careful in future, and recollect that it was the *Naval and Military Gazette* that I ordered, and I will not pay for any other; the want of that number (16th Jan.) has spoiled my new year's set. A FLAG OFFICER.

*North Devon, 26th Jan.* 1836.

## MARINE ARTILLERY.

SIR,—While you are advocating the different branches of the service, I would fain call your attention to the *Marine Artillery*, a corps not of the *least* consequence in the event of war; and I am induced to do this from the expected increase to the Navy.

The reduction of this force, every department of which was conducted so ably and with such economy, has been, I may safely state, sincerely regretted by a great majority of the officers of the Naval service, more particularly by those of the highest rank and greatest experience.

A future war, Mr. Editor, will cause the employment of a considerable number of *large steamers*, many will be armed with mortars and howitzers; consequently a *steady and practised detachment of gunners* will be required, otherwise accidents *will* happen, and people *will* burn their fingers?

The seamen entered on board the *Excellent* for instruction will have quite enough to do to perfect themselves in the drill and practice of *that particular nature of ordnance used on board of ships of the line, frigates, and sloops*; and as far as such part of Artillery instruction goes, that establishment is of infinite service to the Navy; but *more* ought not to be attempted. It is now ascertained that sailors are deterred from entering on board that ship, from the variety and tediousness of the drills they have to undergo; *indeed, what they do learn beyond their* NAUTICAL ART *is soon forgotten after being paid off.*

I would therefore, Mr. Editor, propose that an increase of two companies be made to the *Marine Artillery*, and that no time be lost in doing so, *for an Artillery man cannot be made in a day.* The expense to the country would be trifling—the benefit great.

A FRIEND TO THE NAVAL SERVICE.

*Feb.* 12, 1836.

## THE NAVAL MANUAL.

SIR,—I was rather astonished at some remarks by *Tristram*, that appeared in one of your Gazettes of last month, on Capt. Glascock's "Manual," *and although I have not yet seen, I* have no doubt, from the known talent and experience of that gentleman, that it will be a most *useful* and clever production, but even with *this conviction* I *cannot see* how it is to be of the *greatest* use to MASTERS *above* all others. As to its making *us* competent to the duties of our superiors, I cannot understand, as every Master *is*, or *ought to be*, *that* before he is placed in so responsible a situation, and which practical knowledge alone will impart, nor can I imagine how it is to give us that which, in *Tristram*'s opinion, we are so deficient of, *viz.* the *taste, cut*, and *system* of an officer. If by taste he means gentlemanly feeling, it will be found to exist as much in the breast of a Master, as in that of any other class of officers; but unfortunately, from the nondescript situation we hold in the service, our feelings are too frequently wounded; and if it is professional taste that is meant, I hope we have *all too much good taste to commit a lubberly action.* I suppose by *cut*, we may read dandyism: that I will allow we are not much addicted to. I commonly wear a coat, the price of which is 2*l.* 10*s.*, and, having a family, *not yet paid for*, how much less could I afford seven guineas to a fashionist for the *same* garment. As for *system*, we must be more *systematical* than any *other officer*, having various observations to take and work during the twenty-four hours, and to *wind up chronometers most systematically* at a certain period every day. As to our being greater personages than we think ourselves, we are certainly considered *somebody* in *cases of danger* and *necessity*, but that over, the service we may have rendered, together with ourselves, are forgotten. A Master but rarely derives the credit that is *his*, and *only his*, due. Now for the "coup de maitre," that *Tristram* states is comprised in the knowledge of the barometrical indications, and which he asserts not one of us in twenty understand. Now I am not twenty years a Master, but I do not think there is one out of twenty that does not possess the knowledge, and pay the greatest attention to the indications of the barometer and thermometer, when those instruments are within their reach. If you will be kind enough to give these my humble remarks a spare corner in your Gazette, you will greatly oblige your most obedient, being a subscriber to your Gazette, and

A MASTER, R.N., Employed.

[We have given insertion to this lame and impotent production, in the hope that some of our able correspondents will bring this "*somebody*" to book, and punish him for his self-sufficiency and feeble and lobberly attack on a talented writer. "*Somebody*," we predict, will turn out to be *nobody* when placed in a perilous position. We would not for a trifle stand in his shoes if *Tristram* should happen to take him in hand. The words marked in italics will serve to show how profitably our "*employed* Master" has employed his *literary* leisure in learning to indite *logical* letters.—ED.]

## *CAPE BRETON* STEAMER.

SIR,—I have much pleasure in transmitting, for insertion in your journal the accompanying prospectus (see *Advertisement*) of an engraving, representing the *Cape Breton* during the severest part of the hurricane, and to notice the remarkable fact, that a steam-vessel of the smallest class rode out, or, in other words, weathered out the storm, and succeeded in reaching a port in the Channel, after being 1200 miles to the westward of Scilly during the very worst month in the year for storm and tempest (November). When the new sloop of war *Star*, having the *Halifax* mail on board in the immediate neighbourhood of the *Cape Breton*, lost masts, guns, boats, decks clean swept, together with her Commander and one watch, consisting of twelve men, and almost in a sinking state, compelled to bear up for one of the West India islands. At the same period, and nearly all in the same parallel of latitude, upwards of seventy sail of merchant ships either foundered or became water-logged, the survivors of the crews, when taken off the wrecks, had undergone the severest hardships, and only sustained life by feeding on the dead bodies of those among them who had perished from fatigue and starvation, some of them for as long a period as twenty-one days.

EDWARD SMITH, Com. R.N.

## HALF-PAY OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—If ever a nation stood indebted to a particular class of the population for exactions in the common cause, this country owes to her Navy a debt of gratitude which can never be overpaid. In the darkest periods of our history and crisis, when the sun of Britain was obscured by clouds and tempest, her Navy has ever risen like the genius of the people, dispelled the storm, and bidden her shine forth again, bright and glorious amongst the nations of the earth. Then surely it cannot be the wish of our great nation—of that community which proudly bears the name of English men, to see those who have fought her battles *degraded* by poverty by being placed on an insufficient half-pay, nor in the receipt of less income whilst on active service than the officers of other nations, which is the case as regards the Navies of France and America. It is only necessary then to be known that, after fighting our battles, protecting our shores, giving security to our laws and constitution, by averting the horrors of warfare from our native land, these brave men, wounded and infirm, have not been duly rewarded, but are suffered to pine under the cold shadow of neglect, after having wasted their best days, and spilled their blood freely in the service of their country. Are we then to attribute such unmerited treatment towards our veteran *Tars*, to Mr. Hume and a few others like the honourable member for Middlesex having stated in Parliament that the Army and Navy were already too well paid? I am sure those gentlemen will entertain a contrary opinion on inquiring. We find that many ordinary mechanics are better paid than officers in the Navy, particularly Masters and Lieutenants. No man can accumulate an independency from his pay, and if the fortunes of war enables him to enrich himself, it is at the expense of the enemy, and not at the country's, at the risk of his own life, and that of his gallant companions in arms. So that, let a man even be proverbially an economist, (a character not likely to assimilate with that of a British seaman,) he cannot guard against the contingencies in life, or secure at his death to an orphan family the blessings of independence. Upon whom, then, does the obligation rest to become the almoners and friends of these—upon whom but the country? —that country in whose service they have incurred the evils which thus render it necessary that adequate compensation should be made. Now, Sir, under such circumstances, every man of just and proper feelings must admit that the officers in the Navy have claims on the country for an increase of pay such as may support them rank respectably, and at least an equal compensation with that of the Army. Many of our Naval officers having served during the whole of the French Republican wars have been nearly half a century in the service, and, owing to the long peace, have not been promoted; then, in order that merit should not go unrewarded for past services, I shall beg leave, with all due deference, to submit to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, that officers who have held their present rank in the Navy *thirty two years* should be allowed to retire, that is to say, Captains with the rank and pay of Flag Officers, Commanders with the rank and pay of Captains, Lieutenants and Masters with the rank and pay of Commanders, a boon which in my opinion they well merit, and which no doubt would have beneficial effects in the Navy in bringing forward younger officers in the event of another war. Under every circumstance, then, we yet hope to see at no distant period the necessary emendments made in the existing regulations.

*Hull, Feb.* 11, 1836. A FRIEND OF THE NAVY.

*** In type, and will appear next week, "Trombone;" "A Clerk in the Engineer Department;" "A Subaltern of Twenty-Years' Standing;" "Philotheorus;" "Tristram;" and "Yorick."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*"T." is not fully-informed of the case of the "Captain Bold," and we therefore think it best for all parties to omit the remarks; at the same time we admire "T's." chivalric sentiments.—If "Cornelius" will send us a fresh list, the former having been mislaid, the matter shall have immediate attention.—"A Subaltern of 20 Years' Standing" should have directed his letter to the Editor: correspondence for insertion should in no case be addressed to the Publishers of Newspapers.—Letters 5 and 6 on the Coast Guard have reached us.—We have forwarded the communication to "Tristram."—"J. S. H." who asks a favour, should have sent his letter free.—We cannot assist "P——" with the data he requires. There is no axiom with which we are acquainted applicable to the science in question.*

Erratum.—*In Letter No. 1 on the Coast Guard, first line of last paragraph for* 1832 *read* 18:2.

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1836.*

Public regard having been directed, by a part of His Majesty's Speech, to the important subject of our Navy, it may be satisfactory to give the exact amount of our Naval force in *commission* on the 4th instant, when the necessity for its increase was stated from the throne. It was as follows at that date:—

*In actual service, and all now on foreign stations,*

One ship of 120 guns; one of 92 guns; two of 84 guns; five of 74 to 78 guns. Six of these are employed in the Mediterranean, one at Canada, one at Corunna, and one at Lisbon. Total, Nine sail of the line only in perfect equipment for service.

*Guard Ships, &c. in our Naval Ports,*

Three of 120 guns, rigged but not manned for sea; one of 74 guns fitting out for the West Indian station with a reduced equipment of men and guns; one of 52 guns, a training ship for gun exercise.

*Frigates, &c. in actual employment.*

Seven of 50 to 52 guns; three of 42 to 46 guns; fifteen of 24 to 36 guns; thirty-five sloops of war of 16 to 20 guns (commanded by "Commanders;")

four steam vessels ditto ditto

five surveying vessels ditto ditto

forty-six smaller vessels, such as packets, cutters, schooners, &c. commanded by Lieutenants.

Total in Commission,

Nine sail of the line (all on service abroad),

Three Guard Ships (first rates),

One 74 fitting,

One a training ship for great gun exercise,

Making altogether Fourteen Sail of the Line.

Seven frigates from 42 to 52 guns.

Fifteen smaller class frigates.

Thirty-five sloops of war.

Fifty-five smaller vessels.

And Six yachts, including the Dock-yard sloops.

Grand Total 135 Sail.

We are not prepared, at this moment, to show the exact force that either France or Russia has in commission ready for immediate service, but we are assured, as regards ships of the line and heavy frigates, that they have equipped and ready, each of these powers *far outnumbers us;* and when the superior facility possessed by both of these states to man their fleets at the instant is borne in mind, it well behoves us to be ever prepared beforehand to resist, by our Navy, any injury that may be intended to our country, or any insult that may be offered to our flag; for, though the system which was so wisely commenced last year, of keeping a correct Registry of our Seamen, will we are confident eventually secure to us the means of equipping our ships of war with the same promptitude which those powers at this moment possess; yet it must be recollected that our new regulation is but in its infancy, and that it will take time to make it work in a manner whereby our fleets can be manned with the same readiness as those of Russia or France,—the one being so under a species of *conscription*, the other under an *arbitrary rule.*

To guard, then, against the possibility of being taken by surprise by the Navy of either of these powers, it well behoves us to keep ours in a state equal at least to either of theirs; for what would become of our commerce if, with but ten sail of the line ready for actual service, and the greater part of these in the Mediterranean, or elsewhere, as is at this time the case, a fleet of a dozen first and second rates, and as many large frigates, either French or Russian, were suddenly to make their hostile appearance in the Channel, in consequence of any unlooked-for misunderstanding? Would not every Merchant ship, that might be returning to our shores, at once fall into their hands? perhaps to the extent in value altogether, in a few weeks only, of a million or more Sterling.

These important considerations ought to weigh well with such of our Legislators as are constantly urging the reduction of our Naval Establishments, forgetful that the time may arrive when these insignificant savings of a few thousands a-year in the Estimates, by such impolitic measures as they recommend, might prove the sacrifice of *millions in money*, and in National Renown, beyond all calculation, at a future and perhaps at no very remote date. In the words of an able contemporary we will impress on the minds of those mistaken economists, that there is far more of assured security to the peace of the world in a powerful, well appointed, and well commanded English fleet than in any Alliance, however intimate with foreign states, which such states may break or withdraw from, either to suit their interests or their pleasure. Let us, then, confide all our hopes of protection from injury and from insult to our unconquered, and, as we trust, our *unconquerable*, Navy, and let us never begrudge the necessary expenditure for keeping that Navy superior, as they have ever been, to those of every other nation in the world.

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The Ships proposed for the augmentation of the Navy will be commissioned as soon as the Estimates are voted. We understand there will be four Line-of-Battle Ships commissioned at Portsmouth, the same number at Plymouth, and two at Sheerness; but we have heard of no Frigate except the *Pique*. Three Line-of-Battle Ships, whose period of service has nearly expired are expected from the Mediterranean to be paid off.

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We closed our observations last week, on the subject of Reform in the Army, with Strictures taken from the *London Review* on the privileges of the Foot Guards. In reference to the same article, we shall now proceed to remark on the Reviewer's notice of the Cavalry. And here let us state that, however able the Author may have exposed many abuses and defects in our system of the general management of that arm—whatever confidence he may feel in relying on the illiberal and unmerited assertion of the historian of the Peninsular War, we cannot subscribe to the conclusion he arrives at respecting the character of the British Cavalry, and the position in which that Force is held "in the estimation of the world."

On this point we care little for the unaccountable prejudice of the gallant Historian, with whom the Reviewer seems so readily to sympathise. Our judgment is founded not only upon the opinions of experienced Foreigners, but on the corroborating testimony of many individuals, participators in most of the Cavalry affairs of the Peninsula, and such as have had opportunities of witnessing the active operations of foreign troops and of comparing our Cavalry with that of most of the Continental Armies.

The truth is, the French Cavalry in Spain and Portugal was generally very superior in point of numbers to ours; from this cause, the latter was, for the most part, precluded having any marked influence in the battles of the Peninsula, and hence, probably, the idea of the supposed inferiority of the British horse. Our columns will not admit of entering into detail; but, in proof of our assertions, we beg to refer the reader to Colonel Napier's own work, as well as to the narratives of the various Cavalry encounters given by other writers, especially that of "An Officer of Dragoons," on whose veracity we can rely, in the pages of the *United Service Journal*. With him we feel inclined to agree "that, during the period of the Peninsular campaigns, in which the French Cavalry always outnumbered the British in the ratio of two, three, four, or even five to one, nothing of consequence was achieved by the French; and when the numbers became equal, and, finally, when we were superior in number, the French Cavalry became helpless, unless well supported by Infantry."

Were it necessary to go back to an earlier period, we might cite, as an instance, the conduct of a Regiment of Light Dragoons at *Villiers en Couche*, and the achievements of the Horse in general at Waterloo, notwithstanding the manner in which it was there employed, are later evidences of the great capabilities and high character of the British Cavalry.

The author of the article in the *London Review*, after enumerating the number of Cavalry Regiments in the Service, and the complement of each, objects to the proportion of Officers to men, and proposes somewhat a new organisation, with a most sweeping reduction indeed. His inference as to the reason for this disproportion is scarcely fair. "A number of Officers," he says, "not only quite useless and most expensive to the country, but detrimental to their efficiency as military corps. The motive of this admits of no doubt. It is to provide situations for a number of the sons of the wealthy and influential." Speaking of the present establishment of a Regiment, he observes—

"If such a body were formed into a *squadron* instead of a regiment, and officered accordingly as *two troops*, commanded by a *Major*, it would be much more efficient, both as a force, and as a school to form officers, and, indeed, as a skeleton on which to form a regiment in the event of a war. Each officer in such a body would have a responsibility, and duties to perform in the command of men; whereas, at present, the young officers have neither. For them it is a mere lounge of dissipation and extravagance, and, with very few exceptions, is of no avail for the sole object for which the maintenance of so expensive an establishment is defended, namely, to form a number of efficient officers."

In the event of necessity, such an arrangement as forming the whole into one or two squadrons of Service, and leaving the remaining troops *en cadre*,

to be filled up as quickly as possible, would no doubt take place; but it must be remembered that neither the Cavalry man nor horse is formed in a day, the man requiring twelvemonths at least to perfect him in his duties; and it is to provide for such an emergency as a sudden war, that the Regiments of Cavalry are composed of their present establishment. There are only six troops in each corps, having a Captain, Lieutenant, and Cornet, with about forty horses per troop; the number of men must always exceed that of horses, to allow for Officers' servants, barrack guards, escorts, and a variety of other purposes. These, therefore, form but the nucleus of a war establishment, which, for a Regiment, would be augmented to probably ten troops of from ninety to a hundred horses each. We can well imagine that, on a superficial observation, so great a proportion of Officers may seem unnecessary, but when it is considered that this disparity is to provide for the emergency above stated, the arrangement appears more consistent, and we can hardly think it possible to make a reduction without impairing the efficiency and neglecting the prospective advantages of so valuable an arm. As for the idleness, dissipation, and extravagance of the Officers, that is another question, and must depend entirely on the character of the Commanding Officer with whom these young men have to deal. The Cavalry Officer, as well as the Private, has enough professional occupation to employ him during the day, and if he is permitted to neglect his duty, his superior is to blame. We must here break off for the present, but will resume the subject in our next, when our attention will also be given to the Household Cavalry and Staff.

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We have so many times inveighed against the evil policy which brought about the reduction of that fine body of men, the Marine Artillery, at the very time when, owing to the introduction of steam-vessels into the Navy, their services would be more useful and necessary than ever, particularly when discharging shells, carcases, or rockets from such vessels, that we should not at present revert to it, had not a letter (which appears in our Correspondence) reminded us, that a favourable occasion now exists, whilst increasing our Naval force, to place this portion of the Marine corps upon its former footing. The men are probably not altogether lost beyond recal, having principally entered into other corps, (a great many into the Navy as Ordinary seamen,) and the inducement of a small bounty, with liberty to exchange, would probably bring more than half of the old hands back to their former duty. The Officers, too, are for the most part available, and certainly we are, that no better policy could be adopted by the Admiralty, than to reinstate this truly valuable and efficient corps in its former strength, and if need be to increase it; embarking detachments in steam-vessels, of adequate strength, to perform all the duties at the guns, and also, in small parties, on board of line of battle ships and frigates, sufficient to man one or two light field pieces, for accompanying landing parties, and performing the duty of the ordinary Marines at other times.

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The death of Admiral Sir Thomas Pakenham has made another vacancy in the Grand Crosses of the Bath, thus leaving *two* Naval Grand Crosses less than there were on the 1st of January, 1833, and *one* less than the *original* number of Naval Grand Crosses on the enlargement of the Order in January 1815, when, we believe, the number of the First Class was limited to *eighteen* Naval Officers, and *forty-two* Military.

We regret that we have not yet received all the details which we were promised, relative to the other two Classes of this distinguished Order, as well as those of the Royal Guelphic Order, but we hope to get them at an early period, and when we shall have much pleasure in laying them before our readers. In answer to some of our correspondents, who have doubted the accuracy of our former statements, we are enabled to assure them that, on re-examining the analysis we gave, we find we were *generally*, and indeed we may say almost *minutely*, correct, and that there is at this moment still *thirty-eight* Naval Knight-Commanders of the Bath *less* than the original number on the first institution of this Class of the Order in January 1815, and *eight* less than on the 1st of January, 1833.*

As regards the Royal Guelphic Order, also, we are glad to know that we have been equally accurate, and that, as we stated, the numbers, on the first day of this year, stood *three hundred and fifteen* Military Officers, and *fifty-four* Naval. We hope soon to be enabled to publish in detail the names, rank, seniority, &c., of each Class of both Orders.

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Believing, as we unfeignedly do, that the Government have every desire to ameliorate the condition of our gallant Officers of the United Service in every way that is in their power, we are led to submit to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief at the Horse Guards, and of the First Lord of the Admiralty, the justice of recommending that some important amendments should be made in the existing system of Widows' Pensions.

Amidst the several alterations which are so loudly called for (and amongst which, it has been suggested to us, that the *amount* of pension should be arranged according to the *length* and *value* of the Officer's service), there is none more necessary, or more imperiously demanded, than that of extending the trifling grant now given to the Widow to the *children also* of the deceased Officer, upon their mother's death, or upon her second marriage, to be continued to them, if boys, till they are twenty-one years of age; and if girls, as long as it is shown by the certificate of the Justice of the Peace and Clergyman of the Parish in which they may reside, that they are unmarried, and are *really* and *truly* in need of this aid. We are led to make these remarks the more from having lately seen a public subscription for the daughters of a deceased *Admiral*, because, as his wife had died before him, his children were not entitled to even a *part* of the small stipend of a *hundred and twenty pounds* a-year, which she could have claimed for the support of her family, upon her husband's death, had she survived him. Thus, the unfortunate children were left in a state of *perfect destitution!*—Ought this to be? We ask of our generous countrymen, and we ask it more especially of those Legislators who are ever ready to cut down the poor Officer's miserable pittance? and we put this question the more boldly, because it must be borne in mind, that this gallant Admiral, together with every other Naval Officer, had, in point of fact, paid towards the Pension Fund from the hour that he entered the Service. And yet a large proportion of it, we believe *nearly half a million*, was *most unjustly*, if not *illegally*, appropriated, as it has been shown us, to *other purposes* some years since. It is not too late, however, we trust, for a Reformed Parliament to cause justice to be done, as regards the extraordinary application of these monies, and we anxiously hope that Government will yet see that these funds be restored to the purposes for which they were intended, and for which their accumulation was expressly formed, and that, by these means, a more liberal regulation regarding the pensions to the Widows and Children of deceased Officers may be carried into effect at an early period. This is the more necessary, because the small rate of pay enjoyed by our Officers prevents the possibility of their putting by any thing for the future support of their wives and families; and even were there not those funds, to which we have alluded, wherewith to aid the granting the proposed relief to the unhappy Widows and destitute children of our brave and faithful defenders, we are sure the British Nation are too just and too generous to refuse to them this inconsiderable boon as a solace to their afflictions, when they have lost their best protectors.

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The Honourable Member for Middlesex has again, we have seen with much satisfaction, brought forward his motion regarding Light-Houses. We wish, however, that he had accepted the offer of the President of the Board of Trade, and have allowed this question to have been carried through all its stages by the Government. Perhaps Mr. Hume may yet see the propriety of doing this, as we fear there is but little chance of a successful termination to these inquiries, unless Ministers will themselves undertake the correction of the existing abuses. With regard to the Private Light-Houses which there seems to be so much difficulty about, our opinion has always been, that the amount of compensation to be paid to their proprietors should be *assessed by a* Jury, precisely as the value of lands are judged of that may be needed for improving a public highway. If we are not misinformed, the Court of Chancery pronounced against the *legality* of those grants very many years ago, but unhappily the desire to oblige a few influential persons, from time to time, has caused their continued renewals by successive Ministers down to the present period. One family, it is said, has *received above a million* since they first obtained their grant in the year 1673. In one or more instances it has been stated, that after it had been determined that a particular Light-House was even *injurious* to our shipping, from its being misplaced, and therefore ought to be discontinued; yet, rather than thus render useless the Patent of the Lord of the soil on which it stood, such Light has been permitted to be shown as before. There was a clause, we believe, in most, if not the whole of these original leases, directing "*that all surplus receipts should be devoted to marine charities.*" Has this we would ask, been ever fulfilled or not? If not, of course, every deed is at once voidable in which this clause has been inserted. The *surplus* fund of these private Lights at this time we find, by the evidence before the Committee, to exceed *sixty thousand per annum!* What becomes of this vast sum? Has any part of it been ever applied to marine charities? or does the whole of it go into the pockets of the lucky Proprietors? The period is at length arrived, we trust, when these gross abuses must and will be put an end to; and we sincerely hope that Ministers will induce Mr

Hume to allow them to conduct this measure in Parliament, which he has so laudably introduced, and by these means insure to our shipping interest that relief from these unjust imposts which they ought long ago to have experienced.

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In the House of Commons a Bill was read the first time on Tuesday, supported by numerous petitions from the sea-ports and other parts of the United Kingdom, for compensating Mr. Buckingham for the severe losses he sustained in India. A sailor himself, Mr. Buckingham has always powerfully advocated the sailors' cause, and, convinced that he will ever be found the firm friend of the Navy, we for that reason think it no less our duty than it is our inclination to use our efforts in his behalf. It is hard to say whether the conduct Mr. Buckingham experienced in India, or the treatment he has received from a portion of the press in England, is the most cruel and unjustifiable. Every man who undertakes to correct and expose public abuses, must make his mind up to endure the virulence of some whose business it is to support them; but, as regards this gentleman, party spirit has been even extended to personal abuse. We can easily imagine that the East India Directors feel acutely on this subject, for the exposures they provoked have been the main cause of breaking up the monopoly they had so long enjoyed; and when we view the obstinate refusal to perform a tardy justice, and the ungracious act of withholding it until it is absolutely forced upon them by the legislature and the voice of the country, we must suppose that orders for the line of conduct pursued towards Mr Buckingham at Calcutta emanated from Leadenhall-street, and not from the officials in India, as has been generally believed. It grieves us to have so frequently to allude to the conduct of the East India Directors in withholding justice even from their own servants; and we hope that, whenever it is thus obstinately displayed, they may be *compelled* by the legislature to the performance of that which it appears their own sense of rectitude cannot comprehend.

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In our paper of the 6th inst., we published some calculations, taken from official documents, returned by order of Parliament, to prove that the difference of the cost of building two line-of-battle ships in the same Dock-yard, of equal tonnage or weight, was upwards of 60001. in favour of Captain Symmonds, the present Surveyor of the Navy. The *Hampshire Telegraph* has volunteered some argument to impugn this by quoting an imaginary data to prove, what? why, that the *Vernon* 50 gun frigate is produced at more expense than a ship of equal size and force in the French Navy! This may or may not be the case, and of course will greatly depend upon the relative price of wages, materials, &c., in the two countries; but what that has to do with the argument in question we are at a loss to imagine. A ship may be built cheaper in the Russian ports or in America than in England, but it is a curious line of argument to assume this, when we are comparing the expense of two vessels, built in the same country, under precisely the same circumstances as to the cost of materials and labour. We shall not enter into the merits of the insinuation put forth by our contemporary respecting the motive which has induced a public servant to falsify his official return; we do not believe that they exist, and surely they should not be made by such a respectable journal, upon slight authority. The article altogether is of very bad taste, and has evidently been poured upon us by a contemporary by the same parties who are continually misleading and prejudicing the public as to the performances of the present Surveyor's ships. One thing is certain, that should an investigation be thought necessary (whether public or private) as to the expenses of the present mode of construction compared with the old one, the result must depend not on the assertions of anonymous or imaginary authority, but upon the official statements of the Dock-yard officers, who have the only means of making the required returns.

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We have been favoured, by an old correspondent, with the perusal of several letters from officers in the fleet at Malta, denouncing, in unmeasured terms, the very partial statements which appeared in the English journals respecting the trials between the *Vernon* and *Barham*. Our readers may recollect that we cautioned them at the time from placing any reliance upon the accounts published, purporting to be from officers of the squadron, because we thought we could discover evident symptoms of *home manufacture* in the style and tenor of them. It would appear that our conclusions were correct, for the *Vernon* still maintains her high character in the opinion of the fleet, notwithstanding the result of the late trials; and was recently remarked at Malta, and should have remained by themselves, that the ship having already established her character on all points of sailing, in rough and fine weather, upon a previous occasion, last March, any falling off could not detract from the merits of the vessel herself, but from the manner of trimming or managing her, or probably from the foulness of the bottom. It is the general opinion that upon the late trial she was not so much by the stern as on the former one, and although she displayed great superiority over the *Barham* whenever the breeze freshened, particularly against a head sea (the very situation in which her detractors have asserted she failed heretofore), still it was the theme of observation on board the *Hermes* that she did not sail so fast as on former occasions, which was evident from that ship holding a much better place in the contest. These letters intimate that the official report will be in favour of the *Vernon*, and there does not appear to be a difference of opinion in the squadron upon the merits of the two ships, taking their several qualifications as efficient men of war, as the *Vernon* outcarries and buries the *Barham*, without the least appearance of labour, and (what is of more consequence) without heeling beyond the vertical section of the angle within which her lee or weather guns can be horizontally pointed. We need hardly point out the absurdity of putting forth such statements as these in question, which were sure to call for comment and exposure when read in the fleet, and only revert upon the party who invented them. The letters we have seen deny the possibility of any such accounts having emanated from any officer of the fleet, for the *Barham's*, although warmly attached to their ship, do not deny the superiority of the *Vernon* in every point as a man-of-war, and are far too honourable to put forth false statements, even if the *Hermes* were not present as umpire to furnish an official report.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to the application of the Solicitor to the Committee appointed by the Duke of York's creditors, says that Government would not be warranted in adopting the course suggested by the creditors, unless upon the authority of a legal decision—namely, for the appropriation of the Cape Breton mines.

*Death of the Mother of Napoleon.*—Madame Marie Laetitia Bonnaparte died at Rome, at one o'clock in the morning of the 2nd of this month. She was born on the 24th of August, 1750, at Ajaccio, of the Ramolini family, and had lived at Rome ever since 1814. From the time of her fall at the Villa Borghese she had lost the use of her limbs, and half reclined night and day upon a couch; her eye-sight had failed her for several years past; she took very little share in the passing events of the world, and admitted to her society only a small number of intimate friends. A lady constantly watched by her bed-side, and M. Bologna, her Secretary, once an officer in the old Guard, used to read the journals to the august invalid, to speak to her of France, and to make her live again in the times gone by. Her appearance gave a painful impression to the few visitors who were admitted to her palace; her frame had become so attenuated that life seemed almost extinct; and yet, at the name of France, of the Emperor, of her children, the octogenarian lady revived, there seemed to be thrones still around her, there was still a powerful voice on her lips, and the lightning of Napoleon's look to her eyes. Ever since the fall of the Empire the mother, whose children had mounted so many thrones, had received no other news from her family than those of mourning. The last blow that struck her was the death of the Princess de Montfort, to whom she was particularly attached. Few women have had so many favours of fortune heaped upon them, and few have had to drink more deeply of the dregs of the cup of misfortune. On the 27th Jan. she fell into a cold stupor. Cardinal Fesch, her brother, was summoned; a slight amendment took place after two or three days; the sacraments were, however, administered; her malady returned with redoubled violence on the 1st of this month, and on the 2nd she expired, retaining her faculties to the last, and sinking to rest calmly and peacefully. She, the woman who had produced Napoleon, died in solitude and in exile, but at the foot of the Capitol.

The Hon. Col. de Roos and Capt. Drinkwater, who were attached, *pro tem.*, to Lord Durham's embassy, have returned to England.

The *Standard* says that an address to the King against the appointment of Dr. Hampden to be Regius Professor at Oxford, has been signed by more than 70 Tutors and Fellows, and transmitted to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

*Lord Brougham.*—His Lordship is still at Brougham Hall, with little prospect of being able to encounter the fatigues of a Parliamentary campaign. The unceasing exertions, mental and bodily, to which he has subjected himself for many years, has produced considerable general debility, which is now aggravated by inflammation in the prostate gland. Though retired for a season from public life, his influence with his late colleagues appears to be undiminished. Two recent valuable appointments have been avowedly bestowed upon his Lordship's nominees.

Colonel Anson was returned on Monday for Stoke-upon-Trent without opposition. In case of a dissolution it is expected that Sir George Chetwynd will supersede Mr. Davenport.

Colonel Dickson, who has recently left the head quarters of the British Auxiliary Legion, and returned home dissatisfied, was, two days ago, closeted for an hour or two, at the Horse Guards, with the Military Secretary of the Adjutant-General.—*Morning Herald.*—[The Adjutant-General has not a Military Secretary.—Ed.]

It is remarkable that the number of English ships passing through the Sound has decreased in five years from 4,772 to 2,472.

The new Assistant-Secretary to the Treasury, Mr. A. G. Spearman, has entered on the functions of his new office in the room of the Hon. J. H. K. Stewart, unelected to the Earl of Galloway, who retires on a pension of two thirds of his late salary.

*Close of Lady Kirkwall's Case.*—The jury, on Wednesday, found that "Lady Kirkwall is of unsound mind and is incapable of managing herself and her affairs; and that she became so on the 25th of Dec. 1831."

*The Missley Whale Ships.*—The *Abram*, from Davis Straits, arrived in the Humber on Sunday, the crews of on board amounting, with her own, to 92 men, all well. Two men only had died. Captain Wallis, of the *Dordo* and Captain Colclay, of the *Mary Frances*, whose ship had been lost, returned by the *Abram*, and arrived at Hull on Saturday night in the *Pegasus* steamer.

The Earl of Fife, on returning to Fife House, from an airing, met with a serious accident. His horse started and fell on his right side, and his Lordship's foot being last in the stirrup, his leg and ancle were considerably bruised; he is now doing well.

The dignity of Baronet of Great Britain is about to be conferred on Lieut.-Col. Henry Fairfax, the only son of the late Admiral Sir W. G. Fairfax, Knight Baroneret, Captain of the flag ship in the memorable battle of Camperdown; on Sir T. Brisbane, of Mackerstoun Roxburghshire; Sir Henry Bethune, of Kilconquhar Fifeshire; J. G. Sawter, Esq.; Rev. J. B. Mill; Sir F. A. Roe; and J. A. Carnac, Esq., Dep. Chairman of the East India Company.

Among the several candidates for the Government of Madras we understand that Mr. Stuart Mackenzie is the most probable to fill that appointment.

The officers wounded in the engagement between Gen. Evans's Legion and the Carlists, near Vittoria, on the 16th ult., are Maj. Thompson, 1st Regt., slightly; Capt. Jackman, 8th, severely, Capt. Fitzgerald, Westminster Grenadiers, severely.

On Sunday last two men having permission to see a convict in the Hulks off Woolwich, whom they pretended to be a relative of, contrived to slip an instrument into one of their hands. One of the keepers a short time after observed a convict particularly watchful, which induced him to examine their chains, when it was discovered they had been unfastened at each end. This timely discovery no doubt prevented much bloodshed.

On Thursday a meeting of the members of the Grand Orange Lodge was held at the house of the Deputy Grand Master, Lord Kenyon, in Portman-square. All the leaders of the party were present.

*Death of a Waterloo Hero.*—On the 12th of Feb. died at Strathfieldsaye, at old age, Copenhagen, the horse which carried the Duke of Wellington on the field of Waterloo. He was foaled about the time of the battle of Copenhagen, from which he got his name, and was remarkable for gentleness and spirit united. He lost an eye some years before his death, and has not been used by the noble owner for any purpose during the last 10 years. By the orders of his Grace a salute was fired over his grave, and thus he was buried as he had lived, with military honours. This horse has long been a great attraction to strangers, who were accustomed to feed him over the rails with bread, and the Duke himself preserved a special regard for him, which cannot be wondered at upon considering that he bore him for 16 hours safe through one of the grandest battles in the history of the world. The late amiable Duchess was likewise particularly attached to him, and wore a bracelet made of his hair.

The Duke of Wellington may be often seen at the Senior United dining on a joint; and on one occasion, when he was charged fivepence instead of a shilling for it, he bestirred himself till the odd threepence was struck off. The native was obvious; he took the trouble of objecting, to give his sanction to the principle.—*Quarterly Review.*

Lord W. Bentinck has been elected for Glasgow. At the close of the poll on Monday the numbers were, for Lord William, 1995; for Mr. Mills, 909.

*The Carlow Inquiry Committee.*—After a short deliberation whether the business should be conducted with open or closed doors, have come to a resolution that it should not be open to any but Members of Parliament.

Upwards of forty vessels (according to Lloyd's books) have been driven on shore, or totally lost, principally on the east coast, during the gales which have prevailed for the last three or four days. One richly laden vessel,

alled the *Russo Castle*, from London to Constantinople, vas on shore on Thursday near Dover.

### EAST INDIA COMPANYS' MARITIME OFFICERS.

On Wednesday a Special Court of Proprietors of India Stock was held at the India House, for the purpose of proceeding to a ballot, demanded by the Court of Directors, upon the resolution passed on a show of hands at the last General Court, and which was published in our paper of the 6th instant. The ballot commenced at 11 and closed at 6 o'clock, when the glasses were delivered over to the scrutineers, Mr. Wallace and Mr. Fielder being appointed for the Court of Directors, and Mr. Weeding and Mr. T. Barnie for the excluded officers. At seven the scrutineers returned into Court, and reported that it appeared that there were

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|---|---|
| For the question | 227 |
| Against it | 252 |
| Majority against the resolution | — 25 |

Captain Shepherd, the presiding Director, then declared the resolution, recommending the Court of Directors to grant compensation, &c., to the excluded officers, carried in the negative. The Court then adjourned.

## The Court.

Their Majesties arrived at St. James's between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Pavilion. His Majesty will hold his first levee for the season on Tuesday, and on the following day the Queen will hold her first Drawing-Room. At the latter there will be no presentations, it being in celebration of her Majesty's Birthday. Their Majesties are expected to proceed to Windsor at the end of the week.

His Majesty is about to make a present of costly jewels to Lady Susan Doyle, upon whose recent marriage with Capt. Doyle, Lord Fitzclarence was his Majesty's proxy.

The King has appointed Justin Sheil, Esq., Captain E. I. C. Service to be Secretary to his Majesty's Legation at the Court of Persia; the Venerable George Jehosophat Mountain, D.D., Archdeacon of Quebec, to be Bishop of Montreal, in the province of Lower Canada; and E. Pearsall, Esq., Lieut. of his Majesty's Guards, a Yeoman of the Guard.

The King has conferred the third class of the Guelphic Order on Lieut.-Col. A. M. Maxwell, 58th reg., Lieut. Col. Clerk, late of 49th, Major Barton, 12th Lancers, Capt. W. Stanhope Badcock, R.N., and Lieut.-Col. G. C. Henderson, late Inspecting Field Officer of Militia in Nova Scotia.

His Majesty has granted unto Lieut. John Laughton, Bengal Engineers, permission to accept and wear the insignia of the second class of the Order of the Lion and Sun, which the Schah of Persia has conferred upon him, in approbation of his services while attached to his Army.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 15th Feb.—The only business transacted was the presentation of a few petitions, and the postponement of motions by Lord Wharncliffe and Wynford.

TUESDAY, 16th Feb.—Nothing was done beyond the presentation of some petitions. The house adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, 18th Feb.—Lord WYNFORD moved for a Committee to inquire into the causes of the distressed state of agriculture.—Lord MELBOURNE said he should not oppose the motion; the Government could be no party to any measure which would propose to tamper with the currency, either by a greater issue of paper, or by depreciating the standard.

FRIDAY, 19th Feb.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY moved for certain papers connected with affairs of Spain, which Lord MELBOURNE said should be produced.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 15th Feb.—Mr. ROEBUCK moved for a copy of the instructions to Lord Gosford and the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the grievances of Lower Canada. Sir G. GREY was of opinion that the production of the papers would operate injuriously to the public service. Mr. ROEBUCK declined to press his motion.—Mr. ROEBUCK then brought forward his motion for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the administration of justice in the Mauritius. The hon. member entered at length into the details of the case, in the course of which he charged almost all the public functionaries of the island with holding slave property contrary to law. Sir G. GREY defended the course which the Government had pursued. After an extended discussion, in which Dr. Lushington, Mr. F. Buxton, &c., took part, the house divided. For the motion, 69; against it, 227.—On the motion of Mr. P. THOMSON a Select Committee on the Port of London was appointed.—Mr. SCHOLEFIELD obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the relief and employment of the destitute poor of Ireland.—Mr. HUME moved for a continuation of Accounts of Surcharges connected with the Assessed Taxes, and said that some measure ought to be proposed to remedy the evils and annoyances of surcharges.—Mr. C. BULLER presented a petition from Mr. Vigors, praying for an inquiry into the elections for the county of Carlow in 1832, 1833, and 1834, if there were to be full and complete inquiry on the subject.

TUESDAY, 16th Feb.—Mr. TUFNELL's Bill for granting compensation to Mr. Buckingham was read a first time.—Mr. T. ATWOOD presented a petition from Birmingham, with 20,000 signatures, praying the house to proceed with measures of reform.—Mr. HARDY, on renewing the discussion upon the petitions relating to the Carlow election, and the transactions of Mr. O'Connell with Mr. Raphael, read the correspondence which had taken place between the parties. The transaction he contended, was distinctly in its character a bargain, and he challenged the Attorney-General to say whether he had ever witnessed a more complete bargain than this appeared to be. The subject of it was a seat in Parliament. After a brief vindication of his own conduct, and an assertion of his independence as a member of that house, he concluded by moving, "That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the traffic and agreement alleged to have taken place between R. O'Connell and A. Raphael, Esqr., touching the nomination and return of A. Raphael as one of the representatives in Parliament for the county of Carlow, at the last election for that county, and to report the minutes of evidence taken before them, with their observations thereon." Mr. O'CONNELL detailed the history of his connexion and proceedings with Mr. Raphael. As to the charge of pecuniary corruption the whole of it arose from the circumstance of Mr. Raphael being applied to for the expenses of his election. But he would appeal to any man whether the legitimate expenses must not be considerable. Mr. WARBURTON moved as an amendment to Mr. Hardy's motion, that it be an instruction to the Committee to ascertain how the money advanced by Mr. Raphael was expended, and to the circumstances connected therewith. The motion was eventually carried, amended as proposed by Mr. Warburton; and the names previously selected by conference between parties on each side of the house were added. Mr. HARDY said he had neither prepared the list nor intended to be on the Committee. Nominees were afterwards chosen.—Mr. Sergeant Wilde and Sir F. Pollock, making thirteen members. The following are the members of the committee:—Mr. Ridley Colborne, Chairman; Mr. Bannerman; Mr. W. Ord, Sir H. Ferguson; Mr. H. G. Ward; Mr. H. Warburton; Mr. Serg. Wilde (nominee), Lord F. Egerton; Sir C. H. Vere, Sir J. Buller, Mr. Barneby; Sir E. Wilmot, Sir F. Pollock (nominee).

WEDNESDAY, 17th Feb.—Col. THOMPSON gave notice that, in the Committee on the Commutation of Tithes (England) Bill, whatever amounts should be awarded as hereafter payable for tithes, should be paid one half in money, and one half as a rent-charge.—Mr. EWART moved the second reading of the Prisoners' Defence by Counsel Bill.—Sir E. WILMOT moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. After some discussion there was a division—for the second reading, 179; against it, 85.—Mr. POULETT SCROPE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to prevent the use of threats and intimidation in the election of Members to serve in Parliament.—Mr. HAWES moved that it be an instruction to the Committee on the plans for the two Houses of Parliament, to inspect all the plans that had been submitted to the Commissioners, &c., and to receive the estimates of the said plans from such architects as might be willing to furnish them to the Committee. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opposed the motion, as being calculated to open the whole question regarding the plans. The House eventually divided on it—for the motion, 43; against it, 120.—Lord CLEMENTS moved for papers relative to the projected improvements of the river Shannon, and complained of the delay. Motion agreed to.

THURSDAY, 18th Feb.—Lord MORPETH moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law regarding the appointment, &c. of the constabulary force in Ireland. The motion was agreed to after some discussion.—Mr. SHEIL brought forward his motion respecting the Lay Association for the protection of Church property in Ireland, and after entering into minute details, moved for a Select Committee to inquire into certain particulars of their conduct while endeavouring to enforce the payment of tithe. After an extended discussion the motion was conceded.

FRIDAY, 19th Feb.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved for a copy of the Treasurer's minute to carry into effect the offer of Lord Sidmouth to resign his pension of 3,000*l.* which he received for the duties he had performed as Speaker of that House. Lord DUDLEY STUART rose to bring forward the motion of which he had given notice, relative to the position of Russia with Turkey and Poland. A long discussion ensued, and part of the papers moved for were agreed to be produced.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—It is stated that M. Thiers is to be the President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; the Doctrinaires, that is, MM. de Broglie, Guizot, and Duchatel, retiring. With M. Thiers are to be associated, M. Montalivet, Home Office; M. Sauzet, Justice; M. D'Argout, Finance; Marshal Maison, War; M. Passy, Commerce; M. de Montebello, Public Instruction; and Admiral Rosamel, Marine.—The trial of Fieschi and his accomplices has at last terminated. It appears to be doubtful whether the law will be stretched to the last fatal extremity in any case, save that of grand criminal's, Fieschi.

SPAIN.—By a letter dated 13th, from Bayonne, we learn the capture of Balmaseda by the Carlists. The intention of the enemy is evidently to form once more the siege of Bilboa. A despatch from Eguia states that he attacked this town on the morning of the 9th with musketry and cannon, the latter soon clearing away the gates. Preparing to make a more practical breach, Eguia at the same time summoned the garison to surrender, offering them honourable terms; these were accepted, and they marched out prisoners to the depot of Lazcano. Stores of all kinds have been captured in Balmaseda. The news from Catalonia, on the other hand, is that Cabrera has surprised and cut to pieces a Carlist band.

Several mails were still due at a late hour last night—from France, from Flanders, from Holland, and from Lisbon.

## Theatres.

KING'S.—Laporte's embarrassments will not interfere with the arrangements for the ensuing season. Several gentlemen form a committee of management. Unless anything unforeseen happen, the theatre will certainly open next Saturday, with Bellini's opera of *La Straniera*, in which Madame Colloni, from the Milan theatre, La Scala, will make her *debut* as *prima donna*. Signor Cartagenova is the *basso*. Signor Winter is the *primo tenore*.

COVENT GARDEN.—The benefit given at this theatre for the Polish Refugees, on Saturday evening last, was attended by a numerous and fashionable audience; and as the prices of admission were on this occasion raised to the old charge, we make no doubt but a handsome sum was realised for the charity. The entertainments were not well selected, there was variety without merit. A new piece, called *Sigismund Augustus*, was performed for the first time, and proved, most deservedly, a decided failure. It is said to have been written expressly for the benefit by the author of *Tom O'Shanter!*—we doubt not, for a more stupid, defective, and uninteresting affair we have seldom, if ever, witnessed; and we were well pleased with the audience who notwithstanding the piece was offered for a benefit) had the good sense to visit it with their just damnation. Was it to fear lest this Irish affair should meet with the well-merited censure of the public press that the theatrical reporters were excluded from the theatre?—or do the directors of this charitable fund suppose that they benefit their cause by excluding THE PRESS, at all times their most willing and powerful advocate?

OLYMPIC.—There is no theatre in this metropolis doing better than the snug little Olympic. We have been informed that the receipts since Christmas have been considerably greater than during any former season. This is as it should be, for the fair and fascinating widow deserves to do well, she caters so liberally for her patrons. On Monday she gave us another novelty in the form of a one act burletta, written by Mrs. Planché, and entitled *A Handsome Husband*. It is one of those light and agreeable trifles which are admirably well suited to the theatre, and safe to attract for a dozen nights or so. The plot of the new burletta is highly amusing, though not sufficiently clear; it is also very improbable, and occasionally too complicated: indeed it possesses exactly the same fault as the burletta of *The Daughter*. Can it be supposed for an instant that a wife, although a blind one who has been restored to sight during the temporary absence of her husband, could be so far deceived as to submit to a stranger being palmed off on her for her husband when restored to sight? Would not the sound of his voice be sufficient to dispel the deception?—or, as a lady who sat near us on Monday evening most touchingly observed, "the very sound of his footfall would be quite enough.—I have had the misfortune to be deprived of sight, and know it would!" The chief merit of the

burletta consists in a smartly written and amusing dialogue. The principal characters in the piece were well acted. *Mrs. Wyndham*, the lady restored to sight, found a most fascinating representative in Vestris: the archness with which she asks *Henry* (supposing him to be her husband) to look at her, and say how he likes her eyes, was of itself enough to save the piece; she gave her new song "What can Beauty" charmingly. We never saw James Vining act better. C. Mathews was amusing—gentlemanly, he is as yet but an amateur: in our humble judgment Mr. Liston should have played this character. Miss Lee looked charming enough to captivate any handsome man; and Mrs. Macnamara played, as she always does, sufficiently well to ensure the applause of all men of taste.

QUEEN'S.—*The Moor of Toledo* has been played during the week, but with partial success. The French drama of *Pauvre Jacques* is not to be compared to the piece now playing at the St. James's Theatre, neither is it one half as well acted.

ST. JAMES'S.—*The Rough Diamond*, produced at this theatre, is not sufficiently brilliant to prove attractive at the court end. Braham ought to get something like a decent company.

## East India Intelligence.

Sir Henry Fane's levee, on Sept. 12, was very numerously attended. It was a very business like affair, and did not occupy above 25 minutes. Scarcely any introductions took place, the Com.-in-Chief satisfying himself with bowing to the different officers as they approached him.—*Englishman, Sept.* 14.

SOCOTRA.—The *William Ritchie* arrived at Bombay from Socotra on the 14th Aug., bringing back the survivors of the first detachment sent on the ill-fated expedition for the occupation of that island. The opinion now seems to be that the neighbourhood of Tamarida bay, where the detachment at first encamped, will always be unhealthy, as, with the exception of one slight elevation, it is, throughout the monsoon, a complete swamp.—*Ibid.*

The colour of the uniform of the Native Irregular Horse has been changed from its former colour of bright yellow to French grey, as more consistent with the service in which they are employed. The colour is the only alteration in the uniform, their vests are as flowing as ever, and precisely the same cut as formerly.

The officers of the Bombay Army, stationed at Baroda and Ahmedabad, have, severally and collectively, approved of the principles of Mr. Carnac's fund.

The following correspondence has taken place on the application of solitary confinement as a punishment for European and Native soldiers. "Sir,—I have the honour by direction of the Provincial Com.-in-Chief, to transmit the annexed copy of an application from the Indian Law Commission, and to desire that you will bestow upon it mature consideration, and, finally, transmit your opinion on the various points the despatch embraces, for submission to the Major-General. (Signed.) J. R. ORMSBY, Adj.-Gen. "The points to which the inquiries of the Commissioners are particularly directed, are, 1st. To what extent is the mode of punishment in question, chiefly a solitary confinement. 2nd. What are its effects on the health and spirits of the offenders, and, specially, what is the degree of dread with which it is regarded, and consequent efficacy in deterring from crime. (Signed.) J. MILLER, Sec. to Law Commission."

We understand Lieutenants Irving and Goad, 1st Light Cavalry, and Lieut. Martin, 52nd N.I., have been placed in arrest, and ordered to proceed to the Presidency, to be tried on charges preferred by the late Commander of the Forces.

### BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—Sept. 21st—The Government having resolved to abolish the Saugor Mint, Lieut. Col. D. Presgrave, the Assay Master and Acting Mint Master, is placed at the disposal of his Excellency the Com.-in-Chief.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O. Sept. 19th—Mr. J. Grant resumed charge of his duties as Dep. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Jud. and Rev. Depart.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.O.G.G. 21st Sept.—Capt. E. Sanders, of the corps of Engineers, is appointed Secretary to the Civil Board, in succ. to Capt. G. Young. 18th Sept.—Second Lieut. G. Kirby to act as Adjt. and Quartermaster to the 2d batt. Artill. v. Lieut. and Brevet Capt. E. F. Day, appointed to officiate as Com. of Ord. at Ajmere. 21st Sept.—Right wing Eur. Reg., Lieut. J. Matthie to be Capt. and Ens. W. J. Parker to be Lieut., from 8th Sept., in succ. to Capt. Howard, dec. 72d N.I., Lieut. H. Bolsragon to be Capt. and Ens. G. H. Davidson to be Lieut., from 19th Aug., in succ. to Ralph Foster, dec. Assist. Surg. A. Lyall say to be Surg., from 5th Sept., v. Surg. John Eckford, ret. Second Lieut. Laurence Hill, of Engs., to be an Assist. to the 8th Div. Depart. of Public Works. 8th Lieut. David Reid, 3d Artill., brought on the effective strength of the reg. v. second Lieut. P. L. Goodwin, dec., 26th Aug.

RETIRING ARRANGEMENTS.—G.O. Sept. 21st—Dr. Littlejohn to retire from the Service, on Lord Clive's fund. Capt. J. W. Ingram, 19th N.I., at his own request, to retire upon the pension of his rank.

FURLOUGHS, &c.—G.O. Sept. 21st—Capt. B. Reilly, Executive Eng. in the 6th div. Depart., from 1st Jan. to 1st April, 1836, to visit Presidency preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe. 71st N.I., Lieut. W. J. Rind, from 8th Sept. to 28th Oct., to visit Mussoorie, on med. cert. 63d N.I., Lieut. J. R. Blanshard, from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1836, to visit Presidency and apply for furl. 3d N.I., Lieut. W. Little, from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1836, to visit Presidency and apply for furl. 59th N.I., Capt. E. G. Watson, Commandant of the Arracan Local Batt., from 8th Sept. to 8th March, 1836, to remain at Presidency, on priv. affairs.

BIRTHS.—At Trinchinopoly, 7th Sept., the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. R. Hicks, 45th M.N.I., of a son.—At Madras, 11th Sept., the lady of Lieut. C. Gordon, 13th N.I., of a daughter.—At Grindy, 29th Aug., the lady of Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., of a son.—At Madras, 30th Aug., the lady of G. F. Beauchamp, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.—At Neemuch, Sept. 4th, Lieut. M. Ogilvie, 2d L.C.—At Palaveram, Sept. 4th, Ens. H. G. Free, 29th N.I.

### AGRA.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—G.O. 16th Sept.—Mr. S. J. Beeher to be an Assist. under the Commissioner of the 4th or Allahabad Division. Mr. H. G. Astell to be Assist. to the Reg. of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut of the Agra Presidency. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to be Assist. under the Com. of the 3d or Bareilly Division. Mr. G. Blunt to be Dep. Col. of Customs at Agra.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—G.O. 16th Sept.—Mr. H. S. Boulderson, Com. of the 2d or Agra Div., for three months from 16th Nov. to Calcutta, on priv. aff., and Mr. C. Fraser is appointed to officiate in that capacity during his absence, or until further orders. 12th Sept.—Mr. S. M. Boulderson, Com. of the 3d or Bareilly Div., for one month from 1st Oct. on priv. aff., and Mr. E. J. Smith will retain charge of the office during his absence. Mr. C. Madden, Civil Assist. Surg. of Futtehpore, for three months, on med. cert. Mr. H. H. Thomas, Civil and Sess. Judge of Mirzapore, for three months, on priv. affairs.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, Feb. 15th, DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND, *Jobling*, from Corunna and Madras, sailed 11th Oct.—17th, ARABIAN, *M'Gilchrist*, Mauritius 17th Nov., St. Helena 24th Dec.—Liverpool: JULIET, *Wilson*, China 18th Sept., Anjer 4th Nov., St. Helena 1st Jan.—19th, TARO, *White*, Manilla 18th Oct.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per DUCHESS OF NORTHUMBERLAND. Mrs. Jobling and female attendant, Mrs. Poyntz and two children, Mrs. Humphreys and child, Mr. Morey, N.I., Dr. Evans, N.I., Mr. Searight, Capt. Lavesay, of the *George Hibbert*.

SHIPS SAILED.—Downs, Feb. 16th, HYTHE, *Drayner*, for Bombay and China, which had put back into the Downs Feb. 12th.—CAMDEN, *Ryan*, for New South Wales.—EVERINE, *Jamison*, Hobart Town.—GUIANA, Van Diemen's Land, to Portsmouth.—SIR EDWARD PAGET, *Walker*, for Madras.—Liverpool 14th Feb., FRIENDS, *M'Cloud*, Singapore.—15th, BANKS WHEELER, *Bouch*, Bengal.—London, from the lower: PRINCE REGENT, *Biles*, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per HYTHE Mr. J. and Mrs. Pyne, B.C.S.; Mrs. Pringle, Dr. J. and Mrs. Sinclair, Mr. E. and Mrs. Leckie, Mr. G. Leckie, Mrs. Lawson, Messrs. Adams and Richards, Cadets; Messrs. Elias and Fraser.—Per SIR EDW. PAGET. Lieut. Watts, Artill., Assist. Surg. Macaskill, H.M. 63d; Assist. Surg. Arthur; Messrs. Watt, Warre, Bevel, Dunlop, and Robbins, Cadets.—Per FAIRIE QUEENE; Messrs. Hervey and Arrow, Cadets, Mr. Lockie, Mrs. Murphy, Mr. Grayson, Mr. Arbuncle.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per H.C. J.M.S. LIVERPOOL, from Bombay: Mrs. Cogan, Mrs. Vibart, Mrs. Penkey, Dr. Jamison, Capt. Scobbs, Capt. Harrington, Messrs. Leasun, Ford, and Bacon.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At China Aug. 15th, ARAB, *Sparkes*, from Bombay.—23d, FALCON, *Openshaw*, Bengal.—26th, PREMIER, *Byrne*, Madras.—30th, WM. WILSON, *Miller*, Bengal.—31st, ANNES, Seun, do.—Sept. 1st, ANN LUCKRAFT, *Johnson*, do.—4th, ELIZA, *Stewart*, London.—FALCON, *Barnes*, Liverpool.—Cape of Good Hope: Dec 9th, LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Dorkell*, for Madras. 13th, COROMANDEL, *Boyes*, DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, from Portsmouth Oct 3d.—St. Helena: Dec 28th, FINCHALL, *Hennikes*, from China, and sailed 29th for London.—29th, DESSORAH MERCHANT, *Monroof*, from Bengal.—Java Oct. 12th, MINERVA, *Templer*, London, July 9th.—14th, OBERLIN, *Hoyt*, June 27th.—15th, GENERAL PALMER, *Dixon*, June 17th.—MARQUIS OF CAMDEN, *Gribble*, July 11th.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—ELEANOR, *Mann*, Calcutta to Mauritius, lat. 7° N., long. 85° E.—ANDROMEDA, *Gales*, Sydney to London, lat. 23° S., long. 40° W.—Oct. 1st, GENERAL KYD, *Aplin*, Bengal to China.—3d, HENRY SCOTT, Batavia to China, lat. 9° N., long.—15th, GENERAL GASPARINE, *Fisher*, Liverpool to China, lat. 2° N., long.—31st, LORD ELDON, *Wilkinson*, Siam to London, Straits of Sunda.—Nov. 6th, COLQUHOUN, *Burt*, China to London, Anjer Roads.

CASUALTIES.—Canton Exchange on London 4*s.* 9*d.* to 4*s.* 10*d.* Do. on Company's advances on tea or raw silk 4*s.* 8*d.* Do. on Bengal 212 Rs. per 100 Spanish dollars. Do. on Company's advances 208 Rs. per do.—Freight to London 5*l.* to 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton of 50 cubic feet. Do. in large ships 6*l.* to 6*l.* 5*s.* of Company's ton of 9 cwt. tea.—Hull: We have experienced a heavy gale to-day from N.E. and N.N.E., which forced a great many vessels from their anchors, and drove them down Channel. The SIR EDWARD PAGET, MATILDA, and GUIANA lost their anchors and chains each. In taking a fresh anchor and chain on board the GUIANA, the boatman named John Cave, was drowned, leaving a wife and 4 children.

## Literary Notices.

*Memoirs of the Life, Works, and Correspondence of Sir William Temple, Bart.* By the Right Hon. T. P. Courtenay. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

THESE memoirs are most valuable additions to our political history and to our literature:—they are written in that clear and comprehensive style we had reason to expect from their very talented author. Few names are more generally known than that of Sir William Temple; his style is a favourite theme with all writers upon English literature, and his diplomacy and political maxims have been matters of general praise, whilst, as Mr. Courtenay states, neither his writings nor the circumstances of his life are familiarly known. These and other equally just considerations induced Mr. Courtenay to become Sir William's biographer, as well as to review his various writings. From the original papers which were in his possession, from other unpublished documents and correspondence in our archives, which have been hitherto strangely overlooked (for some of the most curious particulars in these volumes are acknowledged to have been taken from these neglected papers), and from his historical researches, assisted by several literary friends, Mr. Courtenay has been enabled to complete a work full of anecdote and information, and so pleasantly told as to entitle it to rank with the best memoirs in our language.

*Ben Brace, the Last of Nelson's Agamemnons.* By Capt. CHAMIER, R.N., Author of the "Life of a Sailor," &c. 3 vols., post 8vo. Richard Bentley.

THE plan upon which this new tale of the sea is founded, is one of the happiest that could have been adopted. Ben Brace, the hero, is the constant follower and coxswain of the great Nelson, so that, over and above the narrative of his own adventures ashore and afloat, the novel is rich in descriptions, given with the peculiar humour and character of a thorough seaman of the old school, of all the naval actions wherein Nelson won his immortal renown. Thus we have stirring recitals of the battles of the Nile, Copenhagen, Trafalgar, and others interspersed here and there by the yarns of Ben's messmates relative to the victories of Jervis, Duncan, and the heroic exploit of Lord Exmouth at Algiers. These are the public and historical features of the novel; but Ben is not only a faithful chronicler, he is a humourist to boot, and as his private life was one of a very extraordinary nature, abundant opportunity is afforded him of displaying his peculiar vein of description, whether he details the horrors of a sea-fight, the devastation of an ocean-storm, the misery of a wreck, or, on the other hand, the fun and frolic of a Saturday night afloat, the extravagant and ludicrous whims of Jack "capering ashore," or the preposterous galley-stories by which his moments of leisure are amused. "Ben Brace" is, in short, a thorough English story, presenting scenes and incidents which no other nation than our's can furnish, and the masterly sketch it contains of Nelson himself will go far to render it one of the most enduring of our modern works of fiction. It would, indeed, be impossible to cite a name more dear to Englishmen than that of the illustrious hero of the Nile, whose character, we do not hesitate to say, will be better understood by the touching and familiar exposition of it given in the present volumes, than by any more formal and laboured biography. In aid of this effect, Capt. Chamier has obtained from several original sources many particulars connected with the great hero which have never yet been publicly known, particularly with reference to his last moments at Trafalgar. All these are embodied with singular dramatic tact, of which, in a future number, we may find room for a few striking specimens (as the subject belongs peculiarly to our columns), and at the same time offer a few criticisms on professional points.

*The Bar Sinister.* 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THERE is evidence of considerable talent in these entertaining volumes, which are the productions of, we believe, a young lady. The tale is that of an illegitimate, and we are told it is "founded in fact." He is kindly treated by his father, but brought up in ignorance of his real position until made acquainted with it by a schoolfellow, the real heir to the title of Glenmore. The mortifications, to which he becomes subsequently exposed, are sketched with great feeling, and though the novel cannot be classed as one of the best of the season it is well worthy of perusal, and affords promise that we may expect from the fair author a much better work if she will give to it a little closer attention.

*Fifth Epistle to a Friend in Town, Warwickshire, and other Poems.* By Chandos Leigh, Esq. Richard Bentley.

We are glad to see that, in spite of *utilitarianism* and political economy, and the capriciousness of public taste, poetry (the divine art) is not yet altogether dead among us. Here is a little volume, full of high and graceful thoughts, clothed in numbers which once seemed the exclusive property of Campbell and Rogers, (why should such men lay aside their lyres?) and written by a gentleman of ancient family and large possessions, whose name is all but worshipped in his native county—Mr. Leigh of Stoneleigh. Surrounded by a numerous tenantry, and having those constant demands upon his time and presence to which every true English lord of the soil is subjected, the writer before us finds leisure in the retirement of the library to entitle himself, in addition to his other claims to distinction, to the praise due to his success in literature. For ourselves, busied as we are in the stirring scenes of professional life, it has been a great, because a novel pleasure, to peruse the calm and contemplative verses of the poet before us; and we think the following extracts will induce our readers to sympathise in our enjoyment:—

"A PARK SCENE.

Hear trees most prodigal of shade
With umbrage deep embrown the glade;
Each venerable as the oak
Whence oracles of old have spoke,
Of years and leafy honours full,
Romantic, grand, and beautiful!

Some grouped less closely, on the hill
Stretch out their giant arms at will
Above, below, or crowd the dell,
Or singly grace yon upland swell.
In massive majesty sedate
They stand, immoveable as fate;
Some in decay—how picturesque!
Others, like sylvan Pan, grotesque
Each fit to canopy a throne
Of royal priest—the druid's stone;
Each fit to be, so high they tower,
An emblem of the Assyrian power.
And where breaks out the mellow mould
In shapes fantastically bold,
Entwisted in the bank above
Vast trunks projecting form a cove
O'er the calm river, that below
Reflects each gently-pendent bough;
Though here and there, half grey, half green,
Ledges of rock may intervene,
While many a trailing plant upshoots
From chasms underneath the roots.

A COMPARISON.

A sun-impurpled glow
Is on the waveless sea,
And not a breeze doth blow,
And not a sail I see.
Like heaven's own pavement bright,
Is now the placid deep,
On which the farewell light
Of sunset loves to sleep.
Thus beautiful in death
Is youth's departing flush;
And lovely is the wreath
Where latest roses blush.

How well these stanzas would go to music!

"AN OLD AVENUE.

I love an Avenue—'tis like the aisle
Of a cathedral—solemn, ample, grand,
If at the close a venerable pile,
Grey, turreted, the interspace command,
Looking tranquillity, as evening bland
Comes on, and to the rookery return,
Darkening the air in flights, a cawing band
But Memory's spirit doth within me burn
As you majestic elms in rank I now discern.
Each tree has its peculiar charms allied
To early recollections: on the bough
Of one I dared, a venturous wight, to ride;
And where another lar its arms doth throw
Around, a verdant arbour framed below—
A bower of bliss indeed, though not so gay
As that which Spenser's pleasuring fancies show,
In which Acrasia, fair enchantress, lay,
And spread her net for idle knights through the long summer day.

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*...ressions of America during the years* 1833, 1834, *and* ...835. By Tyrone Power, Esq. 2 vols. 8vo. Richard ...entley.

Mr. Power seems to have visited America in the ...us, frank, good-humoured spirit peculiar to his coun...men. He is not only in himself unassailable by those ...glish imps, the blue-devils, but is a powerful exorcist ...hem in their strongest holds. His gaiety is proof ...nst the tedium of a transatlantic voyage, and he lands ...he United States as merrily as if he were stepping ...a ball room; and though disposed to deal his jests ...his merriment about him, takes especial care that the ...ghter be provoked shall inflict no pain, nor bear evi...ce of aught but good fellowship and pure enjoyment. ...e result of his residence with brother Jonathan is a ...k which, in one word, may be characterised as anti-...llinpian; not that it is deficient in fun, but that ...rything is recorded in a spirit of kindliness, while the ...pitable endeavours of the Americans to render plea...: his sojourn among them, is honestly and gratefully ...reciated. For the sake of both countries, it is to be ...hed that the same course were pursued by their ...ective travellers.

The adventures which Mr. Power met with were many ...various. His travels in the States were extensive, ...h by land and water; now sailing on the vast rivers, ...anon crossing the wild and stupendous mountains. ...steam-boat anecdotes are extremely rich; and ...ether he details the humours of the Scotch and Irish ...grants scattered throughout the Union, or the whim...l peculiarities of the various kinds of Yankees with ...om his wanderings brought him in contact, he is every...re the same racy and entertaining comedian as in his ...nediate province, the boards of the theatre. Some...es, indeed, he lays aside his drollery, and becomes ...assioned and poetical in his descriptions of the wild ...ideur of American scenery, and demonstrates his ...acity, as a man of the world, in his estimate of trans...ntic manners, commerce, and institutions.

...n giving a specimen, however, of Mr. Power's present ...*formance*, we shall best consult the amusement of our ...ers by a touch of his humour, leaving the graver por...s of his work for the deliberate enjoyment of those ...o may be so fortunate as to possess the volumes.

Dec. 9th.—I engaged a pilot-boat to run down the ...t south as far as Savannah, which, although some hun...d miles out of my line, I had set down as a place to be ...n. My Charleston managers, two worthy industrious ...s, hearing of my route, begged of me to permit them ...ake the pilot-boat off my hands for the transport of their ...pany, on condition that I would halt in Savannah for ...e or four representations. To this I was readily moved ...their strongly-expressed desire, and gave up my little ...ooner, becoming a passenger where I had looked to reign sole proprietor; the whole thing was arranged in the course of the day. The wind continued steadily about north-east, and by the evening, the freight, composed of the paraphernalia, was shipped and stowed: the company assembled; and, after sundry holdings-on for some music-book forgotten in the orchestra, or some actor left at his lodging, we, in about one hour after the time fixed by the pilot for the latest minute of tide, slipped the hawsers of the smart little *Washington*, and fell off into the stream of ebb.—When we got on the bar, it was almost low water: the schooner drew eight feet abaft, and we had just nine feet soundings over the bank; we cleared all, however, after a minute of some anxiety, owing to there being a heavy northerly swell setting in, which appeared each moment to increase.—Once over the bar, we got nearly before the wind with a staggering breeze, and went along right merrily. Our representative of all the Juliets and Julias had a pretty voice; the Kemble of the company, a fine, tall, good-tempered fellow, sang duets and trios well enough for a tragedian; a chorus was easily mustered out of the remaining members of the corps who constituted for the day; and we roused old Ocean with 'When the wind blows,' until he became too obstreperous in his emulation, and fairly drowned our melody.—The wind did blow, at last, in such a sort as to disperse our chorus; the schooner was about forty tons measurement, sharp as a wedge below, and not over three feet and a half between decks; the cabin was about the same square measurement, with two little berths, into which we stowed the ladies, the managers and the principals occupying the remaining space, in the hold, over the ballast, the rest of the company stowed themselves away.—To penetrate either of these close quarters I found utterly impossible: all were ill save the stout tragedian; comedy, farce, and opera, ballet and band, the manager, his subjects and his properties, were alike disorganised and overwhelmed. I resolved therefore on keeping the deck as I best could, by the help of a stout dread-nought, a pocket-full of cigars, and a mild infusion of old cognac, provided for me by a considerate friend.—Within two hours, the wind had gradually increased until it blew a gale: the fore-sail was taken in, the mainsail close-reefed, and the saucy boat flew along before it like a gull, the following seas just kissing the edge of her taffrail, as she slipped away before them.—Our pilot, the owner of the craft, was a careful and steady old Bristol-man, but somewhat nervous and timid: his regular crew consisted of two fine white boys, apprentices, and a couple of stout slaves: we had, in addition, taken on board an old apprentice of the pilot's, who, as we started, had volunteered to accompany his once master. This was a droll subject, a regular long-sided dare-devil of a South Carolinian: he was full three sheets in the wind when we sailed, and managed to keep the steam up by the contributions liberally proffered during our short season of festivity.—As the gale freshened this fellow showed out; when a sail was to be handed or a reef taken in, he was a crew in himself; one of the coolest and smartest fellows I ever met, but somewhat profane in his humour, and rather hard upon the nerves of the chief: few of his sayings will bear repetition; but the exaggeration of his figures of speech, the wild fantastic spirit of reckless humour by which he was governed, I shall not lose sight of; during the night I supplied him with cigars, and with his oddness wore away the time. One little bit of dialogue will describe this wild man of the water better than any words of mine. We had already taken in two reefs when the pilot gave directions 'Stand by to lower away the peak.'—'Ay, ay,' sang out his *aide*, as he sprang nimbly to the foot of the mast; adding, 'but what the devil are you going to do now, stranger?'—'Bear a hand!' cried the senior, 'take in another reef!'—'What! you're afear'd little Wash-the-water goes through it too fast, are you, old man?'—'To be sure; I don't want to get off the bar before day-light.'—'Dont you? Why then you must tie her fast to a stump, my friend; for if you let her go ahead, she'll make the light long afore you can see your way across the bar, between the white water.'—'The wind between now and then may slack a little,' urged the senior, looking back over the seas now rolling very high, as though he wished the time was come.—'Well, that's a cur'ous kind o' guess you've made, any way, old stranger,' laughed his tormentor, clapping his foot against the companion, and taking the pull of a giant on the reef-tackle as he spoke. 'If you ever know'd where to look for the fag-end of a north-easter at this time o' year, it's more nor you ever larn'd me to do, and that I do say was'nt doin' your honest duty by me. I'd lay a pistreen this breeze would last the Washy, to the south'ard o' the Tortugas, and well you know it too.'—'Well, suppose it would, I can't help it—what would *you do*, Matthew? It blows like thunder: I can't tell how fast she's going,—I don't want to over-shoot the light, and then have to thrash back through such a smother of a sea.'—'Well, now I see what you're at; and it's all right I guess,' observed Matthew, with affected deference of tone. 'I know the varmint's pretty slick, but I never should ha' thought of her crawling over ninety miles in four hours:'—it was at this time about midnight.—'You ask me what I'd do. Why now I'll tell you; if I was you, I'd say, Mat, here take the stick,—it wouldn't be the first time,—and I'd crawl out o' that hole and shake myself; and then I'd ask this gentleman for a cigar and a mouthful of liquor, and then I'd clap a bit o' the square mainsail on her, and lift the sloppy little slut out of it a yard or two; that's what I'd do: and now what have you to say agen it, he?'—'You have a square mainsail in the craft, I suppose?' here inquired I, by way of taking Mat-thew off the old man a little.—'Why, I don't know; may-be the old man has had it cut up to make trousers: but there used to be one when I was in her, and such an omni-potent tearer,—it had a hoist to heaven, it shocked home to h—ll, outspread the eternal universe, and would ha' dragged a frigate seventeen knots through a sea o' treacle, by the living jingo! Why, I've seen it afore now raise the kettle hooker clean out o' water, and tail off, with her hanging on, like the boat to a balloon.'"

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*The Pressure of Fluid, a Substitute for Steam.*—The Rev. J. Porter, of the Close, Salisbury, has invented an engine which acts upon the well-known law of nature, "the pressure of fluids;" the construction of the apparatus is simple, merely consisting of four cylinders, two of which act as pumps, the other two as working cylinders, each of them having proper pistons; the double acting power (of the model) is put in motion by only twenty-five ounces of water, assisted by the lever. Some idea may be formed of the force of the pressure; with the stroke of one of the cylinders of the piston, an ash bough an inch and a half in diameter was broken with the greatest ease. The reverend gentleman is most sanguine in the success of his discovery, for he affirms that a ship, laden with the usual freight, may make a trip to the East Indies and back, the engine requiring for its total supply not more than half a hogshead of spring water; and not the least valuable part of this singular and important discovery is, that, unlike steam, not the slightest danger is to be apprehended from any accidental derangement of the machinery. Surely this is well worthy the consideration of its applicability to his Majesty's vessels.

We publish an advertisement of a Company formed for working the Mines known to exist in the Island of St. Domingo, which offers every prospect of success, if conducted with spirit. The authorities of Hayti are known to be anxious on this point, and have offered very advantageous terms to the individuals who have revived the charter originally granted some years ago, but subsequently abandoned by the Agent sent out from England. Amongst the speculations of the present day, this appears to us to be one of the most likely to succeed, no great capital being required to commence the business, and the return to be calculated on speedy.

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## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Feb. 20, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¼ to ⅜. Consols, 91¼ to ⅜. Reduced, 91⅛ to 92. 3¼ do. 100⅜ to ¾. New 3½ per cent. 99⅞ to 100

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FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

G. Cooper, Barbican, victualler. P. F. Laporte, Haymarket, bookseller.—J. Hamilton, King-street, St. James's, wine-mer-chant.—T. Brown, Watling-street, merchant. J. Alsop, Glossop, Derbyshire, shopkeeper.—E. L. Ireland, Birmingham, tailor.—J. Hadley, Cradley, Worcestershire, grocer.—C. Jackson, North-wich, boot and shoe-dealer.—J. Colling, jun. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter.—R. Moler, Newcastle upon Tyne, watchmaker and jeweller.

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FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Feb. 19.—J. Worrall, of Ratcliff-highway, eating house keeper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Goldsworthy, of Great St. Helen's, Bishopsgate-street, and of Lower Hempstead-heath, coal-merchant.—W. Hodgkinson, now or late of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, furniture-printer.—G. Coxe, late of Bankhouse-hall, Lower Thames-street, victualler.—M. Cailin, of Blackman-street, Southwark, horse-dealer.—C. Keenan, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper.—E. Wilson, of Lower Thames-street, cheesemonger.—F. Gamble, of 64, Gracechurch-street, preserved provision and pickling mer-chant.—E. M. Cashlick and A. M'Caldick, of Manor-hall, Little Chelsea, boarding house-keepers.—G. Saffery, of Market-Rasen, Lincolnshire, scrivener.—J. Tetlow, of Manchester, house-painter, J. Biglow, of Cheltenham, music seller.—T. C. Webb, of Ilminster, Somersetshire, ironmonger.

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BIRTHS.

The lady of Capt. T. G. Wells, R.N., of a daughter.—10th inst. at Stonehouse, the lady of Edward Tyndal, Esq., R.N., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

14th inst., at Brixton Church, W. Spencer, Esq., of the Inner Temple, to Georgiana Mariolina, only child of the late Lieut.-Col. Hugh Sutherland, of Stockwell.—At Rome, Lieut.-Col. Wemyss, Coldstream Guards, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late J. Stratton, Esq., of Farthinghoe Lodge, Northampton-shire.—At Kingston, E. Hearle, Esq., of Shippool, County Cork, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late Capt. Alexander, R.N., C.B.—13th inst., at Wimbledon, the Hon. John Carnegie, second son of Admiral the late Earl of Northesk, to Charlotte, only daughter of the late D. Stevenson, Esq.

DEATHS.

13th inst., at Paris, Mrs. Molle, widow of the late Col. Molle, 46th reg.—16th ult. Lt.-Col. W. Mein, C.B. (*a Memoir in our next.*)—11th inst., at Penzance, Susannah, relict of the late Admiral John Peyton.—At Canterbury, on the 18th ult., Mr. C. Wilson, Purser R.N., 1808.—Recently, at Wells, in Somersetshire, J. D. C. Lamont, late Lieutenant Royal Marines.—Feb. 7, at Wey-mouth, Capt. Ryder Minster, R.N., aged 64.

# Advertisements.


FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb
2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled in the continent).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | per lb |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s per pound
G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

HAYTIEN MINING, STREAMING, & AGRICULTURAL COMPANY
Capital £100,000, divided into 5,000 Shares of £20 each.
Deposit £1 per Share.
TRUSTEES,
John Wright, Esq., and Edmund F. Green, Esq.
COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

| | |
|---|---|
| B. F. Green, Esq. | William Wibley, Esq. |
| J. B. Gravner, Esq. | George Keele, Esq. |
| P. Aubrhun, Esq. | |

With power to add to their number.
Bankers.—Messrs. Stone, Martins, Stones, and Messrs. Wright and Co.
Solicitors.—Nind and Cutterell.

The objects for which this Company is formed are, to work the mines of Copper, Gold, Silver, or other Metals in the Island of St. Domingo, and to carry on Streaming Works on the Banks of the Rivers which flow through the Mining Districts, and also to cultivate Coffee, Cotton, Tobacco, Sugar, Indigo, &c.

The Committee do not intend to follow the example of those persons who have directed the affairs of several Foreign Mining Companies, by expending large sums of money before it was ascertained where would be the most fit place to commence operations.

They intend to send proper and experienced persons to make selections from the various Mines included in the general grant on which they are acting.

Arrangements are made for the Cultivation of some of the best Plantations in the Island of St. Domingo.

To accomplish these points, the Committee do not intend to call for more than £1 per Share, payable in three months, in addition to the first deposit; and as soon as a Report is obtained from the Island, a Meeting of the Shareholders will be called, and the Committee will then be guided by the Resolutions which may be entered into at that Meeting on all matters of importance to the Company. In the meantime the Subscribers will not be called upon to sign any Deeds.

Two Thousand Shares are already subscribed for. Applications for the remainder may be made, if by letter, post paid, addressed to the Committee, at the Bankers, the Solicitors, or at the Temporary Offices of the Company, No. 2, Copthall Chambers; at which places Prospectuses may be had, detailing matters matters relating to the Company.

PAPER-HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PLATE GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 20, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET, HOLBORN.

J. F. ISHERWOOD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has just completed his new Designs of Decorations for drawing rooms, dining-rooms, Halls, &c., at his usual low prices, with an extensive assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture

PAPER HANGINGS.

| | Per Yard. | | Per Yard |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bed-room Paper | 8s. 3½d | Marbles, Varnished, fine | |
| Sitting-room ditto | 8s. 4d | ditto | 8s. 6d |
| Hazel ditto | 8s. 6d | Elegant Gold Papers | 1s. 0d |
| Drawing room ditto | 9s. 0d | Crimson Flocks, &c. | 1s. 3d |
| Granite, &c. for Halls | 8s. 6d | | |

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, and PLUMBING, DONE BY ESTIMATE.

Dimensions and Prices of brilliant Plate Glass, Silvered.

| Inches. | £ | s. | d | Inches | £ | s. | d | Inches | £ | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 30 | | 2 | 9 | 6 | 32 44 | | 12 | 9 | 2 | 72 80 | | 26 | 5 | 5 |
| 25 30 | | 3 | 17 | 2 | 32 42 | | 11 | 7 | 1 | 72 28 | | 10 | 18 | 1 |
| 19 30 | | 4 | 8 | 2 | 32 45 | | 13 | 13 | 11 | 81 53 | | 25 | 0 | 0 |
| 24 26 | | 5 | 2 | 0 | 36 48 | | 16 | 16 | 9 | 90 50 | | 17 | 10 | 1 |
| 11 28 | | 5 | 5 | 7 | 37 41 | | 15 | 3 | 7 | 96 21 | | 13 | 7 | 1 |
| 25 40 | | 8 | 9 | 7 | 39 47 | | 17 | 13 | 1 | 108 60 | | 38 | 10 | 0 |
| 24 30 | | 6 | 0 | 0 | 60 36 | | 19 | 16 | 0 | 108 50 | | 31 | 9 | 0 |
| 31 30 | | 9 | 1 | 9 | 66 32 | | 24 | 18 | 1 | 120 60 | | 80 | 0 | 0 |

A SPLENDID STOCK of Double Gilt Chimney Frames of the newest patterns always kept ready; with Gilt Window Cornices at 5s. per foot, and Gilt Bordering for Rooms at 8d. per yard.

The CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is filled up with the greatest attention to Economy and Elegance, with every article warranted of the best manufacture.

Plans, Designs, and Valuations made, and Contracts taken to any amount. Money returned on Book to Art without any charge.

WAREHOUSE to all parts of the Kingdom.

N.B. No connection with any other house of the same name. Please to observe No. 20, Lamb's Conduit-street

tin, Newman-Yard, Oxford-street.

MINERAL MARMORATUM for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, and INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED WITHOUT WIRES or other LIGATURE.

MONSIEUR LE BRAY & CO., Surgeon Dentists, No. 60, Newman Street, Oxford-street, continue to RESTORE DECAYED TEETH with their celebrated MINERAL MARMORATUM, upon Natural PAIN, HEAT, or PRESSURE, which in a few seconds RENDERS EVERY CAVITY, however large or irregular, IMPERVIOUS to the most penetrating PAIN, and from long practical EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether rendered from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH and STOPPING BEAUTIFULLY executed on the most improved, without extracting the roots or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect Articulation and Mastication.—Charges as in Paris. At home from 10 till 9.

THE HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY.

CAUTION.—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments were occurring to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from shops having the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles, bearing not only similar labels to their own, but even their name and address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary steps to enable them to expose the parties so acting and they have the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that Injunctions have been granted by the above Court, against Messrs. John Gosnell and Co. Lyle Place and Gosnell, of Regent-street, and 1 Kings' Court, Lombard-street,

Mr. John Colley, Perfumer, Bishopsgate Street Within, and Mr. Robert Haycomb, wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsbury-square; restraining them from vending imitations of Messrs. De Croix and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs. And the Trade and others are hereby cautioned against similar practices, as Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to proceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the great reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the Continent.

Purchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will in future bear the signature of "J. Delcroix" on the labels, and the name and address "Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street," on the back of the Bottles.

London, 1848.

TO the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public — Families of distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis at this Season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting themselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, owing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every attention will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Department of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the same, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing, any description of property in Town or Country.

From the central situation of the Establishments in their respective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to families honouring his house with their instructions, and offering the advantage of a double connexion usually replete with eligible properties

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced H. L. C. to survey a Twelve months Trial of Messrs. HALL and Co's. PANNUS CORIUM or Leather Cloth Shoes. Speaking from experience, we can say they are much softer and more elastic than any leather we have ever worn, and peculiarly adapted for the present season. *Belle Assemblee.* "Gentlemen, having submitted the specimen of jointed cloth shoes to their Majesties, I am honoured with their commands to acquaint you with their approval of them. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, HERBERT TAYLOR." "They made for Sir Herbert Taylor answer extremely well, and he has recommended them generally. Windsor Castle." "Hall and Co's. India Rubber Goloshes are indispensable to those who value the healthfulness of dry feet, and the comfort of genial warmth." *Belle Assemblee.* Every person who has tender feet, corns, or bunions will find immediate relief by wearing the cloth shoes and India rubber Goloshes. The former resemble the finest leather, but never draw the feet, the latter, extremely light and elastic, may be worn over them in wet weather, and being completely waterproof, will render the most delicate constitution independent of weather.—Hall and Co., Patentees, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.

SAPONACEOUS AMBROSIAL CREAM.
NISBET, 39, Wigmore street, has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that he has been appointed, by M. Guerlain, Rue Rivoli, a Paris, SOLE AGENT, Wholesale and Retail, for the SALE of the above. An article of the highest repute at the Toilet of Gentlemen throughout Europe, especially for Shaving, as from its emollient qualities it is far superior to the purest Naples Soap. It is also prepared in solid squares for the hands. Also Madame Cavallhon's Pomade Melalleucom, a highly esteemed preparation for dying the hair, &c.

THE TEETH.—GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, begs to call the attention of the Public to the improvement he has recently made in gold stopping, filling decayed Teeth

The advantages arising from this improvement are, that the walls of the cavity being filled without pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other description now in use.

Gold, from its being the only ductile metal that can resist the action of the acids of the mouth, has long been deservedly considered the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any certainty of a permanently beneficial result; this it must be evident to those who have had the misfortune to have their teeth filled with any of those cements to which so many fraudulent names are given, and to which so many miracles have been attributed. Those cements being amalgams of mercury with silver, tin, or lead, are quickly acted upon by the acids of the mouth, which, in a short time, convert the tooth and the stopping into one black mass, and ultimately dissolve both; in addition to this evil the deleterious effects of mercury upon the mouth are well known to require further comment.

Greig Thomson continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth on the most improved principles combined with the utmost moderation of terms.

21, *New Bond street.*

FISTULÆ, PILES, ABSCESSES, STRICTURES, &c.—Mr. S. J. VAN BUREN, Accoucheur and Surgeon, for the cure of the above complaints without cutting, caustic, or confinement in the most dangerous cases, exemplified in a long practice, offers his professional aid to those who may be afflicted, with the fullest confidence of speedily restoring them to health, by his peculiarly successful and expeditious method of eradicating these disorders, even where the usual mode of treatment has failed of remedy or relief. Consulted till one daily at his residence, No. 16, Percy-street, Bedford-square.—Persons afflicted may obtain a prospectus gratis, containing a few out of the many cures effected by him on applying to Mr. Cradock, Chemist and Druggist, No. 6, Rupert-street, Bedford-square.


H. L. C. begs to add that he manufactures them on his own premises, and has always on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, which enables him to produce work at the lowest possible rate and of a superior quality.

STEAM and SAILING VESSELS promptly fitted up with CABIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' REQUISITES.

SOLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Musquito Hangers, &c., for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will receive every information respecting the articles best adapted for their particular destinations.

Merchants, Captains, and Dealers, supplied with the utmost despatch, on the most liberal terms.

CARPETING

of the fabric especially made for the first Upholstery Houses, viz. Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much admired velvet pile carpets, hearth-rugs, druggets, baize, floor cloth, &c.

BEDDING, BLANKETS, &c.

well-seasoned, real Dantzic feathers, also equally prepared Hungary downy feathers for second and third rate beds, elastic spring hair, and wool mattresses; real Witney, fine Bath and Yorkshire blankets, Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of bedding, blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

HOUSE AGENCY.

A register is kept at both establishments for the disposal or purchasing of every description of houses, furnished or unfurnished estates, &c. Properties surveyed, and fixtures appraised.

FUNERALS FURNISHED,

and conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every consistent regard to economy.

Families in the country may command the most approved taste by being waited on at home with patterns and designs made on the spot, calculated to harmonise with the plans, proportions and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost, the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, HENRY L. COOPER appeals to all classes for a continuance of that flattering preference hitherto afforded his house, Bishopsgate Street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the Address. Also, that any article will be exchanged should a valid objection arise, thus securing the Public from imposition.


"TO ALL OUR READERS who desire Ease and Comfort in Walking, we most strongly recommend a Trial of Messrs. HALL and Co's. PANNUS CORIUM or Leather Cloth Shoes. Speaking from experience, we can say they are much softer and more elastic than any leather we have ever worn, and peculiarly adapted for the present season. *Belle Assemblee.* "Gentlemen, having submitted the specimen of jointed cloth shoes to their Majesties, I am honoured with their commands to acquaint you with their approval of them. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, HERBERT TAYLOR." "They made for Sir Herbert Taylor answer extremely well, and he has recommended them generally. Windsor Castle." "Hall and Co's. India Rubber Goloshes are indispensable to those who value the healthfulness of dry feet, and the comfort of genial warmth." *Belle Assemblee.* Every person who has tender feet, corns, or bunions will find immediate relief by wearing the cloth shoes and India rubber Goloshes. The former resemble the finest leather, but never draw the feet, the latter, extremely light and elastic, may be worn over them in wet weather, and being completely waterproof, will render the most delicate constitution independent of weather.—Hall and Co., Patentees, Wellington-street, Waterloo Bridge, Strand.


| Inches. | Inches. 15 | | | Inches. 18 | | | Inches. 20 | | | Inches. 22 | | | Inches. 25 | | | Inches. 28 | | | Inches. 30 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 10 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 |
| 11 | 0 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 10 | 5 | 0 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 15 | 3 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 0 | 19 | 2 |
| 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 2 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 13 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 13 | 0 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 14 | 4 | 0 | 15 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 9 |
| 14 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 9 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 15 | 0 | 12 | 1 | 0 | 14 | 10 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 2 |
| 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 10 | 4 |
| 17 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 9 | 9 | 1 | 11 | 10 |
| 18 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| 19 | 0 | 15 | 10 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 10 | 4 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 7 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| 22 | 0 | 18 | 7 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 4 |
| 23 | 1 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 11 | 1 | 9 | 3 | 1 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 24 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 8 | 5 | 1 | 13 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| 26 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 9 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 10 |
| 27 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 4 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 8 |
| 28 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 12 | 3 | 1 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 9 | 2 | 12 | 8 | 2 | 13 | 5 |
| 29 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 13 | 6 | 1 | 22 | 8 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| 30 | 1 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 14 | 9 | 1 | 24 | 11 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 7 | 2 | 17 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| 32 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| 34 | 1 | 10 | 7 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 2 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 7 | 0 |
| 36 | 1 | 12 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 10 | 0 |
| 38 | 1 | 14 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 40 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 3 | 10 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 0 |

Of any size in planning from 4 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 40 inches, contains three feet nine inches superficial measure, and costs £1. 14s. 9d. as per above tariff. All under three in Superficial is a reduction

SECOND HAND LOOKING GLASSES.

Several superb Glasses, varying in size eight feet, nine feet, ten feet, and upwards in length, by five feet and five feet six inches in width, at a considerably reduction from the present tariff prices. DEFIANCE to BIRCH, by the mouth or season.

CARVING AND GILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

In the department will be found a very elegant and extensive variety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices to Windows, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly executed Frames in various size for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings neat Prints mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

PAPER HANGING, AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS

in all its branches, from the most simple to the first style of elegance. A rich variety of new patterns on show.

IN THE UPHOLSTERY ARRANGEMENT,

the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in character for the drawing-room, boudoir, dining room, library, and bed-chambers, to the most quiet to the most costly styles. In the various articles of curtains, draperies, cornices, &c. A great variety of the most splendid and novel styles are constantly on view of those qualities which can alone insure permanent satisfaction, the extreme disparity in prices in these articles mainly arises from the inferiority of the fabric.

CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA WORK

manufactured of the most seasoned materials. In the finish of Chairs, Sofas, &c., much depends on the quality of the materials used, and the work manship. It may not be unworthy of remark that a similar effect may be produced at a saving of nearly one half, but which in the wear must eventually prove a serious disappointment to the purchaser. This applies also to the manufacture of Cabinet Goods, which, from being made of unseasoned and ruinous unsound work that cannot be detected by the casual observer, can never be of that service and durability so essential

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

H. WHEATLEY.

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

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CURRALL and SON, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within, invite the attention of their Friends and the Public to the above superior article, which they have the satisfaction of offering, as imported, 11 per cent. over proof, 42*s.* per dozen, or 20*s.* per gallon, for cash on delivery. CURRALL & SON'S arrangements with Messrs. Dunlop and Co., Agents to the Royal Brackla Distillery, will secure them a constant and ample supply of this Pure Spirit in the highest state of maturity. Scotch Malt Whiskey, 16*s.* per gallon. Superior Old Cognac Brandy, 28*s.* per gallon. Jamaica Rum, 12*s.* per gallon. Wedderburn's Old Rum, peculiar fine flavour, 13*s.* 6*d.* and 14*s.* per gallon. Choice Old Pale Brandy, as imported, 72*s.* per dozen. Bottles, 2*s.* per dozen; Hampers, 1*s.*

Single Bottles may be had as Samples.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

## COLLECTION of ENGRAVING DRAWINGS, &c. By Messrs. SOUTHGATE and Son

their Weekly Sale Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on Tuesday, Feb. and following Day, consisting of Proofs and fine Impressio Prints, by the most eminent Artists,

Among which are:—

The Last Supper, after Da Vinci, by Morghen—Virgin and C after Raphael, by Morghen (proof before the letters)—H Family, by Longhi—Magdalen, by Longhi—St. Catherine Muller—Jerome Nepoleone by Muller (private plate)—Ver caro Factum, by Garavaglia—Presentation in the Temple Perfetti—Charles I. in his robes, by Strange—The Corsair's by Locas—Engravings, by Edelinck, Massard, Bettelini, pato, Anderloni, Woolett, Dromley, Cousins, &c.—Proof Imp sions of Book-Plates, and Illustrations of the Annuals—The tire Stock of Impressions of the large FOUR-SHEET V of LONDON, after Hetlar, with the LITHOGRAPHED STON

NEARLY ONE HUNDRED INDIAN DRAWING In Colours and Gold, by Native Artists, of the various Costu Professions, Trades, and Employments of the Inhabitants of British Possessions in India, &c. from the Collection of Mr. Ch Governor of Madras.

A Fine Series of

MODERN ITALIAN DRAWINGS,

In Pen and Bistre, of the Bronze Gate to the Baptistry at Flore by Obeberti.

CAPITAL PORTFOLIOS,

With and without leaves, &c.

May be viewed, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

*** Money advanced, and Valuation of every descriptio Property made for the payment of the Probate Duty, &c.

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## COVENT GARDEN THEATRIC FUND.—The Nobility, Gentry, and Public in general

respectfully informed, that the Anniversary Festival, in al this Institution, will be held on Friday, March 4th, at the F masons' Tavern. Patron—The KING. President—His R Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX. On which occasion the foll ing eminent Vocal and Instrumental Performers have most ki promised their valuable assistance:—Miss Shirreff, Miss E. Ro Miss Turpin, Mr. Ralfe, Mr. Broadhurst, Mr. T. Cooke, Mr. C helei, Mr. Musgrave on the Violin, Mr. H. Phillips, Mr. Seg Mr. Fitzwilliam, Mr. C. Taylor, Mr. Williamson on the Clarin Mr. Wilson, &c. &c.

Sir George Smart, with his usual kindness, has consente conduct the Musical Department. Mr. Charles Mathews has offered his valuable assistance on this occasion. The name other Professionals will be published in a few days, with an tensive list of the Vice-Presidents.

DENIS WATER MEADOWS, Secreta

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## EASTERN REGATTA CLUB

At a Meeting, held at Edinburgh the 21st day of De ber, 1835, it having been resolved to establish an ASSOCIAT for the purpose of PROMOTING AQUATIC AMUSEME and COMPETITION in SAILING and ROWING MATC among the Seafaring Population within the Firth of Forth, following Noblemen and Gentlemen were appointed O Bearers, and a Committee to carry the necessary arrangem into effect.

His Grace the Duke of BUCCLEUCH and QUEENSBERR K.G., Commodore.

The Earl of CAITHNESS, Vice-Commodore.

INTERIM COMMITTEE.

| | |
|---|---|
| The Right Hon. the Lord Provost of Edinburgh | Capt. R. H. Tait, R.N. |
| The Provost of Leith | Capt. A. Sinclair, R.N. |
| The Provost of Musselburgh | Capt. A. Milne, R.N. |
| The Provost of Dunbar | W. D. Gillon, Esq., M.P. |
| Adm. Sir P. C. Durham, G.C.B. | Reginald Macdonald Sco Esq., of Staffa |
| Vice-Adm. Sir D. Milne, K.C.B. | Professor Wilson |
| Rear-Adm. Sir T. Livingstone, Bart. | D. Campbell, Esq., of Dunn nage |
| The Hon. Colonel Sinclair | Elias Cathcart, Esq., of Auch drain |
| Sir Gilbert Stirling, Bart. | E. D. Sandford, Esq., Advo |
| Capt. A. R. Sharpe, R.N., C.B. | Henry Jardine, Esq., Advoc |
| Capt. W. C. Dalyell, R.N. | David Sandeman, Esq., W.S |
| Capt. J. D. Boswall, R.N. | |

The impossibility of pointing out the objects of an Institu such as that now contemplated within the limits of an advert ment, must be obvious to every one. It is sufficient to direct attention of the public to the eminent success which has attai those of a similar nature on the Coasts of England, Ireland, the West of Scotland, and to their utility, which has been and acknowledged by every one connected with those par the country where they have been instituted.

While the Inhabitants of the Western Parts of the king have thus taken the lead in establishing and promoting such stitutions, it has, till now, been matter of regret that those of Eastern division, possessing one of the most splendid estua within the narrow seas, have not long since followed their ample.

The Meetings of the Club will be so arranged as not to in fere with those of the Northern or Irish Yacht Clubs, but, on contrary, with a view to ensure their presence and co-operat The details with regard to these meetings, however, and all m arrangements connected with the institution, as well as of its jects and purposes, will be communicated in printed circular . . Gentlemen desirous of joining the Club will have the good to communicate their intention, by letter, addressed to the I rim-Secretary, at his house, No. 6, Stafford-street, Edinburgh

Subscription 1*l.* 1*s.* per annum.

When 250 names are procured, a General Meeting will be c to constitute the Club, after which Members will be admitte ballot only.

ALEX. HAMILTON, Interim-Secretar

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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester G West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard-Street, I Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Commu tions for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 161. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1836. PRICE 1s.


NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA.—The ASIA, 1040 tons, CAPTAIN JOHN PEARSON, H. C. S.; will positively leave the East India Docks on Wednesday the 2nd, Gravesend on the 4th, and embark her Passengers at Portsmouth on the 8th March.—Apply to T. HEATH, 131, Fenchurch-street.

FOR MADRAS & BENGAL.—To Sail on the 4th of April, the teak ship ORIENT, 600 tons, Capt. THOS. WHITE, H. C. S.; lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain WHITE, Jerusalem Coffee-house, or Morning and Evening at his residence, 47, Connaught Terrace; to Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN, and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BENGAL AND CHINA.—Will Positively Sail on 15th March, with leave to land Passengers at Madras, the new ship VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, 700 tons, Capt. H. L. THOMAS, late of the Hon. Company's ship *Berwickshire*.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain THOMAS, Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. MARJORIBANKS and JARDINE, 13, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 20th of April, with leave to call at Madras, to land Passengers only, the new fast-sailing teak ship THERESA, burden 550 tons, Capt. WALTER YOUNG, H.C.S.; lying in the West India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-street; or to T. NAVISIDE, and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

To sail in May.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—The Regular Trader ROYAL WILLIAM, 400 tons burthen, GEORGE IRELAND (late of the Hon. Company's Service), Commander, lying in the West India Export Docks.—This ship is fitted expressly for passengers, having eight feet height between decks, and carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVES, STABLE, and HARRISON, 8, Lime-street Square.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 21st of May, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the fine new frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, burthen 650 Tons, WILLIAM ROBERTSON, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has splendid Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, from 2 till 4 o'clock; or to JOHN PEARS and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 1st June, the fine Frigate-built Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BARNES, NAAPE, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. ROUSSAC, 27, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PEARS & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 1st of March, the very superior fast-sailing New Ship ISABELLA COOPER, A. 1, burthen 480 Tons, Coppered and Copper-fastened, ADAM PATERSON CUMMING, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has a Poop and elegant Accommodations for Passengers, and if required will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander on board; at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. R. DOUGLAS, Ship and Insurance Broker, 4, Church-row, Fenchurch-street; or to PHILLIPPS and TIPLADY, 8, George-yard, Lombard-street.

FOR MADRAS, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and CHINA.—To Sail the 20th March, 1836, the late Honourable Company's Ship, THAMES, 1428 tons. WILLIAM HORNALOW (H.C.S.), Commander. Lying in the East India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. WILLIAM HORNALOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. ARBUTHNOT and LATHAM, or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA,—Touching at the CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—Last day for Goods 20th instant, will positively leave the Docks on the 1st and Gravesend the 2nd of March, the new ship STRATH EDEN, burthen 500 Tons, ALEXANDER CHEAPE, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the London Dock. Has first rate Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander; at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. CRAWSHAY and GERMAIN, Idol-lane, Tower-street; or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail the first week in May the fine teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, late of the East India Company's Service, 1,000 Tons, ROBERT THOMPSON, Commander. This ship has most excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will positively clear on the 31st of March, the remarkably fine new British-built ship JOHN BAGSHAW, burthen 600 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, A 1, JAMES HARVEY, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine's Docks.—For freight or passage, having very excellent accommodations, apply to Captain J. HARVEY, on board, and at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. THOMSON and EDWARDS, 12, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street, or to JOHN PEARS and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING-COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, as manufactured on the Premises.

NAVAL, MILITARY, AND GENERAL OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL LEVY, 28, King William-street, Strand, begs to solicit the attention of his friends. He is selling the under-mentioned articles, of best quality, at 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house in town:—BRASS AND IRON TENT BEDSTEAD and SOFA, Canteen, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Camp Furniture of every description, Swords, Sashes, Belts Epaulettes, and Accoutrements, Guns, Pistols, &c. &c.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's lane, Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

ARMY AND NAVY WAREHOUSE, 20, Regent-street, Waterloo-place.—NEIL JAMES CURRIE, Gold and Silver Laceman, Embroiderer, Hatter, &c., has the honour of informing the Officers of the Army, Navy and East India Service, as well as the Nobility, Gentry, and the Trade, that he has succeeded his uncle, Mr. DONALD CURRIE, in this Old Established Concern, and shall continue to supply Naval and Military Equipments, and also Fancy and Regimental Highland Appointments on the most liberal terms, and with punctuality and attention.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 124, Oxford-street, near Hollis-street, established in 1830, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a Situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM, (4,180 Members).—Members are respectfully informed, the FIFTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING will be held at the Thatched House Tavern on Saturday the 5th of March. The Chair will be taken at Two o'clock precisely. By Order of the Council,

HENRY DOWNES, Commander, R.N., Director Hon.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Write Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully inv to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wh sale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per do ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-c and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; pri ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per do dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a g variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per do ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; linen d 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow ca linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel n up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trou from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great vari bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, ocun panes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Na and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his impro PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship S and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, e in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship B Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds; forming at the same time a venient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House steads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattr Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and H Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Cant Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furni whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with fidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Tra ling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four d from Cornhill.

INDIA.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEME PASSENGERS, &c., fully Equipped to all Parts of Globe. MILITARY STOCKS upon an Improved Principle, wi for durability and style cannot be excelled. MORNING Gow SHIRTS, GLOVES, and General Hosiery of the best quality, an the lowest remunerating profit, at

47, Strand, COPPOCK'S, 47, Strand (Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.)

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactu expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfit 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles re them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most supe manner, every article being made to the exact measure, an the material best adapted to the climate.

THE NEW PATENT TUBE META LIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES.—R. N. HAYES, Thomson's, Long Acre, begs respectfully to call the attentio Officers in the Army and Navy, to his great improvements in C Beds, which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, a comfortable Bed at night. Canteens, Portable Drawers, every description of Portable Camp, Cabin, and Travelling fu lure. R. N. H. also has to recommend his newly inve Portable Recumbent Chair, the greatest comfort for inv Travelling, and invaluable for the Barrack Room. Ge men and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to and Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, cleaner, and much more desirable than wood dependent of a great saving in price. Also Carriage Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.; and from many years in one of the first Houses in self a Manufacturer, and satisfied with to offer the best articles 20 per cent. lower in the trade.

Marquees and Tents, Portable Beds, Recumbent Chairs, Bed Chairs, &c., let on hire.

20, New Bond-st.; Manufactory, 10,

CONTRACTS FOR MEAT, BREAD, BEER, &c., FOR THE ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES AT WOOLWICH AND CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 28th Feb. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 10th March next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles, as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1837.

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, TABLE BEER, SOAP, CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at this Office, or on application to the Purveyor of the respective Infirmaries. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton and Bread, and in the sum of £50 for each of the others.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Monmouthshire Militia—Thos. Lewis, Esq., to be Col. v. the Duke of Beaufort, deceased. West Kent Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. Chas. Wykeham Martin to be Captain, v. Best, resigned; Sir E. Filmer, Bart., to be Lieutenant, v. Martin, promoted.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Feb. 26th, 1836.—15th Light Drags.—Maj. A. Campbell, Paymaster of a Recruiting District, to be Paymaster, v. Leech, who ex. Feb. 26. Scots Fusilier Guards—Ensign C. T. Jones, from 81st, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Clegg, who ret. Feb. 26. 7th Foot—Lieut. H. A. Graham, from 75th, to be Lieut., v. Nixon, app. to 38rd, Feb. 26. 8th—G. J. Marshall, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Harte, who ret., Feb. 26th. 14th—Capt. A. Ormsby, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. B. V. Layard, who exch.; F. H. Cox, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Kerr, app. to 83rd, Feb. 26. 26th—Quartermast. J. Goodfellow, from 38th, to be Quartermast., v. Rodgers, who exch., Sept. 26. 33rd—Lieut. W. T. Nixon, from 7th, to be Lieut., v. M. Forbes, who ret. upon h.-p. of the 58th, Feb. 26; Ens. H. K. Erskine to be Lieut. by p., v. Foskey, who ret.; C. P. B. Walker, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Erskine, Feb. 27. 38th—Quartermast. J. Rodgers, from 26th, to be Quartermast., v. Goodfellow, who exch., Sept. 25. 47th—Lieut. W. Skipwith, to be Capt. by p., v. Elliot, who ret.: Ens. H. L. L. Kaye to be Lieut. by p., v. Skipworth; G. J. Elliott, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Kaye, Feb. 26. 53rd—Lieut. F. Bond to be Capt. by p., v. Bagot, who ret.; Ens. C. Inge to be Lieut. by p. v. Bond; Ens. C. H. Kerr, from 14th, to be Ens. v. Inge, Feb. 26. 57th—Maj. W. D. Mercer, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Maj., v. F. Johnston, who exch., rec. the diff., Feb. 26. 70th—Ens. W. M. Bigge to be Lieut. by p., v. Reed, prom. in 14th; Hon. T. H. Thurlow to be Ens. by p., v. Bigge, Feb. 26. 75th—Lieut. W. Gray, from h.-p. of 58th, to be Lieut., v. Graham, app. to 7th, Feb. 26. 88th—Ens. W. H. Collins to be Lieut. by p., v. Guthrie, who ret., Feb. 26; Ens. and Adjt. O. Gorman to have the rank of Lieut., Feb. 27; M. Hill, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Collins, Feb. 26. 90th—Lieut. F. R. Palmer, from the 89th, to be Lieut., v. Wright, who exch., Feb. 26. 94th—Lieut. J. F. Kirkwood to be Adj., v. Canavan, who resigns the Adjutantcy only, Feb. 26th. 81st—C. W. Thompson, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Jones, app. to the Scotch Fusilier Gds., Feb. 26. 84th—Lieut. M. R. G. Reed, from the 79th, to be Capt. by p., v. Puck, who ret., Feb. 26. 89th—Lieut. T. Wright, from 60th, to be Lieut., v. Palmer, who exch., Feb. 26. R. Newfoundland Vet. Comp.—Capt. R. Kerr, from h.-p. unatt., to be Capt., v. Mackenzie, prom. Feb 26th. Staff—Paym. F. E. Leech, from 18th Light Drags., to be Paym. of a Rec. Dist., v. Campbell, who exch., Feb. 26 Brevet—Capt. J. Byrne, of 81st, to be Maj. in the army, Feb. 26

Mem.—The Christian names of Ens. Paget, of the 81st, are Cecil Augustus.

### CAVALRY.

3d L.I. Drags.—1 Sab. 1 Serj. and 10 r. and f. marched on 15th from Ballincollig, to arrive at Dunmanway on the 16th. 1 Serj. and 8 r. and f. marched to Mill-street on 13th and 14th; and 1 Sub. 1 Serjt. and 14 r. and f. to Bandon, on the 13th. The detachment at Mill-street returned to Ballincollig on the 17th inst.

15th Hussars—1 Serj. and 8 r. and f. moved from Cashel to Golden on 16th inst.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot (1st Batt.)—Lieut.-Col. Carter has joined at Templemore, and taken command.

33d—Three cos. marched from Newry for Dublin on 22d, to arrive on 25th; 3 cos. and head-quarters on 23d, to arrive on 26th; 3 cos. on 24th to arrive on 27th, and the comp. at Downpatrick marched on the 23d to arrive on Monday next at Dublin.

46th—One comp. marched from Belfast to Newry on the 21st, to arrive on 23d; and a comp. to Downpatrick on the 22d, to arrive on 23d inst.

75th—Capt. England's comp. has rejoined the depot at Wexford, from detachment at Newtownbarry.

77th—Assist.-Surg. Munro has been obliged to retire.

82d—Lieut.-Col. Hogarth has resumed the command.

89th—Two officers, 1 Serjt. and 33 r. and f. marched on the 10th from Cork, to arrive at Skibbereen on 12th inst.

95th—One Sub. and 15 r. and f. marched from Mallow to Milford, on the 14th, in aid of the civil power, and returned on the 16th.

90th—The comp. at Skibbereen marched to Bandon on the 13th, and arrived at Cork on the 16th inst.

94th—Capt. Barslem goes on leave from Limerick next week.

95th—has no less than nine detachments throughout Tipperary from head-quarters, Templemore, and the regiment would have marched for Dublin ere now but for the disturbed state of the former district. They move from Templemore to Dublin next month.

Rl. Art.—Lieut. Crofton is doing the duty of the Adjutantcy for Capt. Willis (on leave). Maj. Walker and Capt. Romer's cos. are the next for foreign service, and are expected to leave early in March for Malta and Gibraltar. Serj. Turner is ordered to appear before the next board to receive his discharge with pension for his long services. Private Marcot, 4th batt., was tried by Court-Martial for breaking open a bombardier's box, and plundering it of 16 shillings, for which he has been sentenced to 6 months' hard labour at Brixton, and at the expiration of that period to be discharged with ignominy. A garrison Court-Martial has been sitting on a gunner (formerly a Corporal, but reduced for bad conduct), in consequence of having reported himself sick, and a difference of opinion having arisen between the medical officers on his representation of his case. Lieut.-Col. Sir F. Smith is appointed to the command of the artillery in the Limerick district, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Roberts, who has been placed upon the retired full pay list. Capt. Stephens will shortly leave for Corfu.

Rl. Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. Oldfield has been appointed to the command of the Engineers at Jersey, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Evans.

The service cos. of the 42nd, 79th, 88th, and 1st batt. Rifle Brigade, are to be relieved by the 2nd batt. Royals, 52nd, 81st, and 85th regts.

The 2nd batt. Royals are to proceed to Canada to relieve the 79th, the 85th to Halifax to relieve the 1st batt. Rifle Brigade, the 81st and 52nd to Gibraltar to replace the 59th and 70th, which are to relieve the 53rd and 1st batt. 60th at Malta, which are to be moved to the Ionian Islands to relieve the 42nd and 88th regts.

## ORDNANCE ESTIMATES.

| ORDINARY: | 1835-6. £ | 1836-7. £ |
|---|---|---|
| Civil Establishments (Tower, Pall Mall, and Dublin) | 71,193 | 67,096 |
| Departments, Woolwich | 8,206 | 8,181 |
| Salaries at Home Stations | 14,881 | 13,890 |
| Ditto at Out-Stations in Ireland and Foreign Stations | 27,983 | 27,778 |
| Ditto Barrack-Masters, &c. at Home, in Ireland, and Abroad | 35,477 | 33,968 |
| Master Gunners | 4,459 | 4,447 |
| Royal Engineers, and Sappers and Miners | 74,934 | 73,821 |
| Royal Regiment of Artillery | 275,445 | 274,496 |
| Horse Artillery, &c. | 35,962 | 36,045 |
| Field Train | 604 | 602 |
| Medical Establishment | 10,040 | 10,129 |
| Academical Establishment | ... | ... |
| Total of the Ordinary, | £559,184 | 550,453 |
| EXTRAORDINARIES: | | |
| Charge for the Superintendence of Ordnance Works and Repairs, Gt. Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies | 30,888 | 29,240 |
| Ordnance Works and Repairs, and Storekeepers' Expenditure, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies | 147,829 | 132,672 |
| Charge for the Superintendence of the Building and Repair of Barracks, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies | 28,216 | 29,240 |
| Building and Repair of Barracks, in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies | 122,058 | 111,526 |
| Barrack-Masters' Expenditure, Allowances to Barrack-Masters, and lodging Money to Officers in Great Britain, Ireland and the Colonies | 64,011 | 57,753 |
| Military, Civil, and Barrack Contingencies | 131,932 | 131,113 |
| Stores { Ordnance / Military Store Branch } | 65,000 | 75,000 |
| On Account for Stores for the Year ending 31st March, 1838, required for Foreign Works and Repairs, and which will be deducted from the Vote for that Year, in the same way as the Vote of the last is deducted from the Estimate of this Year | 20,000 | 20,000 |
| Total of the Extraordinaries, | £609,934 | 686,544 |
| Unprovided, for Services as stated | 1,600 | 5,418 |
| Superannuated | 164,258 | 159,617 |
| Commissariat Supplies | 181,083 | 141,417 |
| To be Expended | £1,496,059 | 1,443,449 |

CIVIL ESTABLISHMENT OF THE ORDNANCE.

LIST of the NAMES of PERSONS to whom SUPERANNUATED ALLOWANCES have been granted since the last Estimates presented to Parliament.

| OFFICE. | NAME. | Length of Service. | Age. | Grounds on which the Retired Allowances have been granted. | Former Salary, and Increase of Salary. | Proportion of Salaries, &c. upon which the Pensions are calculated. | Amount of Half Pay or Pension. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Years. | Years. | | £ s. d. | | £ |
| Sheffield | Thomas Amory | 15 | 69 | Age and infirmities. | 182 10 0 | less than 5-12ths | 55 |
| Dublin | William Corben | 30 | 70 | | 273 15 0 | 6-12ths | 178 |
| Nottingham | William Hammer | 20 | 70 | | 193 10 0 | 7-12ths | 100 |
| Waterford | James Peirce | 20 | 53 | ditto | 183 10 0 | 7-12ths | 83 |
| Toronto, U.C. | Andrew Patton | 14 | 53 | Ill health | 136 17 0 | 4-12ths | 45 |
| Barrack Masters | Courtney Kenny | 20½ | 53 | Infirmities | 183 10 0 | 9-12ths | 130 |
| Belfast | William Pike | 19 | 55 | ditto | 180 10 0 | 6-12ths | 49 |
| Christchurch | | | | | | | |
| Clerk of Works | James Meeks | 26 | 61 | Age and infirmities. | 219 0 0 | 7-12ths | 110 |
| Senior Clerk, Secretary's Office | W. H. Butler | 26 | 52 | Ill health | 400 0 0 | 8-12ths | 215 |
| Modeller | Searle Short | 25 | 60 | Old age | 113 0 0 | less than full pay | 113 |
| Fencing Master } Royal Military Academy. | Joseph Roland | 22 | 60 | Abolition | 199 13 0 | 6-12ths | 45 |

By a General Court-Martial at Manchester, a privat the 17th Lancers has been transported for life; a privat the 9th Lancers ditto for 14 years'; a private of the 7 regiment for life.

The *Bristol* freight-ship arrived at Cork harbour on evening of the 6th inst., and the following detachme were embarked on board that vessel at Cork on the 9th 11th foot, 1 officer, 36 men; 73rd, 1 officer, 18 men; 8 2 officers, 21 men; Surg. Henderson, 5th foot; Assi Surg. Teeven, 10th; Assist.-Surg. Dolmage, 88th.

GENTLEMEN CADETS, WOOLWICH.—The Master-Gen visited the Academy on Saturday last, and was received Cols. Drummond, Gravatt, and Parker (the second Cap when he issued some fresh regulations, which will be "r out" with the summer orders.

It appears by a letter from Upper Canada, that in te mony of the signal and important benefit conferred by late Lieut.-Col. By, Rl. Engineers, it is in contemp tion to erect a statue at By Town, or Kingston Mills, commemorate the same.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Toronto had been he at which it was resolved to present an address to Sir Jo Colbourn, on the occasion of his retirement from t government of the Upper Province, expressive of th regret at that circumstance, with wishes for his future w fare, &c.

Major-Gen. Mecdonell has arrived in England fr Armagh on leave of absence.

Capt. Jones, Rl. Engineers, is appointed head of Commissioners nominated to select the boundaries in several corporate places in Ireland. Capt. Kennedy is a eated for Limerick.

Colonel Shaw Kennedy is to be sole Inspector-Gene of the Constabulary force in Ireland, under the n regime.

The garrison of Dublin has not for years been with 5 regts.—at present only the 12th, 51st, 93d, and a batt. Guards.

Lieut.-Gen. Vincent, lately appointed to the Colone of the 89th, has resigned the Lieut.-Governorship of Du barton, which will not be filled up by government.

The officers 52nd Light Infantry continue their theatri performances in Athlone with undiminished spirit. Th is to be a public ball and supper at Cahir, the 1st of Mar patronised by Lord Glengall and the officers of the Kin Hussars.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depots of the regiments are stationed.]

: Life Guards—Regent's Park.
d ditto—Hyde Park.
. Horse Gds.—Windsor.
r Drag. Guards—Birmingham
d ditto—Dublin.
l do—Longford.
n do—Brighton.
t do.—Edinburgh.
t do.—York.
l do.—Dublin.
Dragoons—Newbridge.
d do.—Leeds.
l do.—Cork.
l do.—Bombay.
do.—Ipswich.
Hussars—Nottingham.
do.—Hounslow.
Lancers—Coventry.
h Hussars—Glasgow.
h Light Dragoons—Bengal.
h Lancers—Dorchester.
h Light Dragoons—Madras.
h do.—Longford.
h Hussars—Cahir.
h Lancers—Bengal.
h do.—Manchester.
en. Gds. [1st bt.]—Dublin.
[2nd batt.]—Tower.
[3rd batt.]—Knightsbridge.
ld. [1st bt.]—Wellington Bar.
[2d batt.]—Windsor.
Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—
Portman-street.
[2nd batt.]—St. George's B.
Foot [1st batt.]—Temple-
acre.
[2nd batt.]—Enniskillen.
d do.—Bombay; Chatham.
do. Bengal; Chatham.
do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
do.—Malta; Dover.
do.—Bombay; Chatham.
do.—Malta; Gosport.
do.—Jamaica; Buttevant.
do.—Mauritius; ord. to Ben.
al; Sheerness.
do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
do.—Ionian Isl., Waterford
do.—Dublin.
do.—Bengal; Chatham.
do.—Barbadoes, Dublin.
do.—Canada; Armagh.
do.—Bengal; Chatham.
do.—N.S.Wales; Chatham.
do.—Birr.
do.—W. Indies; Stockport.
do.—Bombay; Chatham.
do.—V. D. Land; Chatham.
do.—Jamaica; Hull.
do.—Manchester.
do.—Canada; Cork.
do.—W. Indies; ord. home,
ork.
do.—Bengal; Chatham.
do.—Cape of Good Hope;
e ugh.
do.—N.S.Wales; Chatham
do.—Mauritius; Tralee.
do.—Bermuda; Limerick.
do.—Bengal; Chatham.
do.—Canada; Plymouth.
do.—Dublin.
do.—B.N.Americs; Carlisle
do.—Fermoy.
do.—St. Lucia; Plymouth.
do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
do.—Bengal; Chatham.
do.—Madras; Chatham.
do.—Bombay; Chatham.
do.—Madras; Chatham.
do.—Ionian Isl.; Fort Geo.
do.—America; Clonmel.
44th Foot—Bengal, Chatham.
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th do.—Belfast.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Castlebar.
48th do.—Weedon.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S.Wales, Chatham.
51st do.—Dublin.
52nd do.—Athlone.
53rd do.—Malta; Youghal.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland
57th do.—Madras, Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon, Plymouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
61st do.—Ceylon; Gosport.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Stirling.
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Plymouth.
67th do.—W. Indies; Fermoy.
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—W. Indies; Sheerness
70th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth
; 1st do.—Edinburgh.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Londonderry.
73rd do.—Ionian Islands, Naas.
; 4th do.—Antigua; Omagh.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Wexford.
76th do.—W. Indies, Paisley.
77th do.—Liverpool.
78th do.—Ceylon; Galway.
79th do.—Canada, Auerlern.
80th do.—Chatham, or to N.S.W
81st do.—Kilkenny.
82nd do.—Mullingar
83rd do.—America; Boyle.
84th do.—Jamaica; Formoy.
85th do.—Cork.
86th do.—W. Indies; Cashel.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isl., Kinsale.
89th do.—W. Indies; Drogheda.
90th do.—Ceylon, Cork
91st do.—St. Helena; Newbridge.
92nd do.—Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Limerick.
95th do.—Templemore.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth. Ord. home.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Devonport.
99th do.—Mauritius; Gosport.
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—America; Jersey.
Do. [2d bt.]—Ionian Isl.; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

ntenant—W. Loring.

APPOINTMENTS.

ain—John Halkett (Flag) to *Melville*; J. S. Keatley to Coast uard.
geon—W. Gunn, M.D., to *Clio*.
e—A. C. Gladstone to *Scout*.
ond Master—J. Horwood to *Scout*; John Killock to *Pickle*.
shipmen—R. L. Curtis to *Britannia*; John Astin to *Scout*.
k—J. Millard (in charge) to *Terror*.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

mon, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
na, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1831), Coast of Africa.
rprise, 10, W. S. Thomas (1826), E. Indies.
romache, 26, Capt. H. B. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
era, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
oll, 26, tr. s., Mas.-Com. A. Kelley (1814), Portsmouth.
ham, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
lick, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
don, 6, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland (1815), Mediter. ord. home.
ola, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
videra, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.
non, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1826), South America.
Britannia, 120, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt. E. R. Williams (1827), Portsmouth.
Britomart, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1831), Coast of Africa.
Buzzard, 10, Lt.-Com. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
Caledonia, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K. C. B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
Cameleon, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
Campbon, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1805), Mediterranean.
Castor, 36, Capt. Lord J. Hay (1818), North Coast of Spain.
Ceylon, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, P. L. (1830), Malta.
Champion, 18, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.
Charybdis, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
Childers, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
Cleopatra, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1814), South America.
Clio, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (*a.*) (1818), Mediterranean.
Cockatrice, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1831), South America.
Columbia, tr. st. ves., Mr. S. Henderson, Com. (1823), Leeward Islands.
Columbine, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Mediterranean.
Comet, st. ves., Wright, Com., particular service.
Cumus, 16, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1823), West Indies.
Constance, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1831), Mediterranean.
Cove, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1831), particular service
Creeper, 10, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
Curlew, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Nercott (1815), Coast of Africa.
Dee, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
Delight, 10, Lt. Com. John Moore (*b*) (1812), Chatham, fitting for Packet Service.
Dockyard, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
Dublin, 50, Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Capt. G. W. Willes (1814), S. America.
Edinburgh, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
Emerald, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos Saunders, part. service.
Endymion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1815), Mediterranean.
Excellent, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
Fair Rosamond, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
Fairy, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (*b*) (1828), Woolwich.
Fanny, Admiralty yacht, Master G. Allen, Portsmouth.
Favourite, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.
Firebrand, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Woolwich.
Firefly, st. v., Lt.-Com. Thomas Baldock (1813), part. service.
Flamer, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Pothury, Barbadoes.
Forester, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. G. G. Miall (1805), C. of Af.
Forte, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1819), North America.
Gannet, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
Griffon, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parlby (1823), Coast of Africa, ordered home.
Hardy, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), Plymouth.
Harrier, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew, South America.
Hastings, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon.
Hornet, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1811), South America.
Howe, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Pleming, Capt Alex. Ellice, (1831), Sheerness.
Hyacinth, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
Jaseur, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean
Jupiter, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), East Indies.
Lark, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Harnett (1826), West Indies.
Larne, 18, Com. W. S. Smith (1830), North America.
Lavaret, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bosanquet (1841), Coast of Africa.
Linnet, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Portsmouth, fitting for the Packet Service.
Lynx, 3, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), Coast of Africa.
Magicienne, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
Magnificent, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Pagel (1805), Jamaica.
Malabar, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1805), Mediterranean.
Mastiff, 6, sur. v. Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), Chatham, ordered to be paid off.
Medea, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
Melville, 74, Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), Portsmouth, fitting for the flag of Sir Peter Halkett.
Messenger, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), part. service.
Meteor, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
Nimrod, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
North Star, 28, Capt. D. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
Orestes, 18, Com. H. J. Colquhoun (1831), Mediterranean.
Pearl, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), Lisbon.
Pelican, 18, Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
Phœnix, st. v., Com. W. H. Hemberson, (1834), Plymouth.
Pickle, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
Pincher, 5, Lt. Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
Pike, sch. 12, Lt. Com. A. Brooking (1812), West Indies.
Pluto, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. Hallil (1827), Plymouth.
Portland, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean.
Portsmouth Y., Lieut. W. Macilvaine (1822), F. I., Portsmouth.
President, 52, Vice Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., Capt. James Scott (1828), North America
Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tubin, C.B. (1802), Deptford.
Pylades, W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
Quart, 4, cutter, Lt.-Com. P. Bissan (1826), particular service.
Racehorse, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), West Indies.
Racer, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), on passage to West Indies.
Rainbow, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
Raleigh, 16, Com. M. M'Quin (1821), East Indies.
Rangers, Lt.-Com. J. H. Turner, (1825), Sheerness.
Rapid, 10, Lt.-Com. Fred. Patten (1822), S. America.
Rattlesnake, 28, Capt. W. Robson (1828), E. Indies.
Raven, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Coast of Africa.
Revenge, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
Ringdove, 10, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), Lisbon.
Rooner, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
Rolla, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1831), Coast of Africa.
Rooney, troop ship, Mr. J. Wood (1813), Portsmouth, ordered to be paid off.
Rose, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
Rover, 18, Com. Charles Eden (1834), South America.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Admiral Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H. Capt. G. T. Falcon (1813), Plymouth.
Royal George, yt., Capt. Lord A. Hay (1827), Portsm.
Royal Sovereign, Capt. Sup. Charles Bullen, K.C.H. (1802), Pembroke.
Royalist, 10, Lt. Com. C. A. Barlow (1829), Plymouth.
Russell, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
Sapphire, 28, Capt. F. R. Romley (1830), Mediterranean.
Saracen, 10, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), Lisbon.
Scylla, 18, Com. E. J. Carpenter (1827), South America.
Scout, 18, Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), on passage to the Cape.
Seaflower, cutter, Lt.-Com. Jos. Roche (1814), part. service.
Serpent, 10, Com. E. Nepean (1823), South America, ord. home.
Skirmisher, 5, Lt.-Com. S. H. Usher (1828), West Indies.
Snake, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
Speedy, 8, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1826), Plymouth.
Semira, 6, Lt.-Com. Jno. O'Reilly (*a*) (1815), Chatham.
Spitfire, sl. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), Woolwich.
Starling, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett, on passage to S. America.
Sulphur, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), on passage to S. America.
Talbot, 28, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1829), S. America.
Terror, 10, Com. F. Belcher (1820), Chatham.
Thalia, 16, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Thunder, sur. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
Trincolo, 16, Com. H. J. Puget (acting), Coast of Africa.
Tweed, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Lisbon.
Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kellie (1813), Mediterranean.
Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*a.* 1828), West Indies.
Victor, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
Viper, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), Lisbon.
Volage, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 16, Thomas Bilke (1827), South America.
Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1831), West Indies.
Waterwitch, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (1815), Coast of Africa.
William and Mary yacht, Capt. S. Warren, Kut., K.C.H. (1802), Woolwich.
Winchester, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Spratt-lott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1832), East Indies.
Zebra, 16, Com. R. M'Cra (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO FEBRUARY 27, 1835.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

*s.* sailed, *d.* doc, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

Scorpion, Rubilliard (1821), s. Jan. 11, d. Feb. 6, r. Feb. 23.
Eclipse, Forrester (1821), s. Jan. 18, d. Feb. 23, r. Feb. 16.
Jane Melville, Webb (1826), s. Feb. 2, d. Feb. 21, r.
Quail, Dissue (1826), s. Feb. 2, d. Feb. 28, r.
L'Espoir, Riley (1818), s. Feb. 8, d. Mar. 5, r.
Nautilus, Crooke (1805), s. Feb. 15, d. Mar. 12, r.
Reindeer, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 22, d. Mar. 19, r.

*Mediterranean.*

Firefly, Baldock (1813), s. Nov. 5, d. Dec. 26, r. Dec. 25.
African, West (1811), s. Dec. 3, d. Jan. 23, r.
Harmes, Hamnt (1824), s. Jan. 3, d. Feb. 23, r.
Tartarus, James (1812), s. Feb. 3, d. Mar. 25, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

Skylark, Ladd (1815), s. Oct. 10, d. Feb. 27, r. Feb. 15.
Goldfinch, Collet (1815), s. Nov 7, d. Mar. 28, r.
Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 25,
Spider, O'Reilly (a. 1815), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
Ranger, Turner (a. 1825), s. Feb. 6, d. June 23, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

Oporto, Peter (1801), s. Dec. 3, d. Feb. 24, r. Feb. 15.
Renard, Dunsford (1809), s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 9, r.
Linnet, Downey (1815), s. Jan. 3, d. Mar. 23, r.
Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 6, r.
Plover, Lace (1814), s. Feb 3, d. Apr. 20, r.
Lapwing, Forster (1812), s. Feb. 17, d. Mar. 4, r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

Camden, Tilley, s. Aug. 17, d. Jan 4, r. Feb 10
Sheldrake, Passingham (1819), s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r. Feb. 9.
Baikie, Downey (1815), s. Oct. 17, d. Mar 3, r.
Spey, James (1815), s. Nov. 15, d. Apr. 4, r.
Lyra, St. John (1808), s. Dec 17, d. May 4, r.
Tyrian, Jennings (1815), s. Jan 18, d. June 3, r.
Mutine, Pawle (1807), s. Feb 17, d. July 31, r.

*North America.*

Star, Brown, s. Nov. 7, d. Jan. 9, r.
Pigeon, Harvey (1810), s. Jan. 9, d. Mar. 5, r.
Defiant, Mooro (*b.* 1812), s. Feb. 6, d. Apr. 3, r.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Mar. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsm. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* |
| Su. 28 | 1 | 53 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 55 | 9 | 39 | 10 | 16 | 10 | 58 | 11 | 37 |
| Mo. 29 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 41 | 9 | 27 | 9 | 56 | 10 | 47 | 11 | 13 | ... | ... | 0 | 10 |
| Tue. 1 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 38 | 10 | 19 | 20 | 43 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 59 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 5 |
| We. 2 | 4 | 55 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 24 | ... | ... | 0 | 21 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 49 |
| Th. 3 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 55 | 11 | 42 | ... | ... | 0 | 41 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 27 |
| Fri. 4 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 34 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 4 |
| Sat. 5 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 40 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 55 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 29 | 3 | 38 |

PORTSMOUTH, Feb. 26.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Scout* was floated out of Dock on Saturday afternoon, and immediately proceeded to Spithead. She sailed for the Cape of Good Hope on Sunday morning. A ship of the line called the *Liverpool*, a present from the Imaum of Muscat to his Majesty, arrived at Spithead on Tuesday from the Cape of Good Hope. She hoisted a red flag, and saluted the Port Admiral, who returned an equal number of guns on Wednesday morning. This ship is of teak, nearly similar to the *Melville*, although some say built on the lines of the *Ganges* and *Asia*, is in charge of Capt. Cuthbert, E.I.C.S., and manned with about 30 Europeans and 120 Lascars. She has some specimens of natural history on board, a carriage and horses as presents, and about 300 tons of timber. The guns of the old *Liverpool* frigate are in her; she is waiting orders at Spithead. A French man-of-war cutter, on her way from Brest to cruise between Hastings and the French coast, for the protection of the fishery, put into Spithead on Tuesday to get an English pilot. A salute of 15 guns was fired from her, and returned by the *Britannia*. The officer in command was entertained by the Admiral on her Majesty's birthday. The cutter sailed on Thursday. The *Hope* transport, Lieut. Spencer, R.N., arrived on Wednesday from Bermuda, with a company of H. Artillery, some invalids, and a quantity of copper; having landed the latter, she proceeded to Woolwich. The *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* are fitting with all despatch. Vice-Adm. Sir P. Halkett re-hoisted his flag on board the

*Melville* on Thursday. She is at moorings opposite the dockyard apart from her hulk, will bend sails on Monday, and sail for the West Indies the latter end of the week, her stay at Spithead being only to take in her powder, and pay the crew advance. The system of getting everything on board in harbour, is an infinite saving of time, labour, and money to officers, men, and boats. The rumour of the *Britannia*, 120, flag ship at this port, being ordered to relieve the *Caledonia*, 120, in the Mediterranean, is utterly unfounded. The latter ship is ordered home to be paid off. The *Parmelia* transport was to have gone to the river Thames this day, but a violent storm of snow from the eastward, has prevented her moving. The *Pique* was masted on Saturday, and is waiting to be commissioned. Ships in port—*Liverpool* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Melville*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Romney*, and *Parmelia* transport, in harbour.

Court-Martial on Captain Leyton, Royal Marines, at Woolwich.—We last week gave a sketch of the proceedings in this case (by a typographical error, Engineers was substituted for Royal Marines). The evidence for the prosecution closed on Monday last, and Capt. Leyton was granted until Thursday to prepare his defence, when the court reassembled. Capt. Leyton obtained permission for his legal adviser to read his defence. In the course of it, Capt. L. called the attention of the court to the cross-examination of Lieut. Hawkins, wherein Lieut. H. admitted that on occasions when he, Lieut. H., had acted as caterer, "he had not thought it necessary to keep receipts for articles furnished by him for the mess, but had destroyed them, after having been seen by his brother officers." Yet Lieut. H. had framed this charge against Capt. L., having seen the mess-book, and not having objected at the time to the items. This took place on 13th Jan. last; on the 14th, Lieut. H. called the attention of Capt. L. to the points stated in the charge; on the 16th, Capt. L. in reply, offered to give every explanation, and then further stated, that instead of any overcharge, 11s. were due to him from the officers, which he had omitted to insert in the account. Yet notwithstanding this, Lieut. H. on the 17th addressed Col. M'Cleverty, the Commandant, on the subject, Lieut. H. having been requested to do so, as senior Subaltern of the detachment, in the names of Lieuts. Hawkin (not Hawkins), Lee, Miller, and Caugdin, and in consequence of which Capt. Leyton demanded a Court-Martial. "The indecent haste which characterised this proceeding," Capt. L. begged leave to state he wished to impress upon the Court, as being at variance with the prosecutor's assurance that he was actuated by no private feelings (to speak no harsher, particularly when it is combined with the fact that Lieut. H. *had only been with the detachment ten days out of the* 164 *!!* being the period comprised in the charge). Capt. L. then stated he could prove, by the evidence of his servants, that the bills and receipts, which he had considered as done with after the examination of the mess-book by the officers (which had been *allowed* by the prosecutor's evidence to have been *always laid on the table for inspection*), were put into a drawer with old reports, and used to light the fires; and that he could also prove by other servants that he had given frequent sums for extra articles, which had been obtained of the nearest tradesmen, as required. Also that he could substantiate by a porkman that he had been in the habit of sending to him for fresh and salt provisions, for which he paid *ready money*, consequently he had charged in the mess account the fresh pork under the head of butcher's meat, and the latter under the head of cheesemonger's bill, which accounted for the seeming overcharge; and that so far as related to the baker's bill, the articles of brown bread had been supplied extra to the white, and that this bread had been brought over by the servant of Lieut. W. Wood, who had paid for the same, and repaid by him, Capt. Leyton, consequently it did not appear in the baker's bill. Capt. Leyton concluded his defence with an energetic appeal to the court. During his services of *thirty-three years* in the Royal Marines, although he had not been fortunate enough to be in any *general* engagement, he had been, he trusted, usefully employed, and hitherto with the approbation of those officers whom he had served under. Captain Leyton's address was listened to with the most profound attention by the court and auditory. He then proceeded to call Mr. Ward, pork-butcher at Deptford, and Privates Steele, Jackson, and Robertson, all and several of whom corroborated the statement of Capt. Leyton, though strictly cross-examined by the prosecutor. The following witnesses to character were then called:—Col. M'Cleverty stated that Capt. L. had been under his command for nearly six years, and his conduct had ever met his entire approbation. Lt. Col. Nicholson had known Capt. L. for thirty years, and gave him the highest character as a gentleman and a vigilant officer, voluntarily adding, whilst he was a Subaltern under his command he had the payment of a company, which duty he discharged with honour and credit. Capt. Walker gave similar testimony for thirty-one years; Capt. Vallo for thirty-three years; when Capt. L. handed up to the President a document, attested by the Mayor of Cadiz, signed by Lieut.-Col. Adair, of the efficiency of the men under the command of Capt. Leyton while on board H.M.S. *Donegal*; also a letter from Capt. Pritchard, commending that ship in 1826, stating that the officers of her had subscribed a sum of money to purchase a silver snuff-box as a testimony of their estimation of Capt. L. for his conduct *during the time he had acted as caterer of their mess*; and lastly, a letter from Capt. Fanshawe, of the *Donegal*, in which ship Capt. L. had again sailed between 1833 and 1834, testifying his honourable conduct as an officer and a gentleman on all occasions. The court adjourned at a quarter past three o'clock, until Saturday, to allow Lieut. Hawkins to reply to the defence.

Efficiency of Steam.—H.M.S. *Scorpion*, which arrived at Falmouth on the 23rd inst., with the mail from Lisbon, sailed from thence so long ago as the 31st Jan. making a passage of 24 days. The private steam-packet *Liverpool* left Lisbon on the evening of the 4th inst. and arrived at Falmouth on the 9th, being a passage of little more than four days.

Captain Ross's Expedition.—Extract of a letter dated Kirkwall, Feb. 9th, 1836:—"I have seen and conversed with an intelligent person belonging to H.M.S. *Cove*, going to the relief of ice-bound whalers. It appears that the *Cove* put back to Stromness, where she arrived on the 6th inst., after having experienced a series of the most severe gales ever witnessed by the oldest and most practised seamen. She had reached the 30th degree of W. long., and was lying to on the starboard tack, when a most dreadful sea broke on board her, taking her on the bow, carrying away the bowsprit inside the knight heads, splitting the gammoning knee and stem, carrying away all the quick work, breaking some of the iron knees, and straining her throughout. The watch on the deck were thrown down, and, for an instant, imagined themselves overboard; the helsman instantly went over the wheel. Fortunately, the officer of the watch (Lieut. Inman) held firmly on, and as soon as he saw her rise out of the sea, without bowsprit, took the most prompt and seamanlike steps to save the foremast, by putting the ship before the wind, till the topmast was struck and jury stays carried to the cat heads, &c. Every body below, at the instant of the awful accident, thought an ice-berg had struck the ship, and rushed on deck. The saving of the ship speaks well for the seamanship of the officers and men. The *Cove* had got another bowsprit at Stromness, and is expected to sail again on 13th inst. The unfortunate ships in the ice must be in a shocking state by this time, and we fear they will not get relief till the summer."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*—[Had this vessel been built by Capt. Symonds, our worthy contemporary would have doubtless attributed the accident to the nature of her construction.—Ed.]

*Leveret*, 10, was at the Gambia on 24th Nov.; *Wasp*, at Vera Cruz on Dec. 13, to take specie to England; the *Liverpool*, a large line-of-battle ship, under the charge of Capt. Cogan, of the Indian Navy, was at the Cape of Good Hope on 2d Dec.; this ship is a present from the Imaun of Muscat to the King of England.

On Monday a Coroner's Jury was summoned at the King's Head Tavern, Woolwich, to inquire into the circumstances which led to the death of a marine, named William Saundrey. Mr. Carttar, the Coroner, stated that the case required the most mature consideration, and he considered that it would be better, first, to receive the evidence of the medical gentlemen. Mr. Parkin, the visiting military surgeon, deposed that the deceased had been flogged on the 8th inst. He saw him in the hospital on the 9th. On the 10th his back was all but well, and on the 18th it was quite so; but he complained of a fixed pain in his left groin, so that he could not sleep. He had fever upon him, but no inflammation, nor any appearance of local disease. His fever ran very high for some days afterwards, and he was bled repeatedly. His blood was in a highly inflamed state, symptoms of inflammation of the mucous membrane of the bowels evinced itself, accompanied by a cough, shortness of breathing, and such symptoms as led him (Mr. P.) to believe he was labouring under effusion of the chest, of which symptoms, in his opinion, he died. He did not think the symptoms had any relation to the punishment he had received. Nothing, however, but a *post mortem* examination could distinctly bring to light the absolute cause of death. The Coroner then observed, that as they could not proceed further until the *post mortem* examination had taken place, it must be adjourned. The Inquiry was then postponed until the following morning. In the meantime a *post mortem* examination had taken place, attended by 10 medical gentlemen, who stated they believed that the deceased had died from the effects of fever, and certainly not from flogging. The following verdict was delivered to the Coroner by the foreman:—"That he died by the visitation of God, and not by the hands of any person or persons whatever."

On Monday se'nnight the boat's crew of the Portland Station, under Lieut. Drew, R.N., seized 97 tubs of foreign spirits, which had not long been landed on Portland Beach, and supposed to have been the cargo of the well known French smuggling cutter, the *Elise*, from Cherbourg, the boat of which has in consequence been detained, the crew, fortunately for them escaping. The tubs were deposited in the Custom House of Weymouth.

## NAVY ESTIMATES.

| | Gross Estimate for the year 1835. £ | Gross Estimate for year 183 £ |
|---|---|---|
| Wages to Seamen and Marines, to the Ordinary and Yard Craft | 933,054 | 1,071, |
| Victuals for do. do. do. | 422,216 | 486, |
| Admiralty Office | 108,044 | 110, |
| Navy Pay Office | 22,163 | .. |
| Scientific Branch | 24,590 | 26, |
| H. M.'s Establishments at Home | 118,547 | 118, |
| H. M.'s Establishments Abroad | 22,661 | 21, |
| Wages to Artificers, &c. employed in H. M.'s Establishments at Home | 360,612 | 349, |
| Wages to Artificers, &c. employed in H. M.'s Establishments Abroad | 25,765 | 24, |
| Naval Stores, &c. for the Building and Repair of Ships, Docks, Wharfs, &c. | 383,130 | 431, |
| New Works and Improvements in the Yards, &c. | 106,268 | 106, |
| Medicines and Medical Stores | 23,000 | 21, |
| Miscellaneous Services | 40,450 | 77, |
| Total for the Effective Service | £2,590,320 | 2,846, |
| Half-pay to Officers of the Navy and Royal Marines | 819,103 | 813, |
| Military Pensions and Allowances | 534,695 | 542, |
| Civil Pensions and Allowances | 220,642 | 210, |
| Total for the Naval Service, | £4,164,760 | 4,413, |
| For the Service of other Departments of Government: | | |
| Army and Ordnance Departments, (Conveyance of Troops, &c.) | 169,450 | 169, |
| Home Department (Convict Service) | 100,573 | 106, |
| Grand Total | £4,434,783 | 4,689, |

Minto. Dalmeny.

There were lying at Port Royal on New Year's Day, *Forte*, 46, Commodore Pell, the *Dee*, Com. Ramsay, *Meteor*, st., Mr. Henderson, Com. *Gannet*, 18, C Maxwell, *Scylla*, 18, Com. Carpenter, and *Skipjack*, Lieut. Usher, had just proceeded on a cruise. *Comus*, Com. Hamilton, was at Montego Bay. Sir G. Cockb in the *President*, 52, Capt. James Scott, was on his return from the North American part of his command, ha arrived at Bermuda, from Quebec and Halifax, intendi visit all the Leeward and Windward Islands previous resigning his command to his successor (Sir P. Halk There had been no unfortunate breaking out of endemic fever among either of the squadron since the loss of junior Lieut. (Mr. Grey), the Surgeon, three Midshipm and some of the crew of the *Rainbow*. *Snake* was fitting at Port Royal. *Serpent* and *Larne* had been ordered to England to be paid off, the period of service ha expired.

Plymouth, Feb. 25.—*Harpy*, brig, Lieut. Hoe, Clements, hauled off to her hulk on Friday from the d yard. *Magnet* was hauled off to a hulk on Wednes On Monday a new 80 gun ship, called the *Liver* passed up the Channel from India. *Pluto* steamer, *Belleisle*, 74, were docked on Thursday. *Prince Re* transport sailed from the Victualling-yard on Monda Mepstord. *Royal Adelaide*, flag ship, 110, was transp to her moorings under the Obelisk on Monday. *Sun Je* lete flag ship, was unmasted on Tuesday. Yesterday *Sutlilte*, 18, Com. Smart, was paid off into ordi Yesterday arrived the *Scout*, 18, Craigie, Com., from P month, on her way to the Cape of Good Hope. She take in supernumerary boys, and sails to day. *Pluto* will be undocked to day, and the *Phœnix* st.-v. will be in her place. The *Minden*, *Cornwallis*, *Talavera*, *Belleisle*, are to be docked to have their copper clea The masts, yards, rigging, and every other requisite for ships are to be minutely examined, and kept in a pe state for commissioning. The *Magpie* cutter is t sent here to be fitted for a surveying vessel. In Harbo *Royal Adelaide*, *Phœnix*, st.-v., *Pluto*, st.-v., and *Ha* brig. In the sound—*Scout*. At the Island—*Speedy*.

A Court-Martial is expected to assemble at Sheer next week, to inquire into the conduct of Lieut. C. T. late commanding the *Alban* in the Mediterranean.

Various speculations are afloat as to the extent of th crease of the navy, and who will be appointed to comma It is most probable, however, that eight sail of the line be commissioned, and the recruiting additional seamen be employed in frigates and smaller vessels. If they a be formed into a squadron, and kept at home ready for exigency, a Vice and a Rear-Admiral, it is said, will their flags; and in the club-houses, Sir P. Malcolm a to be fixed on for the former. If they should be disp to different stations, and the only squadron be an e rimental one, for the trial of the qualities of certain in the autumn, or first three months of next winter, S Maitland will be employed for that special service.

Hon. Capt Bouverie will, it is supposed, get the command of the *Vanguard*; the Hon. Capt. Rous will certainly command the *Pique*; and rumour sends Capt. T. B. Sullivan, in the *Sting*, as Commodore in the South Seas. The other officers spoken of to command ships, are Capts. Elliot, Barrie, Hon. Sir A. Maitland, J. Coghlio, Sir R. C. Hamilton, M. F. F. Berkeley, and H. W. Bruce. Vice-Admiral Coghill, M. F. F. Berkeley, and H. W. Bruce. Vice-Adm. Sir C. Rowley is pushing hard for the Mediterranean command; but probably the talked-of Baronetcy to the gallant Admiral is to put his pretensions aside for some other officer.—*Hampshire Telegraph.* [The above being mere club-house report, may be taken for as much as it is worth. And to the names enumerated we have heard those of Sir C. Cole and the Hon. P. Irby. The intention of appointing Sir Pulteney Malcolm to the command of the squadron of observation is very generally supposed to exist, and as we have before said, no selection could do more credit to the First Lord of the Admiralty, or be more gratifying to the service at large, than this intelligent and gallant officer. The number of line-of-battle ships to be commissioned are ten, as we stated last week.—Ed.]

Capt. the Hon. M. F. Berkeley, it is expected, will succeed Capt. the Hon. H. Byng, in the command of Portsmouth Ordinary in April next.

Mr. D. Quintom, late Master of H.M.S *Wolf*, is appointed Supervisor of the Pearl Fishery and Surveyor of the West Coast of the Island of Ceylon.

Royal Marines, Woolwich Division.—A survey was held on Wednesday last in the Hospital, upon 2nd Lieut. Backhouse, at which the following officers attended:—Capt. Sir S. Warren, C.B., K.C.H., R.N.; Col. M'Cleverty, Com. R.M. and C.B.; Sir W. Beatie, Physician to Greenwich Hospital, Surgeon Dunn, Woolwich Dockyard, and Surgeon H. Parkin, R.M., who have reported Lieut. Backhouse unfit for service, and it is expected he will be placed on the reserved half-pay.

The *Numa* transport, Lieut. How, Agent, will soon proceed from Deptford to the Mediterranean.

The *Parmelia* transport, Lieut. Davison, Agent, and *Prince Regent*, Lieut. Scrymgeoe, Agent, are ordered to Deptford to fit for further service.

New Naval Instructions.—It is understood that, from the ensuing month, the Masters are to have charge of the Warrant Officers' stores, as was formerly the case, but at a much less proportion to allowance—40*l.* a-year for a fifth-rate, and 10*l.* increase above.

Upwards of 120 anchors have been picked up at Lowestoff, and many more are expected to be found.

H.M.'s ships *Ætna* and *Sulphur*, with their tenders, the *Starling* and *Raven*, called at Madeira on the 7th Jan., and sailed the following day for the coast of Africa on surveying service.

H.M.'s ships *Nimrod*, *Snake*, and *Racehorse*, arrived at Bermuda 22nd Jan. from England, Jamaica, and Grenada.

The *Rodney*, *Tyne*, and *Childers*, with a French 20-gun brig and two Spanish brigantines, were at Barcelona on the 9th inst. The *Rodney* had recently returned from Rosas, the *Tyne* from Tarragona, and the *Childers* from a cruise, having been sent out in quest of a Sardinian vessel, expected to land arms on the coast for the Carlists, but had not met with her. The *Orestes*, on her passage from Malta to Gibraltar, had called in at Barcelona. The *Clio* and *Jaseur* were at Gibraltar. Gen. Dodgin and about 200 Anglo-Spanish troops had arrived at Barcelona from Portugal.

## East India Intelligence.

Delhi.—Execution of Shumsoodeen Khan.—On Wednesday, Oct. 12th, at 11 o'clock, Shumsoodeen Khan was conveyed from the cantonments to his original quarters at the Cashmere Gate. This arrangement was judicious as it precluded any necessity for parade or delay on the following morning, when the execution was to take place. When Mr. Metcalf informed him his fate was decided upon, he never uttered one single expression of astonishment or regret, but with a calm and collected countenance simply asked, "Do you, sir, think me guilty?" To this interrogative one answer only could be given. Three days previous to his execution he expressed a wish to see Mogul Beg. This request was acceded to, and on that individual's arrival the following morning, he transacted business and entered into some pecuniary arrangements respecting his own wife (Mogul Beg's daughter), and after enjoining Mogul Beg to perform the last offices after his death, this individual departed. The site upon which the gallows was erected was on the outside of the Cashmere Gate. This strong position was most judiciously chosen by Brigadier Fast for the troops, consisting of the 1st L. C., 20th, 39th, and 69th N.I., and the Delhi Light Field Battery of four 9-pounder guns and two 24-pounder howitzers. Every necessary arrangement being thus perfected, and a force present sufficient to quell any adverse party, the Nawab was escorted from his quarters to the fatal ground in a palkee at 8 o'clock. Upon his arrival at the scaffold, he hastily glanced at the fatal preparations, without, however, displaying emotion, his lips continually moving in inward prayer. On stepping out of the Palkee he instantly walked with a firm and somewhat haughty step to the foot of the gallows, which he directly ascended, and as his eye glanced round the assembled multitude; the late residence of Mr. Frazer on the neighbouring height attracted his notice, then, and then only, was he observed hastily to withdraw his eyes, and an inword shudder agitated his frame. The only words he uttered while on the ground were addressed to the Maitre, who was doing the duty of the executioner, "Ym are not a Maitre?" to which no answer was given.

The necessary arrangements were no sooner ended than the signal was given, and he was launched into eternity. Never did we see a culprit die apparently easier, so that not even a pair of loose slippers worn were shaken from his feet. A quarter of an hour after the drop fell, the body fortuitously swung with its face to the west, this his attendants, who were waiting with a Charpoy, and who were weeping bitterly, with their usual superstition considered an auspicious omen, and it certainly in a great degree assuaged their grief. After hanging for one hour the remains were delivered to his late dependents, and interred outside the Lahore gate, beside one of Mogul Beg's brothers.

On the 30th Sept. the trial connected with the late duel at Poona, came on before the Supreme Court, on which occasion Dr. John P. Malcolmson, Major Foster Halker, Lieut. James Macdonnell, and Dr. James Don, were arraigned for the murder of Captain Alexander Urquhart, on 18th July last, at Poona. After the witnesses had been heard for the prosecution, no defence being made, Mr. Justice Awdry proceeded to sum up the evidence, when the foreman of the jury informed his lordship that their minds were already made up, and a verdict of Not Guilty was pronounced in favour of each gentleman successively. Mr. Justice Awdry said he felt it his duty to remark that, as regarded one of the gentlemen, Dr. Don, not a particle of evidence had been adduced against him. It was quite clear he had gone to his garden according to his daily custom, and that his presence on the spot where the deceased lay was purely accidental. Against the other gentlemen there was some slight evidence of a circumstantial nature, but the jury had, by their verdict of acquittal, declared it not to affect any one of them. The trial excited great interest, and the Court was crowded during the day with military gentlemen.

Maharajah Runjeet Sing of Lahore, who has been indisposed, is entirely recovered.

The Presidency station at Madras has passed resolutions approving of Mr. Carnie's plan for a retiring fund, with only one dissentient voice. The Madras Army have also consented to adopt a very important modification of the rules of their Military Fund, having resolved "That the Fund be hereafter open to widows or orphans, under the rule that governs admission of Cadets to the Army, and that all existing marriages (hitherto excluded under the old) be recognised and admitted under the new rule, by paying up all arrears of subscription, &c., according to the existing rates, from the date of marriage, with interest at 8 per cent., accumulated half-yearly." East Indian wives and their children are consequently now on the same footing as Europeans.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta took his departure by the *Hattrass* pilot ship, on a tour of visitation, on 15th Sept., and Mr. Allan Jackson has been appointed surgeon to his lordship during the same.

The *Bombay Courier* states that official information has been received from the Court of Directors, that they have no intention of doing away with the Indian Navy.

Madras.—The Com.-in-Chief being about to proceed on a tour to the southward and west, will be accompanied by the following officers:—his own Military Secretary and Aide-de-Camp, Dep. Asst. Adj. Gen., Assist. Quart. Mast. Gen., and Dep. Inspector Gen. of his Majesty's Hospitals; and Assist. Surg. W. B. Thompson, of Horse Artillery, is appointed to afford medical aid to head-quarters, escort, and public followers. —*Fort St. George Gazette, Sept. 30th.*

### BENGAL.

Political and General Department.—G.O. Oct. 5th, 1835.—Lieut. W. M. Ramsay, 52d N.I., to be an Assist. to the General Superintendent of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee for the duties of Zillah Behar.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—G.O. Sept. 22d—Mr. J. Jackson to be Senior Member of the H. C. Financial Agency at Canton. Mr. J. H. Astell to be 2d Member of do. Mr. H. M. Clarke to be 3d Member, and Secretary to do. Messrs. Astell and Clarke to officiate as Senior and 2d Members during the absence of Mr. Jackson. Mr. J. B. Thornhill to officiate as 3d Member and Secretary during do. The above appointments to take effect on the departure of Messrs. Daniell and Smith from China to Europe on furl.

Leave from Stations.—G.O. 6th Oct.—Capt. R. Rotherford, Prin. Assist. to the Com. of Assam, from 1st Aug. to 31st Sept., on med. cert. Mr. H. M. Clarke, Assist. to the Mag. and Coll. of Balasore, for two months.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. 13th Oct. 1835—Artill., 2d Lieut. F. W. Coroish to be 1st Lieut., from 28th Sept. v. 1st Lieut. W. M. Shakespeare, dec.; Sup. 2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford is brought on the effective strength of the reg. 35d N.I., Lieut. J. D. Nash to be Capt., Ens. E. G. J. Champneys to be Lieut., to succ. to Capt. T. B. P. Fenting, transferred to Inv. Est. 15th N.I., Lieut. J. V. Forbes to be Capt., Ens. T. Smith to be Lieut., from 29th Sept. 1835, in succ. to Capt. Zouch H. Torton, dec.

Brevet.—Col. J. Truscott, 45th N.I., and Col. H. Faithfull, Artill., to rank from 5th June, 1829, and to stand above Col. J. Tooke, 8th L.C.

Furloughs.—G.O. Oct. 12th, 1835.—Lieut. C. J. Malnwaring, 1st N.I.; Ens. F. Maitland, 41th N.I. 26th Sept.—20th N.I., Surg. K. M'Donald, from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1836, to visit Presidency, and apply for furl. 2d N.I., Surg. T. Stoddart, from 16th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1836, to visit Presidency, on med. cert. and apply for furl. 21st N.I., Lieut. W. H. Lowe, from 1st Nov. to 1st April, 1836, to visit Sultanpore, Benares, on priv. affs. 8th Oct.—3d L.C., Lieut. and Adjt. H. P. Vowles, from 1st Oct. to 31st March, 1836, to visit Presidency, on med. cert. and apply for furl. D. W. P. Andrews, Civ. Assist. Surg., of Cawnpore, from 24th Sept. to 9th March, to Calcutta, prep. to applying for furl. to Europe, on med. cert.

Births.—At Mussoorie, 18th Sept., the lady of Lieut. Ommaney, Engs., of a son.—At Kurnaul, 12th Sept., the lady of J. Dalrymple, Esq., Surg. 9th L.C., of a daughter.—At Secunderabad, 13th Sept., the lady of Capt. W. H. Butler, H.M. 48th, of a daughter.—At Trichinopoly, 24th Sept., the lady of Lieut. Boyd, H.M. 54th, of a daughter.

Deaths.—At Futtyghur, 2nth Sept., D. Home, Esq., C.S.—At Hursole, 20th Aug., Capt. F. Billamore, Bombay N.I., aged 36.—At Ahmednuggur, 13th Sept., C. Scott, Esq., Surg.—At Lucknow, 28th Sept., Lieut. W. M. Shakespear, Adjt. and Quartermaster 3d Brigade Horse Art.—At Porebundar, 5th Sept., Maj. A. Seymour, 20th Bombay N I.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointment.—G.O. 3d Oct. 1835.—W. Knox, Esq., admitted a Writer on this Establishment from 16th Sept., the date of his arrival.

Military Appointments.—G.O. 29th Sept.—Capt. J. H. Haig, 34th L.I., to act as Dep. Adjt. Gen. of the Army; Capt. C. A. Browne, 12th N.I., to act as Assist. Adjt. Gen. and Lieut. J. Thompson, 5th N.I., to act as Dep. Assist. Adjt. Gen. The above appointments to take place from the date of Maj. Hitchins's embarkation, on sick cert. Sen. Ens. J. Sibbald, 34th L.I., to be Lieut. v. Bell, dec.

Furloughs.—G.O. 1st Oct.—Lieut. Col. J. Morgan, 4th N.I., from 25th Sept. 1835, to 31st Jan. 1836, Presidency, on sick cert. Maj. W. K. Ritchie, 40th N.I., from 26th Sept. to 31st Dec., Presidency, on do. Capt. G. G. Mackenzie, 50th N.I., in continuation, to 25th Dec. 1835, to Nellore.

Death.—At Madras, 25th Sept., Lieut. E. Bell, 34th L.I.*

### BOMBAY.

General Department.—G.O. 23d Oct.—E. H. Townsend, Esq., Acting Sec. to Gov. in Revenue, Financial, Commercial, and Pers. Depart., is directed to receive charge from the Chief Sec. of the Secret., Polit., Jud., and Gen. Depart., from 24th Oct.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—G.O. 20th Oct.—Mr. W. Ensombe to act as First Assist. to the Prin. Coll. of Dharwar. Mr. T. A. Dunlop to act as Prin. Coll. and Pol. Agent in the Southern Mahratta country, during the absence of Mr. Baber. Mr. G. L. Elliott, Acting Third Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, is also appointed Acting Judicial Comm. for Dharwar. Mr. J. Gordon to act as First Assist. to the Coll. of Kaira. Mr. G. Coles to act as do. of Tannah. Mr. G. Malcolm, do. to the Prin. Coll. of Poona. Mr. E. H. Goldsmid to act as Third Assist. to do. Mr. H. Spooner to act as First Assist. to the Prin. Coll. of Ratnageree. Mr. H. J. Blacklstoo to be Assist. to the Prin. Coll. of Poona. Mr. H. B. Frere to be Assist. to the Rev. Com. Mr. G. Waddell do. to the Coll. of Tannah. Mr. J. N. Rose to be Assist. to the Prin. Coll. of Poona, to be placed in charge of the Joonare District.

Leave from Stations.—G.O. Oct. 2d—Mr. T. H. Baber, Prin. Coll. and Pol. Agent at Dharwar, for 12 months, to Neilgherry Hills, for benefit of his health.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. Sept. 30th—20th N.I., Capt. D. W. Shaw to be Maj., Lieut. and Brevet Capt. C. J. Westley to be Capt., and Ens. H. Ash to be Lieut., in succ. to Seymour, dec. 17th N.I., Lieut. and Adjt. W. Kalpo to act as Quartermaster until the arrival of the officer who may be nominated to the situation. 3d N.I., Lieut. J. Wright to be Capt. and Ens. A. Crawford to be Lieut. in succ. to Broughton, dec. Oct. 7th—13th N.I., Ens. P. E. Warburton to be Adjt. v. Cooke, proceeded to Europe.

Furloughs.—G.O. 19th Sept.—Ens. E. R. Powell, 26th N.I., to Europe for 3 years for benefit of health. 24th Sept.—Capt. H. G. Roberts, 19th N.I., to Europe for 3 years for do. Surg. R. Finhey, on furl. to Europe, agreeably to the regulations. 29th Sept.—Lieut. James, 20th N.I., to Europe 3 years, do. Mr. Midshipman Ford to England for the benefit of his health.

Marine Department.—G.O. 23d Oct.—Mr. Smith, Acting Purser of the *Hastings*, to be Acting Purser and Clerk of the *Palmyra*, and Mr. Tanner, Clerk of the Superint. of the Navy, to act in the *Hastings* as Clerk of the check. 20th Oct.—Lieut. J. H. Rowband to be Com. v. Harrison, ret.; Mate J. F. Prentice to be Lieut. v. Rowband, prom.; Lieut. Wells to be Commander, v. Harrison, prom.; and Midshipman J. Buckle to be Lieut. v. Wells, prom.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London: Feb. 22d, Bussorah Merchant, *Moncrieff*, from Bengal, sailed 22d Oct., St. Helena 2d Jan.—H.E.I.C.S. Liverpool, *Cogan*, from Bombay 4th Oct., Cochin 22d Oct., Cape 20th Dec.—Clorinda, *Mitchell*, Ceylon 8th Oct.—Gloucester, *Brooks*, Mauritius 13th Nov.—Liverpool: Parkfield, *M'Aulay*, Bombay 1st Nov.—Ens, *Pennefy*, Singapore 7th Oct.—London: Feb. 24th, William Bryan, *Rowan*, N. S. W. Sept.—Tyne, *Brown*, Mauritius.—25th, Captain Cook, *Thompson*, China 19th May.—Funchal, *Hemsiker*, do. 24th July.—William Ritchie, *Kean*, Bombay 19th Oct.—Vestris, *Attwood*, Mauritius 8th Nov.—26th, Andromeda, *Gales*, N. S. Wales 16th Sept.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Bussorah Merchant: A. Campbell, Esq., Ens. Maitland, 11th N.I., Mr. G. Shearwood, and one European servant.—Per Andromeda: Capt. Peck, Mrs. Mary Parrott, and Miss Brown.

Ships Sailed.—From the Downs: Feb. 28th, Ellen, for Singapore.—Edward Robinson, *Parsons*, for Mauritius.—Patriot, *Lane*, for N. S. Wales.—26th, Prince Regent, *Aitkin*, do.—Portsmouth: Prince Regent, *Biles*, Bombay.—From the River: Feb. 27th, Windsor, *Taylor*, Madras and Bengal.—John M'Lellan, *M'Donald*, Bombay.

Passengers Sailed.—Per John M'Lellan: Mr. Burke, Engr. Cadet.—Per Windsor: Lady Hayes; Messrs. Shaw, R. and J. Metcalf, Phillips, Farmer, Betts, Robertson, Taylor, Gale, Hayes, Pigou, Everard, and Jenkins, Cadets; Capt. Faber. Messrs. Sealey, Clarke, and Raikes, Writers.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Bombay: Sept. 26th, EMMA, *Maurel*, from Mauritius.—Oct. 16th, DISCOVERY, *Howes*, Calcutta.—New South Wales: Sept. 6th, MARY, *Askew*, London.—Singapore: Oct. 8th, JEAN, *Goldie*, do.—27th, ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, *Scott*, Bengal.—GEORGE THE FOURTH, *Waugh*, do.—Straits of Sunda: Oct. 27th, FAIRIE QUEEN, *Holmes*, from Liverpool July 25th.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Oct. 21st, BOMBAY, *Routh*, London to China, passed Anjor.—ZENOBIA, *Owen*, London to Calcutta, lat. 26 N., long. 23 W.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT-COLONEL WILLIAM MEIN, C. B.

Ensign 74th foot, by purchase, 20th Sept. 1797; from which he exchanged into the 43rd, 18th Jan. 1798; he was promoted Lieut. 26th Nov. 1799, and immediately after appointed to the light inf. comp. in the 1st batt., and in June, 1800, embarked in the expedition against Ferrol, of which his reg. formed a part; he was present as senior Lieut. of his comp. in the action before that place, 20th Aug. following; and, on the fall of the officer who commanded his company, he commanded it to the close of the action. During the remaining part of this year and commencement of 1801 he served with his reg. in Spain and Portugal, and then returned with it to England. Early in 1803, the 52nd was formed into a light infantry corps, and in 1804 this officer was promoted to a company; in May, 1806, it embarked for Sicily, and returned in Jan. 1808; in April following he again embarked with the 52nd, which proceeded to the north of Europe in the expedition under Sir J. Moore, intended to co-operate with Sweden, but which force returned to England, and sailed for Portugal without landing either in the north or at home. It joined the army after the battle of Vimiera; and this officer served with it in the march through Spain, and at the battle of Corunna; in May, 1809, he again embarked with his reg. for the Peninsula, and the 52nd formed part of the light brigade under Maj.-Gen. R. Crawfurd; he served with his company in the campaigns from 1809 to 6th Feb. 1812, when he received the brevet of Major, and was in the following battles, actions, and sieges,—Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Coa, La Lourida, Pombal, Redenho, Cazalanovo, (where he received a severe wound from a musket ball, but continued at the head of his company,) Tose de Oronse, Subugal, Fuentes, Guinaldo, siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, storming of Fort St. Francisco (where he received a severe wound by a musket ball through the left thigh, being one of the first that entered this fort at the head of the storming party). Immediately after the latter affair, the brevet of Major was conferred upon him, at the recommendation of the Duke of Wellington. From this date he constantly discharged the duty of a Field Officer with his corps; and in the campaigns of 1812 and 1813 was present at the siege of Badajos, storming and capture of the same on the night of 6th April, 1812, when (though not recovered from his last wound) he received another severe wound by a musket shot through the right thigh; Castrajon, Guerraine, Salamanca, Simminos, St. Melian, near Vittoria, Vittoria, Pyrenees, and Bidasson, when the French army attempted to relieve and raise the siege of St. Sebastian. About this period he succeeded to the command of his reg., and which he held on 7th Oct. 1813, in the battle fought upon the heights near Beira. Major M. was on this day the first person, at the head of his corps that entered a strong fort in possession of the enemy. Being in front he leaped the ditch and ascended the face of the redoubt, and on reaching the top, and leaping into it, a French soldier, at a few yards distance, presented his musket, and was upon the point of firing at him, when his presence of mind most probably saved his life; instantly stooping down, he took up a stone, and aimed so well at the head of the soldier, that he put him to the rout, and being now well supported by some of his men, completely drove the enemy from their strong hold. While at the head of his reg. and on the eve of carrying the last fortified position which the enemy held at this point in Spain, and upon the boundary in France, he received a severe and dangerous wound in the head, which, however, for a short time only compelled him to resign the command of his corps. In the despatches of the Duke of Wellington, announcing this victory, Lieut.-Col. M. was particularly mentioned by name, as having, at the head of his corps, distinguished himself, at the recommendation of the Duke, the brevet of Lieut.-Col. was conferred upon him; and on 11th Nov. following he succeeded to a Majority in his reg. He commanded it in the battle of the Nive; on the second day of the action he received another severe wound by a musket shot through the neck, while in command of the piquets of his brigade, and upon which occasion, although only in command of six companies, he defended a position which he took up, and maintained against a strong division of the French army. In consequence of the number and severity of the wounds which he had received, and his health having suffered so much from the last six campaigns, in which he had been constantly present with his corps, a medical board, in the ensuing year, strongly recommended his return to England. Lieut.-Col. M. was nominated in 1815 a Companion of the Bath, and received a medal for the battle of the Nive. From the severity of his wounds, he was not enabled to join the 2nd batt. 52nd, to which he now belonged, from his late promotion, until the latter end of 1815; and in May following he was placed upon half-pay, in consequence of the reduction of his batt. He at this time received from his brother officers a valuable piece of plate, with the following inscription:—"This piece of plate is presented to Lieut.-Col. W. Mein, C.B., by the officers of the 2nd batt. 52nd reg. upon its reduction, as a memorial of their gratitude and esteem for his many virtues as a soldier, as a man, and as a friend to all of them since they have had the happiness of being under his command; and they assure him that their remembrance of his kindness to them will be as lasting as their present separation is afflicting, 1816." Lt.-Col. Mein was restored to the full pay of his corps in March, 1817, and served with it in France as part of the army of occupation. In July, 1818, he was compelled to retire upon half-pay, in consequence of his wounds. Lieut.-Colonel Mein died on the 18th ult. at Marsk House, Dumfriesshire, in which county he was a Deputy-Lieutenant and Justice of the Peace.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### MISGOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

SIR,—Will the eyes of the Company and the Board of Controul never be open to the consequences of misgovernment in India! You have most ably described the misrule of Lord William Bentinck'! He went to India a known needy man. His purchased estate produced nothing, and his prior residence in India had not enlightened his understanding. If Marquis Wellesley elevated Great Britain in the eyes of the Native Chiefs, his Lordship most effectually lowered if. It is sometimes said Marines are unpopular on board a ship, and parishes complain of the expense of a police; but would his Lordship undertake to govern in the East or West Indies without a military force? Was his Lordship as strenuous for cutting down civil incomes, Residencies, &c. as in reducing the hard-earned result of a long military career? for how few officers make fortunes!! In his Lordship's reform and reduction of expense, how does he reconcile charging the fee for another Surgeon's attendance during the illness of his own? If his Lordship is as consistent as a member of Parliament, I congratulate his constituents. The folly of officers not considering the prejudices or customs of a country is as great as if we were to expect the green or hot-house plant to flourish exposed to our winter, or the tastes, habits, and customs of the most uncivilised Africans to harmonise with the refinements of the Tuileries, or St. James's. We are now told that the new Commander-in-Chief, Sir Henry Fane, held his first levee, but did not condescend to notice the Company's officers, excepting by a bow! but this well-known Peninsular Martinet can pocket the Company's pay, and provide also for his son. So much for military hauteur! Why do the Company's officers attend the levees, to be treated with such disrespect? How different from the Duke of York, the soldier's friend, who ever listened to the junior Ensign's complaint as readily as to the first General's. This was the whole secret of the devotion of Napoleon's army. The neglected Indian Army owe you a debt of gratitude for the kind and handsome manner in which you have advocated their cause. Why do not all the old experienced officers of the Company's Service retire? It is true, his Majesty might send two or three more of his decorated Generals, who know nothing of the Native troops; but let us mark the result. Had a mutiny, like that of the Nore, occurred in the East Indies, how different would it have ended; and, as it was, the Admiralty punished the offence, but redressed the grievance. AN OBSERVER.

[We eschew politics, and have therefore omitted some of our correspondent's remarks which do not bear on the question of military grievance.—ED.]

### *TRISTRAM'S* PLAN OF A "RESERVED HALF-PAY LIST."

SIR,— "Great is thy power, an' great thy fame,
Far ken'd and noted is thy name,
An' tho' *London town* is thy hame,
'Thou travel'st far"
To serve the widow,—orphan,—bairn,—
Soldier or Tar.

Then, my good fellow, *Mr. Editor*, pray send this letter round the world, in your columns, that the attention of my brother sailors far and near may be drawn to, and their opinion given on, my plan of a "RESERVED HALF-PAY LIST" for the Navy (similar to that in the Marines), which I humbly submitted to public discussion and to the consideration of the Admiralty, in No. 94 of your Gazette, published on the 25th Oct. 1834.

For the information of your readers who do not file your Gazette, it is necessary I should briefly state the plan, viz. —"That, from the several Half-Pay Lists, there should be selected, to form a RESERVED Half-Pay List, all the inert and incompetent to fill their situations from a want of professional skill, of whom, it is supposed, there are 500 Lieutenants, who have not been for these last twenty years employed as such in the Navy, or even at sea in any capacity, since the date of their commission, and averaging forty-five years of age; the reputed worthless characters, the settled emigrant, the Jacks of all trades, the permanent quill-driving Jacks of office, all gaolers (dubbed among the turnkey fraternity 'KNIGHTS of the HANDCUFFS!!'), those who have left their ships to avoid a Court-Martial on disgraceful charges, those who have been discharged from the Coast Guard for fraudulent or unworthy practices, those who have taken the benefit of the Insolvent Act under dishonest circumstances,* all Police Superintendents, lawyers, clergymen, open air preachers, &c., leaving an Active List for the experienced, the zealous, the talented, the meritorious, the skilful, and the honourable;" for, as I observed in my former letter, "Is the hardship not insupportable to that Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant, who is a credit to his profession, who has for perhaps thirty, forty, or fifty years, in war and peace, in distant seas and pestiferous climes, faithfully served his King and country with all his heart, with all his soul, and with all his strength, and then to *find in his retirement* officers of objectionable characters, qualifications, or circumstances, above his head on the Navy List, the FIRST to receive the increased reward of half-pay?"

"These gentlemen in England who sit in jail at ease,
Waiting to be white-wash'd, and pay the jailor's fees."

and *ces autres Messieurs là*, who will turn an honest penny to gain *sitter ony hoo*, who will never tread a quarter-deck plank again, still retain their names on the list of active commissioned officers, increasing their half-pay in the Services of dissipation—private derogatory emolument of a foreign Prince or State—dishonest insolvency, emigration, or voluntary inactivity. I was of opinion that the King in Council under this arrangement would recommend at least 37 Captains, 60 Commanders, and 675 Lieutenants, 845,† "to accept of the CHELSEA HONOURS" with their present half-pay for salaries, and *their widows'* "*pensions reserved them.*"

In your able commentary upon my letter you were pleased to observe that I had considerably underrated the number disqualified to remain on the Active List; and now, I believe, I may justly take 1100 who will fairly come under the various heads of disqualifications; so that a sum of 6,000*l.* will be required to carry my plan into execution; and should the Admiralty grant the prayer of the Naval Lieutenants' petition to give the first 300 on their List 7*s.* per diem, the small amount of 10,000*l.* per annum will be the only extra charge to the naval estimates. This sum would decrease annually, as the widows (of those officers who marry on the Reserved Half-Pay Lists) *would not be entitled to pensions.* Had this proposal been considered neither JUST NOR FAIR for the Individuals selected for the Reserved Half-Pay Lists, nor beneficial to the Service at large, it would have met with deserved and decided opposition or reasonable discussion in your columns, but not ONE dissentient raised his voice against nor ONE controvertist disputed the policy or the equity of this grand desideratum, which would immediately remove one of the greatest hardships so long and patiently suffered in the British Navy, and be the FIRST effectual broadside at the foundation of her wrongs, viz. an enormous overgrown mass of sea-officers, in the eyes of the economists, which do not appear of land-officers, in the Army List, under the rank of Majors.

To a RETIRED LIST, for the veteran in service and honour, we must at last resort, as the limited and partial promotions to the CHELSEA few cannot benefit those who have no interest to advance them, nor bodily nor mental faculty to brave the storm and sea, or to command with energy and discernment; but to obtain that soon solicited, and I believe frequently promised since the peace, we must first establish a *Reserved Half-Pay List*, to give an increased half-pay to the veteran and the active. The promotion of these Lieutenants indiscriminately to the rank of Commanders as they come on the 7*s.* List is most prejudicial to the honour and credit of the Naval Service; for the greatest defaulters in honour or worthiness, or the most worthless of society, may be raised to the nominal rank of a Captain in the Navy, at the time he was forgotten or not recognised as belonging to our honourable profession; of this the Admiralty are conscious, as their Lordships do not always promote to the 8*s.* 6*d.* List of Commanders that officer who arrives at the top of the 7*s.* Commanders'. Chaucer—

"My merry songs an' friendly cracks,
I hope they dinna weary;
An' happy yarns, and funnie jokes
*Will mak the Tar's heart cheery.*"

The private information which I receive from a never-failing source of truth and confidence assures me that a cordial and anxious wish exists at the Admiralty to bring forward some dignified and effectual plan to benefit the Navy, were it not the apprehension of Ministers to incur the displeasure of the economists in Parliament, which counteracts all their Lordships' good intentions, and destroys every hope of ameliorating our HARD condition, compared with the poor one of the Army, or of redressing even ONE of our many wrongs. Their Lordships, however, have it in their power to propose in Parliament the abolition of the Naval Academy and the *Royal Dock-Yard* Architectural School at Portsmouth, and apply the thousands saved in their useless maintenance to the education of our sea-youths in that truly British Royal Naval School, a "man-of-war," which marches on the azure main; and instead of our young aspi-

* The public press has lately informed us that a commissioned officer of the Navy now has incarcerated *the third time, for want of insolvency.* † *Vide* details in No. 91, Oct. 25th, 1834.

rants being discharged when their ships are paid off, to obliterate all the knowledge they have acquired in their profession, and to be supported in inactivity for months by perhaps an ill-spared expense to their friends, they should be (*as I have suggested before*) temporarily employed on board the *Excellent* in the continuance of their nautical acquirements, until ships were commissioned to put again in practice seamanship in gales and seas, sea-gunnery in lee lurches and weather rolls, and navigation where there are no buoys or beacons, mile-stones or finger-posts, and wham the *brick and mortar* Schools are far out of sight and long out of mind. Were this systematic course of education in study, practice, and experience, continued uninterrupted by our young naval officers, their Lordships who promoted that system so honourable to themselves, judicious in policy, advantageous to the youths in time and prospects, and to their parents in purse, their Lordships who also established a "RESERVED HALF-PAY LIST," injuring NOT the unqualified or objectionable, but materially benefiting the select and meritorious of the Navy, *would prove the best trumps the Admiralty ever turned up for the officers of the British fleet.*

My good fellow, Mr. Editor, I must beg you will permit your printer's devil to finger a few more types to convey to *Philotheorus* the expression of the pleasure which I felt by the compliment he paid to the chequered productions of my pen. The QUI PRO QUO which he made in your columns reflecting on the honour of the naval officer's word was "blotted out for ever" by the *amende honorable* of an *honourable man.* Were the *gallantry* of *Philotheorus* to present a rose to adorn beauty's breast, *it* would divest the rose of its every thorn.

*Senior United Service Club,* TRISTRAM.
*15th Feb.*, 1836.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE (LETTER IV.)

SIR,—It would almost appear that when the Lords of the Admiralty appointed Naval Lieutenants to the Coast Guard, they had certain misgivings as to whether the appointment was of sufficient respectability for an officer of that rank, for they were careful to designate him "*Chief Officer or Sitter,*" instead of "*Lieutenant of a Station,*" which certainly would be the more appropriate appellation were they desirous to recognise him in that capacity; but my opinion is, their Lordships wished the *Naval* part of the character to be dropped altogether, and the appointments considered exclusively *Civil.*

If, Sir, this inference be correct, in which, indeed, I am borne out by many other circumstances—one, that of Lieut. Dombrain, the Inspector General of Ireland, resigning his commission because there were Captains and Commanders serving under him who took an exception to being under the command of an inferior officer, thus establishing the situation as purely civil—how then, is it that Naval Lieutenants have been called upon of late years to wear their naval uniforms? One would imagine that, in virtue of their place, as at present constituted, (that of *an Inferior officer of Customs,*) they were only entitled to the uniform of the Civilian Chief Officer.

The service must be either essentially Civil or essentially Naval. If not Civil, but Naval, as it is *now* called, I ask by what authority are Naval Lieutenants (wearing their uniforms) put into the ranks at the head of six or seven men to form a guard of honour to receive Captain Bowles or Commander Samuel Sparshott?!! This seems something like sinking the rank with a vengeance, when an officer bearing that of a Captain in the Army is, at the whim or caprice of a superior, made to do a *non-commissioned* officer's duty, and which duty every regulation of the Army and Navy points out as extremely irregular, and highly derogatory not only to the officer himself, but to the service at large. With reference to Mr. Dombrain, what *Military* respect could he claim from a profession to which he now holds no rank? In virtue of his place as a superior officer of Customs, he is entitled to none, and to pay it him is to make the service the strangest anomaly in the world, and the Lieutenants in the Coast Guard the merest puppets imaginable. Captain Bowles must be perfectly aware that he could not legally direct the Captain of Marines of his ship (did he command one) to take the Serjeant's guard, to which only would he be entitled, and salute him every time he went in and out of the ship; such an order would be considered oppressive, and an appeal would lie against it to the Commander-in-Chief or the Admiralty. I say, Capt. Bowles might just as well direct his First and Second Lieutenant to be his sidesmen and to attend at the gangway ropes in hand whenever he went over the side, as order the Lieutenants in the Coast Guard into the places of Serjeants and Corporals; the one would not be one whit more humiliating than the other, and, I am sure, not be more severely felt. But, to show how little protection a Lieutenant has in the Coast Guard, I must relate an incident connected with the soldiering. A *valiant Commander* in the Navy, a young one in rank, though somewhat staid in years, whose district was not one hundred miles from Portsmouth, conceiving he had just as much right to be received by a guard of honour as Captain Bowles or Commander Sparshott, usually made it a practice to send to the stations in his district, naming the days he should visit them, and directing the crews to be under arms to receive him. He generally came at the appointed time swelling with military pride and consequence, was saluted by the unfortunate devils of Lieutenants in the same manner that Capt. Bowles would be; but this he considered as nothing more than his right and the homage due to his EXALTED rank. However, there happened to be one Lieutenant in this district, an old and highly meritorious officer, whose party was stationed in a fort where there was a detachment of soldiers. This officer could not reconcile to himself the belief that he was to be put into a Serjeant's position; he might, too, have feared the ridicule of the military lookers-on; so, when he turned out his party to present arms, he himself assumed the position he would have done on board a ship-of-war, and received his superior officer with all the respect due to him. For this act of apparent contumacy, however, this *Serjeant*-Lieutenant was complained of, and the Comptroller-General actually directed that he should apologise, and go into the ranks in future, *or march off to a far and distant station at his own expense!!!*

"Man, proud man!
Armed with a little brief authority, plays such
Fantastic tricks before high heaven, as makes the
Angels weep."

There could be no objection to the *Chief Boatman* thus receiving the Comptroller-General and the other superior officers of the service, including, of course, his immediate Commandant, the Lieutenant of the station to which he was attached, with military honours; but it ought not to be exacted of Lieutenants of the Navy so to receive *their* superiors. Such homage by *Naval* officers is not paid to, nor expected by, Majesty itself. The King (God bless his sailor heart, and long may it beat within his royal breast!) knows very well that when he held the post of Lord High Admiral he never dreamt of his Naval Lieutenants saluting him in the manner I have described.

I think I have already shown enough, although more I will hereafter show, to point out the necessity of reorganising this service, *and that, too, forthwith.* The Navy confidently looks to measures of ample justice from my Lord Minto, and all must surely allow that it is high time justice was done to the Lieutenant "Sitter" of the Coast Guard, and that he was rescued from his degraded position. NUMA.

*Naval Club,* 16*th Feb.*, 1836.

## YORICK ON NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

"Some books are lies from end to end,
And some great lies were never penn'd;
Even ministers, they have been kenn'd
In holy rapture,
A rousing whid, at times, to vend,
And nail't wi' scripture.
But this that I am gaun to tell
Is just as true's the deil's in h—ll
Or Dublin city."—BURNS.

SIR,—Herewith I send you some letters from officers at Malta, by which you will perceive how grossly the public has been abused, by the prejudiced (and I still think fabricated) accounts put forth in the newspapers, relating to the trial between *Vernon* and *Barham.* You will admit, that what I had told you was correct; for assuredly if the *Vernon* did behave in the manner that all concurrent testimony contained in the official documents reports, in the month of March last, there could be no reason (except being out of trim) why she should not do so again. It is impossible, Sir, to make a ship perform what she is not capable of doing; you cannot get speed out of a vessel that possesses not the necessary qualities, or conformation to obtain it. But when it is proved in one instance, they must be partial judges indeed who permit themselves to forget this, and argue on the merits of a less favourable case, produced, of course, by some deviation either in the trim or management of the ship.

You accuse me of severity in remarking upon the conduct of the School, but are you aware, Sir, that all these fabricated statements emanate from that body? This being the case, I think you will admit that I have let them down easy. I know not one of them personally, and my sole reason for reprobating the active manœuvres of these gentlemen (who, so long as they pursue their present conduct, deserve little courtesy), is, that they are either so wilful, or so infatuated, that they cannot be brought to acknowledge what is apparent to all the world beyond their circle, namely the immense superiority of the present over the old mode of ship-building, one prominent feature of which is the *abandonment* of increased *length,* and the *adoption* of increased *breadth.* This they may not, or will not, or, as Byron says, perhaps "like most very clever people, *cannot,*" understand; but if so, they must submit to one of two things, either that a vast deal of expensive instruction has been unprofitably wasted upon them, or that they are too bigoted to accede to palpable improvement, and therefore their opinions unworthy of notice.

It may be said, the whole class do not indulge in these opinions, and that many of them concede the full benefit of Capt. Symonds' system. I believe there are now many converts. But, Sir, they have committed and placed themselves in direct opposition to that principle, and they *still continue* to advocate their favourite system *length.* You are perhaps aware that their opinions are represented by a certain number of the body, who were supposed to be the greatest adepts at writing, and these were formed into a board of construction, not of ships, their legitimate calling, but of pamphlets, puffs, and paragraphs; and many of such have been launched by the council of five originally, since dwindled to three, and now boasting but two members. These seem determined not to conform, lest, should they confess the faith, they might share the fate of the Jew who Jack converted; for in the last January number of the *United Service Journal* they launched a paper, entitled "Observations on Naval Architecture," dignified with the editorial we*, recapitulating the same interminable argument, in nearly the same words that has appeared in many publications within these last half dozen years, *ad nauseam*—and would you believe it?—still instancing *increased length* and *decreased breadth,* as one of the most palpable improvements on modern ship-building. But I will leave this strain, requesting those who need convincing to read the article in question, and judge for themselves.

In my last, I made known two plans, which I had designed, one to prevent a ship rolling beyond the streak of impunity; the other, a new patent pliable bottom, regulated by certain self-acting machinery, so as to expand and contract to suit the occasion, and thus enable the skilful mariner not only to apply what he considered the best shaped mould to the resistance of the waves, when calm or agitated, but to make all kinds of experiments, with a view of ascertaining the most advantageous conformation of a ship's frame under water for general purposes. It might be supposed that the members of the School of Architecture would have left me for one week quiet in the enjoyment of this invention; but no, Sir, I have heard that, with their usual inveteracy, they have asserted that my suggestion is neither original nor novel, and they are now composing a pamphlet to prove that it is a plagiary, being known to the ancients, and used by them. I have even heard that my *improved suggestion* for leather bottoms, conceived before I had published my idea, had arrived at the Admiralty from Plymouth dockyard. Now this I call really too bad. However, Sir, you shall judge whether they can make out a case upon the authorities they quote. They say, that when the Delphic Oracle was consulted as to the best means of defending the Grecian city from the host of Darius, the response was, not with *wooden* but *leather* walls; and in support of this assertion, contrary to all historical authority they cite a fable, which I contend is of *modern* date, composed not on the relative quality of leather over other materials, but to show how men are wedded to their own interests, regardless even of public safety. The rhymn upon which they ground their authority (you will doubtless collect it) runs thus,—

"A grave skilful mason gave in his opinion,
That nothing but stone could secure the dominion.
A carpenter said, 'tho that were well spoke,
'Twas better by far to defend it with oak.
A currier, much wiser than both these together,
Said, 'Try what you please, there is *nothing like leather.*'

Now, although I admit that the currier was the most sensible man of the three, and had probably conceived the *leathering* ships bottoms (for how else could leather keep out their foes), I maintain that he divulged himself no further, and moreover, that the fable is of modern origin, and to be found in every spelling-book; and how is it that these gentlemen have never until now hit upon the meaning they say is implied therein. Again, they affirm that leather bottoms were not only in use amongst the ancient Britons (which to a certain extent I will admit), but that they were applied by Archimedes. And they instance another quotation from a song, namely,—

"Four-and-twenty cobblers, all of a row,"

pretending that these cobblers were employed sewing on the garboard streak of a Syracusan galley, because, they say, cobblers never work in company or in a row, but individually in stalls, at their legitimate trade. Now, any man versed in history must know, that the song quoted first appeared at one of the metropolitan theatres about the year 1747, whereas the celebrated philosopher Archimedes was put to death by the soldiers of that unhanged Roman consul Marcellus (who, instead of being immortalised as a conqueror and a cuckold, deserved to have been kicked to death by spiders for permitting such an atrocious act, compared to which the shooting or hanging of a legion of French Marshals or Neapolitan Admirals are as nothing), and this happened a brace of centuries before the birth of Christ, or exactly 2048 years ago. My paper is drawing to a finish: I must therefore postpone what I have further to say until my next, when I intend to enter into the question of the conformation of skulls, in order to arrive at the true position of the organ or bump of ship-building. In the meantime I present the members of the School with the following quotation from Bacon for study, before they proceed further in this affair.

"If a man perform that which hath not been attempted before, or attempted and given over, or hath been achieved but not with so good circumstances, he shall purchase more honour, than by effecting a matter of greater difficulty or virtue, wherein he is but a follower."

*Feb. 15th.* YORICK

* Any person wishing to ascertain the real opinion of the editor of that respectable journal with respect to the pretensions of the members of the Naval School of Architecture, may find recorded in no doubtful terms, in the number for November, 1835, whilst commenting upon Capt. Marryat's flooring article, which had appeared in the *Metropolitan* of the preceding month.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We know nothing of the papers of* "Mr. C. Macfarlane, late 16th regt."; *but having some months since received a letter containing silly threats, we will not notice any further of his communications.—The letter from Westhaven shall be considered.—We this day furnish the official abstracts of the Navy and Ordnance: those of the Army are not yet printed, but the moment they are presented to Parliament, we shall lay them before our readers.—Our friend* "O." *has again our best thanks.—*"Tiphys," *and* "An Advocate for Justice," *if possible, next week: also* "Observator."—*In No.* 159 *an advertisement was inadvertently inserted, and without our knowledge: we are obliged to* "S." *for calling our attention to it.*

Erratum.—*In our last, page* 120, *line* 11 *of first column, for* "*one ship of the line at* Canada," *read* "*at* Cadiz."

*** In type, "Trombone;" "Observator;" "An Old Lieutenant;" "A Clerk in the Engineer Department;" "A Subaltern Standing;" "Philotheorus;" "A Post Captain."

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1836.*

If we measure the glory of men by the means they take to acquire it, the popularity hunters of the day will indeed fall into utter insignificance; and the very idol "Economy," at whose shrine they have liberally sacrificed the interests of their benefactors, who fought the battles of the country, appears ashamed to own her pharisaic votaries. Could it be credited that, under the present aspect of affairs in the political horizon, men are found to demur at the proposed increase of the Naval force of this country? and arrogantly asserting, that "no power on earth can conquer the present Naval force of Britain." If by "Naval force" they mean ships we have *ships* enough all the world knows; but do these men conceive the Naval force of England to consist in ships alone? They ought to know that without men ships are of no avail, not even as "Demonstrators;" and that without Officers both men and ships are equally futile. There must be the head to direct as well as the arm to execute, with an arena for both: without these it is vain to hope that England will maintain her supremacy of the seas,—and well do they know it; or, should the fever of popularity have effaced the fact from memory, they have but to consult the pages of the Naval history of Great Britain during the past war, where many cases are on record, in which very small British vessels of war (*Speedy* brig and the Spanish frigate to wit) successfully attacked, and gallantly captured very large ships of the enemy, mostly "armed en flute." Had they all been fully equipped with their proper complements of men, the same results would not have always followed. It is not an overgrown bulk of a ship, or a formidable tier of cannon, that is to frighten a seaman, but should there prove a preponderance of personal numbers the affair becomes different. Yet, forsooth, they must yelp forth the cry of economy, and can only be soothed by the assurance, that each augmentation be but for the protection of *trade*. Simpletons! who ever heard of ships of the line being fitted as escorts to traders? yet some six or eight vessels of this class are in progress, and *economists* believe such to be their destination. What is the fact? Setting aside the position of England and Russia, with regard to the Turkish question, America, backed no doubt by the politics of Russia, does not hesitate to declare war, which virtually she has done, in shutting her ports, &c. against France; she has thrown down the gauntlet, and France is in a state of domestic difficulty, which, in the hope of giving a turn to men's minds of a more favourable description, may induce her readily to catch at. And should hostilities ensue, the next thing to be looked for is the blockade of the American ports, which necessarily must interfere with British commerce; blockades broke will lead to captures of British ships; and hence a war between the old rivals for military renown be renewed. In fine, let but a gun announce the rupture of tranquillity between any two powers, and then predict who can where ceases the echo. It is in vain to talk about the *interests* of France opposing such a result,—England and France are rivals for ascendancy, and the financial interests of nations are not to be compared to those of individual traders, nor is France a trading nation properly speaking. And though she may prize British gold, the nation entertains a mortal hate towards British natives; and where it is the mercantile policy of one Frenchman to maintain peace with England, it is the anxious wish of hundreds again to enter into collision with her, in the hope of retaliation in the endeavours to humble her supremacy; although, in regard to Great Britain, they have experienced that "conquests do not always pay costs." In another war they will show themselves rivals of note, even on our own element; profiting by the peace, their Navy has been in constant practice in the presence of the British squadron. True it is, that during peace our Legislators have very properly directed their consideration to the encouragement of seamen. It might not have been amiss had a similar feeling been extended to the Officers. In the ardour to accomplish the former, however, it is to be feared whether, instead of improving the service, one extreme has not been substituted for another in some instances. Among others, the non-payment of wages, or portions thereof, but at long intervals, is now altered to payments at short intervals, of sums, the *amount* of which, most Commanding Officers would say, is much more than adequate to the wants of seamen, as the surplus is conducive to the subversion of discipline by the means afforded for smuggling spirits on board, and the consequent uncontrolled recourse to the intoxicating stimulant. And now-a-days, any severity which may be resorted to as checks upon this, the worst species of insubordination, is exaggerated into tyranny and oppression, and the Officers *liberally* consigned to execration as revellers in torture, with "motions in Parliament for returns of the numbers of men who have died under the lash," combined with pathetic appeals to the mobocracy on the inhumanity of discipline, taking care to keep the fact out of view, that without it riot and mutiny must ensue, and multiply examples at the yard-arm.

But let us ask the economy fanciers, what benefits have accrued from withholding promotion from those whose war services entitled them to it, in order to bestow it *unsparingly* on others, whose sole merit is that of gilding the Navy with the glitter of nobility? Hallooed on during war like a favoured pack, they are spurned into the back ground so soon as the game is secured, to be, like spaniels, whistled back again at pleasure. For twenty years of hostility they bore the brunt of battle, and for twenty subsequent years have they been vilified and stigmatised as a dead weight on the country. The harvest reaped, the chaff is allotted to the labourer, and the grain distributed amongst monopolists.

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The recent decease of a marine at Woolwich, shortly after receiving corporal punishment, the effect of which a contemporary seems to consi the cause of his death, notwithstanding the opin of the medical men, so strongly expressed to contrary, induces us to say a few words upon unhappy necessity for exercising a punishment much at variance with the feelings of the comm nity, and which never fails to call forth com seration; more particularly when some of t public journalists, by false and exaggerated sta ments of the cruelty of Officers in the Army a Navy, and the severity they delight to ex cise, irritate the minds of those who, (incapable judging of the value and necessity of strict dis pline and prompt punishment over the class of m composing a large portion of the military,) thus induced to take up opinions, which th would not indulge in were they not instigated the lowest portion of the press. A regiment, void of discipline, becomes a scourge instead o protection to the party requiring its suppo Suppose a case of a riot; a Military force march into a town, and billeted upon the inhabitan that the soldiers, not having the fear of punishm for breach of discipline in view, indulge in eve sort of excess, and, in a state of intoxication, co mit all manner of outrages upon the defencel inhabitants,—would they not loudly cry out punishment upon the commander of such a corp Yet with the *materiel* supplied him, how is it p sible that, without adopting strict and necessa discipline, and the certainty of speedy punishm following crime, he could be answerable for a moment that such a scene would not occur.

The only remedy for Corporal Punishment the Army or Navy, is to make those services far desirable that, instead of the outcasts of ciety being driven to enter them as a last resou men of good character should be desirous of se ing therein; and then the individuals, who persis in bad conduct, should be forthwith dismissed w ignominy. To effect this, the soldier's pay m be increased; the advantages of faithful and h nourable service should be made worth the p formance of each, and none admitted of known b character. This system has been silently worki in the Navy for many years, and the consequen is, that we seldom hear of Corporal Punishme or the necessity for it, in that Service. It is n fair to contrast the conduct of Captains in co mand of crews, which they carefully select duri the period of fitting out, rejecting nine men out ten that offer, and carefully excluding every o who cannot produce a certificate of good characte it is not fair, we say, to contrast the discipli adopted by Officers now in command of ships, wi the severity of punishment, absolutely necessa to keep in subjection the persons composing t crews of our men of war thirty years ago. W believe real thorough bred seamen to be as order respectful, and even as sober a class as any existi certainly so when in performance of their duty board: consequently, the means adopted to insu good discipline over them need be by no mea strict, and hence the Army, now composed of wo materiel, suffers from the comparison; it bec necessary to use a rigid surveillance over the co duct of such as still enlist in that service.

It should be the policy of Government to a tract the best of our seamen into the King's se vice by making the pay of those, rated as Pet Officers, equal to that of Second Mates a Boatswains in Merchant ships. This, with t prospect held out by the Bill of last Session, wi

thout greatly increasing the expense, insure n supply of the flower of our seamen in future rs; and such policy would possess this materiel vantage, that it would even now induce many piring young men who, not having capital to rchase shares in Merchant vessels, have little or prospect of commanding them, to *take a turn*, if t to remain in the King's Service, and tend to move effectually the prejudice which is fast sob-ling in the minds of Merchant seamen against e Royal Navy. The same policy should also be opted in selecting recruits; but as this would ing about the necessity of increasing the pay of e whole Army (which need only be done as re-rds Petty Officers in the Navy), we have not ace at present to go into further detail on that rt of the subject, but shall return to it at an rly opportunity.

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The subject of our FISHERIES, to which we tely called attention, is one of such vital impor-nce to these Kingdoms, as being the principal urce whence our Navy are to be manned in ne of need, that we are led again to recur it. It is with the view of making the avocation a Fisherman worth following, we maintain at every means should be taken to preserve the reed of Fish in the British Channel, as well as every other part of our dominions where they e made an article of commerce; whereas, in EWFOUNDLAND, the present system followed there catching fish only along the shores, *where sickly h alone frequent*, as it is generally asserted by old hermen, has been the means of rendering that nce valuable nursery for seamen a mere *dead tter*, as the persons now employed in this Fishery e *landsmen*, who never go more than *three or four iles* from the shore, in small boats, to catch the h, and return the first capful of wind; and even e men who go on the sealing voyages for two onths in the year, are in no shape *seamen*, as very day's example shows to those who live in Newfoundland. Whilst we unhappily pursue this tal system, instead of the good old fashion of shing on the *banks*, where wholesome, firm, large sh are alone caught, our wary rivals, the FRENCH, nd, every succeeding Spring, from *ten* to *fifteen housand Fishermen* to the part of this Colony which as been so *impolitically* ceded to them; and, as ey catch their fish in *deeper water* than our Fish-rmen, they *sell much better*, we are told, in foreign arkets, as being of superior quality. To this uestion, then, as well as to our CHANNEL FISH-NTRS, the Honourable and Gallant Member for Brighton has directed the attention of the Legis-ature.

The first thing to be limited is the *size of the mesh* f the nets now in use; and, next, that of prohibiting he catching of fish of all kinds *near the shores*, at cer-ain seasons. Tens of thousands of young soles, urbot, &c., are destroyed every year by *shrimp ets* alone; hence some means should be devised o prevent this and all other similar evils. And, n order to ensure the fulfilment of whatever laws may be enacted for the better protection of the fish on our coasts, we would strenuously advise the appointment of a small Government vessel to attend on each and every branch of our Fisheries, and by these means to prevent the fishing vessels from approaching the shores at improper seasons, as well as from using improper nets; indeed, at *no season* ought the trawl vessels to come within a certain distance of the land when their trawls are down, as they thus break up the ground on which the various species of fish deposit their spawn at *different periods*. The *Revenue Cruisers* should be instructed to aid in the prevention of these abuses, and we are convinced that, even under the *existing* laws, they could materially assist in effecting this most desirable object.

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IN continuation of our last week's observations on the subject of Reform in the Army, we shall proceed to quote a passage on a new system proposed in the *London Review* with respect to the mode of Recruiting the Cavalry:—

"Instead, therefore, of being merely recruited, as the Line are, by men picked up in the streets, and in whom, from a ridiculous vanity, height is the only qualification insisted upon, the tallest being preferred, although evidently the most difficult to mount—instead of this, we say, men should be selected for the Cavalry who possess the requisite qualities; and this could only be ascertained from a previous service and trial; but make it a step of promotion, as to pay and prospects, and the Line could furnish abundance of such men—men, too, accustomed to horses, and who ride sufficiently well to be very soon made effective dragoons. The officers should pass through the same probation, and be similarly transferred from the Line into the Cavalry."

For many reasons, we can hardly think this feasible. To effect it, our whole system of recruiting for the Army must be changed. The constant call on the Infantry to furnish men for the Cavalry would be highly detrimental to its efficiency; it would destroy the *esprit de corps* of such Regiments upon which the demand was made for their best men; the selections would be, for the most part, considered invidious, and it would create an animosity between the two branches difficult to allay. Independently of which, it would increase the very evil already, with much reason, complained of in the Review, by opening a new and wide field for favouritism and patronage.

The instance with respect to the Artillery is not, in our opinion, quite applicable here. It is too limited, with regard to numbers, for a comparison; besides, we may venture to say, the general rule is, in selecting Officers for the Horse Brigade, to give the preference to those who have been previously attached to it.

The income which the Colonel of a Regiment derives from his sinecure post is certainly, in some cases, a very considerable one, and we should wish to see the system altered in this respect, so as to admit of a more equal distribution amongst the General Officers of the Army. The fact that some Generals have 2,833*l.* per annum, while others of the same rank are only in the receipt of 200*l.*, and in some instances much less, is too palpable to be passed unnoticed. Moreover, we dislike the mercantile and perquisite-like fashion in which the allowances for clothing, and for those "fictitious" men under the denomination of Warrant men, and non-effectives, &c., are made:—

"To make a General Officer clothe a regiment which he never sees, nor has any other connexion with than clothing it, is a clumsy device to put from 600*l.* to 1200*l.* in his pocket. No mode of giving him the money could be so objectionable; for on the present system he appears in the estimate to be allowed 2*l.* 6*s.* for clothing each private, and only expends 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, putting into his pocket, therefore, 14*s.* 6*d.*, which the private looks to as his right, and which is more than half the amount which he can possibly save in the year, namely, 1*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, out of his 1*s.* per diem, after all the deductions made for articles supplied to him by the King's regulations, and *ordered* to be taken by him, and for which payment is *stopped* out of his pay. The present period, as may be remarked, is favourable for the abolition of this objectionable practice. For, were it considered necessary, in depriving the Colonels of this perquisite, to give them compensation, the reduced establishment of regiments would reduce the amount of such compensation to a much less sum than it would have formerly been."

The evidence of the General Officer who, from feelings of attachment and good-will towards his corps, preferred the present mode, with all its risks, to a stipulated annuity, is good, and contrasts well with the conduct of some Colonels, who, for a trifling pecuniary advantage, have allowed themselves to be transferred to other Regiments, from those which they or their ancestors raised on their estates, and in which they themselves were elevated, or commanded in the field.

We shall not stop to notice our contemporary's illiberal comparison between the heavy and light Dragoons, which is in keeping with his observations respecting the provision for the "sons of the wealthy and influential." His reflections on the Household Brigade of Cavalry are also, in some instances, rather too severe; for they did right good service at Waterloo, and their conduct in cases of riot and disturbances at home, has been not only useful, but uniformly commended for forbearance and temper; but his objections to certain privileges which they, in common with the Foot Guards, enjoy in preference to the regular Regiments, are reasonable enough:—he would reduce the Life Guards *in toto*:—we are not quite so ultra in our views; although we should certainly recommend a partial reduction in this Force, and propose that the other Regiments of the Army, both Horse and Foot, should occasionally take their turn of the duties of the Court and of the Metropolis.

After stating that the Life Guards and Blues have each eight troops and two Majors, being two troops and seven Officers more than other Cavalry corps stationed at home, and that they are, "in fine, fit for nothing more than parade and show." He says—

"These regiments have also privileges conferred upon them as to rank, but not nearly to the extent of those enjoyed by the Foot Guards. A Captain, on being promoted to be a Regimental Major, obtains the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army, thus passing over the whole of the Majors in the Army, and again, on being made Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel, he takes the rank of full Colonel; thus passing over all the Lieutenant-Colonels who are senior to him. The great advantage of obtaining rank early in life have been sufficiently dwelt upon in our observations on the Foot Guards."

There is but trifling cause of complaint, according to our ideas, on the head of allowance of forage to Cavalry Officers; for it must be remembered that the sum of eightpence halfpenny per ration per diem deducted from the pay of each Officer, would, in some places, (in Ireland, for instance,) almost keep a horse; but the fact of a Major of Cavalry being allowed three horses, while a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a Regiment of Infantry, who is equally obliged to be always properly mounted, is only allowed forage for one horse, is so inconsistent that it would be difficult to find amongst the arrangements of the British Service a case more glaring and ridiculous.

The principle of purchase, the trafficking in exchanges, and difference from half-pay to full (a species of stock-jobbing winked at by the authorities), are proofs of a defective system, and ought to be reformed. The large sum required to fit out an Officer for the Cavalry, the extravagance of the uniforms, finery, and trappings, the amount of subscriptions for the mess fund, band, and other contingencies, and the expensive manner of living in these Regiments, all loudly call for some restrictions and alterations.

"Indeed, in some regiments we understand that, besides the open and known charges, the officers have

ablished a fund, into which each on joining is required to ay 400*l.* or 500*l.*, and a smaller sum on attaining each step. The fund is for the purpose of buying the seniors out, nd thereby making promotion. If an officer decline to omply with this arbitrary exaction, which is completely defiance of the orders of the Commander-in-Chief, is sent to Coventry, and thus driven out of the regiment."

At present, our limits will not permit us to make such comments on these last-mentioned points as they severally demand; nor are we enabled, from the same cause, to offer our remarks n the Staff, &c., but they shall have our early onsiderntion.

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We have many times advocated the formation f a reserved Naval Half-Pay List, composed of hose Officers who, from old age, incapacity, or ny other cause, are unable to perform active ervice when called upon; and we notice the subct now, to point to a letter in this day's Gatte, from our clever correspondent *Tristram*, ith whose remarks we very generally agree. ur *Commentary* on his former letter did not, however (if we recollect right) go the length he asumes; because a List, composed of such materials he suggests, would be designated, and justly esignated, a *condemned* not a *retired* List; and rely the Officers who, from age or infirmity may be incapacitated from active service, hould not be confounded with those placed hereon in consequence of convicted ill conduct. he Navy probably possesses its share of objectionable members, and what profession is free from hem? The punishment, or even the slight imposed on these, is altogether a different matter owever from the composition of a retired List. his should be formed in the first place of voluntary members, which would induce all those, ho have in a manner renounced the service and ngaged in other occupations, to accede, and on he residue a survey should be held, and all those eported capable retained. We are of opinion, at this would reduce our ponderous List full ne-third, and enable the Admiralty to give a turn employment to all active Officers, with a fair hance of promotion.

It was an admirable principle of Lord Auckland's Administration of the Navy, to infuse certain portion of young blood into active mployment, because he wisely considered, that hose who had gained their experience last ar would in process of time be worn out, nd hence it became necessary to provide for succession having all the knowledge of their rofession, which could only be acquired by onstant service afloat. We observe, that in aking his appointments Earl Minto adopts the ame system, and we are sure that, taking this to consideration, and throwing prejudice and lf-interest aside, the whole Service will admit, hat the patronage of the First Lords of the Admiralty has been of late, and now is, more impartially distributed than at any antecedent time in ur Naval history.

We fully concur with the opinion of *Tristram*, especting the evil practice of discharging young entlemen to spend long intervals on shore until hey can provide themselves with ships. A Cadet, once admitted into the service, should be retained herein, until he had served his probation. The "*Excellent*" affords them ample instruction in the theory and practice of gunnery, at intervals when they cannot obtain employment in sea-going ships; but as that ship cannot afford accommodation to the numbers who would be in this situation, they should be borne on the books of the guard-ships, and attend exercise every day. It is the intention, as we stated in our last, to put the Ordinary on a new system shortly, by placing the Officers employed therein, and the ships they occupy, in commission; when that is effected these ships will afford ample accommodation for Supernumerary Midshipmen.

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The subject of the WIDOWS' PENSIONS has unceasingly occupied our thoughts, as our columns will testify, and in our last number only we again renewed our remarks upon the absolute necessity of some better regulations regarding them. The letter signed *Tiphys*, which appeared in that impression, well merits the attention of those in authority, as his observations are as just as they are unanswerable. We will wait, then, in the confident hope that some new arrangement will be made at an early period, assured as we are that his Majesty's Government have every disposition to benefit the United Service by all the means in their power; and we are sure the Legislature will not be backward in confirming the liberal intentions of Ministers in any measure that goes to reward the meritorious defenders of their country.

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☞ Our worthy contemporary, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, was more unfortunate in his "statement of facts" last week, than in his "reasoning on comparisons" in the preceding one. After instancing the similarity of the civil administration of the Navy in Charles the Second's time and our own, which prepares us for a few extracts from the "Apology" next week, with the changes rung on "our own Attwood," &c. &c. &c., we are informed of what happened when Sir Joseph Yorke was First Lord of the Admiralty! and that Mr. Young is "illustrious!" Now we give Mr. Young every credit for his talents and intentions: we believe him to be a highly respectable, upright, and independent Member of Parliament, well informed upon most subjects, but prejudiced upon the policy of the reciprocity question. Whether he assumes to be classed as an "illustrious" with Rennie, Telford, and Charles Dupin, is another matter, and we think the worthy Member's aspirations are not quite so high. The *Telegraph* assumes to be a Naval authority, and informs us that the *Asia* and *Ganges*, of 2000 tons each, will stow 70 tons of water more than the *Vanguard*, of nearly 3000 tons. How stands the fact? The *Asia* is reported to be 2296 tons, and stows 305 tons of water. The *Vanguard*, of 2590 tons, magazine, ditto, and common tanks, stows 350 tons. The displacement of all the 84-gun ships is about 3600 tons. These are the facts, and we leave it to our readers whether it is creditable for the *Hampshire Telegraph* to admit into its pages such a statement as appeared last week. Besides, the question is not upon the carpentry of ships, but upon their *form*. An able letter has appeared in the *Portsmouth Herald* upon the subject of the comparative expense of building, &c., to which we refer such of our readers as are interested in this question.

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*Russia and Turkey.*—(Extract of a letter from a Correspondent.)—"Much indeed it is to be regretted, that England and France did not arrest the progress of Ibrahim in 1833; the consequence of this political error being that Russia officiously interposed in favour of the Porte against Mehemet Ali, proclaiming to the world that if she took the Sultan under her protection, it was solely out of friendship, a sentiment so deeply impressed upon the mind of the Czar, that he could not think of allowing any other power to offer assistance, and by his advice, or rather at his command, the only channel through which this assistance could reach the Sultan was closed. At the period to which I allude, the number of Russian vessels that appeared in the Bosphorus was inconsiderable, and so wretchedly manned that half the number of British ships could have effectually prevented the ambitious projects of the Russian Cabinet being carried into execution. That the latter anticipates a visit from an English fleet is now a very probable circumstance, and the sooner Government expedites a powerful fleet to the Bosphorus the sooner that important question will be decided, namely, whether we are to permit that usurper, Mehemet Ali, to retain possession of Egypt and Syria, with an understanding on the part of Russia, should the latter be involved in hostilities with England, that the Pacha of Egypt shall not only retain his usurped power, but shall also assume sovereign dignity with the title of Caliph. As a friend to Turkey we can only recognise Mehemet Ali as a subject of the Sultan, and we must insist that all orders given by the latter in our favour be strictly carried into effect, *cote qui coute*. In a commercial point of view, the advantages England would derive, in assisting Turkey to overthrow the usurper of Egypt and Syria, would be incalculable,—for a more extensive and profitable market does not exist in any part of the world than that of Turkey, if Russian influence were destroyed. There is every reason to believe that the Sultan, out of gratitude for the assistance he would have received by the direct interference in his behalf, enabling him thereby to recover that portion of his dominions forcibly held by Mehemet Ali, that the Sultan, I say, would not only reduce the duties on imports and exports, but would give every facility to the extension of British commerce, which, in his present situation, he can hardly affect without giving umbrage to the Russian Cabinet. The latter have instigated the measures that have been pursued by Mehemet Ali against his lawful sovereign, as Russia sees with chagrin and apprehension that the Sultan Mahmood has introduced a higher degree of civilisation among his subjects, and that he has endeavoured (and in a great measure succeeded) to assimilate his empire with those European kingdoms which can depend upon their own strength for protection. If we allow the Sultan, say the Russian diplomatists, to consolidate his growing institutions, and to infuse into the hearts of his subjects some portion of his own determined energy, the hopes we have, for so long a period entertained of obtaining possession of Turkey will vanish for ever. Every one acquainted with Eastern politics must know that British influence in Persia is considered by the Russian Cabinet as an usurped supremacy, and every attempt is made to crush this power. Take for example the recent case of the late Futeh Ali Schah, in which Russia exerted herself to prove to the Persians that Schah Mohamed, who it was known was favourably inclined to England, ought not to assume the reins of government, and the prince's uncles were accordingly brought forward to contest his authority. The most trustworthy ally we can possess to defend our eastern possessions is the Sultan, but it is quite obvious that unless he be furnished with the means of destroying the power of Mehemet Ali, which in a great measure extends to the Tigris and Euphrates, he cannot uphold the immense interests we have at stake in India. Let us hope that the refusal of Mehemet Ali to comply with the terms of the firman granted to Lord Ponsonby will bring this affair to an issue, and that the advice you have so constantly given to English Ministers will, although tardily, be now pursued, that is, to get rid of Russian influence in Turkey, and enable our old friend and ally the Sultan, to snatch from the grasp of Mehemet Ali the territories of Egypt and Syria."

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There is a rumour in general circulation, in quarters likely to be well acquainted with the fact, that the Duke of Wellington has declared himself a convert to the necessity of settling the question of Irish tithes in the manner recommended by his Majesty's Government, and that to this sentiment, on the part of his Grace, is to be attributed his recent abstinence from politics.—*Globe.*

Mr. C. W. Packe was returned on Thursday last, for the southern division of Leicestershire, in the place of Mr. T. Frewen Turner. Mr. Packe was nominated by Sir A. G. Hazelrigge, and seconded by J. A. Arnold, Esq. There was no opposition.—Mr. Ball, K. C., was elected, without opposition, M. P. for Clonmel on Saturday.

Dr. Van Mildert, Bishop of Durham, died at Auckland Castle on Sunday, after a long illness; he held the valuable see since 1826, when Lord Liverpool appointed him from Llandaff. He was married, and leaves a widow but no children.

*Copyright Act.*—A motion is to be submitted to the House of Commons to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act so far as relates to the giving eleven copies of new works to various richly endowed public bodies, which ought to be the patrons and encouragers of high literary effort, instead of preying upon them.

*Monument to Earl Grey.*—Mr. E. H. Bailey is to execute the figure of the Noble Earl, which is to be placed on the summit of a column, the site of which is not fixed. The subscription amounts to 2,000*l.*

At the new Palace in St. James's Park are now deposited all the valuable armoury, both ancient and modern, pictures, plate, books, china, glass, and other furniture, which formerly adorned Carlton Palace.

The Russian Count Demidoff has not arrived from Paris, but he is expected in time for the first Newmarket Spring Meeting.

*Covent Garden Theatrical Fund.*—This festival will be celebrated at the Freemason's Hall on Friday next, the Earl of Lichfield in the chair. The list of nobility and gentry, who have signified their intention of being present to aid the funds of this excellent institution, is by far more numerous than of late years. The usual arrangements are of superior order, all the first singers

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* In consequence of a type being omitted, the figure is not distinct.

lent, vocal and instrumental, have offered their services this occasion.

*New Clubs.*—A meeting is about to be called of the ndidates for admission into the various existing clubs, ith a view of avoiding the slowness of their admission, forming one or two new clubs from among themselves. n attempt is also making to form an agricultural club; d a Reform or Whig club, to rival the Conservative, in active movement.

*Railroads on the Rhine.*—The Strasbourg journals ote that, notwithstanding the opposition of the army ngineers of Mentz, the project of an iron railroad from at town to Wisbaden is going on, and that on the first y of opening 1,100,000 f. were subscribed. A flying ilway is being made on the New Orleans and Nashville ad, which is intended to bear a velocity of 60 miles per our, and Mr. Stephenson has contracted to supply an gine which will perform this with a load of 200 tons.

*Rail-Road of La Loire.*—This road, of 52 English iles, is completed, and has cost 300,000*l.* A loan of 40,000*l.* is about to be raised, bearing interest at 5 per nt., with surplus dividends; and as the revenue cannot e less the first year than 12,000*l.*, and at the completion f the canals in about eighteen months (which will afford a onstant and regular communication with Paris and the orth of France) it will be at least 30,000*l.*, this pro- ises to be one of the most profitable Rail-Road specu- tions of the day.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—The letters from Vittoria nd Santander give a very melancholy picture of affairs. rovisions were very scarce at both places, and could ot be purchased by the officers, as they were nine onths' pay in arrear. From want of clothing and in- fficient shelter, the recruits were very sickly; fever of typhus nature was carrying off nearly fifteen a-day at antander, and, from one cause or another, it was doubt- l if Evans could muster more than 3,000 bayonets in n field; added to which, it was evident that Cordova urposely retreated when he had given orders to his right ing, commanded by Evans, to advance after the battle 17th Jan., by which manœuvre the British Legion and wo battalions of Spaniards would have been surrounded y the entire Carlist force, had not Evans suddenly oved back upon Vittoria in the night. The French eneral who commanded the left wing was subsequently nd in his complaints against Cordova, and openly ac- sed him of duplicity; and their joint remonstrances n the Spanish Government will, no doubt, have the effect of immediately removing him from the command f the army, to which, it is said, Mina is appointed. ols. Dickson and Fitzgerald had both quitted the Spa- ish Service in disgust, and are now in England.

The French papers announce the death of Sir William ell, at Naples, in the 59th year of his age.

A report was prevalent yesterday of the death of the ishop of Salisbury; and the life of the Bishop of eterborough is despaired of.

*The Legion of Honour.*—The number of members hich, on 1st Jan., 1831, was 42,894, amounted, on 1st ec., 1835, to 50,183; at which period the Order was mposed of 96 Grand Crosses, 219 Grand Officers, 805 ommanders, 4,549 Officers, and 44,524 Knights. The umber of members who at that time received pensions, as 250 at 20,000fr.; not granted according to rank, for ve Grand Crosses, 23 Grand Officers, and 219 Com- anders receive no more than 250fr. per annum each. he members admitted to be entitled to belong to the rder under the creation of the Emperor Napoleon and he Committee of Government between March 20 and uly 7, 1815, and confirmed by the Royal Ordonnance of ov. 1831, amount to only 400.

No less than 36,000 barrels of gunpowder have re- ently been removed from the Magazines at Marchwood, nd sent to the North Coast of Spain, for the use of the ueen's troops.

## The Court.

THE KING held his first levee for the season on Tues- ay, at St. James's Palace. The following Naval and Military Officers were presented:—

Rowley, Vice-Adm. Sir C., on being created a Baronet. Cochrane, Lord, on appointment to 63th reg. Belmore, ir H., an app. to be Maj.-Gen. in Asia. Cochrane, Hon. ., an app. to 92d reg. Harcourt, Lieut.-Col., Gren. Gds., nd Spencer, the Hon. Capt. F., R.N., upon app. to be he Duchess of Kent's Equerries. Ross, Hon. Capt., on is marriage. Maxwell, Maj.-Gen. C., C.B., an being app. K.C. Franklin, Capt. Sir J., on receiving permission to ear the Order of the Redeemer of Greece. Aylmer, Lt.- Gen. Lord, on app. to Colonelcy of the 15th reg., and on is return from Canada. Findlay, Lieut.-Col., on receiving he Third Class of the Guelphic Order. Hamilton, Major ir J. J. Evans, Com. J., on his return from visiting the ucket stations. Pritchard, Com. J. P. Fraser, Major- en. H., an app. to 93d reg. Belcher, Com., on app. to H.M.S. *Terror*. Guise, Ens. 75th Foot; Eden, Capt., R.N., on return from foreign service. Funshawe, Ens. H. D., 52d. Winnington, Ens., 33d. Back, Capt. G., R.N., on return from the Land Arctic Expedition, and on promotion. Warner, Cornet, 3d Drag. Guards. Barney, Capt., R.N., on return from foreign service, and on prom. Colston, Ens. J. M., 70th. Hay, Ens. Leith. Slade, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J., on being created a G.C.H. Wilson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R., on appointment. Maxwell, Lieut.-Col., on receiving the Insignia of the Third Class of the Guelphic Order. Hemmer, Capt. G., R.N., C.B., on being appointed K.C.H. Hart, Capt. H., R.N., on being appointed K.C.H. Jackson, Sir K. A., Bart., on receiving permission to wear the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, 2d Class. Knox, Cant., on prom. Johnson, Com. W. W. P., on prom. Grant, Com. J., on return from foreign service, and prom. Daniell, Com. G., on return from foreign service. Smyth, Lieut. W., R.N. Parker, Lieut. Ryde, R.N., on obtaining his commission. Fisher, Lieut. Graydon, Lieut. Wilbraham, Lieut., on app. to be employed in the service of the Shah of Persia. Ross, Lieut. H. G. Young, Second Lieut. C. C., on app. Furlong, Lieut., on prom. Freeth, Lieut., on proceeding to Jamaica. Freeth, Lieut. J., on app. Giffard, Capt. Stockenstrom, Capt. A., on app. as Lieut.-Gov. of the Eastern Provinces of the Cape of Good Hope. Mackellar, Rear-Admr., on return from the Continent. Vincent, Lieut.-Gen., on app. to 69th reg. Newton, Maj., on receiving the Guelphic Order. Ross, Maj., on return from foreign service. Pipon, Maj., on receiving the 3d Class of the Guelphic Order. Webber, Maj., R.A. Maude, Capt. the Hon. J. A., C.B., R.N., to receive the honour of K.C.H. Jones, Lieut.-Col., on app. to her Majesty's Household. Mackinnon, Capt., Gren. Gds., on return from Canada. Branch, Capt. A. B., R.N., on receiving the 3d Class of the Guelphic Order. Peyton, Capt. J. S., on being appointed K.C.H. Beresford, Capt., on prom. Badcock, Capt. W. S., R.N., on receiving the 3d Class of the Guelphic Order. Pack, Capt. P., on prom. Manly, Ens. and Lieut. G., on app. to Coldstream Guards. Doyle, Capt. H., on return from Canada. Smith, Ens. J. D., on appointment. Lesley, Lieut.-Col. K. H., on receiving 3d Class of the Guelphic Order. Hext, Ens. Macdreen, Ens., on app. Lewis, Col., on app. to the command of the Monmouthshire Militia. Doyle, Lieut.-Col., on appointment. Freeth, Lt.-Col., on receiving 3d Class of the Guelphic Order. Halkett, Vice-Adm. Sir P., on app. as Com.-in-Chief in North America and W. Indies. Bunbury, Lieut.-Col., to take leave on joining his reg. Wilson, Maj.-Gen. W., on being app. a K.C.H. Putter, Capt., R.N., on prom. Bigland, Capt. W. B., R.N., on receiving the Guelphic Order.

Wednesday, being the day appointed for the celebration of the Queen's birth-day, her Majesty held a Drawing-room at St. James's Palace, being the first for the present season. Her Majesty's actual birth-day, however, is not till the 13th day of August next, when her Majesty will complete the 44th year of her age. The following Naval and Military officers were present:—

*Admirals*—Sir C. Rowley, Sir R. Otway, Sir E. Owen, White, Hoyman, Sir W. Parker, Sir T. Rudd, Sir T. Hardy, Sir J. A. Ommaney, Lambert, Thompson, Sir E. King, Sir T. Hardy, Sir P. Malcolm, Schomberg, Fleming, Sir R. Stopford, Mackellar, Sir C. Adam, Sir H. Neale.—*Captains* (R.N.)—C. Boyle, Sir T. S. Pasley, W. Symonds, Elliee, Sir R. Grant, Ferguson, Sykes, M. Seymour, W. H. Percy, Sir J. Franklin, Eden, Ayscough, Sir J. S. Peyton, W. B. Bigland, R. Burton, A. Sheppard, Lambert, W. S. Badcock, A. B. Branch, Burney, Aylmer, Bowles, Sir L. Curtis, Baynes, Drake, Sir H. Pigot, Sir G. Bremer, Burney, Bruce, George Back, H. Smith, Graham, Hastings, Sir C. Cole, Lysaght.—*Captains* (Trinity House)—Pelly, Brown, Nelson, Weynton.—*Commanders* (R.N.)—F. Boyce, St. V. King, G. Evans, H. G. Hamilton, Furber, Herrey, Tomkins, Butterfield, W. W. P. Johnson, Maconochie, Belcher, T. Gill, W. Ohlrey, S. Brown, Kuley, Bisset, J. C. Woolloough, George Daniell, Knox.—*Captains* (E. I. S.)—Manderson, Probyn, P. Cameron, Shea, R. Lock.—*Lieutenants* (R.N.)—W. Morris, W. Smith, D'Urban, Oldmixon, C. H. Joy, Loch, A. P. Latteve.—*Generals*—Sir J. Kempt, Sir W. Houston, Lord Aylmer, Sir W. Pringle, Sir J. Lyon, Sir A. Brooks, Lennox, Hon. Sir C. Colville, Sir J. S. Bains, Clitherowe, Sir J. Hawker, Gascoyne, Sir C. Maxwell, White, Sir J. Elley, Sir R. Donkin, Vincent, Sir J. Grant, Sir J. Brown, Sir F. Mulcaster, Sir R. Wilson, Sir D. Gilmour, Sir C. Lloyd, J. Michell, Ellice, Sir G. T. Walker, L'Estrange, Mawley, Sir W. Markham, Sir C. Egerton, Sir W. Rooke, Sir H. Lowe, H. Trevor, Sir W. Hutchinson, Thornton, Sir T. Bradford, Sir C. Dalbiac, Butts, J. Nicolls, Hon. Sir W. Lumley, Gardiner, Sir J. Slade, Sir George Quentin, Sir R. Jackson, Sir J. Fuller, Sir W. Jordan, Sir J. Corkburn.—*Colonels*—Powell, Sir J. Savage, Findlay, Lord Churchill, Sir C. R. O'Donnell, Graydon, Molyneux, Sir B. Carnac, Maberley, Hon. H. Murray, Sir W. Harries, Munro, Bingham, Campbell, Story, Sir J. Burgoyne, Rowan, Hon. Sir E. Cust, Grey, J. Langton, Badcock, Bunbury, D. Ross, Porter, Ravenshaw, Maxwell, Fanshawe Doyle, Mosny, Dyson, Tremenheere, Blane, W. H. Sykes, Shawe, Walton, Freeth, Lewis, Best, Lamtis, Barnard, Sir J. Dimond, Clitherow, C. Leslie, O'Reilly, Thomas, Le Blanc, Webster, Pym, Hare, Sir W. de Tuyll, Chaplin, Sir C. Thornton, Sir S. Higgins, Grisva, Sir J. May, Porvis, Meyrick, Mackinnon, De Roos, Daubeney, Armstrong, Thomas, Sir H. Sykes.—*Majors*—M'Arthur, Orange, T. S. Clerke, B. Edwards, Pipon, Ross, Tonkin, Sweetman, Newton, Webber.—*Captains*—Houlton, Melville, Grindlay, Sir K. A. Jackson, Giffard, G. Higgins, J. Evans, Pringle, Mackinnon, Phelps, Walpole, Sir J. Phillimore, Trotter, Sir Robert Barrie, Hon. Sir A Maula, R. Harvey, F. Clinton, Bathurst, R. Alsager, L. Fyler, Tinne, P. Pack, Hill, Stockeostrom, Sir J. A. Gordon, Grenville, Beresford, W. Jones, Jekyll, H. Doyle, Marshal, Crawford.—*Lieuts.*—Furlong, Graydon, Sherson, Scott, Wilkinson, C. Fanshawe, Fisher, H. J. Ross, Ashton, Tuite, Freeth, C. C. Young, De Salis, M. Archall, M. P., Scott, D. O'Brian, Wilbraham, Jones.—*Cornets*—Smythe, Booth, Warner.—*Ensigns*—Trowbridge, Hext, J. D. Smyth, H. D. Fanshawe, Macliveen.

The Queen, we exceedingly regret to say, has been suffering from the effects of a swelling in the face, occasioned by riding to a late hour with the carriage windows open; her Majesty has, however, greatly recovered during the last few days.

Their Majesties and the Court will take their departure for Windsor Castle at 3 o'clock to day, and will continue to reside there during the season, with the exception of occasional visits to St. James's during the spring. His Majesty will come to town on Wednesday next, and on every succeeding Wednesday throughout the season to hold his weekly levee.

WHITEHALL, Feb. 22.—The King has directed letters patent to be passed under the Great Seal, granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen and their respective heirs male; viz—Sir Henry Bethune, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thos. M. Brisbane, Donald Campbell, James Rivett Carnac, and Lieut.-Col. H. Fairfax; also granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom unto Colin Mackenzie, Esq., during the term of his natural life; with remainder, at his decease, to his second son, Evan Mackenzie, Esq., and heirs male, and in default of such issue, to his third son C. J. Mackenzie, Esq., and heirs male; also granting the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following Gentlemen, and their respective heirs male viz.—The Rev. J. B. Mill, Robert Wm. Newman, Esq. H. C. Paulet, Esq., Sir F. A. Roe, Knt., Vice-Admr. Sir C. Rowley, K.C.B., and J. S. G. Sawle, Esq.

Sir R. Gill has sold his commission as Lieutenant of the Yeomen Guard, to Mr. Edwin Pearson, for 8,000 guineas.

The Queen has appointed Col. W. Jones one of her Majesty's Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters, v. Stanhope, resigned.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Maj.-Gen. W. Wilson, Bl. Art., K.C.H., on Capt. the Hon. J. A. Maude, R.N., C.B. and K.C.H. on J. S. Peyton, Esq., Capt. R.N., K.C.H., and on J. J. G. Bremer, Esq., Capt. R.N., C.B. and K.C.H.

The Hon. Capt. Curzon, son of Lord Scarsdale, has succeeded Mr. Hudson as Private Secretary and resident Gentleman Usher to her Majesty, and will enter on the duties of his new office this day at Windsor Castle. Captain C. is cousin to Lord Howe.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 22nd Feb.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE, on presenting a petition praying that the numerous railways now projected should be required to keep the lines of the turnpike road as much as possible, said he thought it desirable to adopt some means by which Parliament could judge whether the best lines had been adopted?—The Ecclesiastical Courts' Consolidation Bill, after a short conversation, was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a Select Committee.

TUESDAY, 23rd Feb.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE brought forward his motion for the names of the Magistrates appointed pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Corporations Act, together with copies of the lists forwarded to Government by the Town Councils.—Lord MELBOURNE had no objection to the production of the lists of Magistrates appointed, but as to the lists forwarded, viewing them in the light of confidential communications, he could not consent to their production. The Earl of WINCHELSEA and the Duke of WELLINGTON supported the motion. The LORD CHANCELLOR justified the course that had been adopted by the Government. After some further discussion, the first part of the motion was then affirmed—the latter part negatived—and their Lordships adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, 25th Feb.—The Marquis of LONSDALE gave notice of his intention to move, that a message be sent to the Commons requesting a copy of the

report of the Select Committee on Orange Societies. His object was to repel the base insinuations which had been elsewhere made against him. He treated with scorn the insinuation that he was capable of joining in a plan for changing the succession, and ascribed the whole charge to the malignity of party spirit. Lord WYNFORD intimated his intention of having given such a nature himself.

FRIDAY, 26th Feb.—Lord MELBOURNE stated that the provisions of the Poor-law Bill, with respect to the qualifications of guardians of the poor, would be seriously considered by his Majesty's Ministers.—The Duke of CUMBERLAND stated, those who acted with him had felt it right, after his Majesty's late declaration, to advise that the Orange lodges should be dissolved. For himself he should still maintain the principles on which they were founded.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 22nd Feb.—A petition from Dungarvon complained of an undue return.—A long conversation took place on the subject of the numerous Railway Bills before the House, Mr. P. THOMSON suggesting that there should be a General Committee to report the best course to be pursued for protecting public and private interests. Lord G. LENNOX afterwards moved the second reading of the London and Brighton Railway Bill. Lord Sandon moved that it be deferred for a week. Sir J. GRAHAM was also favourable to postponement, for the sake of inquiry. As 45,000,000*l.* were embarked in these speculations, the subject was worthy the consideration of Government and the cautious proceedings of the House. Sir R. PEEL also concurred in the propriety of postponement. The postponement was carried by 271 to 75.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY inquired whether the Carlow Committee had come to the resolution of proceeding with closed doors. Mr. R. GOLDBURN replied in the affirmative. Mr. O'CONNELL intimated that on Monday he should appeal on the subject.—The Tithes Commutation (England) Bill was, after some conversation, read a second time.

TUESDAY, 23rd Feb.—Mr. TULKE moved the second reading of Mr. Buckingham's Claims' Bill. Mr. LAWSON opposed it, and moved that it be read a second time that day six months. It led to an extended discussion—Mr. V. SMITH and Mr. ROEBUCK opposing it on the ground that Mr. B. having opposed the law, in spite of remonstrances, on his own responsibility, had no right to go to Parliament to be compensated for his losses. After considerable discussion, the Bill was rejected by 81 for it, and 125 against it.—Mr. HUME brought forward his motion for an address to the Crown to remove all Magistrates, &c., who remained members of Orange Lodges, or of any other political lodge, club, or society, bound together by oaths or signs.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved an amendment that an address be presented to his Majesty to adopt such measures as might be deemed advisable for the suppression of all Orange societies, and all other political societies using secret signs and symbols, and having associated branches. Col. PERCEVAL proposed that "Orange societies" should be omitted, and that the motion should apply to political societies generally. Lord STANLEY concurred in the amendment now suggested. Lord J. RUSSELL could not consent to omit the particular words. Sir R. PEEL supported the amendment. The discussion, which lasted to a late hour, terminated in the adoption of the amendment as originally proposed, without a division.

THURSDAY, 25th Feb.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL presented the answer of his Majesty to the address respecting Orange Lodges:—"I willingly accede to the prayer of my faithful Commons, that I will be pleased to take such measures as may seem to me to be advisable for the effectual discouragement of Orange lodges, and generally of all political societies, excluding all persons of a different religious faith, using secret signs and symbols, and acting by means of associated branches. It is my firm determination to discourage all such societies in my dominions; and I rely with confidence on the fidelity of my loyal subjects to support me in this determination."—Lord F. EGERTON presented a petition from paper manufacturers praying that paper duties might be equalised, and the laws thereon revised. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that the subject was under consideration, and when he brought forward the financial statement he would explain the views of government. Mr. GILLON was decidedly against the duties, as be considered they were a tax on the raw material of knowledge.—Mr. P. THOMSON stated it was not the intention of government to introduce any measure on the subject of timber duties at present.—Mr. WAKLEY gave notice of a motion for the evidence and verdicts of two Coroners' Inquests recently held on Marines, who had died after having been flogged. He asked whether the Member for Barnstaple intended to bring forward his motion to abolish flogging? Major PANCOURT answered that he should bring forward his motion, and should think it was wasting the time of the House if he did not press it to a division.—Mr. LENNARD moved for a return of the number of soldiers who have suffered either corporal punishment or imprisonment, and whether corporal punishment has been inflicted on the same person more than once, specifying how often it has been so inflicted. Mr. C. FERGUSSON and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER wished that the subject should not be discussed now, as it had been investigated by a commission, and as government expected to have the report of that commission in the course of a week, it should then be printed. The opinion of the House, however, appearing to be decidedly in favour of the motion, it was ultimately agreed to. A return of the punishments inflicted on Marines was also ordered.

FRIDAY, Feb. 26th.—Mr. HENRY MAXWELL stated by direction of the Duke of Cumberland, that his Royal Highness had taken steps for dissolving all the Orange lodges established here and in the colonies.—Mr. MACLEAN called attention to the policy of Ministers with regard to Spain, which he condemned as the worst that could be adopted. He moved for papers, which were laid on the table. Mr. POULTER defended the conduct of government as well as that of Gen. Evans and his men. Mr. O'CONNELL deplored the cruelties committed in Spain on both sides. Sir JOHN ELLEY said, the brave Englishmen now serving in the armies of the Queen of Spain had been libelled. Col. THOMPSON maintained that the English troops in Spain were not inferior to the British Army. Lord MAHON had predicted that the troops raised to serve in the cause of the Queen of Spain would do the country no credit, and the event had confirmed his worst anticipations. Sir R. PEEL disapproved of the policy adopted towards Spain. He questioned the propriety of permitting a corps of British soldiers to enter into the service of a foreign state. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE maintained that the course which had been pursued was consistent with true policy. Mr. DUNCOMBE approved of the interference with Spain. The debate was adjourned at 12 o'clock.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—Baron Fain is appointed Intendant-General of the Civil List. M. Fain was principal Cabinet Secretary to the King. M. Gasparin will retain, under M. Mnuiulivet, the office of Under Secretary of State, which he held under M. Thiers. Marshal Gerard is appointed High Chancellor of the Legion of Honour.

The execution of Fieschi, Morey, and Pepin, took place on Friday, 19th inst., at the Barrière St. Jaques. They all died with the utmost coolness and fortitude. Pepin still proclaimed his innocence. Morey was silent, and opened his lips on his way to the scaffold merely to say that his infirmities, not fear, made him shake. As for Fieschi, he was to the last what he had shown himself from the first—undaunted. He actually leaped on the scaffold, and embraced the fatal block, once more declaring that he had told the whole truth, and consolidated Louis Phillippe on his throne by delivering up his accomplices.

SPAIN.—Madrid, 8th Feb.:—"Munoz, the Ex-Body-Guardsman, whose name has acquired a certain degree of notoriety, died yesterday. Christina, as may be well imagined, is plunged in the deepest grief. Munoz had for some time lost his reason, and given unequivocal proofs of insanity. This was occasioned by an attempt to poison him, the immediate consequences of which were prevented by prompt antidotes. But, whether from the effects of the poison or from the dose administered to counteract being too strong, the Queen's favourite became mad, and his alienation resisted all the succours of art. The ultra party, who abhorred Munoz, and dreaded his supposed influence over the mind of the Queen, are loudly accused of having caused his death."—A letter from a "high quarter in Madrid" predicts that the mass of the elections will be "in a Revolutionary sense." The military affairs of the Government do not appear to be more favourable than they have been for some time; the Carlists still creep on towards a point of success, and although repulsed, contrive to gain a little at every move ment.

UNITED STATES.—Intelligence has been received of the acceptance by the Government of the mediation of England in adjusting the dispute with France.

CIRCASSIA.—In November last, a body of the cavalry of this country, 8,000 strong, crossed the Kuban, and advanced as far as Stevlopol, a town eight days' march from their frontiers. After a slight resistance, they rendered themselves masters of the town, and after pillaging it left it to return home, carrying back along with them 300 of the principal inhabitants, and among them several Russian officers of high rank.

## Theatres.

KING'S.—This theatre will open on Saturday next with the opera of *La Straniera*, in which the Countess Colloni Corti will make her *debut* as *Alaida*. Winter appears as *Arthur*, and Cartagenova as *Valdeburg*. Madlle. St. Romain will make her *debut* in the ballet of *Le Rossignol*. Madlle. S. Grisi and Mons. Perrot will appear in a new ballet in a few days. There are many novelties in active preparation.

COVENT GARDEN.—Miss Joanna Baillie's tragedy in five acts, entitled *The Separation*, was performed for the first time on Thursday evening, and though upon the whole well received, it will not prove an attraction. Experience proves the fact that we have no lady writers of tragedy. The very delicacy and slenderness of the female mind is adverse to any attempts at tragic composition. 'Tis true that, to a *certain extent*, a Mitford may have succeeded; but tragedy requires even a more masculine grasp, or it will not be overpowered. Ladies, we will admit, write pleasant novels, interesting romances, and pretty poetry, because in them they delineate life as they would draw flowers; they sketch character, colour conversations, and generally throw together some pretty groups of lovers and heroes. They cannot grapple with the passions—they cannot lay bare the human heart, and show the storms of passion that rage around and agitate it to its inmost core. They may indeed be said to *describe* characters, instead of calling them up and bringing them before our eyes. These remarks are very applicable to the tragedy of *The Separation*: it is a very shadowy and unequal work. The two first acts are full of mystery without interest, and were so little adapted to stage representation that they nearly proved fatal to the tragedy. The third act in part reminds us *slightly* of the third act of *Othello*, and contains the best scene in the play: we allude to the scene in which *Margaret* discovers that her husband is the murderer of her brother; but this is not well followed up to the *denouement*. The characters in the tragedy are not of that kind to awaken any particular interest in an audience, although, as far as regards the principal actors engaged, they were ably supported. Miss Faucit has added materially to her fame by her clever performance of the one scene already named. Mr. Kemble's *Garcio* was an able piece of acting; but the part is a bad one, and difficult to make anything of. The only other character deserving of notice was the *Rovani* of Mr. G. Bennett.

ADELPHI.—The Lent performances at this theatre commenced last week, and will be continued every Wednesday and Friday until Easter. The first part is called a classic entertainment—"*The Gallery of Shakspeare*," and is illustrated by descriptive recitations from Mr. Elton. The poetic offering to our immortal bard, commencing with "What's in a name," is we believe from the pen of Elton; it's well written, and was very cleverly delivered by that gentleman. We cannot say much in praise of the *tableaux vivants*. The subject of the first is "Juliet in the balcony on her return from the masquerade;" it is a copy from Sharpe's celebrated picture—we never saw a picture in a more disgraceful frame. The general *tableaux*, called "*The Riches of Shakspeare*," was poor indeed. The second part introduced our old favourite, Mrs. Fitzwilliam, whom we are always glad to see, particularly in a theatre of moderate dimensions, where we can enjoy her rich comic humour to advantage. Her new monopolylogue, is called *Widow Wiggins, or Music Mad*, in which she sustains six different characters, all in capital style. Her *Master Jackey* was irresistibly comic, and quite convulsed the audience with laughter. *Miss Euphrosyne* and *Fanchette* were also clever performances, and the songs introduced in these characters were given in a very pleasing style. This portion of the entertainment met with a most flattering reception from the audience; indeed it is the main attraction of these entertainments—as for what followed, the least said the better. The house was well filled. On Monday evening a new burletta, entitled *The Balance of Comfort*, was produced, and, considering all things, met with a tolerable reception. It does not possess the slightest pretension to novelty, either in plot or situation, and the dialogue is made up of commonplace stale jokes, familiar to every ear. The piece is not likely to benefit the treasury of the theatre, but may serve for a stop-gap until another novelty is ready, and the sooner we have it the better. It is also high time that that trashy affair *Luke Somerton* was withdrawn.

## Literary Notices.

*The Tin Trumpet, or Heads and Tales.* Edited by Jeffetson Saunders, Esq. 2 vols. Whittaker and Co.

ADMITTING, as our Author or Editor does, that his work cannot set up much claim to originality, either in its serious or jocose departments, we must nevertheless give him credit for a very amusing collection of "Sayings and Doings," with whims and trite comments, which are alphabetically arranged under heads. We shall submit a few examples, which may satisfy our readers of the general character of the work.

"Abuse, intemperate, excites our sympathies, not for the abuser, but for the abused, a fact which some of our virulent critics and political writers are very apt to forget. Like

ther poisons when administered in too strong a dose, it is hrown off by the intended victim, and often relieves where t was meant to destroy. If the wielder of the weapon be uch an unskilful sportsman as to overcharge his piece, he nust not be surprised if it explode and wound no one but imself. Dirt wantonly cast only acts like fullers' earth, lefiling for the moment, but purifying in the end; so that hose who are the most bespattered come out the most im-naculate.

"Bar—Independance of the.—like a ghost—a thing nuch talked of and seldom seen. If a barrister possess any rofessional or moral independence, it cannot be worth nuch, for a few guineas will generally purchase it. It must e confessed that he is singularly independent of all those cruples which operate upon the consciences of other men. Right and wrong, truth or falsehood, morality or profligacy, re all equally indifferent to him. Dealing in law, not ustice, his brief is his bible, the ten guineas of his retaining ee are his decalogue: his glory, like that of a cookmaid, consists in wearing a silk gown, and his heaven is in a udge's wig. Head, heart, conscience, body, and soul, all re for sale: the forensic bravo stands to be hired by the ighest bidder, ready to attack those whom he has just defended, or defend those whom he has just attacked, according to the orders he may receive from his temporary naster. Looking to the favour of the judge for favour with heir clients, and to the government for professional promo-ion, barristers have too often been the abject lickspittles of he one, and the supple tools of the other. M. de la B——, a French gentleman, seems to have formed a very correct notion of the Independence of the bar. Having invited several friends to dine on a *maigre* day, his servant brought him word that there was only a single salmon left in the market, which he had not dared to bring away, because it had been bespoken by a barrister.—'Here,' said his master, putting two or three pieces of gold into his hand, 'Go back directly, and buy me the barrister and the salmon too.'

"Ball.—Of the French balls there are few better than the following. A Gascon nobleman had been reproaching his son with ingratitude. 'I owe you nothing,' said the unfilial young man, 'so far from having served me, you have always stood in my way; for if you had never been born, I should at this moment be the next heir to my rich grandfather.'—*Captain Baudin, the Commander of a French Expedition of Discovery.*—On opening a box of magnetic needles, they were found to be much rusted, which possibly impaired their utility—'What else can you expect?' exclaimed the irritated Captain; 'all the articles provided by government are shabby beyond description. Had they acted as I could have wished, they would have given us silver, instead of steel, needles!' * * * In the examination of a Connaught lad, he was asked his age —'I'm just twenty, your honour? but I would have been twenty-one, only my mother miscarried the year before I was born!' * * * 'Do you snore, Abel Adams?' inquired a Yankee of his friend; 'No, Seth Jefferson, I do never snore.' 'How do you know, Abel?' 'Because t'other day I laid awake the whole night on purpose to see!'"

There are some clever remarks on clubs, and our author traces the course of the alienation and unhappiness of many married couples in the middling classes of society in the following order:—

"Husband.—The club—a taste for French cooks, expensive wines, and sensual luxuries—fastidious epicurism—a dislike of the plain meals which he finds at home, although the only ones adapted to his fortune and his station—confirmed absenteeism and clubbism—hatred of the wife, who reproaches him for his selfish desertion—late hours—estrangement—profligacy—misery!—Wife. Natural resentment of neglect—reproaches—altercations—diminution of conjugal affection—dissipation, as a resource against the dulness of home—expensive habits—embarrassment—total alienation of heart—dangerous connections—infidelity—misery! Of this account current the items may vary, either in quality or sequence, but the alpha and omega will ever be the same. It will begin with club, and end with misery."

We shall give one more anecdote, which appears under the head of "Day and Martin."

"We have heard of a saucy knight of the shoulder-knot, who, on applying to the irascible Colonel B——, while he was at his desk, for the vacant situation of valet, asked permission to state beforehand that he never touched a boot, and inquired who was to do the black work? 'That I do myself,' cried the Colonel, throwing the inkstand in his face; 'and as you never touch a boot, I must make my boot touch you,' with which words he kicked him down stairs."

We think we have selected sufficient to show that the work possesses sufficient of good as well as of oddities, to recommend it to the "wise and waggish," though, as already stated, it has but slender claim to originality, either in design or matter, and is not a little indebted to Joe Miller, whose assistance is acknowledged under the Latin alias of *Josephus Mollitor*.

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*The Sportsman's Annual.* A. H. Baily and Co.

This is well worthy of being perpetuated as an annual: it is the most spirited that has come under our notice, for a more splendid series of pictures, displaying the various breeds of dogs, was never before published. We have first the Highland deer-hound, from a painting by Landseer, a dog becoming rare in Scotland, but which, as has been admirably said by Kuzzilbash Fraser, "were it only for the grand appearance of the animal, and its noble stature, as well as for ancient recollections, deserves well to be maintained by such as have the power to do so." This is followed by the setter, the fox-hound, the blood-hound, celebrated by the best and oldest of our bards:—

"The red dog is snuffing the breath of the morn,
And the deer is aroused ere the dews are up-drawn!
One spring at his bark, and one bound at his bay,
Deep-mouthed and death-telling! The stag is away!"

The courageous and sensible Newfoundland, after A. Cooper, is an admirable engraving; and we shall take a verse in commemoration of its noble nature.

"Thou lovest Man—Man often Woman loves
And leaveth *her*. HIM *thou* hast never left!
Her *he* sees die, when most her love she proves;
And *him you save* when most of life bereft.
*Her* heart may struggle till neglect's cold wave
Roll to its core, and all her spirits sink;
But if man gasp above a milder grave,
Thou plungest in, to snatch him from its brink!"

The following anecdote of this valuable dog deserves notice:—

"A gentleman of Suffolk being on an excursion with his friend, and having a Newfoundland dog of the party, he soon became the subject of conversation; when the master, after a warm eulogium upon his perfections, assured his companion that he would, upon receiving the order, return, and fetch any article he should leave behind, from any distance. To confirm this assertion, a marked shilling was put under a large square stone by the side of the road, being first shown to the dog. The gentlemen then rode for three miles, when the dog received his signal from the master to return for the shilling he had seen put under the stone. The dog turned back, the gentlemen rode on, and reached home, but their surprise and disappointment, the hitherto faithful messenger did not return during the day. It afterwards appeared that he had gone to the place where the shilling was deposited, but the stone being too large for his strength to remove, he had stayed howling at the place, till two horsemen, riding by, and attracted by his seeming distress, stopped to look at him, when one of them alighting, removed the stone, and seeing the shilling, put it into his pocket, not at the time conceiving it to be the object of the dog's search. The dog followed their horses for twenty miles, remained undisturbed in the room where they supped, followed the chambermaid into the bedchamber, and secreted himself under one of the beds. The possessor of the shilling hung his breeches upon a nail by the bedside; but when the travellers were both asleep, the dog took them in his mouth, and, leaping out of the window, which was left open on account of the sultry heat, reached the house of his master at four o'clock in the morning, with the prize he had made free with, in the pocket of which were found a watch and money, that were returned upon being advertised, when the whole mystery was mutually unravelled, to the admiration of all the parties."

The greyhound, with its sleek beauty and aristocratic delicacy of form, is also from a charming picture by A. Cooper, and is accompanied by lays and legends with an episode of an old courser; then comes the meek and fond spaniel,

"A gentle dog!—as mild as beauty's breath,
To win man's gratitude, or hide his wrath;
Tame as a spirit fading into death,
Or sunshine sleeping on a lion's path;
Affectionate as Desdemona's love,
Whose sweet endurance all its wrongs withstood;
A creature, dwelling on God's earth to prove
Bad men should blush to find a dog so good!"

In Denmark, the chief order, now called the "Order of the Elephant," was instituted in memory of a spaniel called *Wild Brat*, which had shown attachment to a monarch when deserted by his subjects. The motto to the order is—"Wild Brat was faithful."

The water spaniel, herrier, beagle, pointer, and tarrier, from paintings by the same eminent artist, equally deserve the highest commendation; they are most characteristic illustrations of the generous animal,

"The first to welcome, foremost to defend;"

and the literary department of this splendid annual possesses a just demand for our praise.

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*Memoirs of the Life of Sir Humphry Davy, Bart.* By his Brother, John Davy, M.D. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

Conceiving that the general tone and tendency of Dr. Paris's Life of Sir Humphry Davy was to lower his reputation in public estimation, his brother has undertaken the development of his character, trusting that his best vindication from calumny will thus be ensured. No one can read the work without the deepest interest; it is a well-written biography that does honour to the fraternal feelings of Dr. Davy, as well as to his literary and scientific character, and will certainly remove any unfavourable impressions that may have been created by the ungenerous and offensive remarks which disfigure the work of Dr. Paris. We shall briefly refer to a portion, with the view to its simple refutation. Dr. Paris observes—"It has been stated that, shortly after Davy's successful *début* as a lecturer, his manners underwent a change; and that, to the regret of his friends, he lost much of his native simplicity." He is also charged with rudeness of manner, flippancy, an inordinate admiration of hereditary rank, arrogance, and neglect of friends. We think, however, that the following extracts of letters from Davy best exemplify his real character:—

"To Mr. Poole.—In the bustling activity occasioned in cities by the action and reaction of diversified talents, occupations, and passions, our existence is, as it were, broken into fragments; and with you I have always wished for unbroken intercourse and continuous feeling.....Be not alarmed, my dear friend, as to the effect of worldly society on my mind,—the age of danger has passed away. There are in the intellectual being of all men paramount elements,—certain habits and passions, that cannot change. I am a lover of nature, with an ungratified imagination. I shall continue to search for contested charms, for hidden beauties. My *real*, my *waking* existence, is amongst the objects of scientific research. Common amusements are necessary to me only as dreams to interrupt the flow of thoughts too nearly analogous to enlighten and to vivify."

In 1804, he writes to Mr. Clayfield on the death of his early friend, Mr. Gregory Watt.

"His letters to me only three or four months ago were full of spirit, and spoke not of any infirmity of body, but of an increased strength of mind. Why is this, in the order of nature, that there is such a difference in the duration and distinction of her works? If the mere stone decays, it is to produce a soil which is capable of nourishing the moss and the lichen; when the moss and the lichen die and decompose, they produce a mould, which becomes the bud of life to grass and to a more exalted species of vegetables. . . . We know very little; but, in my opinion, we know enough to hope for the immortality, *the individual immortality of the better part of man.* I have been led into all this speculation, which you may think wild, in reflecting on the fate of Gregory! my feeling has given erring wings to my mind. He was a noble fellow, and would have been a great man. Oh! there was no reason for his dying—he ought not to have died!"

And as still further evidence in refutation of Dr. Paris, whom did Davy remember in his will? and to whom did he bequeath tokens of affection? Out of his own family! they were chiefly his early friends: as Mr. Poole, Dr. Babington, Mr. Pepys, Dr. Frank, Sir B. Brodie &c. In fact, the whole life of Sir Humphry Davy was such as to justify the remark of his attached friend, Mr. Poole, that "the more his *whole being* is known the more the man will be esteemed and loved, the more the philosopher thanked and venerated." And with this last eulogium we recommend this valuable and interesting biography to the perusal of every friend of a man who possessed the best attributes of nature as well as of science, and was an honour to his country.

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*Serious Considerations of the Proposed Alteration of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers.* By C. M. Westmacott.

In a letter addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Westmacott has put forth some very pertinent objections to the proposed scheme of abolishing the stamp duty, or, in other words, of destroying the respectability of the press of this country, a press which has with truth been termed the fourth estate of the realm. "To its loyalty majesty is chiefly indebted for security; to its integrity the country owes the protection of its liberties; to its respectability the government is indebted for the free exercise of the executive power—destroy it or degrade it, and the other three estates of the realm will crumble into atoms." The writer of the pamphlet depicts in strong terms the objects of the political agents who are urging the measure, and, in the event of government acceding to their wishes, he proposes that there should be introduced into any new law a clause for protecting from fraud and piracy original articles as they may appear in the journals, at least for forty-eight hours, so that the proprietors may derive some exclusive advantage from the exertions of their labour, enterprise, and expense: that any new law should contain a penal infliction for transgression exactly similar to the penalties and authority given to his Majesty's Comissioners of Excise; namely, the power to enter any premises upon information, and seize, not only the unstamped and illegal papers, but also all persons and materials of type, presses, and machines employed therein, which should be in such cases, upon conviction, forfeit to the state. Further, that some provision should be made for licensing the machines or presses wherewith newspapers are printed, or they will, as the case is at present with the illegal press, be plied in defiance of the laws, under every circumstance of secrecy and fraud.

There are various other suggestions well deserving of notice, and none more than that, if the real object of the proposed alteration is to encourage literature, it may be

done by the modification, or total abolition of the duty on paper, which would materially benefit all classes of society, and could be productive of no injurious consequences to the country, or to the property of private individuals. Lord Melbourne and his colleagues will, we trust, give this important question the most deliberate attention in all its bearings, more particularly as the change must affect the feelings and opinions of the people, and be seriously injurious to the property of the present proprietors of the stamped press. As of the latter class, we thank Mr. Westmacott for his exertions.

*The Parliamentary Guide.* By R. B. Mosse, Esq. A. H. Baily and Co.

Mr. Mosse gives us a concise history of the members of both Houses of Parliament, their connections, pursuits, &c.; a synoptical table of their votes on the leading questions and principal divisions, from the division on the Reform Bill to the present period; with other useful information not only to members of the Senate but to the public generally. The little work appears to us to be compiled with great care and ability, and many of the notices of Peers and Members contain copious, interesting, and curious facts. It is an excellent pocket companion.

*Stanfield's Coast Scenery.* Part VIII. Smith, Elder, and Co.

These views of the Coasts of England, Scotland, Ireland, France, and Germany, are admirable specimens of the exquisite talents of Stanfield. Nothing can be more picturesque than some of the plates of the present number; they are singularly excellent. The work must be particularly popular with our naval friends.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENTS.

Feb. 20.—J. Darby, Gravel-lane, Southwark, carpenter.—Feb. 23.—W. Gilliam, of Hillam, Yorkshire, butcher.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Wallwirth, Newton, Lancashire, common brewer.

### BANKRUPTS.

H. W. Hall, Air-street, Piccadilly, scrivener.—M. Catlin, Blackman-street, Southwark, horse-dealer.—R. Darch, Great Guilford-street, Union-street, Southwark, ironfounder.—R. Ihys, Regent-street, bookseller.—B. Palmer, Duke-street, St. James's-street, tailor.—A. Peat, Muscovy-court, Tower Hill, wine-merchant.—J. D. Webb, Fleet street, dealer in lamps.—W. Weeks, Southampton, wine-merchant.—J. L. Ballygias, Carmarthenshire, horse-dealer.—J. J. Buttle, Paston, Norfolk, corn-merchant.—D. Haselhurst and H. Basen, sen., Sheffield, colliers.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Aitken, Newtonstewart, leather-merchant.—J. Napier, Kirkcudbright, banker.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Feb. 25.—W. Ball, of 38, Wilsted-street, Somers'-town, corn chandler.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Croston, jun., late of Toxteth-park, Liverpool, painter.

### BANKRUPTS.

W. Tatchell and S. Clarke, of Great Eastcheap, hemp and flax-dealers.—J. Coltman, of 44, Wellclose-square, and Prince's-square, East, wine-merchant.—J. Symmons, of Bridge-street, Haverford-west, draper.—J. Scholefield and W. Schulefield, of Mirfield, Yorkshire, corn-millers.—J. Goodie, of Liverpool, merchant.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. M'Gregor, Kettle, Fife, manufacturer.—J. Dick, Edinburgh, dealer in porter.

### BIRTHS.

24th inst., in Michael's Grove, Brompton, the lady of B. Evans, Esq., Navy Agent, of a son.—18th inst., at Kingston, the lady of Lieut. White, R.N., of a son.—At No. 3, Summerland Cottages, near Exeter, the lady of Lieut. Palmer, R.N., of a son.—19th inst., at No. 1, Laura-place, Southampton, the lady of Capt. J. B. Hill, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

18th inst., at Gillingham, Kent, Charles H. Osmer, Esq. R.N., to Eliza, only daughter of Mrs. Scott, widow of the late James Scott, Esq. of Burnt Oak, Gillingham.—At Taunton, Capt. Baker, of Woodlands, to Matilda, widow of the late Capt. T. Blair, E.I.C.'s service.—At Paris, 15th inst., Monsieur Alcide de Beauchesne, to Miss Eliza Hodgson, only daughter of Col. J. Hodgson, Bengal Army.—23rd inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, Thomas, son of Capt. Beazley, to Martha, daughter of Mr. W. Dudfell, of Birmingham.—At Taunton, 18th inst., Capt. Baker, of Woodlands, to Matilda, widow of the late Capt. Thos. Blair, E.I.C.'s service.—At East Woodhay, Hants, the Rev. James Deane Dundas, second son of Capt. Dundas, R.N., M.P., of Dartun Court, Berks, to Olivia Flora, only daughter of Colonel Ibrslem, C.B.—At Otanalee, Upper Canada, William Russell Rave, Esq. son of Lieut. Raye, R.N., to Miss Menzies, daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Menzies, Purser R.N.—At Cromarty House, James Hill, Esq., to Henrietta, daughter of the late Col. C. H. Graham, Deputy Governor of St. Mawe.—23d inst., at Marylebone Church, Capt. Hilton, 16th Lancers, to Harriet, third daughter of Benjamin Alalahle, Esq., of Park-place, Regent's Park.

### DEATHS.

26th inst., at Alfred-place, Brompton, Robert Ross, the infant son of Lieut. W. S. Hall.—At Stoke, Lieut. E. H. F. Birnman, E.I.C.'s Madras Artillery.—17th inst., at Bromley, Kent, Dep.-Assist. Commissary-General A. Nicholls.—At Clifton, 22nd inst., Elizabeth Ann, daughter of the Hon. Major Massy, aged 7 years.—At Emsworth, Mrs. Stanley, aged 58, relict of Mr. Stanley, of his Majesty's Dock-yard, at Antigua.—Drowned, 13th inst., in Liverpool, Lieut. W. Walker, R.N. (1793), aged 64.—At Smithfield, of rapid decline, Ann Caroline, the only child of Lieut. James Clark, R.N., in her 19th year.—At Dysarthn Cottage, near Mevnmore, Derry, Mr. James Smyth, Surgeon R.N., aged 48.—On Tuesday, Mr. David Russell, for many years King's Pilot.—At Heighington, Durham Colonel O'Callaghan, in his 90th year. He commenced his military career as an Ensign in the 63d Infantry, in 1772, and held a Lieutenancy in it at Bunker's Hill. He was a Deputy Lieutenant of the county, and the liberal representative of Tregony in several parliaments.—In Grafton-street, Joseph Rhodes, Esq., Capt. 23d Bengal Inf.—16th inst., at 10, Panton-sq., Colonel James Rimington, of the Portuguese army, formerly of his Majesty's 83d and 34th regts., and several years attached to the Staff of Field-Marshal Lord Beresford.


## Advertisements.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 82, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-hooks, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 82, Strand.

DIAMONDS AND PEARLS BOUGHT.

GRIFFIN AND HYAMS, Silversmiths, Jewellers, and Dealers in Bullion, Exchangers of Coin, Irish, Scotch, and French Bank Notes, Second hand Plate, 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, respectfully return thanks for the liberal support of their friends, and beg to inform the public, that they are determined not to be undersold, but will supply the best manufactured Public Pattern Spoons and Forks of any weight, at 7s. 3d., King's Pattern, 7s. 6d. per ounce, with a deduction of 1s. 6d. per ounce if for exportation. Ladies' Double-bottomed Gold Watches, Gold Pens, Engine-turned, and Jewelled, at Ten Guineas each, all other articles in proportion.

HIGHLAND ROYAL BRACKLA WHISKEY.

CURRALL and SON, 35, Bishopsgate-street Within, invite the attention of their Friends and the Public to the above superior article, which they have the satisfaction of offering, as imported, 11 per cent. over proof, 42s. per dozen, or 20s. per gallon, for cash on delivery. Currall & Son's arrangements with Messrs. Dunlop and Co., Agents to the Royal Brackla Distillery, will secure them a constant and ample supply of this Pure Spirit in the highest state of maturity. Scotch Malt Whiskey, 16s. per gallon. Superior Old Cognac Brandy, 28s. per gallon. Jamaica Rum, 12s. per gallon. Wedderburn's Old Rum, peculiar fine flavour, 13s. 6d. and 15s. per gallon. Choice Old Pale Brandy, as imported, 72s. per dozen. Bottles, 3s. per dozen; Hampers, 1s.

Single Bottles may be had as Samples.

WARRANTED NOT PATENT!!

BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY, possessing all the estimable properties of real Cognac and equally well enduring the test of dilution, is best appreciated by comparing it with the much-vaunted productions of pretended Patentees.

Cash price, 18s. per Imperial Gallon. If settled for in London, a Gallon or upwards will be forwarded, free of carriage, to any market town in England; or a Half-dozen Hamper for a Guinea, including the package.

This salutary Spirit may likewise be obtained in sealed Bottles, 3s. 6d. each, or 40s. per dozen, bottles inclusive, at No. 109, Drury lane (N.B. 109,) under guarantee of our Seal, Label, and Signature, which are attached only to the Old Brandies, bottled on our premises.

No. 130, Holborn-Bars, directly opposite Castle-street. HENRY BRETT and Co.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broths, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Mortl, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Borgess and Son, Strand,—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies.—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

H. WHEATLEY.

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1833.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended in all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; its certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, Taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Bidroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge, and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and W... in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sal... this delicate preparation has induced several would-be trades... (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposit... by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby, to deceive the pu... and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for ... purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the rec... being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the H... ring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becom... so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his sig... ture, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of ... celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE.

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, impr... ing a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now ... use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all clima... Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Fore... Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen ... druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, ... druggists in the United Kingdom.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a p... extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, ... which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one mi... of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pi... they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully succes... ful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick heada... loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruption... the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of ... digestive organs: they require no alteration of diet, and t... operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stoma... regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit... fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several ye... have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which ... convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained ... largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature ... to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses hea... and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Buller; E. Edwar... F. Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoug... and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Wi... mut, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medic... Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in co... quence of their great success some unprincipled persons h... prepared a spurious imitation.

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION is t... most wonderful Medicine ever discovered by man, for ... cure of GONORRHŒA, GLEETS, STRICTURES, WHIT... Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Irrita... of the Urethra or Bladder, and for all Urinary Diseases in b... sexes.—This Medicine is patronised, prescribed, recommend... and sanctioned by the Most Eminent of the Faculty, not onl... England but on the Continent; and stated by them, from ex... rience, to be the only Medicine that can be relied on for the ... al these complaints, and they invariably resort to it when t... own remedies fail.

Yolano's Specific Solution cures both sexes in all ti... sooner than any other known remedy, with the most triumph... success, after every Medicine of the present day has proved ... effectual, so that this justly celebrated specific has arrived at ... acme of perfection, surpassing every thing of the kind that e... bore the name of medicine, frequently curing some of these ... rious diseases in a few hours. Those who have suffered from ... of the above diseases for many years (such as strictures, ... will find upon taking this medicine for a short time, that, if ... entirely cured, they will no longer feel inconvenience f... the trifling complaint that remains.

References to respectable Surgeons, who are in the habi... prescribing this medicine exclusively, will be given on applicat... to the Proprietor's Agents.

Sold in Sealed Packets, with full directions, so that any ... may cure themselves with perfect safety and secrecy, ... to any part of the world by Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-str... the corner of Wells-street, London, to whom dealers in ... country are requested to forward their orders direct; and Re... by all respectable Medicine Venders. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., ... 11s. Country Order, Orders for the Continent, and shipp... Orders to any extent, executed as usual on the day of arrival.

THE TEETH.—GREIG THOMSON, Su... geon Dentist, begs to call the attention of the Public to the improvement he has recently made in gold stopping, ... filling decayed Teeth.

The advantages arising from this improvement are, that it ... mits of the cavity being filled without pain, effectually arrests ... progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colo... much more than any other invention now in use.

Gold, from its being the only ductile metal that can resist ... action of the acids of the mouth, has long been deservedly co... sidered the only material with which decayed teeth can be fil... with any certainty of a permanently beneficial result; this f... must be evident to those who have had the misfortune to ha... their teeth filled with any of those cements to which so many ... tractive names are given, and to which so many miracles ha... been attributed: these cements being amalgams of mercury ... silver, tin, or lead, are quickly acted upon by the acids of ... mouth, which, in a short time, convert the tooth and the stoppi... into one black mass, and ultimately dissolve both; in addition ... this evil the deleterious effects of mercury upon the mouth are t... well known to require further comment.

Greig Thomson continues to perform all the operations ... Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth on t... most improved principles combined with the utmost moderati... of terms.

25, *New Bond street.*

FISTULÆ, PILES, ABSCESSES, TU... MOURS, STRICTURES, &c.—Mr. B. J. Van Buren, ... Accoucheur and Surgeon, for the cure of the above complain... without cutting, caustic, or confinement in the most dangerou... cases, exemplified in a long practice, offers his professional ... to those who may be afflicted, with the fullest confidence ... speedily restoring them to health, by his peculiarly successf... and expeditious method of eradicating these disorders, ev... where the usual mode of treatment has failed of remedy or all... victims. Consulted till one daily at his residence, No. 18, Fore... street, Bedford-square.—Persons afflicted may obtain a pamphl... gratis, containing a few out of the many cures effected by hi... on applying to Mr. Cradock, Chemist and Druggist, No. 8, Broa... street, Bedford-square.

## TO the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—

Families of distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis at s Season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting mselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, ing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every at- tion will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Depart- nt of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the se, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing, any description of perty in Town or Country.

From the central situations of the Establishments in their re- ective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to fa- lies honouring his house with their instructions, and offering advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible perties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Car- ges, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced L. C. to annex a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with ces exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; o is added an outline of his general business, comprising the binet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of ich the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost. HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouses, . 99, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 57, Con- t-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left hand side.

Among the variety of Articles above referred to, will be found OKING GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying m one foot to eighty feet and upwards; plate glass for win- ws, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, l when required for exportation, a considerable drawback ob- ned. Annexed are the Prices of Current Sizes of Plate Glass Sashes, &c.

| Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 7 5 | 0 9 3 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 13 8 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 11 |
| 0 8 4 | 0 10 5 | 0 11 10 | 0 13 2 | 0 15 3 | 0 17 0 | 0 19 2 |
| 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 8 | 1 1 5 |
| 0 10 2 | 0 12 7 | 0 14 4 | 0 15 11 | 0 18 10 | 1 1 10 | 1 3 9 |
| 0 11 2 | 0 13 9 | 0 15 6 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 9 | 1 3 11 | 1 6 1 |
| 0 12 1 | 0 14 11 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 2 | 1 2 8 | 1 6 1 | 1 8 2 |
| 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 0 13 11 | 0 17 4 | 1 0 0 | 1 2 7 | 1 6 6 | 1 9 9 | 1 11 10 |
| 0 14 11 | 0 18 9 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 5 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 9 |
| 0 15 10 | 1 0 2 | 1 3 0 | 1 5 11 | 1 9 8 | 1 13 2 | 1 15 7 |
| 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 | 1 17 6 |
| 0 19 3 | 1 4 3 | 1 7 6 | 1 10 9 | 1 14 5 | 1 18 6 | 2 1 3 |
| 1 2 3 | 1 3 2 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 9 | 2 6 11 |
| 1 5 1 | 1 11 6 | 1 15 0 | 1 18 6 | 2 3 9 | 2 9 0 | 2 12 6 |
| 1 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 | 2 18 3 |
| 1 10 3 | 1 16 6 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 13 2 | 2 19 6 | 3 3 9 |
| 1 13 9 | 2 0 6 | 2 5 6 | 2 9 6 | 2 16 3 | 3 3 0 | 3 7 6 |
| 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 | 3 11 3 |
| 1 17 6 | 2 3 0 | 2 9 11 | 2 15 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 10 0 | 3 15 6 |

any sizes containing from 3 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot; thus late being 20 inches by 18 inches, contains three feet nine hes superficial measure, and costs £1. 13s. 9d. as per above ff. All under three feet superficial at a reduction.

SECOND-HAND LOOKING-GLASSES.

everal superb Glasses, varying in size eight feet, nine feet feet, and upwards in length, by five feet and five feet six hes in width, at a considerable reduction from the present ff prices. Or LENT on HIRE by the month or season.

CARVING AND GILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

n this department will be found a very elegant and extensive iety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices for Win- ws, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly mounted mes in various sizes for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings Prints mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

PAPER HANGING, AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS

ll its branches, from the most simple to the first style of ele- nce. A rich variety of new patterns on show.

IN THE UPHOLSTERY ARRANGEMENT,

greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in racter for the drawing-room, boudoir, dining room, library, bed-chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly styles. he various articles of chintzes, moreens, damasks, silks, &c. reat variety of the most splendid and novel styles are con- tly on view of those qualities which can alone insure perma- t satisfaction; the extreme disparity in prices in these articles nly arises from the inferiority of the fabric.

CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA WORK

nufactured of the most seasoned materials. In the finish of irs, Sofas, &c., much depends on the quality of the materials 6, and the workmanship. It may not be unworthy of remark t a similar effect may be produced at a saving of nearly one , but which in the wear must eventually prove a serious dis- intment to the purchaser. This applies also to the manu- ture of Cabinet Goods, which, from being made of unseasoned terials and unsound work (that cannot be detected by the casual erver), can never be of that service and durability so essential. L. C. begs to add that he manufactures them on his own pre- es, and has always on hand a large stock of well-seasoned terials, which enables him to produce work at the lowest pos- le rate and of a superior quality.

TEAM and SAILING VESSELS promptly fitted up with BIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' REQUISITES.

OLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Musquito Hang , &c., for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will re- e every information respecting the articles best adapted for ir particular destinations.

erchants, Captains, and Dealers, supplied with the utmost patch, on the most liberal terms.

CARPETING

he fabric especially made for the first Upholstery Houses, viz. ussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much- ired velvet pile carpets, hearth-rugs, druggets, baize, floor- th, &c.

BEDDING, BLANKETS, &c.

l-seasoned, real Dantzic feathers, also equally prepared light wn feathers for second and third rate beds, elastic spring, r, and wool mattresses, real Witney, fine Bath and York nkets; Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of dding, blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is ermined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

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egister is kept at both establishments for the disposal or pro- ing of every description of houses, furnished or unfurnished, ates, &c. Properties surveyed, and fixtures appraised.

FUNERALS FURNISHED,

o conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every con- ent regard to economy.

amilies in the country may command the most approved taste by being waited on at home with patterns; and designs made on the spot, calculated to harmonise with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost, by the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, HENRY L. COOPER appeals to all classes for a continu- ation of that flattering preference hitherto afforded his house, 99, Bishopsgate Street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the Address. Also, that any article will be exchanged should a fair objection arise, thus securing the Public from imposition.

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No. 20, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET, HOLBORN.

J. F. ISHERWOOD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has just completed his new Designs of Decorations for Drawing-rooms, Dining rooms, Halls, &c., at his usual low prices; with an extensive assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture.

PAPER HANGINGS.

| | Per Yard. | | Per Yard. |
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| Bed room Paper . . . | 0s. 3½d | Marbles, varnished, for | |
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HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, and PLUMBING, DONE BY ESTIMATE.

Dimensions and Prices of brilliant Plate Glass, Silvered.

| Inches. | £. | s. | d | Inches. | £. | s. | d | Inches. | £. | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 20 . . . | 2 | 0 | 6 | 49 44 . . | 12 | 2 | 2 | 72 50 . . | 26 | 1 | 5 |
| 36 26 . . . | 3 | 17 | 2 | 52 42 . . | 12 | 7 | 1 | 72 28 . . | 16 | 18 | 1 |
| 42 30 . . . | 5 | 8 | 2 | 52 45 . . | 13 | 13 | 11 | 84 53 . . | 36 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 36 . . . | 7 | 9 | 0 | 56 48 . . | 16 | 16 | 9 | 90 51 . . | 37 | 16 | 1 |
| 44 28 . . . | 5 | 5 | 7 | 57 44 . . | 15 | 8 | 7 | 96 21 . . | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| 45 40 . . . | 8 | 9 | 7 | 59 47 . . | 17 | 13 | 1 | 108 60 . . | 58 | 14 | 0 |
| 48 30 . . . | 6 | 0 | 6 | 60 50 . . | 19 | 16 | 0 | 108 50 . . | 54 | 9 | 0 |
| 46 39 . . . | 9 | 4 | 9 | 66 52 . . | 24 | 13 | 1 | 120 60 . . | 80 | 0 | 0 |

A SPLENDID STOCK of Double Gilt Chimney Frames of the newest patterns always kept ready; with Gilt Window Cornices at 5s. per foot, and Gilt Bordering for Rooms at 6d. per yard.

The CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is fitted up with the strictest attention to Economy and Elegance, with every article warranted of the best manufacture.

Plans, Designs, and Valuations made, and Contracts taken to any amount.

WORKMEN sent to all parts of the kingdom.

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## BREWSTER'R ALMOND AND HONEY SOAP.

COMBINING the Emollient and Balsamic Properties of the Celebrated Pate d'Amande au Miel with the finest Almond Oil—a perfection hitherto unattainable. This very superior and elegant composition is distinguished no less by its delightful and refreshing fragrance, than its beneficial effects on the skin and complexion; its purity is so great that it will not disagree with the most tender and delicate skins—a quality which has rendered it valuable, not only as an article of the toilet, but a desideratum in the nursery. It removes roughness, and prevents chapped hands.

BREWSTER'S ASIATIC VEGETABLE, OR EXTRACT OF COCOA-NUT OIL, for dressing and promoting the growth of hair. This article, for elegance and utility, has no equal. Prepared only by BREWSTER, Perfumer to the Royal Family.

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The Wearers of False Hair are most respectfully informed, that BREWSTER, Hair Cutter and Perruquier to the Royal Family, continues to make Ladies' Dresses, Gentlemen's Perruques, Scalps, and every article of Ornamental Hair, in the same superior style, natural appearance, and exactness in fitting, which has always distinguished articles made by him.

W. B. differs from all others in never using any common hair, and being the greatest buyer of that of the first quality, he can always insure such a supply as cannot be had in any other house.

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## FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR, prepared from beautiful exotics, and warranted perfectly innocent. It completely eradicates tan, freckles, pimples, spots, redness, and all cutaneous eruptions; gradually realises a delicately clear soft skin; transforms the most sallow complexion into radiant whiteness, imparting a beautiful juvenile bloom.—Gentlemen, whose faces are tender after shaving, will find it allay the irritability and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant. It protects the face and skin from the baneful effects of cold winds or damp atmosphere, as chaps, cracks, and harsh rough skin, all of which it completely heals, and makes the skin delicately fair and agreeable. In cases of burns and scalds, it immediately allays the most violent inflammation.—Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Observe—The Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp pasted on the cork; also printed in red, on the Wrapper, in which each bottle is enclosed. Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR."

Sold by them, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

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## MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, without heat or pressure; and INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, without wires or other ligatures.

Mons. MALLAN & SON, Surgeon-Dentists, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, applied without HEAT or PRESSURE. Also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether arising from age or from the use of calomel. INCORRODIBLE, ARTIFICIAL, and NATURAL TEETH FIXED, from one to a complete set, without WIRES or other LIGATURES, warranted for mastication and articulation. Charges as in Paris.

N.B. One of the above firm may be consulted at 46, Bold-street, Liverpool, and 36, Mosely-street Manchester.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SON, 32, Great Russell Street.

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FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 25, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSCH, Esq., House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

"Greville-street, Hatton Garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

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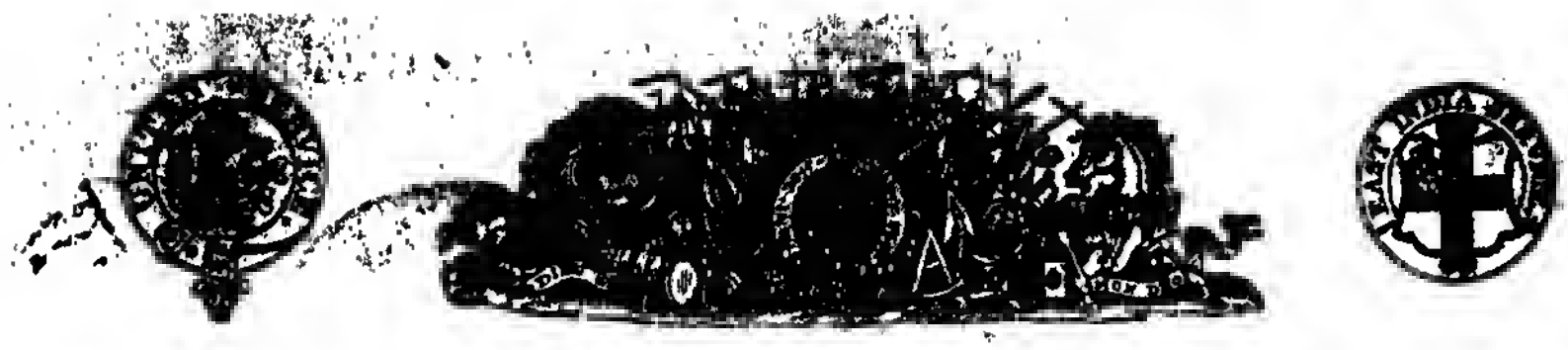


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AND

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No. 162. SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1836. PRICE 1s.



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" Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 124, OXFORD-STREET, near Hollis-street, established in 1830, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a Situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully Invited to Messrs. W. H. ASLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill. Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 36s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 2s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. to 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Navy and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also the new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hour Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

Officer's Bedsteads, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only 4l. 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 135, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC-SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P.S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

GOLD WAISTCOAT WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, opposite the Bank, Cornhill, London. The following Watches are of the best description, and are Warranted to perform correctly:—

VERTICAL WATCHES, in Double-bottomed Gold Engine turned Cases, either Gold or Silver Dials . . . 7
HORIZONTAL WATCHES, in Double-bottomed Gold Engine-turned Cases, highly finished ornaments, Jewelled in Two Holes . . . 9
Ditto, a size larger, Four Holes Jewelled . . . to

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, opposite the Bank, Cornhill, London.

PLATE FOR HIRE.—A Large Assortment of PLATE is kept exclusively for LENDING; any portion of which may be had for the use of Parties, Dinners, &c. at very moderate charge, from T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—A Pamphlet may be had gratis, containing a List of the Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c.

A YOUNG LADY, who will shortly leave the Family with whom she at present resides as Governess, is desirous of forming a Re-engagement in a Gentleman's Family, either in the country or to travel: she is competent to give instruction in the usual branches of an English Education, French, Music, &c. Satisfactory Testimonials can be given. Address, post paid, to C. W., 359, Oxford-street.

*Office of Ordnance, 26th February, 1836.*

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such Persons as may be willing to tender for the same, a quantity of Iron Ordnance, in Store, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any day (Sunday excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained, by Persons willing to become Purchasers, at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole, or any number of the said Lots, are to be delivered on or before Monday the 21st March next.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 26th February, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that quantity of Great Coats, and other Clothing, Artillery and common Cart Harness, Halters, Bridles, Whips, Bags, Hides, Painted Covers, Smiths' Tools, Ullts, Old Sponges, Hinges, Locks, Boxes, Barrels, and various other Old Stores, Fire Wood, and a Powder Boat, will be sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1836, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten to Four o'clock a week previous to the day of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR MEAT, BREAD, BEER, &c., FOR THE ROYAL MARINE INFIRMARIES AT WOOLWICH AND CHATHAM.

Department of the Physician-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 20th Feb. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 10th March next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying all such quantities of all or any of the following Articles, as shall from time to time be required for the use of either or both of the Royal Marine Infirmaries at Woolwich and Chatham, from the 1st day of April next to the 31st day of March, 1837.

FRESH BEEF and MUTTON, BREAD, MILK, TABLE BEER, SOAP, CANDLES.

Samples of the Soap and Candles, and the Conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at this Office, or on application to the Surveyor of the respective Infirmaries. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contracts for Beef and Mutton and Bread, and in the sum of £50 for each of the others.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR BERMUDA.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 29th February, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 10th March next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Store at His Majesty's Naval Yard at Bermuda a Cargo of from 400 to 500 Tons of

WINDSOR'S PONTOPS,—SIMPSON'S PONTOPS, or ADAIR'S MAIN COALS.

The Coals to be sent out immediately. A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £200 for the due performance of the Contract.

SALE OF OLD VICTUALLING STORES AT PLYMOUTH.

Admiralty, Somerset Place, 2nd March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 17th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, the Captain Superintendent will put up to Sale, in the Royal William Victualling Yard at Plymouth, several Lots of

OLD PROVISIONS, STAVES, HEADING, SLOP CLOTHING, &c. &c. &c.

all lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Captain Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 4th March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 24th Instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Store at His Majesty's Naval Yards, by the 30th April, 1837, the undermentioned West Hartley, Ruhly Heaton, or Wardell Main Coals, viz.:—

At JAMAICA, 2,500 Tons. At ANTIGUA, 2,520 Tons.

And also for supplying and delivering on board His Majesty's Steam vessels at BARBADOES about 1,000 Tons, in such quantities as shall from time to time be demanded within the same period.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £2,500 for the due performance of the Contracts.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—The Hon. H. Keppel.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieut.—G. S. Airey to *Hove*.
Mate—L. de F. Prevost to *Rattlesnake*.
Assist.-Surg.—G. R. Page to *Melville*.
Lieut.—R. W. Innes (1813) to command *Pandora*.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

NETLEY, tender to *Royal Adelaide*, sailed from Plymouth for Coast of Spain 28th ult.

PANTALOON, 10, Lt.-Com. N. Corry (1015), arrived at Portsmouth from Norfolk, U. S., 3d inst.

SCOUT, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1828), sailed from Plymouth for Coast of Africa 27th ult.

SERPENT, 16, Com. E. Nepean (1828), arrived at Portsmouth from Nassau 27th ult.

WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO MARCH 5, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. Jan. 16, | d. Feb. 28, | r. Feb. 16. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Feb. 21, | r. |
| QUAIL, Bisson (1826), | s. Feb. 2, | d. Feb. 28, | r. Feb. 27. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley (1816), | s. Feb. 8, | d. Mar. 5, | r. Feb. 29. |
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Feb. 15, | d. Mar. 18, | r. |
| REINDEER, Dicken (1815), | s. Feb. 22, | d. Mar. 19, | r. |
| SCORPION, Robillard (1824), | s. Feb. 29, | d. Mar. 26, | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AFRICAN, West (1814), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Jan. 23, | r. |
| HERMES, Blount (1824) | s. Jan. 3, | d. Feb. 23, | r. Feb. 28. |
| TARTARUS, James (1812) | s. Feb. 3, | d. Mar. 25, | r. |
| PLUTO, Duffil ( ), | | | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SAVLARK, Ladd (1813), | s. Oct. 10, | d. Feb. 27, | r. Feb. 15. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1813), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 26, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| SPIDER, O'Reilly (d. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. |
| RANGER, Turner (s. 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 23, | r. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. | d. | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Feb. 24, | r. Feb. 15. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. Dec. 17, | d. Mar. 9, | r. Feb. 27. |
| LINNET, Downey (1813), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Mar. 23, | r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1813), | s. Jan. 17, | d. Apr. 6, | r. |
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. Feb. 3, | d. Apr. 20, | r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1813), | s. Feb. 17, | d. Mar. 4, | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRISKET, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 8, | r. Feb. 27. |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Nov. 18, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 8, | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| STAR, Brown, | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. |
| PICKLE, Harvey (1810), | s. Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 5, | r. |
| DELIGHT, Moore (d. 1812), | s. Feb. 6, | d. Apr. 2, | r. |
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. | d. | r. |

PORTSMOUTH, March 4.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—H.M. sloop *Serpent*, Com. E. Nepean, arrived at Spithead on Saturday last from Bermuda, and sailed on Monday for Sheerness to be paid off. She had neither news or freight, but 19 emancipated convicts from the island. The *Pantaloon* returned from New York on Thursday morning. Lieut. Corry having despatches of importance from the British Ambassador, landed at 4 A.M., and immediately proceeded to London. In working the brig into harbour she got aground off Langston harbour, and required considerable exertions to move her off. She is in harbour, and must be docked to ascertain what damage she has sustained. The *Quail* cutter, Lieut. Bisson, arrived from Falmouth on Wednesday, and has since gone to Woolwich. The *Pembroke* was undocked on Monday, and is now in the basin. The *Vanguard* was taken in dock on Wednesday to have her copper cleaned; a large party of shipwrights, caulkers, and carpenters are at work on her, but there are no orders here to commission her or any other ship. The *Bellerophon's* lower masts are defective, and she has in consequence been hauled alongside the sheer hulk to have them taken out. The *Romney* was paid off on Tuesday. The *Liverpool* is still at Spithead waiting orders. *Melville* has bent sails; the officers and crew have vacated the hulk, and it is fully expected the ship will go to Spithead to-morrow. The weather has been for the last 3 or 4 days very unpropitious, or she would have been ready before. 40 horses for the Auxiliary Legion were embarked in the *Flirt* brig yesterday. Major Talbot, Capt. Creigh, and Lieut. Gray landed at Portsmouth on Tuesday from the barque *Wave*, having quitted Geo. Evens's service. The *General Evans* sloop had arrived safe with recruits from Portsmouth, but was getting under weigh when the *Wave* left Santander on the 22nd Feb., with about 150 invalid and unserviceable men: the passengers by the *Wave* give miserable accounts of the British. Lieut. Pyke, on sick leave from the *Castor*, and Mr. Huland, Mid., on public leave from the *Endymion*, came to England in the *Wave*. The *Castor* was at Santander, *Endymion* at Ferrol, *Russell* at Vigo. The *James Watt* was actively employed between Ferrol and Santander conveying arms, ammunition and Spanish recruits. Ships in port—*Britannia, Melville, Excellent, Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*.

SHEERNESS, March 4.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—A Court of Inquiry has taken place on Lieut. Hill late commanding H.M.S. *Alban*, respecting the cause of his being superseded from that vessel in the Mediterranean. *Sylvia*, tender to the *Howe*, arrived from Milford on Tuesday. *Serpent*, Com. E. Nepean, arrived from Spithead, and on Thursday proceeded to Chatham to be paid off. The *Achilles* has been taken out of dock, and given place to the *Poictiers*. The *Express*, brig, Lieut.-Com. Croke, is nearly ready for sea, and will go out of the basin in a few days.

PLYMOUTH, March 3.—*Pluto*, st.-r., Com. J. Duffil went out of dock on Thursday, and stattad for the mouth on Sunday. *Phœnix*, st.-v., Com. W. Henderson, was docked on Sunday. *Speedy*, cutter, Lieut. J. Douglas, sailed on Sunday for Portsmouth. *Camel* lighter dragged from her anchors on Monday, and went ashore, during a heavy squall, near the ballast pond. She was got off without sustaining much damage. Remaining in harbour—*Royal Adelaide, Phœnix*, st.-v., and *Harpy*, brig; the latter will go out of the harbour as soon as the weather permits. At the jetties *San Josef, Agincourt*, and *Cornwallis*, for docking. In dock—*Druid, Wellesley, Fisgard, Phœnix*.

On Friday, 24th ult., the officers of the *Royal Adelaide* gave a splendid dinner on board, on the occasion of taking possession of their new ship and ward-room, having lately been transferred from the *San Josef*.

A saving of 1,000*l.* per ann. will be made by the new plan of placing the Ordinary in commission; 197 Warrant Officers have been placed on superannuation, and no men made in lieu.

The Astronomer Royal of Greenwich, Mr. Pond, has retired on 600*l.* a year, and his assistant, Mr. Taylor, on 175*l.* per annum.

The victualling establishment, Cape of Good Hope, is entirely reduced, as is also the whole medical establishment at the same place; the Naval Storekeeper, as at Cork, performs Agent Victualler's duties.

The *Prince Regent* transport, Lieut. Scrymgeur, Agent, has arrived at Deptford to fit for further service.

The Ordinary will be immediately placed in commission, the number of persons employed in it will be 530; the officers and men will be borne for wages and victuals on the books of the depot ship, and sent to do duty where required. The services of the Captains will be available for Courts Martial, surveys, &c., and, on the whole, it is considered an alteration highly beneficial to the naval service, and a saving of 1,000*l.* per ann. effected.

Thos. Raleigh, on landing his arm by a fall from the fore yard, received the sum of 50*l* from the Captain, officers, and ship's company of the *Portland*, on board which ship he was serving.

In consequence of the arrival of the last of the missing ships, and their being all now accounted for (except two lost), a steamer has been despatched to the Orkneys with orders to Capt. James Ross to suspend his voyage, and return to Woolwich.

H.M. sloop *Wasp*, 18, Com. Foremon, is shortly expected home from Vera Cruz and Tampico, with a freight of dollars, on merchants' account. Two more ships (whose period had expired), namely the corvette *Lerne*, 20, and brig *Serpent*, are also ordered home from the West Indies station, to be paid off.

The *Star* arrived at Jamaica on the 15th Jan., and was fitting up for the purpose of bringing home invalided soldiers.

Up to the 15th January the ships of war on the West India station were disposed of as follows:—At Port Royal *Forte, Conus, Star*, and *Cruiser*. The *Gannet* had gone to Carthagena; the *Scylla* to Chagres with mails; the *Skipjack*, to Belize; the *Champion* at Nassau; the *Snake* and the *Nimrod* to join the Admiral at Bermuda. The *Pickle* and *Pike* cruising. The *Savage* had taken the *Renard's* mail from England on to Jamaica.

The *Portland* and *Medea* were at Athens waiting for the King of Bavaria. The *Malabar* and *Magicienne* were at Cadiz when the *Hermes* left.

Col. Chesney, after encountering every annoyance, has succeeded in launching both his steamers, and was (Dec. 30) about to commence his voyage down the Euphrates.

By letters from H.M.S. *Caledonia*, dated 20th Jan., it appears that the detachment of Marine Artillery, under Lieut.-Col. Parke, C.B., has been landed and are in occupation of Forts Ricasoli at Malta, where they have daily gun and mortar practice.

STROMNESS, Feb. 15, 1836.—On the arrival of the *Forth* here, with thirty of the crew of one of the Franklin ships, Capt. Ross rendered every assistance; he hired hospital quarters for them on shore, supplied it with bedding, blankets, and medicines; and put it under the charge of a Naval Surgeon resident in the island. The poor fellows were all ill with scurvy, and most of them frost-bitten;

e scene of misery on board the ship on her last arrival, as beyond description,—shockingly miserable.

*Speedy* cutter is ordered to the Portsmouth station.

The signal called the Kugelbaack, situated on the south de of the mouth of the Elbe, at the extreme point of the ainland, in the bailiwick, of Ritzbuttel, being about to be econstructed in the ensuing spring, the following particulars re promulgated on the subject—1st. The demolition of the resent beacon will be commenced at the beginning of pril. 2nd. The observation of the lighthouse at Cuxaven, by the Kugelbaack, will be discontinued during the econstruction of the latter. 3rd. Close to the base of the eacon a temporary structure will be erected about 40 feet bove the ordinary high water mark, with a blark barral at he top, which will remain till the new beacon is finished. Due notice will be given of the completion of the new gnal.

Court-Martial on Captain Leyton, Royal Marines, Portwich.—(*Concluded from p.* 132.)—The Court met n Munday last at eleven o'clock when Lieut. Hawkins deivered his rejoinder to Capt. Leyton's defence; he exressed his thanks to the Court for their patience, &c., and tated that he should have more fully entered upon the oints embraced in Capt. L.'s defence, *if the Court had llowed him a copy thereof*, than he otherwise could do rom memory, having *heard it read but once!* Lieut. H. roceeded to deny the imputation made by Capt. L. of ecriminatory vindictiveness, and endeavoured to impress pon the Court that he was only actuated *by a desire of aving Captain L. an opportunity of freeing himself* of vee a shadow of having been guilty of conduct unbecoming n officer and a gentleman, but he continued, we think, in n ill-advised strain, to point out to the Court that Capt. L. had not withdrawn himself from the society of Lieut. H. ed his brother officers, but had continued to meet them pon the same terms of friendship after the errors in the mess account had been pointed out to him," upon which ession Capt. L. had stated that it was possible some of is private accounts might inadvertently have been entered nto the mess book, and "if so, he was willing, and offered, o repay the money." Lieut. H. asked, "Was this like an onest man?" and that Capt. L., *at the same time*, referred he *undercharge* of the eleven shillings to a brewer's bill, hich, he, Capt. L., requested to be put down to the mess ook (*then in Lieut. H.'s possession*); this was on the 6th Jan. Lieut. H. now informed the Court (*why* not on he prosecution, as he was then aware of Capt. L.'s state. ient and request?) if they would allow him, he would rove by comparing the brewer's bill with the mess book, hat the eleven shillings was not undercharged, *but had een set down* therein. Lieut. H. also observed it had een attempted to prove that one of the officers, a witness, ad been more forward than the others in urging him, Lieut. H., to make the representation to the Commandant, but his Lieut. H. most solemnly and unequivocally denied. Lieut. H. also adverted to the evidence of Private Jackson, who, he contended, had asserted in contradistinction to Private Steele, that only on *one* or *two* occasions chops or steaks had been sent for. Lieut. H., in adopting this remark, acted very injudiciously, as it was, on cross-examination, elicited from Jackson that he "could not *positively* state, or charge his memory." Lieut. H. also denounced the evidence of the porkman heard in the defence, as this tradesman had been ordered to bring his "day-book" with him, by letter of the Judge-Advocate requesting his attendance, which latter this witness declared he had never received; this Lieut. H. considered as most extraordinary. At the same time this witness stated he did not keep a day-book, as his was a ready money business, and that he had always received prompt payment from Capt. L., and that he neither have bills nor receipts. Lieut. H. then commented on the evidence of Private Steele, which he observed, to say the least of it, bore a very strange appearance, "*from the offhand manner in which he had given it*," and the fact of this man having been servant to Capt. L., he thought it of a suspicious nature. Lieut. H. also felt himself bound to expel every idea of having accused Capt. L. of having done that which in his, Lieut. H.'s, examination he had admitted he would be liable to be charged with, namely, that of having destroyed bills and receipts when *he* had acted in the capacity of caterer upon occasions, but that *he* had made it a point to keep the last week's bills, whereas Capt. L. asserts that he had thrown all his into a drawer to which a servant had access, and, strange to add, that that servant had burnt most of them. (This part of Lieut. H.'s statement, it should be recollected, had been proved to be the fact *subsequent* to the officers having expressed themselves satisfied with the affairs of the mess book.) This was the gist of Lieut. H.'s address, which occupied near an hour, when Capt. L. asked the indulgence of the Court to reply to some parts of Lieut. H.'s rejoinder, which the Court assented to, and adjourned until one o'clock, to afford him time to prepare himself for so doing.

That Lieut. H.'s address was in bad taste, we must be permitted to remark, inasmuch as he lost sight of an opportunity to efface any impression of his being actuated by any malevolent feelings towards Capt. L., or to explain that which we omitted to state in Capt. L.'s defence, which was, that Capt. L. pointed out to the Court that in the charge given by the prosecutor, the word "wilful" had been left out, so that the whole charge, in fact (even if proved), amounted to nothing more than unintentional error, and which the prosecutor *admitted* any gentleman might be liable to. Lieut. H. never adverted to or commented upon this material point *to himself*, which was a most advantageous incident had it been properly dealt with, as Lieut. H. might have remarked to the Court that he was not versed in law, and being solely prompted by feelings which ought to animate the breast of every officer, *he had not sought by any virulent epithets* to maintain a charge of so serious a nature against Capt. L., but to afford him an opportunity of clearing himself from an imputation which every honourable mind must naturally shrink from; but Lieut. H. suffered himself to be carried by his own feelings from Capt. L. accusing him of being actuated by sinister motives, instead of which Lieut. H. ought to have allowed scope to the laceration Capt. L.'s mind had received, for it must be observed, however Lieut. H. might repudiate such a construction upon his conduct; on the other hand, it is always to be lamented by any officer that he should be brought to a Court-Martial upon *any* charge, much less upon one so materially affecting the character and honour of a man as that upon which Capt. L. has been arraigned, and which Capt. L. felt himself imperiously called upon to have investigated.

The Court having reassembled, the President, previous to Capt. L. commencing his address, read from a paper before him a notification from the Court, to the effect, that as an indulgence had been granted to Capt. L. to reply to some parts of Lieut. H.'s rejoinder to the defence, the Court must extend a similar boon to Lieut. H., therefore the Court recommended Capt. L. to forbear any further comment. Capt. L. bowed in acquiescence to the suggestion of the Court. Capt. Varlo, the Deputy Judge-advocate, wished to say a few words, but was overruled; and the President ordered the Court to be cleared for deliberation. Capt. Leyton, we hear, has been acquitted, but recommended by the Court to be more cautious in his conduct in future.

The Admiralty solicitor, Mr. Jones, has received instructions to prosecute a man at Worcester, for having in his possession *fifteen hundred weight* of copper bolts, supposed to be stolen from the different dock-yards.

A series of dramatic performances have been got up by the officers of H.M.S. *Jupiter* (the juniors assuming the female characters), for the purpose of dispelling the ennui attendant on a voyage to India. Lord Auckland and the Miss Edens have expressed themselves sensible of the happy efforts to amuse them, and the gratification they experienced from the attentions of these "sons of Neptune." His Lordship intimated that he should order a wing of the government House to be at the disposal of the naval officers during their stay at Calcutta.—*Private Correspondence from the Cape.*

It is said that Capt. Berkeley will be appointed to the *Hercules* demonstration ship at Sheerness.

Our contemporary, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, grows facetious upon the subject of *Venguard* and *Clarence*, which from the text has become the episode. We know not what its sober readers will think of this irruption of the "animal" into its solemn columns. We believe we are not singular in considering the genius of the worthy hebdomadal "too ponderous for a joke," to use the crack phrase of the day; and we can assure him we have gone farther afloat than Drury-lane Theatre to qualify ourselves in naval lore. We were bred to the sea, and bad *breed* it has been to us and many others.

An alarming account has appeared in a contemporary journal of disasters which had befallen the *Flamer* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Pothury, much to the dismay of many families at Woolwich, who have relatives on board, particularly of her having been obliged to put into Weymouth on 3rd Feb. in distress on her voyage eastward. However, letters have been received from her at her station, Barbadoes, stating that the crew are in a most healthy condition, but they expect shortly to be relieved, and will return to England.

The *Hermes* st.-v., Lieut. Blount, arrived at the dock-yard Woolwich on Thursday afternoun, in consequence of injuries sustained in her paddles.

We are glad to perceive that Mr. Hume has surrendered the bill he had introduced on the subject of light-houses into the hands of government. We hope a comprehensive and satisfactory measure embracing the whole of the question will now be carried. We shall have some observations to make on this subject in our next.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Mar. | Plymouth *Dock Yard.* | | | | Portsmh. *Dock Yard* | | | | Sheerness *Dock Yard.* | | | | London *Bridge.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 6 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 36 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 54 | 4 | 10 |
| Mo. 7 | 7 | 55 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 49 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 19 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 47 |
| Tue. 8 | 8 | 28 | 8 | 47 | 2 | 26 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 36 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 3 | 4 | 25 |
| We. 9 | 9 | 10 | 9 | 32 | 3 | 9 | 3 | 35 | 4 | 63 | 4 | 46 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 11 |
| Th. 10 | 9 | 54 | 10 | 19 | 3 | 59 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 33 | 6 | 55 |
| Fri. 11 | 10 | 39 | 11 | 34 | 4 | 54 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 3 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 03 | 6 | 1 |
| Sat. 12 | ... | ... | 0 | 21 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 05 | 8 | 12 | 8 | 48 | 9 | 03 |

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, March 4th, 1836.—17th Light Drags.—Lieut. L. Ames to be Capt. by p., v. Shawe, who ret.; Cornet E. A. [illegible] Kingscote to be Lieut. by p., v. Ames, March 4; Cornet J. Mordaunt to be Lieut. by p., v. Macdonald, who ret., March 4. J. D. Brett, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Mordaunt, March 4. 17th Foot—Surg. H. W. Radford, from 62nd, to be Surg., v. Nowton, who has rec. a commutation, March 4. 18th—Lieut. W. G. Terry, from h.-p. 94th, to be Lieut. v. Grattan, prom., March 4. 35th—Quartermast. J. Connon, from 74th, to be Quartermast., v. M'Curdy, who exch., March 4. 39th—Ens. Æ. W. Frazer to be Lieut. by p., v. Clarke, who ret., March 4.; Gent. Cadet E. Croker from R. M. C. to be Ens. by p., v. Frazer, March 4. 40th—Lieut. F. White to be Adj., v. Courtin, prom., Oct. 1, 1835. 44th—W. Ballour, gent., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Dempster, prom. in dand March 4. 54th—Ens. T. Hawkshaw, from h.-p. 94th, to be Ens. v. Taylor, dec.; A. Harris, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Stacpoole who ret.; Assist.-Surg. J. Dempster, M.D., from 44th, to be Surg. v. Radford, app. to 17th, March 4. 74th—Quartermast. D. M'Curdy from 35th, to be Quartermast., v. Conean, who exch., March 4. 82nd—Staff Assist.-Surg. A. Anderson, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg. v. Grant, cashiered by sentence of a Gen. Court-Martial, March 4. 85th—Lieut. C. Knox to be Capt. by p., v. Hueter, prom. Ens. H. C. Curtis to be Lieut. by p., v. Knox; J. Horrocks, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Curtis, March 4. 96th—Lieut. J. W. A. Wray to be Capt. by p., v. Kidman, who ret.; Ens. P. W. Taylor to be Lieut. by p., v. Wray; W. S. Nicholson, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Taylor, March 4. 98th—Lieut. H. D. Cowper to be Capt. by p., v. Clinton, prom.; Ens. G. B. Smyth to be Lieut. by p., v. Cowper; D. Raloier, gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Smyth, Mar. 4. Una—To be Majors, by p.—Capt. J. Hunter, from 85th; Capt. H. Clitton, from 98th, March 4; to be Capt., without p.—Lieut. J. Grattan, from 18th, March 4. Hosp. Staff—J. Law, gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Anderson, app. to the 62nd, March 4. Mem.—Maj. A. Mackenzie, and J. S. Jones, h.p. unat. allowed to ret. from the service, by the sale of unat. commission, they being about to become settlers in Canada, March 4. The Christian name of Capt. Kerr, app. to Rl. Newfoundland Vet. Co. is Samuel, and not Beauchamp, as stated in *Gazette* of Feb. 9. the Christian names of the Hon. Ens. Thurlow, 76th Regt., are Thomas Hugh Hovel.

Herefordshire Militia—J. L. Scudamore, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col. v. Lord Visc. Eastnor, prom.; J. H. D. Burr, Esq., to be Capt., v. Cotterell, dec.; J. Parkinson, Esq., to be Capt., v. Scudamore, prom. 1st Devon Yeomanry Cavalry—The Right Hon. Lord Courtenay to be Capt., v. Bidgood, res.; the Hon. C. Courtenay to be Cornet, v. Lord Courtenay, prom.

CAVALRY.

3rd Drags.—leave Bellioecollig for Dublie in April.

8th Hussars—will replace the 7th Drag. Gds. in Dublin.

13th Drags.—The following has appeared in General Orders at Madras:—

"*Horse Guards, 14th Feb.*, 1835.

"My Lord,—Having, in consequence of your Lordship's letter of the 25th Jan., 1834, relative to the proceedings of the General Court-Martial held at Bangalore on the 9th Sept., 1833, for the trial of Lieut. T. Tilson Magan of the 13th reg. of Lt. Dragoons, who was sentenced to be cashiered, submitted the case of that individual to the King, I have the honour to acquaint your Lordship that under all the circumstances as they appear upon the face of those proceedings, coupled with a memorial since presented by Mr. Magan, petitioning to be restored to the functions of his commission, his Majesty has been pleased to extend his most gracious pardon to Mr. Magan, and to command that he be restored to his rank and station as an officer in the 13th Lt. Drags. I have therefore to desire, that his Majesty's gracious pleasure may be made known to the army under your Lordship's command.

(Signed) "Hill, Gen. Com.-in-Chief."

"General Lord Wm. Bentinck."

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Gds. (2d batt.)—have marched from Windsor to the Tower of London, to relieve 2d batt. Gren. Gds. which takes up its quarters at the Wellington Barracks Bird-Cage Walk.

30th—The *Mary* freight ship, with 2 officers, 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., sailed from Cork on the 25th ult., for Bermuda.

46th—Maj.-Gen. Sir P. Carroll has been passing some days with the officers at Belfast. Col. Campbell, C.B., has obtained an extension of leave till 30th April. Capt. Armstrong is gone on leave of absence to attend the Assizes held at Enniskillen. The regt. is in hourly expectation of receiving a route for Enniskillen, to relieve 1st batt. Royals; two cos. have been detached to Downpatrick, and to Newry, to replace 33d, gone to Dublin.

47th—Lieut. Skipwith skipped over 8 Lieutenants in the Gazette, one of whom is a Lieut. of *more than twenty one years' standing*; so much for the purchase system he ought to be named *Skipwell*.

74th—It is very singular that the Paymaster's Clerk has served for a period of 29 years, and the Armourer Serjeant that of nearly 22 years, in their respective situations without any interruption.

77th—We recently noticed a communication Major Ramsay took upon himself to address to us. The following appears in our monthly contemporary:—"Capt. Ramsay, we know, is renewing his clandestine machinations in *London*, by permission of Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw, after his ineffectual application for leave from head-quarters. No doubt he is again plotting to dupe the authorities, even at the risk of a second conviction, more fatal than the first. The publication of the correspondence now before us,

his insidious attempt, *since the trial*, to mislead and inflame a high-minded Field Officer of his corps, and the abject consequences of that attempt, would, if any sense of honour remains, suffice to decide the regimental career of the late prosecutor of Capt. Clerke. Assist.-Surg. Munro has, we perceive, retired from the service; this was inevitable: it remains that the principals, whose position has been arbitrarily inverted, be placed respectively on the footing assigned them, not only by the well-considered verdict of the Court, but by the pledges in Lord Hill's letters of 29th Aug. and 21st Sept.*—otherwise the service may be disposed to look nearer home for evidences of the SCRAPING SYSTEM. The following list of the members of the Court at Glasgow is conclusive as to the unimpeachable justice of its decision:—Maj.-Gen. the Hon. William Stuart, President; Lieut.-Cols. —Sir J. M. Wallace, commanding 5th Drag. Guards; Lord Thomas Cecil, 10th Hussars; Hon. C. Grey, 71st Lt. Inf.—Majors—Fresth, 64th depot; Hutchinson, 76th depot; Wallington, 10th Hussars.—Capts.—Wright, Rl. Art.; Lord A. Lennox, 71st; Westcorn, 5th Drag. Gds.; Giffard, 10th Hussars; Rowley, do.; Wright, 64th regt.; Gardiner, 76th; Donny, 71st Lt. Inf.

31st—have moved from Kilkenny to Fermoy.

32nd—1½ cos. moved to Carlow, 1 co. to Kilkenny, 1 co. to Carrick on Suir, 1 cos. to Goresbridge and Callen, 1 co. to Castlecomer, and 1 to Maryborough, to arrive between 2nd and 8th inst; 1½ comp., with head-quarters, to arrive at Kilkenny on 9th, and the comp. at Tullamore, do arrive at Kilkenny on the 5th.

55th—at Fermoy, give the following detachments:—Doneraile—Brevet Maj. Workman and company; Castletownroche—Lieut. Peirse; and Mitchelstown—Capt. Munton.

*Corfu, Jan* 29.

88th—The grenadier company of the Connaught Rangers gave an invitation to the grenadier company of the Royal Highlanders to dine with them on Christmas-Day, which was sanctioned by their commanding officers, Col. O'Malley, C.B., 88th, and Lieut.-Col. Middleton, 42nd. Accordingly a table was laid in the barrack-room of the company, elegantly arranged for upwards of 130 persons, and at the hour appointed for dinner (two o'clock), the band of the Connaught Rangers was in attendance, and the grenadier company soon fell in, at an equal distance from each other, so as to allow one of their guests to fill the alternate spaces between each. The 42nd Grenadiers were then marched into the room, the band playing "The British Grenadiers," and when marching round the table, they filled up the intervals between each Connaught Ranger. Immediately after their commanding officers, accompanied by a great number of officers of the two regiments, visited the room, received by the band playing the "Highland Laddie;" and when they came to the centre, Col. O'Malley addressed the two companies to the following effect:—"42nd, I am proud to see you here, chequered as you are with the grenadier company of the Connaught Rangers. I have known the 42nd for a number of years; when a very young soldier, I fought with them on the plains of Egypt, where it is well known they distinguished themselves. Fifteen years afterwards I had the honour of meeting them on the ever memorable field of Waterloo, when in the personal command of the 2nd batt. 44th regt., then reduced to a skeleton, which caused me to be more closely attached to the 42nd, and where we fought as one regiment. The achievements of the 42nd on that memorable day are too well known for me to recount. I am proud to say that I have known the 42nd longer than any other officer in the garrison, and am happy to see them thus united with the Connaught Rangers. As for you, Rangers, I can say nothing. You have gained honours, but as I had no hand in leading you to gain them honours, I therefore hope you will conduct yourselves as you have always done, and hope you will part with your friends in the same good humour as you have met, and I drink all your good healths, wishing that we may soon have a glorious and successful war." This speech had a most animating effect, after which the band played "Auld Lang Syne." The officers then retired, the band playing the national air and regimental quick step of the Connaught Rangers, "Patrick's Day," accompanied by the loud and animated cheers of the grenadiers. Serj.-Maj. Persse, of the Connaught Rogers, being an old grenadier, took the chair, when the companies sat down to an excellent dinner. Many very appropriate toasts were given from the chair, all of which were drank with due decorum, amongst which was the Duke of Wellington, which was received with enthusiastic applause and nine times nine, with the recollection that he had been the leader of both corps in many a glorious field of action, and had led them on victorious while under his command. The Irish bagpiper then struck up "Erin go Bragh." In the evening several of the soldiers' wives of both companies were brought into the room, upon which dancing commenced, and the Scotch reel and Irish jig were kept up with great hilarity, the music being the Scotch and Irish bagpipe alternately, till 8 o'clock, when all retired to their respective quarters in as good friendship as when they met. New Year's Day being a festival kept by the 42nd regt., a suitable return was given by the grenadier company of that corps to the grenadier company of the 88th, when on this occasion every thing was carried on with equal fellowship as on the former.

91st—1 comp. moved from Newbridge to Tullamore, and 2 comps. to Mullingar on the 2nd. The comp. at Maryborough arrived at Mullingar on the 4th.

94th—1 co. moved from Limerick for Cappergwhite on the 1st, to arrive on the 2nd.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—We last week stated a gunner at Woolwich was under trial by Court Martial for reporting himself ill against the opinion of a medical officer. Other symptoms have appeared in this man's case, which caused the Court to be dissolved without any decision, and he is sent to the hospital. On the 26th ult., three brigades of the field batteries went out to Chislehurst Common, about six miles from Woolwich, for practice, under the command of Col. Cleveland (Horse Brigade), in the course of which two gunners received serious injury: the priming number, whilst serving the vent, slightly raised his thumb, and by so doing it is supposed a fragment of the cartridge of the former round must have ignited, by which means the gun exploded, and blew the hammer out of the right hand of the loading number, by which his hand and arm were so shattered as to require amputation, and the priming number lost his thumb. A Court of Inquiry has taken place on the subject.—Capt. Jackson's company from Bermuda (having been relieved by Capt. Woodf), also detachments from Barbadoes, arrived off the Arsenal on Tuesday evening last in the *Hope* transport, and were landed on Wednesday at 3 o'clock.

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The appointment of Assist.-Adj.-Gen. of the northern district, Manchester, is vacant, by the removal of Colq Shaw Kennedy to the office of Insp.-Gen. of the constabulary force in Ireland, under the provisions of the bill now in progress through parliament.

Part of the cavalry side of Chichester barracks is to be pulled down, and the materials appropriated to the repairs of the infantry side.

Maj.-Gen. Lord F. Somerset held a Levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday, which was very numerously attended.

Some uneasiness is felt in the military circles at the prospect of a sudden change in the strength and constitution of the army establishment. We have reason to apprehend that the intended change will comprise the reduction of two companies in regiments of infantry, and the complete break up of the depot system, which certainly has been expensive, and the reserve companies will be ordered to join head-quarters on foreign service. It is understood that veteran companies for garrison duty will be formed out of the effective pensioners now being called in for duty."—*Limerick Chronicle*. [We insert this paragraph solely with the view of giving to every particle of it a decided contradiction. It is a pity that our worthy contemporary can be induced to circulate such vague and unfounded rumours. The Army Estimates are completed, (we this day publish an abstract of them from one of the first impressions,) and we know positively that no such alterations in the establishment as those stated above are projected. It is possible that Lord Howick may hereafter propose removing British corps from the West Indies, and substituting black corps; but that is a measure requiring great deliberation. With regard to forming veteran companies out of the pensioners, no such intention ever existed; neither have the pensioners been called in for duty. The case stands thus:—Many communications having been received at the Horse Guards, representing that the relatives of deceased pensioners were improperly receiving the pensions, it was judged advisable to have a survey of all claimants, and to ascertain by a close examination the individuals really entitled to the pensions. From this survey has arisen the report so industriously circulated by some of our contemporaries that veteran companies were to be formed for garrison duty; and upon this, and other equally vague rumours, the above report in the *Limerick Chronicle* has been concocted.—ED.]

The following are the garrison appointments which have become vacant during the last year, and are abolished:—Lieut.-Governor of Carlisle, Governor of Cork, Lieut.-Governor of Dumbarton, Governor of Duncannon Fort, Governor of Gibraltar, Deputy-Governor of Fort George, Governor of Ross Castle, Governor of Upnor Castle, and Lieut.-Governor of Pendennis.

A requisition is in course of signature in Bethnal-green, for a meeting to petition parliament for the abolition of flogging in the army.

ARSENAL STORES.—A short time since, forty hands were "taken on" at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, to assist making carriages, &c. to replace those which *were* in store but have been sent out to Spain for the Queen's service. Such a number of hands, by the Board's order, were to be employed, as would complete the intended work *in three months*. Old hands are in much request, as the new ones engaged were found incompetent.

We are glad to find our excellent monthly contemporary following up the subject of the singular military anomaly on which we have several times commented. We extract the following:—"Amongst the miracles of the day, we have witnessed none more edifying than the sudden elevation of a gentleman named Bethune from the humble grade of *Captain* on *the retired list of the Madras Establishment*, to a MAJOR-GENERAL IN ASIA, thereby superseding every officer under the rank of General of the King's and Company's forces throughout that wide continent! The case of this miraculous supersaltation, to say nothing of a profusion of other honours with which we have nothing to do, is wrapt in impenetrable mystery; for no one with whom we have spoken, and our military circle is pretty extensive, has ever heard the name of the officer in question coupled with any professional act or operation claiming so transcendent a reward. We have not the slightest intention to offer gratuitous offence, or to detract from any claims or merit which may be the private property of this officer; we simply state the King's and Company's services have no evidence whereby to appreciate the expediency of the measure by which they are made to suffer. Having ourselves failed in eliciting any satisfactory elucidation of the matter, we leave it, perforce, in the 'palpable obscure' wherein it was hatched."

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS DURING THE LAST MONTH.—*Lieut.-Colonels*—Savage, 13 Dr.; Elliott, 47 F.—*Major* Mac Laine, 1 F.—*Captains*—Trower, 9 Dr.; Foster, 10 Dr.; Griffin, 14 Dr.; Clayton, Scotch Fus. Forbes, 17 F.; Button, 46 F.; Bagot, 53 F.; Sir W. Scott, Bt. 56 F.; Crowther, do.; Holynake, 56 F.; Cassan, 1 F.; Pack, 84 F.; Virtu, R. Malta Fenc.; Eccles, h.-p. 1 F.—*Lieutenants*—Clegg, Scotch Fus. Gds.; Miles, 2 F.; Foskay, 33 F.; Guthrie, 58 F.; Kolty, 61 F.; Glascott, 66 F.; Thurston, 82 F.; Shillingford, h.-p. 1 Battalion of Mil.—*Second Lieutenants, Cornets, and Ensigns*—Domenichetti, Ceyl. regt.; Ponsonby, 3 Dr.; Underwood, 14 Dr.; Hewgill, 1 F.; Harte, 8 F.; Carleton, 14 F.; Connolly, 80 F.—*Paymaster* Cuyler, Invalid Depot at Chatham.—*Medical Department*—Surg. Nawton, 17 F.; Assist.-Surg. Munro, 77 F.

Sir J. Colborne is to reside in Montreal as Commander of the Forces.

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## NUMBERS OF GENERAL AND FIELD OFFICERS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field-Marshals | 5 | Major-Generals | 115 | Lieut.-Colonels | 8 |
| | | R. Art. | 16 | R. Art. | |
| Generals | 74 | R. Eng. | 5 | R. Eng. | |
| Retired, retaining his rank | 1 | R. Mar. | 2 | R. Mar. | |
| | | Foreign h.-p. | 3 | Foreign h.-p. | |
| Total | 75 | Retired, retaining their rank | 18 | Retired, with permission to retain their rank | |
| | | Total | 189 | Total | 7 |
| Lieut.-Generals | 147 | Colonels | 151 | Majors | 6 |
| R. Art | 10 | R. Art. | 29 | R. Art. | |
| R. Eng. | 2 | R. Eng. | 17 | R. Eng. | |
| R. Mar. | 2 | R. Mar. | 6 | R. Mar. | |
| Foreign h.-p. | 1 | Retired, retaining their rank | 62 | Foreign h.-p. | |
| Retired, retaining their rank | 8 | Total | 267 | Retired with permission to retain his rank | |
| Total | 170 | | | Total | 7 |

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CHANGES of the Allowances to Military Departments for the year ending 31st March, 1837.

| | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| General Commanding-in-Chief and his personal Staff, including their Allowances for Forage and Travelling Expenses, Secretaries, Assistants, Clerks, &c. ... ... | 12,833 | 10 | |
| Secretary at War, his Deputy, Clerks, &c. | 27,603 | 16 | |
| Adjutant-General, his Deputy and Assistants at Head Quarters, including their Allowances for Forage, and Travelling and other contingent Expenses, Clerks, &c. ... | 7,156 | 11 | |
| Quartermaster-General, his Deputy and Assistants at Head-Quarters, including their Allowances for Forage, and Travelling and other contingent Expenses, Clerks, &c. | 6,276 | 13 | |
| Judge Advocate-General, his Deputy, Clerks, &c., including his Deputy, &c., in Ireland | 4,362 | 14 | |
| Total of Charge | £58,233 | 6 | |

*War Office, 16th Feb.* 1836. HEWICK.

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*Arrest for Debt.*—From returns of affidavits of debt it appears, that in two years and a half 70,000 persons have been arrested in and about London, the law expenses of which amount to no less a sum than half a million.

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* "When the proceedings of the Court Martial to be held in Capt. Clerke's case are submitted to Lord Hill, his Lordship will take the whole subject again into consideration, and then determine, with the Judge-Advocate General's advice and assistance, how far it may be expedient to entertain the charges exhibited against Capt. Baines. J. MACDONALD."

(Letter 29th Aug.)

"'It is to be *distinctly understood*, on all hands, that Capt. Baines will be held equally responsible for *the correctness of the* statement which has been made by him on the present occasion.'

(Letter 21st Sept.) Signed as above."

## Abstract of the Estimates of Effective Army Services for 365 Days, from 1st April, 1836, to 31st March, 1837.

| SERVICES. | NUMBERS. Horses. | Officers. | Non-Commissioned Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers. | Rank and File. | ALL RANKS. According to Establishment. | ALL RANKS. Numbers to which the Force has been reduced by Casualties. | CHARGE. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—Land Forces { In the United Kingdom & to the Colonies. | 5,914 | 4,523 | 6,442 | 70,354 | 89,355 | 81,319 | 3,109,557 6 10 |
| 1.—Land Forces { In the East Indies. | 2,804 | 1,116 | 1,316 | 17,288 | 19,720 | 19,720 | 691,133 2 5 |
| 1.—Staff Officers | | | | | | | 153,684 8 5 |
| 1.—Public Departments | | | | | | | 88,233 5 0 |
| 1.—Royal Military College | | | | | | | 17,923 14 9 |
| 1.—Royal Military Asylum and Hibernian School | | | | | | | 14,844 15 8 |
| 1.—Volunteer Corps | | | | | | | 106,211 6 8 |
| | 8,718 | 5,639 | 7,758 | 87,642 | 109,075 | 101,039 | 4,131,357 19 9 |
| Deduct the number of Horses and Men of Regiments in India, and Charge defrayed by the East India Company | 2,804 | 1,116 | 1,316 | 17,288 | 19,720 | 19,720 | 691,133 2 5 |
| | 5,914 | 4,523 | 6,442 | 70,354 | 89,355 | 81,319 | 3,440,454 17 4 |

War Office, 16th Feb. 1836. HOWICK.

## Abstract of the Estimates of Non-Effective Army Services from 1st April, 1836, to 31st March, 1837.

| SERVICES. | Numbers of Officers and Men. | CHARGE. £. s. d. | Appropriations in Aid, as detailed in each Estimate. £. s. d. | Amount to be Provided. £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1.—Rewards for Military Services | | 16,311 13 4 | | 16,311 13 4 |
| 2.—Army Pay of General Officers | 227 | 100,000 0 0 | | 100,000 0 0 |
| 3.—Full Pay for Retired Officers | 477 | 71,500 0 0 | | 71,500 0 0 |
| 4.—Half-Pay and Military Allowances | 5,435 | 566,030 0 0 | | 566,030 0 0 |
| 5.—Foreign Half-Pay | 654 | 75,760 0 0 | | 75,760 0 0 |
| 6.—Widows' Pensions | | 148,990 0 0 | | 148,990 0 0 |
| 7.—Compassionate Allowances, Bounty Warrants, and Pensions for Wounds | | 154,000 0 0 | | 154,000 0 0 |
| 8.—In-Pensioners of Chelsea and Kilmainham, and Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital | 79,500 | 1,337,050 16 1 | 49 17 1 | 1,007,000 19 |
| 9.—Superannuation Allowances | | 47,965 13 7 | 142 3 9 | 47,822 7 10 |
| Numbers and Charge to 31st March, 1837 | 86,293 | | | |
| Amount to be provided to 31st March, 1837 | | 2,520,378 3 0 | 192 a 12 | 2,522,366 a |

Memorandum.—By the Act 4 Geo. IV. c. 71, a sum of 60,000*l.* per annum is paid into his Majesty's Exchequer by the East India Company on account of the Charge for Retiring Pay and Pensions, and other Expenses of the nature arising in respect of his Majesty's Forces serving in India. This Sum is applied annually towards the general Expenses of the State.

War Office, 16th Feb. 1836. HOWICK.

## COURT-MARTIALS.

Lieut. John Shurmer Carter, 2nd N.I.

This officer was placed in arrest by order of Major Dowker, for having on 13th July, 1835, been drunk on duty when regimental officer of the day, and in having, at the same time, pertinaciously persisted in remaining in front of the regimental mess house, after he had received repeated and distinct orders, both direct, and through Capt. Edward Lyons, 2nd N.I., to go to his quarters, so persisting until such time as he was actually taken away by the said Capt. Lyons, and Capt. Alexander Hay Jeffries, of the same regiment. The Court having maturely weighed the evidence in support of the prosecution, and what the Prisoner has urged in his defence, finds the Prisoner, Lieut. John Shurmer Carter, guilty of both charges, and do therefore sentence him, the said Lieut. John S. Carter, 2nd N.I., to be suspended from rank and pay for the period of six calendar months.

(Signed) J. Hackett,
Lieut.-Col. and President.

Confirmed, R. W. O'Callaghan,
Lieut.-Gen., and Com.-in-Chief.

Assist Surg. T. Hunter, Hill's 2d Foot.

At a General Court-Mertial holden at Puonah, on the 20th Aug., 1835, Assist.-Surg. T. Hunter, of H.M.'s 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment, was arraigned on the following charges:—

*Charge.*—1st. For conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in having been in a state of intoxication on the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th July, 1835, he being on the above-mentioned days on sick report.

2nd. For disobedience of regimental orders, and violation of the rules of the service, in absenting himself from his quarters on the 8th and 9th of July, while he was in the sick report.

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

*Finding and Sentence.*—The Court having maturely weighed all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, together with the prisoner's having pleaded guilty to the latter part of the 1st charge; namely, having been in a state of intoxication on the 10th and 11th July, 1835, while on the sick report, and to the whole of the 2nd charge; and also taking into consideration what the prisoner Assist.-Surg. T. Hunter has brought forward on his own behalf, are of opinion that he is

Guilty of the 1st charge.—Guilty of the 2nd charge.

The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the charges preferred against him in breach of the articles of war, do sentence him, the said Assist.-Surg. T. Hunter, H.M.'s 2nd or Queen's Royal Regt., to be dismissed his Majesty's service. Disapproved,

(Signed) H. Fane, Gen., Com.-in-Chief.

*Calcutta, 2nd Sept.*, 1835.

*Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief cannot approve the proceedings of this Court-martial.

He deems that the prisoner's objection to the partiality of the President of the Court ought to have been attended to, and especially when the President declined to deny the expressions alleged to have been previously used by him, with reference to the prisoner; expressions which, if justly charged, undoubtedly gave to the prisoner a fair ground to plead his fear of the existence of prejudice on the part of the President.

There is also a great irregularity in having permitted the proceedings of the Court to go forward on the second day when Capt. Cooke, one of the members of the Court, was "absent without any reason being assigned." The Court ought to have been adjourned until Capt. Cooke's absence had been perfectly accounted for, and the cause of his absence, and the reasons for proceeding without his being present ought to have appeared on the face of the minutes. Under these circumstances, his Excellency orders the dissolution of the Court-martial, and that Assist.-Surgeon T. Hunter be restored to his duty, and that he receive a caution from the commanding officer of his regiment to beware of his future conduct.

His Excellency feels it necessary further to remark, that he considers it to have been a very indiscreet proceeding (considering the nature of the charge) to have nominated the Lieut.-Colonel of the regiment to which the prisoner belonged, to be the President of the Court-martial which was to try him.

Captain Humffreys and Lieut. Prescott, 8th Madras Cavalry, who were dismissed, have been restored to the service.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE RECENT NAVAL KNIGHTHOODS.

Sir,—Pray, my good Sir, look after the naval heroes who received the honour of knighthood on Tuesday week, at his Majesty's levee. Out of seven there were only three that had seen any service during the late war, viz. Captains Bremmer, Brande, and Badcock; these are made of the old stuff. The others were Peyton, who lost his arm as a Midshipman, for which he has a pension of three hundred a year, but has seen little service, the Hon. Capt. Maude was at the battle of Navarino, and had two of his men wounded, of him I can say nothing; Hart was in India twice, and latterly Capt. to Sir John Gore, and has never commanded a ship in action; Bigland was Aide-de-Camp to Sir George Cockburn at Flushing as a *Lieutenant*, and there is nothing to show for his cross; indeed it is time the Admiralty should look after these would-be heroes.

An Old Tar.

[In reviewing the Guelphic Order, a task we propose to ourselves at no distant day, we shall notice the services of officers on whom the honour has been conferred. Captain Badcock, one of the officers referred to by our Correspondent, served as Master's Mate on board H.M.S. *Neptune*, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar, and is a deserving and justly distinguished officer.—Ed.]

### THE SYSTEM AT ADDISCOMBE.

Sir,—Presuming that amid the extensive range of your readers, so many of whom are connected, either positively or relatively, with the Company's service, a few particulars connected with Addiscombe will not prove uninteresting, I take the liberty of submitting the following for your leisure revision, and if you deem them of sufficient importance to claim publicity, I shall be proud to see them in the pages of your *Gazette*. The first point to which I would direct the attention is to the system of preparation at schools dedicated to that purpose alone. The Engineer service being now so difficult to enter, and when entered such a splendid compensation for previous labour, that an immense majority of the Cadets are sent by their friends to make themselves completely masters of the Addiscombe course of study, under tutors properly qualified for that purpose. It is a pity that such a system as this exists at all, but since the evil is so general, it would be advisable for any father or guardian who wishes his son or ward to be an Engineer to make him pass two or three years previous to his entering Addiscombe at one of these schools. The identical routine of study is pursued. Hutton's Mathematics, Shakespeare, Hindustanee Selections, and Straith's Fortification, are the text books there as well as here, and any young man with moderate talents and perseverance, may easily manage to make himself acquainted with these so as to stand high in his term. At these schools a supply of what are termed in our slang *fudges* may be obtained, and I am sorry to be obliged to state, that little or nothing is done without them. Much evil results from this, as it weakens and enervates the mind by accustoming it to depend upon extraneous assistance rather than on its own powers. It is an evil, however, which I fear never will be eradicated, and that so long as Addiscombe exists fudging will continue.

I will now leave this branch of the subject, and the following remarks will apply to the conduct of the Cadets when in the seminary. Here, as well as in every other place under like government, much is in the power of the master as regards the pupil's status in his class. With this in view, the style of conduct will immediately present itself, and let me assure every one whom it may concern, and under whose eye these observations may come, that scarcely anything is of so much importance as to stand [wall with] them. Nor can they be accused of much partiality, because human nature will be human nature, and in obeying its dictates it is impossible for them not to prefer some individuals to others. The habits, the manners, the feelings of those who are under their charge are so varied, that among them some must be found whose powers of rendering themselves agreeable are more extensive and fascinating than those of their neighbours, and these always carry their owner well through a place like this; at least such is the inference of my slight observation. In Addiscombe, however, steadiness of conduct is of more importance than positive talent, because the latter, when unaccompanied by the former, is null and void, never by any chance acting as a screen to any encroachment on military discipline, whereas good behaviour always attracts notice and reward. Hence any young man with steady principles, who is not apt to be led away by the temptations to excess in dissipation which surround him, may consider when he obtains an Addiscombe appointment that a competency for life is secured.

A

1st *March*.

[We shall be glad to hear further from this correspondent.—Ed.]

## CAPTAIN HANCHETT'S CASE.

Sir,—Referring to your valuable paper of the 8th Aug. 1835, wherein you so independently call upon the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, M.P. for Canterbury, to move for a Committee of the House of Commons to investigate the charge I have so frequently and so publicly made against him, I hasteo to inform you that as soon as the term of six months imprisonment was expired, to which Mr. Lushington condemned me for calling on him as one gentleman does another for *purposely* keeping back from the table of the House of Commoos a paper of calculation of an annuity which was frequently alluded to in the depositions secretly made against me, and *never* shown me, by Lieut. Dombrain and his father, and which paper of calculations he afterwards made use of in his place in the House of Commons *without* alluding to its combination with the depositions, thereby proving to myself and to all my friends that its emission of being laid on the table (as it ought to have been done with the depositions) was not the effect of accident of a clerk or other person, but *purposely done* by himself. I have therefore addressed the following letter to the Speaker of the House of Commons, and sent it *open* through Mr. S. R. Lushington *himself* for his perusal; and as I find twenty days have now elapsed without his taking the least notice of it, either in his place in the House of Commons or otherwise, I once more request that your truly valuable and independent journal will endeavour to excite *him*, or in some independent M.P., some attention to this charge against him.

J. M. Hanchett.

*Paris, 21st Feb.*

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390, *Rue St. Honoré, Paris, Feb. 1st*, 1836.

To the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, &c. &c.

Sir,—During the last Sessions of the Imperial Parliament, I had the honour of transmitting to you three copies of the enclosed paper, and I transmitted to the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, M.P. for Canterbury, *two* copies of the same, through the channel he had himself pointed out as my channel of communication with him, Messrs. Capron and Co., his solicitors, and I left another copy at his address given at the Vote Office of the House of Commons, No. 8, Duke-street, Westminster. As that member for Canterbury has allowed the last Sessions of Parliament to sit for *seven weeks* after the first communication to him without calling for the investigation his honour required, I once more avail myself of the only constitutional means left me in requesting of you, as the organ of communication with the hon. House of Commons, to take the earliest convenient opportunity, in the presence of the member for Canterbury, to shew the enclosed paper read in the House, in hopes of inciting that member for Canterbury to vindicate his honour by moving for a Committee for that purpose. I have the honour of enclosing this *open* through the Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, that he may not accuse me of doing anything underhand, or pretend ignorance of my having done so. I have the honour to be your most obedient,

J. M. Hanchett.

## THE FOREIGN PACKET QUESTION.

Sir,—I beg pardon for again trespassing on your valuable columns with any further remarks on the Packet question, but I deem it right to reply briefly to Capt. Manderson's letter of the 5th inst., in order to assure this gallant officer that I regret extremely the allusion I made to his property at or near Falmouth, as to its having influenced him in supporting the merits of that harbour for the packets, in preference to one in Ireland: but it occurred to me that, whilst admitting the worthiness and the excellence of the character of the gallant Captain, yet, as human nature is not perfect, the desire to promote the interests of his connexions and friends, if not immediately his own, might *involuntarily* have influenced his judgment, in some degree, on this question. I am, however, now assured that his zeal has arisen solely from an earnest desire to secure to the port of Falmouth the continuance of the packets, under a belief that it is the best situation for them. On this point, however, I still beg *most decidedly* to differ from him; for I must again maintain that Bearhaven is infinitely superior to any other port in the United Kingdom for the Packet Station. As to the 20 hours' difference in the arrival of the mail from London at this port of Ireland, (even supposing it to be so much, but I believe 14 hours later will be the extent,) this is as nothing compared to the five degrees of longitude, which, for full *nine months* of the year (even by Capt. Manderson's own showing, in his pamphlets about Falmouth Harbour) Bearhaven lies to *windward of* Falmouth. Had the *Pantaloon* last month sailed from Ireland instead of from Falmouth, with the important despatches for America, would a merchant vessel from Liverpool have arrived at New York *days before her?* No, I am *positive* of this, and all I desire is, to see a fair trial made for *one year*, and then let the result of the different voyages determine whether Bearhaven has not *tenfold* greater advantages than Falmouth. Capt. Evans, the officer appointed to report on the most proper harbour in Ireland for the packets, has, I find, named Bearhaven; hence I trust soon to see them established there, for the public good ie *every form*, and most of all for the good of too-long neglected Ireland.

*February 22, 1836.* A Post Captain.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE. (LETTER V.)

Sir,—To be consecutive in the history I purpose continuing, to give of the formation of this service, and to show forth its inconsistencies and anomalies in all their bearings, it is now necessary that I advert to another class of officers—namely, Inspecting Commanders, from which it will be seen that the immediate predecessors of *Commanders in the Navy*, men bearing high military rank, were, generally speaking, individuals without education or attainments, and such as ought never to have been assimilated or classed with them.

In the year 1816 the revenue cutters were placed under the entire control of the Lords of Admiralty, and their Lordships were requested to appoint naval officers to them as vacancies occurred. One of their first acts was to reduce all such Commanders as then acted as Inspectors or Commodores to their original level, and to pay off the smaller cutters which had been attached to them as tenders. These tenders were commanded by Mates—men who had in most instances risen in the service by the patronage of their late Commanders; and it is a fact that some of them had been promoted from the menial capacities of *stewards* and *personal servants*. They were, however, on the paying off of their vessels, considered eligible by the Treasury for the appointment of *Inspecting Commanders*, so that in the year 1822, when the control of the cutters was again transferred to the customs, the anomaly was produced of *the* Mate *commanding his previous* Inspector; and it is, I believe, a fact that one of the latter officers had to remonstrate against the hardship of being placed under the inspection of a man *who had formerly blacked his shoes*. The greater part of these men are still in the service, good and efficient *Custom-house* officers no doubt, but a somewhat singular component part of a *Naval* service.

It might, indeed, be a matter of expediency to appoint Naval Commanders as the *equals* of such men; but surely such an admixture is not calculated to keep the dignity of the Naval profession up to that high bearing so essentially necessary to ensure respect, and to secure to an individual eligible to be a Captain of a King's ship that estimation which he ought always to be held in. In a service *purely Civil* this admixture would be bad enough, and of course it could not be expected that there would be much cordiality amongst men so dissimilar in their habits and tastes as the persons I have described. But we are told that the service is now "*essentially Naval*:" the *rank* is certainly represented by the Naval *uniform*, which is directed to be worn, and what an anomaly is here produced. The *Naval* Inspecting Commander naturally looks upon the *civilian* as having no corresponding rank with his own, and as in all respects (in a Military point of view) his inferior. The Naval *Lieutenant* is a *commissioned* officer; how, then, I would ask, can he consistently act under a *non* commissioned officer? Yet he is obliged to do so if ordered to the district of one; and if the view taken by some Inspecting Commanders be correct, that they are entitled to the same Military honours which Capt. Bowles claims, then may this *non*-commissioned officer, distinguished by *a Custom-house button* only, order a Lieutenant out to receive him in a similar manner, and thus reverse the order of military respect by making *the Captain salute the Serjeant!*

Is it not to be regretted that such inconsistencies should warrantable stretch of power? Those barriers which an officer be suffered to exist, and which can only be supported by an inhas to protect him in his relative position in the Navy seem totally disregarded here. It is truly lamentable to find that Naval officers are, without any consideration for them whatever, made subject to the constantly vacillating regulations of the Board of Customs, and their rank and uniform subservient to every species of whim and caprice.

I will now show the amount of pay and allowances of the Inspecting Commanders, and then advert to their duties.

The Naval Commander receives a salary of 6*s.* per day, in addition to his half-pay of 8*s.* 6*d.* per day, 10*s.* per day for seventy days in each quarter for moving duty or travelling allowance (but not paid unless he travels), 90*l.* a-year if on a two-horse district, and 60*l.* if on that of one, 5*l.* for stationary, and a contingent account to cover postages, &c. In addition to which, his horse-taxes are paid; so the situation may be said, with half-pay, to vary from 469*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 499*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* The civilian has a salary of 200*l.* a-year, with similar allowances, but no half-pay. It will therefore be seen that there is but little difference in their amount of emolument. The *civilian's* appointment is, however, *permanent*, whilst the *Naval* officer's is only *triennial*.

It may now be expected of me to point out what are the precise duties of the Inspecting Commanders; but I must confess it is past my utmost ingenuity to do so, although I have studied the service as much as most men, and have had excellently good opportunities of so doing. Were I competent to the task, I should do an infinite benefit to the service generally, and more especially to the Inspecting Commanders themselves.

The service is so badly defined, and subject to such extraordinary change and uncertainty, that no officer can sure whether or not he performs his duty correctly. Wh one officer does in any particular matter is no authority another; and, indeed, what be, the aforesaid officer, d *correctly to-day*, will be considered *irregular to-morro* The Inspecting Commanders generally must, and I thi will, acknowledge that scarcely a week goes by that they not receive some contradictory order, memorandum, or c cular, bearing either *retrospectively* or *prospectively* up their duties, and calculated to produce a confusion and p plexity unknown in any other branch of the public servi It will naturally be asked whether there is not a *book of structions*, and whether the precise duty of every office not therein pointed out, and the relative position of e and all fully defined? I answer, there are no tome there *fo* extant, and the book of *general* instructions (the others plying to courts of inquiry, mounted guard, and *playing soldiers*) more stupendous in size than the instructi issued for the guidance of the whole Royal Navy. B Sir, I pity the poor wight who takes this *volume* up for *authority*, and acts upon it, for as surely as he does, es cially if he be a sensitively high-minded man, will he made to wince under the rap on the knuckles of some cial underling in the Coast Guard office for some sort of parent irregularity in his duty; and these indirect re mands, although in somewhat measured language, ill-timed and discourteous, and have not, I am certain, sanction of the Comptroller-General, although they ma times bear his signature, but come, I believe, from subordinates who will not take upon themselves a little ditional trouble.

What a system! but to proceed. The truth is, Sir, almost immediately after the general instructions w drawn up, the Board of Customs began to fritter them a by memorandums, orders, and circulars, and have contin to do so for upwards of six years; the consequence is, it is now difficult to find a single article that is not mo lated, qualified, or superseded, and can no longer be ta in its literal bearing. An officer, however, on his first pointment to this service (for he can have no intuitive kn ledge of its various changes), naturally acts upon the af said printed instructions, but is soon referred to a sub quent order. Again, resolved to be more correct, he, the second instance, looks over the ponderous accumulat of papers he finds in office (the instructions being issued July, 1829), and meets what he supposes the identi thing he wants; but in this instance he is no more fortun for he is then told there is a *later* order. Discomfitted all points, tired and vexed, his only alternative is to ap to some officer who has been in the service longer than h self, and has acquired some smattering of it *by r* Thus, an Inspecting Commander plods on for the first ye soured in temper and disposition, and taking as perso those *gentle* reprimands which all are subject to, and wh are, in fact, the fault of *a most faulty system*. The seco year he becomes indifferent to them, and all the incon tencies of the service. The third, he probably acqui tact enough to get over his duty comparatively easily, to escape the distinguished notice of the rapping o tlemen. And when, at last, he retires (if not promote he does so fully impressed with the *beauty* of the syste and exclaiming, as all must who know it, what a fresch service, to be sure!!!

Numa.

*Naval Club, 25th Feb.* 1836.

[Letter VI. next week. When we have completed publication of the series of letters addressed to oursel we shall again call the attention of the government to grievances so admiralty set forth by *Numa*, and whi for the honour of the naval service, should be redress —Ed.]

## CAPTAIN GLASCOCK'S MANUAL AND A MASTER, R.N.

Sir,—In your *Gazette*, published for the interest of navy, of the 20th inst., I was very sorry to see such letter as the one signed *Master Employed*; and as you ha so judiciously thrown the glove in vindication of *Triste* I will, should a better not be found, take it up, upon t principle only, that it is not worth *T.'s* notice, and in he that he will not waste that time be so laudably and humane appropriates for the benefit of the Navy generally, in endeavouring to promote the interest of all, whether employ or not, and to prevent, if possible, his entering into an unnecessary vindication, or be dragged into an explanati where it is not required. I must here, Sir, respectfully h leave to remark, that I think it would be much better w the Navy generally to follow *T.'s* example in advocati the interest of the profession they are members of, than e brace every opportunity (with some only) to endeavour to find a hole to his coat were there is none, and not wish fill the columns of your *Gazette* with vindictive observati and unnecessary spleen.

The universal interpretation of that part of *T.'s* letter you of the 21st Dec. last, as referred to by the *M. E.*, w that he was paying the Masters of the Navy the high compliment that could possibly be conferred on them. did not contain a single syllable that could or ought to b given offence to any one; and where there is not any

pressed or meant, no offence can possibly be given (it is true no one can help the conviction of conscience); consequently, Sir, there does not require any vindication or explanation on that head. And with reference to that part of the *M. E.'s* letter respecting coats, or any part of the wearing apparel of a Master, there was not any mention or even allusion made to them by *T.*, much more whether the coat the *M. E.* were was paid for or not, nor did either *T.* or the Navy require to know what family he had. The *M. E.* has therefore, Sir, unnecessarily and wantonly required of *T.* to enter into a *pro* and *con* litigation upon an imaginary grievance, that arose and dwelt in his own breast only. It therefore would have been much better had he *read* Capt. G.'s Manual before he wrote his letter, or at any rate before he sent it.

I presume, Sir, from your note under the latter of the *M. E.* I need not quote any other part of it, and only notice it as a letter, when from the general tenor of it I should conceive that the person who wrote it had not served the first six years of his sea service in the cockpit, otherwise he would have known that it would have been folly, nay, even madness, for a vessel that only carried quakers in her port-holes to range up alongside of an admitted regular man-of-war, cruising under the flag of peace and good will to all men, on whose pendant was engraved the motto, "Malo mori quam foedari," and carrying guns of metal, whose broadside, if she did send one, would be sure to sink the pretender, or he would never have written that letter. I therefore hope, Sir, *T.* will spare him, for the generous and brave always love mercy.

I cannot conceive, Sir, why men will be so fond, after the many cautions they have had, of criminating themselves. Directly a man attempts to vindicate himself of a charge he is not accused of, that moment he convicts himself. In the latter alluded to of the *M. E.*, a defence is propounded to a set of charges not in existence, but presumed from an imaginary self-conviction. I cannot see in *T.*'s letter to you of the 23rd Dec. last, which is now before me, a single charge against any one; on the contrary, unless it is where *T.* says, that a Master on board is a greater man than he thinks for, and that the writer of the *M. E. is not a great man, but a little man.* With respect to the word knowledge, Sir, I am apprehensive that the *M. E.* has not properly defined that word. Probably it would be as well if he would read the *Cambrian* of the 5th of April, 1834, where the word knowledge is defined, as spoken by an ancient, thus, "My knowledge only teaches me how ignorant I am; my ignorance only teaches me how knowing I am. The possession of knowledge requires thought; the more knowledge a man possesses the more thought he wants; but the more man wants thought, the less intellectual he is. And when a man possesses more knowledge than understanding, his intellect is in an enviable condition." And again, Sir, the *M. E.* launches out with invective against all on board, even by a side wind at the Lords of the Admiralty. What have they or *T.* to do with the conduct of others towards him? No doubt abuses have and do exist, but the Lords of the Admiralty cannot redress them all at once. I know they have every inclination to remove every grievance that may exist, but cannot so speedily as they would wish; for it must be admitted to be a very delicate undertaking for any set of governors the moment they enter office to upset the decrees of their predecessors.

I therefore hope, Sir, that the *M. E.* will, when mature reflection gets possession of him, make the requisite honourable amends to the unflinching and uncompromising advocate of the navy, *Tristram.* Should he not, Sir, I hope, nevertheless you will be pleased to plead for him, and beg of *T.* to be merciful. The brave are always merciful, for without mercy they cannot be brave. I therefore hope, Sir, that in this case *T.* will be pleased to temper his judgment with mercy by passing the sentence, Go, and read the book. And will, in concluding, beg of the *M. E.* in future to attend to and adopt the advice left by the Earl of Rutland, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, as written in the 17th No. of the Rover in 1834, viz. "1. Be always employed; 2. Look to the issue; 3. Be furnished with a friend; 4. Reflect upon thyself." TYRO.

[We certainly coincide in opinion with *Typhis*—*Tristram* must be merciful. Were he to give the self-sufficient "soundings" his due, the *Employed Master* would sink under the infliction of the literary lash. We shall merely remark, that were the Masters of the service such perfect adepts in nautical science, and so thoroughly masters of the several important and responsible duties imposed on them, why, may we ask, is the constant cry of Captains and Commanders "for heaven's sake *recommend* me a good Master," perpetually assailing the ears of professional friends? The *Employed Master* will doubtless receive the thanks of a grateful grade, for his able advocacy of the cause and calling of the "*somebodies*" of the service. His refined feelings and gentlemanly "*taste*" are ingenuously exemplified in the vacation for confession of the *unpaid* price of his *ready-made* [illegible], for his words and meaning are on opposite

* "I continually want a coat, the price of which is 3*l.* 10*s.*, and having a family, not yet paid for; how much less could I afford seven guineas for a [illegible] for the same garment.—*Letter of Master Employed.*

tacks. He desires "to confess the cape," as Shakspeare has it, and to promulgate the interesting fact, that he has "not yet paid" to Mr. Moses the price of his slop-cut coat. Well may the Masters of the service exclaim, "defend us from our friends!" As to "winding chronometers *systematically*," as a proof of system, the less of that boast the better. The dull memory of the Master is always jogged up by the *jolly* at the cabin door.—ED.]

## SAVING THE SLOOP *LOVELY.*

SIR,—Having been an eye-witness to the noble exertions of Mr. Burt, Tide Surveyor at Appledore in this port, and his boat's crew, in saving a vessel which was cast on shore on Northern Burrows, a few miles from his station, herewith I beg to send you the copy of a letter from the Master of the said vessel to the Collector of this port, upon which case, in justice to the officers, permit me to trouble you with a few remarks. The Master is part owner of the vessel which was not insured, and it is all the property he has in the world. Had the vessel not been got off on the 16th inst. she must have become a complete wreck the following day, when a heavy gale came on. I admit there was much personal danger in attempting to get her off, hence, perhaps, the excuse for the natives demanding so large a sum. When those circumstances were reported to the Collector of the Port, he called upon the men who have now saved the vessel, as a common act of humanity, and for the credit of their country, to make the attempt gratis, and without the slightest prospect of a reward, they did so at the risk of their lives, and, happily for the poor Master's sake, their exertions were crowned with success, and the vessel is now safe in harbour. The only disgraceful occurrence in this affair has been, that some disappointment was felt by persons interested in this case, who chose to look upon the officers' conduct as an interference with their expected reward, and an anonymous letter was sent to the proper authorities, containing pure inventions of the most infamous falsehoods against the officers. Now the fact is, that the officers never interfered until the terms were refused by the Master, and his mind quite made up to await his fate, solely from the circumstance of its being quite out of his power to pay the sum demanded. Z. Z.

*Bideford, 26th Feb.*

SIR,—I humbly beg to return you my sincere and grateful thanks for your kindness to me in distress, granting me the help of the officers to get my sloop *Lovely* off Northam Burrows, and bring her into Appledore, and without their assistance, there undoubtedly she would have remained, but through their most praiseworthy and active exertions, they succeeded, and got her to this port. Therefore, under due consideration and my conscience, I consider myself in duty bound to make the said officers a present of the sum of five pounds, as an acknowledgment for the great risk of personal safety, and the important service they have done me, (if it were in my power, I should make them a large present,) which I beg you will be pleased to accept of for the said officers. I am a poor man, and could not get any help from any person, under the enormous sum of fifty pounds, as was asked me for assistance, which sum I could not raise. I am, &c., DAVID JAMES THOMAS,
Master of the sloop *Lovely* of Cardigan.

## RETIRING PENSIONS TO NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

SIR,—Having read in your very valuable and interesting paper several well written articles appertaining to the pay and pensions, &c., of the British army, I am induced to offer a few remarks on the pensioning of non-commissioned officers and privates. By a Warrant issued in 1829, an indulgence was held forth for two non-commissioned Officers and one private, to be discharged annually in every regiment of an establishment of 700 rank and file. The individuals so recommended must have served twenty-one years in the infantry, and twenty-four years in the cavalry, have never been convicted before a Court-martial, and must have borne an irreproachable character, &c. The foregoing I consider a great indulgence to deserving soldiers; but the lopping off of 2*d.* per diem from their regular pension being the conditions on which they are to receive such indulgence, makes it press rather severe on the old and meritorious soldier. Instead of 1*s.*, he receives but 10*d.* But this is not all. A Non-Commissioned Officer or soldier, after having served say thirty or thirty-five years, can claim no more by this regulation than the person who only served exactly his twenty-one years.

I think, Sir, you will concur with me that this regulation should be reconsidered:—a soldier serving ten or twelve years over the stipulated period (and perhaps a great part of that service in the East or West Indies), should not be put on an equal footing as regards pension with the soldier who only served twenty-one years, although each may have been granted his discharge at his own request.

Should you consider the above observations worth inserting you will not only confer a favour on the subscriber, but a lasting obligation on many a deserving old veteran, who considers it rather hard after a long course of services in foreign climes to forfeit from 2*d.* to 6*d.* per day, by taking his discharge at his own request on the modified rate of pension. AN OLD SOLDIER.

*Antigua, 23rd Jan.*

## PROMOTIONS IN THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SIR,—I have often read with pleasure in your valuable journal your observations for the encouragement of the meritorious and deserving class of men called Non-Commissioned Officers of the Army. I will show you how they encourage merit in the Royal Artillery, without fear of contradiction, as I have it from good authority, and I am surprised that that gallant officer who commanded the artillery and directed the operations against St. Sebastian, and stands so high in the estimation of the Duke of Wellington in the Peninsular war, does not interfere in such appointments. A Serjeant Major is to be placed on the pension list, after *twenty-seven years' service* to make room for a Serjeant after *thirty years' service.* Is there anything more absurd than this? It is well known to officers that the energy in going from any Non-Commissioned Officer after this length of service. I think it would be much better to provide an active and worthy Non-Commissioned Officer with an easy situation, and remove him from the toils of the field, which he would be subject to if called into actual service. More on this hereafter. INQUISITOR.

## PROMOTION OF THE SUBALTERNS OF THE ARMY.

SIR,—Having seen various propositions for giving promotion to the old Subalterns of the Army, will you allow me to suggest the following.

Give to Subalterns on full pay of 20 years' standing brevet rank of Captain (with or without the allowance attached to that rank), at the same time fill up all the vacancies of Captains on the retired list, or on the British half-pay, with Brevet Captains from full pay, if they choose to accept it. This would be no expense to the public, while it would give promotion to the Subaltern of long standing and the old Subalterns would have no objections to it, as the rank would still go on as Captains, with the prospect of the unattached rank as vacancies occurred. I believe Subalterns of 15 years' standing, while in India, are Brevet Captains, and receive the allowances of that rank, but some years ago there was such a rank in the army. Now the warrant of 1834 only Subalterns having 20 years' full pay, are entitled to the unattached rank of Captain, so that a Subaltern of 20 years' standing, with 10 years' full pay, must wait for 10 years more before he can receive the unattached rank, certainly a very pleasant prospect; but if he had the brevet rank of Captain during those 10 years it would be some consolation for his hard bondage. The warrant of 1834 took effect from the 1st April, it is therefore nearly two years since, and during that time only Subalterns have received the unattached rank of Captain out of 200 at that period (up to 1816) on the list. It will therefore, take some logic to make the Army consider the warrant of 1834 as a great boon.

A SUBALTERN OF TWENTY YEARS' STANDING.

## ADMIRALTY REGULATIONS AND COAST GUARD SERVICE.

SIR,—The Admiralty, with that feeling which characterises their attention to the respect and comfort of our officers, have issued orders by which the Directors of Police (*Naval Lieutenants*) are relieved from the disagreeable duties of sitting up for, or rising to let in and out, officers, attendants, or visitors, of the dockyard, after 9 o'clock. This duty in future devolves on the Inspector after the gate is closed for the night, and most *sincerely* do hope this may lead to the immediate discontinuance of NAVAL LIEUTENANTS turning out a guard to the HEAD of the Coast Guard departments, an honour not even allowed to the *Admiral of the Fleet*, or an *Admiral* bearing the union *flag of the main* (nor, indeed to ROYALTY itself), and which in Ireland has been carried to such an offending degree that a Lieut., a Chief Officer, acting as Inspecting Commander, during the casual absence of the actual Inspecting Commander, has demanded this honour to be paid to him by the Lieutenants, his *brother chief officers* of stations in his own district, over whom he was only temporarily employed, during the absence of their established Inspecting Commander. This new regulation respecting the Police, is hailed by *all* residents and visiters of the dock and victualling yards as a great boon indeed, and rigidly attended to, will prevent the above persons, officially FEMALES, from being improperly detained at the gate at the mercy of bad weather, and the customary *insults* of the man-port towo, while the Director had to dress before they were admitted. VERITAS.

*London, March 1, 1836.*

*** In type, "An Advocate for Justice;" "Aristides;" "Pellanrus;" "A Clerk in the Engineer Department;" "Philotheorus;" "Observator;" "Trenchard;" "A Lieutenant.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Again we thank "D." and wish to hear further from him.—The information required by "An Old Captain" may be continually collected from our pages: it is only from want of space that we do not frequently give the return he wishes, and which we were the first to originate: and our contemporaries pilfer from us without acknowledgment.—We shall notice Mr. Blackburn's work on Naval Architecture.—Capt. Cresswell's Pamphlet has not reached us.—"Observator," "N." "Perspicuous," "Brutus," shall have attention.—If "Sator" will, as we explained to his friend, put his case briefly, we may meet his views, but we cannot even read, and much less print, letters of four or five pages: we think he might compress his case into half a page.—The "Old Grenadier" must in future send his letters free.—We hope to have room next week for the conclusion of the article on Lord W. Bentinck's Indian Government.—We are making improved arrangements for the supply of East India Intelligence—no arrivals this week.—Thanks to "G." for calling our attention to a Western paper.—We recognise the style of our versatile Correspondent.*

*Erratum in our last.—Page 137, 3rd column, 5th par., for three horses allowed to Major of Cavalry, read four.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY MARCH, 5, 1836.*

A recent writer has observed, "that any attempt to convert India into a source of Ministerial or Royal patronage will inevitably hasten the downfal of British dominion in it, or that if the Minister is once empowered to reward his political friends by appointments in the East, India will soon cease to hold the sway of England at all." This passage has been forcibly called to mind by the late intriguing that has been going on *somewhere* regarding the nomination of a Governor and Commander-in-Chief for Madras.

The former appointment has we understand been offered to Lord Errol, and fortunately for that Presidency he has declined it. The latter was offered to Sir James Lyon, and he has declined also. Without wishing to disparage the abilities of the one, or the military fame of the other, we will ask in what respects have *they* been singled out from the herd as the most eligible for the offices respectively offered them, when so many others are available, who, by long experience in India, are so much better qualified for them? Neither the one nor the other has ever crossed the equator, or been within 16,000 miles of the country they were asked to govern, or in the remotest degree connected with it. When it is remembered who Lord Errol is, and that Sir J. Lyon has long been one of the favoured few at this and the Hanoverian Court, can any one deny this being a flagrant instance "of converting India into a source of Royal patronage;"—and did not Lord Heytesbury's recal show that the Government of India *is* mixed up with home politics, in spite of the many warnings that have been given against a system engendering so much peril to its stability? Do not both these cases prove that the Court of Directors are mere cyphers, and that it is an absurd deception denominating them *Directors*, and the Indian Army *their* servants, when there does not appear to be one member of their Board gifted either with energy or talent sufficient to uphold their weight and authority, and thus enforce a little more respect for their opinions and wishes in matters of so much importance to the country, with whose interests and welfare they are intrusted?

The whole system of Indian administration is already on the wane. The Native armies are almost disorganised by the reckless innovations of the late Governor-General. The authority of officers is annihilated, the Sepoys have been persuaded to withdraw their confidence from them, and look to head-quarters as the only source of redress for their grievances. Lord W. Bentinck's whole policy was to disunite the men from the officers as much as possible; they are mismanaged, and *taught* to look on every act of their officers as oppressive and unauthorised; a ridiculous consideration is often evinced for them that they were never before accustomed to receive, and they are raised to such consequence in their own estimation that they will naturally soon think of taking advantage of it at our expense,—*in proportion as their officers' authority is withdrawn so is their respect for them*, they are no longer the obedient orderly soldiers, but are converted into a discontented cavilling set of *lawyers*.

In our former numbers we have given many proofs of the disorganised state of the Indian Army, and, by way of re-establishing discipline, an officer is selected to command it who is entirely ignorant of its constitution. Has the Indian Army no one in this country to look to for redress and protection against political intrigues and Court favour? Will none of the retired officers, by going into Parliament, obtain a place wherein they may stand forth in defence of their comrades, and exert the influence which their talents, rank, or fortune may have given them in defence of the people of India? Is that vast population and large army to be governed and commanded at the caprice of any individual unacquainted with the country and ignorant of the service? and will not *one* of the Directors urge the prior claims of their own officers, and thus confer well earned reward on the individual, and justice on the army and people of India, in the nomination of *one* of them, to one of the offices now vacant at Madras, either as Governor or Commander-in-Chief?

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We learn by letters from France, that their ships of war in commission are all to be placed on the *war establishment*, and we are informed that the Russians have *always* been so. This measure we consider a very politic and a very wise one, and we confidently hope and believe that ours will be all similarly equipped; for, as we have again and again maintained, *one* ship fully manned and fully appointed is far better than *two* with *reduced* complements, for any actual service that may be required against the ships of any other power; besides, in the one case, we should, by gaining the victory, receive additional glory and renown, whereas in the other, in the event of defeat, our national honour would be deeply impaired, and the spirit of our brave sailors would experience a serious check, whilst that of those of the enemy would rise in an equal ratio on finding themselves the conquerors. Let us hope, then, that whatever ships we have at sea will be *well and fully manned*, and appointed in every way, and that they may thus be enabled, as they have ever been wont to do heretofore, to dare those of equal, or even moderately superior force, of any other state.

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It is with much satisfaction we learn from various communications, especially of "*a General Officer of Twenty Years' Standing*," that our recent notices on Reform, and exposition of certain abuses in the Army have been the theme of considerable comment in Military circles, and that our efforts to direct attention thereto have been duly appreciated. Such assurances cannot be otherwise than gratifying. Our labours, as we before averred, have been directed solely with a view to benefit the Service:—not to impair the system by unnecessary restrictions or unnecessary reductions, but to correct and amend those parts which by time, mismanagement, the force of circumstances, &c., have become defective. All *we* can do is to hold up such abuses to the public gaze; In that course we shall persevere, and we sincerely hope for support, not only from the profession generally, but from every independent member in the House of Commons.

In reference to the article in the *London Review*, and agreeably to our promise of last week, we shall now commence our observations on the Staff of the Army. We have already alluded to the number of General Officers at Head-Quarters, and the less that some of them have apparently taken of their situations. Most of these hold appointments that ought to be filled by Field, instead of General, Officers; for instance, "if a Colonel was considered a rank sufficient to fill the office of Quartermaster-General in 1811, it is evidently so now, when the Army does not amount to one-third of the number it then did." But they seem comfortably fixed, and, in defiance of the recommendations of the Parliamentary Committee, still remain, aye, and as long as delusion can prevail, will not be readily moved.

It is really much to be regretted that the Commander-in-Chief does not perceive the necessity of yielding to the *reasonable* suggestions of the Committee on this head; a judicious concession would now satisfy many who are loud in their outcry for a reduction of the Military Establishments, but a determination to uphold such palpable abuses upon the most frivolous pretences, must, in the end, be productive of radical measures.

Considering the present state of the Army, particularly of the Half-Pay, there should be an abolition of all "*exclusivism*," of all sinecures, and all pluralities; it is deep injustice to the body at large to allow their existence. One Officer is appointed to a lucrative government abroad, and having enjoyed his command for many years, is sent to another lucrative post in America. In this manner, a limited number of the *élite* alone are kept constantly employed, and monopolise the few good places, to the exclusion of many equally meritorious Officers. To keep up the efficiency of the Army with regard to Officers, no Regimental Officer on Full Pay should be permitted to hold a Staff situation, and every such appointment should be held for a stated period only. The following evidence will show the very long period one of these Officers has remained at the Horse Guards:—

"'How long have you held the office of Quartermaster-General?—I was appointed to it in 1811.'

"Previous to which he held other offices at the Horse Guards,—he does not state for what length of time; but we believe they commenced with the Duke of York's appointment, which will make his residence there forty years.

"'What was that office?—The office of Commissary-in-Chief. I had left the office of Secretary to the Com.-in-Chief, and was requested to take upon myself the office of Commissary-in-Chief. From that office I was called upon to fill the office of Quartermast.-Gen.; in neither case by any solicitation of my own. The office that I gave up was of much greater emolument, and I was then told that although the office of Quartermast.-Gen. (my being a Colonel) was of less amount, yet as I succeeded in due course to military promotion, so would the emoluments of my office increase with it, in like manner as my predecessors did; and it was upon that distinct understanding, assured to me by the Prince Re-

nt, and recorded upon the Minutes of H.M.'s Trea-
y, that I accepted the office. I thought therefore that
ad cause of complaint, and felt it to be an act of in-
tice, as a breach of faith, when, notwithstanding that
corded assurance, the office was put, in the year 1820,
en a different footing, and consequently that expecta-
n under which I had given up another office of greater
olument, and which, as I have before said, I was called
ou to give up; the public faith so pledged to me was
aken, and my office was placed upon a considerably
nced footing, and upon which footing it now stands.
What is the emolument you now receive?—The exact
a, as stated in the Army Estimates, 1,800*l.* a-year.—
you receive no other additional emolument except the
owance for forage?—None whatever.—In what year
s the present pay of the Quartermast.-Gen. fixed?—
1803, and upon the faith of which I accepted the office
make no complaint, but merely state the fact); and I
ould now be receiving the pay of a Lieut.-General, in
addition to the pay of the Quartermast.-Gen., as then
ed, instead of the present allowance of 500*l.* a-year,
ich is included in the annual amount above stated.'

'This officer certainly holds, in addition, the Colo-
cy of a regt.; but the emoluments from that being,
suppose, looked upon merely as a fair profit on the
ply of the clothing, he did not consider as pay. This
l, however, make the income he derives from the pub-
at least 3,000*l.* per annum. It will be remarked that,
hough he says, 'I make no complaint,' he considers
has been badly used; and he afterwards states, 'It
l be found that I have not received a leave of absence
four months at any continuous period.' Without any
ringament of this, he may easily pass the greater part
the year in the Isle of Wight. He refers to the
allness of his income, as being 'a breach of the re-
ded agreement under which I accepted the office in
1;' as if his accepting the office was a favour con-
red on the public; and as if, having got an appoint-
nt, he has a right to hold it as long as he pleases.
is, by the way, is rather an odd sentiment to come
m the Horse Guards, from which orders are trans-
tted to all parts of the world, removing and appoint-
officers as deemed expedient."

We could mention other instances of Officers on
Staff of the Districts in Ireland who have like-
e become "fixtures."

It is observed that the Committee had it in con-
plation to recommend an amalgamation of the
ertermester and Adjutent-General's Depart-
nts, the heads of which were naturally enough
posed to such a union, although, from the pre-
t numerical strength of the Army, it is consi-
ed by many who understand the mysteries of
ce that such a measure might be adopted with-
detriment to the Service.

The Adjutant-General, and one of the deputies,
state as a hardship that their office-duties require
r constant attendance in London. The real hard-
is, as other officers who have not a *tour* of these
ly desirable situations. If the Adjutant or Quarter-
t.-Gen. were really tired of their offices, their interest
uld easily obtain for them the Governorship of one
our best colonies."

Amongst the various abuses, there is scarcely
more replete with injustice to the Army than
appointment of Kings' Aides-de-Camp; the
ober of supercessions that have taken place by
means have been sufficient to disgust the old
ld Officers of the regular forces, who find them-
ves passed over in rank not only by their juniors
he Line, but, what is no less absurd than mor-
ing, by Officers of Militia and Yeomanry.

It has been already mentioned, that on the promo-
of a Captain in the Foot Guards to the rank of
imental Major, he obtains the rank of Colonel in the
y; and that Majors in the Life Guards, on their
notion to Lieutenant-Colonelcies, enjoy also the same
ilege, the great advantage of which we have before
ted out. But, independent of these promotions,
ch take place according to an established rule or sys-
, a large field is opened for favouritism by the ap-
tments of Aides-de-Camp to the King. In the reign
George III. until some years after the French Revo-
on, the number of such Aides-de-Camp was limited to
which is still, we believe, the number receiving pay;
rank is of much greater importance than the pay,
this appointment, conferring the rank of full Colonel,
on the fortunate individual, who is always selected
n the Lieutenant-Colonels, at once over the heads of
those who had before been his seniors. Towards the end of the reign of Geo. III. the number was increased to nine, and during the late reign it was augmented to thirty. His present Majesty has added two from the Marines, and ten more, called extra, making altogether from the regular Army forty-two; besides which, he has appointed twelve from the Militia and Yeomanry, as well as a number of *naval* aides-de-*camp*. The number of these favoured individuals, it will be observed, has increased sevenfold since the time of Geo. III.; and there appears to be no restriction to the number being still further increased to any amount, according to the pleasure of the Court. These appointments are, it must be allowed, chiefly conferred on old and deserving officers, who are thereby advanced only a few steps; and the names of these officers are always brought forward, in reply to any animadversions on the system, in order to silence complaints, by showing how justly this patronage is disposed of. If, however, we look at the present list of Aides-de-Camp, we find a proportion of fully one-third comparatively young officers, without much claim for services; and, amongst the number, one young gentleman who entered the Foot Guards as an Ensign in May, 1814, who has thus, by this mode of promotion, been made a Colonel—a rank which, by the regular promotion of the Army, has not yet been attained by the Lieut.-Cols. of 1814 (the year in which he entered the Army), nor of course by those of 1815; and further, the greater number of the Lieut.-Cols. of the former year were promoted to that rank as a reward for their service in the field in the Peninsula, whilst he probably was still at school."

We shall close our remarks for the present by observing that the Judge Advocate-General's Department appears also to require some reform; indeed, the recent circumstance of an Officer tried by Court-Martial at Glasgow, and although most honourably acquitted, kept *six months* in arrest, occasioned by the dilatoriness of that office, is sufficient evidence to this effect.

The following return of the Horse Guards Staff, which has just been presented to Parliament, has reached us in time to be an appropriate appendix to the foregoing observations.

| | Pay. £ | s. | d. | Forage. £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gen. Commanding-in-Chief | 3467 | 17 | 0 | 532 | 7 | 0 |
| 4 Aides-de-Camp, each 9*s.* 6*d.* | 695 | 8 | 0 | 342 | 4 | 6 |
| Military Secretary | 2000 | 0 | 0 | *152 | 2 | 0 |
| Adjutant General | 1387 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Allowances to ditto | 500 | 0 | 0 | 182 | 0 | 0 |
| Travelling Expenses | 39 | 12 | 0 | | | |
| Deputy Adjutant General | 693 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 150 | 0 | 0 | 145 | 12 | 0 |
| Assistant Adjutant General | 347 | 14 | 0 | 72 | 16 | 0 |
| Dep. Assist. Adj. General | 260 | 15 | 6 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 100 | 6 | 0 | 36 | 12 | 0 |
| Quarter Master General | 1387 | 15 | 0 | | | |
| Allowance to ditto | 500 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 2 | 6 |
| Travelling Expenses | 27 | 18 | 0 | | | |
| Dep. Quarter Master General | 693 | 17 | 6 | | | |
| Miscellaneous | 150 | 0 | 0 | 190 | 2 | 6 |
| Assist. Quarter Master Gen. | 347 | 14 | 0 | 76 | 1 | 0 |
| Dep. Asst. Quart. Mast. Gen. | 260 | 15 | 6 | 38 | 0 | 6 |
| Total | 14,968*l.* | 19*s.* | 0*d.* | per annum. | | |

The chartering of three ships to convey convicts to New South Wales has again called forth some animadversions from our sensitive contemporary the *Morning Herald*. We have frequently had occasion to allude to this subject, and although it would appear that, in the case of the *Amphitrite*, the ship was not in that state of efficiency proper for so long a voyage, we cannot discover that any blame can be attached to the Surveyors appointed by Government, as to the selection of the *George the Third* and *Neva*, both which vessels stood in class Æ at Lloyds, and had been minutely inspected. It is true that the same ships are often accepted for this service, but this does not proceed from any favour shown to the owners thereof, as has been insinuated, but from the fittings, &c., already in their possession, enabling the parties to make lower tenders than their competitors. It is hardly necessary to inform our nautical readers, that the age of a ship has little to do with her efficiency, provided that she has been sufficiently repaired when occasion called for it, and that, as ships were formerly built of better materials and of larger scantling than at present, it is very frequently the case that old ships are far superior to new ones. Under the present regulations of Lloyds, a ship cannot keep her place in class A 1 after a certain period, nor in class Æ, unless she is well conditioned and fit to carry a dry cargo and moreover must be annually surveyed. It has always appeared to us, that it would be far better for various reasons that the Government should employ ships of their own in this and the transport service in preference to hiring others. Some of the frigates now in Ordinary (which will never again be employed as such) may be equipped for this service, armed *en flute*, commanded by Masters and officered by Second Masters and Master's Assistants, and a large proportion of petty officers before the mast. By this means a considerable number of good seamen would be retained in the King's service, available on sudden occasions, when the performance of this duty could be again contracted for. We would therefore suggest, that all Navy and Ordnance Transports, Store, Victualling and Troop Ships, as well as those employed to transport convicts, should be thus equipped, and they might be employed on other services, such as carrying timber, &c., or conveying emigrants to new settlements, when not required. We should by this means have a formidable body of seamen always available, with little, if any, additional expense, without giving cause of umbrage or apprehension to foreign powers by the display of a large Naval force.

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We last year gave the names and services of the following Officers, whose long and distinguished military career had gained for them Special Annual Rewards, not exceeding three fifths of the emoluments of garrison appointments, viz.:—

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|---|---|
| Lieutenant-General Richard Blunt | £250 |
| Sir D. L. T. Widdrington | 175 |
| John M'Kenzie | 196 |
| James Robertson | 190 |
| Sir Thomas Browne | 400 |
| Major-General John M'Nair | 175 |

And to those names we are most proud to have to add those of seven other veteran Generals, whose claims for such special consideration must be acknowledged by all who will take the pains to examine the following statement of their services:

Lieut.-Gen. Gabriel Gordon:—Ens. 6 Jan. 1781, Lieut. 26 Nov. 1784, Capt. 10 July 1794, Maj. 18 May 1800, Lieut.-Col. 9 Mar. 1802, Dep. Quartermast.-Gen. in West Indies from 1 Oct. 1807 to 4 June 1814, Col. 4 June 1811, Maj.-Gen. 4 June 1814, Lieut.-Gen. 22 July 1830.—[Eighteen years in the West Indies, and fourteen years in the Canadas; also at the captures of Martinique and Guadeloupe] £250

Lieut.-Gen. John Granby Clay:—Ens. 6 Nov. 1782, Lieut. 30 Apr. 1788, Capt. 18 Apr. 1794, Maj. 16 Sept. 1795, Lieut.-Col. 1 Jan. 1801, Col. 25 July 1810, Maj.-Gen. 4 June 1813, Lieut.-Gen. 27 May 1825.—[West Indies until 1794. On Staff at home and in Ireland till 1800. With expedition, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, to Egypt until 1802. Inspecting Field Officer of a recruiting district from Nov. 1805 to Dec. 1812. On the staff as Col. from May 1812 to June 1813; and as Maj.-Gen. from June 1813 to 24 Sept. 1814.] £150

Lieut.-Gen. James Cuming:—Ens. 21 Jan. 1784, Lieut. 30 Jan. 1790, Capt. 3 Sept. 1795, Maj. 16 June 1798, Lieut.-Col. 25 Sept. 1803, Col. 1 Jan. 1812, Maj.-Gen. 4 June 1814, Lieut.-Gen. 22 July 1830.—[Ireland till 1790. North America and West Indies till 1796. Staff, at home till 1798. West Indies till 1803. Ireland till 1806. Cape of Good Hope, South America, and East Indies, till 1814. £15

Lieut.-Gen. Henry Bruce:—Ens. 23 Apr. 1794, Lieut. 8 Oct. 1794, Capt. 29 Oct. 1794, Maj. 12 June 1800, Lieut.-Col. 24 Mar. 1803, Col. 1 Jan. 1812, Maj.-Gen. 4 June 1814, Lieut.-Gen. 22 July 1830.—[In the West Indies three years. On various services with Sir James Pulteney and Sir R. Abercrombie. Commanded the 31st Foot in Portugal and Minorca, Sicily, Malta, and Egypt. At the attack of Rosetta succeeded to the command of the troops. On the staff as Col. at Leghorn and Genoa, till promoted to the rank of Maj.-Gen. in 1814.] £190

General Thomas Scott:—Ens. 20 May 1761, Lieut. 7 June 1765, Capt. 14 July 1777, Maj. 13 Nov. 1793, Lieut.-Col. 27 Oct. 1794, Col. 1 Jan. 1801, Maj.-Gen. 25 Apr. 1808, Lieut.-Gen. 4 June 1813, Gen. 22 July 1830.—[Germany in 1762, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. First American War, under Gen. Burgoyne and Sir Henry Clinton, and was in danger of being hanged as a spy. Flanders, under the Duke of York, and was severely and dangerously wounded. India, where he commanded a native brigade; was at the siege and capture of Seringapatam. Was employed as a Maj.-Gen. inspecting recruiting services in Scotland.] £300

Lieut.-Gen. Samuel Need:—Cornet 27 Oct. 1784, Lieut. 13 Mar. 1786, Capt. 23 Feb. 1793, Maj. 19 Apr. 1796, Lieut.-Col. 29 Apr. 1802, Col. 4 June 1811, Maj.-Gen. 4 June 1814, Lieut.-Gen. 22 July 1830.—[India, in command of the 24th Light Dragoons, from 1796 to 1814, during which time he was present in 13 sieges and actions.] £250

Lieut.-Gen. Sir William Sheridan, Bart.:—Cornet 30 Nov. 1791, Ens. 26 Apr. 1793, Lieut. and Capt. 1 Apr. 1795, Capt. and Lieut.-Col. 25 June 1803, Col. 1 Jan. 1812, Maj.-Gen. 4 June 1813, Lieut.-Gen. 22 July 1830.—[Flanders from 1793 to 1795. Helder, under Sir Ralph Abercrombie, and was wounded on 27 Aug. 1799. On 2d Oct. following, in the action before Alamsar. In 1805, proceeded to the Elbe, and afterwards to the Baltic, at the surrender of Copenhagen and the Danish fleet. In 1808, in Portugal, and afterwards at the passage of the Douro and taking of Oporto. Wounded and taken prisoner at Talavera in 1809.] £150

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The Navy Estimates were brought forward last night by Mr. Charles Wood, the Secretary to the Admiralty, in a speech of great perspicuity, and so satisfactorily detailed to the House as to call forth the encomiums of Mr. Hume, a thing we never recollect to have happened before. We are glad to find the sense of the House unanimously expressed in favour of increasing and maintaining our Navy upon a proper footing. After the principal items had been voted, the Committee adjourned till Monday. We shall next week take a review of the intended measures announced last night.

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We cannot forbear adverting to the letter of the late Grand Master and principal members of the Orange Institution of Great Britain, calling upon their brethren to "anticipate legislation," and dissolve the Society. It is a document breathing the spirit of religion, loyalty, patriotism, and obedience, worthy of record, and proving the fallacy of the assertions that were so wantonly made against the intentions of a high-minded, honourable, and loyal prince. We much regret that we have not space for the document.

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It was with considerable regret that we noticed the late decision in the House of Commons regarding Mr. Buckingham's just claims for compensations for the serious injuries which he sustained in India. Our only feeling in this matter has been to uphold the oppressed against the oppressor, and to lend our aid in placing before the public the true merits of Mr. Buckingham's case, as they have been shown before a Select Committee of the House, and which, to every impartial mind, we had hoped would have carried conviction of the wrongs which the Honourable Member for Sheffield suffered whilst residing at Calcutta. Amidst the disappointment which Mr. Buckingham must experience at this moment, at finding the majority of the Commons, that were present on the 23rd ultimo, decided against the second reading of his Compensation Bill (and we think he will always have reason to regret that it was brought forward in so small a House), he must, however, receive heartfelt consolation from the fact, that the late Governor-General of India, who must be so well acquainted with all the merits of the question, *voted in favour of his, Mr. Buckingham's, claims.* This alone, to every unbiassed mind, must speak volumes in support of the justice of his demand, and we will therefore yet hope that perseverance in so fair and well-grounded a complaint will ensure to him that satisfaction which he seeks, and which we deem he is so well entitled to receive. It has been suggested to us just now, by one of our Naval correspondents, that, as public subscriptions are constantly raised for the erection of statues of some statesmen, and for *presents* to others, to mark the general sense of their measures, that were only those who have signed the numerous petitions in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims to compensation, for the treatment he received in India (and almost the whole of whom we have been told are respectable persons), to subscribe *but one shilling each* towards remunerating him for his losses, arising from his independence of mind in maintaining the liberty of the press, it would amount to a considerable sum, and we doubt not but that those in our Eastern possessions, who have lived to see the advantages which are now reaping from his exertions in their behalf, would also cheerfully come forward largely in support of this object. We are led thus to sanction this suggestion, wholly unknown, as we sincerely believe it to be, and we may add as we are *positive* it is, to Mr. Buckingham or to any one connected with him, and we shall leave it to our liberal-minded countrymen, who are ever ready to defend the injured and to relieve the oppressed, to adopt the hint or not as they may think right. For ourselves, as friends to a free press, all we can say is, that we shall be ready to give our humble offering to such a subscription whenever or wherever it may be started.

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In our last we took occasion to point out the benefit which might be expected to accrue to the Naval service, by adopting a system regarding the ratings and pay of petty officers before the mast, which should have the effect of inducing the best seamen the nation possesses to engage in such situations in preference to those of Mates, &c. in Merchant ships. As we are no advocates for sudden innovations upon established customs, we would recommend that (excepting the pay, which must of course be equalised) the plan should be tried, in the first instance, on board of three or more of his Majesty's ships, under the command of experienced officers, and reported upon after sufficient time had elapsed to form a judgment of its effects. The Petty Officers should be formed into messes by themselves, giving them greater indulgences as to cooking, lights, &c. than the rest of the ship's company, and, by upholding the respectability of these ratings as regards the treatment of the men occupying them by the officers, &c. offer a strong inducement to all seamen to obtain them through good conduct. It is absurd to talk of the link between the officers and ship's company being preserved, by the young gentlemen serving their probation as Midshipmen. The generality of these have little feeling in common with the seamen, and care nothing for their habits or general conduct, so that they perform what is required when under their temporary command. The coxswain of a boat, who has the permanent direction of the crew, and whose authority is duly supported by his officers, would be found to perform the duty in which boats are generally employed much more efficiently than the youngster in casual command of her; and when this point is once established, and this and other duties devolved to steady seamen, a decrease of young gentlemen might take place, and an increase to the same extent of Petty Officers before the mast, thus instituting a greater number of prizes in the shape of superior ratings for the well-behaved seaman to look forward to, and which he knew he should be sure to obtain by good conduct and a faithful discharge of his duties, regardless of interest or favour. Since the necessity has become apparent that a Gunner should possess qualifications which seamen will seldom take the trouble to attain, there is now but one berth in each ship to which the most faithful and lengthened service can look forward—that of Boatswain; and even this, from its peculiar nature, is one which we have known good seamen to refuse. With the view, therefore, of holding forth inducements for good conduct, and thus obviating the necessity of inflicting punishment for bad, it should be our policy to create and maintain as many desirable berths as possible in the shape of Petty Officers' ratings, and to treat the men holding them with such confidence and respect as would make them valuable and desirable in the eyes of the ship's company, and within the reach of every man to attain by good behaviour. Such is the system already pursued in the Army, where the non-commissioned officers are the *real links* between the officers and the men; and we think, if the same system was adopted in the Navy, it could not fail to be attended with beneficial results.

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A correspondent has called our attention to what he considers an error in our last, viz. substituting the name of the member for Tynemouth, for that of Dr. Young, the Professor of Natural Philosophy. Our object in the association of names which a writer in the *Hampshire Telegraph* had distinguished as "illustrious," was to ridicule the practice of conferring the most distinguished appellation which our language boasts, upon men who, however eminent or learned in their professions, cannot be considered as worthy to be called illustrious, and, for all we know to the contrary, Mr. Yoong may have just as good a right to that title as any one who has borne his name, and that is saying a great deal.

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*British Auxiliary Legion.*—Extracts of Letters, Vittoria, Feb. 16.—The Legion has suffered severely from disease and death since it came here. Were it not for the moral effect of having an English army fighting on the Queen's side, we are not worth the money we cost. Had the Legion been properly attended to in regard to quarters and other comforts, and Evans been allowed either to keep them at rest in winter quarters at Bilbao, improving them in discipline and manœuvres, or to have brought them into battle with the enemy, they then, as mere *fighting men*, would have been well worthy of all the expense they have cost. As it is, the strength of the legion has been wasting away in marching and countermarching, their clothes destroyed, and their shoes worn off their feet, whilst discipline has suffered, and the tone of the men's minds has been lowered, accustomed as they have been, for some time back, to unsoldierly habits, fruitless efforts, and to the spectacle of their unhappy comrades, emaciated, if not devoured, by the cruel fate which has made amongst them so many victims.

Santander, Feb. 19.—The division of the Legion, 2,000 strong, under Evans, had marched on their way to Balmaceda, as far as La Puebla, when, in consequence of Espartero having entered the former place, the further forward movement became unnecessary, and they returned to Vittoria, where, and in the surrounding villages, the bulk of the Legion is again quartered; 1,000 British only still remaining at Trevino to complete the fortifications of that place. It had been determined at head-quarters to reduce the number of brigades of the British Legion from five to three; the two brigades to be reduced being those commanded by Brig. Evans, Lieut.-Gen.'s brother, and Brig. Shaw. The result of this arrangement will not be any diminution of the number of men belonging to the Legion, but will necessarily lead to the dismissal of a number of officers. The real effective force of the Legion at this moment is between 4,000 and 4,500 men; and as sickness, both at head-quarters and here, is daily diminishing, that force may, in the course of another month and the influence of milder weather, be raised to near 6,000 men, including the detachments in the depot there.

From the *Globe*:—"The public belief in the military talents, if not in the loyalty of Cordova, has been much shaken by late events. The unsoldierly movement which he made from Vittoria, and the dangerous position to which he placed Gen. Evans and the British troops, by conduct not very far distant from *poltroonery*, ought, we think, to have insured his removal from a command for which he then and since has shown himself to be unfitted."

A letter of the 23rd from Salvatierra announces that a Captain of the 1st regt. English Legion had just left Trevino and joined the Carlist ranks. He was presented to Gen. Villareal, who cordially received him, and invited him to dinner.

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Various conjectures are afloat as to the manner in which certain Orange letters were obtained for publication. One rumour is, that they were purchased by subscription among certain members of Brookes's.

The Grand Orange Committee met in Dublin on Saturday. It was agreed, in reference to the King's answer, "That the brethren should be warned against the novel doctrine that the mere wish of the Sovereign, expressed through his Ministers in answer to an address from the House of Commons, has the force of law, or can restrain the subject in the legal exercise of constitutional rights. The Orangemen of Ireland have the most sincere respect for the will of the Sovereign; but the liberty of the subject they respect more, and will maintain; while the British constitution remains unabrogated they cannot be deprived of their rights save by the joint operation of the three branches of the Legislature." H. Lees has addressed the Orangemen to the same effect in a short letter.

Lord Denman has accepted an invitation from Lord Brougham, after he has finished the assizes at Cumberland, to visit his Lordship at Brougham Hall. Lord B.'s general health is improved, but it is much doubted whether it will be advisable for him to attend the House of Peers during the present session.

Fieschi did not call himself Fieschi—that was the family name of his mother, which he had taken to avoid the infamy attached to that of his father, who had been condemned for theft.

A serious accident nearly befel that excellent yeoman the Earl of March, on his return from Chichester to Goodwood on Friday week. He was in a gig with his servant, the horse became restive, and going at a rapid rate came in contact with a waggon. The concussion threw his Lordship and the groom on the pavement, but fortunately they received only a few slight bruises.

Government intend to do away with the receiving hulk for convicts at Cove, and to have the stores [illegible] ingeniously constructed for the use of the navy appointed as places of security for persons under sentence, previous to their being transported.—*Dublin Paper.*

The Hon. S. [illegible] has been appointed to the junior clerkship in the Board of Control.

sabell is the new Assist. Secretary in the Secret and Political Department, vice Mr. Jones; and Mr. R. Gordon, M.P., and Mr. Vernon Smith, M.P., continue to officiate as joint Secretaries to the Board of Commissioners.

Capt. J. Sheil, India Company's Service, appointed Secretary of Legation at the Court of Persia, is brother to the Member for Tipperary; the situation is worth 3,000*l.* a year.

The dispute between Captain Marryat and Mr. Willis has been terminated by the interference of friends without bloodshed. The parties met at Chatham with hostile intent; but it being determined before pulling their triggers to examine the cause of quarrel, it was ascertained that no legitimate ground for blowing out each other's brains existed, and thereupon they mutually withdrew their offensive letters, and departed to their respective homes.

Dr. Maltby is appointed to the vacant see of Durham. The new Bishop is to be Dr. Longley, Head Master of Harrow School, and son-in-law of Sir Henry Parnell.

*Mr. Clint.*—This admirable painter, especially of domestic subjects, has returned his diploma of Associate Royal Academician to the Royal Academy, in disgust at having been passed over at the last, and several preceding, elections to the rank of R.A.

The arrangement for the Metropolitan University are sufficiently advanced to admit the choice of a Chancellor, and Lord Brougham, who was a senior wrangler at Cambridge, will be the first individual appointed to that office.

*New Reform Club.*—Eight hundred members have joined. The Club is in treety for Lady Duver's house at Whitehall.

The rumour is revived of a claimant to the titles and estates of a Noble Marquis. He is a youth of 12 years, and the offspring of the elder brother of the Marquis, who died in the south of France, and where, it is alleged, he united himself to a Mrs. C.

Sir George Grey has come to a complete quarrel with Lord Gosford and his other colleagues, at Montreal; words were so high that the Secretary was sent out of the room. —*Brighton Gazette.* [This is contradicted.]

Col. Thorn has been endowed by his guests of the Faubourg St. Germain with the honorary title of "Duke of (New) York."

A fire broke out on Saturday evening, at the mansion of Mr. Neeld, M.P., at Grittleton. The damage to the house is considerable, many fine paintings and valuable works of art being destroyed. The fire originated from an old beam in the flue of the dining-room chimney becoming ignited.

## The Court.

His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday was attended by the following Naval and Military officers:—

*Admirals*—Sir P. C. Henderson Durham, Sir C. Paget. —*Commanders* (R.N.)—Hon. F. Maude, Forbes.—Lieut. Edmonstone, R. N.—*Generals*—Anderson, Sir C. Maxwell, Sir T. Montresor.—*Colonels*—Keate, H. Bennack, Ashworth, Sir J. Hope.—*Capt. Brev.*—*Presentations*—The Hon. D. Erskine, on appointment to 51st regt.; Capt. Hon. Sir J. A. Maude, on receiving the honour of knighthood; Ens. A. J. Magnay, on appointment to 40th regt.; Capt. Sir J. S. Peyton, on receiving the honour of knighthood; Capt. Rayner, Uxbridge Vol. Inf.; Lieut. Welford, Uxbridge Vol. Inf.; Mr. Stillwell, Surgeon Uxbridge Vol. Inf.; Com. J. Peard; Lieut. Col. Weare, on receiving Third Class of Guelphic Order; Capt. Romilly, on appointment in the Scots Fusilier Guards; Lieut. H. Wynyard; Lieut. C. Dickson; Lieut. A. S. Dickson; Lieut. Carter.

It is the Queen's intention to hold Drawing Rooms on the following Thursdays—March 24, April 21, May 5, May 28, being for the celebration of his Majesty's birthday; June 16.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Henry Hart, Esq., Captain R.N., K.C.H.; and upon Maj.-Gen. C. W. Maxwell, C.B., and K.C.H.; also the Third Class of the Guelphic Order on Lieut.-Col. A. Moore, R.I. Artillery.

The King has appointed Mr. T. de Grenier Fonblanque, Consul at Dantzic, and for the ports and places in the dominions of the King of Prussia; also granted permission unto Lieut. J. H. Tilson, 66th N.I., Bengal Establishment, to take and use the surname of Chewne; and appointed Mr. Derinzy, Exon of the Yeomen of the Guard, in the room of Mr. E. Pearson, resigned.

His Majesty, it is now said, intends keeping his birthday in Buckingham Palace on the 28th May. The Palace is to be called "St. George's Palace." Her Majesty intends entertaining a large party of the younger branches of the nobility on the 1st June with a ball, on a grand scale, to conclude with fireworks, purposely to enable the juvenile guests to inspect the beautiful and extensive gardens.

The King has changed the costume of the court uniform for the Master of the Buck Hounds from scarlet to green.

Yesterday week, the inmates of Kensington Palace were alarmed by cries of fire from the rooms occupied by Princess Sophia. The attendants immediately proceeded to the Princess's dressing-room, where they discovered her enveloped in flames. With extraordinary presence of mind she called to them not to be alarmed, but to render her assistance in extinguishing the flames, which was speedily done. Her Royal Highness was but slightly burnt on the right side of her neck, her right ear, and eyebrow. The accident was occasioned by a spark which flew out of the fire as the Princess was passing the fireplace with a bottle of spirits of wine, the stopper of which, in her endeavours to extinguish a small portion of her dress which had ignited, fell out, and the liquid, coming in contact with the flame, instantly caught fire, and enveloped her in flames. Her Royal Highness has been indisposed from the fright and effects of the burns.

Preparations are making at Kensington Palace for the reception of Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, who is expected about the 15th of this month, with his brother, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Cobourg, to visit this country on his way to Portugal. Prince Ferdinand, who is in his 20th year, is the eldest son of Field Marshal Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha, who married the Princess Kohary. Prince Ferdinand has, in consequence of his alliance with the Queen of Portugal, renounced in favour of his next brother his succession to the family estates. His Royal Highness is nephew of the Duchess of Kent, the King of the Belgians, and the reigning Duke of Saxe-Cobourg Gotha. A special commission has been appointed in Lisbon to regulate the succession to the crown of Portugal in the event of the Queen not having any family.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 29th Feb.—The report of the Committee on the plans for building new Houses of Parliament was referred to a Select Committee.

Tuesday, 1st March.—Lord Ellenborough, the Earl of Westmoreland, and the Bishop of Llandaff presented petitions against the Ecclesiastical Courts' Consolidation Bill.—Lord Teynham presented a petition from Mary Ann Booth, complaining of certain magistrates; but their conduct was vindicated by the Duke of Richmond, Lord Strangford, Lord Chichester, and the Lord Chancellor.—The Duke of Richmond inquired whether the Inspectors of Prisons were likely soon to make their report.—Lord Melbourne observed that the government daily expected it.

Thursday, 3rd March.—Lord Teynham complained of an alleged breech of privilege on the part of the *Morning Post*. The proceedings, however, terminated without the proposition of any measure by Lord T., who expressed his regret that their Lordships' time had been occupied on the subject.

Friday, 4th March.—Various petitions were presented. —A Bill to improve the administration of justice in the Colonies was brought in by Lord Glenelg, and read a first time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 29th Feb.—Mr. P. Thomson presented the report of the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the best mode of proceeding as to Committees on Railway Bills.—Several Railway Bills were read a second time.—The Greenwich and Gravesend Railway Bill, which it was proposed should be carried through the Royal Park, was thrown out on the second reading by a large majority.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated it was the intention of government to make an equitable adjustment of the emoluments of the see of Durham, and to relieve the office from all the civil duties with which it was at present encumbered. — Mr. O'Loghlen moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill. After dwelling at considerable length upon the details, he suggested, according to the provisions of his bill, that the House should sanction a system founded upon the same principle as was adopted in the cases of England and Scotland. In furtherance of this plan, he proposed that the qualification in the great towns should be a 10*l.* yearly rent, but in the small towns a smaller qualification. Sir R. Peel entered at large into the history of Corporations, and denied the proposition that they were all founded upon popular principles. On the contrary, he maintained that many of them were established expressly for the confirmation of the Protestant interest in Ireland.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the danger of adopting the measure would be far less than the danger of rejecting it. Lord Stanley justified the conduct of those who, like himself, had supported the Irish Parliamentary Reform Bill, but who doubted whether it was expedient that in every town in Ireland they should run the risk—nay, should incur the certainty—of mixing up with the administration of her municipal affairs those political affairs which they desired to keep separate from them, but with which, unfortunately, they were certain to be mixed up in the state of political and religious parties in Ireland.—After some remarks from Mr. Shiel, &c., the second reading was agreed to without a division. Sir R. Peel stated that on Monday, on the order of the day for going into Committee on the Bill, he would move an instruction to the Committee to adopt his plan. If the House should reject that motion, he would not give the government much trouble with respect to the details of the measure.

Tuesday, 1st March.—Mr. P. Thomson moved five resolutions founded on the recommendations of the Select Committee as to the best mode of dealing with the several Railwey Bills, especially in Committees above stairs, &c. The matter led to much desoltory discussion —Mr. Wakley obtained leave to bring in a Bill to provide for the payment of medical witnesses at Coroners' Inquests.—Sir S. Canning adverted to the statements that had appeared in the public journals, of an armed force of Austrians, Prussians, and Russians having entered Cracow, and asked whether government had received intelligence of such a fact?—Lord Palmerston stated that the government had not received any official information of such a proceeding.—Mr. Borthwick was afterwards proceeding to bring forward his motion regarding the negro population of Mauritius, but was stopped by the House being "counted out."

Wednesday, 2nd March.—Several petitions were presented on a variety of subjects.—The Prisoners' Counsel Bill was considered at great length in Committee.—The adjourned debate on the Poole Municipal Election question was resumed, and the original motion was agreed to.

Thursday, 3rd March.—Petitions were presented against any alteration of the timber duties.—The report of the Irish Constabulary Force Bill was brought up. —Sir R. Bateson asked if it were true that letters had been sent round to the Constabulary Force in Ireland in order to ascertain who among them had given him information on this subject. Lord Morpeth was aware of any such circumstance. He had a complete vindication of Sir F. Stoven to submit.—Lord Morpeth in answer to a question from Sir R. Peel, stated that Shaw Kennedy to have accepted the office which had been offered him.—Lord J. Russell mentioned that a Bill for regulating church-rates would be introduced after the Easter recess; also, that he had felt it his duty to recommend that the two Dorchester labourers, whose sentence it had not been in the first instance thought right to mitigate, should be allowed to return at the end of three years.—Mr. Wilbraham moved for the appointment of a select committee to consider the state of the salt monopoly in India. The motion was agreed to, and a committee appointed.—The Slaves' Compensation Bill was read a third time, and passed.—The Staffordshire Disfranchisement Bill was read a second time. An amendment to postpone the second reading for six months was lost on a division, by a majority of 47.

Friday, 4th March.—Mr. C. Wood brought forward the Navy Estimates (given in our last). The resolutions were not opposed. Sir J. Graham gave his vote in favour of the proposed increase in the Navy. Lord John Russell said the augmentation was necessary to protect our foreign commerce, as well as to guard against the possibility of the country being taken by surprise. Sir E. Codrington said, when at St. Petersburg, he saw twenty-four or twenty-five Russian men-of-war. That satisfied him that an increase of our naval force was necessary. Lord D. Stuart said the increase was required to thwart the designs of the Russian government. Sir E. Codrington made some observations upon Lord Auckland's appointment to the Admiralty. Sir J. Graham said he had received no pension for holding the office of First Lord of the Admiralty, but Lord Auckland had stipulated to receive one. Mr. Hume thought the fact disgraceful to the Noble Lord and the government. The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated the Noble Lord had given up, on accepting the situation, an office and pension from which he derived 1600*l.* per annum. Sir J. Graham repeated his former statement. The Chancellor of the Exchequer complained of the ungenerous insinuations it conveyed. Lord Howick and Lord J. Russell defended Lord Auckland. Sir S. Northcote and Mr. Goulburn mentioned that an unfair construction had been put on what had fallen from Sir J. Graham. Mr. Hume withdrew the harsh expression he had used, and which would not have been uttered if he had understood how the case really stood. Resolutions agreed to, and the House adjourned.

The present Board of Admiralty have found a [illegible] which promises to be of infinite service to the Navy.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The election of Presidents and Secretaries of the nine Bureaus, into which the Chamber of Deputies is divided, seems treated by both parties as a trial of strength. Of the nine Presidents, four are decided *Tiers Parti*, two are Doctrinaires, one is nil, whilst of the remaining two, one leans to the Doctrinaires, and the other to the *Tiers Parti*.

SPAIN.—There is no news this week of particular interest. The progress of the contest presents no novel or decided features, nor any marked advantage on either side.

UNITED STATES.—His Majesty's ship *Pantaloon* has returned home, with an official account of the acceptance by the President of the mediation of our Government in the controversy between the United States and France.

PRUSSIA.—The King, it is stated, is labouring under an affection of the brain, which has assumed symptoms of insanity. If this intelligence be true, it may lead to an important change in the affairs of Europe, as the Prince who stands next in succession to the throne is known to be of a more warlike disposition than the present King.

POLAND.—The journals again contain a list of 169 persons of the government of Wilna, whose property has been definitively confiscated for having taken part in the Polish revolution. A fruitful subject of discussion is the conduct of the three great powers towards Cracow. Count Pahlen states that the occupation of that place by Russia is necessary as a guarantee for the tranquillity of the western frontier of the Russian dominions. The Polish Refugees were ordered not to remain in Cracow beyond Ash Wednesday; but many of them had threatened to resist the order. The general opinion is that Russia will have possession of the Republic.

ALGIERS.—The recent expedition of Marshal Clausel to Tremecen, the most westward town in the Regency of Algiers of any importance, is far less calculated than even the expedition to Mascara to flatter the French, or make them in love with African conquest or colonisation. The Arab chief, Abd-el-Kader, though surprised at first in the neighbourhood of Tremecen, was, nevertheless, able to muster such forces as completely to defeat and prevent Clausel's design of erecting a fort, and establishing a French garrison at the mouth of the Tasna, which would have kept up the communication between Oran and Tremecen. Nay, further, on the Marshal's retreat from Tremecen, Abd-el-Kader followed and harassed the French to such a degree, that it was only by the aid of great efforts and skilful manœuvres, that the Marshal could bring his army back in safety. Even Mustapha, the Boy, who has long held his ground at Tremecen, has thought fit to forsake it and retreat with the French to Algiers.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE opens for the season this evening with Bellini's opera, *La Straniera*, and a new ballet, *Le Rossignol*. The opera is one of the most difficult for a *prima donna* to create a sensation in of any that we are acquainted with. It has been the rock on which nearly every *prima* in Italy has split. Grisi's sister and Madlle. Pauli both failed in it at the King's Theatre. The part of *La Straniera* requires a voice of particularly high quality, capable of executing passages of great difficulty with flexibility and ease. The cause of failure with the ladies above mentioned was, that their voices, though high, were harsh and grating. We attended the rehearsal on Thursday, and are of opinion that the Countess Coleoni Torti will prove more successful in this difficult part than either of her predecessors. Her voice is a very high quality of soprano, and is remarkably flexible. Signor Cartagenova, the *primo basso*, has a good voice, and sings with feeling. The great attraction will be the début of Madlle. Romain, said to be second only to Taglioni, and the first appearance of M. Coustoo, a second Perrot. Little S. Grisi has left Milan for London, and is expected in a few days. She has been almost idolised by the Milanese: she is a first cousin of *The Grisi*.

COVENT GARDEN.—A new piece, in one act, called *Marie, a Tale of the Pont Neuf*, was produced at this house on Saturday evening, and met with an indifferent reception. The piece is of that description that excites our surprise how it ever found its way to the stage of a respectable theatre. It does not possess one redeeming point to make up for absence of interest and situation. On Monday evening Mr. H. Wallack appeared in the part of *Gracio*, in the tragedy of *The Separation*, in consequence of the absence of Mr. C. Kemble, who, we regret to hear, has lost his sister. Mr. Wallack's performance of the part of *Gracio* is entitled to praise. The house was thinly attended. We are informed that it is the intention of the proprietor of this theatre to close the present season on the 26th of this month, in order to get rid of a certain portion of his company. On Tuesday the comedy of *John Bull* was played, when Mr. Rayner appeared in the part of *Job Thornberry*, a character which he very much over-acted. It was by no means a natural or finished piece of acting—there was too much effort and straining for effect. The rest of the characters, with the exception of Miss Taylor's *Mary* were indifferently sustained.

QUEEN'S.—On Tuesday evening a Mr. Davis attempted the part of *Edward* in the comedy of *Charles the Second*, at this theatre, and contrived to murder his Majesty's English in a very superior style. On Wednesday, the part of *Edward* was assigned to Miss J. Mordaunt, who played it delightfully. Parry, as the merry monarch, was particularly amusing, and the *Captain Copp* of Mr. Brooks is entitled to great praise. Something new is sadly wanted at this house.

OLYMPIC.—A new burletta, in one act, called *Forty and Fifty*, was produced on Thursday evening, and proved successful, owing to the admirable style in which the two principal characters were supported by Liston and Mrs. Orger. The plot of the piece is extremely simple, and of little interest, and has but one situation of any novelty or merit. The dialogue is not remarkable for point or smartness, but the manner in which it was given by the above performers would have saved a much worse piece. The scene in which *Mr. Lillywhite* (Liston) in a fit of jealousy accuses his wife (Mrs. Orger) with her fondness for a young cavalry officer, and has the tables turned on himself for his former delinquencies, which are brought home to him in rather an unquestionable shape, was irresistibly droll, and was received with shouts of laughter. The piece was announced for repetition by Liston, amidst considerable applause. We were glad to see Mrs. Orger looking so well; it was her first appearance since her severe indisposition.

## THE BENGAL ARTILLERY.

*To the Editor of the Calcutta Courier.*

SIR,—Our present respected Governor-General is so well-known to have the best interests of the Indian Army at heart in *all* its branches, that I conceive there cannot be a better time than the present, with reference to any chance of a remedy being granted, to make an exposé of the humiliating state of the Bengal Foot Artillery, usually styled in derision, although in melancholy truth, the *Bullock* Artillery.

The officers of the Foot Artillery labour under this great disadvantage, that with equal zeal and as much *esprit de corps* as officers of any other branch of this Army, they can take but little pride in the efficiency of their men, and none whatever in the performance of their parade and exercise duties, solely on account of that drawback, the *horned* cattle attached to their guns, which converts everything connected with a battalion of Foot Artillery into ridicule. Every person who has looked on at a review of Foot Artillery must have remarked the highly ludicrous appearance of bullocks manœuvring with the guns. Indeed, to enlarge on this point would be evidently superfluous—such a *Military coup d'œil* as it affords!!!

Is it besides JUST that the officers of a branch of the Army, which our honourable masters hold out to their young military aspirants as a reward for superior ability and attention to their studies, should become the laughing stock even of foreigners, in addition to the ridicule of their own more fortunate comrades of the mounted branch, and in fact of the whole Army? In all European states the respectability and efficiency of the Artillery corps is a primary consideration. While the other branches of the Bengal Army are equipped agreeably to the custom of our Army in England, why should the Foot Artillery be a solitary exception? The larger portion of the Bengal Artillery is a mere burlesque of that arm of the service. The inefficient and ridiculous nature of the cattle attached, render null the liberality shown in the *materiel*, such as the ordnance, ammunition, &c. which is on the first scale of efficiency.

Alluding that economy is necessary in the disposition of the finances of the state, still our liberal Governor-General and gallant Commander-in-Chief must be desirous that every branch of an Army under their immediate protection should be on a respectable footing, instead of one arm, and that arm too the Artillery!! *How differently* our brethren of the *Royal Foot* Artillery are estimated in the English Army!! The British government does not subject them to ridicule in particular, serving as a butt for foreigners and of their own comrades. If that friend to the Army, the Military Secretary to government, would assert his well-known abilities in our favour, a plan might easily be submitted to government, by which movings and alterations might be effected in various points, and without detriment to the service, equivalent to the additional expense to be incurred by substituting horses for bullocks in the Foot Field Batteries. By such an arrangement the State would be benefitted, the respectability and efficiency of the Artillery regiment at large increased, and bullocks for light field guns consigned to share the fate, as they ought long since to have done, of their absurd contemporaries, hair-powder, pomatum, pig-tails, and Co.

A BULLOCK TOPKHANA.

## Literary Notices.

*A Comparative View of the Form and Character of the English Race and Saddle-Horse during the last and present Centuries.* With 18 Plates of Horses. T. Hookham.

To the breeders of cattle, to the huntsman, and to all who enjoy the pleasures of horsemanship and the race-course, this is a work most deserving of their notice. The main object of the author, who seems fully conversant with the subject, is to show the results of the structural enlargement of British animals, which is unnatural; to point out those properties which may be acquired by certain of them when fully reclaimed, and those which they are likely to lose in this condition; but beyond this there are most excellent hints and examples, which must be valuable to all who keep horses, and take a pride in their perfectness and beauty. The following points are worthy consideration. Is there a strong disposition in every fine race of the horse, whose structure has been enlarged by unnaturally rich food, to become either coarse or weedy? Are the means adopted on the Turf to prevent coarseness more than palliatives? *and* are not some of them objectionable? Is it not better to recur to nature when art has disposed a domesticated race of horses to coarseness, than to such a palliative as that of breeding on one side from old parents? Is not this substituting weediness for coarseness? The author recommends the adoption of a system under which both coarseness and weediness may be avoided by recurring, when necessary, to fresh blood, and thus to rear and work horses at the least possible expense. A chapter, recommending that the principle of selection applied to racers should be extended to some of our breeds of native ponies, is well worthy of notice. But we must for the present confine ourselves to the author's observations on the defects in the elementary organisation of our cavalry.

"Cavalry is an important but a very expensive force, and on service, if not properly constituted, the wear and tear becomes dreadful. If, however, any nation shall obtain a preponderance threatening our national independence, we must, at whatever cost, again take our place amongst the great military powers of Europe. The nature of our pastures, their peculiar occupation, and the immense annual supply of horses produced, should, under judicious management, enable us to bring into the field the finest cavalry in the world.

"Thinly populated countries can raise at less expense small and highly vigorous horses; but their superiority over us in this respect is compensated by our greater facilities for giving to these animals that increase of structural power which renders them more effective in line.

"The military history of modern Europe shows how difficult it is, in a protracted campaign, to maintain cavalry horses sufficiently powerful to act in line to an efficient state. Whether we look to the great importance of cavalry, or at the enormous loss which its disorganisation entails, every effort should be made to form it of such materials as, with the aid of due discipline, will ensure its not falling to pieces in any campaign through which that of an enemy can bear up. Whatever in peace may be the numerical amount of our military and naval force, it should, as respects organisation, be always prepared for a contest menacing the existence of the country.

"The great nations of Europe have long been making every effort to improve the organisation of their armies; and it will be found, should a general war take place, that some of them have not been unsuccessful. British infantry is unrivalled; but the elementary organisation of our cavalry, and the materials out of which it is formed, are defective.

"This force is divided into two principal classes: one is called heavy, and the other light. The heavy regiments are not dressed alike, but all are essentially heavy, and intended to act principally in line.

"Light cavalry is distinguished from heavy by having to act much on the out-post, besides in line. Looking at the duties its horses have to perform, it is obvious that they should be able to move quicker, and for a longer time, than those of heavy cavalry; that they should unite, with much activity and hardiness, enough of muscular power to enable them to act with effect in line. The horses of this force at present which are sufficiently active and well-bred, usually exhibit a feeble skeleton, and a want of muscular power. While at home, and getting plenty of good food with little work, they do well; but on service they would soon give way. The horses of this force should display a uniformity of character, by having nearly the same symmetry of the skeleton, the same amount of muscular power, and the same breeding. Admitting this, it follows that the riders should display a uni-

rmity of material characteristics. The force of ell cevalry, ext to discipline, is in the nature end conditioo of the orses; if eeturelly bad or weakened by any cause, the ders become inefficient. It is true that horses can be ound to carry any class of men, but not in the same manar. oldiere of great etature cannot be carried so fest and fer e those of moderate statura. Government allows hot eoe rice for light cavalry horses, end thie ie low; while a large ortion of the dregoons when fully oquipped require such es ould not be beught for six times the sum allowed. Light avalry horses muet be able to movent a somewhet quick ace, and for a great distance; sleep at the bivooac, and aintain their etrength often oo little or poor food. All his we dsmeed from them, while placing on their hacks eo six feet, and sia feet two or three inchae high.

"How is it that, with eo many reasone for sdepting the aight of the dragoooe to the power of their horses, and ith the ready meens of doiug this, our light cavalry egimaate ere recruited on the same principle as infentry? he former in peace do not teke men quite so ehort as the afantry; but in war they enlist men whose etature renges rom five feet four to six feet three inches. This assertion oes not rnet eo hearasy, hut on espetience. It is ssid hat the statum of the fmot rnok men of some of these egimeetle now arerages six feet. We cannot eeswer for the ecuracy of this fact, but it is evident that in the front ranks f our light cavalry regiments a lerge portioo of the men re not lese than that beight; thst some are taller, while nany in the rear ranks are as low as five feet aeven inches.

"If it be trne that the weight to be carried shouid bs dspted es ecarly as ie practicable to the nature of the oimals beet calculated for such aservice; how is this selecion of men to be defended? In sllowing a large portion f the fiont rank men to reach sia fest snd upwards, we are ilscing heavy cavalry men upon light cavalry horses. It cannot be argued thet the horses of light cavalry should be f the same character as those of heavy cavelry. Admittiag, for the sake of argument, so absurd a proposition, it would yet not justify a system filling every light regiment w'th meo and horses of very different character.

"Whetsver diversity of opinion may exist respecting the beet height for a light dragoon eoldier, some one height must be preferable to aoy ether.

"We waet in thie service dragoons having a certein amount of strength; if we can get this in men of moderete tature we should select these, because weight placed below the eeddle tells with much more severity than weight placed bove it. It is the chest and amount of muscle of the body ed arms, unitsd with activity, and not the length of limbs, which maka one dragoon more efficient thao another. A light dragooo eia feet high is not necessarily more powerful thae ooe five feet eight inches; while the tesks imposed upon their horses are very different. If a man six feet high haa a chest and ao amount of muscle preportioned to his height, his weight will not be less thaa fifteen stones—fully secontred for the out-post he will weigh tweaty stooes. If the chest and muecles are not proportioned to the height, what is gsined by having light dragoons eix feet high? Men of this stature, whan well-proportioned and muscular, are too heavy for light cevalry horses; and if not strongly furmed, they are for every service inferior to well-formed men ef more moderate height. Supposing 500 well-formed men, five feet eight laches high, to wrastle with 500 men six feet high, having contracted chests, and, coosequently, an insufficient emount of mueclee, we could predict the result with certaiety.

"When the tall men, recruited for oor light cavelry, ere also powerful, they are too heavy for the class of horse which the duties of thie feice demand; if otherwise, there thsrn cenld be oo distinotion between light and heavy cevalry beyond thet of neme. Onr light cavelry may, by an injudicious eyetem, be rendered inefficiant; hut we cannot chenge the netura of its duties. It has to compete on service with the light cavalry ef an enemy in making long, rapid aod fetiguing marches, and le snbmitting to severe privations; it haa to head the advance end cover the retreat of ite own infantry; to hang on the rear and flenke of a retiring enemy, harassing him at every step, aod ehould be capable, hy its speed and eteutness, of withdrawing wheo necessary before a superior force without being compromised.

"If it be true that the conrage of the best infantry is sobject to ebbs and flows net to be eccounted for; how different must be thet of dragooos when mounted on fresh or on jaded horses. When a horse has eace got as much weight upoo his back ee he ie fully master nf, any essential addition talle severely. We learn that in racing it often happeos that three pounds of additionel weight will make e horse that wipe one day lose the next.)

"Our light infantry is always formed of men of moderale stature but good symmetry; and while carrying the same weight ae grenadiers, they march distances and perform duties on the out-posts for which grenediers are unfitted. If light infantry men are etrong eeough for light cavelry, why should this force enlist grenadiers? If the tall men in oet light cavalry are powerful, they are either undermounted or they are mounted on horses fit only for heavy cavalry; that is, on animals which want the hardiness activity, and hreeding, required fer light cavalry service. The duties of the twe forces differing, their physicel characteristics should net be the same. Our light cevalry regiments may requlre men of high er of moderate stature, but they cannot require men of almost every sisture.

"Private individuals who ride a great weight may, hy giving a large price, procure horses capable of carrying them; hat cevalry horees eufficiently powarful to carry heavy men, deriving their power from cart-horse blood, have oot the breeding and ectivity required for light cevalry duty.

"The movements of a column of cavalry are not regulsted hy the physical power of its best, but by that of its worst horsee. If ooe portion of it cannot move so rapidly or so long as the reet, it retards the mevements of the rest. Bad horses in a column are like elow esiling ehipe in a fleet; they retard the mevements of the whole.

"Whether cavalry horses be rendered inefficient hy ooe cause or snother—whether the animals be had or merely overweighted—the result ie the eame. It is then desirabla that the men in our light cavalry should be selected strictly in reference to the character of that class of horse which is best calculated for performiog the duties of such a force. Froot aod rear rook men of entirely different haights may suit a bettalion of infantry, but the two raaks in a regimeot of light cavalry should be filled with men as nearly as poesible of the same etature.

"The reader will probably be surprised to learn tha' while the lightest men in our cavalry weigh, when mounted with all their accoutrements and provisions, fifteen stones, meny weigh eighteen end aomn twenty stones.

"If it be impossible (which we cannot suppose) to select annually out of the whole body of recruits for military service, men of almost aniform height for our light cavalry, tha variety of stature should be classed and formed into differeot regimants. By maintaining uniformity in the character of the meu and horsee forming a regimeat, there would be more unity in its movements.

"Heavy cavalry oot being called on to take severe outpost duty, its horses, while more powerful, may be less hardy aod active than those of light cavalry. Still the efficieacy of heavy cavalry horses depends more on o eombinatioo of ectivity and muscular power, than on muscular power alone. Ie a campaign this force must he able to make loag merches, end snbmit occasionally to privstion.

"The most careless observer cennot but perceive how much the horses in each of the regiments of the household cavalry differ from each other; and how much those of one regiment differ from those of aoother. Many are sufficiently well hred, hut these heve usually the long back, contracted chest, and weak loins of the modern racar from which they derive their bresding—they could not carry through an ordinary campaign half the weight which would he placed on their hacks. If the officers commanding these regiments are compelled, as we doubt not they are, to buy such feeble horses, the fact furnishes us with an importeot argument for calling on government to make an effort to influeoce more successfully thso at preseot, our enoual supply of useful saddle-horses.

"These tell but feeble horses, with large men placed upon their backs have an imposing appearance in the streets; hut they are not calculated for the most ordinary campaign. At Waterloo these troops were effective, but we cannot hope in future to finish a war at the opening of a campaign. It is impossible for regiments to be better disciplined or more anxiously superintended than those forming our household cavalry—the defects in this force are the result of circumstances over which their officers have probably no controul.

"The horses belonging to the heavy cavalry regimeots of the line are better calculated for service than those in the household cevalry, hut they yet exhibit too much veriety of form. When the men in our heavy cavalry of the line are not heavy, this force is better calculated for service than our light cavalry, because the horses are better adepted to the men. Some of the men in our light cavalry are too tall for heavy cavelry, while others present not only a low eteture hut a very feeble form. Tha variety of form in the mae of every cavalry regiment in the service cenoot be too soon put an end to.

"Our artillery is the only mounted corps in the service whose horsee are et all what they ought to be. Foreigners, however, who are acquainted with the appearance of all the great Europeaa armies, concur in affirming the Reesian artillary to be the finest body of horses in the world.

"If we heve accurately described tha means resorted to for preserving speed on the turf, eod their consequences, our racers cannot be fitted for teking eny part in the production of horsee that heve to carry dragoons, who weigh, when fully accoutred, from seventeen to twenty stones of weight. If than the many feeble horees oow found in all our cavalry regiments ers received into them because better cannot be obtained, let ue not rest under each a state of things until surprised by the breaking out a wer in which we may have to fight for our national existance."

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*British Colonial Library.* By R. Montgomery Martin, F.S.S. John Mortimer.

We are much pleased to meet with Mr. Martin's History of the British Colonies in this cheap and popular form. The volume before us containe the History of Upper and Lower Canada, which has been prepared with a view principally to the instruction of the rising generation, and also to convey information to thoee whose attention to the Colonies would not be attracted by an elaborate statistical work. It is illustrated with a view of Quebec, and maps of the two Canadas, and we trust the undertaking will meet with that public support to which it has unquestionable claim.

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*Evenings Abroad.* By the Author of "Sketches at Corfu." Smith, Elder, and Co.

A very pleasant volume of tales, legends, and traditions. A party are supposed to be travelling throogh Italy, noting down such incidents as they meet with during the day, and depositing the same at evening in onn common portfolio. The collection is certainly very amusing, and an improvement on the author's "Sketches at Corfu."

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*Switzerland.* By William Beattie, M.D. Parts XIX. and XX. G. Virtue.

The plates of each succeeding Part of this very chaste and elegant publication become more and more deserving of public approbation; and the letter-press is no less attractive both for its historical matter and pleasing anecdote. The moonlight view of Magadino, Lagga Maggiore, is a splendid illustratioo to the work.

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*** Severel Notices of Books are unavoidably postponed till our next.

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*Wellington and Buonaparte.*—From the commencement of his fame up to the present moment, the Duke of Wellington's character has been consistent with itself—on every occasion, whether civil or military, his decision and firmness have been alike displayed: while Napoleon, if far from being the greatest, was perhaps the most extraordinary man that ever lived—for the conduct of no other individual has ever presented so many inconsistencies. His actions were ever at variance with each other—at one time evincing the utmost energy and promptitude, when at another they manifested equal weakness and indecision. In some of his earlier engagements he exhibited the most reckless daring—while at Waterloo, if he did not play the coward, he most assuredly rendered his courage on that occasion liable to be questioned. Never was a battle fought on which more dependad—and certainly never did hero fly from the field so ingloriously. Had Napoleon succeeded at Waterloo, it would have prostrated all the energies of the other Continental Powers, and it would have made him once again the idol of France, and have enabled him to command such resources as might have carried him once more in triumph to the gates of Vienna. On the other hand, he must have known that the French nation, in general, longed for repose, and that nothing but the most splendid victory could secure to him his kingdom and his crown. In fact, every thing on earth that ought to have made life valuable in his eyes was at stake on that eventful day; and knowing this, and seeing the field going against him, should he not in person have headed the last onset of his brave and devoted guards, and when he found that he could not conquer, at least die a soldier's death? It is said that his brother Jerome urged him to pursue such a course, but no—he abandoned the post of honour to Ney, and became a fugitive from the field. Certainly Napoleon's conduct on this occasion is at variance with all our conceptions of the hero. That an ordinary individual should prize existence on its own account is natural; but such is not the opinion we form of the man who has conquered in a hundred battles, and who has played the game of life with kingdoms for his stake. From such a one we look for something heroic—something great in the closing scene of his existence—something, in short, in accordance with his past fame and character. Had Napoleon bravely fallen at Waterloo, how differently would he have been estimated; but as it is, a feeling of contempt unavoidably mingles with our sentiments of admiration. Neither was his conduct on his return to Paris, after his flight from Waterloo, such as to commend either our sympathy or respect. In that moment, which would have called forth the firm energies of a truly great mind, he displayed both weakness and irresolution; and he that had been wont, when in the zenith of his power, to play the swaggerer, sunk, in the hour of adversity, beneath those who had been used to tremble at his frown, and became almost a passive instrument in the hands of his own creatores. But if Waterloo might be termed the grave of Napoleon's fame—it was, on the other hand, the theatre where the Duke of Wellington's glory shone forth with its greatest splendour. He was equally well aware as his antagonist of all that depended on that battle—and he resolved that he and his brave companions should either conquer,

leave their bodies on the ground they held.—*United Service Journal.*

Lord Jersey is one of our finest specimens of a noble British sportsman, combined with a high-bred gentleman. Wimrod, in his "Crack Riders of England," says, he was not only "one of the hardest, boldest, and most judicious, but perhaps the most *elegant* rider to hounds the world ever saw. In his best days—those of Mr. Meynell—(when Lord Villiers) he was not to be beaten either by hounds or by man; on the contrary, there are tales on record touching his Lordship, that lead one to believe he was one of the few of those times who were too fast for the hounds, even over Leicestershire. I allude," says Nimrod, "to his having been now and then heard to exclaim in a run 'curse these hounds, what a hore they are; they can't get from under one's horse's feet.' But all the Villiers's were dashing fellows—'prodigal of their persons,' writes Clarendon." With the exception of occasionally running a horse for a hunter's stake, we believe his lordship did not make his appearance on the turf until the year 1807. Since that year he has been a steady and constant patron of it, and without virtue being altogether its own reward."—*New Sporting Magazine.*

## THE GRAVE OF THE PATRIOT WARRIOR.

He lies beneath the mountain heath,
It is a rude and simple grave;
A narrow mound of loosened ground,
And near it weeds and wild flowers wave.
And by that tomb, with tuft of bloom,
The tall, tall thistle nods and towers;
And maidens bring, and fondly fling
Upon its dark sod, daily flowers.

No priest hath blessed his piece of rest,
He died amid the battle's din;
And comrades dear alone were near
The earth they laid the hero in.
No shroud and pall his limbs enthrall,
He lies, as soldier should, arrayed
In feathered crest and warrior vest,
And in his hand his blood-stained blade.

Yet earth ne'er gave a better grave
Than that where he is meanly laid;
And holier spot is worshipped not
By pilgrim or by mourning maid.
Where shall be found a fitter ground
For Valour's sleep than Victory's field?
The field that saw the foe withdraw.
And baldly fall, or basely yield.

He wants no tomb 'neath Minster dome;
For that let proud Ambition strive;—
His glorious deeds are all he needs
To keep his memory long alive:
A Patriot tried he lived and died,
Lived for the Land he loved so well;
And at her claim, as it became
A Patriot's part, he fought, and fell.

Then, traveller, stop! and fondly drop
A tear to dust of such high worth;
And mourn that one, so brave a son
Of Freedom, should have left the earth.
And if thou art of free-born heart,
Thou'lt pray that, when thy star grows dim,
And death is nigh, thou may'st not die
Less nobly than they tell of him. D. W. D.

—*New Monthly Magazine.*

*Metallic Lighthouses.*—Mr. Samuel Brown proposes employing bronze or cast iron in the construction of lighthouses, instead of stone. He seems to have made out that a bronze lighthouse would be incomparably cheaper than a stone one, that it would be more secure against dilapidation or subversion by the waves, that the lights would be better protected from the spray by which they are occasionally extinguished, that it could be erected in one-twentieth part of the time, and in situations where a stone structure is impracticable. It has been proposed to place a lighthouse on the Wolf Rock, near Land's End, a position where it would be exposed to the most violent storms of the Atlantic; and a plan was drawn up for the purpose by Mr. Stevenson, who holds a high rank in this department of engineering; which plan Mr. Brown thinks, would require fifteen years for its execution, and cost 150,000*l.* Mr. Brown undertakes to erect one of bronze, 90 feet high, which would answer the purpose as well as the stone one of 134 feet for 15,000*l.*, and to complete it in four months.

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, March 5, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91⅝ to ⅞. Consols, 91⅝ to ¾. Reduced, shut. 3½ do. shut. New 3½ per cent. 100 to ½.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENTS.

Feb. 29.—W. Williams, Bow Churchyard, linenfactor.—T. Hill, Bow Churchyard, linenfactor. March 1.—B. Bolwell, Bradford, Wiltshire, Bath and Bristol common carrier.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. A. Jameson, Bermondsey Wall, rope-maker.—H. Budd, Skinner-street, Snow Hill, tobacconist.—J. Cochrane, Waterloo-place, Pall Mall, bookseller.—J. Muttershead, Liverpool, shipwright.—H. Rugmalden, Liverpool, wine merchant.—J. Briddon, Liverpool, corn-merchant.—W. Ward, Rotherham, Yorkshire, publican.—E. Davies, Salford, Lancashire, victualler.—T. Walsh, Bath, linen-draper.—T. Floyd, Birmingham, victualler.—A. Plank and J. Plank, Canterbury, woolstaplers.—B. Spalding, Woodbridge, Suffolk, linen-draper.—S. Luscombe, Jun., Broadhempstone, Devonshire, butcher.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

T. Wright, Jock's Lodge, Edinburgh, spirit-dealer.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Jan. 29—Samuel Major, of Poole, Dorsetshire, cabinet-maker.—March 3—John Lowe, of 156, Union-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Darby, of 34, Gravel-lane, Surrey, carpenter.—T. Jones, of Shrewsbury, draper.—J. Laughton, of Lisson-grove, linen-draper. F. Moore, son., late of Albany-road, Camberwell, sugar-refiner.—W. De Caus, of Newington-causeway, boot and shoe maker.—A. Hooper, of Bath, baller.—A. M. Camplin, of Bathwick, Somersetshire, boarding and lodging-house keeper.—E. Weaver, of Bristol, wine merchant.—S. Garner, of Birmingham, factor.—R. Turner, of Ollerton, Nottinghamshire, butcher.—T. Constantine, of Blakeley-street, Manchester, joiner.

### MARRIAGES.

3rd inst., at St. Mary's Church, Ury nalone-square, C. Hulse, Esq., to Georgina, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Buller, of Pelym and Lanrath, Cornwall.—6th Jan., in St. Lucia, Lieut. Keppel, 56th Foot, to Isabella, only daughter of Capt. Carmichael, Paym. of the same regt.—In Cork, R. Burcenan, Esq., son of Capt. S. Bulcher, R.N., to Rebecca, only daughter of the late J. Deaves, Esq., of Cork, and niece to Gen. Sir R. Church.—At Brampton, S. Mellard, Esq., to Mary Ann, only child of Lieut.-Col. Gladwin, of Belmont, Derby.—At Salcombe, Devon, Maj. Macdonald, 49th regt. N. I., to Susanna, daughter of James Clark, Esq., of Old Abbey, Sidmouth.—25th ult., at Plumstead Church, Kent, Capt. James Fogo, Rl. Art., eldest son of the late James Fogo, Esq., of Kilborn, Stirlingshire, N. S., to Jane, widow of the late Rev. J. Crosbie.—23rd ult., at Kingston, Lieut. J. Inglis, R.N., to Sarah, fifth daughter of Mr. W. Seagrove, woollen-draper, Hard, Portsea.

### DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Lieut.-Colonels—Williams, h.-p. 2 Gar. Bn. Crakehowell, Jan. 10, 1836; Main, C.B., h.-p. 3 F., Marsh House, Langhnim, N.B., 18 do.; Bv. R. Eng., Frant, near Tunbridge Wells, 1 Feb.—Majors—Jackson, h.-p. 36 F.; Anderson, Unatt., Candacraig, Aberdeenshire, 24 Dec., 1835; O'Meara, Unatt., 24 July.—Captains—Giffard, 10 Dr., 15 Jan., 1836; Peake, R. Eng., Devonport, 7 Feb; Young, late 3 R. Vet. Bn., 1 Aug., 1834; R. F. Holmes, Unatt., 7 Jan., 1836; Leslie, h.-p. 60 F., 11 Feb.; De St. George, h.-p. Chass. Britt., 19 Dec., 1835.—Lieutenants—Isaac, 8 F., Ghazeepore, 26 Aug., 1835; Hobbson, 62 F., 28 do.; Ravenshaw, late 1 R. Vet. Bn., 13 Jan., 1836; M'Laughlan, late 4 do., 27 Sept., 1834; Lane, h.-p. 1 F., Clonmel, 18 Jan., 1836; Adams, h.-p. 13 Dr., 11 Feb.—M'Lean, h.-p. 16 F., New Providence, Bahamas, 7 July, 1835; Johnston, h.-p. 81 F., 7 Jan., 1836; Barney, h.-p. R. Afr. Corps, 1 Jan., 1835; Usshar, h.-p. 1 Prov. Bn. of Mil Mullingar, 29 Dec.; Bantham, h.-p. 5 Line Ger. Leg., 2 Feb.—Ensigns—Wheatley, h.-p. 5 F., 15 April, 1835; P. H. T. Fischer, h.-p. Watteville's regt., 16 Oct.—Quarter-Masters—Hale, 89 F., 23 March, 1834; Esby, h.-p. 5 Dr. Gds., 28 Jan., 1836; Gilks, h.-p. 1 Dr., Warminster, 29 Oct., 1835; Cobb, h.-p. 94 F., 4 July; Robertson, late of 62 F., 28 March.—Commissariat Department—Com.-Gen. Sir W. H. Robinson, K.C.H., h.-p. Bath, 10 Feb., 1836; Dep. Com.-Gen. J. Laidley, Sydney, New South Wales, 30 Aug., 1835; Assist.-Com.-Gen. John Lindsay, Honduras, 6 Dec.; Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. Plany, Tobago, 22 do.; Dep. Assist. Com.-Gen. A. Nicholls, Bromley, Kent, 18 Feb., 1836.—Medical Department—Director-Gen. Young, h.-p. Leith, 13 Feb., 1836; Surg. Malin, 9 Dr., Coventry, 24 Jan.; Apoth. Powell, h.-p., 7 Feb.; Assist.-Surg. Callendar, 69 F.—Chaplain—Corbellis, h.-p. Staff, 6 April, 1838.

17th ult., in Cadogan-place, Caroline, the wife of Major Alberl Goldsmid.—At Cherbourg, last week, First Lieut. John Neame, Rl. Marines (1809), on the reserved half-pay. This gallant old officer, at the attack of a Fort in the Mediterranean, cut down the Commanding Officer and received his sword (which he preserved till the day of his death), and eleven years after he was at the capture of the same Fort. He has left a widow, the daughter of Master Bray, upwards of sixty years in the Royal Navy, and who prevented a line-of-battle ship, by his individual gallantry, from joining the mutineers at the Nore.—1st inst., in Bentinck-street, Mrs. Seton, wife of Capt. D. Seton, E. I. service, Bombay.—28th ult., at Seend, Wilts, aged 3 years and 7 months, Emily Anna Marriaby, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hogge.—At Sydney, New South Wales, James Laidley, Esq., Dep. Commissary-Gen.—In Barnstaple, Mrs. Forster, relict of the late Capt. Forster, R.N., aged 78.—24th ult., at his house in Canterbury, aged 85, James Boaks, Esq., a Major in the Army, and many years Assist. Insp.-Gen. of Barracks.—22nd ult., at his residence, Grove-end-road, suddenly, Lieut.-Col D. H. Bellasis. He was the fourth son of the late Maj.-Gen. John Bellasis, Com. of the Forces at Bombay, in the East Indies.—Recently, at Honfleur, G. Bulsar, Esq. in his 82rd year, late a Post Captain in the Navy.


## Advertisements.

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The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

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| The Finest Gunpowder Imported | 8s. | per lb |
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THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wi
in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesm (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposit by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the pu and injure Him, (having actually applied to his printer for t purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the rece being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the H ring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becon so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his sig ture, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of t celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,
for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, impa ing a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now nae; in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climat Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Fore Warehouse, 229, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, a druggists in the United Kingdom.

BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE, Philade phia.—Know all persons to whom these presents sh come, that I, Gilbert Robertson, Esq., his Britannic Majest Consul, do hereby certify that R. Wartan, Esq. (who attests the efficacy of OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA in restori Hair), is Mayor of this City, and that M. Randall, Esq., is P thnnotary of the Court of Common Pleas, to both whose sig tures full faith and credit is due. I further certify, that I personally acquainted with J. L. Inglis, Esq., another of signers, and that he is a person of great respectability, and t I heard him express his unqualified approbation of the effects Oldridge's Balm in restoring his hair. Given under my hand seal of office, at the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1835.
(Signed) Gilbert Robertson
Oldridge's Balm causes whiskers and eyebrows to grow, p vents the hair from turning grey, and the first application ma it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falli off. Abundance of Certificates from Gentlemen of the fi respectability in England are shown by the Proprietors, C. A. Oldridge, No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand, where the Ba is sold, price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—N.B. The Pub are requested to be on their guard against counterfeits. Ask "Oldridge's Balm," No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand.

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From the central situations of the Establishments in their re. ctive commanding localities, every facility is rendered to fa. ilies honouring his house with their instructions, and offering advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible perties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Car. ges, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced L. C. to annex a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with ces exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; p is added an outline of his general business, comprising the binet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of ich the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost. HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouses, . 98, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 57, Con. t-street, nine doors from Regent-street, leO band side.

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| Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 7 5 | 0 9 8 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 15 8 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 11 |
| 0 9 8 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 10 11 | 0 19 8 | 1 1 6 |
| 0 11 2 | 0 13 9 | 0 15 6 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 9 | 1 3 11 | 1 6 1 |
| 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 0 14 11 | 0 18 9 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 3 | 1 8 4 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 9 |
| 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 8 | 1 14 0 | 1 17 6 |
| 1 2 9 | 1 6 9 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 2 9 | 2 6 11 |
| 1 6 1 | 1 11 6 | 1 15 0 | 1 18 6 | 2 2 9 | 2 9 6 | 2 13 6 |
| 1 9 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 9 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 | 2 16 3 |
| 1 10 8 | 1 16 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 16 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 13 3 | 2 19 6 | 3 3 9 |
| 1 13 0 | 2 0 6 | 2 4 0 | 2 9 6 | 2 16 8 | 3 3 0 | 3 7 6 |
| 1 14 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 | 3 11 3 |
| 1 17 6 | 2 5 0 | 2 9 11 | 2 14 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 10 0 | 3 16 5 |

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| Bed-room Paper | 0s. 2½d | Marbles, varnished, for | |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 20 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 42 44 | 1 | 8 | 3 | 72 56 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| 36 26 | 0 | 17 | 3 | 52 42 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 72 28 | 1 | 18 | 1 |
| 42 30 | 0 | 8 | 3 | 52 45 | 1 | 13 | 11 | 84 53 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 42 36 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 56 48 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 90 61 | 3 | 16 | 1 |
| 44 28 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 57 44 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 96 24 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 45 40 | 0 | 9 | 7 | 39 47 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 108 60 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| 48 30 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 60 50 | 1 | 19 | 0 | 108 50 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
| 46 39 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 66 52 | 1 | 24 | 1 | 120 60 | 3 | 0 | 0 |

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This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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Cash price, 18s. per Imperial Gallon. If settled for in London, a Gallon or upwards will be forwarded, free of carriage, to any market town in England; or a Half-dozen Hamper for a Guinea, including the package.

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SIBBET, 20, Wigmore street, has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that he has been appointed, by Mons. Guerlain, Rue Rivoli, a Paris, SOLE AGENT, Wholesale and Retail, for the SALE of the above. An article of the highest repute at the Toilet of Gentlemen throughout Europe, especially for Shaving, as from its emollient qualities it is far superior to the purest Naples Soap. It is also prepared in solid squares for the hands. Also Madame Cavallion's Pomade Melanocome, a highly esteemed preparation for dying the hair, &c.

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S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING-COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 87, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 5s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 5s. per dozen; dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 16s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 145, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

THE NEW PATENT TUBE METALLIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES.—R. N. HAYES, from Thomson's, Long Acre, begs respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army and Navy to his great Improvements in Camp Beds, which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, and a comfortable Bed at night. Canteens, Portable Drawers, and every description of Portable Camp, Cabin, and Travelling furniture. R. N. H. also has to recommend his newly invented Portable Recumbent Chair, the greatest comfort for Invalid Travelling, and invaluable for the Barrack Room. Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to inspect the Brass and Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, more elegant, cleaner, and much more desirable than wood in every respect, independent of a great saving in price. Also Elastic Spring Bed Carriage Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.; and from his having lived many years in one of the first Houses in London, and being himself a Manufacturer, and satisfied with small profits, he is enabled to offer the best articles 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.

Marquees and Tents, Portable Beds, Recumbent Invalid Chairs, Bed Chairs, &c., let on hire.

26, New Bond-st.; Manufactory, 10, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

EAST INDIES.—A Young Man, Age 19, highly respectable, his parents having been reduced through circumstances, wishes to GO OUT with a Gentleman as Valet. Most respectable references can be given. Apply to Messrs. Bray and King, 55, St. Martin's-lane, Charing Cross.

TO ANGLERS, &c.

A NOVEL INVENTION SECURED BY PATENT.

THE Remarks to which Persons are subjected who carry Fishing Rods through the streets of London have prevented many from enjoying the delightful amusement of Angling. After repeated efforts an Article is now offered to the Public, combining all the advantages of a Fishing Rod, at the same time presenting the appearance and possessing the utility of an Umbrella. It is remarkable for its lightness, portability, and neat appearance. To be had only of the Inventor and Patentee, J. CHEEK, 82, Strand, where an extensive assortment of every article requisite for an Angler is constantly kept.

T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill, London, informs the Public, that he offers SILVER WATCHES, on the celebrated PATENT LEVER CONSTRUCTION (the most accurate on which a watch can be made) for SIX GUINEAS EACH, with all the latest improvements, i. e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

N.B.—If in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.—Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.—The following Watches are London made—of the first quality, and are warranted to perform correctly:—

| | £. |
|---|---|
| GOLD WATCHES, engine-turned cases with elegantly chased Gold Dials. The movements are highly finished and jewelled in two holes | 10 |
| Ditto, ditto, in double-bottomed cases, i. e. to wind at the back | 12 |
| PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in engine-turned Gold cases, with elegant finished Gold Dials. The movements are of the best description with the improvements, i. e. the detached escapement jewelled in four holes | 13 |
| Ditto, ditto, in double-bottomed cases, i. e. to wind at the back | 14 |

A. B. BAVORY & SONS, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, London.

FAMILIES of DISTINCTION and others who may be about to make extensive [illegible] important advantages in the present [illegible] FURNISHING at HENRY L. COOPER'S [illegible] for Upholstery, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking [illegible] quality and price that fears no [illegible] street Within, and 57, Conduit-street, nine [illegible] street, left-hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit [illegible] to this Address.

*Office of Ordnance, 25th February*, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such Persons as may be willing to Tender for the same, a quantity of Iron Ordnance, in Store, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any day (Sunday excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained, by Persons willing to become Purchasers, at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole, or any number of the said Lots, are to be delivered on or before Monday the 21st March next.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 26th February, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that a quantity of Great Coats, and other Clothing, Artillery and Common Cart Harness, Halters, Bridles, Whips, Bags, Hides, Painted Covers, Smiths' Tools, Uffrs, Old Sponges, Hinges, Locks, Boxes, Barrels, and various other Old Stores, Fire Wood, and a Powder Boat, will be sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1836, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten to Four o'clock a week previous to the day of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

SALE OF OLD VICTUALLING STORES AT PLYMOUTH.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 2nd March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 17th instant, at Eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, the Captain Superintendent will put up to Sale, in the Royal William Victualling Yard at Plymouth, several Lots of

OLD PROVISIONS, STAVES, HEADING, SLOP CLOTHING, &c. &c. &c.

all lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Captain Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR THE WEST INDIES.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 4th March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 24th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into Store at His Majesty's Naval Yards, by the 30th April, 1837, the undermentioned West Hartley, Rubly Heaton, or Fordot Main Coals, viz.:—

At JAMAICA, 2,500 Tons. At ANTIGUA, 2,500 Tons.

And also for supplying and delivering on board His Majesty's steam vessels at BARBADOES about 1,000 Tons, in such quantities as shall from time to time be demanded within the same period.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £2,800 for the due performance of the Contracts.

CONTRACTS FOR BALTIC TIMBER GOODS AND NORWAY SPARS.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 10th March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 14th April next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

RIGA HAND MASTS AND FIR TIMBER,
DANTZIC DECK DEALS AND FIR TIMBER, and
NORWAY SPARS.

Distributions of the Articles and Forms of the Tenders may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £2000 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for the Riga and Dantzic Goods, and in the sum of £500 for the Norway Spars.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, March 11th, 1836.—2nd Life Guards—H. G. Joyce, gent., to be Cornet and Sub.-Lieut. by p., v. Arundel, who ret., March 11. 11th Light Drags.—Cornet J. Martin to be Lieut. by p. v. Windus, who ret.; W. C. Forrest, gent., to be Cornet by p., March 11. 17th Light Drags.—Assist.-Surg. J. B. Gibson, M.D., from the 28th regt., to be Assist.-Surg. v. H. G. Parkar, placed upon h.-p., March 11. 20th Foot—Lieut. M. S. H. Lloyd to be Capt. without p., v. Mackworth, dec., Ens. St. G. H. Stock to be Lieut. v. Lloyd, Sept. 18, 1835; Ens. E. A. W. Keane, from 62nd, to be Lieut. by p. v. Stock, whose prom by p. has not taken place, March 11. Ens. A. Menzies to be Lieut. without p., v. Isaacs, dec., Aug. 26, 1835; Gent. Cadet E. T. J. R. Nugent, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., v. Menzies, March 12. 18th—Ens. C. H. Fitzgerald to be Lieut. without p., v. Thompson, app. Adjt., July 27, 1835; Ens. H. C. M. Ximenes, from 97th, to be Ens. v. Fitzgerald, March 11; Lieut. C. F. Thompson to be Adjt. v. Foley, dec., July 27, 1835. 22nd—Lieut. W. L. Willoughby to be Adjt., v. Chester, who resigns the Adjt. only, March 11. 33rd—Gent. Cadet M. A. Obert, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., without p., v. Keane, prom. in 2nd, March 12. 40th—Ens. G. H. Brown, from R. Newf. Vet. Comp., to be Lieut. without p., v. White, app. Adjt.; Ens. R. B. Bennett to be Lieut. by p., v. Brown, app. to R. Newf. Vet. Comp.; D'Oyley T. Compton, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Bennett, March 12. 62nd—Ens. R. Shearman to be Lieut. without p., v. Hodgson, dec., Aug. 29, 1835; Ens. F. E. Seobell to be Lieut. by p. v. Shearman, whose prom. by p. has not taken place, March 11. 70th—Ens. R. Taylor, from h.-p. 99th, to be Ens. v. H. Clarke, who ex., March 11. 71st—Capt. J. Hunter, from h.-p. 2nd Drag. Gds., to be Capt., v. J. Gardiner, who ex., Mar. 11. 78th—Lieut. A. Jardine to be Capt. by p., v. Shearman, who ret.; Ens. R. P. Puleston to be Lieut. by p., v. Jardine; A. T. Hotham, gent., to be Ens. by p. v. Puleston, Mar. 11. 97th—Lt. O. Keating to be Capt. by p., v. Layard, who ret.; Ens. C. J. F. Devonshire to be Lieut. by p., v. Keating; H.C.M. Ximenes, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Devonshire, Mar. 11; Gent. Cadet W. Boyd, from R. M. C., to be Ens. v. Ximenes, app. to 16th, March 12. R. Newf. Vet. Comp.—Lieut. G. H. Brown, from 40th, to be Lieut. v. Bell, who ret., March 12; Ens. G. Thompson, from h.-p. 18th, to be Ens. v. Brown, prom. to 40th, March 11th.

MEM.—The appointment of Staff Assist.-Surg. A. Anderson to be Assist.-Surg. on the 8 nd, should be v. Grant, dismissed the service, and not cashiered. His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 14th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which may have heretofore been granted to the Regt., the word "Tournay," in commemoration of the distinguished conduct of the Brigade, consisting of the 14th, 37th, and 53rd Regts., in the action fought near Tournay, May 22, 1794.

A. Harris, gent., to be Ens., and Assist.-Surg. J. Dempster to be Surg., are app. to 62nd, and not to the 55th, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 4th.

Herefordshire Militia—J. L. Scudamore, Esq., to be Lieut.-Col., v. Viscount Eastnor, prom.; J. H. Burr, Esq. to be Capt., v. Cotterell, dec.; J. Parkinson, Esq., to be Capt., v. Scudamore, prom. 1st Devon Yeo. Cav.—Lord Courtenay to be Capt., v. Bulgood, res.; the Hon. C. Courtenay to be Cornet, v. Lord Courtenay, prom.

CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Guards—On Thursday week, Capt. Heigham gave a splendid ball and supper to the gentry of Chichester and its neighbourhood. The band from head-quarters (Brighton) was in attendance, and kept the party, about 120 in number, active and heppy until a late hour.

INFANTRY.

7th—The head-quarters arrived at Spithead from the Mediterranean on Wednesday.

30th—A fracas last week took place at a public-house, between some bandsmen of this depot and 94th regt., in which bayonets were drawn, and blood flowed. A picquet suppressed the disturbance.

43rd depot—A detachment consisting of 1 Lieut., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., is ordered to be in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia to join the service cos.

52nd depot—The cos. in Athlone were formed on Monday last, preparatory to the service cos. embarking for Gibraltar. The following officers are attached to the depot:—Maj. St. John; Captains—Gibson, Davis, Forester, Grey; Lieuts.—Hall, Palmes, French, Arbuthnot; Ensigns—Fanshawe, Campbell, Cavendish, Lord Gifford.

60th depot—A company has marched from Clare Castle to Kilrush, to relieve Capt. Tulloch's company of the 94th, ordered to head quarters.

83rd depot—A detachment, consisting of 1 Ens., 1 Serj., and 40 r. and f., ordered to be in readiness to embark for Nova Scotia to join the service cos.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Bombardier John Irwin, and Gunners Richmond, Taylor, and Fortune, were brought to Woolwich on Monday last, having been acquitted at the Central Criminal Court of having stolen from the Tower a bundle of shirts belonging to the 1st Surrey Militia. A Gunner was lately discharged on a pension of nine-pence a-day for the loss of an arm by a similar casualty to those we recorded last week. Two companies are hourly expected home from Malta.

A RETURN of Officers and Men of the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers who are serving in the Army of the Queen of Spain, and receiving Half Pay or Pension from this country.—*Royal Artillery*—2d Capt. James Nisbet Colquhoun, half-pay; 1st Lieut. Claudius Shaw, do. *Royal Engineers*—Capt. and Brevet-Maj. William Reid, half-pay. Note.—The numbers of non-commissioned Officers and Men are unknown to this Department, the whole of the Ordnance Military Pensioners being placed under the control of the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital.—By order of the Master-General and Board of Ordnance,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

*Office of Ordnance, 12th Feb.* 1836.

A RETURN of the Officers and Men who are serving in the Army of the Queen of Spain, and receiving their Half Pay or Pensions from this country, so far as relates to the Commissariat Department.—Assist. Commissary General Robert Grindlay; Deputy Assist. Commissary General A. M. G. Faxerdo.

*Treasury Chambers, 17th Feb.* 1836.

A RETURN of the Officers who have applied for and obtained permission to receive their Half Pay while serving in the Army of the Queen of Spain.—Lieut.-Col. Charles Chichester, unattached. Maj. John Gaspard Le Marchant, unattached. Capts.—Delasy Evans (Brevet Lieut.-Col. 5th West India reg. Hugh Barton, unatt. Bernard William Cocker, unatt. Oliver De Lancey, unatt. Charles Lional Fitzgarald (Brevet Major), 16th Foot. Sir John Scott Lillie (Bravat Major), 31st Foot. William Cordina, unatt. Theobald Butler, do. Lothian Sheffa Dixon, do. Thomas Bonner, do. George da Rottenburg, 89th Foot. Graves Chamney Swen, unatt. David Davis, do. Charles Henry Churchill, do. William Le Mesurier Tupper, 22d Foot. John O'Meara, 3d Drag. Gds. Charles Walberall, unatt. George Charles Finucane, do. William Jocks, 10th Lt. Drags. Jasper Byng Creagh, unatt. Charles Boyd, do. Horatio Beckham, 43d Foot. Lieut.—John Richardson, 92d Foot. Arthur O'Neil Lyster, 46th Foot. Robert Paget, 7th Rl. Vet. Batt. Henry Wilson, 37th Foot. Hugh Parker, 89th Foot. Cleland Cumberlege, 1st Foot. Wm. D. Bedford, 60th Foot. John Donnelly, Retired List, 2d Vet. Batt. Joseph Ambrose Collins, 3d W. India reg. Alexander Henry Robertson Pilford, unatt. Wm. Henry Dowbiggin, 14th Foot. John Hambley Humfrey, 39th Foot. Samuel Shaw, 4th Foot. Angus Macdonald, 90th Foot. James Mill, 2d W. India reg. Frederick Clark, 14th Foot. Cornet—James Wallace, 22d Lt. Drags. Ensigns—Augustus Losack, 84th Foot. Ewen Cameron, 3d Rl. Vet. Batt. William Brett, 2d Provisional Batt. Deputy Purveyor—David Parker Sheppard, Hospital Staff. Surgeon—John Callendar, Royal Waggon Train.

*War Office, 22d Feb.* 1836.

The 8th March having been the anniversary of the landing of the British troops in Egypt in 1801, under the command of Sir R. Abercromby, the surviving officers of both services assembled at the Senior United Service Club according to annual custom, to celebrate by a grand banquet the victories gained over the French in that glorious campaign under their immortal chief, who fell in the battle of Alexandria on 21st March, and whose portrait (a work of great merit as well as an excellent likeness of the hero painted purposely for the Club) was appropriately placed at the extremity of the table, having only arrived the preceding day from Edinburgh, Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir Lowry Cole, G.C.B., took the chair, having for his Vice-President Colonel Reeves, C.B., and the following distinguished general and superior officers:—The Commander of the Forces, Lord Hill; Lord Dunsany, Gen. Sir J. Kempt, Adm. Donnelly, Lieut.-Gen. Sir C. Egerton, Sir T. Cochrane, R.N., Major-Gen. Sir J. Barns, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Lyon, Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Ramsay, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Low, Sir J. Lymond, Maj.-Gen. Clitherow, Sir J. Coghlan, R.N., Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Reynell, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Doyle, Col. Jolliff, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Phillips, Capt. Kelly, R.N., Col. Bromhead, Capt. Lloyd, R.N., Capt. Forster, R.N., Col. Duffy, Col. Munro, R.A. Col. Arnold, R.E., Capt. Plumridge, R.N., Dr. Hume, Maj. Austin, Adm. Sir H. Adam.

It is rumoured that Lieut.-General Sir Robert Wilson is to have the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Madras.

It is rumoured that an inquiry will be instituted in the House of Commons as to the extraordinary promotion of Captain Sir Harry Bathune to the rank of Major-General. The recent presentation by Lord Hill of this officer, on the event of his promotion, is a matter of general astonishment.

Lord Hill's Levee this week was attended by Lord Dunsany, Lieut.-Gens. Sir T. Brown, Bonham, Peacock, Sir C. Phillips, Sir P. Rial, Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Whittingham, Col. Sir C. Vane, Col. the Hon. G. P. Townsend, Lord Hotham, and many others.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieuts.—R. W. Jones (1813) to command *Pandora*; W. Bo (1813) to command *Carron*; David Welsh (1813) to command *Swift*; E. De Montmorency (1831) to Greenwich Hospital, vice Meres, dec.

Mate—R. B. Burwell (Coll.) to *Raleigh*.

Midshipmen—C. G. Pegus to *Caledonia*; F. L. Lyster (Coll. Va to *Pearl*.

Purser—S. E. Stretton to *Snake*.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACTAEON, 26, Capt. Lord E. Russell (1833), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Bahia 7th Jan.

CHAMPION, 16, Com. R. Fair (1826), arrived at Jamaica from Savannah 18th Jan.

COMUS, 18, Com. W. F. Hamilton (1826), left Jamaica for Carthagena 22d Jan.

FLAMER, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. M. Pothury (1828), left Jamaica for St. Thomas's 17th Jan.

HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1824), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Portsmouth 21st Dec. (Capt. Willes, who went passenger in her, joined the *Dublin* the same day.)

MYRMIDON, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1828), left Jamaica for St. Thomas's 2d Jan.

RACER, 18, Com. J. Hope (1826), arrived at Madeira from Plymouth 19th Feb.

SCYLLA, 16, Com. H. J. Carpenter (1827), left Jamaica for Cha 14th Jan.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

Corrected to March 12, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), s. Jan. 18, d. Feb. 23, r.
Quail, Bisson (1826), s. Feb. 2, d. Feb. 21. r. Feb. 27.
Nautilus, Crooke (1807), s. Feb. 2, d. Feb. 28, r. Mar. 4.
Raiwbara, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 15, d. Mar. 1, r.
Scorpion, Robillard (1824), s. Mar. 6, d. April 5,
L'Esperia, Riley (1818), s. Mar. 6, d. April 5, r.

*Mediterranean.*

African, West (1814), s. Dec. 3, d. Jan. 23, r.
Hebrus, Bicuurt (1824) s. Jan. 8, d. Feb. 23, r. F ebbs.
Tartarus, James (1818) s. Feb. 2, d. Mar. 25, r.
Eclipse, Forrester (1824), s. Mar. 2, d. May 24, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

Saylara, Ladd (1815), s. Oct. 16, d. Feb. 27, r. Feb. 15.
Goldfinch, Collier (1815), s. Nov. 7, d. Mar. 28, r, Mar. 5.
Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 25,
Serpa, O'Reilly (s. 1815), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
Ranger, Turner (s. 1825) s. Feb. 6, d. June 28, r.
Seahorse, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 23. r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

Orgarum, Peter (1804), s. Dec. 2, d. Feb. 24, r. Feb. 18.
Renard, Dunsford (1809), s. Dec. 17, d. Mar. 9, r. Feb. 27.
Linnet, Downey (1815), s. Jan. 3, d. Mar. 23, r.
Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 6, r.
Plover, Luce (1814), s. Feb. 5, d. Apr. 20, r.
Lapwing, Forster (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 4, r.
Alert, Norrington, s. Mar. 8, d. May 23,

*Mexico and Hayti.*

Barbara, Dowsey (1818), s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 3, r. Feb. 27.
Spey, James (1815), s. Nov. 18, d. Apr. 4, r.
Lynx, St. John (1809), s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, r.
Tyrian, Jennings (1815), s. Jan. 18, d. June3, r.
Mutine, Pawlo (1807), s. Feb. 17, d. July 01, r.

*North America.*

Star, Brown, s. Nov. 7, d. Jan. 9, r.
Pigeon, Harvey (1810), s. Jan. 9, d. Mar. 5, r.
Delight, Moore (s. 1818), o. Feb. 6, d. Apr. 3, r.
Cannon, Titley, s. Mar. 8, d. May 1, r.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Mar. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmh. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 13 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 68 | 8 | 35 | 9 | 8 | 0 | 53 | 10 | 27 | 11 | 15 |
| Mo. 14 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 26 | 9 | 5 | 9 | 41 | 10 | 62 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 55 | ... | ... |
| Tue. 15 | 3 | 07 | 4 | 26 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 57 | 11 | 61 | 11 | 57 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 59 |
| We. 16 | 4 | 50 | 5 | 13 | 11 | 2 | 11 | 22 | ... | ... | 0 | 10 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 48 |
| Th. 17 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 57 | 11 | 49 | ... | ... | 0 | 41 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 2 | 30 |
| Fri. 18 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 36 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 34 | 1 | 36 | 3 | 40 | 3 | 4 |
| Sat. 19 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 09 | 1 | 56 | 2 | 11 | 3 | 38 | 0 | 37 |

Portsmouth, Mar. 11.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) —The *Liverpool* was brought into harbour on Saturday last by a party of officers and men from the *Britannia* and *Excellent*. Royal salutes were again fired, and on that evening she hauled down the Imaun's red flag, and substituted a blue ensign. The horses, buffaloes, &c., have been landed. The ship is overrun with vermin, and ought to be smoked. We hear she is to be registered on the Navy List by the name of *Imaun*. They are warping her alongside the dockyard, for the purpose of loading the timber. The Lascars have taken up their quarters at the Old Custom House until arrangements are made for their return to India. The *Pantaloon* was taken into dock on Monday, and out again on Tuesday. She sustained but trifling injury from getting on shore on Friday last. She will be ready for service next week. The *Melville* went to Spithead on Tuesday; her crew have been mustered and inspected by Vice-Adm. Sir P. Halkett. She is expected to sail on Sunday, if the weather permits. *Vanguard* was taken out of dock on Tuesday. She has since been masted, and is lying in the basin ready to be commissioned. *Pembroke*'s masts are not quite ready. *Bellerophon* will be taken into dock shortly. *Sovereign* arrived from Malta on Wednesday with part of the 7th Fusileers, and went into harbour on Friday to land them at Gosport. Ships in port—*Melville* at Spithead. In harbour—*Britannia*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, *Sovereign*.

Plymouth, March 9.—*Minden*, 74, was docked on Friday, and came out again on Saturday. *Talavera* was docked on Monday. *Pluto*, st. Lieut. Daffill, put back to Falmouth, on Monday, and arrived here on Tuesday, having experienced tremendous heavy weather. *Star* packet is ordered here for repair. *Phœnix*, st., went into Barn Pool, on Monday, to wait for orders. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, and *Pluto*, st. In Barn Pool—*Phœnix*, st., which is waiting (as reports state), to take the King Consort to Portugal, and then proceed on to her former station on the N. Coast of Spain. Letters from H.M.S. *Andromache*, dated 24th Nov., Isle of France, state that she was to sail on the 1st Dec. for Madras.

A Return of the Officers of the Royal Navy and Marines who are serving in the Army of the Queen of Spain, and in receipt of their Half Pay.—*Naval Officers*—Capt. the Right Hon. Lord William Paget, Lieut. Wm. Burt, and James T. Lathy, Purser. *Marine Officers*—Capt. Thos. L. Wills, First Lieuts. James Jackson and Daniel Robinson.

J. T. Barrow, Acct. Gen. Navy.

*Admiralty, 10th Feb.* 1836.

By accounts from Malta, dated 10th Feb., the fleet were in harbour, but expected to put to sea for a summer's cruise early in May; it consists now of the *Caledonia*, 120, *Canopus*, 84, *Thunderer*, 84, *Revenge*, 78, *Edinburgh*, 74, *Barham*, 52, *Vernon*, 50, *Beacon* surveying-vessel, *Conflance*, *Hermes*, and *African* steamers, and the *Maria* transport, which vessel has just brought up four cos. 92nd reg., and one comp. 60th rifles. *Portland*, 50, and *Medea* st.-frigate, are attending on the Kings of Bavaria and Greece; *Volage*, 28, is at Constantinople; *Rodney*, 92, *Orestes* and *Childers* on the coast of Spain; *Tribune* 24, at Zante; the *Columbine*, 18, Com. Henderson, left for a cruise, on 22nd Jan., and on the following, the *Sovereign*, transport, sailed for Spithead, with part of 7th Fusileers on board, and invalids from the different corps. The schooner yacht *Lady of St. Kilda*, arrived here on the 27th ult. from Civita Vecchia and Naples.

*Belvidera*, 42, was at Barbadoes on 21st Jan., and was about to proceed to Washington in the United States, with H. S. Fox, Esq., our Ambassador, who had arrived there in the *Wanderer* from the Brazils.

*Peorl*, 20, and *Viper* entter have been dispatched to Figueras, on the south coast of Portugal.

Lieut. Doose and Mr. Baidlew, Purser, both late of *Snake*, and Lieut. Coode, late of the *Nimrod*, invalided and came home passengers in *Serpent*, relieved by H.M' brig *Snake*.

One hundred and forty tubs of spirits were this week thrown on shore at Stokes Bay, having been broke up by the late gales; the *Rob Roy* tender to the *Adelaide* cutter, also picked up at sea 103 tubs which had been cut adrift by some smuggling vessel.

When the *Serpent* left Bermuda, on the 4th ult., Sir G. Cockburn had not sailed (as reported in Lloyd's List), to run down the W. India Islands; but had waited the return at Bermuda of H.M.S. *Racehorse*, 18, Com. Sir E. Home, from Para, whether he had dispatched her to endeavour to quell the insurrectionary movements of the natives in that quarter. The *Racehorse* not being of sufficient force alone to reduce the natives to vacate the town, though she fired upon it several days, the Com.-in-Chief had sent thither the *Rainbow*, 24, Capt. Bennett, and *Snake*, 16, Com. Warren, to be joined by two other ships from Port Royal for that purpose, and the protection of English Merchants' property there, some of which had been seized by the aggressive force, and other parts of it destroyed. This increased force, it was believed, had orders to resort to the utmost extremities to restore the Government authority.

The *Nume*, *Formelia*, and *Prince Regent* transports, Lieuts. Howe, Davison, and Scrymgour, are fitting at Deptford to take troops to the Mediterranean, and the *Hope*, arrived from Woolwich, is fitting for Halifax at the same place.

The *Buffalo* is hourly expected to be commissioned at Portsmouth, and it is expected Mr. Sadler, Master, R.N., will again have her.

The *Topaz* is taking in stores at Deptford for Gibraltar, and the *Moffat*, *Sovereign*, and *Lord Lynedoch* are fitting to take convicts to New South Wales.

Royal Marines.—A Corporal of the Woolwich Division, belonging to the tailor's room, has suddenly disappeared, after pledging property belonging to the officers to some amount. The man's clothes were found on the banks of the Thames, whether he has deserted or destroyed himself has not been ascertained. He has left a wife and large family. The field-days will commence on the 21st inst.

*Swift*, new brig for packet service, was commissioned on Saturday last by Lieut. Welch. She is taking hands at Woolwich; her mizen has also been taken out, as she was barque rigged. This is considered an improvement.

*Blazer*, st.-v., is being got ready for service, and it is strongly rumoured Lieut. Pearse will again have the command of her, which will give much satisfaction, as it will be remembered his pennant was only flying eight months when she was paid off.

*Carron*, st.-v., is at Deptford, having her wheels enlarged.

*Firefly*, st.-v., is in dry dock, and being fitted with larger paddle-wheels.

*Quail*, cutter, Lieut. Bisson, is expected hourly at Woolwich, as she has sprung her mainmast; and it is understood from a paucity of steam vessels in commission, she will take out the April mail to Malta.

*Echo*, st.-v., is being brought forward with all possible dispatch.

*Firebrand*, st.-v., Master Allen, has paid off her hands, and is at Blackwall being repaired, as also the *Alban*.

*Spitfire*, st.-v., Lieut. Kennedy, has refitted, and is expected to leave Woolwich on the 14th inst. for the West Indies.

*Fairy*, surveying brig, Com. Hewit, is nearly ready for sea, but is in want of petty officers.

*Salamander*, st.-v. has had new masts put in with increase of length.

*Rhadamanthus*, st.-v. is being rigged for commission.

*Hermes*, st.-v., Lieut. Blount.—Capt. Sir J. Warren, and Mr. Ewart, chief engineer and inspector of machinery, visited her on Wednesday, to inspect her, and ascertain the extent of repairs required; her larboard wheel was first disabled off Malta, the inner circle sections having snapped, they being made of cast iron according to Morg last patent, which were considered a *desideratum*, be three hundred pounds *cheaper* than those supplied un the former patent. It must be here remarked, that it was *first* trial of the improved wheels; their giving way may partly owing to the inner sections upon which the press lies being of the same diameter (two inches and a hal metal) as the outer. Lieut. Blount gives great praise to engineers for the masterly manner in which they put t clump, formed out of a pig of iron, as well as various pl to strengthen the wheel, and at which they worked in aantly for *four days and nights*. With this wheel ( other being totally unserviceable) she made her passage England through some of the roughest weather perh experienced by seamen, and was only four days beyond time. When at Malta, Sir Josias Rowley, the Admi remarked to Lieut. Blount, "that he supposed he kept holm a port against the wheel;" but Lieut. B. assured Admiral that he had "kept the helm a midships," wh be continued to do on the passage home, going at the of eight knots and three quarters an hour. This pla evinces, as remarked by the officers of this ship, the entific nicety with which Capt. Symonds has calculated position of her rudder. Her paddle-wheels are well wor the inspection of any officer visiting the yard; but sh capable of carrying more horse power, as she does not any water in heavy seas. These particulars are given she is a new vessel and this has been her first voyage. repairs are expected to occupy about six weeks, and will take out the May mail to Malta. This vessel brou Thomas Shopperd, the Master-at-Arms of the *Colosso* When the vessel arrived off Haslar, and the sick boat c alongside, Assist.-Surg. Patterson would not suffer the to be landed, as he was evidently dying, and wished to conveyed to his friends at Chatham; the boat had scar left when the poor fellow expired, and the signal was m for her return to consign him to the grave.

A placard is posted at the Woolwich dockyard gates eble seamen to enter on the disposal of the Lords C missioners of the Admiralty for his Majesty's service. people in the yard now work half a day on Saturday, wh has not been the case for a considerable period. A steam pump-house has been built to keep the dry dock from water. The old *double* dry dock (on the site of half of which it is built) will be repaired as soon as new wall next the river is finished, so as to extend it ther as both these docks are within ten yards of the smith out of the chimnies of which flakes of the red hot soot tinually issue. May it not be considered a dange locality for the ships lying in the dry-dock, as they c not be floated out at low water?

Sentence of the Court-Martial on Capt. Leyton the Woolwich Division of Rl. Marines.—"The C having duly weighed and considered the evidence for against the Prisoner, Capt. Frederick Leyton, and wha had to offer in his defence, is of opinion that he is Guilty of the charge preferred against him, viz. 'w having, between the 20th July and the 31st Dec., 18 during which period he had the management of the offic mess accounts at Deptford, repeatedly charged, under head of butchers', bakers', and cheesemongers' bills, s larger in amount than the bills sent in by those tradesm such conduct being unbecoming the character of an off and a gentleman,' does therefore acquit him, the C being of opinion that the discrepancies between the bills the charges in the mess-book, are sufficiently accounted The Court, however, regrets that Capt. Leyton should, the obscure method of keeping his accounts, have expo himself to misconstruction."

Seamen's Hospital.—Last Saturday the friends of institution dined together at the London Tavern, the Ear Minto being in the chair. Among the company w Lord Byron, Admirals Sir E. Codrington, Sir J. T. To Sir C. Adam, Sir J. Ommaney, and Thompson, Sir Troubridge, Mr. C. Wood, Mr. Robinson, Mr. A. Ch man, &c.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at Naval College, Portsmouth, on Tuesday:—Messrs. Hy Drury, *Racehorse*; James Bull, *Astræa*; John Bo mester Dickson, late *Satellite*; T. A. B. Spratt, and A. Mansell, late *Mastiff*.

It is reported that Capt. the Hon. H. D. Byng, Superintendent of the ships in ordinary at Portsmouth, be placed in commission on the 1st April. The Commo and Lieutenants are to occupy their respective ships, have charge of a division as heretofore.

In the library of the Duke of Buckingham, at Sto is deposited a box containing papers, secured with th seals, said to be those of the late Marquis of Buckin ham, the late Lord Grenville, and the Right Hon. Grenville. The contents of the box are understoo be manuscript letters of, and documents relating "Junius."

Such is the passion for smoking among the lower c of females in French prisons, that they make pipe bread, in which they smoke snuff, tobacco being prohibited.

## East India Intelligence.

CALCUTTA papers to 7th Nov, mention that the issuing of the new rupee, without any explanatory order respecting the difference of value between the old and the new coin, threatened serious consequences. The 44th regt. was in a state of excitement approaching to mutiny. The men had refused to receive the new coin, and the sepoys, who had received orders to march from Barrack. More to prevent any serious disturbance, had refused to move unless they were paid in the old manner. About five hundred of the police had also peremptorily refused to take the new rupee.

The work of quarrying the stones to be used in the Madras Breakwater involves more difficulty than was at first apprehended from the hardness of the rock; and the more expence of powder for blasting is calculated at double the entire estimate. With boats, rafts, land carriages, and cooly, a subsequent calculation fixes the sum total required at three lacs and a half of rupees.

Lieut.-Col. Dennis, commanding H.M.'s 3rd regt., writes on 25th Sept. that the march of the corps from Ghazeepore, was so arranged as to bring it to Agra on 7th Dec. About 26 officers and 600 men, with 1500 camp followers, leave Ghazeepore.

The losses of the insurance brokers this year, owing to the sudden and heavy fall of rain in June and the late losses of the cotton export season, consequent on the crops having been thrown back so much last year, have been excessively heavy. One Agra native house alone has lost lacks to near the amount of 150,000 rupees out of 10,000 or 12,000 boats insured at its office during the past twelve months. The rate of insurance, therefore, has raged very high, but has since receded. There are still some unadjusted disputes as to the liability of insurers in the case of damaged cotton, the one party contending that the injury was occasioned by the rains, the other by the foundering of the boats.

Lieut. Conolly, Assist. to the Agent to the Governor-Gen. in Rajputana has arrived at Agra, having been detached by Maj. Alves to inspect the papers lately seized in the house of Sunghee Hookumchund, the brother of Jolaram, at Agra. The result of the double seizure at Dursuh and Agra must be either to clearly establish the guilt of Jolaram's party, or to fix it upon Thakur Bence Lall.

The state in which the timbers of the *Sherburne* were found on opening her, has induced the insurance offices to cancel their policies, and to declare that they will not recognise any claims under them, having agreed to the following resolution, "that in consequence of the ascertained unworthiness of the *Sherburne* at the period of her departure from Calcutta in July, 1835, the insurers at Calcutta do not recognise any claim against the policies granted by them, and that the premiums paid be returned to the policy holders if required."

Capt. Richardson, Paymaster at Vizagapatam, having acknowledged himself to be the writer of a letter which appeared in the *Male Asylum Herald*, and which was characterised by the Governor as a misrepresentation of a disgraceful nature, under the unmanly safeguard of an anonymous signature, has been removed from his appointment, and placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief for far regimental duty.

Colonel Conway is seriously ill at Arcot.

A Court-Martial is now in progress at Trinchinopoly, on Capt. Byng, of the Madras L. C., for writing an anonymous letter in the Madras Paper.

SHUMSHOODEEN.—There are rumours abroad, that the relations of the late Shumshoodeen intend to prosecute Government and the officers concerned in bringing to trial and convicting him, and that some Christians are instigating the family on to adopt this course.

The date of the second departure of the *Hugh Lindsay* has been changed from the 1st to the 9th Feb.

Capt. Burns, of the Bombay Establishment, has been despatched on an important mission to the court of Sinde, relative to the navigation of the Indus, in which some obstructions have occurred.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Sept. 11th—C. T. Kaye, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the Accountant-Gen. during the employment of Mr. C. R. Baynes on other duty, or until further orders. H. D. Lushington to act as Reg. in the Court of Malabar until further orders. T. B. A. Conway, Esq., to be Assist. and Coll. to the Mag. of Ganjam.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 1st Sept. 1835—Left wing 1st regt., Sen. Capt. W. Stewart to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. E. Simpson to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. H. Houghton to be Lieut., in succ. to Ward, dec., date of comm. 19th June, 1835. 19th N.I., Sen. Lieut. E. H. Atkinson to be Capt. and Sen. Ens. W. W. Whelpdale to be Lieut., in succ. to Pretyman, invalided. 21st Sept.—Lieut. J. M. Madden, 21st N.I., having passed an examination, reported qualified for duties of Interp., and entitled to reward authorised by the Court of Directors. 24th Sept.—Lieut. H. Conyngreve, Act. Adjt. 8th batt. Art., reported qualified in the Hindoostanee language for the duties of Adjt., and will receive the reward authorised.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Sept. 1st—41st N.I., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. J. M. Johnstone to Europe, on sick cert. Lieut. G. P. Cameron to do. on do. Lieut. C. F. Wilders, 6th L.C., in continuation to 31st Aug. 1836, Nellgherry Hills, on sick cert.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL, JUDICIAL, AND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.—G.G. 5th Oct. 1835—Mr. C. B. Trevor to be an Assist. under the Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of Jessore Div. 6th Oct.—Mr. C. J. H. Graham, Assist. to the Mag. and Coll. of Central Div. of Cuttack, has been vested with the powers of a Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in that district during the absence of the Mag. and Coll. in the interior of the district. Mr. Alex. Jackson to be Sudder Ameen and Moonsiff in Zillah Dinagepore. Oct. 9th—Mr. W. Tayler to officiate until further orders as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Zillah Burdwan. Mr. E. E. H. Repton to officiate until further orders as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Cuttack. Oct. 15th—Capt. L. Bird and Mr J. Davidson to be Sen. Assists. to Agent to Gov. Gen. in South Western frontier, to bear date 10th Dec. 1834. Lieut. H. T. Tucker, 8th N.I., to officiate as Junior Assist. under Comm. of Assam, during absence of Capt. Rutherford, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 5th Oct.—Assist. Surg. J. S. Login, M.D., to be Civil Assist. Surg. at Howrah, v. Dr. Stewart, appointed to the Gen. Presidency Hosp. Assist. Surg. W. Thompson to the service of his Highness the Nizam, v. Login. Assist. Surg. Allan Webb to the temporary med. charge of the station at Sylhet. Oct. 14th—Ens. S. R. Tickell to act as Interp. and Quartermast. to 31st N.I. during absence on leave of Lieut. W. F. Milner, date of order 30th Sept. Lieut. J. Abbott, Art., placed at disposal of Governor of Agra for employment in Rev. Survey Depart. Oct. 9th—Unposted Ens. J. D. Lander to do duty with 5th N.I. at Benares.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 1st Oct.—Lieut. and Brevet Capt. E. M. Blair, 5th L.C., from 26th Oct. to 20th Apr. 1836, to visit Presidency, on priv. affs. Maj. Gen. Hawker to Europe, on priv. affs. from 1st Jan. 1836. Lieut. E. C. Winders, H.M. 11th L.D., and Lieut. C. B. Clark, H.M. 40th Foot, for the purpose of retiring from service. Ens. F. Hodder, H.M. 13th L.I., to Europe, for health. Lieut. J. Chilcott, 7th N.I., to visit Presidency prep. to applying for furl. to Europe.

MARRIAGES.—Oct. 7th, at Saugor, Capt. A. R. Macdonald, 4th N.I., A.D.C. and Act. Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., to Anna Eliza, eldest daughter of Brig. Gen. J. N. Smith, commanding the Saugor division of the Army.—Oct. 8th, at Cawnpore, Henry Shirrock, Esq., Art., to Ann Sophia Mackenzie, 4th daughter of Maj. Pereira, of the same corps.—Oct 15th, at Calcutta, Dr. John Campbell, to Agnes, youngest daughter of G. Brown, Esq., Fountain Bridge, Edinburgh.

BIRTHS.—Oct. 4th, at Kirnaul, the lady of Capt. P. F. Story, 9th L.C., of a daughter.—5th, at Benares, the lady of G. Lindsay, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.—10th, at Azimgurh, the lady of R. Montgomery, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.—18th, at Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. A. Sinclair, 24th N.I., of a son.—19th, at Calcutta, the lady of Capt. Cubitt, Assist. Sec. to the Gov. of India Mil. Dep., of a son.

DEATHS.—Oct. 13th, at Meerut, Capt. Gervaise Pennington, Horse Artill., aged 39.—16th, at Calcutta, Capt. W. Souter, H.C.'s Pension Est., aged 54.—At Calcutta, Dr. John Allen, 10th N.I., aged 47.—17th, at Futtehpore, Andrew Grote, Esq., C.S., 3d son of the late C. Grote, Esq., Threadneedle-street, London.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London. March 10th, THOMAS SNOOK, *Brown*, Bengal, sailed 11th Nov.—Mar. 11th, ELIZA STEWART, *Miller*, China, sailed 15th Nov.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per THOMAS SNOOK: Messrs. Symes, Chalks, Hurcott, and Slugrove.—Per FAIRFIELD, 23d Feb. from Bombay. Dr. J. H. Peart; Lieut. Lewis, 22d N.I.; Lieut. and Mrs. Walker, 11 M. 6th regt.; and Cornet Curtis, 1st L.C.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs: Mar. 5th, BOLINA, *Brooks*, for N.S. Wales.—ALEXANDRA, *Mackerkin*, V.D. Land.—WINDSOR, *Taylor*, Bengal and China.—8th, HASHEMY, *Hyde*, Bombay do.—CASTLE HUNTLY, *Jolly*, do.—CHARLES GRANT, *Domett*, do.—ORWELL, *Lancaster*, Madras and Bengal.—STRATH EDEN, *Cheape*, do.—From the River, and remain: 10th, ASIA, *Pearson*, do.

PASSENGERS.—Per HASHEMY: Dr. and Mrs. Kale, Miss Grant, Mrs. Marriott, Messrs. Webb and Stanley, Capt. and Mrs. Birdwood, 2 Misses Birdwood, Mr. Kale, Messrs. Fitzgerald, Peacock, Falconer, and A. B. Young, Cadets; Cousins and Gooper.—Per CASTLE HUNTLY. Messrs. Pitcairn, Magnay, Young; Capts. Liddell and Shaw.—Per ORWELL: Maj. Dunn, Messrs. R. and J. Fallowfield, Collins, Harris, Keighly, Gordon, Gastrell, Mackeson, Budgeon, Stockport, Binns, Woolley, and M'Cullock, and Mr. and Mrs. Bracken.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Bengal: Nov. 2d, GEORGIANA, *Thome*, from London and Mauritius.—EARL GREY, *Talbert*, Portsmouth.—BLAND, *Callan*, Liverpool.—3d, EARL OF CLARE, *Scott*, Bombay.—8th, MARION, *Richards*, Madras.—SIR H. TAYLOR, *Steward*, China.—8th, FAIRLIE, *Ager*, Mauritius.—9th, CORNWALL, *Bell*, London.—China: Oct. 19th, EARL OF BALCARRAS, *Hine*, London.—DUKE OF LANCASTER, Bengal.—Cape of Good Hope: Dec. 24th, HIBERNIA, *Gillies*, from London, and sailed 27th for Madras.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—ROYAL GEORGE, *Wilson*, from Bombay. 1st Nov.—BENGAL, *Hitchie*, Bengal, 28th Oct.—THOS. GRENVILLE, do. 25th Nov.—BOLTON, *Compton*, do. 20th Nov.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per ROYAL GEORGE: Maj. Iredell, Mrs. Oakley, Messrs. Sholan, Walsh, and Timm.—Per BENGAL: Capt. and Mrs. Ingram, Mr. and Mrs. Morris, Messrs. Wynne and Mainwaring, 3 children, and 6 servants.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Nov. 18th, LORD HUNGERFORD, *Farquharson*, London to Bengal, lat. 3. 38. S., long. 83. 30. E.—Jan. 31st, ANN BALDWIN, *Crawford*, China to London, lat. 2. S., long. 20. W.—THAMES, *Arnold*, Mauritius to London, lat. 1. S., long. 30. W.—Feb. 4th, DIANA, *Dudman*, London to Calcutta, lat. 8. N., long. 23. W.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### TRISTRAM'S SPEECH BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE WRONGS OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—However desirous the Admiralty may be to benefit the Navy, I am apprehensive their Lordships' influence with the Chancellor of the Exchequer is not sufficiently great to obtain an annual grant of 10,000*l.* to enable their Lordships to establish a "reserved half-pay list," and as it is not probable, I shall at present take a seat at the Admiralty or be elected an M.P., to bring forward the measure myself, I purpose delivering a speech, sailor-fashion, on the wrongs of the Navy, before the grand council of the nation. Schooled in a man-of-war, where silence, *yer Honour, is the only speche practised*, and being unaccustomed to, and uneducated for, public speaking, I am naturally fearful of difficulties in the presence of the classic and the eloquent; and from whim and fancy eschewing all other pretensions, I cannot be answerable for my manner or such a critical and important occasion:—

> "Or in what style my tongue may gang,
> My heart or mind determine;
> Whether in prayer—whether in sang,
> *But there it gangs nae* sermon."

My good fellow, Mr. Editar, do then, I beg of you, instruct me in the etiquette to be observed by an *unvarnished rough-knot* proceeding to the bar of the House of Commons to plead his right, or to pray the redress of his wrongs; the exact number of obsequious bows; whether he is manfully to shape a straight course to the bar, or make a respectful sweep in his approach, as a coxswain of a barge steers his Admiral alongside: or whether he is to work "Tom Cox's *sneaking* traverse;" or boldly bust up to it, bank for bank, *against the parliamentary breath* (always a *foul wind* for the sailor), as Commodore Trunnion worked his horse to church against a head-wind; and as you are not *that shifting dog-vane* Editor, who veers and hauls in argument, or that double-breathed Editor, who blows hot and cold against rhyme and reason, I am confident you will give me your able and candid opinion upon this my purposed address to that august assembly.

> "Ye noble Lairds, ye Knights, an' 'Squires,
> Who represent our Burghs an' Shires,
> An' manage sea an' land affairs
> In Parliament;
> To tell you a' our wrangs an' cares
> Hither I'm sent."

The protection of this happy and prosperous kingdom, under the good providence of God, has been confided for many generations to the sons of Britannia, Hibernia, and Caledonia; the sailors in floating castles to guard their native land in all seasons and all weathers, exposed to the perils, and suffering the hardships of the sea, far from home, deprived of the fruits of the earth, the fat of the land, and

> "No kind hearl to calm the storm—"

the soldiers to pmicel it on shore, sheltered from the elements in Palace quarters,

> "Free from all but love's alarms,"

enjoying every care and luxury the world affords, and sipping the balmy treasure of many a sweet damsel's lips,

> "Beneath the milk-white thorn, that scents the evening gale."

I envy not the soldiers' pleasure or comforts, pay or emoluments; I mention their well-earned privileges and their rights, to contrast them with the privations and the wrongs of the sailors, who have equally done their duty in their country's defence. I come not in your presence to make invidious comparisons between the *rights of the Army* and the *wrongs of the Royal Navy*, but to submit to your honourable minds that the great difference which exists between the *rights of the one* and the *wrongs of the other* is my sole reason and motive for thus interesting the honour of submitting a humble seaman's prayer in behalf of the hitherto neglected Navy—to exhibit the injustice of that difference in favour of the land officers, and the consequent hardships the sea officers suffer by not receiving the same maintenance for themselves—pensions for their wounds—their widows and their orphans, as you, ye considerate and benevolent legislators, have generously granted to the land officers for their services and their wounds, and compassionately bestowed upon their widows, their children, their mothers, and their sisters.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg the indulgence of a hope that your known generosity will vote the small sum of 10,000*l.* to form a "reserved half-pay list" similar to that in the Marines, (what is proved necessary for the good and honour of that corps, and beneficial and fair to the officers composing it, must be so considered in every point and bearing for the Navy,) of the variously unqualified sea officers, leaving an active list for the qualified, who will many years sooner, by this just expulsion of the *drones from the hive*, increase their half-pay—to assure, as in the war, uninterrupted employment to the young naval gentlemen of character and ability, instead of discharging them penny-less on the wide world after three or six years' servitude, their profession half-learnt, and their naval prospects, without interest, for ever ruined; and if an increase of pay of 1s. per diem were granted to the Mates of the Navy who have passed for Lieutenants seven years, making their annual income 70*l.*—not then but a fraction more than half of that (136*l.*) of the Lieutenants in the Army or Marines of seven years' standing—our cockpits would resound with voices of praise and gratitude.

The hard case of the sea Lieutenants I beg to submit to your very serious consideration, the seniors of whom receive less on full pay, in arduous services, than on half pay—their full pay being 6*s.*, 6*s.* 6*d.*, or 7*s.*, according to seniority. Such anomaly, or injustice, does not exist in any other rank, either in the Army or Navy. The sea Lieutenant is the officer of the watch of a sloop-of-war, or first-rate, and manœuvres either in every emergency; commands a division or company of 80 or 100 seamen, and in battle a park of artillery (*of rather too large calibre for field-exercise*), and he ranks with a Captain of horse and foot, Artillery, or Marines; yet this Naval Centurion, this Captain of Sea-Artillery, has 4*s.* per diem less than the junior Captain of either corps!!! I humbly trust I am not

reasonable in soliciting that their full pay be raised 2*s.* r diem, *i. e.* from 120*l.* to 156*l.* per annum, and from- n great and responsible duties of the First Lieutenants, and se in separate command, who lost the emoluments of rseerage, their pay from 150*l.* to 200*l.* per annum, as all ommanders, being duty of First Lieutenants, receive 300*l.* t 49*l.* less than Post Captains of sixth rates.

If the junior officers of the Navy are thus proved inade- ately remunerated for their rank and services, I hope I all not fail to convince your honourable House that the st Captains of the Royal Navy, Sea-Colonels of battalions, d regiments of seamen, and Commanders of floating garri- ns, have, beyond comparison, the greatest cause of complaint the greatest grievances to be redressed. These officers held mmissions of the highest trust, honour, and responsibility, d are obliged to uphold the dignity of a representative of ajesty on many occasions, to the utter ruin of themselves d families. They commission their ships for three years ly; their outfit alone takes the first year's salary, and eir table (a board of green cloth for public functionaries roud, and daily for a portion of their officers) empties eir purse of every fraction by the time they are to be paid on 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, the full-pay retiring allowence of ery Captain of Marines (ranking with a Lieut in the avy) who, *after* a *few years' luxurious ease*, is satiated th backgammon and ward-room faro at sea, a guard-room e, and a cigar on shore—

"With his sweet *girl*, his *friend*, and *pitcher!!!*"

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT IN THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir,—Soon after the celebrated General Order by the late overnor-General in India, which created so invidious a rtinction between the European and Native soldiery in at important empire, to the manifest degradation of the mer, the following letter appeared in a Madras paper der the signature of "Lara." Having a copy, I send it you choose to publish it. Some of the anticipated evils of indiscreet an order, resulted almost immediately, and cent intelligence hints that it has led, or is rapidly leading, mere dangerous consequences.

Mr. Editor,—The policy of the regulation by which e practice of corporal punishment is banished from one rtion of an Army, whilst it is retained in another, is, it must allowed, at least questionable; it is probably the most vidious distinction that can be made; every lash now flicted on the non-emancipated back, will fall with aggra- ted severity, for the consciousness of the sufferer that he undergoing that, which others, walking in the same path life with him, and who may commit the very same fence, are exempted from, cannot but add to the mere in of the infliction, deep and rankling sense of its humi- tion and injustice.

I am far from being an advocate for the lash; I have seen too often resorted to when I felt it might have been spared; d glad indeed should I be if I could convince myself it uld be safely abolished in toto; but as things are, I main- in, and I know in so doing I shall pull a hornet's nest out my ears, that it cannot be so, at least just now. Let gulations confine it to offences of the deepest military cri- inality, let the bands that have hitherto fed its use con- ed to them, be held to the severest responsibility for its just or unnecessary use, but let it remain *in terrorem*, as resource in extreme cases. We are all aware of the natacles that at present prevent the general extension of the emption, would it not, therefore, have been more prudent have abstained from its partial application?

Some able letters that have appeared on the subject, as- ure pretty clearly some of the evils that may be expected om its working, even among those for whose benefit it is tended, and those anticipations are by no means visionary; e punishment substituted for the lash is inadequate, as ot calculated to produce the effect which the fear of the sh, and which only can justify its use, very greatly did, *e.*, the restraining men from disobedience or crime; besides e natural shrinking from the mere bodily pain it causes, any men, for among the natives there is a great feeling of rsonal pride, pause on the eve of offence, from a consi- ration of the disgrace they might bring on themselves, and, rough themselves, on their immediate connections.

Now I ask any one conversant with the subject, whose owledge is derived from observation, whether the substi- ted simple dismissal is likely to have this effect? I want cant from theoretical *soi-disant* philanthropists, but plain answer from a practical man of common sense: ich I am sure will agree with me, that the mere dread of mple dismissal, which in the mind of a native, so far em carrying any idea of *disgrace* with it, is frequently, rough caprice or disgust, demanded, is not likely to strain the young and idle when beset with temptation, or e hasty and discontented, when under excitement, whilst e dissolute, the hardened, and the utterly worthless will ugh it be worn. On this subject there is a letter in the *ited Service Journal* for October last, which, considering s portion quoted therein as opposed to the *entire* abolition the lash, is, one would think, conclusive. But besides e substituted punishment being inadequate, the mode of its substitution is highly objectionable, as diminishing still further the before too limited power of Commanding Officers, for even this mild punishment cannot be inflicted by *their* authority. That able man Sir Thomas Munro, constantly and strongly advocated the *necessity* of strengthening the power and increasing the authority of Commanding Officers. Their means of punishment as well as of reward should be ample; but what of the former is now left to them, to cor- rect idleness, carelessness, and impertinence (the besetting sins), to put down insolence or turbulence, to prevent the commission of the greater offences, or punish them if com- mitted? Verily none.

But I am afraid we cannot expect that the measure, however premature or unwise, will be immediately, or, indeed, by Indian authority, ever rectified. Independent of the odium and popular clamour, the attempt to restore a punishment which, however necessary, is regarded with general disgust, would excite, common delicacy towards the originator of the abolition, and other manifest considerations, dictate caution; the sudden revocation of an Order like this, spread far and wide, as it has spread, would impair the dignity of the Government, for it would necessarily lend to the conclusion, that either past power had acted precipi- tately, or present power capriciously, and the respect due to Government, as well as the reliance on its wisdom and justice, and the stability of its enactments, would be shaken to the very centre.

It is, therefore, to the legislature at home we must look for the final adjustment of this now important question, and for the extinction of a distinction between the two portions of our Indian Army, alike odious and disgraceful, the con- tinuance of which is as fraught with mischief as its discon- tinuance is with embarrassment. We have all observed how long the question of abolishing corporal punishment has attracted the anxious attention of Parliament; how de- sirous it has evinced itself of meeting a general wish, the mere dictate of humanity, and the patience with which it has listened to the many conflicting opinions on the subject; these opinions have been made public, and without meaning to cast the slightest reflection on the advocates of abolition, we have seen that the voice of practical experience is against it; men of the highest character and kindest dispositions, who have grown grey in the service and in the love of their men, have lifted up the warning voice, and have said, "the time is not yet come."

It is a gross mistake, and yet one too apt to be fallen into, that because officers have habituated themselves to consider the lash as necessary to the repression of crime, that they are therefore fond of its use, and that they do not see its evil as well as its beneficial tendency; I will venture to say no men can be more averse to its use than officers in general. Many a time have I seen an officer as well known for his gallantry in the field as for the kindliness of his dispo- sition, shuddering and almost fainting with painful emotion at the sight of the offender's back, abhorring the punish- ment from which his sensibility revolted, but which his sounder sense told him was just and necessary. This natural feeling against it, and the general clamour for its abolition, must grievously embarrass the legislature in their considera- tion of a question thus forced upon them in an entirely new point of view: it is now no longer whether they should ori- ginate an experiment of a doubtful or dangerous tendency, but whether they are to support one that is already made. The question is truly momentuous, no less than whether, in the teeth of experience, and despite of their own sounder judg- ment, that the time is not yet fitting, they *must* adopt the full measure of abolition, for partial it cannot be, or whether they are to cancel what mistaken philanthropy has conceded as a boon to a part, and which, however unexpected or unsought for, when granted, can hardly be revoked without exciting bad feelings: trial and difficulty seem to wait on either alternative.

But whilst it behoves us to wait with patient respect for their decision, I may be permitted to suggest certain points that, I think, demand the most serious consideration from authority. I have already adverted to the mischievous abridgment of the power of Commanding Officers; under existing arrangements a sepoy may behave with the utmost insolence, short of mutiny, to his Commanding Officer, assured that the power of confirming any sentence beyond a bare extra guard, is out of his competency, and that the very question of inflicting the punishment of such insolence, awarded by his own officers, rests with a higher and often distant authority—*this is not as it should be.* There are everywhere turbulent characters who will take advantage of it. The power of a Commanding Officer to confirm all sen- tences awarded by Courts assembled by his own order, ought not to be touched; the proceedings are always open to the inspection and comment of superior authority—*restore them this power.* In regard to discharge, it is nominal, for no man's discharge is complete until the certificate is countersigned at the Adjutant-General's Office; and as, in its progress thither, it must pass through the intermediate channels of cantonment or division authority, there is little likelihood of any abuse of this privilege, a privilege which I contend is necessary to uphold in the minds of the men a due respect for the authority and public character of their Commanders.

In addition to this, vest greater power in *all* Courts-Mar- tial; let Regimental Courts have authority to award soli- tary confinement, not exceeding forty-two, nor less than fourteen days, with mulct of pay not exceeding one-fourth; also to sentence the same period of confinement to the barracks, taking all duties, and, in aggravated cases, it should have power to *add to discharge* one month's impri- sonment in the common jail. Courts, superior to regimental, but inferior to general, should be allowed to inflict solitary confinement for three months on half-pay, the other half to be forfeited to Government, and, in addition to discharge, imprisonment, with or without hard labour; while to General Court should be confided the power of giving soli- tary confinement for six months, and of adding *to discharge* imprisonment for three years, with hard labour on the roads, and, in very aggravated cases, short of these calling for capital punishment, transportation even for life. With these available gradations of punishment, proportionate to the dignity of the tribunal to which its award is committed, the vicious and turbulent may be awed, and discipline pre- served; the hands of power will be strengthened in proper degrees and places, whilst the vigilant supervision of the various gradations of superior authority, can always check abuse, redress grievance, and punish, if it cannot prevent, tyranny.

*30th April*, 1835.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND.

Sir,—In addressing you on a subject which creates no invidious sensation, but a discontent founded on the spirit of "the regulations of the Service," which are broken through with a glaring impunity, I am induced to hope, by *your* notice, that the prevailing censure (both military and civil) may be ended by a due observance of those ordai which are for the "well-being of the Army" in general. It has long been a matter of regret that some of the men in the band of this distinguished corps are permitted to parade the town of Woolwich and its environs in *plain clothes*, with all the *paraphernalia* not only of genteel life but the more *wealthy* order of society. Originally it was disco- vered that many individuals in this band were *not* soldiers, consequently they felt themselves independent of the offi- cers, and so far did it extend that they passed them without any salute; it caused an inquiry into their conduct by some spirited subalterns, and it was discovered many of them *had never been sworn in*; they had their option to take the oath or quit the corps: a few of the best availed them- selves of the latter alternative, and the remainder and sub sequent additions conformed to the existing law. I will no assert that the present dereliction of duty proceeds from th prior cause of these men feeling themselves *superior* to th Private, or any laxity of the gallant Commandant (Colone Drummond) of this body, or the vigilance of the highly respected Master (M'Kenzie), as it cannot be supposed they can be *hic et ubique*, but from the too extended indulgence granted them on all occasions of "making money," thereby imagining *a right* (which they do not possess) of "doffing their regimentals" whenever they choose to *assume* the "*private*" gentleman. It excites the observation of the soldier, who draws a comparison between himself and the bandsman, which not only engenders discontent, but causes an indifference in his conduct, from an unaccountable in- dulgence which is not allowed to the best non-commissioned officer or private. I will not go into the probable facility such a course gives to depredation, violence, and riot, at unseasonable hours of night, or I could substantiate facts of deportation as well as military punishment resulting from it, but I trust the regulations of the Service will be strictly enforced, and not one portion of a garrison be allowed to violate them, to the great injury of the other, from the bad example it sets forth.

Thomson.

*Woolwich.*

## NAVAL RESERVED HALF-PAY LIST.

Sir,—I have been a great admirer of *Tristram's* letters in your valuable Gazette, and from the generous feelings he has exhibited in these letters, I was little prepared to meet the *sang froid* with which he lends his well taught plume to disgrace so many of our unfortunate Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants. I know he means it not; ner, "when he hurls the avenging dart," did he dream of wounding any but the undeserving; but his lumping re- puted worthless characters, emigrants, Jacks of all trades, quill-driving Jacks, gaolers, courts-martial, coast guard, in- solvents, &c., &c., &c.; treading on the heels of that direful offence, of not having been employed for the last 20 years, is too severe. Knowing some of the latter (non-employed for about 20 years) reputed unworthy characters, who are undeserving of gaining that little mite to be added to the trifle they now enjoy, I would in fairness inquire, and beg *Tristram* to point out why some of them have not been employed, what exertions they may have used, and what they (and perhaps hundreds more) may have felt from the cruelty of disappointed hope and blighted interest, were rendered incapable of gaining? He cannot tell! no would, I am sure, wish them to slumber on their oars, b awake in old age to distress, poverty, and woe, rather than they should employ (since their country's they cannot get

ose powers God has provided them with for themselves d families in a gentlemanly and honourable calling. No, *ristram*, this is not your wonted appeal to justice, nor ould you mark with scorn those whose sufferings are keen, sadding the weight of injustice on the mangled worms, taking away that boon, the pledge and promise of the tion whom they served.

"Teach me to feel another's woe,
To hide the fault I see,
That mercy I to others show
That mercy show to me."

*March* 3. PENARTHOVA.

## FAILURE OF THE NEW SHIP TONNAGE MEASUREMENT ACT.

Sir,—I am induced, by a recollection of the many ju- ious remarks and observations given in your paper when above bill, two years ago, was first read in the Com- ns, to inform you that those well grounded doubts have en realised beyond your possible expectations. The new de of ship measurement is not only a complete failure of proximation to true burthen, but appears (however in- redible) to be by what follows a still greater deviation from

The new act came into operation at the commencement the present year, and two vessels have been measured by Customs at this port, one of them built full for stowage d burthen, the other of a sharp form for fast sailing, so at no exceptions can be alleged on the score of peculiar nstruction.

| | |
|---|---|
| A vessel in the timber trade, carrying dead weight and stowing | 310 Tons. |
| Measures by the old act | 233 do. |
| By the new | 219 do. |
| A new schooner, burthen | 180 do. |
| Measures by the old act | 162 do. |
| By the new | 126 do. |

ow, if as reported, the new mode be the production of a mmittee of seamen, after a five years' sitting, what will ientific foreigners think of our experiments and preten- ons to improvements in Naval architecture?

*Dartmouth, 1st March*, 1836. N.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—I perfectly coincide with *Numa* in his second tter on the Coast Guard Service, on the degradation of e Lieutenants, having the rank of Captains in the my, being obliged to stand at the head of their crews quivalent in number to a Corporal's guard) to salute a aptain in the Navy in England and Scotland, in Ireland officer without recognised rank, and sometimes a Deputy- mptroller, whose rank is only a grade above themselves, Commander. In the order of military salute, I believe a eld Officer salutes the King, a Captain the Royal Family, Lieutenant Admirals and Generals. As this is an evident gradation, not at all requisite for the well being of the best Guard Service, never required in the Coast Blockade th all its strictness, even when the Admiral Commanding- Chief inspected it; and, as the season of inspection is awing nigh, I submit, through the medium of your va- ed paper, to the opinion of *Tristram*, or any other of your rrespondents, whether the Lieutenant chief officer would t be as much justified in respectfully declining to perform is duty, as derogatory to their rank, as they would under nilar circumstances on board ship; my opinion, grounded 40 years' service, is, that the Lieutenants should roogly remonstrate * against such a degradation as in- mpatible with the respect due to the service to which they long. If this is much longer persisted in they may look t for a little more humility;—there are strange tales oal, about the Officers of the Coast Guard presuming to mplain. I shall conclude by an old aphorism, "*intuita æ indecora.*"

*London, 2nd March*, 1836. BRUTUS.

* [This must depend whether a written order has been issued by the Comptroller-General, Captain Bowles, and whether it has been subscribed to by the officers on the several stations, as it was their duty respectfully to remonstrate before attaching their signatures to the document.—ED.]

## THE STARVATION SYSTEM AT ADDISCOMBE.

Sir,—You have already given place in your valuable per to a letter reflecting on the system of Addiscombe, far as regards *mental* improvement; I hope you may be duced to publish a few hasty remarks on the *bodily* com- rts of its inmates. Retrenchment, as in all other public partments, is the order of the day here; and though a *derate* reform might have been a salutary measure, I think ey have gone a little too far as regards the article of vic- alling. It is not perhaps generally known that all Cadets ho shall henceforward join the institution will pay nearly ouble the annual sum formerly required by the Honourable Court; one would naturally expect that their comforts would e augmented by this change, but it has not been so. The llowance of food, formerly unlimited, has been grievously iminished. Is it possible for ten growing young men to dine f a shoulder of mutton; weighing ten pounds, including bone, kin, and fat? You will have a better idea of our case hen I explain the rules of the mess. The carver cuts off small slice for each member, and the bone makes the tour of the table; the first three or four usually clear it; and as this is done in turn, a Cadet gets about three very fair dinners a week, the rest are hungry days. Before these regulations came in force, we were allowed meat to our heart's content; you cannot then wonder that some discontent should be manifested at the new measure. With respect to breakfast, we were formerly allowed one ounce of butter and a pint of tea; the latter has been commuted for milk, and the former has been altogether withdrawn. Now, milk does not agree with all constitutions; and if a Cadet objects to it, he has nothing upon which to fall back, save water and dry bread—the diet of a convict.

But now for the grand grievance. I am sure every body knows the old line in Horace, with the lame spondee in the rear: "Parturiunt montes, nascetur ridiculus mus." I fear you will consider my long preamble but the groans of the mountain, and what follows as the mouse which produced them. Can you believe that the twenty-four Sovereigns of Hindostan have deprived us of *pepper* and *mustard*? Give us less meat, give us inferior provision, but, in the name of goodness, give us something to make it go down! mustard surely was so great expense! we have beef, which requires that condiment, but twice a week. Courage is the grand desideratum in a soldier, but courage requires stimulants! we desire not cayenne, we dare not hope for Chili vinegar! we leave those to our more ardent French neighbours. Well, this is not all; you must know that on former Sundays there emeaked upon the groaning board divers large plum-puddings, emblems of British cheer and incitements to British valour; there they stood, poor things! their noble heads decorated with an ample powdering of white sugar (lucky was he who, trusting to his superior strength, dared to seize upon this for his own share). It has gone, a tax has been laid on the powder, and their dear bald pates are left destitute of all covering.

I have witnessed two or three examination days, and have seen several worthy gentlemen here bearing "*Tea duca*" for their motto. I have seen many a goodly stomach, and goodlier countenance—a countenance of humanity and joviality, a stomach bearing evident signs of acquaintance with the secrets of culinary tactics. They come down twice a year, and admire the merry faces at the mess-tables; they will never see such merriment again! I should like to see ten of these honourable gentlemen dine off a shoulder of mutton; I should like to see them served with the ghosts of mustard-pots, and the spiritual vacuity of pepper boxes. To conclude, I have just given you a sketch of our mode of living, and a few hasty remarks upon it; I have begun with the sublime, namely, the shoulder of mutton, and ended with the ridiculous, namely, the mustard and pepper; but you who have so much more experience than myself must know that where bodies of men or boys are brought together, they always look to the small comforts more than to the great disagreeables. If you should think any of my remarks worthy of attention, you will confer a favour on C. M. B.

*March 9th*, 1836.

## CLERKS IN THE ROYAL ENGINEERS DEPARTMENT.

Sir,—Adverting to an article which appeared in a late number of your *Gazette*, in which you regret the small scale of promotion extended to that class of officers, the Clerks in the Royal Navy, after a period of 20 years' service, although I feel happy, in conjunction with every other liberal minded man, at seeing their claims brought forward, and am bound to admit that their *promotion* is indeed limited, I would, at the same time beg to call your attention to a class of individuals who, in my opinion at least (although they have *never yet* brought their grievances before the public) have infinitely more to complain of, I allude to the Clerks in the Royal Engineer Department, who, it appears, no matter how long, or in what climate, their period of service, or however valuable their exertions, are not to expect *any promotion* whatsoever.

I had hoped (but I perceive vainly so) that it would have fallen to abler hands than mine, to have advocated the cause of these praiseworthy, but so far unfortunate, individuals; but as no one has stepped forward to represent their case, I will beg a place in your valuable columns, and endeavour, notwithstanding my total inadequacy to the task, briefly to state to you the just cause these persons have for complaint.

The Duke of Wellington, when Master General of the Ordnance, I believe *first* took the case of Clerks in the Engineer department into consideration; he framed a scale for increasing their pay according to their *length of service*, and for placing them on the establishment of the Ordnance, for which acts his Grace is entitled to their everlasting gratitude. They were afterwards indebted to the Marquis of Anglesey, when he became Master General, for carrying the proposition into execution.

The scale above alluded to is as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For and during the first 7 years' service | 4*s.* 6*d.* | per diem * |
| After 7 years | 6*s.* 6*d.* | |
| 14 | 6*s.* 6*d.* | |
| 21 | 7*s.* 6*d.* | |

* The *former* rate of pay was 90*l.* per annum.

The advantages here held out by the generous framers of this scale are now denied them, and the cup dashed from their lips ere they have tasted it. By a *subsequent decision* of the Honourable Board, the increase of pay is only allowed from the 1st of July, 1834, so that a Clerk may have served 22 years, and still be in the receipt of only 5*s.* 6*d.* per diem, whereas, if the full benefit of the regulations had been extended to him, he would be in the receipt of 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem. Notwithstanding the *spirit* and *intention* of these regulations, as stated in the preamble, were *such as should award to each individual a fair remuneration for his services!!!*

You will, therefore, perceive that, according to the *existing* decision, no *servitude* previous to the 1st of July, 1827, is allowed, that a Clerk *must* serve 21 years from *that date*, before he can obtain *even* 7*s.* 6*d.* per diem, beyond which sum there is *no increase* of salary, either for service or good conduct, and although he is subjected to a stricter examination for his situation than a Clerk in any other branch of the Ordnance, though his time and abilities are given up wholly to the benefit of the service, though his duties are more difficult, complicated, and responsible than those of any other in the Ordnance department, not being those of a mere copying clerk, as might be inferred from his *rate of pay*, but actually and *bonâ fide*, those *hitherto performed by the officers of the Engineers*. Still *promotion* there is *none*.

I beg to call to your recollection, Sir, the number of years that meritorious class of officers the Pursers in the Royal Navy remained without obtaining any amelioration of their condition; government have at *length* become sensible of the *justice of their claims*, and they are now about to reap the benefit of their exertions.

I am fully aware that the most likely means of obtaining what is sought for, is by adherence to *facts*, and it is strictly to them that I have confined myself. Moreover I have been induced to make these remarks from a conviction that the present Master General of the Ordnance cannot have the slightest idea of the disadvantages under which the Clerks in the Engineer department labour, and it is simply with a hope that these observations may meet his eye, and be the means of causing inquiry to be made into the circumstances *why such disparities do exist*, that I have made them.

If I shall be so far fortunate as to succeed in my attempt, I shall be happy, and feel confident that the Master General, on being made acquainted with the true bearings of the case, will, in accordance with his universally acknowledged character for justice and benevolence of disposition, be kindly pleased to extend to Clerks in the Royal Engineer department, that boon which is not denied the Clerks in any other branch of the Ordnance, or, indeed, of his Majesty's service, namely promotion, and a *fair* remuneration for their services.

By giving insertion to the above in your highly prized paper, you will perform an act of justice, confer a lasting favour on a very deserving class of individuals, and ensure the thanks of

A CLERK ROYAL ENGINEER DEPARTMENT,
Of 20 years' Service.

*Portsmouth, 15th Dec.*

## PROTECTION OF MILFORD HAVEN.

Sir,—As your excellent *Gazette* is, no doubt, read at the Admiralty, permit me by its means to call attention to a piece of neglect evidently not remedied from being unknown. In a tour of some of the sea-ports on the western and southern part of the island I lately made, I was struck with the glaring want of protection under which Milford Haven labours—a haven noted in the annals of history, and, if I may be allowed from a superficial inspection to judge, unequalled, at all events not excelled, by any other noticed by the approbation of the government authorities. In times of peace, this must have been a neglect scarcely pardonable, and which I wonder was not frequently represented by the inhabitants; but now, when every demonstration of preparation to meet emergencies is taking place, even to the removing the guns at the fortifications at Plymouth, which I saw taking place there in my journey, it is doubly to be regretted. The different establishments in it belonging to the crown have not so much as a brig-of-war to protect them from the attack of even a boat from an enemy, and most assuredly would any opposing fee quickly avail themselves of this to injure particularly the ships building in the port. The establishments alluded to are an extensive generation department, packet station, custom-house, dockyard, and naval arsenal, and its adjacent marine barracks. On visiting this place, I found it to be an old 74 gun-ship, the *Dragon*, fitted as temporary quarters for the detachment of marines, but which, from her leaky state, and the dreadful effluvia arising from the mud on which she is grounded, generating malaria of the most injurious nature, cannot but be unhealthy in the extreme for the troops. I was informed the copper and other stores of which she is built would, it is said, more than pay the expense of erecting permanent quarters for them on the site long since decided on for the erection of proper barracks. The country would thus in reality be put to no expense, and those valiant fellows be once made comfortable while remaining on shore duty. It

former times there were always two or three men-of-war on the station which used to rendezvous at Milford, as I am informed, and I do hope most sincerely these remarks will lead to similar steps being taken without further delay. I shall be "far awa" from it before such an arrangement can possibly take place, but delighted shall I be to see its accomplishment notified in the pages of your widely circulated periodical. PHILETHEORUS.

*18th Feb.*, 1836.

## ASSISTANT-SURGEONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

SIR,—I am induced by the well-known fairness of your pages, and the liberality as well as justice of your views on any subject that concerns the character or interests of all classes in his Majesty's service, to bring under your notice, and (through you) the notice of the public, a few of the grievances of a meritorious, but neglected and (compared with their brethren of the army) an ill-used class of officers, I mean the Assist.-Surgeons of the Royal Navy.

I believe I am borne out in stating, that the curriculum of education, and the attainments requisite to undergo successfully the ordeal of examination for admission to the army and navy are nearly equal; and that in talent, in general acquirements the naval are at least on a par with the military medical officers on their first entering the service; yet even at this early period how differently are they treated!

A gentlemen on entering the army as an Hospital Assistant obtains the rank of an Ensign with the pay of 6*s.* 6*d.* per diem. On being appointed Assistant-Surgeon to a regiment (which generally, if not always, takes place within a year from entering the army), he ranks with the Lieutenants, taking seniority according to the date of his commission, becomes at once a member of the regimental or depot mess, has a servant appointed, who is excused the ordinary routine of duty, and besides allowances, if on a foreign station, the pay of 7*s.* 6*d.*, which after 10 years' service is increased to 10*s.* per diem, and after 20 years' service as an Assistant-Surgeon, he can retire on 5*s.* per day half-pay. Whereas on entering the navy, and being appointed to a ship, the Assistant-Surgeon becomes a member of the Midshipman's berth, has no cabin nor servant allowed him, ranks always inferior to the Junior Mate and Second Master, who have no definite rank whatever, shares prize-money with Gunner's, Boatswain's, and Carpenters' Mates, Coxswains, Captains of Tops, and Serjeants of Marines. His pay is 6*s.* 6*d.*, and his rations, if drawn in money, are valued at 10*d.* per diem. He gets no increase of pay, rank, or accommodation, though he should serve for 50 years, and serve he must if able, or resign all connection with, and claims upon, the service. Should ill health, or even old age, render him unfit for farther exertions, he obtains the miserable half-pay of 3*s.* per diem, as a remuneration for his services in a life of privation and suffering.

When an Assistant-Surgeon in the Army obtains promotion, he retains all the advantages of his past services for increase of pay, half-pay, and retirement, and he takes rank with a Captain according to seniority, but the Naval Assistant when promoted to the rank of Surgeon, after any period of service, however protracted (and it is now seldom less than 10 or 12 years) gets only the lowest scale of pay and half-pay, ranks inferior to the Junior Lieutenant and Master, and, as he resigns all claims for past services, must serve 17 years in his new capacity ere he is entitled to exemption from service, and then only on the half-pay of 6*s.*, so that a Surgeon of the Navy who has served 20 years as an Assistant, has no advantage whatever over his more fortunate brother officers even of the same service who served only three years prior to their promotion.

I know it may be urged that the expenses of a military life are much greater than those in the navy, and therefore require a larger income to support the rank; but supposing the pay of a military life equal to the expense, and that Assistant-Surgeons and Surgeons in the Navy can even save money, can this paltry consideration be considered an adequate remuneration for their utter privation of all the enjoyments of life and pleasures of society, which their red-coated brethren possess during their servitude, besides the greater retiring pension they enjoy afterwards? But, Mr. Editor, it must be recollected that in the Army medical men enjoy many opportunities, fair and honourable, of increasing their income when stationed in garrison-towns, and when abroad in our colonies, where they generally remain for a series of years, whereby they become known, and their worth and talent appreciated; and, moreover, the very circumstances that cause the greater expenses of a military over a naval life afford them opportunities of acquiring those friends, and that knowledge of society which are so eminently useful in forcing their profession to advantage when freed from the trammels of service.

AN ADVOCATE FOR JUSTICE.

*24th February.*

## BADGES FOR BARONETS.

SIR,—Having recently remarked in your luminous columns some very judicious observations relative to the great want of appropriate personal distinctions for the various grades of Knighthood in this country, allow me to bring to your notice one, comprising a large portion of the most distinguished officers of *both* branches of the Service, viz. the Baronets of the United Kingdom. Their case is peculiarly hard; for, although ranking next after the peerage, and *above all Knights whatever* (the Garter alone excepted), they are absolutely divested of every *external* symbol that could distinguish them from the most ordinary Knight that ever carried up an Address to the foot of the Throne. This it is that has so lessened their "Order" in public estimation; and to remedy which they last year presented a Petition to his Majesty desiring at least to be put upon a footing with their brethren of Scotland, who had a badge and armorial bearings granted to them by King Charles the First, and whose location was *posterior* to their own. We still indulge the hope that its prayer will be granted.

I am of opinion that *all* degrees of rank should be distinguished by some external mark either of *dress* or personal decoration; for of what use alone can rank be unless there is something visible to denote it in society? Stars or crosses, we do not ask those as ensigns of honour and glory; we are content to leave to those whose nobler exploits have won them; but the badge, as merely denoting the *rank* of Baronets and their station in the scale of precedency, ought not entirely to be withheld from us. It would be far better at once to abolish our "order" than leave us in our present anomalous and degraded state. By giving insertion to these lines at your earliest convenience you will greatly oblige

MILES, AND A BARONET.

*London, 9th March*, 1836.

## SHIPS EMPLOYED IN THE TRANSPORT SERVICE.

SIR,—On forwarding a few strictures on the unworthiness of ships received into the transport service, I beg to be understood I mean no aspersions whatever to the resident Agent at Deptford, or to the long-tried and inestimable worth of his predecessor, whose long and faithful services endeared him to every person who fortunately came under his auspices. It is the system of which I complain, and on the following extract of a letter in the *Times* of the 30th of Dec., 1835, I attach my minute. "The Comptroller of the transport service states that all vessels, before they are engaged for the public service, undergo a most rigorous examination, and are surveyed by the resident Agent of transports at Deptford, assisted by an experienced and skilful shipwright; that every ship taken up for some time past has been invariably docked for the purpose of examining her bottom; and that no vessel is finally accepted until a satisfactory report is received," &c. Thanks to the manes of the *Amphitrite* and *George the Third* for this. "Trust no man," an axiom of the Duke of Wellington's, than whom no one ever hit more hard, more honest, or more true. Both at home and abroad and in every nook in the globe where naval, ordnance, army, barrack, and hospital stores hold a place, wherever public works are erected, in a word, on every occasion, Boards consisting of the senior officers of Artillery, and Engineers, and the Storekeeper, or an officer of his department on the spot assemble, the senior military officer presiding. The others form the members of these Courts, and the Board thus constituted are designated "the respective officers." If ever a heterogeneous mass were assembled, these would bear the palm. When naval stores are overhauled, a Lieutenant or a Gunner appears, the most skilful artisans are at their beck, and cheeque upon cheeque insure less good nature, but more sinewy results. This healthy jury report, of course, to the principal Storekeeper for the colony, and are by him in due routine, after examination at the head-quarters, transmitted by him to the Hon. the Surveyor General's office at the Tower. Let us now reverse the picture. The *Athol*, built of larch from the Duke's estate, was a surveying vessel, or was employed a long time on the coast of Africa. She was surveyed at Portsmouth and said to be rotten; on her being again inspected at Woolwich, there was not be sound timber to be found in her. She was altered into a troop ship, and a more strong vessel does not exist, and does credit to that fine old warrior Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy's recommendation and administration. The Portsmouth yards chuckle, and declare this to be an instance of no Scotchmen being there employed. *An Offset.*—The *Doris* frigate, brought into the service from the Indian Company's (teak built), with iron fastenings, was coppered and surveyed at Portsmouth, and went out to South America; the galvanic action between the metals caused the destruction of the iron, and she was held together by her wooden ribs, and sold in South America, the crew returning in transports. The Woolwich yard say they may have Scotchmen, but they hold no India Bonds, *begging their Portsmouth friends to take their change out of that.* Where all are honourable men, I have said enough on oral inspections, and, in consequence of the foregoing, I would henceforward recommend a board consisting of the Resident Agent at Transports at Deptford (than whom no man more fit), a Surveyor (practical) from the Navy, a Master, an efficient one, one of your old sponges, who can take evidence from carpenters, caulkers, &c., and which Board should certify before a ship be received, her age, her build, the appearance of her timbers perforated by the augur in sundry parts, and the opinion of Lloyd's as to insurance; follow these instructions, and pitch and putty will no longer, with their ally oakum, tend to cover sin, and drown his Majesty's liege subjects. Yours,

ARISTIDES.

*London, January*, 1836.

[It is right to state that we have reason to know that our correspondent is not the party who formerly wrote under the signature of *Aristides* in a contemporary journal.—ED.]

## NAVAL DOCKS' AND VICTUALLING-YARD POLICE.

SIR,—Among your excellent correspondence, observing you to have been addressed upon the above subject, I think you will allow me to remark that, at the Dock and Victualling Yards at Deptford, there is not any Director of Police who is a commissioned officer, as the one is a warrant old warrant officer, and the other a sort of Civilian, who only like a porter, which may account for their not appearing in uniform; but were the Yard in commission, there there would be a Lieut. R.N. appointed, who would, of course, be dressed according to the order of the Board of Admiralty. If there are not fires allowed there (which I regret to add, from information, I find to be the case), I trust the publicity of the fact, through your columns, will induce the officer in whose department it may rest to immediately issue an order for this necessary comfort. Your correspondent is in error in supposing that, by an officer wearing straps on both shoulders, he is a Commander; and, indeed, to be candid, I must state that, from the tenor of the letter in question, I have reason to believe Lieut. Pearse, of the Woolwich Dock-yard, is alluded to, a man to whom I must in justice give my humble meed of praise for his attention to the *comforts* of those under his command, in the formation of whom into a corps he displays a skill (which, however, might have been expected from his previous gallant and meritorious services for many years as a First Lieut. of several ships, as well as in command of smaller vessels*), that called forth *the public thanks* of Sir James Graham and *other* Lords of the Admiralty, not merely for the formation of the men into a disciplined body relative to their duties, but also for a code of regulations then had written and used, a copy of which he was ordered to send to the Board to be adopted in the other yards.

It is true that a new set of regulations have been latterly transmitted; they are founded upon this officer's, and only revised from the experience of time and the working of the system.

Apropos, if the comforts of the men have been better attended to at Woolwich Dock-yard than the others, it is only attributable to the sagacity and kind feeling of Lieut. Pearse, who, in *five weeks* after the order for their formation, had the station-house in the most clean and even "snug" state, for this gentleman was the first who had cupboards under their own lock and key for each man, in addition to a trunk about three feet and inches, and I believe these cupboards are only to be found in this Yard; *if* at any other, they have been copied from his plan, as well as hooks to dry their clothes on, from the inclemency of the weather, &c. Although I may be considered as playing the eulogist, still "palmam qui meruit ferat," and it is only a humble tribute to the efficiency and attention to the comforts of his men (so truly characteristic of the British officer); and as it is from an old correspondent, not emanating from *private friendship*, I hope it will be appreciated by your numerous and gallant readers.

OBSERVATOR.

* This gentleman had passed and been made some years Lieutenant *abroad*, but not confirmed *at home*, after his service for that period, for the most part as a *First* Lieut.; when he returned to England, he was again compelled to pass an examination with several others, and only took seniority from his last examination, so that he is several years senior than he appears on the List.

*The O'Connell-Raphael Inquiry.*—However dissatisfied some may be with the result of the Carlow Committee's Inquiry, nobody will be dissatisfied with the fact that the Committee has terminated its labours. The newspapers have published the evidence at a most preposterous length—the huge *Morning Chronicle* having given a double sheet, certainly the largest ever issued as a daily journal. The days must be lengthened by act of parliament if such sheets are to be often given. The report is in many respects diverting and rich for the illustration of character. Two facts are at any rate substantiated in it; that Mr. O'Connell asked Mr. Raphael if he had "any wish to be a baronet;" and that Mr. Raphael is much more attached to accepting them than to issuing invitations to dinner. Perhaps it would puzzle Mr. Vigors himself, distinguished as he is as an ornithologist, to classify the animals that were examined at the hospitable board of the Ex-Sheriff; and perhaps it would equally puzzle Sir William Woods to describe the particular badge, or to specify the honorary title which plain *Mr.* Raphael is likely to assume in consequence of O'Connell's "strictly confidential" quiz.—*Court Journal.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We have heard of the complaint made by fifteen of the hands on board the H—— against a gallant officer; but for the present think it best to let the affair alone.*—"A Subscriber" *complains, with some justice, that the pension of widows of Retired Commanders, promoted by Order in Council, 1816, is only 60l. per annum, whilst the Widows of Commanders on the Active List receive 70l.*—*We shall next week offer some comments on the debate of last night upon the Army Estimates.*—"Vulcan" *and* "Nauticus" *shall have early attention.*—"Numa's" *6th Letter, with our comments on the Coast Guard Service next week.*—*The* "Portsmouth Herald" *and* "Limerick Chronicle" *did not reach us this week.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY MARCH*, 12, 1836.

The readiness and cheerfulness with which the proposal for increasing the Navy has been met by the Legislature, must satisfy the Government that whatever measures they may suggest for the improvement of this main bulwark of our strength, will be sure to be hailed with the like satisfactory approval by the country at large. With this confident impression we would earnestly submit, that there are some points which ought at once to merit the attention of our Naval rulers, as the alteration we could propose would tend materially to better the condition of our officers, and be the means of bringing forward some of the best and most distinguished men in the service, whereas, at this moment, many officers of the first character, who have every desire to give their future years of energy to their profession, are unhappily prevented from doing this in consequence of the vast cost attending the outfit of a ship, together with the subsequent expences of keeping the necessary table. Under the present system it is impossible for any Captain, who has a family, to seek employment, unless he has a *private fortune* to enable him to expend at least *five hundred pounds* in providing the requisite furniture, &c., for his cabin; and afterwards full four hundred a-year for his table, as he is expected to do that which has been done from time immemorial in the Navy, namely, to invite two or three of the officers of his ship to dinner daily. To remedy, then, these sad drawbacks in our Naval Service, we would submit simply, that the regulations regarding the officers of the French Navy should be closely followed in ours, and we feel confident that there is not an Englishman, not even Mr. Hume *himself*, who will refuse to a British Officer the same pay and allowances as is enjoyed by an officer of the same rank belonging to the Navy of our greatest rival power, France. The American officers, likewise, have *double* the pay of ours. The claims of the Captains of our Navy, on the consideration of the Admiralty and the country, have of late acquired a *tenfold* force, as a consequence of the vast reductions which have been made in their prize-money and freights; for, amidst all the recent arrangements for bettering the condition of the *seamen* the Captains have been made the *sole* sufferers; hence the pretensions of this class of officers ought to be at once brought under public regard, both as connected with their half-pay as well as their full pay; but it is more particularly with respect to the latter, by which the most experienced and meritorious officers may be enabled to give their valuable services to the country, that we contend for the policy as well as the justice of adopting the French system, of making suitable allowances to every class of officers for his table, in proportion to his rank, as well as the furnishing of his cabin at the public charge, by having the necessary furniture made in our Dock-yards, as is done in those of France, for the ships of the French Navy, and which, being considered as Government stores, are returned when the ship is paid off, and then supplied to another about to be commissioned.

Were a regulation of this sort adopted it would be but the first cost, of perhaps ten thousand pounds for all the ships in commission, and then the same furniture would last twenty, and possibly *fifty, years* with common care.

We hope, also, that like the French system our officers, when employed, will be paid according to their *rank* and *seniority*, and not according to the rate of the ship they may chance to belong to, by which a Captain of but *two* or *three* years' rank is in the receipt of 800*l.* a-year, whilst one of *twenty* years' seniority has but the *half* of this sum. The era has now arrived, we trust, when these and other salutary amendments will be made in our Navy, and by which, those who cause them to be carried into effect, will win the gratitude of the whole Service.

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We last week concluded our observations on the article from the *London Review*, under the head Retrenchment, Abuses, &c., of the Army. There were many points but slightly dwelt on by our contemporary, and still less so by ourselves, in consequence of the limited extent of our columns and the quantity of matter on hand; to these we shall recur on some future occasion, and our readers may rely on it with greater independence than ceremony towards "the authorities."

There is one subject, however, which has escaped the reviewer's notice,—it is an evil of modern growth, and if not checked will very soon be productive of the most ruinous consequences to the Service; we allude to the *Screening* System. It is scarcely possible to reconcile our minds to the idea that officers should be found in the British Army capable of indulging in such an unworthy practice; and it is equally difficult to believe that any department in this country should countenance so unprincipled, so anti-British a measure, but thus it is, and an article from a late number of our monthly contemporary, the *United Service Journal*, which indeed we partly copied, has exposed its workings, and given instances beyond doubt of its prevalence.

A writer, in a more recent number of the same periodical, says,—

"I will mention a fact, which will prove powerfully the existence of such a system in a principal garrison town in Ireland a few years ago. A certain regiment, of the highest character, was found fault with by a great authority, for the great prevalence of drunkenness and irregularity apparent in their defaulter returns, those of other regiments being comparatively *clean*. It was represented by the officer in command of that regiment (as sensible a man and as good an officer as any in the service,) that it was the system of the corps to pass over no instances of intoxication, either with regard to the punishment or the recording of the offence, and to this was owing the *apparent* excess of irregularity over that of other regiments, whose system was different. The following query was the answer he received:—'Do you mean to say that the commanding officers of those regiments would send me false returns?' Annoying as was this answer to the officers of the denounced regiment, it was also to a certain degree amusing to them, who had a better opportunity of judging of the relative conduct of regiments in garrison than the 'great authority' above referred to, and who had been in the daily habit of seeing non-commissioned officers and men, of the regiments held up as models, staggering into barracks at roll-call unnoticed and at liberty.

"Your readers will hardly believe that it was hinted by the great powers to the commanding officer above-mentioned, that it would be agreeable if he could contrive to return fewer irregularities than he had been in the habit of doing. And when this was objected to, as contrary to the system of the regiment, which was that of concealing nothing, he was told to return his cases of ample intoxication *numerically* and not by name, in order, I suppose, that the return should not *look* so black! I may add, in proof of the injustice of the attack on the discipline of the above quoted regiment, that during the two months it was in the garrison, it had not a single instance of intoxication on duty under arms."

Let us hope that, for the reputation of the Service, the General Commanding-in-Chief will take steps to crush this system of *Screening* before it contaminates the whole Army. It is not by such deceptive means that due subordination is to be maintained; the officer so indulging may enjoy certain *eclat* for a while, but the evil will sooner or later manifest itself in the demoralisation of the troops, and, eventually proving the excellence of truth, will show that "honesty is the best policy."

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We have more than once alluded in our columns to the unprecedented case of the late Commissioner of Bermuda Dock-Yard, Captain Ayscough, who was in the most unexampled manner superseded in that appointment, for reasons which he has never yet been enabled to discover, although we learn that he has again and again preyed the investigation into his conduct. The time is at length arrived, however, we confidently trust and believe, when this justice will no longer be denied to him, and which, we have been informed, would in all probability ere this have been granted by the late much-respected First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Auckland, had he continued at the Board. The same distinguished Naval Officers, who were the colleagues of his Lordship, being still at the Admiralty, it is seriously to be hoped that they will now impress on the Earl of Minto the propriety of ordering a *thorough inquiry* into all the circumstances connected with the removal of Captain Ayscough from the situation which he held at Bermuda, in order that, if he was superseded through any improper and unfounded representations that might have been made to the then First Lord, Sir James Graham, he may, though late, at last receive some reparation for the grievous injury he has received.

It is not the peculiar case of Captain Ayscough alone that has led us to call attention to the measure complained of, but because it is one which seriously affects the whole service, for what has occurred to him to-day may be made to apply to some other meritorious officer to-morrow, and the erroneous statements of any individual may be the means of taking from a worthy and faithful public servant that which is far dearer to him than even life itself, his honour and character. Having thus once again briefly submitted our opinions on this extraordinary case, we will only repeat our fullest reliance that the present liberal-minded Board of Admiralty will not deny to Captain Ayscough the open and fair inquiry which he has so constantly prayed; for, unless this be granted him, this gallant officer will indeed have just grounds for representing, that in spite of our boasted liberties and rights, and in the dire teeth of all our highly prized attributes of justice, yet there does exist in this happy land, a wrong without a remedy.

We have heard the opinions of numerous officers on this case, and they are unanimous in favour of Captain Ayscough; a braver or more noble character does not belong to the Naval Service.

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ALTHOUGH we have heard at different times, through the provincial journals at our Naval ports, of the plan which has been proposed to the Admiralty, by Captain James Couch, of the Navy, for fitting ships with *solid* channels, yet, until lately, we had never happened to see the pamphlet which this gallant Officer had published, showing the important advantages likely to accrue from the proposed measure. We have looked through it with attention; and now, believing as we do, that Captain Couch's mode of fitting the channels will, if adopted, be the means of saving numerous ships from foundering after being dismasted, by enabling the wreck to be cleared immediately, instead of, as is the case under the present system, its being subject to knock holes in the ships' bottoms, and thereby causing their total loss, and often that of the lives of the crews, we earnestly trust that the Admiralty will suffer a ship or two to be thus fitted immediately; indeed, if we remember rightly, there has been a frigate ordered to have these channels, and we therefore shall anxiously look for the report upon them at an early period. The Mercantile interest, too, will we hope, in like manner, try the experiment; and we would particularly recommend it for the ships employed in the TIMBER TRADE from Canada and New Brunswick, very many of which were lost during the months of November and December last, together with a great many lives. The Masters of several of these vessels, who happened to have been taken off the wrecks, will, we are assured, bear testimony to what we assert, as to the immediate cause of their ships filling, namely, that of the masts having stove in the planks, from its being impossible to get the rigging disengaged from the hull, and thus to free the vessel from the wreck,—could this but have been done, and which, under Captain Couch's proposed plan, we confidently believe would have been easily effected, both the vessels and their crews and passengers would in all probability have reached England in safety, by the getting up of jury masts when the gale had abated. For HUMANITY'S sake then alone we hope that the thing will be tried forthwith, and as the Commercial Marine always look to the Royal Navy first, for the trial of all experiments of this kind, we feel assured that the liberal-minded and distinguished Officers now at the Board of Admiralty will promote this desirable measure by every means in their power, for as it is a great NATIONAL object, that of determining on a means for the better preservation of the lives of our gallant seamen, together with that of the property of the subjects of the United Kingdom, we deem that were the cost, in order to effect this, *thousands* of pounds instead of *hundreds*, the trial should be made without delay, in every possible form, even to the extent of *purposely* carrying away a mast or two in a small class vessel, so as to put the thing to the *most positive test*.

In thus offering our remarks on this question, we should have done so with more diffidence did we not find these opinions confirmed by those of some of the most talented and experienced Officers of the Navy. In saying this we have only to name Admirals Erskine, Douglas, and Maitland, Captain Sir William Montague, Captain Skipsey, Captain Hayes, and others, all of whom stand so deservedly high in the profession, each and all of these having stated their conviction that, under the principle recommended by Captain Couch, "*the wreck of the mast will be instantly cleared from the ship's bottom, by the chain plate and bolt, immediately under the dead eye, either breaking the strap of the dead eye, or otherwise by its holding on, enabling the lanyards to be instantly cut away, and thus get clear of the wreck.*" Whereas, under the old system, the channels and chain-plates go with the masts, and make it impossible, as Captain Skipsey has so truly observed, to clear the wreck for a length of time, and in many cases we may add it has been too fatally proved *to be impossible to clear it at all.* Under all these weighty circumstances we cannot but repeat our best and warmest hope, that a fair and impartial trial will be given to this invaluable invention without loss of time, in order that, if it really possesses the merits which it is represented to do, it may be adopted *generally*, both in our Royal as well as in our Mercantile Navy.

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THE burthen of taxation incurred by imprudent contracts, wherein many of us "PATRIOTS" shared, the connivance at jobs for Martello-towers, fit only for the protection of oyster-beds and sea sand, together with numerous etceteras in which others participated during past wars, as well as the glorious catalogue of Commissioners, &c., whereby it has since been perpetuated, to the benefit of later candidates for favours, has been the theme of general complaint among our countrymen; and most pathetically re-echoed by us, the better to cloak the humbug of cajoling the people. The masterly scheme of setting up the idol "Economy" as the object of worship for the Pharisaical canters of the day, was worthy the Genius of the North. The blindness of superstition has ever been proverbial; but the fascination of this idolatrous worship has blinded the whole nation, and left us, the adepts, still to revel in the benefits accruing from the very incubus on which they gaze and grumble; and we reap the profits arising from the public funds, which had their origin in the debt thus incurred by the country, and which they complain of. The forbearance of *Joseph*, when under temptation, forms a beautiful episode in the sacred writings; we "PATRIOTS" cannot lay claim to participate in the heroic virtue by which that individual withstood the test of taking to himself that which was truly another's, when opportunity offered; but, on the contrary, have never neglected to indulge in all opportunities of stripping the public (a wanton dame in her way) whensoever we could; and when chances no longer presented themselves for so doing, have invariably joined in the cry of economy, lending our shoulders to the clogged wheel of State in the endeavour to trundle it out of the mire, whether by the heartless attack on the defenceless on the moral highway, and filching the bread from widows and orphans of deadweight, or crippling the energies of the nation by reducing the Dock-yards and the efficient strength of the Navy, no matter; nor ceasing to disgust its Officers in withholding promotion from claimants on the score of past service, forsooth! What want we with old veterans when we behold the devotion of our young nobility in the patriotic (we love the phrase) dedication of their glittering titles on the pitch-defiling branch of our national defenders! What care we, who benefit by every change? profit by peace, and popularity by economy; whilst another war would render contracts redolent and rife! As our arsenals must be restocked, and Woolwich alone prove a mine of wealth to our fraternity, to say nothing of the numerous establishments dispersed through-out our loved country. Nay, come war! th benefactress of the worldly wise! thou Deity contractors! and save us from the only ill dread; and to avoid which we care not how sacrifice those through whom we have flourish viz. the awful sponge which so fearfully ha o'er the national debt, and which we have set example of wiping away by laying unhallow hands on the funds of charity in support of widows, contributed too by their husbands to amount of some half million of money, and app priated them to uses for which they were ne intended. Should a similar fate be visited on unnipotent *Fours*, and no war, our only resour will be the rail-road and many mining schem for the display of talent in fresh accumulations humbug.

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IT is supposed the *Vanguard* will be immediately c missioned by the Hon. Captain Honyerie, who has lected Commander Currie for his second Captain; that the *Talavera* or *Bellerophon* will be comm sioned by Captain Berkeley. The *Stag* and *Madago* will also be speedily commissioned, but it is expe that the *Pique* will await the launching of the *Inconst* which will take place in May, and that a trial of q ties between these frigates will take place at latter end of the year. Preparations are ma at the different sea-ports to raise men for the R Navy, who will be received into the guard-ships as as they are entered. The majority of seamen prefer the King's service to the Merchants' employm on account of the many comparative advantages whi possesses; and we shall endeavour to detail these ad tages, which cannot be too generally made public, in next.

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WE have great pleasure in announcing that the has been graciously pleased to direct the name of Ca Charles Napier to be restored to the Navy List, wit former seniority. This intimation, which was conv to the gallant officer on Friday se'nnight, was the of great rejoicing amongst his friends and supporte Portsmouth and the neighbourhood on the following It is generally reported that his Majesty has lik been pleased to express himself favourable to the re tion of Captain Sartorius, whose memorial has some time before the King in Council, and we tru shall next week have to announce that this gallant c also is placed in his former position upon the Navy

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WE were no less amused than enlightened by th servations of our worthy contemporary, of the *Teleg* last week. He will find it best, however, to retu his usual solemn demeanour, for his attempts at g remind us of the gambols of the ass in the fable. falls foul of *Yorick*, who, if we mistake not, will no long in his debt; and as our correspondent appears better acquainted with the parties in opposition tha profess to be, and is well able to defend his own opin we leave that part of the subject between them. must protest, however, against the assumption whic contemporary puts forth respecting the authoritie have quoted in support of facts stated. The tru that Mr. Hawkes is not a gentleman unknown to world, or remaining in happy obscurity, but a p functionary, filling the responsible situation of M Shipwright at Pembroke Dock-Yard, where the gre number of King's ships are built, and he has se name to an official document the statements in wh is attempted to controvert, nay to falsify—upon authority? why, that of "men of unquestioned and integrity," we are told. It may be so; but should they hide their light under a bushel? If the so renowned, possibly so "illustrious," as to look upo situation of a Master Shipwright as a "happy obs unknown to the world," they will probably give weight to the opinions they profess by making know celebrity of their own names. Until we have some ter authority than anonymous assertions, we mu permitted to enjoy our own belief, and it will be h convince the world to a contrary one. We have n count of the stowage of the *Ganges*, but we believ *Asia* and the *Ganges* to be sister ships, and whe former was last in commission she stowed of wate tons, of ballast 229 tons; we have this statement l us, signed by an officer of the ship, and therefore v able to give an unqualified contradiction to the as that she stowed 400 tons of water. The magaz the *Vanguard* is amidships, which deteriorates fro stowage of tanks, neither are her tanks made to some of the 80-gun ships are (the *Thunderer's*

stance), and we are informed that we have considerably underrated bar stowage of water. But what has all this question of *Asia, Ganges*, &c., to do with the matter in dispute? and for what purpose does our correspondent quote an anonymous pamphlet (unless it be to puff the productions of the writer) to prove that "in mere wages the *Vanguard* cost 2,800*l.* more than the *Clarence*?" The only answer that can be made to such an assertion is that it is false, for the official account proves it to be so; and we are further informed that the cost of building and equipping the *Vanguard* is more than 2,000*l.* below the estimate. Let our contemporary give us some tangible authority for the statements he puts forth, and we will be quite ready to give credit to them; but it is unreasonable to suppose that, with our own experience of the misstatements which have been palmed upon the public by a certain junta, we should attach the slightest credit to what we know to be the production of that party; and we only regret that the ungenerous and unjust reflections which have been made upon Mr. Hawkes should have been permitted to appear in so respectable a journal as the *Hampshire Telegraph*.

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An article recently appeared in a cotemporary journal, respecting the possibility of a war breaking out between the troops of the Sublime Porte and those of Mehemet Ali. The arguments employed by the Editor to show that the Sultan ought not to attack his rebel vassal, are somewhat extraordinary. He tells us that those persons who advise the Sultan to commence hostilities against Mehemet Ali and his son, are playing the game of Russia, and that the policy of England is obvious, namely, to preserve the *status quo*, and the arrangement which took place after the battle of Konieh under the mediation of England; "the latter," says the writer, "has a right to interpose her good offices to prevent hostilities." It was settled after the above mentioned battle, that the two pachalics of Syria and Egypt should remain under the authority of Mehemet Ali, provided an annual tribute of fifteen millions of piastres was paid to the Porte; besides, adds the Editor, what guarantee can the Sultan give that the inhabitants of Egypt and Syria would not be as ill used under his sway, as they now are under that of Mehemet Ali. He then advises the British Government, in order to prevent a war between the Sultan and his subject, to send a fleet to the entrance of the Dardanelles and another to the port of Alexandria, to prevent a collision between the Turks and Egyptians. In answer to these heterogeneous observations, it is necessary to remark that if the Sultan deems it necessary to declare war against Mehemet Ali, he will be only doing his duty towards himself, as well as to his subjects. England cannot permit Russia to interfere in this affair, which in no way concerns it. The Turkish provinces which are forcibly retained by Mehemet Ali are at a distance from the Russian territories; and the Czar might just as well expect the Turks to meddle in the affairs of Poland, as the latter would have reason to complain if Russia interfered in any way with the Sultan as to what concerns Egypt and Syria. But why does Turkey wish to recover these provinces? for the writer in question assures us that they are useless to her, and that she would not receive a greater amount of income than she now obtains from these countries. It is admitted by all parties that the wonderful improvements made by the Sultan throughout his empire, for the benefit of his people, have occasioned a great but necessary expenditure, whereas one half and more of the taxes raised by Mehemet are applied to his private use. To say, therefore, that Turkey would not receive an increase of income by the removal of Mehemet Ali is quite absurd, and is not worthy of notice. Egypt and Syria form a portion of the Turkish empire, and appertain in all right to the Sultan quite as much as Ireland is a part of the British empire, or that *Moscow* and its dependencies belong to the Emperor Nicholas. Although Mehemet Ali has arrogated to himself superior power in these provinces, it is neither with the consent of the Sultan, nor with the approbation of the Inhabitants. The most bitter complaints are continually arriving at Constantinople from the inhabitants of Syria and Egypt, exhibiting proofs of the horrid tyranny under which they groan; they are dragged from their homes, and compelled, under penalty of dreadful punishment, to serve in the army of Ibrahim; their property is seized upon, and they are reduced to a state of misery which must be witnessed in order to comprehend its extent. And the Sultan is not to be permitted to expel this tyrant, who is the cause of all these misfortunes! If the Sultan possess the means, and there can be no doubt that this is the case, if England understood her own interests, it becomes his duty to listen to the petitions of his subjects, and free them from the heavy yoke of Mehemet Ali. Our contemporary wishes to know what guarantee the inhabitants of Syria and Egypt would have that they should be under a better government and should not suffer the tyranny they experience under Mehemet Ali? If the people were not convinced that the Sultan intended to appoint a suitable governor to these provinces, why should they be sending petitions every day to the Divan? And as to a guarantee none can be better than that of the Sultan himself; his noble character has never been questioned; he has effected rapid and truly beneficial reforms throughout the whole extent of his empire; he has civilised his subjects, and consequently rendered them happy, notwithstanding the almost insurmountable difficulties he has had to encounter from ignorance and prejudice; and why should he not evince the same kindness, and pursue the same system towards his subjects of Syria and Egypt, as he always exhibited to all those who live under his benign sway?

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The want of a safe and commodious harbour, to which vessels might run at all times of the tide, on the dangerous coast of the British Channel, between Ilfracombe and the Land's End, has long been severely felt and deeply deplored. The number of lives and amount of property lost every year, for want of such an accommodation, is so great that, from returns which have been obtained, it appears that no less than twenty-three vessels were wrecked in one year, and in most of them all the crews perished; the causes of such great destruction of lives and property by shipwreck, on the north coast of Devon and Cornwall, have been thus well expressed in a memorial sometime ago laid on the table of the House of Commons:—"Ships coming from the Atlantic in thick weather; outward bound vessels from Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow; coasters going round the Land's End from the English Channel, often meet with strong westerly gales and a heavy sea, which commonly prevail in the winter season; caught within the head lands, in vain they endeavour to beat off, as it is impossible for them to weather the land in either direction, and for want of a port of safety to run to, they eventually become a wreck upon the coast, and in many cases all hands perish, whereas if a pier, or breakwater, had been formed they would have had a place of safety to run to, and thereby have saved themselves, their ships and cargoes. Large quantities of wreck are found upon this coast almost every winter, which clearly proves that many vessels founder, or are dashed to pieces on detached rocks, in trying to keep off this dangerous shore, for want of a place of safety to run to. The loss of H.M.S *Weazle*, when all hands perished, is a melancholy instance also of the necessity of a safe harbour upon this coast." In the same year, it appears that 24 fishing boats were also lost, with the sacrifice of 31 lives, leaving 20 widows and 61 children, destitute and dependent on charity; and within a short period not fewer than 32 vessels have been wrecked in Bideford Bay alone, namely, 1 East Indiaman, 4 West Indiaman, 7 trading vessels from various foreign ports, and 20 coasters and Irish traders, of which 11 vessels had all hands lost, and others a great part of their crews, which is exclusive of six wrecks on the Island of Lundy, where only one of the crews were saved; besides which, numerous shipwrecks have occurred almost every year on other parts of the dangerous coast between Ilfracombe and the Land's End. It has, therefore, been long an important question with the philanthropist and merchant, what are the best means that can be devised to prevent such great sacrifices of human life and valuable property? Various plans have with this view been, at different times, suggested for the construction of a breakwater and harbour; but, upon examination of the coast, it appears that no place is so favourably situated, or affords so many advantages, as Tremoutha Haven, in the parish of St. Gennys. The extent of this haven is so considerable, that a harbour may be made capable of containing more than 500 vessels of the average class usually frequenting the British Channel; here there will also be good anchorage, as there are but few rocks below low water mark, and these are so near the shore as easily to be excavated. The depth of water, at low water, is unusually great as compared with other inlets in the Bristol Channel, and varies in different parts from 11 to 28 feet, so that vessels of large burthen, and even ships of war, may ride at anchor at all times of the tide, whilst there is now no port on that coast where vessels can enter at less than half flood. The haven being situated on the north of Carnbeak Point is thereby well sheltered from the south and south-west; on the opposite side is new Penkenner Point, so that the only direction in which the haven is now exposed is from the west and north-west. To afford complete shelter and to form a commodious and safe harbour, in connexion with the harbour it is in contemplation to build a small town, and construct a railway to Launceston; it is admirably situated as a packet station, especially for Waterford and other ports in the south of Ireland, and will afford considerable advantages as a fishing place, and as a port of safety to all towns in the British Channel, and to the merchants of Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow. It will also be of great use in enabling foreign vessels to proceed to their destinations without the loss of time to which they are now subject, by being often compelled to put back by contrary winds to King's Road, the Mumbles, Penarth, or Milford Haven, after having nearly reached the Land's End. It has been stated by West India Captains that when the proposed harbour is constructed, vessels might work down with the tide from Bristol, and remain there in safety until an opportunity be afforded for putting to sea. They could then take advantage of the first fair wind, and get clear of the Land's End in a few hours; as now situated, they often sail from King's Road with a fair wind, but before they reach the Land's End, if the wind changes, they are obliged to put back, and thus are detained for days and weeks. Such annoyances and delays might, as just stated, be prevented by resorting to the proposed harbour, which will, doubtless, therefore, become a place of general rendezvous for vessels bound round the Land's End, and waiting for a fair wind. The number of such vessels is frequently considerable, as more than three hundred at a time have often been thus seen at the Mumbles, and many other places more distant. In consequence of the great number of vessels that frequently take shelter in the Mumbles Roads, it was in contemplation to build a breakwater into the sea, nearly a mile in length, and an Act of Parliament was obtained to authorise its construction; but in consequence of the large amount which it would have cost, it was abandoned. The proposed harbour will be a much more eligible place of refuge, and doubtless will be much frequented. In the event of a war, the proposed harbour would be of incalculable advantage in affording the means of communication between the Bristol and the English Channels, without the expense and risk of the circuitous and uncertain voyage round the Land's End, which would then be materially increased by the application of steam-power to privateers. The King's ships and revenue cruisers will also obtain a secure place of an anchorage in and near the proposed harbour, from whence they may depart as occasion might require.

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We are at a loss to discover whether the opponents of Captain Symonds's evident improvements in the civil service of the Navy, are actuated rather by blind prejudice, by a want of acquaintance with the subject, or by self-interest; sometimes it has appeared to us that bigotry fetters their minds, and there are some reasons for believing that sinister motives of interest guide them alone, as they often betray themselves by at once acknowledging that the vessels of the new construction are certainly "swift sailers," thus conceding the main point of the discussion, though they retract it afterwards. The eternal babble about the new ships being wet ships we now hear no more, as they have found out that all fast sailing ships against a head sea are so, which theoretical knowledge, if they had had any, ought to have convinced them of before. The wetness of the ships is a corroboration of the evidences of their superior velocity. The *Barham* is the wettest ship in the Navy; but the *Barham* is not Captain Symonds's build, and therefore we hear nothing about her wetness from the mouths of these impartial persons, nor do they think, in her case, that shipping a few seas is a counterbalance to her valuable sailing properties, although it had overpowering weight in one of the new ships. The case becomes altered. But what is the real question? Is it not,—*have the new ships superior sailing qualities* or not? The advocates of the old party say no;—here is the *Barham* that beats the *Vernon*. Well, gentlemen, what else? We think that sufficient say they. Oh! you do;—then we say you take the exception for the rule. You know very well that the *Vernon* has beat all the Navy besides, as Captain Symonds's ships almost invariably do, and yet you think that because one out of the lot has been found to rival the *Vernon*, the point is decided that the new ships have not superior sailing qualities. We tell you, you are the weakest logicians we ever met with, and go and learn that all the noise you make about the *Barham*, and the *Barham* only, proves that it is the sole exception you can produce to the superior velocity of Captain Symonds's ships. But we have a word or two to relate about the trial of the *Vernon* and *Barham*, though it is not at all material to deciding the question of Captain Symonds's merits, which has been decided by a vast majority of instances already. In drawing a comparison between the merits of the respective *forms* of *Barham* and *Vernon*, we believe all logicians will agree that the condition of *ceteris paribus* ought to be observed; or, in this case, that all the elements, not depending on the peculiar *shapes*, should be the same. If this be done accurately we boldly assert that the *Vernon's* mould will be found to unite more good qualities with it than the *Barham's*. The chief conditions for a fair trial of ships is, that the weight of hull and quantity of sails should be the same, the ships being armed and equipped in the same manner, which is not the case in the above ships, the *Vernon* having 125 tons more weight in hull and 400 yards of total canvass less to spread in light winds. The augmented weight of the *Vernon* arises from African timber having been used exceedingly in her construction, which is the heaviest timber used in ship-building, and which the French naval engineers have declared to be unfit for ships, although it is without exception the

cheapest. The *Barham* was built chiefly of oak by contract at Blackwall in 1811, before African timber was known, and it must be remembered, that contractors never put more material into a ship than they can avoid, in order to save expense; she has also a great deal of Honduras mahogany in her topsides, which is extremely light: the oak in her is dried up, and is nearly rotten, this being the last voyage she is fit to run; hence *Vernon* is 125 tons heavier than *Barham*; the latter ship also is only filled in between her timbers to the floor heads, while *Vernon's* fillings extend to the lower deck. The masts and yards of the two ships are both spars of a 74 gun ship, but the *Vernon*, having a deeper hold and being higher out of water, causes her to house more of her masts than *Barham*, consequently there is three feet more drop in the courses of *Barham* than in *Vernon*, although the latter ship, had it not been from a principle of economy, might have taken much longer masts. These observations, together with the *Vernon* evidently being out of trim, account for the *Barham's* superiority in light winds, though the *Vernon* would lory her in strong winds, which are the circumstances under which we have taken most of the French ships.

In our advertising columns of this day will be found the Resolutions of a Public Meeting held at Sheffield, by the constituents of Mr. Buckingham, respecting the claims of that gentleman. A powerful address has also appeared, from the pen of Mr. Elliott, the author of "Corn Law Rhymes," in the public journals, in which the following appeal in his favour is addressed to the maritime portion of the community:—"Oh, that it depended upon the Navy to decide whether Mr. Buckingham should have an independent crust in the evening of his troubled day! There is not a British seaman in any part of the world where our hammered cross is flying, who would not gladly give a month's pay to 'the sailor's friend'—the great, the eloquent, the down-trodden, yet still unconquered and victorious advocate for the abolition of impressment!"

We have well considered Mr. Buckingham's case in all its bearings, not only upon his own showing, but giving the full value it deserved to what has been advanced against him; and our conviction is, that never was an individual more unjustly or remorselessly oppressed. In this belief we are not singular, for we find it supported by such men as Lord John Russell, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Glenelg, Sir Charles Metcalfe, the late Sir John Malcolm, and Lord Hastings, Mr. Cutlar Fergusson, Sir C. Forbes, Mr. Hume, and a host of others. Besides that, a Committee of the House of Commons, which included Sir Robert Peel, Lord Althorp, Lord John Russell, Lord Glenelg, the present Speaker, and upwards of thirty other distinguished members, have recorded the resolution, voted *unanimously*—"That the Committee were of opinion that compensation ought to be made to Mr. Buckingham."

Notwithstanding that his claim was advocated by more than 200 petitions, and supported by upwards of 80 votes, the Bill for compensation has been thrown out on the second reading. But let not Mr. Buckingham despair; if, as Mr. Elliott observes, two hundred independent communities have thought proper to petition in his favour, there is still public virtue left in the nation to prevent his sinking under the weight of the enormous wrongs which have been inflicted upon him, and which he appears to have borne with more than human endurance. His triumph, however, is not far off, and in the meantime we hope to find him cordially supported by such of our manufacturers who acknowledge to have had new markets opened for their wares by his exertions. For ourselves, we can assure him he shall never want the aid of our zealous exertions; and, as a true friend to the Navy, gifted with eloquence, and ever ready to advocate its interests, he may calculate on the sympathy of that honourable service, and all well-wishers to our maritime superiority.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council met on Saturday:—Present: Lords Lyndhurst and Wynford, Sir T. Erskine, and Sir H. Jenner. Their Lordships confirmed the patent of Baron Heurteloupe for an improvement in firing guns. In the case of Mr. Wells's petition for the confirmation of a patent for Purifying Sea Water, which was stated by his counsel (Mr. Rotch) to be opposed by the Directors of the Purifying Sea Water Company; their Lordships intimated the application should have been made to the Attorney-General, under the 1st section of the Patent Law Amendment Act, by which the patentee might have disclaimed that part of the patent which was not opposed. Sir F. Pollock, for the objector, produced two patents, one granted in 1806 to John Lamb, and another in 1810 to John Frederick Archbold, in which the principle claimed by Mr. Wells was clearly shown to have been invented by both those patentees. It was also shown, from the Philosophical Transactions, that the invention was published as far back as 1670. Their Lordships dismissed the petition of Mr. Wells with costs. We suppose Mr. Rotch was guided by his brief, but we believe the Directors did not think it necessary to interfere in the matter.

The French papers contain reports of the trial of a curate, named De la Collogne, accused of having killed his mistress and cut her in pieces. He acknowledges that having frequently spoken together of a suicide in common, he put his thumb in her windpipe, asking her to say if it were much pain; when he removed his thumb she fell dead. He then cut up the body and disposed of it.

The late retirement, by a member of the Royal Household, has been the subject of much conversation in the highest circles. It took place at the immediate command of an illustrious personage, whose displeasure was expressed in strong terms immediately after the result of a late trial was known.

Mr. G. Brodie, of the Scotch bar, has been appointed Historiographer Royal, in the room of the late Dr. Gillies.

It is intended to form in the spring a camp of 20,000 men at Rocroy. The camp at Wotignies will not be renewed this year.

Sir F. Burdett has, to a considerable extent, recovered from the effects of his fall, but he is still precluded from attending to business.

Lord Lowther was suddenly summoned to Whitehaven in consequence of the entire demolition, occasioned by the recent severe storms, of the famous pier, built for the protection of that harbour by Sir John Rennie.

Princess Clementine, daughter of the King of the French, is likely to bestow her hand on her cousin, the King of Naples, at the expiration of his widowhood.

It is reported that the French Dukedom of D'Aubigny, at present vested in the Richmond family, is about to be claimed by Mr. C. G. Beauclerk, grandson of the fifth Duke of St. Albans, whose lady was grand-daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and daughter of the late Duchess Dowager of Lennox. To the Dukedom of D'Aubigny there are considerable estates attached. Mr. B's. eldest son is Major Beauclerk, M.P. for East Surrey.

Count de Grammont, the new Secretary to the French Embassy, is brother to the Countesses of Tankerville and Sebastiani.

Captain W. Hamilton, R. N., will receive the hand of Lady Harriet Hamilton, sister to the Marquis of Abercorn, with a fortune of 20,000*l*.

The new Reform Club is in treaty for Lady Morley's former residence in Pall Mall, next door to the Carlton Club House, for the purpose of taking it down and erecting their club-house on its site. The club will consist of 1,500 members, 500 to be balloted for. The following are the committee:—Messrs. E. Ellice, Grote, Hume, Pendarves, Ord (Treasury), More O'Ferrall, E. J. Stanley, Shaw Le Fevre, Clay, Marshall, Strutt, W. F. Campbell, Hon. M. Pelham, D. O'Connell, O'Connor Don, J. Parkes, J. Oswald, Fox Maule, Ewart, and Gen. Sir R. Ferguson.

*English Aid to Spain.*—The stores, &c., furnished by our Government to that of Spain consist of 220,200 muskets, 10,000 swords, 10,000 carbines, 3,000 rifles, 3,000 pistols, and 3,000,000 small-arm cartridges; 900,000 lbs. powder in 27,783 chests and barrels; one 18-pounder iron gun, six 18-pounder carronades, 80 muskets, 40 pistols, 40 swords, ammunition, shot, &c., for the schooner *Isabella*; two 18-pounder iron guns, four 32-pounder carronades, 24 muskets, 24 pistols, 24 swords, ammunition, shot, &c., for the steam-ship *City of Edinburgh*; six 32-pounder iron guns, 80 muskets, 40 pistols, 100 swords, 40 pikes, with ammunition, shot, &c., for the steam-ship *Isabella II.* The stores, &c., furnished to the Auxiliary Legion are—15,000 muskets, 1,200 carbines, 850 pistols, 1,000 swords, 600 rifles, 5,200,000 small-arm cartridges, 16,720 cannon cartridges, 18 brass guns, 996 rockets, 10,602 fusees, 12,106 shot and shells, 54 carriages for guns and rockets, 98 waggons and carts, 393 sets of harness, 15 tents, with bedsteads, bedding, &c. The value of these articles is 236,777*l*., no part of the payment of which has been received by the Ordnance Department. With our Naval and Military Intelligence will be found the Official Returns of the British Officers serving in the Auxiliary Force, who are allowed to receive half-pay, or pension, from this country.

The *Memorial Bordelais* states that a French company has made an offer to the Spanish Government to buy the church bells, it having been decreed that all of them shall be sold, except one to be left to each parish. It is computed that they will produce 65 millions of francs.

*Bishoprics.*—Dr. Maltby goes to Durham, but with an income only of 8,000*l*. per annum, the residue of the income of that see, except as hereafter stated, being to be paid over to the Commissioners of Queen Anne's Bounty for the improvement of the poorer sees; Dr. Allen, the lately made Bishop of Bristol, succeeds Dr. Maltby in the see of Chichester; and by this translation another stall at Westminster, now held by Dr. Allen in commendam with his see of Bristol, becomes vacant. On the translation of Dr. Allen, the see of Bristol expires or merges in the contiguous sees, and Mr. Longley Head Master of Harrow School, will be the first Bishop of Ripon, with a revenue supplied from Durham, before the excess be paid over to Queen Anne's Bounty.

The following Reformers, viz., Sir M. W. Ridley, Sir A. Agnew, Sir G. Sinclair, and Messrs. Hope, Johnstone, and Hardy voted with Lord Stanley and Sir J. Graham, on Tuesday night.

Melton Mowbray is at present crowded with the *élite* of the sporting and fashionable world, who will remain there until Croxton Races. It has been arranged that this celebrated meeting shall occupy two days instead of one, as heretofore, viz. the 24th and 25th instant.

*United Service Museum.*—The fifth annual meeting was held on Saturday at the Thatched House Tavern, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Vivian in the chair. It was announced that Dr. Ritchie would deliver a lecture on scientific subjects on the 19th inst., and that promises of lectures had been given by others. We hope the promises will be fulfilled, for we had began to suspect the Institution was defunct. We shall, however, pay an early visit to Scotland-yard, and report progress.

An action of seduction, brought by the father of a young *figurante* against a wealthy M.P., a married man and possessing a princely estate has been compromised. A *weighty* "consideration," has prevented general publicity and further exposure to the offending party.

Major Wetherall has published the following extract from the orders issued by Gen. Evans:—"Ensign Wilkinson, 1st regt. Infantry, removed from the service having conducted himself at the Sick Depot, at Briviesca in an unbecoming manner." This Wilkinson is now in the army of Don Carlos.

## The Court.

His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday was attended by the following Military and Naval officers:—

*Generals*—Ellice, Sir H. Cummiog, Lord Aylmer, Sir Lambert, Sir J. Smith, Sir T. Brown, Grosvenor.—*Colonels*—D. Damer, Harris, Chatterton, Lambert, Hon. Murray, Cleaveland, Ewart.—*Major*—Wells.—*Captains* M. Grindlay, F. Pelham, Craven Berkeley.—*Admiral* Solheron, Mundy, Sir W. Hotham.—*Captains*—Sir Farquhar, Skipsey, Sir J. G. Bremer, Christian, De Ros Lloyd, Bowyer, Berkeley.—*Commanders*—R. Cernac, West.—*Presentations*—Sir J. R. Carnac, on being made a Baronet; Lieut. Beauclerk, on appointment to Scots Fusileer Guards; Ens. Anson, on appointment to 3d Foot; Ens. Hilton, on appointment to 9th Foot; Mr. J. A. Lambert, on appointment to Grenadier Guards; Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Lyon, on being appointed to the command of the army in British North America; Col. Sir H. Towoshend, on appointment as K.C.H.; Lieut.-Col. Deso Pitt, 8th reg., on appointment as K.H.; Sir H. Bethune, to take leave on his return to Persia; Col. Salmond, on promotion; Capt. Sir H. Hart, R.N., K.C.H., on receiving the honour of knighthood; Capt. H. A. Jackson, 80th reg. on promotion; Capt. Hilton, 16th Lancers, on return to India; Lieut. Ridelton, 80th reg. on promotion; Lieut. C. Ackerly, R.N.

Their Majesties will give a sumptuous entertainment on the 24th instant, after the drawing-room, in honour of the arrival of his Highness the Prince Consort of Portugal, and his brother, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg.

The King has conferred the Guelphic Order on Lieut.-Col. J. Geddes, Unattached, and on Maj.-Gen. Sir J. O'Connell.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 7th March.—The Marquis of Londonderry brought forward his motion with regard to Orange Lodges. He read the letters addressed to him by the Fairman, and remarked that, on comparing them with the printed copies produced in the other House, there appeared no fewer than twenty-two inaccuracies. He commented on the injustice of attaching any importance to documents thus dealt with, and wished to know whether the Noble Viscount would think it fair that letters obtained by purchase or otherwise, from one connected with the government, should be kept back for years and thus brought forward to attack him? Since the Noble Viscount had exerted himself to put down Orangeism he wished to know if he would do the same by Radicalism? Viscount MELBOURNE had thought the Noble Marquis fully exonerated when this subject was mentioned on a former occasion. The Duke of CUMBERLAND said he had been persecuted with the utmost bitterness, as one disposed to alter the succession,—a charge which he most earnestly repelled. He had accepted the office of Imperial Grand Master of the Orange body. It was an honour he had not sought or wished for. He did not accept it until he had obtained the consent of

ate Majesty, George IV., who told him that he should e glad if he took the office, because he should then now that it was in good hands. And what were the rinciples of the Orangeists? To fear God and to nour the King. The moment, however, that his Majesty discountenanced the Orange party, he felt it his uty to give up his station as its head. From the prinples of Orangeism, however, he should never deport. he motion, which was merely one of form, was agreed .

TUESDAY, 8th March.—Lord MELBOURNE, in reply a question from the Marquis of Londonderry, on the bject of the twenty-seven Carlist prisoners, whose case s been frequently mentioned, stated them to have been st removed to Porto Rico, to place them in safety.

THURSDAY, 10th March.—Lord LYNDHURST presented petition from persons confined for debt in London and iddlesex, praying relief.—Lord MELBOURNE laid upon eir Lordships' table the second report from his Majesty's ommissioners appointed to consider the state of the stablished Church in England and Wales, with refernce to ecclesiastical duties and revenues. It recomends very important reforms. The Archbishop of ANTERBURY expressed great satisfaction that such a easure had been taken in hand by Ministers.—The arquis of LONDONDERRY gave notice of a motion for onday, on the subject of the Spanish correspondence tely laid before their Lordships.

FRIDAY, 11th March.—The Slaves Compensation mendment Bill was read a third, and a Bill for improvg the administration of justice in the West Indies a econd time.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 7th March.—Lord F. EGERTON moved that he committee on the Bill for the regulation of Municial Corporations in Ireland be empowered to make proisions for the abolition of such corporations, and such rrangements as may be necessary, on their abolition, for curing the efficient and impartial administration, and e peace and good government of cities and towns in reland. Mr. LEFROY seconded the motion. Lord MORTH defended the Bill. Mr. Serjeant JACKSON opposed . Mr. Serjeant WOULFE thought great benefit would derived from the Bill. Sir H. HARDINGE said such a easure was not suited to Ireland in its present state. ord HOWICK denied that it had been shown that there as anything in the Bill that rendered it inapplicable to reland. The debate was then adjourned.

TUESDAY, 8th March.—The adjourned debate was reumed on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill. Mr. W. S. 'BRIEN opposed the amendment of Lord F. Egerton, nd supported the Bill. Mr. R. PLUNKET could not apeve of the Bill. Mr. GALLY KNIGHT thought it his uty to oppose the Bill. Mr. W. H. ORO gave his support to the measure. Mr. J. O'CONNELL supported the ill. Mr. E. TENNANT supported the amendment. r. BARRON and Mr. CLAY supported the Bill. Sir AMES GRAHAM opposed it. Mr. O'CONNELL called the passing of this Bill as an act of late justice to Ireand. Lord STANLEY opposed the Bill, and called upon inisters to do justice to every party in Ireland, but to the slave of none. Lord J. RUSSELL earnestly essed the measure under consideration on the House its adoption. Sir R. PEEL said, rather than encounter evils which he thought likely to grow out of the proand change of systems, he would prefer the lesser risk rejecting the measure altogether. On a division the mbers were—for the amendment, 243; against it, 307. he second reading was therefore carried by a majority 64.

THURSDAY, 10th March.—Mr. G. F. YOUNG called attention of the House to the conduct of one of its embers (Mr. Warburton), and described him to have ered the report of evidence given before a committee. r. WARBURTON gave an explanation of what he had ne, and the subject dropped.—Lord J. RUSSELL laid report of the Ecclesiastical Commission before the ouse. Mr. GOULBURN said, the measure contemated would be essentially beneficial to both the Church d the country.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved for leave to ing in a Bill to amend the law between landlord and nant in Ireland. Leave given.

FRIDAY, 11th March.—Mr. RIDLEY COLBORNE brought the report of the Carlow committee. He stated the nanimous opinion of the committee was, that Mr. Connell acted at the express desire of Mr. Raphael, d was only the medium of communication between Mr. igors and others in Carlow, and Mr. Raphael. The oney was paid to Mr. O'Connell's general account at s banker's in London, but was repaid, some part of it bills, but the discount allowed, and therefore the comittee were of opinion that no charge of a pecuniary chaacter can be attached to Mr. O'Connell.—Lord Howick rought forward the Army Estimates (see our last). Mr. HUME moved a reduction of 5,000 men. The mendment was lost by a majority of 93. Sir W. OLESWORTH moved that "The Foot Guards be placed on the same footing as the troops of the line." He thought the privileges enjoyed by the Guards extremely objectionable, on account of the jealousy which they created in the marching regiments. Mr. HUME seconded the amendment, which was also supported by Maj. BEAUCLERK. Sir H. VERNEY and Lord G. LENNOX denied that the jealousy supposed to be created in the regiments of the line really existed. Lord HOWICK resisted the amendment. Mr. LEADER spoke in favour of it. Sir H. HARDINGE bore testimony to the high character of the Guards, as did Capt. Hope, Mr. T. Duncombe, General Dalbiac, and Col. Peel, and opposed the amendment. Mr. C. BULLER considered that the course pursued with respect to the Guards was a system of jobbing. Mr. EWART thought the Guards enjoyed unreasonable privileges. On a division, the numbers were—for the amendment, 46; against it, 217.—The Stafford Borough Disfranchisement Bill was read a third time, and passed.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The *National* contains a very angry article, founded on the speech of Mr. Wood in proposing the navy estimates to the House of Commons; and comments upon his alleging as an excuse for an increase in the English navy the fact of France having 12 sail of the line in a state of active service. The naval supremacy of England was never acknowledged without protestation, even in the weakest and most disgraceful times of the monarchy, not even by the Cardinal Dubois, or under Louis XVI. The naval preponderance of England was the consequence of shameful peaces forced upon France after long wars, in which the *infernal genius* of England owed its superiority over French arms entirely to the power of its own free institutions. At the peace of 1783, the naval officers of France had no inferiority to acknowledge to the most celebrated of English commanders; and if England has since then regained her superiority, it is because she *bravely* waited until all Europe was opposed to and attacking this country. What France demands is no tyranny—neither the naval rule of England, nor the military one of Russia. It is inconceivable, therefore, that she cannot now have 12 sail of the line in active service without the permission of England.

The Ministry of M. Thiers appears to have surmounted its difficulties in the Chamber. The journals assume a milder tone with respect to the course adopted by the Northern Powers towards Cracuw, and it is inferred that the French Government has declared its approval of it. The question of French intervention in the affairs of Spain has been revived, and it is asserted that, in consequence of the success of the Carlists in the Basque provinces, France is ready to dispatch an army into Spain.

SPAIN.—Don Carlos has not ordered the six English prisoners to be shot. They are now actually prisoners in the depot, and are designed to be exchanged, or what is more probable, they will be permitted to enter the Carlist army. Many reports are spread of the approaching fall of M. Mendizabal; it is affirmed that he has lost his credit with the Queen; that she has a personal dislike to him, and that she lately refused to sign a decree permitting the importation of foreign manufactured cotton, &c. It is also said that M. Mendizabal has lost the support of M. de Rayneval, and that the English Ambassador begins to be less cordial with him.—*Courier Francois.*

The Swedish frigate *Atalanto* arrived on the 27th ultimo, at Barcelona, with 180 officers and 375 men of the Chasseurs of Oporto. On the same day 200 recruits from Alicant arrived, as did also English frigate, with a large supply of gunpowder.

The inhuman murder of the mother of the Carlist Chief Cabrera, by command of the monster Mina, has led to brutal reprisals. Cabrera, after quoting the order of Mina for the butchery of his aged parent and sisters, decrees—"1. All persons arrested shall be shot. 2. In just satisfaction for the murder of my innocent mother, shall be immediately shot the lady of Col. Don Manuel Fonteleras, Commandant of Chelva, who has been detained until now as a hostage against the fury of the revolutionary party; and three more, Cuita Tos, Marieoa Guardia, and Francisca Urquesa, until the number of thirty are fulfilled, in order to expiate the fate which the worthiest and best of mothers has experienced. 3. In future, the murder of each victim shall be avenged by that of 20 families." Mina and Cabrera are equally sanguinary; but the one is impelled by revenge, the other by an innate thirst for blood. Half the brutal murders which have disgraced Spain since the commencement of the civil war have resulted from the examples of sanguinary cruelty set by Mina and his subordinates. No cause can prosper with which such a monster is in connection.

The latest letters from Bayonne state that Espartero had entered Bilboa with 20 battalions on the 3d inst. Evans, with the British Legion, followed him, and an engagement with the Carlists was daily expected. The British Legion is in a wretched condition, and cannot exceed 3000. The Carlists have been in several points successful; and great excitement has been occasioned by a victory over the Queen's forces, in which 600 men were surprised and 150 captured. This disaster will affect the safety of the valleys, which have lately declared for the Queen.

CANADA.—The last arrivals bring accounts to the 10th Feb. The new Governor of the Upper Province Sir F. Head, had met the legislature and laid before it his Majesty's answers to the addresses and representations of the last session. Referring to these answers for the difficult and important duties about to devolve upon the legislature, Sir Francis concludes a very brief speech by saying, "As for myself, I have nothing either to promise or to profess: but I trust I shall not call in vain upon you to give me that loyal, constitutional, unbiassed, and fearless assistance which your King expects, and which the rising interests of your country require."

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—The Italian opera season commenced on Saturday evening with Bellini's opera of *Il Straniero*, and a new ballet entitled *Le Rossignol*, and considering the many great difficulties with which the enterprising manager has had to contend, we are bound to say that he began the season well. Our readers are aware that until the close of the Italian opera in Paris, it is impossible for Laporte to obtain the services of the great vocalists whom he has engaged. The public have every reason to be satisfied that all Laporte promises will be performed: he has kept his word (for the last three seasons) with the subscribers, although they have not kept faith with him. The result has been, that instead of Laporte being a gainer of several thousands by the last three *grand seasons*, the profits have been the harvest of the booksellers, to whom, *per necessitas*, he was obliged to apply for that aid, which the subscribers and patrons of the opera ought to have afforded him for, in truth, they never had a manager who catered so liberally for their amusement. We hope, however, that during the ensuing season the harvest will be reaped by the spirited manager, and that the system of UNDERLETTING boxes to booksellers will be totally abolished. The nobility and gentry are bound to give Laporte their patronage, if it is their desire to have a well conducted Italian opera in this metropolis. In the course of three weeks the King's Theatre will be able to boast of an operatic company not to be excelled in Europe, and every week will bring an addition to the *corps de ballet*. *La Straniera* is certainly not one of Bellini's happiest efforts. The music, although it possesses but few pretensions to great originality or force, has still many passages that are agreeable, and one or two separate pieces that are highly gratifying. The best thing in the opera is the *trio* in the 1st act, commencing *Cedo, cedo; a te m' involo*, which displayed much science, and was not deficient in melody and feeling. The finale to the opera is also a clever, elaborate, and effective composition. This opera introduced to the London stage Signora Colleoni Corti, whose name we do not recollect to have heard on the continent. The part chosen by the *debutante* is one of the most difficult in the entire range of Italian opera, and a part in which nearly every *prima donna* has failed. Signora Corti's voice is what is termed a high *soprano*, a quality of voice much prized in Italy, and justly so, when that quality is of the first-rate order. In our humble judgment Corti does not possess the necessary qualifications for a *prima* at the King's Theatre; her voice is deficient in roundness and modulation, and though powerful, wants both clearness and sweetness. It generally happens that voices of such high quality are a little harsh, and seem occasionally to be produced by great effort. Her voice, however, is not deficient in volume and flexibility, but it did not appear to us that she was capable of sustaining her notes with any certainty or effect. We are bound to add that her performance of the part of *Alaida* was far more perfect than that of Grisi's sister, or Madlle. Tosi. Signora Corti deserves praise for the style in which she sustained her part in the *trio* mentioned above; and also for the *aria* which terminates the first act, which was her most successful effort. Signor Cartagenova sustained the part of *Vokleburg*, his first appearance at the King's Theatre, and put forth many claims to our approbation. His voice is a baritone of good quality, and considerable flexibility. He sings with energy and feeling, and will with careful study soon reach a high rank in his profession. The *Arturo* was Signor Winter, who is already known to the public; there was little of that brilliancy in his performance which is expected from the first tenor singer in the Italian opera. To maintain this rank, we think his abilities are altogether unequal. He will be found an agreeable second to Rubini or Ivanoff. At the termination of the opera, Corti, Carta-

enova, and Winter were called for to receive the applause of the audience. "God save the King," was attempted at the end of the opera. The new ballet of *Le Rossignol* followed and proved a hit. A Madlle. St. Romain, from Berlin and Paris, made her *debut* as the heroine, and obtained showers of applause from a delighted audience. The new *danseuse* is a very delightful *artiste*, and the finished style with which she executed several novel steps, proved that for neatness and precision, she is not excelled except by the *Queen of Dancers*. St. Romain's style is not unlike that of Fanny Elsler. Varin was also much applauded and deservedly so. Mons. Coustou, the new dancer, is indeed a formidable rival to little Perrot. Coustou dances with considerable grace and finish, but is not quite so active as Perrot; his reception was highly flattering. The ballet gave great satisfaction, and the house was extremely well filled in every part.

ST. JAMES'S.—The "*Lenten*" entertainments at this theatre have been honoured by fashionable and crowded audiences. "Variety is said to be charming," and in this instance must prove particularly *cheering* to the manager, for his last variety has been the means of developing no ordinary degree of mimic talent. Barnett's "*Etchings and Sketchings*" are truly a treat. The *matériel*, mentally and physically, is well worked up, and instead of sketches, or "Pencillings on the Way," the artist produces the most perfect portraits. In the "*Court of King's Bench*" two characters are introduced to the audience—likenesses to the very life, "and no mistake." Indeed, we consider *Mons. Jacques* the only man we know of now living, who can supply the place of the late inimitable Mathews; for Barnett, like his lamented predecessor, appears to possess the gifted faculty which enables him to imitate the *mind*, as well as the manner, of the party personified.

ENGLISH OPERA.—This theatre will open for the season on Easter Monday, the performers having taken it on their own account for one season. We are glad to find that Mr. Peake will be the acting manager. Mr. Salter, we understand, is to be the stage manager for the season.

## Literary Notices.

*The Most Striking Events of a Twelvemonth's Campaign with Zumalacarregui, in Navarre and the Basque Provinces.* By C. F. HENNINGEN, Captain of Lancers in the service of Don Carlos. 2 vols. John Murray.

THIS is one of the most heart-stirring, eventful, and interesting military narratives that for a long time has come before the public. Capt. Henningen gives a complete memoir of the insurrection in the north of Spain, and and details its progress with many cold-blooded atrocities, till the death of the enterprising chieftain Zumalacarregui, The Captain was on the staff of that skilful General, and had the best opportunities of obtaining correct information of passing events; his work, therefore, is the only one of any authority yet before the public, and its details will greatly add to the interest that is taken in the Spanish contest. For the present we shall confine ourselves to the gallant officer's sketch of his most distinguished hero Zumalacarregui.

"He was a man in the prime of life, being forty-five years of age, and of middle stature; but, on account of the great width of his shoulders, his bull-neck, and habitual stoop, the effect of which was much increased by the *zamarra*, or fur jacket, which he always wore, he appeared rather short than otherwise. His profile had something of the antique—the lower part of the face being formed like that of Napoleon, and the whole cast of his features bearing some resemblance to the ancient basso-relievos which are given as as the likeness of Hannibal. His hair was dark, without being black; his moustaches joined his whiskers; and his dark grey eyes, overshadowed by strong eyebrows, had a singular rapidity and intensity in their gaze—generally they had a stern and thoughtful expression; but when he looked about him, his glance seemed in an instant to travel over the whole line of a battalion, making in that short interval the minutest remarks. He was always abrupt and brief in his conversation, and habitually stern and severe in his manners; but this might have been the effect of the hardships and perils through which he had passed. A civil war, like that which for two years has desolated the north of Spain—such scenes of strife and massacre—the death of his partisans, and the imperious necessity of reprisals on compatriots, and often on friends, whom the virulence of party opinion armed in mortal contest, exposure to unnumerable hardships and privations, the summer's sun, and winter's wind; the sufferings and peril in which his followers were constantly placed, and his awful responsibility, may have been enough to change considerably, even in a brief space of time, Zumalacarregui's nature. It was seldom that he gave way to anything like mirth; he seldomest indulged in a smile when he led his staff where the shot were falling thick and fast around them, and he fancied he detected in the countenances of some of his followers that they thought the whistling of the bullets an unpleasant tune. To him fear seemed a thing unknown; and although, in the commencement, a bold and daring conduct was necessary to gain the affections and confidence of rude partisans, he outstripped the bounds of prudence, and committed such innumerable acts of rashness, that when he received his mortal wound, every body said it was only by a miracle he had escaped so long. He has been known to charge at the head of a troop of horse, or spurring the white charger which he rode in a sudden burst of passion, to rally himself the skirmishers and lead them forward. His horse had become such a mark for the enemy, that all those of a similar colour, mounted by officers of his staff, were shot in the course of three months, although his own always escaped. It is true, that on several occasions he chose his moment well, and decided more than one victory, and saved his little army in more than one retreat, by what seemed an act of hare-brained bravery.

"The General's uncommon features, his fur jacket and cap, resembling at a distance a red turban, gave more the idea of an eastern chief than an European general. One might have imagined Scanderbeg at the head of his Albanian army; and certes his semi-barbarous followers could have been no wilder in dress and appearance than the Carlists in the early part of the campaign. To me Zumalacarregui, in character and feeling, as well as in costume and manner, seemed always like the hero of a by-gone century. He was of a period remote from our own, when the virtues and vices of society were marked in a stronger mould;—partaking of all the stern enthusiasm of the middle ages, a something uncommon and energetic in his features seemed to indicate a man formed for great and difficult enterprises. You might have fancied him one of those chiefs who led the populations of Europe to war in the Holy Land; he possessed the same chivalrous courage, unflinching sternness, and disinterested fervour—disinterested so far as mere earthly things were concerned—which animated those of the religious zealots who went because they found it easier to win heaven with their blood on a battle-field, than through penitence and prayer. . . . .

"Like most men of an ardent temperament, he had the defect of being quick and hasty; and in his passion was often guilty of acts which, although nothing after all but a severe and unsparing justice, in cold blood he would have been incapable of. More than one officer in the Carlist army owes his rank to having been on some occasion reprimanded by him in terms which, when his anger was over, he knew to be too severe. I believe him—as far as it is possible to judge of a man's character by a year's observation and acquaintance—to have been free from any ambition of personal aggrandisement. Wrapped entirely in the cause he had adopted, he thought and dreamed but of that; and I believe that, from the hour when he undertook to repair the broken fortunes of the Royalist party, to that when he expired in the midst of his triumphs, his only motive was to witness its success. The wish of augmenting his military glory—the bubble reputation, which cheers the soldier on his perilous career—perhaps added a fresh incentive. The contempt of gold which he always evinced formed a striking feature of his character. When he died, after paying the army for two years, and raising contributions in three provinces, he left to be divided amongst his household all that he possessed in the world—about 48*l.* sterling, and four or five horses. Even his barber, the waggish Robledo, was richer than the Carlist Commander-in-Chief. Any sum he possessed in the morning was sure by the evening to be dissipated; he gave it away, *sailor-fashion*, by handsful to his soldiers, or the first beggars who importuned him, and who, well aware of his foible, never failed to beset him. He used, quite out of temper, to exclaim, 'Here—take—take! when you have got all I have, you will leave me in peace.' Of an evening, his subalterns were obliged to pay for him in the coffee-house. 'You give more,' observed his wife, 'than is reasonable, or than you can afford.' 'We are more like God when we give,' was his answer. . . . .

"Stern and severe as he was, and unsparing of fatigue for his men—leading them long marches with a rapidity which it seemed the human frame could scarcely have supported—he was the soldiers' idol. He obtained the sobriquet of *El Tio Tomas*, 'Uncle Thomas,' or the French called Napoleon *Le petit Caporal*; and he was better known under the appellation of *El Tio*, than by his Gothic name Zumalacarregui. His skill and valour, the peril from which he so often saved his soldiers, and the successes to which he led the way, seem scarcely sufficient to account for their wild attachment to the man they loved and feared above all others—an attachment which must be felt to be understood. Without garments, without pay, without provisions, his army would have followed him barefoot all over the world, or have perished by the way. The same degree of enthusiasm was entertained towards him as was displayed in the French army for *l'Empereur*, and this extended to the populations of the revolted provinces, excepting that it was difficult to say whether love or awe predominated—with the peasant they were certainly strangely blended. I joined the Carlists and Zumalacarregui when he had nothing but the reputation of a guerilla chief who had skilfully baffled the pursuit of the Queen's troops, and struck a few daring blows, but whom, from the description then given on the other side of the Pyrenees, I expected to find ferocious and ignorant. I remember at first my total inability to comprehend enthusiastic attachment, independent of private friendship, to any individual; but I ended by sharing entirely the feelings of the soldiers; and so long as he lived, in success or adversity, I would have followed him to the end, even if I had experienced no acts of kindness at his hands. It was of course for Don Carlos *I* had come to fight. I had been rather prejudiced against than in favour of his general, yet, in the brief space of a few months, if Don Carlos had abandoned his own cause, I should have remained to follow Zumalacarregui."

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*The Assembled Commons*, 1836. E. Churton.

A NEAT pocket volume, which gives a brief, and, as far as we have been able to examine, just account of each Member of Parliament. These manuals are valuable auxiliaries to political history.

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*The Pacha of Many Tales.* By the Author of "Peter Simple." 3 Vols. Saunders and Otley.

WE are always gratified with the writings of Captain Marryat; his sea tales are unrivalled. In all there is a lively humour and merry conceit that render them delightful companions, and place him before nearly every novelist of the day; indeed, from whatever he writes we gather the information of a man of literature, as well as one who constantly mixes in good society. The tales before us are admirable, and they are without the drawbacks of fashionable novels:—we may put them into the hands of wife, sister, or friend without offending modesty, but with the certainty that they will instruct as well as entertain.

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*Essays on a Few Subjects of General Interest, to which are added Scraps and Recollections.* E. Churton.

WITHOUT any pretence there is considerable talent throughout this volume; the essayist, "a man of the world," treats on "matters occurring to the average of men in their progress through life," fox-hunting, society and the social system, University education, the present position of the English aristocracy, the amusements of the people, and the love of pleasure; he also gives us scraps and recollections, which are well worth reading. We have space but for a brief fragment:—

"Our peaceful English village, with its grey spire rising amid the trees, and the blue smoke curling upwards from its thatched cottages, how often has it been quoted as a fit emblem of a happy life. And many a passing pilgrim has framed the wish, that here might his lot be cast. Redolent it is true, of peace and quiet, and the stilled passions is the whole scene, and therefore to our fancy has it always seemed uncongenial to mankind with all its active sympathies. Yet how exquisitely adapted are such scenes for the uprearing of tender infancy and the last repose of age. Here might one who has battled with the world's tempest and found himself but a wreck at last, close the troubled scene. Here might some patriot, whose visions of liberty and social amelioration, have ended but in disappointment, console himself amid the beauties of nature, and the charities of a secluded circle. Here too can we imagine one of those images of female loveliness, which we meet, alas how changed! in the world, to have passed her childhood of innocence and peace, budding in progressive bloom, in unison with the trellised woodbine and the clustering rose. And here can we picture to ourselves such a one (snatched timely from a far heavier fate) returning, after a brief and erring but passionate career, to breathe her last. Here she may find that repose which the world denies; and here amid the scenes so dear to her heart, where her first dreams of innocence and peace were framed, and her aspirations after joy and love had budded forth, ere guilt or sorrow had planted their furrows, or the blush of shame had dried the tear that remorse had drawn, her last sigh may be breathed. The commencement and close of her life, amid the same tranquil scene,—but what a gulf of sorrow and passion lay between! The morn and eve seem to blend into unison in the stillness of their calm; intermediate there has been the heat, and glare, and strife, and alternate storm and sunshine of the day!"

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*Last Moments of Cobbett.*—On the 18th June, 1835, while he was seated in an easy chair, surrounded by his family, friends, and servants, Mrs. Cobbett perceived that he was becoming very weak, and that his eyes, which were remarkable for their sparkling brilliancy, had become suddenly dim. She applied some honey and vinegar to his lips. "Ah!" said he, and his eyes then closed. "that is very good—I feel better." "Do you know who gave it to you?" said one of those near him. "Was it not you?" said he. "No," replied the other, "it was Mrs. Cobbett." He then raised Mrs. Cobbett's hand to his lips, to which he pressed it until he expired.

*Athenæum.*—This club consists of twelve hundred members, amongst whom are to be reckoned a large proportion of the most eminent persons in the land, in every line—civil, military, and ecclesiastical, peers spiritual and temporal (ninety-five noblemen and twelve bishops

commoners, men of the learned professions, those connected with science, the arts, and commerce, in all its principal branches, as well as the distinguished who do not belong to any particular class. Many of these are to be met with every day living with the same freedom as in their own houses. For six guineas a-year every member has the command of an excellent library, with maps, the daily papers, English and foreign, the principal periodicals, and every material for writing, with attendance for whatever is wanted. The building is a sort of palace, and is kept with the same exactness and comfort as a private dwelling. Every member is a master without any of the trouble of a master. He can come when he pleases and stay away as long as he pleases, without anything going wrong. He has the command of regular servants without having to pay or to manage them. He can have whatever meal or refreshment he wants, at all hours, and served up with the cleanliness and comfort of his own house. He orders just what he pleases, having no interest to think of but his own. In short, it is impossible to suppose a greater degree of liberty in living. From an account I have of the expenses at the Athenæum, in the year 1832, it appears that 17,923 dinners cost, on an average, 2*s.* 9¾*d.* each, and that the average quantity of wine for each person was a small fraction more than half a pint.—*Walker's Original.*

The Sultan's 800 wives employ 500 cooks, and consume 2,500 pounds of sugar daily.

## LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Concluded from page* 116.)

Whatever may have been the danger to be apprehended on the north-western frontier five years ago, certain it is that circumstances have not contributed to diminish its extent, and the interference, as disgraceful as it was anti-British, by which Scindia's family were ruined (and Mr. Cavendish aggrandized), the re-acting on a small scale the same game at Lodore, and the capricious support afforded to Shota Ram, have raised up a feeling in the protected states peculiarly inimical to the British Government.

In the revision of the Canteen Regulations, we find the only measure for which his Lordship is justly entitled to praise—the placing the management of the funds under a Committee, and removing from Quarter Masters the controlling powers they previously exercised in the purchase of wines, spirits, and beer, has been felt by the European soldiers, as a relief. Far be it from us to say, that these purchases were made without a due regard to economy and the wishes of the soldiers, but it is natural that the men should feel better satisfied at having the disposal of their own funds; besides if a profit was not made out of purveying, why was any anxiety shown to retain what could only have been at best a disagreeable office? It is only to be regretted that his Lordship did not carry the principle into effect! In the conduct of regimental bazaars attached to European corps, which are still susceptible of great improvement, and imperatively require an active supervision.

The baneful influence exercised by Lord William Bentinck over the Bengal Army, was more felt in its consequences, than obvious from any peculiar orders that he issued; nor was his character as Commander-in-Chief fully developed until after the charter atrocity was perpetrated. Some few arbitrary indications had raised the suspicions of those who look below the surface, as to the real principles of the great liberal, but the military in general hailed with pleasure the nomination of his Excellency to the command of the Army, and anticipated that the horrible system of Oriental adjudication was to give place to an equitable adjustment, by hearing both sides of the case, while many looked forward to the glorious privilege of appeal to the new chartered Governor-General of all India. Woefully were they disappointed. Not a few instances are on record of the positive injustice perpetrated by his Lordship's refusal to hear the defence of the accused; and a striking illustration of *benefit* (!) derived from an appeal, may be found in the case of Capt. Mackinlay, who was deprived of his appointment by Lord William Bentinck, Governor General in Council, for disrespect to Lord William Bentinck, Commander-in-Chief (virtually for not giving up a contract, for the benefit of a broken down roué, whom his Lordship wished to provide for); yet this was the just, beneficial, and philanthropic regenerator of British India, who while promulgating in clap trap ukases, that stripes should no longer be inflicted on the British sepoy, and that the Native Indian Army is open to all castes, from the Brahmin to the *Saug Melee*, was depriving the European Officers of the right to be heard in their defence, and in reality placing them beyond the pale of military law.

We should designate as oppressive and tyrannical, the reckless disregard of the customs and usages of this Army, as evinced in the summary punishment which marked the departure of the liberal despot, did we not feel convinced that illness of a distressing nature had impaired his faculties and affected his judgment; but what excuse can be offered by the military advisers of the unhappy and afflicted man, who perceiving his incapacity to form correct conclusions—usurped the functions of Commander-in-Chief, and instead of soothing the morbid excitement of a disappointed political visionary, urged him on to commit injustice to old officers?

Many of his Lordship's faults may be traced to that blind reliance on *his own* perception of character, of which he was ever misjudging, and from that failing, he was constantly a tool in the hands of a set of irresponsible advisers (to say nothing of his bad selection of the responsible ones), specious pretenders, and gross flatterers. His Lordship courted the reputation of a philanthropist, and obtained that of Molière's *George Dandin*—he aimed at the renown of a regenerator, and succeeded in gaining the ephemeral notoriety of a Papa Pry.

The misjudging political speculator would have theorised with the Army, as he did with the country at large, had his heated imagination (perpetually haunted with chimeras of a universal language, a universal law, and a universal religion) afforded him spare time to introduce his "scheme of a system;"—as it was, the Bengal Army became a mere auxiliary to his Lordship's love of petty intrigue, his views on the gullability of the English public, and a rich source from whence the profligate expenditure of the Court of Directors, and the salaries of the higher functionaries of the state might be saved.

In every sense of the word, Lord William Bentinck was from first to last an Army *oppressor*, nor can any one act be produced by which he has benefitted the Native Army, while his gross misrepresentation of the feelings and spirit of that Army at the time of inquiry (before the charter was granted), gave a colouring to the calumny set forth by Sir Edward Paget. In health or sickness his Lordship showed himself the enemy of the European officers of the service, and while putting the country to an enormous expense on account of his own useless peregrinations through the country, sheltering himself at Simlah or the Neelghurries from the bad effects of climate, and promulgating orders not less uncalled for than unjust, not less oppressive than despotic; we find him depriving his fellow countrymen (we cannot say fellow soldiers) of those few relaxations they were permitted to enjoy; of the portion of their pittance, which enabled them to provide against sickness or unforeseen distress; of their character for fidelity to their employers, on which their honour as soldiers so materially rested, and of that esteem and respect paid to them as men of education, and gentlemen. While amassing in his own coffers a sum equal to one hundred thousand pounds sterling, he has deprived those on whom the attainment, preservation, and defence of the empire has been dependant, of the hope of a return to their native land;—beggared in health and in purse, *but*, in spite of his Lordship—preserving unblemished *their* reputation—he has left them to mourn the day Lord William Bentinck arrived in India; he has left them poor even in hate—but still they hate him.—*Meerut Universal Magazine.*

One of the greatest impositions practised at the present day by shopkeepers, not only in London, but in every city and town in the United Kingdom, is that of forging the property of another, and imposing on the public the forged article with all the assurance of innocence. We allude in the present instance to ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL. Many years ago *Mr. Rowland* discovered this useful and elegant article, which from its real merits alone gained an immense popularity; this no sooner became the case than it was, and is now, imitated by many shopkeepers. We should have imagined that an English tradesmen, who boasts of confidence and integrity unknown in any other part of the world, would not have stooped to the meanness of so base and paltry an action. Nevertheless, we know for certain that such is the case, and we advise all patrons of ROWLAND'S celebrated articles, to purchase only of *respectable* vendors.

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, March 12, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¾. Consols, 91¼ to 91¾. Reduced, shut. 3¼ do. shut. New 3½ per cent. 100¾ to ¼.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

March 9.—S. Major, of Poole, Dorsetshire, cabinet-maker.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Keep and J. Keep, of Nottingham, grocers.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Bnurchler, of Laurd's Coffee-house-street, oilman.—H. Bellingham, late of 28, Assembly-row, Mile-end Road, surgeon.—J. Rushnell, of North Row, Park-lane, livery-stable-keeper.—S. Mundy and J. Mondy, of Bradford, Wiltshire, clothiers.—C. W. Kelk, of Glamford Briggs, Lincolnshire, seed-merchant.—J. Shaw, of Hewnor, Derbyshire, plumber.—J. Faulder, of Moat Row, Birmingham, sack-dealer.—W. Hildrow, of Darlington, Durham, grocer.—J. Ireland, of Manchester, builder.—H. Lock, of Broadoodale, Norwich, millwright.—W. Ferry and J. Booth, of Carr's Hill, near Gateshead, Durham, glass-manufacturers.—J. Hadley, of Birmingham, bone button-manufacturer.—W. Thorn, of Shaftesbury, ironmonger.—C. Needham, Junior, and E. Pearce, of Salford, Lancashire, powerloom cloth-manufacturers.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

F. Wilkie, of Fisher-row, near Edinburgh, merchant.—J. Morgan and Co., of Carthagena de Colombia, South America, and of Glasgow, merchants.—J. Archibald, of Kirkaldy, flax-spinner.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

D. Morgan, Carmarthenshire, tanner.—W. Bull, Wilstead-street, Somer's Town, corn-dealer.—H. Fraser, Bucklersbury, bill-broker.—F. Glass, Cateaton-street, Blackwell-hall factor.—J. Prosser, Bordesley, near Birmingham, builder.—C. Hookham, Postland, Crowland, Lincolnshire.—J. M'Master, Manchester, draper.—W. J. Brereton, Brinton, Norfolk, banker.—P. Mackinal, Truro, Cornwall, common brewer.—C. Neale, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, chemist.

### BIRTHS.

7th inst., at Craven-hill, the lady of Capt. Stellaa, R.A., of a son.—At Torpoint, the lady of Capt. Marcon, of a son.—At Torpoint, the lady of Capt. Shannon, R.N., of a daughter.—At St. Michael's terrace, the lady of Lieut. C. M'Kenzie, R.N., of a daughter.—At Woolwich, the lady of Major Crawford, R.A., of a son.—8th inst., at Guernsey, the lady of C. Goatling, Esq., R.A., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

8th inst., George William Hope, Esq., eldest son of General the Hon. Sir Alexander Hope, to Caroline Georgiana Montagu, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Montagu.

### DEATHS.

20th ult., at Golden, near Pembroke, Lieut.-Col. Watts.—7th inst., at her residence, North Bank, St. John's Wood, at the advanced age of 87, Mrs. Dickinson, mother of Capt. Thos. Dickinson, R.N.—Commander William Hoppel (1830).—At Greenwich hospital, 7th inst., Lieut. Mabbs, R.N. (1791), to his 76th year.—At Plymouth, Lieut. E. Pennalley, R.M., aged 50.—Lieut. Samuel Hood Sullivan, R.N. (1806), aged 49.—In Barnstaple, Mrs. Fraser, relict of the late Capt. Furser, R.N., aged 78.—At Victoria, 26th Jan., Charles Oakley, Esq., Capt. British Auxiliary Legion, and formerly of H. M. 81st regt.—At Bath, aged 8[illegible], Hagar, widow of Major H. Hamilton.—In Lancaster, in his 7[illegible] year, John Bradshaw, Esq., Lieut.-Col. Lonsdale Militia.—[illegible] inst., at Mile-end, after a few days' illness, Capt. Benjamin Cook, in his 66th year.—In Edinburgh, Capt. D. Cadenhe, late 4[illegible] Foot.—27th ult., of apoplexy, at Torquay, Alexander Denman, Esq., Physician of the Navy.—In Greed-street, Mile-end, Londo[illegible] Ann, wife of Lieut. D. T. Nightingale, R.N., aged 48.—12th Fe[illegible] of a deep consumption, Thomas Tovey Tucaas, aged 28 yea[illegible] the only son of Commander Robert Tucker.—At Vittoria, [illegible] typhus fever, Thos. Robert Fletcher, Esq., Spanish Legio[illegible] and formerly of H.M.'s 68th regt.—At Jamaica, Lieut. Rosa[illegible] James Langshaw, R.N., a Stipendiary Magistrate of th[illegible] Island.—8th inst., at Congham Lodge, Norfolk, Isabella, daughter of Capt. Sir E. Parry, R.N.


## Advertisements.

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AS the following letter received from Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1831. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Dectbus Woodhouse.

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JOHN CARENOVE, Secretary.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 24 | 1 | 2 | 6 | 48 54 | 10 | 2 | 2 | 72 60 | 26 | 5 | 5 |
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| 42 30 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 54 48 | 13 | 13 | 11 | 84 42 | 22 | 8 | 6 |
| 42 36 | 1 | 12 | 6 | 54 54 | 15 | 0 | 9 | 90 54 | 27 | 0 | 0 |
| 44 30 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 57 44 | 13 | 9 | 7 | 96 54 | 28 | 7 | 6 |
| 48 42 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 57 47 | 17 | 15 | 1 | 108 60 | 36 | 14 | 0 |
| 44 36 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 60 36 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 108 66 | 34 | 4 | 0 |
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|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 18 | 20 | 24 | 25 | 28 | 30 |

| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 |
| 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 14 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 16 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 16 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 12 | 9 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| 28 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 30 | 1 | 8 | 9 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 3 |
| 32 | 1 | 10 | 8 | 1 | 16 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | 1 | 12 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| 36 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 38 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| 40 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 16 | 3 |

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References to respectable Surgeons, who are in the habit of prescribing this medicine exclusively, will be given on application to the Proprietor's Agents.

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FACTS AND OBSERVATIONS relative to the present imperfect state of BRITISH NAVAL ARCHITECTURE, with suggestions for its improvement.

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*** A few copies of this pamphlet which were circulated before it was advertised will require a list of errata, which may be had of the publishers.


MR. BUCKINGHAM'S CLAIMS.—At a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of the Borough of Sheffield, called by Advertisement in the Sheffield Newspapers, held at the Town Hall, in Sheffield, on Monday the 29th of February, 1836, for the purpose of considering what steps ought to be taken, in consequence of the extraordinary Rejection of the Bill in favour of Mr. Buckingham's Claims for Compensation from the East India Company,

WM. IBBOTSON, Esq., in the Chair:—

It was unanimously Resolved,

Moved by Mr. WM. VICKERS, and seconded by Mr. EBENEZER ELLIOTT,

1. That this meeting have learned, with the greatest surprise and regret, that the Bill introduced by Mr. Tulk into the House of Commons, to compel the East India Company to make compensation to Mr. Buckingham, our active and esteemed representative, for the infliction of a cruel wrong by that Company as the Governors of India, has been lost in the House of Commons on the second reading, though a Select Committee of that House, composed of men of all parties, had previously decided that compensation ought to be made.

Moved by Mr. THOMPSON, and seconded by Mr. LINLEY,

2. That Mr. Buckingham, by his useful and patriotic labours, both in and out of Parliament, in bringing about the destruction of the East India Monopoly; in advocating Free Trade, Temperance, the Abolition of Slavery, and the Impressment of Seamen; and by his fearless, consistent, and enlightened patriotism is deserving, especially under present circumstances, of the support, protection, and lasting gratitude of his fellow-countrymen.

Moved by Mr. H. VICKERS, and seconded by the Rev. O. H. RHODES.

3. That in order to give a substantial proof of sympathy for his wrongs, thus suffered in his country's cause, a Subscription be immediately commenced for the purpose of raising a fund to purchase an Annuity, secured on the joint lives of Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, and the life of the survivor.

Moved by Mr. JAMES SMITH, of Sharrow, and seconded by Mr. C. F. FAIRBANK,

4. That Messrs. William Ibbotson, Edward Vickers, Samuel Woodcock, William Vickers, Edward Gillbee, William Ash, Ebenezer Elliott, Thomas Linley, G. P. Naylor, W. Thompson, and the Rev. O. H. Rhodes, with power to add to their numbers, be a Committee for the purpose of carrying the preceding resolutions into effect; and that they be requested to form, and correspond with, district Committees in the various towns of the Kingdom, to obtain Subscriptions, and to aid in carrying forward the object of this meeting.

Moved by Mr. ROBERTS, and seconded by Mr. A. BRANSON,

5. That Mr. G. Naylor be Treasurer, and that Messrs. Henry Vickers and Francis Hoole be the Honorary Secretaries.

Moved by Mr. E. VICKERS, and seconded by Mr. G. P. NAYLOR,

6. That the address now read be approved and adopted as the Address of this Meeting to the People of the United Kingdom; and that it be printed and circulated under the direction of the Committee.

WILLIAM IBBOTSON, Chairman.

7. That the thanks of the meeting be given to the Chairman for his services on this occasion.

ADDRESS TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BOROUGH OF SHEFFIELD,

Assembled in Public Meeting, to the South of the Town Hall of Sheffield, in behalf of their Patriotic Representative, J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

Sir Robert Wilson received a handsome annuity, raised by the British public, to compensate him for the loss of his Commission, of which he was deprived without a Court-Martial, on account of his active interference in behalf of the persecuted Queen of England.

Sir John Ross received a grant of 10,000*l.*, paid by the country, as compensation for losses sustained in his efforts to extend Geographical Discovery, by a speculation undertaken on his own account to explore the Polar Seas.

Sir Walter Scott's children received a large amount, subscribed for them by the country, to compensate them for the losses sustained by their father, in printing speculations and literary pursuits.

All these instances of public sympathy and public aid were praiseworthy, and did honour to the givers and receivers, as well as to the country in which they originated.

Mr. Buckingham has been the victim of a series of cruelties and oppressions almost unparalleled in the history of modern times; and has done more for the extension of our commerce, and the increase of the wealth of his countrymen than any one yet named; while on grounds of political independence and literary pursuits he may be considered also entitled to public gratitude and reward.

Mr. Buckingham has sacrificed more than 50,000*l.* in defence of great public principles, which have since been established,—namely, Freedom of Settlement—Freedom of Publication—and Freedom of Trade in India. He preferred the maintenance of these principles, at the peril of banishment and ruin, rather than a subservient abandonment of his duty.

He has appealed to the India Company for redress—he has no legal power of remedy in a Court of Law—he has applied to Parliament, and though his just claim to compensation has been admitted by an impartial Committee—all power of enforcing his claim has been denied.

His friends, who knew him best, namely, his constituents, whose interests he has so faithfully watched, and so steadily defended—now appeal to the whole country—for there is no portion of it that has not felt the benefit, directly or indirectly, of his successful labours to extend our commerce and augment the national wealth, and we ask them whether they will see their able and zealous advocate perish as the victim of his public virtue, or whether they will testify their sense of his merits and his wrongs by themselves affording him relief?

It is proposed to raise, by public subscription, such a sum as would purchase a competent annuity for Mr. and Mrs. Buckingham, during their lives, secured from all possible risk of violation or loss.

Subscriptions from all classes are earnestly solicited, of any amount that is most congenial to the feelings, and compatible with the means of the contributors.

The Committee pledge themselves that the whole of the funds subscribed, (subject only to the payment of necessary expenses), shall be lodged in the Public Securities at the Bank of England, in the name of the Treasurer, till the Subscription is closed, when it will be invested in the Annuity proposed, under the strongest guarantee for its security.

Subscription Lists are recommended to be placed in the Banks of every Town in the United Kingdom; and the sums subscribed to be transmitted to the Treasurer, George Naylor, Esq., Western Bank, Sheffield, with the least possible delay, or on his account to the London Banking Houses of Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Thornton, and Co., Birchin-lane, City, or Messrs. Robarts and Co., Pall Mall East, Westminster.


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CAUTION.—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments were occurring to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from persons having the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles bearing not only similar labels to their own, but even their name and address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary steps to enable them to expose the parties so acting, and have the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that Injunctions have been granted by the above Court, against Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL & Co. (late Price and Gosnell), of Red-street, and 3 Kings' Court, Lombard-street,

Mr. JOHN COLLEY, Perfumer, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Mr. ROBERT HOVENDEN, wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsbury-square; restraining them from vending imitations of Messrs. DELCROIX and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs. And the trade and others are hereby cautioned against similar practices, as Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to proceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the great reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the Continent.

Purchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will in future bear the signature of J. Delcroix on the labels, and the name and address "Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street," on the back of the Bottles.

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 164. SATURDAY, MARCH 19, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 20th of April, with leave to call at Madras, to land Passengers only, the new fast-sailing teak ship THERESA, burden 550 tons, Capt. WALTER YOUNG, H.C.S.; lying in the West India Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to J. T. HAY, Esq., 6, Mincing-lane; to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE and Co., 15, Bishopsgate-street; or T. HAVILAND, and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

To sail in May,

FOR MADRAS DIRECT. — The regular Trader ROYAL WILLIAM, 500 tons burthen, GIBSON RELAND (late of the Hon. Company's Service), Commander, ng in the West India Export Docks.—This ship is fitted exsly for passengers, having eight feet height between decks, d carries a Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to Messrs. AUTHNOT and LATHAM, Great St. Helen's; or to ALVAS, RELL, and HARRISON, 6, Lime-street Square.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 21st of May, and embark Passengers at rtsmouth, the fine new frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, rthen 656 Tons, WILLIAM BOUCHIER, Commander; lying in East India Export Dock. This vessel has splendid Accommotions for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.— r Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem ffee-house, from 3 till 4 o'clock; or to JOHN PEARS and Co., 3, eeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.— Will [illegible] ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, mmander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an perienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Comander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. DAARAS, ATT, and Co., 36, Penchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. ROUSSAC, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PEARS & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, rnhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA. — Will positively clear on the 31st of March, the remarkably fine w British-built ship JOHN BAOSHAW, burthen 500 tons, copred and copper-fastened, A 1, HENRY ELLIS, Commander, ng in the St. Katharine's Docks.—For freight or passage, ring very excellent accommodations, apply to Captain H. LLIS, on board, and at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to essrs. THOMSON and EDWARDS, 12, King's Arms Yard, Coleman reet; or to JOHN PEARS and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail the first week in May the fine teak Ship THOMAS ENVILLE, late of the East India Company's Service, 1,600 ns, ROBERT THOMPSELL, Commander. This ship has most cellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an exrienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVIon and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BATAVIA AND LINTIN DIRECT. To Sail on the 21st March, the fine and fast-sailing Dutch p PLANTER, A 1, C. L. ARNOLL, Commander, Coppered, rthen 400 Tons; will load in the London Dock. Has good commodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply Messrs. BARING, BROTHERS, and Co., No. 8, Bishopsgate-reet Within; or to ROBERT WADE, Broker, 14, London-street, chureh-street. Shippers are reminded that many articles inted into Batavia by a Dutch Vessel have an advantage of Six Cent.

FOR MADRAS.—To Sail 30th March, the New Coppered Ship CITY OF EDINBURGH, burthen 500 ns, DAVID FRASER, Commander; has splendid Accommodan for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon; lying in the West dia Export Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN ASER on board; to Messrs. SCOTT, BELL, and Co., Aldermanbury, New Broad-street; to ROBT. T. SMITH and Co., 1, Lloyd's-reet Agency; to LEAMY and THOMPSON, 30 and 36, Lombard-reet Chambers; or to EDMUND READ, 1, White Lion Court, rnhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Positively sail from Gravesend 4th of June, the fast-sailing teak p MOIRA, 700 tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander. This ship to be fitted with every possible accommodation for the comfort passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For freight passage apply to Capt. BEACH, Jerusalem Coffee House; to essrs. ROBERTS, GRAY, and Co., 5, Alderman's-walk; or to T. HAVIns and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

MAURITIUS.—A Passage to the Isle of France may be had in a Gentleman that will leave Portsmouth the first week in April. Apply to JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-st.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 850 Tons, Captain R. F. MARTIN.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 20th July the new ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, Captain A. HENNING.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be despatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and will embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 38, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING-COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 2s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liquour Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6. 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 138, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY are respectfully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATENT HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a *Ship Sofa and Swing Cot*. The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions, has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers. It possesses superior cleanliness and durability, with great facility of erection and removal can be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck as a standing Couch in a *minute*, and is admirably adapted to a warm station, not requiring a Mattress.—To be procured only at the Patentees' Cabin Furniture Manufactory, No. 97, Leadenhall-street, London.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every Article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

PASSAGES to INDIA & the COLONIES. Offices No. 11, Leadenhall-street, next door to the India House.—Plans of every Ship, with the prices of the several Cabins, may be seen at one view, and Passages engaged on terms infinitely more favourable than can be done by direct applications. Lists of Monies due to the Estates of Persons who have died in India, and remaining unclaimed, may be seen at these Offices.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUSPORTINO BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality, Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

IF ANN ADDAMS, Wife of RICHARD ADDAMS, and Cousin to WILLIAM PARSONS, of 13, Millcham-street (deceased), will apply to MISS WILLSON, 28, Lisson-street, Lisson-grove, St. Marylebone, she will hear of something to her advantage.

N.B.—The said Ann Addams is supposed to be in service in the Cape of Good Hope.

TO ANGLERS, &c.

A NOVEL INVENTION SECURED BY PATENT.

THE Remarks to which Persons are subjected when carry Fishing Rods through the streets of London have prevented many from enjoying the delightful amusement of Angling. After repeated efforts an Article [illegible] to the Public, combining all the advantages of [illegible] same time presenting the appearance [illegible] of an Umbrella. It is remarkable [illegible] and neat appearance. To be had [illegible] tentee, J. CHEEK, 32, Strand, [illegible] of every article requisite for an Angler [illegible]

THE PURE PALE BRANDY, Vintage 1809, same quality as heretofore, [illegible] per dozen. This dozen cases, 10l. 18s. Bottles and Cases [illegible]

GEO. [illegible]

Gray's Inn Wine Establishment, 32, High [illegible]

THE FINEST HORIZONTAL PLA[illegible] GOLD WATCHES, Jewelled in Four [illegible] Ba[illegible] to the Cases, warranted to perform [illegible] Guine[illegible] each, including a Gold Briquet Key. A. B. [illegible] & SON Goldsmiths, 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank.

*Office of Ordnance, 25th February, 1836.*

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such Persons as may be willing to Tender for the same, a quantity of Iron Ordnance, in Store, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any day (Sunday excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained, by Persons willing to become Purchasers, at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole, or any number of the said Lots, are to be delivered on or before Monday the 21st March next.

By Order of the Board,
B. BYHAM, Secretary.

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Office of Ordnance, 26th February, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that a quantity of Great Coats, and other Clothing, Artillery and Common Cart Harness, Halters, Bridles, Whips, Bags, Hides, Painted Covers, Smiths' Tools, Ullrs, Old Sponges, Hinges, Locks, Boxes, Barrels, and various other Old Stores, Fire Wood, and a Powder Boat, will be sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Tuesday, March 15th, 1836, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten to Four o'clock a week previous to the day of Sale. Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By Order of the Board,
B. BYHAM, Secretary.

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## ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 2nd March, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply the following Articles for the use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the first day of May, 1836, and to continue (subject to the usual Conditions of the Contracts) until the 31st October, 1836, viz.:—

BREAD.—To His Majesty's Land Forces in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks in Great Britain, and in the Channel Islands, (except the Foot Guards generally and the Household Cavalry in Middlesex.)

OATS.—To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in England and Wales.

FORAGE, viz. Oats, Hay, and Straw to His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in Great Britain.

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Tuesday the 19th day of April next; but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Separate Proposals must be made for Bread, for Oats, and for Forage; and Proposals must be made separately for each County and Island, except for the several Counties comprising North and South Wales, all of which must be included in one Tender; likewise the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, and also the several Counties in North Britain; and each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him; and Persons Tendering are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall.

N. B.—Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents cannot be allowed to pass free of Postage; but the Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual, provided it be strictly official. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

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## CONTRACTS FOR BALTIC TIMBER GOODS AND NORWAY SPARS.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 10th March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 14th April next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

RIGA HAND MASTS AND FIR TIMBER,
DANTZIC DECK DEALS AND FIR TIMBER, and
NORWAY SPARS.

Distributions of the Articles and Forms of the Tenders may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £2000 for the due performance of each of the Contracts for the Riga and Dantzic Goods, and in the sum of £500 for the Norway Spars.

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## CONTRACTS FOR PITCH, TALLOW, GLUE, SOFT SOAP, AND ROSIN.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 15th March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the [illegible] o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's ARCHITECTURE Yards with

[illegible]OLM, ARCHANGEL, or BRITISH MADE PITCH;

*** A Person supplying His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Woolwich with before it was TALLOW, GLUE, SOFT SOAP, and ROSIN.

had of thirtion of the Pitch and Samples of the Articles, together with the Forms of the Tenders, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and those for Pitch and Tallow must be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contracts.

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# Naval Intelligence.

## APPOINTMENTS.

**Captains**—The Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802) to *Vanguard*; William Fisher (1811) to *Asia*; R. W. G. Festing (1811) to *Cornwallis*; A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813) to *Minden*; and T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814) to *Talavera*.

**Commander**—T. M. Currie (1825) to *Vanguard*.

**Lieuts.**—James Shambler (1815) Supernumerary to *William and Mary* yacht, to command *Lightning*; Raymond Evans (1815) to *Perseus*, receiving ship off the Tower; C. M. M. Wright (1820), Jho. Hathorn (1824), T. E. Hodden (1824), W. G. B. Estcourt (1827), from *Excellent*, W. Edmoodstone (1829), and G. G. Loch (1830), from *Ocean*, to *Vanguard*; B. M. Atherston (1824), C. Dimock (1825), H. Pakenham (1827), R. S. Robinson (1830), and F. F. Egerton (1830), to *Asia*; G. Hales (1815), W. H. Hall (1826), F. Honnah (1829), and A. Gordon, to *Talavera*; E. Herrick (1815), T. Mitchell (*h.* 1824), J. W. Wakefield (1827), and W. K. Stephens (1830), to *Minden*; T. Hardy (1821), H. Lyster (1824), and J. S. Ellman (1829), to *Cornwallis*.

**Masters**—Thompson to *Dublin*; — Biddlecombe to *Actæon*; Jas. Randall (acting) to *Swift*; W. Miller (*a.* 1813) to *Vanguard*; J. Pearce (1815) to *Talavera*; W. Aykbone (1814) to *Minden*.

**Second Master**—Rowell to *Curlew*; W. S. Hele to *Vanguard*; G. R. Nicholson to *Asia*; T. Goss to *Talavera*; E. Moore to *Minden*; G. B. Harvey to *Cornwallis*.

**Assist.-Surgs.**—R. Hayward to *Pandora*; — Woodrick to *Swift*.

**Pursers**—R. Wilson (1826) to *Perseus*; James Haltoo (1800) to *Vanguard*; John Speed (1803) to *Asia*; J. C. Cumming (1809) to *Talavera*; T. Allark (1805) to *Minden*; James Fletcher (1805) to *Cornwallis*.

**Royal Marines**—Capt. Mercer, First Lieut. Sturgeon, and Second Lieut. Shewen, to *Vanguard*.

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## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ROVER, 18, Com. C. Eden (1834), arrived at Valparaiso from Rio Janeiro 12th Dec.

TWEED, 28, Com. T. Maitland (1827), arrived at Lisbon from Cadiz 2d inst.

WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), arrived at Vera Cruz from Tampico 9th Jan. and sailed again 31st Jan.

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## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO MARCH 19, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Jan. 18, d. Feb. 28, r. Mar. 15.
REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. Feb. 15, d. Mar. 12, r.
SCORPION, Robillard (1824), s. Mar. 8, d. April 5,
L'ESPOIR, Riley (1818), s. Mar. 8, d. April 5, r.
NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), s. Mar. 14, d. Apr. 12, r.
QUAIL, Bisson (1826), s. d. r.

*Mediterranean.*

AFRICAN, West (1814), s. Dec. 5, d. Jan. 28, r.
HERMES, Blount (1824) s. Jan. 3, d. Feb. 28, r. Feb. 28.
TARTARUS, James (1812) s. Feb. 3, d. Mar. 25, r.
ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. Mar. 8, d. May 24, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. Nov. 7, d. Mar. 28, r. Mar. 5.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 25,
SPINKA, O'Reilly (*a.* 1815), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Feb. 6, d. June 28, r.
SEALARK, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 9, d. July 25. r.
RAMARO, Dunsford (1809), s. d. r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

LINNET, Downey (1815), s. Jan. 8, d. Mar. 28, r. Mar. 16.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 6, r.
PLOVER, Lace (1814), s. Feb. 3, d. Apr. 20, r.
LAPWING, Forster (1812), s. Feb. 17, d. May 4, r.
ALGAY, Norrington, s. Mar. 8, d. May 28,
SKYLARK, Ladd (1818), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

BAHAMA, Downey (1815); s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 6, r. Feb. 27.
SPEY, James (1815), s. Nov. 18, d. Apr. 4, r.
LYRA, St. John (1828), s. Dec. 14, d. May 4, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1818), s. Jan. 18, d. June 8, r.
MUTINE, Fawle (1807), s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, r.
CROCUS, Peter (1804), s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 8, r.

*North America.*

STAR, Brown, s. Nov. 7, d. Jan. 9, r. Mar. 18.
PIGEON, Harvey (1818), s. Jan. 9, d. Mar. 5, r.
DAISY, Moore (*h.* 1818), s. Feb. 6, d. Apr. 3, r.
CAMDEN, Tilley, s. Mar. 8, d. May 1, r.

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## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| MAR. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | PORTSEA. Dock Yard | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | LONDON Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 20 | 7 21 | 7 36 | 1 16 | 1 31 | 2 26 | 2 41 | 6 38 | 4 8 |
| Mo. 21 | 7 51 | 8 6 | 1 46 | 2 2 | 2 56 | 3 10 | 4 24 | 4 38 |
| Tu. 22 | 8 19 | 8 36 | 2 19 | 2 34 | 3 27 | 3 41 | 4 58 | 5 7 |
| We. 23 | 8 45 | 9 1 | 2 43 | 2 58 | 3 57 | 4 11 | 5 22 | 5 41 |
| Th. 24 | 9 20 | 9 32 | 3 27 | 3 42 | 4 38 | 4 52 | 5 58 | 6 18 |
| Fri. 25 | 9 56 | 10 24 | 4 3 | 4 18 | 5 9 | 5 24 | 6 35 | 6 59 |
| Sat. 26 | 10 55 | 11 8 | 5 0 | 5 15 | 6 5 | 6 20 | 7 [illegible] | 8 2 |

PORTSMOUTH, Mar. 16.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The weather has been so tempestuous all the week, that no naval movements have taken place. The *Melville* is detained at Spithead by adverse winds. Vice-Adm. Sir [illegible] Halkett is sojourning at the Bush Hotel, and will embark the moment the wind becomes favourable for going down channel. The plan of entering seamen for "general service," is found not to answer, for very few have offered. The Admiralty have in consequence sent Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie to join the *Vanguard*; his commission arrived this morning, and Com. T. Metcalfe Currie this afternoon hoisted the pendant. The *Vanguard* will have a complement of 650 men. The Surveyor of the Navy arrived this morning to inspect the [illegible] at present, the *Liverpool*, and the [illegible] preparing to commission. The *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Pique*, and [illegible] *dagascar* are in the basin. The *Madagascar* will be [illegible] in a fortnight, the *Pembroke* next week. The *Pique* will not be required until May, when the *Inconstant* is to be launched, and those two frigates and the *Castor* are to have a sailing trial. A Portuguese frigate and schooner anchored at St. Helen's yesterday morning, but the weather prevented all communication until this day. The frigate is the *Braganza*. They came up to Spithead this afternoon, and shortly afterwards a steamer called the *Manoel* arrived under Portuguese colours. The Queen of Portugal consort will embark in the latter for a passage to Lisbon, and the frigate and schooner are to attend him. The *Britannia* will be paid off on the 4th April, and recommissioned by Capt. D. Dundas, M.P. We have not heard what new officers join her, except that Mr. Geo. Johnston, Surgeon of the *Malabar*, is to supersede Dr. King. Ships in port—*Melville*, *Braganza*, and a schooner at Spithead. In harbour—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*.

MILFORD HAVEN, March 16th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—This was the day proposed by the officers of our dockyard for launching the *Dido* and *Harlequin*, two of Surveyor Symeed's 16 gun brigs, but as no directions were received from the Admiralty on the subject, they remain on the stocks until further orders. It is reported that a regiment of the line (some say the 42nd), is to relieve the Marines doing duty at Pembroke. This is very unlikely, as the names of officers from the Chatham division of that corps have already been mentioned as those selected for duty at Pembroke next year. Immediately after the [illegible] semmar half-yearly inspection by Gen. Cockburn, the change takes place annually. The plan of employing the men in the dockyard as labourers, at a small daily allowance, is so approved of, that that alone is sufficient to retain a detachment there in these times of economy and retrenchment. The work they do is really astonishing. It has blown a gale here the last two days from the westward. News has just reached Mr. Starbuck, the agent for Lloyd's at this place, of the wreck of a large ship near St. David's Head. The Bowsprit has been washed on shore, and it is supposed all hands have perished. Remains of the *Diligence* transport, *Tortoise* lighter, and *Skylark* revenue cruiser. Our agent for packets, — Anson, Esq., has advertised by directions of the treasury, for tenders for building two light vessels. One is to be placed on the Chicken rocks, the other on the shoal off the Wear Point, for the convenience of our steam-packets in plying up to the new pier at Hobb's Point. As government has lent 7000*l.* to the turnpike trust in this county, for the purpose of completing the new line of road between Carmarthen and the Post Office packet station, it is expected we shall all be removed thence in the course of the ensuing summer. The accommodations rapidly progressing cannot fail to interest the English gentry travelling to and from this country.

PLYMOUTH, MARCH 17.—The *Star* packet arrived [illegible] on Wednesday, and came into harbour in the afternoon to make good her defects. She reached Falmouth on Monday last, after a voyage of five weeks from Port Royal, under jury-rig. Her old fore-mast has served her for a main-mast for her passage home, but it is the only remaining spar of her former set. The accounts which we gain by the survivors of the melancholy catastrophe which befel the packet on 24th Nov., on her passage to Halifax, represent her situation to have been truly terrific. Nearly the whole of her bulwarks, with 25 timber heads, were [illegible] washed away; her masts, with the exception only of the [illegible] of the foremast, were carried over the board, and [illegible] fellows were consigned to a watery grave. The [illegible] brought home a report that the [illegible] hands saved; she is said to have [illegible] Port Royal. *Hibernia*, 74, [illegible] brig, Lieut. Com. Hon. G. H. A. [illegible] on Thursday, but was obliged to put [illegible] the prevailing westerly gales. [illegible] Captains, four Subalterns, six Serjeants, [illegible] 100 men of the Royal Marines, are ordered to embark on board the [illegible] in Hamoaze. Their [illegible] board the [illegible] for Gosport [illegible] place on board [illegible] the Edgecumbe [illegible]

Extract of a letter from [illegible] Jersey, 16th Mar., 1836.

—The *Pylades* arrived here on the 12th, after having called off Portendic and landed specie for the Commissariat at the Gambia, at which place she remained two days; the only vessel of war there was the *Griffon*, Lieut. Parlby, who was daily in expectation of being relieved by the *Rolla*, Lieut. Glasse. The *Buzzard*, that most lucky vessel, has just sent in a fourth prize, the *Semiramis*, of Havana, captured off the Bonny, with 477 slaves on board. Mr. May, the Governor, and Mr. Bedford, Master's Assistant, brought her up; she is condemned, and the hull has been already sold for 650*l*. Lieut. Roberts, late first of *Trincula*, is the officer at present in command, and who captured this vessel. The *Buzzard* has captured in eleven months 1967 slaves; she is at present off the Bonny, blockading a polacca barque. The *Thalia* is daily expected here from the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension. On the evening of 15th a Spanish brig, the *Argo*, prize to H. M.'s brig *Chorybdis*, Lieut. S. Mercer, captured off the River Gaboon, anchored here; she had on board at the time of capture 428 slaves, and during her passage up (five weeks), has lost 62. She will land the remainder this evening. The prize master, Mr. Rowlett, mate, reports that off St. Thomas's Island, he was informed the *Buzzard* and *Fair Rosamond* had captured the large polacca brig they were blockading, supposed cargo upwards of 600. The coast seems all alive with the slave trade, and the Spanish flag predominates in spite of all our attempts to suppress it. Twenty-five sail were lying at St. Paul de Loando six weeks ago, mostly Spanish, and large craft. On 21st inst. another prize, a Spanish schooner, the *Conde de los Andes*, in charge of Mr. J. G. Burslem, arrived here, taken after three days chase, by the boats of the *Britomart*, Lieut. Quin, 297 slaves on board; this is her first prize. She was captured off the river Bonny, and has only lost six in her passage up of one month. The *Curlew* arrived yesterday from a cruize; she has detained three Spanish vessels for being engaged in the slave trade, in breach of the new treaties entered into with Spain, by which they are liable to capture and confiscation, if it can be proved that they are in any way fitted for a slaving voyage. She could have seized three more, (all within 180 miles of our principal settlement, Sierra Leone,) but had no more men to spare to navigate them. The *Pylades* will therefore proceed after them. Other accounts state the *Buzzard* captured, on 27th Nov., off Bonny River, after a long chase and a hard fight, another slaver, with 280 slaves on board.

The *Hyacinth*, 18, was at Batavia on 9th October last, having left Sydney on 6th Aug. On her way through Torres Straits, four canoes, with New Holland natives, came alongside, but no allurement could induce them to go on board; they would only sit on the hammock-nettings, and would accept neither beef, pork, fowls, or tobacco; they had their faces painted red and white, at which they were much pleased; but on, having a small looking-glass given them to view their own faces they were frightened, and let it fall on the deck; they were naked, and used no paddles, but propelled their canoes through the water with their hands only. On 6th Sept. the *Hyacinth* was at York Island, on which Capt. Blackwood and Mr. Forbes, the Master, landed and discovered that it contained a beautiful harbour, capable of receiving 40 ships, with a hard muddy bottom, of five fathoms at low water, and of easy access. The *Hyacinth* sailed at Timor, and intended to go to Singapore, Malacca, Penang, and Madras. There were two frigates, a corvette, and a brig, all Dutch, lying at Batavia, at which place both French and English traders were looked on with great jealousy, while every encouragement was given to American ships.

Twenty second class boys, from the ordinary at Portsmouth, have been sent out in the *Melville* to fill vacancies on the West India and North American stations.

Naval Force of Russia in 1836.—The Russian Navy, in active service, consists of three squadrons—the Baltic squadron, commanded by Admiral Samoyina; the Archipelago, by Vice-Admiral Heyden; and the fleet in the Black Sea, by Admiral Greig.—*Baltic and Archipelago Squadrons*—Fifteen line-of-battle; *Peter the Great*, 110; *Alexander*, 120; thirteen two deckers, 74 guns; thirteen frigates of 44; two corvettes of 24; and five brigs of 18 guns.—*Black Sea Fleet*—Fifteen line-of-battle; *Paris*, 110; *Empress the First*, 110; four two deckers of 84; six more of 74; three less of 60 guns; five frigates of 44; seven corvettes of 20 guns; 7 brigantines, 6 cutters, 50 schooners, 130 gun boats, 20 galliots, 25 floating batteries. The Navy is manned by 35,000 men, including 3,000 artillerymen, and 3,000 troops or Marines.

On Thursday morning, the workmen in attendance at the steam engine in Portsmouth dock-yard, which is commonly used to clear the docks of water, were much surprised to find that though the spreading rod of the pump showed at least two feet of water, yet the pumps would deliver none. They proceeded down to examine into the cause of this, and found, to their astonishment, that the cistern below, in which the pumps worked, was filled by a solid mass of ash, which must, of course, [illegible] be cleared away before the pumping could be performed well. A large part-load of five [illegible] was carefully removed with no greater difficulty than just enabling them to [illegible] buckets.

Yarmouth, March 12.—The Court of Enquiry on Lieut. Dornford and the preventive boatmen of Freshwater Gate Station, concluded on Saturday last; when Capt. Maxmilith and the other officers engaged with him in conducting the enquiry adjourned to prepare their report to the Comptroller-General, and the Board of Customs. Fourteen witnesses were examined for the prosecution, whose examination continued from Monday the 22nd, to Saturday, the 27th ult. The more serious charges of "bribery and collusion with smugglers" appear to have been abandoned; not the slightest evidence having been adduced to prove either the one or the other.

Woolwich Dock Yard.—The Lords of the Admiralty visited this yard on Saturday last, and inspected several steam vessels: among them the *Rhadamanthus* and the *Hermes* attracted their immediate attention. The fractured wheels of the latter were particularly noticed, and the able manner in which she was brought to England much commented on. *Carron* steam vessel was brought down from Blackwall to Woolwich, and there commissioned by Lieut. Dow, and is being got ready for service with all possible dispatch. *Hermes* steam vessel, Lieut. Blount, in consequence of being found absolutely impossible to go through the duty from her being so short handed, six additional A.B.'s will be added to her crew. *Quail* cutter, Lieut. Bisson, arrived off Woolwich this week, having sprung her main mast. *Pluto* steam yacht, Lieut. Duffill, has arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday last, to repair the damage she sustained during the late gales; everything on deck having been swept away, not excepting "the lumber adrift in her lee scuppers," sprung her foremast, and lost her main topmast. *Spitfire* steam vessel, Lieut. A. Kennedy, will carry out the next mail to Malta, Lieut. K. having represented to the Admiralty that he had just returned from the West Indies, whither he had again been ordered. She has been twice down the river this week to try her engines, which are found to "work well." *Hermes* steam vessel, Lieut. Blount, is in the basin at Woolwich, and has had her wheels taken off, and it is expected she will get her new ones in in a fortnight, when she will proceed for the West Indies.

A spring of water, which takes its rise in a mineral district in North Wales, and is strongly impregnated with acid, has been long known to possess the property of preserving timber which has been immersed in it in an extraordinary degree, so much so that it has been asserted that coasting vessels which occasionally lie in the Pill, through which the current runs, have never been known to be affected with rot. It is, we believe, intended to institute some experiments on timber intended for the navy, and should the event prove successful, it cannot fail to prove beneficial to the proprietor, Mr. Parry, as well as to the country at large, as the expense of the preparation is small compared with the other preventives or preservatives which have been at various times suggested.

Royal Marines (Woolwich division).—The field-days will commence on the 28th instead of the 21st inst., as stated. Private Joseph Taylor has been sentenced to seven years' transportation, for stealing great coats from the divisional store.

The *Portland* is ordered home from the West Indies, and will be probably paid off, and her crew turned over to a line-of-battle ship.

It is confidently affirmed, that a naval promotion will take place on the approaching birth-day of his Majesty; and that some new regulations, relative to the Colonelcies of Marines, will be promulgated.—*Portsmouth Paper.*—[We wish we were able to add our belief that the report of a naval promotion was true, but on the contrary, we have reason to abide by our former statements—there is no chance at present of a *Brevet* either for army or navy.—Ed.]

We have the extreme gratification of announcing the safety of the *Lady Jane*, and there now only remains the *William Torr* to be accounted for out of all the missing whalers. The *Lady Jane* arrived at Stromness on Sunday, the 13th inst., in a most deplorable state. The dreadful sufferings undergone by her crew, and those of the *Mary Francis* who were on board the *Lady Jane*, it is impossible to describe; suffice it to say, that on the arrival of the *Lady Jane* at Stromness, out of 64 persons, officers and men, who were on board in the middle of December, 22 had died, and 30 were lying in a condition of utter helplessness; so that there remained but 12 hands in all to navigate the ship, and attend to their suffering shipmates. Indeed she came in a complete floating hospital, in all the misery and agony of such an establishment, but wanting every aid of medicine and care, and almost destitute of the simplest necessaries of life. Immediately on her arrival the sick and disabled were removed on shore, and taken to the hospital in which the men from the *Jane* and the *Viewforth* were put, on the late arrival of those ships; the convalescent were distributed in private lodgings. It is pleasing to be able to state that in four hours after the arrival of the ship, all hands had been well scrubbed in warm baths, and put into clean beds, a luxury to men in their miserable condition, more easily understood than described. The utmost praise—the thanks of the whole maritime community—fall short of what is due to Mr. Hamilton, the surgeon, at Stromness, and those who assisted him in the work humanity, for the prompt and efficient services bestowed the poor fellows thus thrown upon their benevolence. Se exertions must not be permitted to pass without some la ing testimonial of gratitude. We do not see, in the arriv of the *Lady Jane*, any grounds for supposing that our o ginal impression with respect to the *William Torr* was i correct. Our belief is unchanged that Capt. J. C. Ro will find the *William Torr* in Home Bay.—*Shipp Gazette.*

The *Hope* tr., Lieut. Spencer, Agent, is ordered to discharged, requiring repairs.

The *Carron*, st., was commissioned on the 12th at Wo wich by Lieut. W. Dow, 1814.

The *Spitfire* st., Lt. Kennedy, Com., having been fit with new boilers, it has proceeded from Woolwich to Pl mouth for further orders.

The *William and Mary* yt., at Woolwich, is enteri seamen and boys to augment the navy.

The *Numa*, *Prince Regent*, and *Parmelia*, transpo with Agents, are at Deptford, and will take troops to Mediterranean.

The *Elisa* is taking in stores at Deptford for Malta.

The Ordinary at Sheerness is expected to be put commission on 1st April, and will be composed of hundred officers and men; the officers will perform duties as heretofore, and reside in their respective divisio ships, on commission pay.

The *Prince Regent* yt., at Deptford, will be fitted for with with all possible despatch and attention to comf and elegance.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

North Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—John Harding, Gent., be Cornet

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, March 18th, 1836.—5th Drag. Guards—Su J. Barlow, M.D., from 3d Lt. Dgs., to be Surg., v. Logan, d March 18. 3d Lt. Dgs.—Surg. J. Henderson, from 49th, to Surg., v. Barlow, app. to 5th Dg. Gds.; March 18. 18th Lt. D —Surg. J. Winterscale, from 71st, to be Surg., v. Kenny, app Staff, March 18. 1st Foot—Lieut. H. A. Kerr to be Capt. by p. v. Coote, who ret.; Ens. H. R. Marindin to be Lieut. by p. Kerr; T. J. Parker, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Marindin, Ma 18. 7th—Ens. J. Mansfield, from 93rd, to be Lieut. by p. Vereker, who ret., March 18. 9th—D. Perie, gent., to be by p., v. Brooke, prom. in 23rd, March 18. 12th—Ens. J. Perceval to be Lieut. by p., v. Lechmere, who ret.; R. J. Phillips, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Perceval, March 18. 1 Ens. Hon. H. C. Stratford to be Lieut. by p., v. Terry, who r Hon. C. Hare to be Ens. by p., v. Stratford, March 18. 2 Ens. A. B. Brooke, from 9th, to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Bu prom. in 85th, March 18. 85d—Ens. W. Ironside to be Lieut p., v. Walthall, who ret.; E. Peel, gent., to be Ens. by p. Ironside, Mar. 18. 48th—Staff-Assist.-Surg. E. M'Iver to Surg., v. Henderson, app. to 3d Lt. Dgs., March 18. 55th—E Lieut. H. T. Butler, from 93rd, to be Lieut. by p., v. Deshar who ret. 93nd—Ens. J. M'Carthy, from h. p. 96th, to be E without p., v. F. E. Scobell, prom., March 17; T. E. Mul gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Scott, who ret., March 18. 71st— E. Foy to be Capt. by p., v. Hunter, who ret.; Ens. R. T. W Brickenden to be Lieut. by p., v. Foy, March 18; Ens. C. Re to be Lieut. by p., v. Seymour, who ret. March 19; B. Bleam hasset, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Brickenden, March 18; W. F holme, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Ready, March 19: Assist.-Su J. Foster, M.D., from 5th Dg. Gds., to be Surg., v. Winterscu app. to 18th Lt. Dgs., Mar. 18. 93nd—J. C. Gordon, gent., to Ens. by p., v. Mansfield, prom. in the 7th, March 18.

Mem.—The removal of Surg. Hamilton, from 84th to the Light Drags., and the promotion of Staff-Assist.-Surg. M'Iver to be Surg. in the 84th, as stated in the *Gazette* of 12th ult., h not taken place.

CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. Scott, stationed at Abergavenny, hunting, met with a serious accident—his horse fell him, and broke one of his ribs.

14th Drag.—This distinguished corps, quartered at Du dalk under the command of Lieut.-Col. Townsend, h received a letter to hold themselves in readiness to e bark at Belfast for Glasgow the beginning of next mon Captains Barton and Thorehill's troops are at Belturb and a detachment, under the command of Lieut. L. Bayntun, are quartered at Belfast. Capt. Rowls, lat this reg., a Waterloo officer, is declared a lunatic.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 Offi., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., fr Templemore to Roscrea, on 19th; 1 Offi., 1 Serj., 30 r. and f., from Templemore to Thurles, on 18th; 1 Offi., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f. from Templemore Burnsleigh, on 18th.

1st Foot 2nd Batt.—The following is a gratifying record attachment in the service.

*Enniskillen, 1st March*, 1836

Sir,—The Sergeants being deeply impressed with f legs of regret on your quitting the battalion, and desir of putting you in possession of a small token of t affection and esteem, have directed me most respectfu to request your acceptance of the accompanying c and to convey to you their warmest wishes for your fu

health, happiness, and prosperity. I have honour to be, &c. J. M'Court, Serj.-Major, Royals.

*Major L. M'Laine, Belfast.*

*Belfast, 3rd March*, 1836.

To Serj.-Maj. John M'Court, Quartermast.-Serj. M. Thompson, and the Serjeants, of the 2nd Batt. Royal Regiment.

My Friends,—I have received, and accept with pride and gratification, the very handsome silver cup you have sent me as a tribute of esteem on my retirement from the service. To say that I thank you, would but poorly express what I feel for this token of your regard, the more flattering to me, from the disinterested and delicate manner of making the gift, after I had left the battalion and the service, and could no more benefit any of you. I shall ever feel a deep interest in the honour and good name of the Rl. Regt.; and the only return I can make for your kindness, is to wish and hope, that by your future conduct you will (as hitherto) uphold your own respectability and comfort, thereby securing the countenance and support of your Officers generally, and also of your admirable Commanding Officer, my esteemed friend, Col. Wetherall. With my best wishes for your welfare, believe me your sincere friend,

L. M'Laine, late Major, Rl. Regt.

Inscription on the Cup.—"Presented by the Serjeants of the 2nd Batt. Rl. Regt. to Maj. L. M'Laine, as a token of esteem on his retirement from the Service. Enniskillen, 6th Feb., 1836."

2nd Foot—Lieut.-Col. Henderson, who was lately honoured by his Majesty with the Hanoverian Goalphic Order, commanded the Queen's at the battle of Toulouse in April, 1814, on which occasion he received the brevet of Lieutenant-Colonel.

7th—The remainder of the service cos. will arrive shortly in H.M. vessel, *Beacon*, and the *Mown* transport.

8th—Capt. Calder is in command of a detachment at Charleville.

14th—2 cos. moved from Dublin on the 10th, to arrive at Naas on 11th; 2 cos. on 17th, and 2 cos and head-quarters, to arrive on 19th.

17th—Lieut. O'Brian is appointed Adj. to the Chatham garrison and invalid depot.

18th—1 comp. moved from Birr on the 7th, to arrive at Roscommon on the 9th; 1 comp. from Birr to Shannon Bridge on the 7th; 3 cos. 1 F. Officer from Birr to Athlone, to arrive on 23rd; 2 cos. and head-quarters to arrive on 24th.

29th depot—Maj. Walter at Tralee, is reported for Limerick.

32nd—Capt. H. and Mr. C. of the R.N. exchanged three shots each without effect at Jamaica, in January.

33rd—is recruiting in Dublin.

34th—Lieut. Lax is appointed to recruiting service at Cork.

35th—On Thursday week the Serj.-Maj. and Serjts. of this regt. gave a ball and supper in the Serjts. of the 53rd, 67th, and 84th depots, at which many respectable inhabitants of Fermoy and its vicinity attended.

46th—1 Offr., 1 Serj., and 20 r. and f., from Downpatrick to Rathfarland, on 16th and 17th.

52nd—The comp. at Roscommon moved to Athlone on the 9th, and the detachment at Shannon Bridge on the 7th. 2 cos. and F. Officer move from Athlone on 22nd, to arrive at Cork on 1st April; 2 cos. to arrive on 2nd April, and 2 cos. and head-quarters on the 4th. The Hon. Capt. Grey has just been promoted to his company, and joined at Athlone.

59th—Capt. Heathcote has joined the depot cos. at Portsmouth, from Inave.

60th depot, 2nd Batt.—1 comp. moved from Clare Castle to Kilrush and Forts on the 4th and 5th inst.

67th depot—marched on the 7th from Fermoy for Kinsale, to arrive on 9th. 1 comp. marched on the 8th to arrive on the 10th, and the comp. at Macroom on the 7th, to arrive on 10th.

73rd—3 cos. and head-quarters moved from Naas on the 9th, to arrive at Birr on the 12th; the comp. at Trim to arrive at Birr on the 14th.

81st—The Officers, previously to marching for Fermoy, presented Mr. R. Count, huntsman of the Kilkenny Fox Hounds, a valuable cup, in estimation of his sportsmanlike style of hunting, and the attention evinced by him towards all who follow his celebrated pack.

82nd—Head-quarters from Mullingar to Kilkenny.

83rd—The comp. at Sligo moved to Boyle on 15th.

85th—Capt. Hunt embarks this spring, with the service cos. for Nova Scotia.

89th—The comp. at Navan moved to Trim on the 9th.

90th depot—1 comp. moved from Cork to Macroom on the 7th.

91st depot—Capt. M'Inroy commands a detachment at Tullamore. 2 cos. and head-quarters have moved from Newbridge to Mullingar.

94th—Capt. Tulloch's comp., from Kilrush, rejoined head-quarters in Limerick on the 7th.

95th—2 cos. from Templemore to Birr on 18th and 19th; 2 cos. and head-quarters on 19th and 21st; the comp. at Roscrea to Birr on 19th; the comp. at Thurles to Birr on 21st, and the comp. at Burnsleigh on 21st.

98th—Maj. Clinton, late of this regt., has become a student at the Rl. Mil. College.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. Melhuist has succeeded Lieut. Robinson, R.E., in charge of that department of the Ordnance service at Manchester.

Rifle Brigade are about to leave Guernsey for Gosport, and will then sail for Canada.

Cape of Good Hope Army.—First batt. To be Major—R. W. Bagot, late Capt. 47th regt. To be Capts.—W. Gilfillan, h.-p. 60th, T. E. Cowderoy, h.-p. 21st Lt. Drags., A. Heddle, h.-p., J. Bailie, Esq. To be Lieuts.—T. H. Bowker, gent., C. Bailie, gent., T. Biddulph, gent. To be Ensigns—T. Crowe, gent., C. Crause, gent., E. Philmot, gent., J. Campbell, gent., Supernu. Piet Loww. Adj.—W. Daley, gent. Quartermast.—E. Nelson. Sec. Batt.—To be Maj.—O. G. Stockenstrom, Esq. To be Capts.—C. L. Stretton, Esq., P. Rawstorne, Esq., J. Crowe, Esq., J. Kemp, Esq. To be Lieuts.—W. S. Kerr, gent., T. H. Wostun, gent., J. H. Lange, gent., A. C. Bissett, gent. To be Ens.—T. Alcock, gent., C. Parrot, gent., C. Rubridge, gent. Supernu. Piet Appel. Adj. A. Macdonald, gent. Quartermast. A. B. Schenbin, gent.

The Hon. Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Ponsonby, Governor of Malta, and Lady Emily, arrived at the London Hotel, Albemarle-street, from Cheltenham, last week. His Excellency's ill health arises from the wounds he received at Waterloo.

Col. Sir James Hope, Scots Fusilier Guards, has written to the *Times*, contradicting that part of the report of his speech on the Army Estimates, which stated that he said that the saving to the country that would be effected by putting the Guards on the footing of the line would amount to 80,000*l.* per annum. He asserted that the saving to the country would be about 8,500*l.* per annum; whereas the compensation the officers of the Guards would be entitled to would amount to 325,600*l.*

Gen. Lord Hill's Levee this week, was attended by Lieut.-Gens. Sir T. Browne and Fullerton; Maj.-Gens. Sir R. King, Sir C. Dance, Sir M. Ximenes, Sir T. Pritzler, Sir F. Maleaster, Sir H. Austen, Clitherow; Col. Sir B. Camac; Lieut.-Cols. Guise and Daly; Maj. Garvock, and some others.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Lyon has appointed his Aide-de-Camp and Military Secretary, having succeeded Major-Gen. Sir J. Colborne as Com. of the Forces in British North America. Sir James and Lady Lyon will embark for Quebec in the course of the spring.

Mr. J. Budd is appointed Barrack-Master at Pendennis Castle.

The Lieut.-Colonelcy of the Limerick City Militia is vacant by the death of Lieut.-Col. G. Gough, who served for many years in that regt., and shared the laurels which they won, under Col. Viscount Gort, at the affair near Coloony. His eldest son, Major G. Gough, of Woodsdown, succeeds to his large property.

Intended stations of the regiments of cavalry after the first week in April:—1st. Dr. Gds. from Birmingham to Manchester; 7th from Dublin to Birmingham; 4th from Brighton to Dorchester; 5th from Edinburgh to Leeds; 6th from York to Nottingham; 8th Hussars, from Hounslow to Ireland; 2nd Dragoons, from Leeds to Ireland; 6th, from Norwich to Brighton; 7th Hussars, from Nottingham to Hounslow; 12th Lancers, from Dorchester to Coventry; 10th Hussars, from Glasgow to York; 9th Lancers, from Coventry to Edinburgh; 14th Lt. Dragoons, from Dundalk to Glasgow; 17th Lancers from Manchester to Norwich.

Col. Sir C. O'Donnell had an interview with Viscount Melbourne on Tuesday in Downing-street.

It is expected that a review of the Artillery will take place at Woolwich during the visit of the foreign princes.

## East India Intelligence.

The Hon. Henry Shakespear was sworn in, the 26th Oct. and took his seat as a member of the Council of India.

From the *Madras Herald*, Oct. 20th, we obtain the following information about the refractory Rajah of Goomsoor:—"The 49th, 8th, and 2d cos. of the 21st, with the Native Artillery, have taken the field; so the Rajah would soon be brought to his senses, even if he were fool-hardy enough to attempt to hold out. It is reported, however, that symptoms of submission have been already shown,—that he has sent in 30,000 Rupees, given up a man whom the Government have long been trying to lay hold of, and volunteered to meet the Collector."

The trial, for the late fatal duel at Bangalore, of Lieutenants Joy, Morland, and Powys, has terminated, the whole being convicted of manslaughter; Lieuts. Joy and Powys sentenced by the Court to twelve months imprisonment in the common jail at Madras, and Lieut. Morland to six months, but the latter was earnestly recommended to the lenient consideration of the Com.-in-Chief. His Excellency has confirmed the sentence, ordering the imprisonment of the two former to commence on their arrival at the jail, and has remitted the sentence on Lieut. Morland. The chief evidence before the Court was the statements made by Ens. Davies prior to his death, and which were thus possessed of the full force of an oath, by which it appeared that Ens. Davies had acted throughout the whole of the Portuguese war; and on the evening in question, it appeared that, having called on Mr. Powys, and finding he was gone to Mr. Joy's house, he followed him there, when, in the course of conversation, Mr. Joy bantered him in an unpleasant way about his services in Portugal, which drew forth angry retorts, ending in the application by Mr. Davies of the epithets "liar or blackguard;" his being collared by Mr. Joy, and terming the latter a coward. It was urged that the deceased was anxious that very evening to have pistols to decide the affair. But whatever may then have occurred, reports enable us to come to no other conclusion than that the duel was forced upon him the following morning.

The Adjutant-General, Lieut.-Col. Conway, has returned to the Presidency, quite recovered from the ill-disposition he was labouring under.

The Com.-in-Chief has issued some General Orders dated 26th Oct., relative to the frequent occurrence of General Courts-Martial, in which he expresses his opinion that the amount of the crime in several cases was only such as might have been adequately dealt with by a District or Garrison, or even Regimental Court-Martial; that the great frequency of General Courts-Martial is much calculated to diminish the awe with which they ought to be contemplated by soldiers, and tends to great inconvenience and detriment to the Army by occupying in such duties so many regimental Officers.

Among the on dits at Bangalore is a report of the speedy payment of the Coorg prize money.

### BENGAL.

General Department.—G.G.G.G. 26th Oct. 1835—H. T. Prinsep, Esq., to be Secret. to the Governments of India.

Military Appointments.—G.G. 2d Nov.—Artill.: Lieut. Col. and Brev. Col. A. Lindsay, C.B., to be Col., Maj. G. E. Gowan to be Lieut. Col., Capt. P. L. Pew to be Maj., and First Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. A. Torckler to be Capt., from 2d July, 1835, in succ. to Col. G. Pemberton, C.B., dec.; First Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. S. Lawrenson to be Capt. from 18th Oct. 1835; Second Lieut. A. Broome to be First Lieut. v. First Lieut. and Brev. Capt. P. A. Torckler, prom. with rank from 28th Sept. 1835, v. First Lieut. W. M. Shakespear, dec. Oct. 26th—Maj. D. Harriott to be Lieut. Col. v. Lieut. Col. Hubert de Burgh, dec., with rank from 1st Sept. 1834, v. Lieut. Col. S. Reid, prom. 5th L.C.; Capt. W. Buckley to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. M. Blair to be Capt of a troop, Cornet C. M. Gascoyne to be Lieut., in succ. to Maj. D. Harriott, prom.; Super Cornet H. G. C. Plowden is brought on effective strength of reg. 3rd N.I.; Lieut. Matthias to be Capt. of a comp. and Ens. J. S. Banks to be Lieut. in succ. to Capt. G. Irvine, with rank from 5th Oct. 1833, v. Capt. T. B. P. Pesting, inv. Nov. 2d—Col. J. P. Boileau, Art., is appointed President of the Special Prize Committee at Meerut, to relieve Col. T. D. Stewart.

Furloughs.—G.G. 2d Nov.—Ens. H. Russell, 26th N.I., and Surg. W. P. Muston, of Med. Depart. and Presidency Surgeon, to Europe, on med. cert. Capt. C. Rogers, 26th N.I., and a Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., for 2 years. Ens. C. W. Duffin, doing duty with 27th N.I., to visit Bombay, on priv. affs., from 4th Nov. 1835, to 31st Jan. 1836. First Lieut. G. G. Channer, Artill., to Europe, on med. cert. Capt. N. Jones, 57th N.I., and Dep. Paym. at Rajpootanah, from 15th Nov. 1835, to 29th Feb. 1836, to visit Cawnpore on priv. affs.; Capt. G. F. Vincent to act during his absence.

Marriages.—At Dacca, 26th Oct., J. Barker, Surg. 56th N.I., to Miss Frances Jane Fooks.—At Meerut, 12th Oct., Mr. C. C. Foy to Miss Cecilia Templeton.—At Moray Place, Agra, Capt. J. Roxburgh, Bengal Army, to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Maj. Gen. Carnegie.

Deaths.—At Calcutta, 27th Oct., M. D. Blandford, Esq., aged 45.—At do. 31st Oct., Mrs. Ewing, relict of Capt. J. Ewing, H.M. 54th Foot, aged 57.—At Kissnaghur, 26th Oct., T. C. Reed, Esq., aged 26.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London: March 19th, Macassar, Pepper, from Batavia.—Lady Kennaway, *Bolton*, China 13th Nov.—Scotia, *Randolph*, Bengal 19th Oct.—Liverpool: Kinsman, *Finlay*, Bombay 27th Oct.—Syria, *Bowman*, do. 12th Nov.—Louisa, *Milton*, Launceston, 8th Sept.—Miranda, *Rennie*, Mauritius 23d Nov.—Zeeman's Hoop, Java.—Indian, *Perse*, do.—Atlanto, *Keeling*, Manilla 16th Oct.—14th March, Janet, *Gladstone*, Mauritius 29th Nov.—18th, Ann Bathwin, *Drummond*, China 23d Aug.—Thames, *Arnold*, Mauritius 16th Dec.—Liverpool: 10th, Capricorn, *Smith*, do.—Black, *Thompson*, Bombay 18th Oct.—18th, Allerton, *Evans*, Bengal 29th Oct.

Ships Sailed.—Remain in Downs: March 18th, Asia, *Pearson*, Madras and Bengal.—Charles Huntly, *Jolly*, Bombay.—Adelaide, *Guthrie*, do. —Charles Grant, *Daniel*, do.—Ganges, *Brandhurst*, Madras and Bengal.—Lascars, *Lind*, Cape of Good Hope.—Achilles, N. S. Wales.—Fanning, do.

Ships Arrived Out.—Canton: Oct. 26th, David Clarke, from London.—24th, Argyll, Manilla.—Merchant, Patina, and General Kyd, Calcutta.—Alfred, Madras.—Hindostan, Liverpool.—Nov. 14th, Marquis Camden, London.—20th, General Gascoigne, Liverpool.—Mauritius: Nov. 14th, Mary Tasker, from London.—Elizabeth, Prothuten, and Mary and Jane, Calcutta.

Ships Spoken.—Nov. 4th, Wellington, *Lamb*, London to Madras, lat. 27. 30, S., long. 40. E.—[illegible] London to Bombay, lat. 26. 18. S., long. 28. 42. E.—[illegible] Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 26. 40. S., [illegible]—Nov. 3d, Jean Graham, *Watson*, London [illegible]—Jan. 31st, Orilina Harold, [illegible] lat. 3. 31, S., long. [illegible]—26th, Ann, [illegible] London to Madras, lat. 9. 30. S., long. 31. 30. W.

Ships Expected.—London: [illegible] *Ford*, from Calcutta.—20th, [illegible] Dec. 12th, Mount [illegible]—Haywood, [illegible] Madras, arrived at [illegible]

Casualties—[illegible] Nov. The General Kyd [illegible]

Rosenvale, which left this port for Cowes 14th July last, in China Seas, in distress, the Captain (Ware) dead, nearly the whole of the crew in a sick and disabled state, and in want of provisions. The vessel was making the best of her way to Singapore.—The barque Edward put into Singapore leaky 11th Nov. and was expected would be condemned.

## Literary Notices.

*Genealogical History of the Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland.* By John Burke, Esq. In 4 vols. Vol. 3. H. Colburn.

We are gratified to find this publication, which we have repeatedly noticed during its progress, so far advanced towards its completion. The volume before us is embellished with a very excellent print of Mr. Coke, of Holkham, and is equally deserving of praise with those preceding it. Indeed the work has every pretension to be classed with the most useful and important of the age; and for reference, in regard to British genealogical history, it has not a competitor. The three volumes now before the public contain the histories of the heads of more than one thousand families, with their connections; and those histories are scarcely less interesting to the general reader than to the antiquarian and genealogist; for with most of the records of ancient descent are blended amusing anecdotes and instructive historical facts. A few extracts will corroborate these remarks, and we shall begin with Graham, of Cloverhouse, who was created Viscount Dundee.

"John Graham, of Claverhouse, a distinguished, perhaps the most distinguished, soldier of the era in which he lived. Animated from his earliest years by the study of the poets and orators of antiquity, as well as by the traditionary songs of the highland bards, Claverhouse entered, at a very youthful age, on a military life, and served in the low countries against the French in the war of 1672, eminently signalizing himself at the battle of Seneff. Shortly afterward he returned home, and obtained a regiment from Charles II., for the especial purpose of forcing the non-conformists into communion with the established church. During the progress of the war which ensued, his success was varied. In 1679 he attacked a conventicle on Loudoun Hill, in Ayrshire, and after a close and furious engagement at Drumclog, suffered defeat, but retrieved his fortune in the well-known action of Bothwell Bridge. The acts of cruelty, however, which followed, and which procured for Graham the appellation of *Bloody Clavers*, have indelibly tarnished his gallantry and reputation. In palliation, he justified the course he had adopted by the allegation that "terror was the mercy, if it put an end to, or prevented war." After the flight of James II., by whom he had been created Viscount Dundee, and during the consequent proceedings in Scotland, Claverhouse became chiefly conspicuous. When the ill-fated king withdrew to Rochester, he endeavoured to persuade his departure from the kingdom; "Give me your majesty's commission to raise ten thousand of the disbanded soldiers," said the gallant and sanguine Dundee, "and marching through England with the royal standard at our head, we will drive the Dutch invader at the point of the sword into the sea*." This counsel proving ineffective, Graham proceeded with his dragoons to Stirling, and there dispersed a parliament of the friends of the abdicated monarch. The convention sent a party to apprehend him; but he retired into Lochabar, and summoning a general rendezvous of the clans, raised upwards of two thousand men. With these he marched to Blair, in Athol, and Mackay, King William's general, advancing with four thousand foot and two troops of horse, they met at the pass of Killicranky, on the 17th June, 1689. Mackay drew up his men in order of battle, and wished to bring on the engagement without delay; but the Scottish Commander well knowing that night would be of advantage to the Highlanders, whether successful or defeated, delayed the attack until half an hour before sunset; at that moment he ordered his troops to rush down from their station, and begin the conflict in a series of small columns on the wings of the enemy, calculating that this manœuvre was most likely to bring on action hand to hand, in which he was certain of the superiority of his clansmen. Such had been the disposition of Dundee's kinsman and model, the gallant Marquis of Montrose, at the battle of Aldearne. The enthusiastic and impetuous charge of the Scotch proved irresistible; Mackay fled, defeated, with the loss of two thousand men, and escaped to Stirling, apprehensive of the pursuit of Dundee. But the gallant Graham was no more. After a desperate conflict with the enemy's artillery, he returned to cut off the retreat; but at the moment that his arm was extended to his troops, he received a shot through an opening in his armour,† and dropped from his horseback as he attempted to ride off the field. He survived,

* At a subsequent period, Dundee unsuccessfully conjured the royal master, who was wasting time and means in Ireland, to embark, with a part of his army, for Scotland, where his presence would fix the wavering and intimidate the timid, and where bands of shepherds would start up warriors at the first wave of his banner on their mountains."

† The last coat Dundee wore at Killicranky is still preserved in Penicuik House, the seat of Sir George Clerk, Bart., and the hole which it made in under the arm-pit.—Miscellany of the Bannatyne Club.

however, to write a concise and dignified account of his success to James.*

We have a very full account of the ancient family of Cosby; and of the patriarch of the family, Francis Cosby, a man famed for personal courage as well as civil and military talents, Mr. Burke says,—

"When young he served in the wars of Henry VIII. in the Low Countries, and was not undistinguished. His abandonment of his native soil arose from the downfall of the Protector Somerset, whose daughter Mary, widow of Sir Henry Payton, knt. he had married. Deeming the disgrace and death of that once potent nobleman a sentence of exclusion from place and preferment in England, against his immediate connexions at least, Cosbie (Mary Saymour, his first wife, being then dead) emigrated to Ireland, taking with him his second wife, Elizabeth Paulmes, and the two surviving sons of the first. Here, in the land of his adoption, he soon found the opportunity of establishing a reputation, which he despaired of effecting in the land of his birth. He became an active defender of the Pale against the inroads of the Irish; and his vigilance, zeal, and success attracting the observation of government, he was appointed by Queen Mary, under her Majesty's sign manual, dated 14th February, 1558, General of the Kern, a post of great trust and importance in those times. In 1559 he represented the borough of Thomastown in Parliament, when he was constituted by Queen Elizabeth sheriff of the county of Kildare, being denominated in his patent (dated 24th Jan., in the first year of her Majesty's reign), "of Evan," now "Munster Evan," which place he held under an old grant from the crown, and was invested at the same time with the extraordinary and unenviable privilege of exercising martial law under his own authority solely, and of dealing out such punishments, even the most penal, as he should deem meet. Arbitrary power has rarely consorted with justice or mercy, and few have passed through the fiery ordeal of its unhallowed possession with reputation unscathed, for few have been found virtuous or firm enough to withstand the temptation of persecuting their fellows. Unhappily for the memory of Francis Cosbie, his name may not be written down amongst the merciful; but in his day, and in the wretched land over which he became a ruler, oppression and cruelty were of such frequent occurrence as to become familiar to men's minds, and to be stripped of more than a moiety of the horror that tyranny usually inspires. Cosbie, in furtherance of his commission, caused a gallows to be erected in the immediate vicinity of his own residence, on a spot still bearing the name of Gallows-hill, and there he is accused of having committed the most atrocious excesses. One practice is recorded, that of hanging his victim *alive* in chains, and placing within view a loaf of bread, in order to aggravate the excruciating tortures of hunger; his conduct, however, received the high commendation of the lord-deputy, Sidney, who, in the state papers, represents the district over which General Cosbie so ruthlessly presided to be in such profound tranquillity under that officer's government, that it was almost useless to make the country shire ground. Cosbie ultimately fell at the battle of Glendillough, at the head of the Kern, which he valiantly led to the charge, although then seventy years of age."

Of the ancient Scotch family, the Frasers, of Lovat, we have also most interesting details. On the breaking out of the rebellion in 1745, Simon Fraser, Lord Lovat, who had signed the association to join Charles Edward, from whom he accepted the commission of Lieutenant-General and General of the Highlands, with a patent creating him Duke of Fraser, sent his eldest son and clansmen to join the standard of the chevalier, but remained at home himself. We will conclude with the following account of the execution of this nobleman:—

"When all was over he was taken into custody, 1746, conveyed to London, and put upon his trial for high treason before the House of Lords, on the 7th of March, 1747, convicted on the 10th of the same month, and decapitated on Tower-hill the 9th of April following, in the 80th year of his age. The proceedings against his lordship began in Westminster Hall on Monday, the 9th of May, and continued on the 10th, 11th, 13th, 16th, 18th, and 19th days of the same month, when the doom of a traitor was pronounced upon him. His lordship called no witnesses, but spoke at considerable length in defence, making a great merit of his exertions in 1715, and grievous complaints for the disbanding of his company. From the moment of his condemnation, the unhappy nobleman behaved with dignified composure. When the warrant came down for his execution, he cheerfully exclaimed, "God's will be done!" and, taking the messenger by the hand, drank his health and thanked him kindly for the favour, as he called it, assuring him he would not change places with any prince in Europe. His last care was to write a letter to his son, replete with the tenderest sentiments. When the hour of execution approached, he conversed in a cheerful and easy

* King William hearing that the express dispatched to Edinburgh with the account of the defeat had been detained a day on the road, exclaimed, "Dundee must certainly have fallen, otherwise he would have been there before it could have arrived." At a later period, William being urged to reinforce the troops in Scotland, replied, 'It is needless; the war ends with Dundee.'"

tions with those about him, saying, he died "as a Highland chieftain should die—not in his bed." On mounting the steps of the scaffold, the vast crowd extorted an expression of surprise: "God save us! what a bustle there is about taking off an old grey head that cannot get up three steps without two men to support it." He then kneeled down to the block, and his head, at one blow, was severed from his body*."

There are still many Commoners of ancient descent to be introduced in this work, and we shall, therefore, look to the completion of the fourth volume with some degree of anxiety. We have every confidence in Mr. Burke's researches.

* His lordship had a grotesque and singular appearance, but his portrait by Hogarth supersedes any description."

*The Devoted.* By the Authoress of "The Disinherited," "Flirtation," &c. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

The literary works of Lady Charlotte Bury are her own in the strictest sense of the word. Her talent is by turns brilliant, contemplative, picturesque, satirical; she is now animated, witty, even humourous, and anon her pathos moves one to tears, while her reflections and her moral truths excite that mood in the reader by which his understanding cannot fail to be enlarged. In the construction of her fables—in that art which stimulates curiosity, but holds it in suspense till the last chapter, the present novelist possesses even more than the ordinary felicity of female writers; and in the development of character her tact is truly dramatic. The new story, "The Devoted," forcibly illustrates these remarks. It is a novel of which the scene is laid chiefly in the houses of the great; but though the writer's love for her "order" is sufficiently apparent, it is curious to see with what complacency she detects the exclusiveness, the pride, the weakness, the follies, (may we not add the vices?) of the aristocracy, and how happy she is to seize every opportunity to exalt those in humbler stations of life, to whom, if she has no sympathy with them, she is, nevertheless, resolved to do the fullest justice. This, it will be admitted, furnishes evidence of a remarkable mind. One of the principal characters in the story before us is Lord Altamont, an elaborate delineation of a weak, ambitious, pompous peer, the very slave of etiquette. His daughter, the Lady Elizabeth is even more happily developed. Her playing at "fast and loose" with all her lovers (and they are many), is well imagined, exceedingly diverting to the reader, and involves herself in endless embarrassments. The other principal personages of the tale are, Mr. St. Aubyn the young clergyman, whose devotions are shared by love and religion; Delamere, the visionary and ambitious statesman; Ethel, his moody, but enthusiastic sister; Dampier, the wit about town; and Lord Dolomine, the *roué*. These are all finished delineations, put into most effective action. We do not much admire the incident at the widow Brown's inn, near London—the simplicity aimed at becomes weakness; but we repeat that when the writer treats of her own sphere, she manifests infinite spirit and power. "The Devoted" is the best of Lady Charlotte Bury's novels we have met with.

*The Theory and Science of Naval Architecture, &c. &c. &c.* By Isaac Blackburn. Longman and Co.

*Facts and Observations relative to the Present State of British Naval Architecture.* Westley and Davis.

Mr. Blackburn's pamphlet gives a more familiar explanation of what he terms "The Theory and Science of Naval Architecture" than we have hitherto met with. He has arranged his subject methodically, and treated it scientifically in separate sections; and although he does not pretend to the discovery of any new features in the noble art, he has certainly done more to elucidate and explain the advantages which are available to the shipbuilder from the various sciences, than the generality of writers upon this subject, who overload their works with abstruse definitions and intricate problems, which are incomprehensible to the majority of persons desirous of information on this point.

The other pamphlet appears to be one of the periodical productions of the School, the old materials hashed up, and the same interminable argument which has appeared under various forms again repeated, enlivened a little with some partial statements of the trial between the *Pique* and *Castor*. Here we have republished the list of the ships built, building, and intended to be built upon Capt. Symonds's principle, with a formidable display of pounds, shillings, and pence, all which our readers have already encountered in pamphlets and newspapers; or it is their own fault—with the joint-stock wood cut which has figured in so many works, and its accompanying calculations to prove the want of stability in the Surveyor's ships, or rather, as it is expressed—"Captain Symonds's notions of stability, opposed to physical principles," and "other defects of his form as affecting the stability." It is unfortunate for our philosophers who have taken such pains to elucidate this point, that it has been universally admitted in practice that the ships in question do possess stability in an eminent degree. A

the end we arrive at the cream of the matter, the object of these periodical ebullitions, namely, the formation of a Board of Construction, to be constituted of course of the proprietors of the aforesaid wood cut, and joint authors of the "Apology," &c., to the rejection of all such as have not taken their degrees in the art of ship-building at the Naval School of Architecture. We know not which to admire most, the perseverance and pretensions of these gentlemen, or the equanimity of the Surveyor, who does not appear to consider them worth his notice, or surely so great a breach of discipline could not be permitted as for the inferiors of a department to exercise every possible means to bring the measures of their superior into disrepute and contempt.

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*Spain Revisited.* By the author of "A Year in Spain." 2 vols. Richard Bentley.

THE first work of this author on Spain "won golden opinions from all sorts of men," and the present is fully equal to its predecessor. In order to give a complete picture of this most interesting of modern countries, the writer travelled to Madrid and back, by a totally different route to that which he adopted in his first visit, and consequently saw many towns and districts which, lying out of the beaten track, possess more of the primitive and peculiar character of Spain than those in the direct roads. We know nothing more romantically graphic than the sketches here given of the manners and customs of the peninsula—that mixture of Moorish and Castilian observances which so strikingly distinguishes Spain from the rest of Europe, and which, in its long endurance, has given to the country something *of* the *unchanging* aspect of the East. In reading the work before us, we were constantly reminded of the incidents and descriptions in Don Quixote and Gil Blas. In what other western land should we seek, in its present condition, for illustrations of works written so long ago? The author's curiosity was alive to everything; and though his path was constantly beset by the hostile bands of Carlists and Christinos, his attention was not so much attracted by them, as by the antiquities, the scenery, and the people, especially as the character of the last was modified by religion, habit, and education. How quaint and curious are his pictures of the Spanish inns! How spirited his sketches of that singular race, the muleteers! How fascinating are his descriptions of the women, whether undulating along the Prado, threading the mazes of the bolero, or absorbed in the devotions of the church! With what a Ribera-like pencil does he place before our eyes the cowled friars, and other religious functionaries of that priest-ridden country? And how fantastic, and yet how true, are his outlines of the motley groups to be seen, morning, noon, and night, in the great squares of the different towns! This indeed is the author to whose writings those should turn who desire to become acquainted with the Spanish country and the Spanish people.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### COAST GUARD SERVICE. (LETTER VI.)

SIR,—My preceding letter, in reference to Inspecting Commanders, pointed out the difficulties they have to contend against in acquiring a correct knowledge of their duty, and the rebuffs and vexations they are made subject to. As regards what is absolutely required of them, the appointment will be found anything but a sinecure. The officers immediately under their inspection are allowed no fixed relative position, hence they are required to do duties absolutely not their own, and are thereby invested with an unnatural and irresponsible power with respect to the officers and men generally, which no Captain of a man-of-war ever possessed; such, indeed, is the order of things in this proverbially ill-regulated service, that a Lieutenant sitter of a station, may be said to stand in the relation to them of A COXSWAIN OF A BOAT, *but not allowed by the Board of Customs to possess quite so much intelligence and honesty*; however, this is in strict keeping with the original formation of the service, for we have seen what description of man was selected for the appointment in the first instance; and in proof that the Board of Customs do not think a tittle better of the *Lieutenant* "Sitters" than they did of former ones, their very journals are to this day made as significant to them as *caution-boards to thieves*. In large and legible characters will be found printed on the front page of each Coast Guard Journal, so that every inferior officer and man may see it, the following order:—"The chief officers are strictly to attend to their journals, and frequently to read the several articles of their instructions relative thereto, as any omission *will be punished by a fine!!!*"

Yes, Sir, *a fine* to be levied on *a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy*. Query—Would a Lieutenant in the service be found tame enough to submit to such a degradation, though he were superseded forthwith?

The Commander of a cruiser stands now but little different to his brother officer, the Lieutenant "Sitter." The Inspecting Commander is "*the servant of all work*." If a boy is to be rated from a second to a first class on board a cutter, *he* is directed to *do* it; if an estimate be required at a station for the repair of a pistol, *he* must procure it; and he is enjoined to all those petty interferences in the internal regulations of cruisers and stations most annoying and humiliating to the respective Commanding Officers, and certainly most subversive of good discipline, inasmuch as that the inferior officers and men, seeing the *limited* power such Commanding Officers possess, readily conceive the the service to be a sort of *commonalty*, with no responsible person in it but an Inspecting Commander; hence they are very naturally disposed to pay indifferent respect to those that *actually*, by the rules of the service, command them, and in many instances they fly directly to the Inspecting Commander for all they wish and want.

In the Board's printed Instructions it will be found, under the article of "crews and cruisers," that the *Commanders* of such cruisers, and the Commanders *only*, have the privilege of filling up all vacancies for mariners, ordinary mariners, first and second class boys. This is as it should be, for who can be a better judge as to what persons are qualified to fill these situations? as the safety of his vessel, himself, his officers and crew depend entirely upon the efficiency of the latter; besides, does not this wholesome power tend most materially to keep up that discipline and authority over those subordinate to him, with which, for the best interests of the service, he ought to be invested, and which, for those cogent reasons, ought *never* to have been wrested from him?—but I regret to say it has been in very, very many cases; and mariners and boys have been entered on board by orders from head-quarters, which, upon trial—and *fair* trial, too—the Commanders have (and I believe I am correct in saying so) been compelled to direct to quit. The sooner this is put a stop to the better, for it must naturally engender very unpleasant feelings on *all* sides.

The duty of an Inspecting Commander, if he be a right-minded and good officer, must be extremely irksome. If he be a disciplinarian, he must feel and know that discipline is a certain science; that it must be produced by invariable and given rules; that it is respect to authority, which is only induced by making *authority respected*; and that, by destroying the authority of the *inferior* grade in this or any other service, he weakens *his own* authority, and sinks his own situation. Nor can he conceive his appointment a very respectable one when he sees the Board of Customs, by every order of theirs, implies a suspicion of the officers under his inspection, and merely recognises them *as men without sufficient character and intelligence to be entrusted with the duties of the situation they profess to entrust to them.*

It will be seen that the Inspecting Commander is, indirectly, the *only* recognised officer in a district; that Commanders of cruisers and "chief officers" of stations, *although professedly placed in separate commands*, are not, as they would be *in the Navy*, *supported* in them. There is no line of demarcation which the Inspecting Commander may not step over without being in any manner responsible for unofficerlike conduct. He may, if he be an unprincipled man, with the greatest impunity first *insult*, and to a certain extent *degrade*, an officer, and then write his own *garbled* report, *turning the offence against the injured!*

It is to this day a disputed point whether a Commander of a cutter, or "chief officer" of a station, has the right to address a communication to the Comptroller-General, sending it, *open*, through the Inspecting Commander. Some Inspecting Commanders insist that all communications, whatever their purport or bearing, be addressed *to them only, and that it is then discretional with them to communicate their contents to the Comptroller-General or not.* This principle *once* established, what a system of *tyranny and injustice* may be practised!

*Any* officer in the *Royal Navy* may address the Commander-in-Chief, or the Lords of the Admiralty, by sending his letter through his immediate Commanding Officer; but, in the Coast Guard, *I have known letters suppressed, and their contents never conveyed to the Comptroller-General, because they were addressed to him, although sent in the manner the practices of the Navy point out as respectful and proper.*

There is yet another power which the Inspecting Commanders seem to possess, and which they can only exercise by a stretch of the authority they *presume* to be conceded to them by the Commissioners of Customs. This power is obviously illegal—I allude to the power of deciding who are or who are not entitled to seizure rewards. I could adduce a case where an Inspecting Commander decided against a party, although that party was on the spot when a seizure was effected, and ostensibly secured it from rescue (another party had, I will admit, first got up, but were beaten off by the smugglers); and merely because he had, previously to ascertaining the facts of the case, written his report to the Comptroller-General, giving the *latter* party all the credit, and which statement could not be attended to without changing the whole features of the affair, and of putting it into a more questionable shape as to *where* the credit was *really* due.

By every regulation of the Coast Guard, this was a *joint* seizure, and ought to have been divided into equal shares to the persons present. But no, the simple statement of this Inspecting Commander decided against law and justice, the party I have first named were deprived of their undoubted right, without a hearing from the Inspecting Commander, or being allowed to adduce the proofs they had that without *their* aid the seizure could not have been secured. In fact, they were absolutely spurned, point blank! and refused *any sort of redress*. And now, Sir, to show the caprice with which these cases are decided. In another instance, where the assistance rendered was proved to be doubtful, this said Inspecting Commander decided in favour of the claim, thus vacillating, as seemed best suited to meet his views: it might be his interest, but evidently doing a prejudice to the service by destroying all active co-operation and good-will amongst the parties, and undoubtedly inflicting a wrong upon *some* of them.

Looking carefully at the Act of Parliament 3 and 4 W. IV. cap. 53, sec. 67, it will be seen that *the Commissioners of Customs alone have the power to cause to be paid to the person or persons making a seizure, the amount of reward pointed out therein.* By the 70th section of the same act the Commissioners of Customs may, under certain circumstances, reward persons *not* present; but I can discover no law *to deprive persons present, and manfully doing their duty*, of a proportion of the reward allowed. This, however, *has* been done by an Inspecting Commander; but in a new time *that* power was withdrawn. Where there is a disputed claim, the deposition of all parties should be taken without partiality or bias, and submitted to the Solicitor of Customs for *his* decision, as *he*, of course, must be best acquainted with the *law* of the case, and is most likely to be strictly impartial. A man's right to seizure reward in the Coast Guard is an immunity secured to him by the legislature, and this right ought to be considered as sacred as any other privilege an Englishman is entitled to.

But again to revert to the duty required of an Inspecting Commander. He is strictly enjoined to visit the Coast Guard stations in his district four times in each month; two of these visits to be by day, and two by night—half the night visits to be *after* midnight. There are, general, seven stations in a district. The districts vary from little more than 20 miles in length to 120 and upwards. Reference is seldom had to *length* of district, nor whether there are cutters in it. The *same* amount of duty seen always to be expected, *whether practicable or not*. The result is that in long and tedious districts the duty must be very badly perfectly performed, and officers put to miserable subterfuges to keep up *the appearance* of doing what is required of them. As to *night* visits on the part of Inspecting Commanders, they are generally useless, because it is impossible on most districts, to perform them with any effect. In many instances he is absolutely dependent upon the "Chief Officer" of the station for shelter, after riding, perhaps, 25 or 30 miles, there being no hotel or public-house near, and even if there be one it is closed at a particular hour at night. Then, again, there are the peculiar localities of stations to be considered: on some he can only pass by at a certain time of tide; on others, as the men are necessarily placed on cliffs and inequalities of ground, he cannot well approach them, and they are of necessity obliged to have some indirect intimation given them that the Inspecting Commander will visit the station, in order that they may be *seen*, and not thus improperly, *be enabled to make up his night duty*. The officers and men soon become acquainted with this fact, and circumstances he must necessarily avail himself of, and his visits are exactly anticipated. This is, perhaps, doing the duty *to the letter*, but not *to the spirit*. However, I confidently say, that were Inspecting Commanders not to economise their time and their resources, their allowance would not, on some districts, half pay their expences; and the Commissioners of Customs are egregiously mistaken if they conceive that *Naval* officers generally look upon the service in any light than as one of *pounds, shillings, and pence*. What folly, then, is it to insist upon a duty of *real* benefit arising from the impracticability of performing it; and what is yet not a little insulting, an Inspecting Commander will occasionally find that after he has used almost exertions, some *underling in office* has turned out a real economist upon him, and, with a *holy* zeal, wiped off his travelling allowances for *Sundays*, although he was there absolutely, and of necessity, out, and actually upon duty the time stated. *Every* man's *honour* seems doubted in *this* service; at all events, every officer is capriciously dealt with, for it must be known there is no other extent to which Inspecting Commanders are *not* to do duty on *Sundays*. Where there are cutters, and which vessels always cause an immense correspondence, what with this, *and their duties of the respective Commanders*, every day of the time is absolutely taken up.

Before I conclude this letter, I must [illegible] complain of the infinite injustice that [illegible] officers in the service, and many more [illegible] species of favouritism shown to [illegible] continued in the service, [illegible] ple. I simply, in this instance [illegible] ing Commanders. [illegible] at Leith from the [illegible] most easy [illegible] Commanders Morgan [illegible]

Appleby, and Shores, have held their appointments since 1831. Commanders Morgan, Hellard, Barton, and Appleby, took their several districts on the Coast of Kent and Sussex immediately the blockade vacated, and the pretence for continuing them was, that these officers had to organise the service. But how can this apply to Commander Shorer? for he was removed from Lymington some years afterwards. Thus, Sir, we find *some* officers privileged to hold *their* appointments for an *indefinite* period, whilst others are scrupulously superseded at the expiration of *three years*. The officers on the coasts of Kent and Sussex have had resources to prevent smuggling which no other officers ever have had, and yet they have not better succeeded than those officers on the coasts of Suffolk and Norfolk, both notoriously smuggling counties, *with less than one-fourth the force, and much larger districts*. This undue partiality is manifest, and has created a feeling of disgust; and if, as generally thought, that these *favourite few* are to be lingered on till they are all promoted, then, Sir, adieu to all zeal and activity to *other* officers; and it will be found that this last act of injustice will create that sullen discontent in the service generally which must be highly prejudicial to its best interests.

*Naval Club, 2nd March*, 1836. NUMA.

[Upon the letters of our able correspondent we this week offer a few remarks. His VIIth letter shall appear in our next.—ED.]

## BALL PRACTICE AMMUNITION.

SIR,—There is still an improvement which (through the medium of your very useful paper) I should wish to recommend to the notice of the authorities who have the power to adopt it, if they should see the matter in the light in which it appears to me. I mean an alteration in the present expenditure of the Ball Practice Ammunition. If the adoption of my idea should at the outset be attended with a trifling expense, the outlay will eventually be repaid twofold—1st, in the saving of balls; 2ndly, in the undoubted improvement of the soldiers' firing. We all know that to each effective soldier 50 rounds of ball practice ammunition is allowed annually, which when once, *as at present*, consumed, renders no return, neither does the practice improve the soldier as intended; and it is to these two points I wish to draw your attention. It is now customary to expend the allowance by *company* practice, firing on each occasion, in some open situation, ten or more rounds. After two, or perhaps three rounds are fired with care and attention, the superintending officer becomes tired of the amusement as well as the men, and he, *to get over the business*, commences firing by files, sections, subdivisions, and company, till all is consumed, without, in fact, any improvement to the soldier. The remedy I should wish to propose is, to have built in every barrack a shooting gallery (you may give it any name you think more appropriate) of brick or stone; the end against which is to be placed the target, to be faced with lead of sufficient thickness to preserve the brick-work, to prevent the rebound of the ball, and to collect (which I suppose it would do) the whole of the balls, to be afterwards remoulded and made use of, confining the expenditure to the powder alone. The advantage I propose of having a shooting gallery *within* the barracks would be, that *every* morning 5 or 6 rounds, under careful superintendence, might be fired by 5 or six men—standing, kneeling, lying; and as this would be more a pleasant recreation than a labour, excellence in firing, I am willing to believe, is more likely to be attained. The difficulty frequently experienced (I might say always) of hitting upon a suitable place for this practice, often renders it a toil instead of a pleasure, from the distance men are obliged to march before they reach the ground.

Although the present target is very good, I should imagine, after a certain degree of excellence is attained, one of the size, shape, and appearance of a soldier would be the best practice for good shots; and, as a stimulus to such, two or three medals in each company for the best shots would, I think, have a desirable effect—the medals to be contested for annually, and on no better day (being a fighting one, and tending to keep it in remembrance) than the anniversary of Waterloo. All the brave men who fought, and who subsequently gained the proud distinction of a medal, are fast disappearing from the army, and on this ground (though not having the honour to be so decorated) I am anxious, even through this simple means, to perpetuate the glory of the British troops.

*West Indies, Dec.* 1835. SILURUS.

## THE NEW DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL PRIZE MONEY.

SIR,—In illustration of the remark made in your leading article of the 13th inst. "that by the recent arrangements for lowering the condition of the seamen, the Captains have won the sole officers," I request a statement by which to show how the Captain's or Commander's share of prize or bounty money is affected by the new proclamation for the distribution of 1837. The Captain, although [illegible] is not the only sufferer—the Admirals experience a reduction of half their former interest. This, however, appears the most equitable part of the alteration. [illegible] In large ships also, all the superior officers will experience a great reduction as compared with the former mode of sharing. Whether by that mode the disproportion were too great was fair subject for discussion; but it may as fairly be questioned whether the alterations now made be not too much on the other side, and that they may have so important effect hereafter upon those who bear all the responsibility, and also upon the officers commanding small ships, whose active and (as it may happen) voluntary co-operation, in the presence of larger ships, may be of importance; but who will thus experience the invidious distinction of only receiving one quarter of the already reduced share of a capture made even by his own ship, if in presence of a line-of-battle ship. Finally, it may justly be observed that, to this, as in most others of the recent naval alterations, our friend *Tristram* is but too correct in saying that they betray a want of due deliberation, and of inquiry into practical results.

Suppose the sum to be distributed is 4,000*l.*:—

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Flag Share was . . | £500 | will be | £250 | 0 | 0 |
| Captain or Commander . | 1600 | ... | 466 | 15 | 0 |
| Do. if not under an Adm. | 1500 | ... | 500 | 0 | 0 |
| Do. if Capt. of a rated ship and having a Commander borne | | ... | 312 | 10 | 0 |
| Commander in Company with a Captain . . . | | ... | 156 | 5 | 0 |
| Do. if in company with a rated ship bearing a Commander | | ... | 117 | 3 | 9 |

*London, 16th March*, 1836. J. W.

## UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

SIR,—The annual farce at the Thatched House Tavern, called a "Meeting of the Members of the United Service Museum," having taken place, and no sign of improvement being manifested by the self-elected council, it becomes necessary to address a few words to the subscribers generally, to point out how grossly the affairs of the institution are mismanaged, its interests neglected, and its funds misapplied. It is now, Sir, five years since the United Service Museum was founded, for the express purpose of disseminating professional knowledge among the officers of both Services, and during the last two years not one step has been taken in advance towards the attainment of those objects; a detailed account of the different acts of mismanagement would exceed the limits of this paper; *they will be treated by abler pens than mine*. Nevertheless there are one or two acts of so serious a character and so injurious to the interests of the society that I cannot suffer them to pass unnoticed. It has been publicly stated that an essential, and in my opinion a most invidious distinction has been made by the Council (and that I submit without sufficient authority) between those members who have subscribed 6*l.* at once and those who pay 10*s.* annually; it appears the Council have determined to invest the former class of subscriptions in Government securities for the benefit, not of the institution, but of the individual subscriber, the interest of which (amounting *only* to 4*s.*) going to the support of the institution, while the principal is reserved for the use of that class of subscribers, whereas those who pay ten shillings annually possess no such advantage, notwithstanding their subscriptions amount to the interest upon 15*l.*, which being all expended for the institution the advantages are enjoyed equally by both. Now, Mr. Editor, so arrangement carrying such flagrant injustice upon the face of it could hardly be the result of *mistake*; no, Sir, we must look for the cause a little deeper. It is manifestly a most unfair attempt on the part of the Council to force an accumulation of these said 6*l.* subscriptions, for what purpose is best known to themselves. It certainly cannot be for the interests of the institution, because the effect of such a measure would be the decreasing of revenue more than one half! We wish not to impute motives, but it certainly has a most suspicious appearance. There is another point, Mr. Editor, that requires to be cleared up; it may be in the recollection of members that on the examination of the Directors before the Committee of the House of Commons it was stated that the different articles in the Museum and model-room of the Institution were the property of individuals, but in the abstract of the account for 1834 it appears that upwards of 200*l.* is charged for stuffing birds. Will you, Mr. Editor, or some of your readers be so good as to inform us whether the birds so *stuffed* at the expense of the Institution still remain private property? It is high time, Sir, the members of the United Service bestir themselves, nor allow an institution possessing the elements of so much usefulness to be perverted to *any other ends* than those for which it was established. X.

*London, 10th March.*

## THE STARVATION SYSTEM AT ADDISCOMBE.

SIR,—In reply to the complaints of your correspondent *C. M. R.* in your number of last week, I beg to offer the following observations upon the system of diet established at the Military Seminary, Addiscombe. For most of the following details you will recognise a scale of supply which has long existed and been found to answer well at the Royal Military College of Sandhurst. *For Breakfast*—1 pint of new milk, bread. *Dinner*—1 pound meat (beef or mutton, (best on beef, best weather mutton, prime piece); 1 pint of table beer (not small), puddings, potatoes, bread. *Evening Meal*—Tea and sugar, butter (one ounce each Cadet) bread. At Sandhurst the three former articles for the evening meal are, if required, paid for separately, while at Addiscombe they are included in the table of diet. Of bread and vegetables the quantity is unlimited. I am unable to offer any consolation for the loss of the sugar on the *one side* of the plum puddings, satisfied that the complaint is merely *superficial!* The allowance of meat throughout the British Army is per man three quarters of a pound daily. A pound, therefore, for a very young man may be presumed enough; more, in fact, if eaten, could only be eaten wastefully. By a wise and prudent attention to economy, from Addiscombe may, in all probability, be averted the impending fate of the sister establishment at Hertford. These are not days when the national sympathies are to be enlisted in the support of even useful public institutions. On their own resources (such is the spirit of the age) they must rely for existence, to render which durable every economical arrangement consistent with comfort must be scrupulously enforced. That the charge to the Cadets' friends (less now than at Sandhurst) should not be increased a shilling beyond what was necessary a strict revision of the domestic arrangements became necessary, by which superfluities have been retrenched, improvidence diminished, and comfort duly secured. Since the year 1832-3, Sandhurst has been independent of Parliamentary aid; and it is supposed that Addiscombe prospectively should, in the altered circumstances of the Company, be likewise independent of support from the Indian finances. In the present state of society, there can be little doubt that candidates for admission will be found with better claims than such as are excited by charitable institutions. T.

*London, 14th March*, 1836.

SIR,—Though not an habitual reader of your paper I was struck by some clever remarks in the last number upon the system of victualling pursued at Addiscombe. The writer is evidently a young author, but I think he deserves credit for the *piquante* and good-humoured sketch he has given of the grievance. He has, however, confined his remarks wholly to the hardships he and his comrades suffer, which, in my opinion, certainly deserve some consideration by the higher powers; at the same time he has forgotten the old and trite proverb, "love me, love my dog,"—I allude to the system now pursued towards the domestics of the Institution. I have myself been an eye-witness of the facts, and can state the amount of food supplied them daily. These men, who have the charge of the barrack-rooms, who wait in the dining-hall, and of whom a portion are attached to the Band, come to their work at six o'clock in the morning; they are employed in cleaning the rooms, lighting fires, making beds, &c., from that hour till nine, when they receive *two ounces of cheese and one pint of small beer*, this constitutes their *breakfast*. In the halcyon days of plenty, they were allowed lunch at eleven in the forenoon, but this is abolished, and from nine till two they subsist, chameleon-like, upon air. At two (the dinner hour) they have one pound of meat, and this is the only substance or meal throughout the day; at the same time remember, he has all the disadvantages of which your former correspondent has all the disadvantages of which your former correspondent complains with respect to that of the gentlemen Cadets. After this meal they fast from two till nine (7 hours!) at which hour they receive the same paltry pittance of cheese and *swipes* as in the morning. Only consider the hard labour these men undergo, *from 6 o'clock* A.M. to 9 P.M.; that, unlike the mental fatigue of the gentlemen for whom they wait, they earn their bread "by the sweat of their brow," and you must feel with me it is a hard case. I am not myself a sufferer, but having heard so much upon the subject, I really feel that your correspondent has done an act of injustice in omitting to mention this among other grievances of the "starvation system;" he may not be aware of it, and I doubt not that some others which might render the path more smooth are no less so. With the hope that these remarks may reach the eye of some one of them, I have committed them to paper for your consideration, and the insertion will be hailed with gratitude by the sufferers, and with every sense of obligation by

*Woolwich, March 16th.* HAVILDAR.

## NEW SHIP TONNAGE MEASUREMENT.

SIR,—Whether the Committee, on whose report the Tonnage Measurement Act was constructed, employed themselves for five years, or only for five months, in preparing it, seems to have little connexion with its merits, of which the only criteria are the simplicity of its process, the clearness of its details, and the accuracy of its results. These points can only be determined by fair investigation or by repeated experiment, and not by such gratuitous assertions as those of your correspondent *N.*, in your journal of the 12th inst.

If his object be to confute the statements of the Committee, in order to convince the legislature, and to enlighten the public, let him send to your journal the names of the vessels to which he alludes, and the ports to which they belong, together with those data or dimensions on which the calculations depend, as well as the authority on which he gives their real tonnage, and then we shall be able to appreciate the value of Mr. *N.*'s criticism. H.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Our warmest thanks to* "Silenus."—*Letters received from Naval Club.*—"Reader" *has not given us a sufficient reason for furnishing him with the address of an ensign of the 73d.*—"An Old Officer" *should repeat his application: the reply will come; but in these cases perseverance is a main point.*—"Philotheorus'" *frank arrived on Monday.—The favours of our Dublin friend seldom reach us in time: they either arrive too late on Saturday or on Monday. How shall we send U. S. J.*—"A Veteran" *should give us his name: though the gallant General's military system when in office was the most wretched the Army ever experienced, and has been the foundation of more serious injury than can ever be repaired, still we must attribute his proceedings to his want of judgment.—Mr. Allen should have sent his letter to.—A* "Friend to Justice" *in our next.—We have not room this week for the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, Sir Andrew Halliday, K.H.*

*** To type—"A Subscriber," "An Advocate for Justice," "No Aristocrat," "The Old Sailor," "An Old Lieutenant," "Philotheorus," and the conclusion of Triton's Speech to Parliament.

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY MARCH*, 19, 1836.

Five Ships of the Line have been commissioned this week (see Appointments), and orders issued, to enter Seamen at the different sea-ports throughout the United Kingdom, the men being allowed either to engage for general service, or to make their selection of particular ships; and when the various advantages which the King's Service holds out considered, it may be reasonably assumed that there will be no great difficulty in raising the number of men required. The following ships are now in a state of forwardness, and will be commissioned if needed:—*St. Vincent*, *Princess Charlotte*, *Bellerophon*, and *Gengel*, of the Line; *Pique* and *Madagascar*, frigates at Portsmouth; *Camperdown*, *Powerful*, and *Hercules*, of the Line; *Seringapatam*, frigate, at Sheerness; and *Impregnable*, of the Line, at Plymouth. Captains Berkeley, Maitland, and Pigot, are spoken of for the next appointments; and it is currently reported that Vice-Admiral Sir C. E. Fleming, the present Port Admiral at Sheerness, will have the command of the ships composing the Squadron to be formed, although nothing has, we believe, been definitively determined on this head. We shall offer some observations upon the appointments, which appear to have been made with great impartiality and judgment, in our next.

It has never been our wish, nor is it now, to find fault with any order or regulation which emanates from the authorities governing the Army; on the contrary, we have always felt it our duty to bow to them with all due deference; but when we know that the very best intentioned persons sometimes err, we cannot but look upon a recent regulation (dated Office of Ordnance, August 12th, and published in our paper, No. 140) "in regard to Regimental Officers retaining their rooms in barracks while they live in lodgings," as bordering a little on the side of error, inasmuch as (even without benefiting one) it presses heavily upon a particular class of Officers, we mean the junior married Officers of the Army. We all know that none but married Officers live in lodgings, "at their own request," and do so very often much against their inclination, and simply as a relief from the want of accommodation, a *single* room being indeed far from comfortable; if an Officer, so situated, should be compelled to go to lodgings, it is, in our humble opinion, cruel to deprive him of the scanty allowance of coals and candles, granted to those only (by this regulation) residing in barracks, and adding the purchase of these articles to that of lodging, which is rarely to be had under 15*s.* per week; you may as well, and with a greater show of justice, deprive an Officer of his pay while on leave of absence.

We feel quite assured, if this order were respectfully brought to the consideration of the Master-General (of whose private worth, as well as Military experience, many Officers of the Army can bear ample testimony) a remedy would be applied. We ought here, in justice to Sir Hussey Vivian, to state, that the order in question is, though of a later date, of the same tenor with an order of long standing in force in the United Kingdom, but not *always* acted upon, and is now, we suppose, to ensure regularity, for the first time published to the Army.

If instead of saying to an Officer, obliged to live in lodgings, "you are not to be considered as having claim to the usual issues of coals and candles," that you are not only entitled to fuel and candles while in lodgings, but also entitled to give up your barrack accommodation to a *married* brother Officer, there would be some show of consideration. We cannot, in point of justice, see any reason why this should not be allowed, nor that married Officers should not be permitted to accommodate each other in a way which has in many instances heretofore occurred, viz. that the married Officer going into lodgings receiving from the married Officer remaining in barracks, for the extra accommodation thus afforded to him, a weekly sum equal to the lodging money which the Officer going into lodgings would be entitled to, if in lodgings at the public expense. We are not here advocating the cause of the married Field Officers of the Army, because they are abundantly provided for, having almost always three rooms (never less than two), with the advantages of kitchens, servants' rooms, and *double* allowance of coals and candles; but the interest of those who, whatever may be the number of their family or their limited means, are subject to be poked into *one* room, without even the *use* of a kitchen. We may be told by those, who never think or care for any person but themselves, that Officers have no business to marry; our answer is, that this has nothing to do with the subject, as we are not expressing a wish to take anything from the single Officers; we are only endeavouring to point out where the junior married Officers may be benefited without injury to the service or expense to the public.

There are a great many upright and well-judging persons in the Ordnance and other Departments of the State, who only require to have respectfully pointed out to them how and where they may do good, (without putting the public to expence) to secure their good offices; with this impression we will, without apology, say, that the following rules, if acted upon, would add to the comfort and respectability of the parties whom they are intended to benefit, viz:—

1. Married (or single) Officers, going into lodgings at their own expence, shall have the power to transfer their right of barrack accommodation to another *married* Officer residing in barracks.

2 Extra barrack accommodation shall, as a matter of course (so far as one room goes), be at the disposal of married Officers residing in barracks, *seniority* taking precedence; and should there be an excess beyond one extra room each, then Field Officers, if they wish it, shall be the first to lay claim. Upon any of the rooms that occupied being required, the junior Officer having extra accommodation shall be the first to vacate.

3. In every barracks there shall be one or two buildings erected with one flue, and four small kitchens to each, for married Officers, and, as there will be a present expense to Government, a rent shall be fixed upon each kitchen to be paid weekly by the married Officers occupying them, the amount of rent to be such as in ten years will pay off the first expense, and keep them afterwards in a perfect state of repair. Occupants of course being liable to barrack damage; in addition to such rent as may be fixed upon them.

Barrack-Masters *alone* to have the allotment of quarters, kitchens, &c. &c., to prevent the possibility of Commanding Officers providing for their own immediate favourites, to the certain introduction of bad feeling amongst Officers of a corps.

We shall, in conclusion, solicit the attention of that excellent Officer, the Master-General of the Ordnance, to a measure which we propose as a relief to a very deserving class of His Majesty's lieges, and *certainly* without disadvantage to any other.

We this day publish the sixth of a series of letters which have appeared in this journal, upon the subject of the Coast Guard Service, under the signature of *Numa*.

The statements set forth by our correspondent seem to have produced considerable sensation in the Naval Service, and we have received some scores of remonstrences, suggestions, &c., as regards this matter, which plainly proves that the feelings of Officers are sufficiently alive to the injury which the respectability of an honourable profession is hourly incurring from the degrading effects that our correspondent has exposed.

It has been inferred, that the Commissioners of Customs are to blame for continuing the regulations, and imposing others united to the condition of the persons previously employed on this service, after the duty had been undertaken by Naval Officers; that the Lords of the Admiralty, in whose keeping the honour of the Navy is reposed should not have permitted the acceptance of appointments, without taking care that nothing was exacted incompatible with the respectability of the Service; and, lastly, that the Officers themselves ought not to have held those appointments under the conditions imposed, but tendered their resignations, respectfully stating their reasons for so doing.

When the patronage, which the various appointments that the Coast Guard Service possesses, was surrendered by the Treasury, and transferred to the Admiralty, the Commissioners, who probably under such circumstances, had no very good feeling to the change, were not inclined to make any regulation in favour of appointments under the new arrangement, and, as the superior Officers were content to act along with them, the same observances, which were required from the class of persons in the situation of sitters of boats, of the character described by our intelligent correspondent, have been continued as regards commissioned officers occupying their berths. The Admiralty, no doubt, gladly availed themselves of the means of employing a considerable number of persons who were importunate for appointments, and also of keeping a large number of seamen available for contingencies, under the eye of their own officers

The intention was, therefore, a good one, and we have reason to believe that their Lordships have never been aware of the degradations to which those officers employed upon the Coast Guard Service have been exposed; and, from the continual applications for employment therein, it was impossible for them to imagine that the service was unpalatable.

We must, however, join in the opinion expressed in nine-tenths of the communications we have received on this subject, that the principal blame is with the *officers themselves;* who have held, and are now holding, appointments; because it is the duty of every member of an honourable profession to take care that the reputation of such suffers no injury in his individual person; and he should, when called upon to perform any act, which he considered derogatory to his rank, take means either to have the objectionable matter remedied, or to remove himself from the chance of its recurrence. In fact, officers should not apply for, or accept of these appointments until every objectionable condition was removed. That the whole system of the Coast Guard must now undergo enquiry and, (if Naval Officers are longer to continue in that service,) considerable revision is imperative. For our own parts, we have never been friendly to the employment of the Navy in guarding the revenue, and, as the intention of forming a reserve of seamen, available on emergencies, in the Coast Guard appears to be now abandoned, and the necessity for Naval Officers commanding them therefore diminished, it would give us infinite pleasure to hear that the whole concern had reverted to the Treasury, and that those officers of the Navy, who obtained employment therein, held their situations as civilians, without any reference to their Naval rank. We have been tempted to express ourselves strongly upon the ridiculous parade which has been exacted, as regards saluting, &c., but we cannot bring ourselves to treat such puerile pomposity with seriousness; neither are we aware of any authority which requires officers in this service to appear in the uniform of the Navy. It is pitiable to find those belonging to the profession lending themselves to any means which may tend to degrade it in the eyes of others, for the sake of a display of vanity which only calls for derision:—

"It is a villainous bird that defiles her own nest."

We shall return to this subject when we have completed the publication of *Numa*'s letters.

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Considerable interest was excited in the House of Commons on the discussion of the Army Estimates for the current year; particularly that part which related to the motion of Sir William Molesworth (founded on our notice of the article in the *London Review*) "That the Foot Guards be placed on the same footing as the Troops of the Line." Our readers are already in possession of our sentiments respecting the praises so justly due to this portion of his Majesty's Forces; we hope, therefore, not to be misunderstood in saying that, in the arguments advanced by many of the Members, there did appear to us ample grounds for the introduction of some measures for the better regulation of the duties and privileges of the Foot Guards with reference to the Troops of the Line. When we consider the high character of the latter, —what they have achieved, the expatriation they sometimes suffer, and the toils, dangers, and vicissitudes in which they are exposed in the various climates of our extensive Colonies, it is impossible conscientiously to uphold a system that preponderates so much in favour of the one to the manifest injustice of the other.

Far be it from our wish to see the Monarch deprived of that state due to the Sovereign of these realms; neither would we desire to deprive the Guards of any advantages they may derive from the exercise of certain rights, provided such be confined to themselves; but when these extend to monopolies that affect the Army at large,—when it is known that "the Guards, consisting of 10,000 men, supply 70 Lieutenant-Colonels to the Army, and the Regiments of the Line, amounting to 90,000 men, do not supply more than 126,"—when, as in the present times, there are no Brevets except for the Guards and Artillery, and the proportion of Field and General Officers from the former exceed in number those from the Line, and when so many commands are filled by Officers from the Guards, it certainly does appear invidious that such undue preference should be given.

If it were feasible to put into execution the idea of the Honourable Member for Finsbury, we should recommend the elevation of the Line to the level of the Guards; or if it be deemed necessary that the Guards should enjoy extraordinary privileges, let them, like the Artillery, confine promotions and commands to their own body.

It has been observed that an Officer entering the Service does so with a full understanding of the advantages and disadvantages of the particular branch in which he engages; but surely it cannot be contended for, that because a system is vicious, it ought to be persevered in? Many a young man enters the Army from necessity, or by the express desire of his friends; and notwithstanding he is aware of the abuses that exist, naturally looks forward to a period when a more liberal and enlightened policy will correct them. And as for the argument that it would be unjust to deprive him of the privileges for which he virtually stipulated when selecting the Service in which he was wishful to engage, it is, in our opinion, rather too general and too much strained for the occasion; besides, it must be remembered that the motion of the Honourable Baronet went to recommend a compensation to the individuals thus circumstanced. But, as we have said before, we are not advocates for ultra measures, or excessive reductions; we would desire to see the privileges of the Guards confined within themselves, and, where it cannot be effected otherwise, a gradual and prospective change.

Upon the very extraordinary assertion of some Members that no jealousy exists between the Line and the Guards, an assertion so much at variance with the opinion of the Army in general, it is scarcely necessary for us to make an observation, otherwise than to express regret that a fact so notorious should have been at all alluded to, and surprise that, having been mentioned, it should have been so positively denied.

We will, in conclusion, submit the following statements from the debate:—

"After deducting interest at 4 per cent. for the price of his Commission, a Captain and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Guards receives only 180*l.* per annum!!! A Lieutenant and Captain, 50*l.*!!" These calculations are amusing enough to the initiated.

Great praise is due to Lord Howick for his fair and explicit statement of the Estimates, and the views of his Majesty's Government in regard to the Army.

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Whilst the appointment of a new Commander-in-Chief at Madras is still pending, we avail ourselves of the opportunity of again urging the claims of the Company's Officers. It has long been a theme of complaint by King's Officers that they are excluded from the Staff of the Army in India, and we have always considered their complaints well grounded; but whilst we acknowledge *their* claims, we must not forget those of the Company's Officers, which we consider to be paramount in the disabilities under which *they* labour, and most especially so by their exclusion from a situation to which, in all Services, it is the pride of every Officer to aspire, viz. to COMMAND; and this, we consider, more than counterbalances the injustice inflicted on King's Officers. Let us, however, investigate the respective claims of each, and we will leave it to the impartiality of our readers to decide on them.

The Indian Army is composed of upwards of 220,000 Company's troops, and about 20,000 King's troops, as auxiliaries. The Staff of Divisions and Stations, as well as Political Appointment held by Military men, are reserved exclusively for Officers of the Company's Service, and of this it is that King's Officers complain. As the two are doing the same duties *together*, draw the same pay, and fight in the same cause, we cannot see the justice of withholding from them a *fair proportion* of those situations, under the restrictions necessary for a proper performance of the duties,—a knowledge of the castes, religious prejudices, customs, manners, and languages of the Natives being indispensable.

We acknowledge the hardship of this, but, on the other hand, in the *three most honourable* and *lucrative* appointments belonging to the Indian Army (viz. the commands of the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay Armies), a due proportion of the Head-Quarter Staff, and an *undue* proportion in the commands of Divisions and Stations, are given to King's Officers.

Which, we ask, has the most reason to complain? although the majority of Company's troops is *as eleven to one*, the three Armies are commanded by *King's* Officers, and they have an *equal* number of Generals on the Staff with those of the Company's Service at the Madras and Bombay Presidencies. Considering, too, that to know how to command and secure the confidence of Sepoys, an Officer must, by previous service with them, be familiarised with their characters, and that none can have had such good opportunities and long experience as Company's Officers! considering also that they *belong to the Army* of the State by which they are employed and paid, and the degradation Officers must feel in being considered ineligible to command troops of their own Service, and the injury that Service suffers in not being commanded by its own Officers;—we must confess that not only the Officers but the soldiers of the Company's Army have by far the worst of it.

We shall be glad to see these barriers by which both Services are rendered dissatisfied withdrawn, and a fair concession made to each in the several appointments, by which justice would be done to all, and great benefit conferred on the efficiency of the Indian Armies. The present is a most cr

asl time; tbe Officers nnd soldiers of tha Indian rmy are in an alerming state of excitemaat and istrost; and the Native population bave suf- iiontly evinced thet this is not the time to trifle ith their feeliugs (eithar ia the Civil or Militery ministration of the oountry), by the assassina- ns that have but receatly been attempted, and two instances perpetrated, which should be re- ived by tho authorities at home as e *warning* ainst the dangeroas policy of making the most portant posts connacted with the Goverament the country avaaues of Ministerial patronage privata fevour.

We have heard several Officers named fur the csant command ot Madras, and amongst others r T. Raynell and Sir J. Nicholls. These Officers ving served as Gaaerals of Divisions witb the dien Army, we should he glad to see eitber of om nominated were there aot Officers nf the mpeny'a Army equally distinguisbed, whuse g service with that Army renders their claims ester, and *fitness* less dispatable.

Sir John Doveton, of tho Madras Cavalry, has, hear, been proposed by tbe Court of Directors iose appointmont, we are confideat, would giva ueral sotisfaction both to the Army and the ate.

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Some communications have of late beea made to from Plymouth, on the subject of the system irsued towards the Marines who ore taken ill in e Marino Barracks at Stonehouse, nnd who, stead of being sent *immediately* to tho Naval ospital, whicb is bat two or three hundred thoms distent, are first placed ia what is styled tbe Infirmary" in the barracks, where they are ept until the disease with whicb they are afflicted ecomes *daugerous*, and then, at the *eleventh* hour, hen death seems to he inevitable, the poor fel- ws are, it is etnted, hurried uff in the most in- man meuner to tbe Navol Hospital, in order, as is believed, to sava the repntation of tbe Marine firmary, thet ie, tbat it may he said *that no men ve died there within such and such a period!* If is be the fact, as it has been represented to us sitively tu be, we consider that the Lords of the lmiralty shonld, without e day's delay, cause a orough investigasion into all the circumstances; l as one positive case is worth a huadred ime- nary onee, we will name that which occurred on e *8th instant*, to which nur nttention has been re particularly drawn, when aa uohsppy man s conveyed into the Hospital from the Marine firmary at about mid-day, then, evidently, to eli no saw him, in a *dying state*, end he breetbed his t *before five o'clock that evening*. There appears nething so cruel end so unnaturel is removing human being from a bed of sickaess, when tha ness under which he is suffering has nearly ached its fatal termination, that we are auraitouly quires to he thus alluded to to put au end to so stly complained of n practice; and as wa would t, on any consideration, be guilty of misrepre- nting even the most trifling fnct, we would ear- stly suggest that the Surgeons of tbe Royal aval Hospital at Plymouth should he immedietely lled upon to state whether that which we bave ow assorted be *true* or *false*. If tbe svocatious of e Surgeon of the Marine Infirmary at Plymouth bligo him ta spend a large part of his time *sewhere*, in a *distant town*, as we have beea told is e case, sure the Assistaut-Surgeon ought to take care that the patients under his treatment are sent to the Naval Hospital at an early stage of thair diseasas, if they ba sent at all; and, moreovar, *that he should himself accompany each patient there*, is ordar to state fully snd clearly tbe matter of the complaint, as is uniformly done with seamea from our ships of war. This remark leads us to put a few queries, and which we hape their Lordships at the Admiralty Board will command to be fully and satisfactorily answered by all the parties concerned, as well tbose holouging to the Mariae Infirmary as the Officers end Attaadants also of the Naval Hospital, who saw the unfortunate man to whom we have alluded, un *Tuesday the 8th instant*.

First, thea, we would ask

How long had this patient been ill? And had tbe *Surgeon* of the Marines seen him *daily* during the period of his being in the Infirmary? or, How often hnd he seen him?

Secondly; By whose order was this men conveyed to the Naval Hospital, and did tbe *Surgeon* see him himself on that day, the 8tb instant? or when did he last see him?

Thirdly; Did the *Assistant* Surgoon see thie patient on tbo day of his removel to tbe Naval Hospital? and how often was he accustomed to visit him in the Infirmary during his illness? and, further, why did he not accompany this man to the hospital, in urder to etate the particulars of his disease?

Lastly; Who wrote "the case" which was sent with this sick man, on the 8th instant, to the Nnval Hospital? Was it written by tbe Surgeon, by the Assistant-Surgeon, or was it, in point of fact, as has been represented to us, writtan by a Serjeant!!

These queries wo consider must he fully aad distinctly answered, or this question may become the subject of Parliamentary inquiry.

For humanity's sake, as well as fur economy, we tbink somo better erraagement should forthwith be effected as regarde the Marines, who may be taken ill in the barrecks of each of our ports, and that they should *at once* he sent to the Naval Hospital, whore far more accommodatioa caa be afforded than in a barrack infirmary.

Our sole object ia submitting these remarke is, with the hope uf effecting a public goud, for as we are wholly unknown to aach and all of the parties alluded to, we cannot possibly bave the slightest personal feeling in the metter; aud, if we ehauld aaintentionally have been led into any errors in the statement which we hava made, we shall gladly hasten to correct them; but, relying as we do on the strict impartiality of the correapoadent, who has furnished us with the principal points on this question, we must conaluda our pbservations by repeating, thet we hope and believe the Admiralty will at once, on learning tha facts, cause a *thorough investigation* ia to every circumstance connected with this affair.

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Lieutenant-General Sir James Lyon, than whom a more gellant, respected, or deserving Officer is not to he found in tha British Army, has, for the FOURTH time, been appointed to a Command. This is another of the instanaes of *exclusivism*,—tha system we noticed in a recent number, and whiah is so reasonably depreaated by the whole Service. It would be invidious in us to single from tho list of General Officers one or many of equal competency and equal claims to this command, but to all who have any knowledge of the services of the Generals of the British Army, it is too evident this appointment is an injury to several meritorious Officers who are constantly petitioning for employ. With all our respect for the gallant and amiable Nobleman at tha head of tbe Army, we cannot forego these comments. Lord Hill wa earnestly hope will look to a *more general* distribution of future appointments.

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We have not room for the Report of the Committee on Corporal Punisbment in the Army; it recommends what we have always advocated, that Soldiers should be encouraged by distinctions and rewards, and that no expense within reasonable bonads should stand in the way of providing for the Soldier's comfort, or of awarding him sufficient pension for good conduct. The Committee are unanimous in opinion, that there is no adequate substitute for the present practice of corporal punisbmsat in tbe British Army.

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We can only this week call attention to a letter in our columns, respecting the mismanagement of the affairs of tbe "United Service Museum." Why do not the Subscribers convene a meeting, snd put an end to the absurditles of this ill directed institution. It might be rendered of great advantage to tha service, whereas it is now contamptible.

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The Chancellor of the Exchequer has announced the intention of Government to consolidate the collection of the Stamp Acts into one systematic code, effecting great reductions, and substituting an *ad valorem* duty for the present system, which presses unequally upon the less wealthy classes of the community. But the most important announcement was that respecting the reduction contemplated on tbe stamp duty on newspapers. The reduction of this tax to one penny, allowing newspapers to circulate as now, free of postage, is the mode proposed by Government. It is clear, that were the tax entirely repealed a postage must be substituted. Tbe discussion was postponed till the financial statement of the year shall be laid before the public, when it was intimated that the sense of the House would be taken upon the question of the reduction or total abolition of this duty.

*The Benevolent Society of St. Patrick.*—On Thursday afternoon a very numerous company of the patrons of this society dined at the Freemasons' Tavern, in celebration of the fifty-third anniversary of its institution. The Earl De Grey acted as president on the occasion.

*The New Groats.*—The fourpenny silver pieces have been issued to the bankers, and are getting into circulation. The coin is neatly executed, and will be useful in preventing the incumbrance af halfpence. The obverse of the coin bears the head of his Majesty, and the reverse the figure of Britannia.

At Bow-street on Tuesday, James Barnes, one of the Superintendents at the General Post Office, was committed to take his trial on six different charges—the first for stealing two letters, found in his possession when taken into custody, and the other charges relating to the embezzlement of various letters and small sums of money received by him, as postage upon letters sent by mistake to the Foreign Office, instead of being forwarded for inland delivery.

The Countess Guicciali, *la belle blonde* of Byron, is at present amongst the leaders of *haut ton* in the French capital.

The Committee of the Middlesex Reform Club, sitting at the Salopian, have published their circular of operations; they have, through the [illegible] of their agents in tbe Registration Courts, [illegible] votes and claims from the lists, and [illegible] objections to Reformers, whose claims [illegible] established; they add, that "the [illegible] for professional services was very limited, and much more might have been accomplished had ampler means been applied."

*Paisley.*—Mr. Hastie is gaining ground daily, and the opinion is, that he will carry the election by a considerable majority.—*Glasgow Paper.*

Sir Roger Greisley retires from the representation of South Derbyshire at the next general election, and it is intended to place F. Hurt, Esq., of Alderwasley, in nomination.

Lord Brougham's health has materially improved within the last two or three weeks, but it is not considered advisable that he should return to London till after the Easter recess.

On Monday the [illegible] her entrée into the [illegible] gun to arrive at ten; at [illegible] crowded; and at half-past [illegible]

Col. Sir John Harvey, the newly appointed Governor of Prince Edward's Island, has been presented with a splendid piece of plate by the constabulary magistrates and officers of Ulster. No successor will be appointed to Sir John, as it is expected the new bill will come into effect on 1st July, when Col. Shaw will be sole Inspector General of Ireland, with Majors Warburton and Miller as Deputies.

*The Imaum of Muscat.*—The magnificent present made by this Indian Prince to our Sovereign of a ship of war, carrying 74 guns, is a circumstance too remarkable not to make all the details relating to it acceptable to the public. This vessel, which is to be called the *Imaum*, at the King's express desire, was in the first instance named the *Liverpool*, and, according to the description of nautical men, is one of the most splendid sea boats ever constructed. Her burden is 1,052 tons, and she was built at Bombay in 1826, by the E. India Company's builders, of the best teak, and in all respects on a similar scale to the same class of vessels in the R. Navy. She was brought to England with her entire masts and yards by Capt. Cargan, six officers, 35 European seamen, and 180 Lascars. The report of these officers states that she sails remarkably well, and possesses every good quality that can be expected from a ship of that class. Besides the vessel itself, and all its equipment, the Imaum has presented to the King two horses and two mares of the finest Arabian breed. One of the horses is perfectly black, without a single white hair, and the other is as pure a white or cream colour. The black Arabian has the property, it is said, of going without water for 12 or 15 days, which is considered the greatest proof by the Arabs of pure blood. One of the mares foaled early on the voyage, and the colt of course became the pet and plaything of the sailors during the remainder of it. The account given of the Imaum himself is, that he is a very handsome and fair man, about 42 years of age. He has been 24 years at the head of his government, to which he succeeded on the death of his uncle, and has managed, by judicious measures, to consolidate his power. He has a standing army of 20,000 men to defend his territories in Arabia and Africa, and has twelve sail of ships of war, from 64 to 10 guns. He has been constant in his attachment to the British, and in person accompanied both our expeditions to the Persian Gulf against the pirate states in that quarter, on which occasions Sir W. Keir Grant and Sir L. Smith, who commanded those expeditions, received great assistance from him. His liberality to the British nation is unbounded; for on the arrival of any British ship of war at his port of Muscat, he supplies them with water and fuel gratis, or any other refreshment that there may be a difficulty in procuring. He is extremely popular with his subjects, who consider his rule very mild, though highly energetic in his intercourse with other States. He gives much of his time to his Navy, and expends the greater part of his revenue on that branch of the Service. His Majesty has expressed himself much gratified with this present. It appears that she entered Portsmouth harbour on the 5th inst., when, the moment she anchored, the *Britannia* saluted the Imaum's flag with 21 guns, which the *Liverpool* immediately returned; and at 8 o'clock on Sunday morning, the British ensign was hoisted on board the *Liverpool*, and the ship delivered over by Capt. Cargan to Sir F. Maitland, and by his Majesty's commands (in compliment to his Highness of Muscat) she is named the *Imaum*. It may be a circumstance worthy of notice that the *Liverpool* is the first ship of war belonging to an Indian Prince that ever rounded the Cape of Good Hope; and is an event that may be regarded as opening the door to an extensive commercial intercourse with his Highness's dominions in Arabia, Africa, and Persia, which, strange to say, is little known or appreciated by this country, but of which the Americans are not so ignorant, as most appear from the fact of there being, on 9th Nov. last, two American frigates in Bombay harbour, where they had just arrived from Muscat, after endeavouring to establish a commercial treaty with his Highness the Imaum.

*Plymouth, March 12.*—The citadel has been visited by one of the most awful dispensations of Providence that ever befel the town or neighbourhood. The house of the Fort Major, Watson, was last night consumed by fire, and the Major, with two of his daughters, have perished in the flames. The family, consisting of the Major, his two sons, three daughters, Mr. Pode (a friend), and a servant, retired to bed about one o'clock. The first alarm was given by the maid servant, who had escaped from the burning house about five in the morning, and was standing outside the house calling to her master to follow her. The eldest son, Mr. John Watson (who is blind), and Mr. Henry, escaped by dropping from their bedroom windows. Mr. Pode assisted Miss Watson to escape the same way, and then followed himself. It is supposed that on hearing the alarm the Major went to the window, which he must have discovered in flames, and [illegible] his bed room he found that in the same way. The two daughters who were burnt slept in the bed room on the second floor. One was 22 and the other 16. By half-past 7 the house was thoroughly consumed, nothing but the bare walls and fire-places remaining. Every particle of the household furniture is destroyed. Speedy measures were adopted to discover the remains of the Major and his two daughters. The bodies were found in the underground cellar, and it is supposed that the fire had previously made such havoc in the flooring of the ground and first story, that the Major must have been precipitated with little interruption from his bed room into the cellar. The bodies are mere shapeless cinders; the heads are consumed. It is said that the fire was caused by the servant having put some wood to dry on the hobs of the parlour-grate before she went to bed. Major Watson was of Scotch origin, about 70 years of age, of strong muscular frame, and very tall, being more than six feet high. He had sat in company with Burns, the poet, in the Highlands, and with his present Majesty when in the West Indies. He was of a kind, amiable, and affable disposition, and having resided in the town between twenty and thirty years, his blandness of manner had endeared him to numerous friends. His loss, and that of his daughters, in a way so sudden and lamentable, has thrown a gloom over the town, equalled only by the visitation of some national calamity.

Henin, the brave fisherman of Boulogne, who made himself so remarkable on the occasion of the wreck of the *Amphitrite*, has recently distinguished himself by a fresh instance of extraordinary courage. On the night of 27th Feb last, perceiving that his boat would inevitably be dashed to pieces on the rocks of Ambleteuse, he threw himself into the sea, bearing with him one of his fellow sailors, whom he safely landed. Touched by the prayers of two others, who implored his assistance, he again braved the danger of the tempest, and succeeded in bringing off a second. Nor would he abandon the third to certain death. He again plunged into the waves, strove with increased energy, and reached the vessel at the moment she was sinking. For the third time he was successful! The Société des Naufrages, in Paris, have opened a subscription in his favour.

The Marquis of Conyngham (the Lord Chamberlain) has granted a license to Mr. Rayner for the Strand Theatre, similar to those enjoyed by the Adelphi and Olympic.

Col. Le Marchant (a Major in the British Army), serving as Adjutant-General in the Auxiliary Legion in Spain, has written a letter, dated Vittoria, March 4, on the subject of the reports respecting the conduct of those troops. We have only space for some extracts. "The troops as they landed at Santander were at once thrown into convents, when the ill-advised measure of giving each man his 2*l.* bounty was first put in trial. All who know English soldiers, and those who have served in our own army, where system and order is brought to such admirable perfection, well know the difficulties of restraining men when they have money at command. How much greater must it not, then, have been for us, without experienced officers of companies, and with still more inexperienced non-commissioned officers, to stem the torrent of dissipation. Yet such was effected; and after the lapse of a week order and regularity were established. Since that period we have had embarkations, marches, and, I believe, as many trials to contend against as any army of late years can speak of. Yet have I invariably seen the character of the British soldier as fully marked by our young recruits as it is to be found in any of his Majesty's regiments; and so far from the cat being seen going at all times, and poor wretches, as so pitifully described by our writing friends, to be seen reeling under the unmerciful lash, I have no hesitation in saying that the amount of crime and punishment in the Legion has been considerably less than I have known in garrisons in England, composed of two or three thousand men; not ten general Courts-Martial have been held in the Legion; not one man has suffered death; and in not one of these instances were more than 200 lashes inflicted. The Legion, on the 16th, repulsed the enemy; and on that evening, with those of the 17th and 18th, bivouacked on the heights of Arbulo under as severe a frost as is experienced in England in the month of January. Yet, notwithstanding the extreme cold and privation to which the troops were exposed, not a murmur was heard, and I most unhesitatingly advance, that during the week's operation, before the enemy, the conduct of the soldiers of the Legion, both before the enemy and under severe privations, was well worthy of emulation to armies that can boast of a longer existence than nine months, as is the case with the British Auxiliary Legion, who, though often and severely pressed by sickness and other painful causes, yet remain to show what may be done by men who, stigmatised as mercenaries, will in the field remember what is due to the name of England."

*Auxiliary Legion, Spain.—Promotions, &c. during Feb., 1836.*—2d Lancers—Lieut. J. Marsh, to be Capt.; Ser. Maj. D. Brookes, to be Quart.-mast.; T. S. Buck, gent., to be Vet. Surg.—1st F.—Lieut. J. Scarman, to be Capt.; Ens. F. Dwire, E. Chilham, and H. Coope to be Lieuts.; Serj.-Maj. W. Hogg and R. Ferguson gent., to be Ens.; Assist.-Surg. J. K. Walter, to be Surg. 2d F.—Vol. J. O'Neal, to be Ens. 3d F.—Capt. P. Fitzgerald, to be Brev.-Maj.; Sec. Lieut. Jackson, to be Lieut. 4th F.—J. M. Statrustegui gent., to be Sec. Lieut. 5th F.—Lieut. A. M'Farlane to be Capt.; Serj.-Maj. H. M'Kay to be Ens. 6th F. F. Clarke, B. S., to be Capt. and Adj.; W. Balfour B. S., to be Lieut. 7th F.—Maj. Beckham, from Unatt., to be Maj.; Ens. C. Hamilton, to be Lieut. Vol. Butler, to be Ens. 8th F.—Lieut. J. Knight, to be Capt. 10th F.—Ens. P. Lynch, to be Lieut.; Vol. R. Gubbins, Ens. *Med. Dep.*—To be Assist.-Surgs. H. Ibbotson, gent.; W. A. Silke; J. Flanrance; F. Hackett; S. Piper; J. Mahony; J. Kelly. To be Hosp.-Assist.: W. Smith, gent. *Miscellaneous*—Mr. Thorne, gent., to be Dep. Purv. to the Forces. *Unattached*—To be Ensigns: — Murris, gent.; Wm. Berry; F. Brockwell. *Exchanges*—Lieut. Bowden, 2d Lancers, with Lieut. Chase, 6th F. *Superseded*—Capt. Batterley, 2d Lancers. *Dismissed*—Maj. Long, 7th Foot. *Deaths*—Capts. Cadogan, 1st; Ookly, 8th; Havilcan, 5th; Cotter, Rifle Corps; Ens. Burrows, Adj. 10th; Dep. Assist. Comm.-Gen. Pococke; Staff Assist. Surg. Whittaker; Hosp. Assist. M'Kenzie; Dep. Purv. to Forces, Lathay. *Mem.*—Capt. St. Leger, from 7th F., superseded in Jan., has been reinstated, and appointed to 4th.

## The Court.

The King's Levee on Wednesday was attended by the following Naval and Military officers:—

*Admirals*—Sir J. Beresford, J. E. Douglas, Sir E. Brace. *Captains* (R.N.)—T. Martin, Phillott, W. B. Hamilton, Bowles. *Commanders*, R.N.)—Sinclair, C. Cumby, Gilbert. *Generals*—Sir E. Kerrison, Sir F. Mulcaster, Sir Brooke, Sir J. Fraser, Sir T. Pritalar, Sir E. Paget, Sir G. Anson. *Colonels*—Ferguson, Oldfield, Moore, Anstruther, D'Oyly, Rashbrooke, Steele, Llewellyn, Graydon, Gurwood, Ellicombe, W. Elgell. *Majors*—Vivian, Hankey. *Captains*—Hon. E. B. Wilbraham, Codrington, Torrens. *Lieutenant*—Reynolds. *Ensign*—H. C. Ximenes. *Presentations*—Mr. Egerton, on being appointed Lieut.-Col. Com. of King's Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry; Lieut.-Col. Sir W. Dance, on arrival from abroad; and receiving third class of the Guelphic Order; Lieut. A. Oldfield, on appointment to Rl. Artil.; Major J. W. Smith, 14th Dragoons; Lieut. Baldock, R. N.; Major Sir Francis Lee, on promotion; Col. Jonas, Militia of Upper Canada; Colonel Gallow, Bengal Army, on return from India; Lieut.-Col. Angelo on return from abroad; Com. Smart, on return from South America; Capt. J. Morgan, R.N., on promotion; Capt. the Hon. F. Pellew, R.N., on being nominated a K.C.; Ensign Brooke, on appointment to 9th Foot and return from abroad; Mr. Dawe, Surgeon, 8th Hussars; Lieut.-Col. Oldfield, on receiving the third class of the Guelphic Order; Cornet Reynolds, 4th Dragoons, on his embarkation; Ensign H. C. Ximenes, on appointment to 16th regt.

On Thursday Prince Ferdinand of Portugal arrived at Kensington Palace. His Royal Highness was accompanied by his father and brother, the Princes Ferdinand and Augustus of Saxe Coburg and the Prince of Leiningen. At four o'clock the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria left Kensington for Windsor Castle. In the carriage with their Royal Highnesses were the Prince of Portugal and Prince Ferdinand. They were followed by the Prince Augustus and the Prince of Leiningen, the Portuguese Minister, and the rest of the suites. A grand dinner was given by his Majesty to the Royal party, and in the evening there was a very numerous and splendid party. The entertainment was given in St. George's Hall.

Last night his Majesty gave another grand dinner on a scale of magnificence equal to the former one. The King and Queen will go to town on Monday, and remain till Friday. On Wednesday his Majesty will hold a Investiture of the Bath; and on the following day the Queen will hold her second Drawing-Room. A grand dinner will be given on the evening of Thursday, at which the company will appear in their Drawing-room costumes.

The Duchess of Kent's grand dinner, which was to have been given in honour of Prince Ferdinand, is postponed to the 20th, in consequence of his Royal Highness being detained at Calais by the tempestuous state of the weather.

The King has appointed Vice-Admiral Sir Graham Moore, K. C. B., to be a G. C. B., in the room of Admiral the Hon. Sir T. Pakenham, deceased.

St. James's Palace, March 16.—The King was this day pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon the Hon. Fleetwood Broughton Reynolds Pellew, C.B., R.N., C.B., and K.C.H.

The King has appointed T. C. Hamilton, Esq., Provost Marshal of British Guiana; W. Keogh,

Sergeant-at-Law, to be Chief Justice of the Supreme Courts of Ceylon; John Jeremie, Esq., to be First Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon; J. F. Stoddart, Esq., to be Second Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Ceylon; John Hubert Plunket, Esq., to be Attorney-General of New South Wales, and Alfred Bunn, Esq., one of his Majesty's Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice George Bague.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 14th March.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY adverted to the Spanish correspondence respecting which he had given notice of a motion. The document which the Noble Viscount had stated on a former day was lost, had since been supplied. Under all the circumstances he wished to withdraw his motion for the present, and fix it for a future day. Lord MELBOURNE had never heard a more insufficient ground assigned for the postponement of a motion. The Duke of WELLINGTON wished the Noble Marquis to state specifically the object of his motion. The question he had raised affected him (the Duke of Wellington) and his colleagues of last year as much as it did the present Government. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY had only meant to complain of the present Government that it had not followed up the policy of his noble friend; he meant to cast no imputation on the late government, and withdrew his notice.

TUESDAY, 15th March.—The Bishop of EXETER moved that a select committee be appointed to inquire what progress the new system of education in Ireland has made towards effecting the main purpose for which it was established. Lord MELBOURNE resisted the motion, as he could not see that any good was likely to result from the appointment of the proposed committee. The Earl of HARROWBY supported it. Lord PLUNKET opposed it. The Earl of WINCHELSEA spoke in favour of the motion, and considered the course pursued by Government was subverting the Protestant interest, in fulfilment of certain conditions made with an individual elsewhere, to obtain his support. Lord MELBOURNE most distinctly denied the existence of any of the supposed conditions with the eminent individual alluded to. The Bishop of EXETER expressed extreme satisfaction at hearing this statement, and withdrew his motion.

THURSDAY, 17th March.—Lord LYNDHURST brought in two Bills—the one for amending the laws relating to the transfer of real property, the other a Bill for amending the laws respecting executors and administrators.

FRIDAY, 18th March.—Royal assent was given by commission to several Bills.—The Earl of ABERDEEN brought forward the subject of the war in Spain, and moved that there be laid on the table copies or extracts of the correspondence with his Majesty's Minister at Madrid, showing the endeavours the Government had made to put an end to the sanguinary atrocities now going on in Spain, and of the remonstrances which had been made to her Catholic Majesty for that purpose. Lord MELBOURNE agreed to the production of the correspondence.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 14th March.—The Bridlington Pier Bill was lost by a majority of 23.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL announced that a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt similar to that of last year would shortly be brought forward in the House of Lords.—The House went into committee on the Municipal Reform Bill. The first 41 clauses were agreed to after some discussion. The 42d was postponed, and the House resumed.—The Better Stealing Bill (for Scotland) was read a third time and passed.—Mr. POULETT THOMSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the Factory Act.—Lord PALMERSTON said a tariff had been issued by the Portuguese government which would prove very injurious to our trade. Negociations were pending for a new treaty of commerce with Portugal. Should these fail, it would be for Ministers to consider the expediency of withholding commercial advantages from any power which that power would not concede to us in return.—The Slave Trade (Spanish) Bill was read a third time after some discussion.

TUESDAY, 15th March.—The Great Northern Railway Bill was read a second time.—Sir J. HOBHOUSE brought up the report of the committee on Mr. Barry's plan for the New Houses of Parliament. Mr. HAWES objected to the course pursued, as he considered it the final selection of a particular plan. Sir J. HOBHOUSE said it had only been decided that an estimate should be formed of the expense Mr. Barry's plan would occasion. Sir R. PEEL warmly approved Mr. Barry's plan, both for its external beauty and its internal convenience. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER declared that the commissioners, till the seal of the letter which accompanied Mr. Barry's plan was broken, and which was after their decision had been come to, were not aware whose plan it was. An address to his Majesty, praying him to direct inquiries in conformity with the report was then agreed to.—Lord MAHON inquired whether the negociations between Spain and her former colonies had been broken off. Lord PALMERSTON had reason to hope they would be brought to a satisfactory termination.—Sir R. PEEL wished to know if it was true that the wife or mother of Cabrera, an officer in the service of Don Carlos, had been shot by order of an officer in the pay and commission of the Spanish government. Lord PALMERSTON feared the account was correct. The act was stated to have been committed by way of retaliation, in consequence of the wives of four officers of the Queen's army having been put to death.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER opened at length his statement of a measure which has been prepared for consolidating the stamp laws, which at present are dispersed in 150 different statutes, into one Act. Various changes and reductions are proposed. The newspaper stamp duty is to be reduced to one penny. Mr. E. L. BULWER, though he could have wished the newspaper stamp duty taken off altogether, accepted the liberal reduction proposed. Mr. WAKLEY was not satisfied with it, nor did he think it would satisfy his constituents. A resolution, moved by the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER on the subject, was agreed to.—Mr. HANDLEY brought forward a resolution to repeal the Excise duty on soap, and to augment the Customs' duties on foreign tallow. The motion was supported by Col. Sibthorp, Mr. Hawes, and Mr. Pelham; but opposed by Mr. P. Thomson, Mr. F. Baring, Mr. Warburton, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir R. Peel, and Mr. Curteis. On a division it was lost by a majority of 70.

THURSDAY, 17th March.—The Medway Navigation Bill was read a second time, there being a majority of 9 in its favour on a division.—The third reading of the Macclesfield Small Debts Bill was carried by a majority of 61. After this a new conversation arose on some of its provisions. A number of divisions took place on motions for an adjournment of the question, and in the end one was carried for an adjournment of the House, which in consequence rose before 8 o'clock.

FRIDAY, 18th March.—The Metropolitan Horseferry Suspension Bridge Bill was read a second time, after a long debate and a division.—Lord STANLEY moved that the Macclesfield Small Debts Bill do now pass. After a long discussion the House divided, when there appeared, for the motion, 203; against it, 56, majority, 147.—Mr. HARDY gave notice that on Tuesday he should call the attention of the House to the Carlow Election affair.—Mr. S. CANNING called the attention of the House to the military occupation of Cracow, which he complained of as an outrageous violation of an existing treaty. It called forth the strongest reprobation from every part of the House. Sir H. Verney, Mr. O'Connell, Mr. Hume, and Lord D. Stuart, severely commented on the conduct of "the protecting Powers." "The plundering protectors," Mr. O'Connell remarked, "was their proper title." Lord J. RUSSELL did not consider a strong expression of the opinion of the House ought to be made on the subject, unless it was intended to follow up that expression with something more than words.—Lord HEWICK, in answer to a question from Mr. Hume, stated that it was his intention to bring forward a motion founded on the report of the committee on the subject of flogging in the Army, on the first Wednesday after the Easter recess.

## ADMIRALS SIR SIDNEY SMITH, SIR GRAHAM MOORE, AND SIR DAVID MILNE.

[WE take the following from the *Courier*, and upon which we have only time and space to remark that it will hasten our promised digest and commentary upon the Bath and Guelphic Orders.—ED.]

SIR SIDNEY SMITH.—1777 to 1781—Midshipman in the *Sandwich* and *Greyhound*. 1781—Lieut. in the *Aloide*, Adm. Graves's flag ship in his action with De Grasse off the Chesapeake. 1782—Lieut. in Lord Rodney's victory; and made Commander in the *Fury* sloop. 1783—Post Capt., commanding *Nemesis*, paid off at the peace. 1788—In service of Sweden, greatly distinguished in battles with Russian fleet; received from Gustavus, Grand Cross of Order of the Sword. Knighted by George III. 1793—Serving as a volunteer in Turkish navy, and on the commencement of British war with France, brought off a number of English seamen from Smyrna, and with them joined British fleet at Toulon. Lord Hood, the Commander-in-Chief, having accepted his offer to burn the French fleet and arsenal at Toulon, he accomplished this hazardous undertaking notwithstanding obstacles of the most discouraging nature, and the treachery of the Spaniards. 1794—Returned to England with Lord Hood's despatches of the evacuation of Toulon. Appointed to *Diamond* frigate. 1795—Eminently distinguished under Sir J. B. Warren, in enterprises on the French coast—destroyed a French frigate. 1796—Engaged in reconnoitring expeditions on the French coast; taken prisoner in one of his boats off Havre, and strictly confined in the tower of the Temple at Paris. 1798—Escaped after a series of romantic adventures. In the autumn appointed to *Le Tigre*, 80 guns, and appointed, with his brother, joint Plenipotentiary at Constantinople, to counteract the operations of Buonaparte against the Turkish government. 1799—Arrived in *Le Tigre* off Alexandria, and proceeded to St. Jean d'Acre, where he landed with the crews of the ships under his command, and successfully defended the breach, though practicable for fifty men a-breast, and forced Buonaparte to retreat. Sir S. Smith's despatches relating the details, are the best written and the most interesting in the language. The Grand Seignior presented Sir Sidney with an aigrette and sable worth 25,000 piastres and conferred on him the Order of the Crescent. Sir S. Smith's heroic conduct was noticed in the King's Speech from the throne. The thanks of the Legislature were voted to him, and pension of 1,000*l.* per ann. The city of London presented him with its freedom. 1800—Sir Sidney acceded to the Convention between the French Gen. Kleber, and the Grand Vizier, for the evacuation of Egypt, which was not carried into effect. 1801—Commanded a detachment of seamen and marines in battle of Alexandria, and was wounded, and his horse shot under him. Sir Sidney returned to England with the despatches of the campaign. 1803—Commanded the *Antelope* as Commodore of a squadron on the French coast. 1804—Col. of Marines. 1805—R.-Adm. 1806—Commanded the *Pompee* and a squadron off Palermo. Dislodged French garrison from Capri, and received Grand Cross of the Order of St. Ferdinand and Merit from the reigning Queen. 1807—Accompanied V.-Adm. Duckworth on the expedition to Constantinople and in forcing the passage of the Dardanelles. Returned to England and appointed to command a squadron off the Tagus, blockading the coast. Proceeded in the *Foudroyant* to South America to assume chief command. 1808—Created a Knight Grand Cross of the Tower and Sword of Portugal. 1809—Returned to England in the *Diana* frigate, and promoted to be V.-Admiral. 1812-13-14—In the *Tremendous*, second in command of the fleet in the Mediterranean; afterwards in the *Hibernia*. 1814—Returned to England. 1815—Invested as K.C.B. at the Elisee Bourbon, at Paris, by the Duke of Wellington.

SIR GRAHAM MOORE.—1790—A Lieut. 1793—Commanded sloop of war. 1794—Post Capt., commanding *Syren* in North Sea. 1795—Assisted at capture of ten vessels escorted by armed brig and lugger, protected under a battery. 1796—Commanded *Melampus* frigate of 42 guns, destroyed corvette of 18 guns, and captured *Cormorant* of 20 guns. 1798—Captured French corvette of 22 guns, and off coast of Ireland, without resistance, the *Resolute* of 40 guns. 1803—Commanded *Indefatigable* of 46 guns, ordered before declaration of war to cruize for the Spanish treasure ships from South America, and with *Medusa*, *Amphion*, and *Lively*, captured them—great prize money. 1807—Detached in the *Marlborough* from the fleet off Lisbon, to escort Royal Family of Portugal to Brazil; invested by Prince Regent of Portugal with the Order of the Tower and Sword. 1809—Employed in *Marlborough* under Sir R. Strachan at Flushing, and charged with destruction of basin and arsenal at Walcheren. 1811—Com. *Royal Sovereign* yacht. 1812—Appointed to the *Chatham*, 74, and subsequently served as Captain of the Channel fleet—promoted to be Rear-Admiral. 1815—K.C.B. 1818—One of the Lords of the Admiralty. 1820—Commanded the *Rochfort*, and assumed the command in the Mediterranean—promoted to be Vice-Admiral.

Comment upon the details of the professional career of these gallant officers, which have now been fairly laid before our readers, is unnecessary. We have no desire to underrate the valuable services of Sir G. Moore, who has claims to the Grand Cross of the Bath far better founded than those of many of the officers who have already obtained that decoration. But we maintain that Sir G. Moore's services neither entitle him to pass over Sir Sidney Smith, nor many other officers whom we could name, and whom accident probably led to be placed in situations where they had opportunities of distinguishing themselves more remarkably than fell to the lot of Sir G. Moore. That we may not be suspected of writing at random, we may be permitted, in two words, to allude to Sir David Milne as an officer who ought to have been promoted to the first class before many officers whose names appear on it, had merit alone been attended to. "Pelmam qui meruit ferat."

Sir D. Milne was in the *Canada* in Lord Rodney's great action in 1782. He was Lieut. in the *Blenheim* in Capt. Faulkner's famous action with *La* [illegible] in 1795, and immediately made Commander. In [illegible] he was promoted to be Post-Captain, and [illegible] to the *Alarm* frigate. In 1796 he [illegible] *Pique* frigate, and, in company with the *Jason* [illegible] took *La Seine*, of 42 guns, and 310 men, [illegible] 170

re killed, and 100 wounded. Being appointed to *La ine*, he, in 1800, captured the *Vengeance*, French gate, of 52 guns and 326 men. The action lasted for o days, and was considered by naval men the most lliantly fought, during the war, between single ships. ding advanced to the rank of Rear-Admiral, in 1814, was appointed second in command at the battle of giers, in 1816, and sustained the brunt of the action, nself wounded, and 210 men killed and wounded—the eatest loss ever sustained on board a British man-of- r. Lord Exmouth was created a Viscount on ac- unt of the success which attended the attack. He sent me his despatch by Sir David Milne, "from whom I ve" (he wrote) "received during the whole service en- sted to me, the most cordial and honourable support. rust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, d I regret I had not sooner been known to him."

## THE LATE CHARLES DIBDIN.

THE anniversary of the birth-day of *this distinguished autical Lyrist*, was celebrated at the British Coffee- use, on Tuesday last, when it was stated that Dibdin s born at Southampton, on the 15th, 1745. "On is day of the month, then, 91 years ago," said the hairman (Mr. T. Williams, son of the late Capt. R. W., o was with Lord Rodney on the celebrated 12th of pril), "Providence thought fit to send into the world a eat extraordinary genius, who, for the space of nearly lf a century (for Dibdin began to write sea songs at s age of 16), continued to amuse and delight the *Eng- h nation* by the sole efforts of his *unrivalled muse!* entlemen (said Mr. W.), you have often heard me ex- ess my opinion as regards the songs of Dibdin; but ey *speak for themselves*; they abound in moral senti- ent; they are, in fact, little sermons, calculated to ften and humanise the heart, and, to quote the language one of his biographers, 'Many of them contain *ntal prescriptions*, which, if the reader will follow henever his disorder reqoires it, he will bless the day imbibed their precepts, and call the fee for *such ad- ce a treasure laid up in Heaven!*' Gentlemen, the oductions of Dibdin, whether *nautical, martial*, or *mestic*, are composed of such solid materials, as will ar the brunt of ages, and will live in the remembrance *Englishmen* when the gaudy patchwork finery of substantial foreign ornament,—the *Italian brovura*, e *Venetian barcarolle*, &c., &c., which folly for o time akes fashionable, will be remembered no longer (hear). k the *true British sailor* what heartfelt consolation at he, 'Poor Jack,' has not felt in these inspiring lays; d as long as the *British navy exists*, as long as Bri- nnia shall 'rule the waves,' will she ever forget the me of her *favourite poet!* (Cheers and cries of ever'),

'Never let the hardy tar despair,
Tho' rolling seas run mountains high;
All things are built with equal care,
*First-rate* or *wherry, man* or *fly*.
If there's a *Power* that never errs,
(And certainty 'tis so);
For honest hearts what comforts drop,
As well as *kings* and *emperors!*
Why cot take in tow
*Little Ben*, who keeps his watch of the main top!'

"This is only *one* excellent specimen out of *hundreds* at might be quoted. And, gentlemen, when we con- der that Charles Dibdin, unlike other lyrists, composed e *music* as well as the *words* to ALL his songs, invaria- ly making the *sound* a faithful echo of the *sense*, this ngular and peculiar capacity, I think, sheds a tenfold stre on the *genius of this most extraordinary man!*" Cheers).

"THE MEMORY OF THE LATE CHARLES DIBDIN," as then drunk in solemn and respectful *silence!*

Mr. Thomas Dibdin was present, and on his health eing drank, he expressed his gratitude, and reverted to he days of his late revered father with much pathos and eeling. Mr. D. then sung the following song, which e had expressly written for the occasion.

Tune—"*The Jolly Young Waterman*"

I.

Ye votaries of national lyrical pleasure,
Who meet to upbuild the renown of a bard,
Whose verses are manly, whose notes are a treasure,
Whose toil, in your smiles, meets its brightest reward.
His loss to relieve, though fate has left us,
A cheering reflection,
*Your kind recollection*,
Supplies in lieu of what fate has bereft us;
While Truth will, when naming
This club, be proclaiming,
That next to the poet we lov'd while on earth,
We value the friends who *forget not his worth!*

II.

In this [illegible] *heroes*, palaces,
When [illegible] their coffee and cambrics sip;
When [illegible] of tars, grog, or tobacco!
[illegible] of a thing like a ship,
[illegible] nation;
[illegible]
But like [illegible], still [illegible] sing,
Our *hearts, wooden walls*, and our TRUE SAILOR KING!

III.

And isn't our NAVY right fond of her *poet*,
Whom *moderns*, a *mere ballad-singer* hays styl'd;
Tho' on each of his *National Songs*, and they *know* it,
*Nature's* stamp she impress'd, while in triumph she smil'd.
All her glee, frolic, and fancy,
She laughingly traces,
In manners and faces,
Of *Will* and his *Mary*, of *Tom* and his *Nancy*:
Of Cocknified Dasher,
And Varmer Thrasher;
Of "*High mettled racers*," and Kickaraboo;
To character *just*, and to *Nature as true!*

IV.

But Fashion, "*The Lads of the Village*" sends shopping
For "*Portrait Charmants*," and "*L'Amour*," sweet and soft;
While "Anne, Nan, and Nancy," and poor "Meg of Wapping,"
May sleep with "*The Cherub that sits up aloft*."
They've closed the log of sea simplicity,
Broken the bottle,
Of poor "Captain Wattle;"
Stopp'd the grog and eccentricity,
Of "*Jack at the Windlass*;"
Laid up "Fancy's fleet," and paid off all her crew,
Who *now* owe their *only* existence to *you!*

V.

Though my song is too long, yet for once I had rather
A postscript intrude, ere to bore ye I've done;
*To thank you all round, in the name of my father*,
For kindness shown here to *himself* and his *son*.
"*Blow high, blow low*," care's gales, why *let it*.
While luck, with hard measure,
"*Locks up all her treasure*,"
The mirth of to-night,—*I shall never forget it!*
Or *you* who delighted
The *guest* you invited;
And *Time* shall forget on the *Dial* his track,
Ere "*Poor Tom*," your kind zeal for the bard of "*Poor Jack!*"

Mr. Dibdin was frequently interrupted in the course of his song with the most hearty and genuine applause, which continued for some time after he had finished it. It was stated in the room that this veteran chip of the old block (Mr. D. is upwards of sixty-five), author of "*The Cabinet*," "*The English Fleet*," "*Of Age To-Morrow*," &c. &c. intended shortly to take a benefit at one of the theatres.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Chamber of Deputies have concurred in opinion with the Minister of Justice that the question of granting an amnesty to the captives of Ham and to other political prisoners belongs, as a measure of mercy, exclusively to the Crown. M. Thiers, the better to procure this concurrence, has hinted very plainly that the merciful privilege may speedily be exercised by Louis Philippe. The report of the Committee on the question of the Five per Cents. recommends that the plan of M. Gouin be adopted *next year*.

SPAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* of 10th inst. contains the decree for the suppression of all the houses belonging to the monastic orders of both sexes in Spain, the islands adjacent thereunto, and the Spanish possessions in Africa. This decree extends also to the establishments of the four military orders of St. John of Jerusalem.—The elections continue to be favourable to the Ministry. Martinez de la Rosa and Toreno have both been thrown out; on the other hand, Mendizabel has been elected for six different places.

*Vittoria, March* 4.—Evans left Vittoria to-day, with four battalions of the Legion, to meet Cordova at a pass near Trevino, who had twelve battalions; and it was generally believed that as this great force could not be accommodated at Vittoria, they would move towards Bilboa. At Vittoria sickness still prevailed, and the troops were subjected to great privations. The Legion cannot be kept up without an immediate supply of money. Brig.-Gen. Evans was serving as Aide-de-Camp to Gen. Evans. Col. De Lancey has returned from the Army in consequence of the reduction.

RETURN OF THE LEGION, 1st MARCH, 1836.

| | Field Officers. | Captains. | Subalterns. | Staff. | Cadets. | Drummers. | Sergeants. | Rank and File. | Total Bayonets fit for Service. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fit for active Service at Head-Quarters | 29 | 64 | 196 | 39 | 5 | 93 | 271 | 4657 | 5768 |
| On Command | 5 | 18 | 17 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 48 | 649 | |
| Sick | 6 | 20 | 25 | 25 | 2 | 44 | 91 | 1194 | |
| Convalescent | | | | | | 4 | 9 | 815 | |
| Prisoners | | | | | | | 2 | 10 | |
| Absent with leave | 8 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 64 | |
| Ditto without leave | | | | | | | | 20 | |
| | 46 | 93 | 193 | 73 | 17 | 148 | 428 | 7422 | |

(Signed) J. G. LE MARCHANT, Adjt.-Gen.

RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburg, Feb.* 27.—On Tuesday last the Emperor laid the keel of a ship of the line of 120 guns, to be called the *Russia*. This ship, the first built in the covered dock-yards of the new Admiralty, will be 200 feet long, 57 feet broad, and 54 feet in height; she will carry 48 pounders and some mortars of large calibre.

TURKEY.—*Constantinople, Feb.* 17*th*.—The Sultan's choice of a son-in-law was promulgated at the mosque of St. Sophie last Friday, and a steamer has been despatched to the Dardanelles for the bridegroom, by name Seyd Pache. He is esteemed as a man of talent and intelligence, and is a general favourite at Court from his agreeable manners and person.

JAMAICA.—By accounts received this week, it appears that fresh differences had arisen between the House of Assembly and the Marquis of Sligo.

CANADA.—Montreal papers to the 18th, and Quebec to the 16th ult., have arrived. In the latter, it is stated that Lord Glenelg's despatch to Sir F. Head was laid before the House, with various other documents. A motion was made that these documents be entered on the journals of the House; which, after a very lengthy discussion, was carried by a majority of 35, and the documents referred to a committee.

## Theatres.

KING'S.—There has been no novelty since our last, but the performance will be varied this evening.

COVENT GARDEN.—Herold's opera of *Zampa, or the Merble Bride*, was produced on Saturday last, after (we are informed) only four rehearsals. The performers, considering the short time they had to prepare themselves, deserve great praise, although there was not one among them who was quite perfect, either in the music or the dialogue. With respect to the music of this opera, it is by no means equal to other operas of Herold's. Several pieces introduced were from the opera of *Marie*, and one of these, sung by Miss Romer, "Indeed, 'tis very strange," received a flattering encore. The scena, "Before yon shrine," and rondo, "Oh, ne'er since beauty," which follows, is by far the best composition in the opera, and is also by far too difficult for Collins—he was occasionally out of tune. Miss Turpin, as *Camilla*, sang two or three airs in a style which proved her a good musician, although her songs were far from effective. At the end of the opera, Collins came forward to announce it for repetition: he was assailed from all parts of the theatre with marks of disapprobation for endeavouring to force so imperfect an opera on the public. An operatic drama, *The Fate of War* followed, which proved a total failure.

QUARTETT CONCERTS.—A taste for what is really refined and classical in music, is rapidly becoming more apparent among us. The above series of performances (of which the first took place at the Hanover-square Rooms on Thursday last) is instituted for the purpose of familiarising the public with the chamber music of the great masters, who seem to have bestowed on this branch of their art some of their finest thoughts, clothed in the subtlest resources of the science. The selection on Thursday evening was made from the works of Onslow, Beethoven, Mozart, and Haydn, and each separate production was given with the most perfect effect by the instrumentalists into whose hands they were confided. Blagrove, the first violin, though a young artist, has already established himself in the highest rank of his profession, and he was fortunate, on the present occasion, in the three other performers who completed the quartetts. It is not often that a *second* part is taken by so admirable a musician and energetic and finished player as Gattie; while nothing could more happily accomplish the *ensemble* than the effective execution of Dando and Lucas, on the viola and violoncello.

Both the winter theatres will close their season in Passion Week, and commence a new series of performances at Easter. The Olympic, Adelphi, and St. James's are about to close; at the latter Jenny Vertpre is to lead a French company on Monday and Friday evenings.

The 19th anniversary Festival of the Drury Lane Theatrical Fund was celebrated on Wednesday in Freemasons' Hall. The chair was taken by Sir E. Codrington.

The Duke of Wellington occasionally dines at the Senior United Service Club, quite alone, and merely from the joint. His Grace is most abstemious in his habit, and although the hospitality at his own house is peculiar for its magnificence, the Duke, in his diet, is one of the most simple men in England.

The Queen of Louis XV. was immoderately fond of cards, and was never perhaps more delighted than when M. de Meurepas, on the occasion of the death of a monarch in alliance with France, declared to her Majesty that "Piquet was not obliged to go into mourning."

*Etiquette.*—The Queen-wife of Charles the Second on one occasion was dragged about the Palace Court at Madrid in danger of her life, and no one dared come to her aid, as it was punishable with death to touch the Queen's foot, which was entangled in the stirrup of the horse she was riding.

At the time of Napoleon's coronation, some of the sticklers for etiquette among the ancient regime would not at first allow their ladies to hold up the train of the

*Empress*; but Napoleon met this promptly by an order, issued in his own hand-writing, that "he would *allow no one to be sick* on the day of his coronation."

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, March 19, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¼, buyers. Console, 91⅝ to 91¼. New 3½ per cents. 100 to ½.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

B. Marten, of Chilham and Shepherdswell, Kent, dealer.—J. Richman, of York Mews, Baker-street, livery-stable-keeper.

### BANKRUPTS.

S. Jacobs, late of Cheetham Hill, Manchester, merchant.—A. Westley, of the Horse Commission and Livery Stables, Kennington, livery-stable-keeper.—R. J. Ayres, of Chiswell-street, butcher.—D. Wright, late of Cox and Hammond's Quay, Lower Thames-street, ship agent.—T. Kipsing, of Tonbridge, Kent, corn-dealer.—W. Williams and T. Hill, of Bow Churchyard, linen-factors.—H. Tindal, of Hastings, brewer.—J. Worrall, of Ratcliff-highway, eating-house-keeper.—J. Chapman, of Blackfriars-road, earthenware-dealer.—J. Lowe, of 145, Union-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer.—J. T. Herken, of Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, furrier.—T. Davis, of Lisson Grove, grocer.—T. Freer, of Birmingham, drysalter.—S. Smith and J. Smith, of Nottingham, brickmakers.—S. Thompson, of Darlington, Durham, clock-maker.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

G. Fowler, rope-maker, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

H. Peirce, victualler, Birmingham.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Heaman, oilman, Union-street, Southwark—J. Hoskins, wine-merchant, Cannon-street—W. Gillam, butcher, Hillam, Monkfrystone, Yorkshire—T. Upton, hatter, Birmingham—H. Makepeace, jun., coach-maker, Bristol—Wm. Mackintosh, victualler, Liverpool—H. Norfolk, brewer, Manchester—R. Bolwell, common carrier, Bradford, Wilts.

### BIRTHS.

At Whitehaugh, 2d inst. Mrs. Colonel FORBES LEITH, of a son.—At Charlemont, Ireland, the lady of Lieut.-Col. HUNT, R.A., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

At Prestbury, Cheltenham, Lieut. F. F. MATHEWS, 2d West India regt., to ANNA, relict of the late Ensign W.S. Cooper.—16th inst., at St. Mary's Church, Bryanston-square, Lord POLTIMORE, to CAROLINE, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Buller.—E. EVERY MILLER, Esq., Madras Light Cavalry, to FRANCES, daughter of the late Major-General and Lady Charlotte Murray Macgregor.

### DEATHS.

At Cheltenham, on the 18th ult., JOANNA JEMIMA, youngest daughter of Major Henry Bandas Robertson, Bombay Establishment.—At Swerford Park, Oxon, Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. BOLTON, Col. of the 7th Dragoon Guards, formerly Aide-de-Camp to George III., and Equerry to George IV. (*a Memoir next week.*)—MARGARET, wife of Capt. J. Locke, Upper Fitzroy-street.—At the College of the Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich, on Tuesday last, Mrs. WILFORD, wife of Lieut. Wilford.—12th inst., at Godminster, Co. Somerset, the Hon. STEPHEN FOX STRANGWAYS, brother to the late, and uncle to the present, Earl of Ilchester, Senior Lieut.-Col. of the Army for several years.—At Barnstaple, in his 76th year, SAMUEL CHRISTIAN WILFORD, Esq. late Major R. A.—8th inst., at 23, East Claremont-street, Edinburgh, GEORGIANA ELIZABETH, daughter of Comm. Arrow, R.N., in the 19th year of her age, of a virulent attack of scarlet fever.—In Paris, on Saturday week, Rear-Admiral RICHARD GRAVES (on the Retired List).


## Advertisements.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.
2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

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| The Finest Gunpowder Imported | 5s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder Imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson Imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.
G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hollis-street, established in 1836, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a Situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply DEFICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of the gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of Mr. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all acquainted with the subject of its superiority.

Decayed and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from decay.—At home from ten till five.

COURT OF CHANCERY.—INJUNCTIONS.

CAUTION.—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments were occurring to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from shops having the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles, bearing not only similar labels to their own, but even their name and address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary steps to enable them to expose the parties so acting, and they have the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that injunctions have been granted by the above Court, against Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL & Co. (late Price and Gosnell), of Regent-street, and 3 Kings' Court, Lombard-street,

Mr. JOHN COLLAS, Perfumer, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Mr. ROBERT HOVENDEN, wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsbury-square; restraining them from vending imitations of Messrs. Delcroix and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavende aux Millefleurs. And the trade and others are hereby cautioned against similar practices, as Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to proceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the great reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the Continent.

Purchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esprit de Lavende aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will in future bear the signature of J. Delcroix on the labels, and the name and address "Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street," on the back of the Bottles.

"TO ALL OUR READERS who desire Ease and Comfort in Walking, we most strongly recommend a Trial of Messrs. HALL and Co's. PANNUS CORIUM, or Leather Cloth Shoes. Speaking from experience, we can say they are much softer and more elastic than any leather we have ever worn, and peculiarly adapted for the present season."—*Belle Assemblee.* "Gentlemen, having submitted the specimens of patent cloth shoes to Their Majesties, I am honoured with their commands to acquaint you with their approval of them. I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant, HENRY TAYLOR." "Those made for Sir Herbert Taylor answer extremely well, and he will recommend them generally. Windsor Castle."—"Hall and Co's. India Rubber Goloshes are indispensable to those who value the healthfulness of dry feet, and the comfort of genial warmth."—*Court Gazette.* Every person who has tender feet, corns, or bunnions, will find immediate relief by wearing the cloth shoes and India rubber Goloshes. The former resemble the finest leather, and never draw the feet; the latter, extremely light and elastic, may be worn over them in wet weather, and being completely waterproof, will render the most delicate constitution independent of weather.—Hall and Co., Patentees, 81, Grosvenor-street, Two Doors from Bond-street.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and totally eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—"36, Upper Gun-street, Spitalfields.—Sir,—Being troubled dreadfully with Corns for some years, and at times unable to walk without assistance, when I heard of your Corn Solvent, and, extraordinary to relate, after using one half a bottle, my Corns were entirely removed, and have never troubled me since, which is now nearly four years. I shall be happy to inform any fellow-sufferer of its wonderful efficacy. Yours, &c. ANN SMITH.

Prepared and sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate-street Without, in Bottles, 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and by every Medicine Vendor. Ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as there is a spurious imitation.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: In Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

FOR THE GROWTH OF HAIR.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL.—a Vegetable Production, is the only article that produces and restores Hair on Bald Places; also Whiskers, Mustachios, Eyebrows, &c.; prevents Hair from falling off or turning Grey to the latest period of life; changes Grey Hair to its original colour; frees it from Scurf and Dandruff; and makes it beautifully soft, curly, and glossy.

In Dressing Hair, it keeps it firm in the curl and decorative formation as injured by damp weather, crowded rooms, or in the exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable—as its application lays a foundation for a Beautiful Head of Hair.

Extract of a letter from Naples, May 6, 1835.

"Captain Kranshair, of the 4th Regiment of the Line, in the service of his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria, aged 48 years, has been bald ever since the age of 18. He was strongly recommended to try ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL by a gentleman who had already experienced its good effects. In less than two months his hair grew on the bald parts, which is now very thick. The Captain is highly pleased and has spread its fame."

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MO GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Ma General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy P testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to expre Majesty's acute of your polite attention in sending the two b of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to dire to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed yo find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATL

To Mr. Beckmus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is regularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and ner constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera bus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heart Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much imp is restored to its pristine state; by the use of this Essence short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cid Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given tificates of their unqualified approbation of the value Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar pre tions. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudo Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilch Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majest Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHO Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 1s, King lium-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, who and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY, possessing all the estimable properties of real Cogna equally well enduring the test of dilution, is best appreci comparing it with the much-vaunted productions of pret Patentees.

Cash price, 18s. per Imperial Gallon; If settled for in Lo a Gallon or upwards will be forwarded, free of carriage, t market town in England; or a Half-dozen Hamper for a G including the package.

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STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS, Health and Longevity.—An eminent medical writer h marked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bow proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and general tain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that de sirable purpose, STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS are pe fectly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinin the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the M Medica. They have in all cases proved superior to every medicine in the cure of stomach and liver complaints, in tion, loss of appetite, sensation of fulness, sick head-ache and oppression after meals, habitual costiveness, flatu shortness of breath, stomach coughs, spasms, worms, and children and grown persons, and all disorders incident to th mach and bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the c colds, agues, asthmas, rheumatism, gout, jaundice, dropsy gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess or le indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, stren the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brac nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve dige and invigorate the whole system. Females who value health and personal appearance, should never be without as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, pust eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sig drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too g flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take the quently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that ch and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as th not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confine or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, ov one hundred years and upwards, make it a rule to take two or three times a week, by which they remove the that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their yo days. They should be kept in every house as a of sudden illness, for, by their morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, complaints, which too often prevented.—Prepared only by Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes each, and may be had of all the kingdom.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOUR SAUCE, introduced by established as the best Bouilli, Curries, &c., only remains to caution by purchasing which pointment. Traducers is made to Vendors. Welbeck-street; Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Strand;—Reilly and Son, respectable Grocers, &c. in

Also, HICKS'S is a better other Sauce.

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he Society offers this additional advantage, that the entire miums may be made *returnable*. Thus parties may assure for children the benefits which the Society offers; or in case benefits should be defeated by death, they may recover the whole of their payments.

JOHN CASENOVE, Secretary.

## BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE, Philadelphia.—Know all persons to whom these presents shall me, that I, Gilbert Robertson, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's sul, do hereby certify that R. Warton, Esq. (who attests to efficacy of OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA in restoring r); is Mayor of this City, and that M. Randall, Esq., is Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, to both whose signaes full faith and credit is due. I further certify, that I am sonally acquainted with J. L. Inglis, Esq., another of the ners, and that he is a person of great respectability, and that ard him express his unqualified approbation of the effects of ridge's Balm in restoring his hair. Given under my hand and l of office, at the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1829.

(Signed) GILBERT ROBERTSON.

Oldridge's Balm causes whiskers and eyebrows to grow, preits the hair from turning grey, and the first application makes curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling Abundance of Certificates from Gentlemen of the first pectability in England are shown by the Proprietors, C. and Oldridge, No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand, where the Balm old, price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—N.B. The Public requested to be on their guard against counterfeits. Ask for ldridge's Balm," No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand.

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In this department will be found a very elegant and extensive variety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices for Windows, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly mounted Frames in various sizes for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings and Prints mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

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SOLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Musquito Hangers, &c., for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will receive every information respecting the articles best adapted for their particular destinations.

Merchants, Captains, and Dealers, supplied with the utmost despatch, on the most liberal terms.

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of the fabric especially made for the first Upholstery Houses, viz. Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much-admired velvet pile carpets, hearth rugs, druggets, baize, floor-cloth, &c.

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well-seasoned, real Dantzic feathers, also equally prepared light downy feathers for second and third rate beds, elastic spring, hair, and wool mattresses; real Witney, 4/4 Bath and York blankets; Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of bedding, blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

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ANCIENT ARMOUR, CURIOSITIES, PRINTS, PAINTINGS, &c.
By Messrs. SOUTHGATE and SON,
At their Weekly Sale Rooms, 22, Fleet Street, on Tuesday, March 22nd,
Including a Collection of Armour, Curious Guns, Pistols, &c., the Property of Mr. J. P. THOMAS, late President of the Southwark Literary Institution, together with a Cabinet of Minerals, capital Mahogany Office Chair, Hall Chairs, Writing Desks, Pair of Globes, Cabinets and Work-boxes, Six-key Flute, by Dorner; Gold Chain and Seals, a Silver Race Cup, Burmese Idols in Gold and Silver, Silver Candlesticks, &c. Elegant China Coffee Service, China Vases, Cut-Glass Decanters, Scent Vase lined with Gold, Bronze Figures, Lamps, &c. Various Curiosities and Articles of Vertu, Prints and Books of Prints, Drawings, rare Paintings in Enamel, Cabinet Paintings, &c.
*** May be viewed and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

On Wednesday, March 23rd, and following Days,
VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS,
Among which will be found:—
IN FOLIO.—Dugdale's Monasticon (early subscription copy); Macklin's Bible, 10 vols. fine Impressions, with etchings.—Galerie du Duc d'Orleans, 2 vols. morocco.—The Derby, Forster's British, Leicester, and other Galleries.—Landon Vies de Raphael.—Michael Ange.—et le Sieur.—Laborde Pavements Mosayco.—Cooke's Pompeii, 2 vols.—Harvei's Bible, 2 vols.—John Bull, complete, 14 vols.—Pedigrees of Yorkshire Families, in MS.—Dictionnaire et Ouvres de Beyle, 2 vols.—Dictionnaire de Moreri, 2 vols.—Hoffmanni Lexicon, 4 vols.—Rammohun Nathgunkund, 2 vols.
IN QUARTO.—Scott's Bible, 6 vols.—Henry's Bible, 6 vols.—Encyclopedia Britannica, with Supplement, 36 vols.—Lewis's Topography, 4 vols.—Webster's Dictionary, 2 vols.—Ricordi's Opera Olivetti, 10 vols.—Derry's Heraldry, 2 vols; Fairholme's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, 2 vols.—Cooke's Southern Coast.—Pugin's Gothic Architecture, 2 vols.—Pyne's Royal Residences, 2 vols. morocco.—Mant's Bible, 2 vols.
AND IN OCTAVO.—Rev. W. Jones' Works, 12 vols.—Rev. T. Scott's Works, 11 vols.—Bishop Hooker's Works, 2 vols.—Burnett's Reformation, 6 vols.—Henry's Bible, 2 vols. morocco.—Southey's Book of the Church, 2 vols.—Jortin's Life of Erasmus, 2 vols.—Harleian Miscellany, 12 vols.—Musée de Napoleon, 12 vols. Morocco.—Clarendon's Rebellion, 6 vols. [illegible] Russia.—Bacon's Works, 10 vols. [illegible] Russia.—Hansard's Parliamentary History, 36 vols. half Russia.—Locke's Works, 4 vols.—Gibbon's Rome, 12 vols.—Gibbon's Miscellaneous Works, 4 vols.—Lockhold's Theatre, 40 vols.—Cicero Brutii, 11 vols.—[illegible] 2 vols.—Fox's Speeches, 6 vols.—Scott's Prose Works, 5 vols.—European Sceneries.—Extensive Series of [illegible] the Edinburgh Review, Waverley Novels, Lardner's Cyclopædia, Library of Entertaining Knowledge, and Family Libraries—a small Iron Book-case, containing 40 vols. of [illegible] and Italian Books in elegant binding, &c.
May be viewed, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.
*** Money advanced, and Valuations of every description of Property made for the payment of the Property Tax, &c.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 1, [illegible] West, Old Brompton, in the county of [illegible], Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, [illegible] Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, Published by him at
THE OFFICE, [illegible] Street, Bouverie Street, in the same County, [illegible] tions for the Editor [illegible] be addressed.

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 1[illegible]. SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836. Price 1s.



OR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 20th of April, with leave to call at Madras, to land Passengers the fast-sailing teak ship THERESA burden 540 tons, Warren Fourd, Hall, having in the West India Dock Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Ship Captain Hall; or to J. T. Hall, Esq., 6 Mincing-lane; to Messrs. Strachans, Lavers and Co., 18 Bishopsgate street; or Harrisons, and Co., 147, Leadenhall street

To sail in May,

OR MADRAS DIRECT. — The regular Trader ROYAL WILLIAM, 550 tons burthen, [illegible] Master of the Hon Company's Service, Commander, in the West India Export Docks.—This ship is fitted exfor Passengers, having sixty feet height between decks, carries a Surgeon —For freight or passage apply to Messrs. Turner and Latham, Great St Helen's; or to Abel, and Harrison, 6, Lime Street Square

OR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 9th of May, and embark Passengers at Deal the fine new frigate built ship WALMER CASTLE 1[illegible] Tons, William Bowerman, Commander; lying in East India Export Docks. This vessel has splendid Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, from 3 till 6 o'clock; or to John Rake and Co., 3, Cornhill

OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will [illegible] the fast Copper-built Ship ROXburgh Castle, William Maxwell, [illegible] in the East India Export Dock; This vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will carry a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house; to Messrs Barnard, Sons, and Co., 28, Fenchurch street; to Mr A G Rodwell, Austin Friars; or to John Pirie & Co., 3, Freeman's Court Cornhill.

OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will positively clear on the 31st of March, the remarkably fine fast-built ship JOHN BAGSHAW, burthen 800 tons, coppered and copper fastened A 1, Hannay Devitt Commander now in the St Katharine's Docks —For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, and at the Jerusalem Coffee House to Thompson and Edwards, 12, King's Arms Yard, Coleman Street; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

OR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA —Will Sail the 15th of May the fine teak Ship THOMAS [illegible], late of the East India Company's Service, 1,000 Tons Burthen, Thornhill, Commander This ship has most excellent accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to T Hall and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street

OR MADRAS.—To Sail 30th March, the New Coppered Ship CITY OF EDINBURGH, burthen 500 Tons, Calvin Frazer, Commander; has splendid Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon; lying in the West India Export Docks —For Freight or Passage apply to Captain on board; to Messrs Elliott, Ball, and Co, Alderman's Wharf, Broad-street; to Nobl T Smith and Co, 1, Lime Street; to Lloyd and Thompson, 19 and 20, Lombard Street; or to Edmund Bugg, 1, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

OR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 20th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 600 Tons, R. F. Chapman.

OR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 25th July the fine ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, Captain [illegible]

[illegible] fitted ships will be [illegible] from Gravesend, and [illegible] 25th.—For Passage or [illegible], 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS & BENGAL.—The Ship [illegible]


SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been confined some time ago, from ill health, to attend to his business at the above place he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No 28 King William street, Charing Cross within a short distance East of his old stanling, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 25 per cent below the charges at any other house in the trade.

N B I has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, [illegible] SHIP SOFAS, SWING COTS begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL STREET, opposite Billiter street This singularity of this Patent over all previous inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers It possesses superior [illegible] and durability, with great facility of [illegible] are manufactured in a [illegible] for the camp the cabin or [illegible] They are particularly adapted for a warm [illegible] passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will [illegible] not during the voyage, and at [illegible] furniture

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97 Leadenhall street, opposite Billiter street, where every article may be obtained Every kind of Camp and [illegible] furniture in solid Mahogany with [illegible] manufactured on the premises

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets Midshipmen and Families are respectfully invited to Messrs W H ABBITT and CO's 3, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters where every article is charged at the wholesale price for ready — Calico shirts 6s per dozen; ditto, 12s and 14s per dozen good ditto 18s 21s 24s, and 30s per dozen, ditto with linen collars wristbands and lawn fronts from 30s to 42s per dozen the finest quality a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto striped sea shirts 18s per dozen; printed ditto, 24s per dozen and upward cotton half hose 3s 6d per dozen handkerchiefs, 4s 6d per dozen silk ditto 6s per dozen, dress collars, 1s 6d per dozen cotton caps, 2s per dozen, a great variety of boys and girls under linen Ladies' chemises 9s per dozen ditto 12s and 18s good ditto 21s and 24s per dozen Ladies' night caps 6s per dozen night gowns, 18s; long ditto, 21s, 30s and 36s per dozen shirts, 2s per pair, pillow cases; linen towels, 6s per dozen gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s 6d per suit; superior ditto made to measure, 18s and 20s per suit, duck, drill kerseymere &c ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s 6d each cots hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers Cadets, Surgeons, Writers and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC LEARNING BEDSTEADS forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots which for Cleanliness Economy Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots or Camp Beds forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed Recumbent and Easy Chairs, Mattresses Carriage Seats and Cushions Mahogany, Camp, and House Dressers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liquor Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash

Cornice Pole Furnishings, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow and Curtains complete, only £6 6s

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage 15 Leadenhall street, only four doors from Cornhill

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY are respectfully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATENT HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD forming a *Ship Sofa* and *Swing Cot* The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions, has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers It possesses superior cleanliness and durability, with great facility of erection and removal; can be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck as a standing Couch in a minute, and is admirably adapted to a warm station, not requiring a Mattress —To be procured only at the Patentee's Camp Furniture Manufactory, No 97 Leadenhall-street, London

NEW CAMP COUCH.—MAYNARD and Co, 27, Poultry invite the attention of Military Officers and others proceeding to India to this important and simple Bedstead The following is an extract from an Officer in the Madras Army dated Camp April 9th, 1836—"Again I am seated on Maynard's Travelling Bedstead, which has accompanied me thus far and, by the by, has been extremely serviceable to me during the campaign" Extract from a letter from a Naval Officer—"I can with justice say that there was no such convenient piece of furniture on board my ship, being, from its construction, doubly useful in quality of a standing couch by day, and a swinging cot in bad or lurching weather; it moreover occupies less space in a cabin than the ordinary bed sofas, and, being exceedingly light and portable is easy to be handled in shifting or taking on shore My daughter's answered extremely well in travelling after her arrival in India In fine, it is the best constructed thing of the sort I have ever met with" May be seen at MAYNARD and Co's Military and General Outfitting Warehouses, 27, Poultry, next the Mansion House

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. Levy, No 2, Hemmings row, St Martin's lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old Established DEPOT where they will find ready every [illegible] of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Beddings, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c Officers and others furnishing Lavees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required

THE NEW PATENT TUBE METALLIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES —RUN HAYES, from Tunmore's, Long Acre begs respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army and Navy to his great improvements in Camp Beds which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, and a commodious Bed at night Canteens, Portable Drawers, and every description of Portable Camp, Cabin and Travelling furniture R N H also has to recommend his newly invented Portable Recumbent Chair the greatest comfort for Invalids Travelling and invaluable for the Barrack Room Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to inspect the Brass and Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, more elegant, cleaner and much more desirable than wood in every respect, independent of a great saving in price Also Elastic Spring Beds, Carriage Seats Sofas, Easy Chairs &c; and from his having lived many years in one of the first Houses in London and being himself a Manufacturer, and satisfied with small profits, he is enabled to offer the best articles 20 per cent lower than any other house in the trade

Marquees and Tents, Portable Beds, Recumbent Invalid Chairs, Bed Chairs, &c, at on hire.

26, New Bond st, Manufactory, 10, Mount st, Grosvenor sq.

INDIA

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO, Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate

TO ANGLERS, &c.

A NOVEL INVENTION SECURED BY PATENT,

THE Remarks to which Persons are subjected, who carry Fishing Rods through the streets of London, have prevented many from enjoying the delightful amusement, Angling After repeated efforts an Article is now offered to the Public, combining all the advantages of a Fishing Rod, at the same time preventing the appearance and possessing the utility of an Umbrella It is remarkable for its lightness, portability, and neat appearance To be had only of the Inventor and Patentee J CHEFK, 89, Strand, where an extensive assortment of every article requisite for an Angler is constantly kept

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA

W C MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALE, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation, large quantities of which are continually being shipped for almost every part of the globe Address W C MORGAN, 5, Denmark-street, five doors from Oxford-street

SILVER WATCHES TWO G[illegible] EACH —An [illegible] of Second [illegible] them Warranted, and of various sizes, may [illegible] the Show Room at 71 [illegible] SAVORY'S, [illegible] 47, Cornhill; [illegible] An extensive [illegible] detailed List [illegible] Plated Goods, Trinkets, Clocks, &c. may be [illegible]

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, March 25th 1836.

HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY to NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That on the receipt in the Wages Department, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset-Place, of the Declaration or Certificate of Identity required from each officer by his Majesty's Orders in Council, a Bill for the amount of the half-pay or retired pay due will be made out in this Department, which will be payable by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, on the following days, viz.—

On the 11th and 12th April, to Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th April, to Lieutenants at 5s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 16th and 18th of April, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 6s. a day, and Chaplains, and their Attorneys.

On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of April, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being brought forward on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks; but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a reral will take place on the 25th and 26th of April; after which the half-pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half-pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Wages Office, at the Admiralty, Somerset Place, or transmit them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into this Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is in the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above mentioned modes), officers may receive their half-pay or retired pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a bill for the amount, in which case they are to give notice thereof by letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, marked in the corner "Half-Pay or Retired-Pay Accountant-General," and thereupon a proper form of a Bill of Exchange will be sent to them. 2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise. 3d. By extract, at a Dock-Yard, where there is an establishment of Pay Clerks.

In either of which two latter cases they must give alike notice to the Secretary of the Admiralty marked in the same manner, and a Remittance Bill or Extract will thereupon be made out and transmitted to them. In all cases, the officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surnames, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

Mem.—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the Act 2 Geo. 4, cap. 20, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No persons residing out of his Majesty's dominions are entitled to the privileges of this Act.

## CONTRACTS FOR PITCH, TALLOW, GLUE, SOFT SOAP, AND ROSIN.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 15th March, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 31st instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

STOCKHOLM, ARCHANGEL, or BRITISH MADE PITCH; And for supplying His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Woolwich with RUSSIA TALLOW, GLUE, SOFT SOAP, and ROSIN.

A Distribution of the Pitch and Samples of the Articles, together with the Forms of the Tenders, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and those for Pitch and Tallow must be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contracts.

## SALE OF OLD STORES AT WOOLWICH.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 22nd March, 1836

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Tuesday the 12th April next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, the Captain Superintendent will put up to Sale in His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Woolwich, several Lots of OLD STORES, consisting of Old Rope, Skaklugs, Hammocks, Canvas in Rags, Iron Ballast, Brass Shivers, Bell Metal, Blocks, Engine Gear, &c. &c., all lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Captain Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Mar. | Plymouth Dock Yard. Morn. h. m. | Plymouth Dock Yard. Aft. h. m. | Portsmh. Dock Yard. Morn. h. m. | Portsmh. Dock Yard. Aft. h. m. | Sheerness Dock Yard. Morn. h. m. | Sheerness Dock Yard. Aft. h. m. | London Bridge. Morn. h. m. | London Bridge. Aft. h. m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Su. 27 | ... ... | 0 28 | 6 13 | 6 56 | 7 23 | 8 12 | 8 46 | 9 34 |
| [illegible] | 11 16 | 1 56 | 7 40 | 9 21 | 9 0 | 9 42 | 10 [illegible] | 11 [illegible] |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 [illegible] | 8 [illegible] | 9 27 | 10 16 | 10 45 | 11 [illegible] | ... ... |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 [illegible] | 9 53 | 10 17 | 11 10 | 11 52 | 0 [illegible] | 0 35 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 27 | 10 28 | 10 57 | 11 52 | ... ... | 0 59 | 1 23 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 27 | 11 16 | 11 35 | 0 13 | 0 54 | 1 41 | 2 1 |
| [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 11 52 | ... ... | 0 51 | 1 7 | 2 18 | 2 39 |

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Sherwood Rangers—Sir T. W. White, Bart., to be Major-Commandant. Clumber Troop of Sherwood Rangers—P. Hall, Esq., to be Captain.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, March 25th, 1836.—2nd Life Guards—Lieut. J. Roche to be Capt. by p., v. Lord Deerhurst, who ret.; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. R. Blane to be Lieut. by p., v. Roche, March 25. 7th Drag. Gds.—Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Lloyd, K.C.H., to be Col., v. Lt.-Gen. Sir R. Bolton, dec., March 18. 4th Lt. Drags.—Capt. F. D. Daly to be Maj. by p., v. Byne, who ret.; Lieut. J. Harrison to be Capt. by p., v. Daly; Cornet W. Persse to be Lieut. by p., v. Harrison, Oct. 27; Cornet H. W. Knight to be Lieut. by p., v. Persse, whose promn. as dated Dec. 29, 1835, has not taken place, Dec. 29; G. Cornwall, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Knight, March 25. 11th Lt. Drags.—Lieut.-Col. J. T. Lord Brudenell, from the h.-p. unatt., to be Lieut.-Col. v. M. Childers, who exch., receiving the diff., March 25. 1st Foot—Ens. A. C. Sanderson to be Lieut. by p., v. Valance, who ret.; N. Craig, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sanderson; Surg. J. Farnden, from the H. M. S., to be Surg., v. Finnie, who exch., March 25. 13th—Lieut. H. A. Ourry, from 99th, to be Lieut., v. Hunt, who exch., March 25. 21st—Lieut. A. Mackenzie to be Capt. without p., v. Daniell, dec., Aug. 9; Lieut. C. Lonsdale to be Capt. without p., v. Williams, app. to 24th, Dec. 11; Sec. Lieut. J. R. Stuart to be First Lieutenant, v. Mackenzie, August 9th; B. C. Cruickshank, gent., to be Second Lieutenant, v. Stuart, March 25. 28th—Maj. S. J. Cotton, from 41st, to be Major, v. Browne, who exch., March 25. 35th—Lieut. T. Faris to be Adj., v. Blood, who resigns the Adjutantcy only, March 25. 39th—H. Gray, gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Morris, dec., March 25. 41st—Maj. G. Browne, from 28th, to be Maj. v. Cotton, who exch., March 25th; Lieut. W. Barnes to be Capt. without p., v. Ellis, dec.; Ens. A. C. Maik to be Lieut. v. Barnes, Sept. 14; J. Eman, gent., to be Ens., v. Maik, March 25. 58nd—A. Skeene, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, March 25. 62nd—G. Mackay, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. M'Carthy, who ret., March 25. 99th—Lieutenant A. Dent, from 12th, to be Lieut. v. Ourry, who exch., March 25. Rl. Hibernian School—Surg. W. Finnie, from Rl Regt., to be Surg., v. Farnden, who exch., March 25. Commissariat—Dep.-Assist. Com.-Gen. A. Fraser to be Assist.-Com.-Gen., Dec. 7, 1835. Mem.—The date of Lieut. J. H. Shalford's promotion in 57th, is 1st Aug., and not 25th Dec., 1835.

Office of Ordnance, March 22.—Rl Regt. of Artil.—Lieut. G. R. Lake to be Sec. Capt., v. Mathias, ret. on h.-p.; Sec. Lieut. G. D. Warburton to be First Lieut., v. Lake, March 17.

His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 59th, 72nd, and 83rd regts. to bear on their colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices heretofore granted to them, the words "Cape of Good Hope," in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by those regts. at the capture of the town and garrison of the Cape of Good Hope, on 8th Jan., 1806, when they formed part of two brigades employed on that occasion.

### CAVALRY.

3rd Drag. Gds.—A detachment moved from Longford on the 11th, to arrive at Roscommon on the 18th. A Capt. from Longford to Strokestown, and a Subaltern to Lanesboro' on 22d. Cornet Dyson won the garrison steeple chase at Ashbourne, Dublin, on Monday.

2nd Drags.—The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Lt. W. Drummond Stewart Comptroller of his Household.

15th Hussars—from Cahir and Limerick, will move to Newbridge.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot—Lieut. Kerr, late Depot Paym. 1st batt., has purchased a comp. in the 2d batt.

7th Foot—Lieut. Bernal succeeds Lieut Stuart Grey as A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

8th—Lieut. Wolseley has joined the depot at Buttevant. The *Ida* transport has arrived at Jamaica with drafts. The following officers went out:—Maj. Powell, Capt. Kenyon, Lieuts. Trapaud and Browne, Ens. Weal, Malet, St. Leger, and Hinde.

23rd—Lieut. Chester has resigned the Adjutancy to Lieut. Willoughby.

25th—is anxiously looking out for the 14th reg. to be relieved; on the arrival of the latter, it is said they will immediately proceed to Demerara to allow the 86th to come up to Barbadoes for a few months previously to going home.

33d—Lieut.-Col. Knight has resumed the command in Dublin.

35th—at Fermoy, expect to sail for the Mauritius next summer.

37th—Lieut. Green is ordered to join the service cos.

40th—Lieut. White is appointed Adjutant.

46th Depot—The detachment at Rathfarland returned to Downpatrick, on 20th.

52nd—embark at Cork for Gibraltar. The depot replaces the 14th at the Pigeon House, Dublin.

59th—The following is engraven on a white marble tablet of 48 by 24 inches, inserted in a monument of Howo stone, in the garrison burial ground at Gibraltar:—

To the Memory of
Captain JOHN COWPER,
of the 59th Regiment,
who departed this life
on the 2d Nov. 1835,
aged 46 years.
Deeply lamented
by all his Brother Officers,
who have erected this Tablet
as tribute of
their unanimous respect
for his character
as an Officer,
and of their sincere esteem
for his many amiable qualities
as a friend and companion.

61st Depot—has moved from Forton to Colewort barracks, relieving detachments of the 68th depot at Tipner, Hilsea, which have joined the head-quarters at Chatham bridge barracks.

72nd depot—Maj. Hope, having left Londonderry for England, on leave, the command has devolved upon Capt. Robinson.

73rd—Maj. Hamilton is ordered to join the service companies and is to be relieved in the command of the depot at Cork by Maj. Lloyd. 1 comp., 2 Offs., 2 Serjts., and 1 corporal moved from Birr on the 23rd, to arrive at Portarlington on 25th; and 1 comp., 2 Offs., 2 Serjts., and 40 r. and f. to arrive at Bannagher and Meelick on 24th.

75th—Capt. Herbert and company, from Wexford, have relieved Capt. Shearman and comp. at Newtownbarry.

76th depot—marched from Paisley for Johnstown, relieving Capt. Gardiner's comp. to Kilbertown, there to remain during the election for Paisley. Maj. Hutchinson arrived from leave and assumed the command.

77th—are daily expected in Dublin from Liverpool, and will be followed by the 8th Hussars, to replace the Queen's Bays.

82nd—has furnished detachments to the stations now occupied by detachments of the 81st reg. Lieut. Dent has arrived at Kilkenny, from Tullamore. Capt. Cruise commands the detachment at Gowsbridge. It is said this regt is destined for the West Indies.

84th—The drafts have arrived at Jamaica in the *Ida*. The following officers went out:—Capts. Basden and Rose, Ensigns Cassan and Lumley, and Dr. Rankin.

89th—The officers of this regt., aided by the officers of the Engineers, have been amusing themselves as the fashionables of Barbadoes, in performing plays. The 89th is destined for Trinidad, detaching two cos. to Tobago. This movement will take place in June or July next. Lieuts. Hay and Blunt are on detachment, the former at Guaxhill, the latter at Mouriset. The latter is considered very healthy; two men only died on its arrival—both landed in a bad state of health. Devayoes proceeds to England in the packet on certificate.

93rd—Maj. Falls has left Dublin for England, on leave for the recovery of his health.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. Poynter's company, 6th battalion and detachments, arrived on Sunday last off the arsenal at Woolwich, from Corfu, and disembarked in the course of Monday. Major Walker's company will also sail shortly for Gibraltar, and Maj. Dundas's company will embark for Dublin, to relieve Capt. Thomdyke's (late Molesworth's), ordered for foreign service. Lieut. Francis Smith, R.A., has arrived on Limerick gr. to command the Rl. Art., v. Lieut.-Col. Roberts, on full-pay.

Rl. Engineers.—Lieut.-Col. Holloway, C.B., commanding in the Munster district, has arrived in Limerick on tour of inspection.

Prussian Artillery.—The greatest activity prevails in the Prussian army. The artillery are undergoing great reforms; in future every man will be armed with a [illegible]. The experience acquired at the battle of Ulm has led to this alteration, the French Lancers at that time having penetrated the ranks of the Prussian artillery cut the traces and harness of the horses, and effected other damage, which took a month to repair. Had the men been then armed as they will henceforward be, the Lancers must have been repulsed with great loss.

Sir Andrew Halliday, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, has been tried by Court Martial at Demerara, for having caused issues of fresh meat to be made to the troops, and thereby caused a heavy public expense, upon frivolous and futile grounds; also for having made himself a party to the industrious circulation of calumny against the Governor of Demerara; and for having calumniated a Mr. [illegible], planter of the name of Armstrong, to whom he admitted the calumny, coupling the admission with an abject apology whereby he compromised his honour as an officer and a gentleman." The Court acquitted Sir Andrew of all the charges except a portion of the fourth, and they found "that he is guilty of so much of the fourth charge as accuses him of having addressed certain letters to Mr. [illegible] son, and holding out a promise of personal advantage to him, and of suggesting and advising him to an unworthy proceeding, as the medium of communicating the desired information." During the progress of this trial, the Lieut.-Governor, Sir J. C. Smyth, was examined. It appears that while in the Court he was called upon by the Deputy Judge Advocate to answer some particular question, which was requested by that officer in a very peremptory manner to do so *standing*. His Excellency, conceiving that he was addressed by the Judge-Advocate in a manner unbecoming his rank, rejected with warmth the insult he conceived he had offered him, and addressed the next day a letter to the Court, stating it to be his intention to represent the conduct of the Major-General commanding the Forces, by whom he has not a doubt Captain Harpur, 67th regt., will be arrested as is the respect due by all military men, but especially by officers on his Excellency's staff, to Her Majesty's representative in this colony. [illegible]

ished with the whole of the Minutes of this Court-Martial, but cannot find space for them.—Ed.]—Sir Andrew has received instructions to proceed forthwith to England.

Mortality of Troops in Jamaica.—The 50th and 92d regs. lost in 1819 to 1826 (eight years) 1,409, or 88 per year per reg. The 33d and 91st regs. lost in 1822 to 1829 (eight years) 1,036, or 65 per year per reg. The 77th reg. lost in 1824 to 1829 (5 years) 433, or 72 per year per reg. The 22d and 84th regs. lost in 1826 to 1828 (three years) 501, or 84 per year per reg. The first four regs. lost in the first two years of service 943, or 118 per year per reg. Do. in the next three years, 669, or 69 per do. Do. in the last three years, 672, or 56 per do. Making a total of 2,445, or 76 per year per reg. The seven regs. lost in the first two years of service 1,643, or 117 per year per reg. Do. after two years, 1,736, or 56 per do. Confining attention to the four regiments which served their full time in Jamaica, and assuming the average strength of each reg. to be 550, in February, which is the time when new regiments arrive and recruits join, the average annual mortality is 14 out of every 100 beginning the year. In the first two years of service, the mortality is 50 per cent. above the average; in the last three years it is 30 per cent. less than the average. In Jamaica the most unhealthy months of the year are August and Nov.—the most healthy months are May and June. In the former months the mortality is four times as great as in the latter months. Dividing the year into two equal parts, the "healthy" season may be considered as exteeding from Feb. to July; the "unhealthy" season from Aug. to Jan. The deaths in these two seasons are as 10 to 27. The "seasoning," or period of severe mortality, generally occurs in the latter half of the year in which the reg. arrives. In the case of the 77th reg. the "seasoning" took place in the second year from their arrival. In the case of the 33d and 91st regs. the "seasoning" took place in that part of the first year which is usually healthy. Of the total troops in Jamaica, without distinction of regs., during the nine years 1819 to 1827, the average numbers living were—officers 123, men 2,704, women 277, children 348. The average annual deaths per cent. were, officers 10·2, men 15·6, women 10·7, children 88. During the last sixteen years, 1812 to 1827, the average number of men living was 2,324; the average annual deaths were 11·8 per cent.; the invalided were 1·7 per cent. of the living; and for every hundred men there were 172 cases of sickness in the year, that is, each men was on the sick list once every seven months.

Charges have been preferred, by Brig. Gen. Wilson, commanding ceded districts, Madras, against Lieut. Edw. Molloy, 55th regt., for having caused to be inserted, in the *Madras Standard* newspaper, three letters, under signature of "Schoolmaster abroad," calling in question the general order of the Commander in Chief, dated 8th Aug. 1835, and exposing his Commander, Brig. Gen. F. Wilson, to personal obloquy among the troops under his command.

Gentlemen Cadets' Academy.—Mr. Fielding (brother of the celebrated Copley Fielding, R.A.) has been appointed Professor of Drawing to the establishment, at a salary of four guineas per diem; his attendance to be three days in the week.

The Colonelcies of the 2nd and 7th Dragoon Guards were vacant by the deaths of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hay and Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Bolton. The 2nd Dragoon Guards is given to Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd.

The Horse Guards have determined on compelling officers of short service abroad to commute their half-pay, or join corps in the colonies. Many half-pay Officers have consequently, within the last fortnight, been called upon to know whether they are willing to *serve*.

It will be seen by the *Gazette* of last night, that Lord Brudenell is appointed to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 11th Light Dragoons. Agreeing with Lord Brougham, that this nobleman was harshly used, and a victim to the prejudice of the moment, we take no small pleasure in his restoration to active employ. His Lordship is a very talented officer, and devoted to a military life. The 11th Dragoons is in the East Indies, and Lord Brudenell will join and take the command.

There is some intention apparent of removing Sir Edward Blakeney from the command of the forces in Ireland.

In China, guns were used as early as A.D. 85, and powder had been invented ages previously. Friar Bacon, who wrote 100 years before Schwarz discovery, supposes that by an explosive composition of this kind, Gideon defeated the Midianites with his 300 men. Judges VII. —*Wilkinson's Egypt.*

D'Orsay, dining in company with Lord Alvanley, soon after the duel with Morgan O'Connell, was complimenting his noble friend on having stood fire so well:—"One shot—two shots—why you are quite Shooter's Hill."—"Very right, mon ami," said the same wit to the proprietor of the balloon that was to go to France, as he was complaining, almost in the words of the old nursery song,

"Here we go up, up, up,
And here we go down, down, down—"

"very right, you treat the world just as it ought to be treated, *en l'air et bas.*"

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Surgeon—James Kittle.
Purser—Matthew Scott.
Royal Marines—Capt. R. James, v. Vino, dec.

APPOINTMENTS.

Capts.—Sam. Jackson, C.B. (1807), to *Bellerophon*; Sir Thomas Fellowes, K.C.B. (1811), to *Pembroke*; M. F. F. Berkeley (1814), to *Hercules*.
Commanders—W. Holt (1824), to *Asia*; J. W. Aldridge (1833), to *Pembroke*; G. A. Sainthill (1830) to *Hercules*.
Lieuts.—J. H. Ward (1823) from *Excellent* to *Asia*; G. Kennedy (1824), W. Howat (1826), R. Morgan (*b.* 1830), and the Hon. R. Le Poer Trench (1833), to *Pembroke*; J. M'Donell (1823), J. M. Langtry (1827), Thos. Smyth (1833), and the Hon. G. Kinnaird (1832), to *Hercules*.
Master—Sam. S. Fleirn (1825) to *Minden*.
Surgeons—B. Doble to *Vanguard*; John Kay to *Thunderer*; J. H. Acheson to *Cornwallis*; David Finley to *Minden*; W. G. Borland to *Talavera*.
Purser—T. Terry (1805) to *Pembroke*.
Assist.-Surgs.—R. J. Scott, from Haslar Hospital, to *Vanguard*; W. Beyne to *Cornwallis*; A. J. Pilmore to *Minden*; J. H. Caruthers to *Talavera*; R. Denmark to *Cornwallis*; J. Livesay to *Asia*.
Midshipmen—Lister, the Hon. J. W. Spencer, P. Cracroft, H. Vyse, F. Harrne, J. B. Dickson, and T. Holland, to *Vanguard*.
Royal Marines—Capt. Hookey to be Paymaster, and 1st Lieut. J. Childs to be Adjt., Chatham Div.; —Chartres to be Assist.-Surg., Woolwich Div.
Captain Ashmore, R.M., has been called in from recruiting at Maidenhead (being first for embarkation from Portsmouth), and Capt. Morrison has been dispatched to relieve him.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Childers, 18, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), was off Barcelona 20th ult.
Dee, 4, st. v., Com. W. Ramsay (1831), arrived at Jamaica from St. Thomas's 5th Feb.
Harrier, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), arrived at Pernambuco from Rio Janeiro 25th Jan. and sailed on the 26th for Bahia.
Jaseur, 16, Com. J. Heckett (1828), was at Gibraltar 22d ult.
Matron, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), arrived at Jamaica from Barbadoes 11th Feb.
Quail, 4, Lt.-Com. B. Bisson (1826), arrived at Falmouth from Lisbon 23d inst.
Rodney, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), was off Barcelona 20th ult.
Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), was off Barcelona 20th ult.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

Corrected to March 26, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. Jan. 13, | d. Feb. 23, | r. Mar. 15. |
| Reindeer, Dicken (1815), | s. Feb. 15, | d. Mar. 12, | r. |
| Scorpion, Robillard (1824), | s. Mar. 8, | d. April 5, | |
| L'Espoir, Riley (1818), | s. Mar. 8, | d. April 5, | r. |
| Nautilus, Crooke (1807), | s. Mar. 14, | d. Apr. 12, | r. |
| Quail, Bisson (1826), | s. Mar. 23, | d. Apr. 18, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| African, West (1814), | s. Dec. 3, | d. Jan. 23, | r. |
| Hermes, Blount (1824), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Feb. 23, | r. Feb. 28. |
| Tartarus, James (1812), | s. Feb. 3, | d. Mar. 25, | r. Mar. 24. |
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 24, | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. Nov. 7, | d. Mar. 28, | r. Mar. 5. |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, | |
| Spider, O'Reilly (c. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. |
| Ranger, Turner (c. 1828) | s. Feb 6, | d. June 28, | r. |
| Shelduake, Pasmgham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25. | r. |
| Renard, Dunsford (1809), | s. | d. | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Linnet, Downey (1815), | s. Jan. 3, | d. Mar. 28, | r. Mar. 16. |
| Seagull, Persons (1815), | s. Jan. 17, | d. Apr. 6, | r. |
| Plover, Luce (1814), | s. Feb. 3, | d. Apr. 20, | r. |
| Lapwing, Forster (1812), | s. Feb. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| Alert, Norrington, | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 23, | |
| Saylark, Ladd (1815), | s. Mar. 17, | d. June 9, | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bailsie, Downey (1815), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 8, | r. Feb. 27. |
| Spry, James (1815), | s. Nov. 16, | d. Apr. 4, | r. |
| Lyra, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 16, | d. June 8, | r. |
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 21, | r. |
| Grosbom, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 8, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Star, Brown, | s. Nov. 7, | d. Jan. 9, | r. Mar. 14. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1810), | s. Jan. 9, | d. Mar. 6, | r. Mar. 23. |
| Dalight, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. Feb. 6, | d. Apr. 3, | r. |
| Camdan, Tilley, | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 1, | r. |

Portsmouth, Mar. 25.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—V.-Adm. Sir P. Halkett sailed in the *Melville* on Saturday last, to assume the W. Indie command; he proceeds first to Bermuda. Orders were received on Sunday for the Portsmouth division to furnish detachments of Marines for the *Minden* and *Cornwallis*, and the *Messenger* st. having arrived from Woolwich the following were embarked in her, and she proceeded with them to Plymouth on Wednesday morning:—Capt. D. Campbell, 1st. Lieut. Clendon, 2nd Lieut. Timpson, 3 Serjts., 3 Corps., 2 Drummers, 114 Privates, to *Minden*; Capt. W. L. Dawes, 1st Lieut. W. H. Stergeoe, 2ed Lieut. Fortant, 3 Serjts., 3 Corporals, 2 Drummers, 114 Privates, to *Cornwallis*. Capt. R. Mercer, 1st Lieut. Topham, 2nd Lieuts. Shewer and White, were embarked with the *Vanguard's* detachment of Marines. The *Lightning* Admiralty steamer arrived on Tuesday to attend Prince Ferdinand of Portugal to Lisbon. The vessel is alongside the dockyard completing her coals; a Serjeant's party of Marines have embarked in her. The *Speedy* cutter, Lieut. Douglas, is ordered to Leith to open a rendezvous for seamen. Orders have arrived authorising the Captains to open rendezvous at any port they may think proper, and despatch officers. Lieut. Escourt of the *Vanguard* has gone to Liverpool. The *Bellerophon* will be taken in dock on Wednesday. The *Victory* is to be the ship for the Capt. Superintendent of the Ordinary. The *Arab*, transport, Lieut. Lugg, arrived this afternoon from Antigua with invalid troops and women. A corvette is standing into St. Helen's, supposed to be the *Larne*. Ships in port—*Braganza* and *Esperanza* schooner, Spithead. In harbour—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, *Speedy*, *Lightning*, *Manchester*, Portuguese steamer.

Milford Haven, March 24th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Shortly after the arrival here, on Thursday last, of the *Aladdin*, post-office steam-packet, with the mails from Waterford, a fire broke out in her starboard coal-hole which threatened her destruction. A signal of distress being hoisted, assistance was quickly afforded from the *Skylark* revenue cutter, then at anchor in the roadstead, by means of which she was quickly run into Hakin Pill, where after considerable exertion, and the deck being ripped up by shipwrights, the fire was extinguished. Two or three of the main beams were so destroyed, that they were replaced by new ones. Other parts adjacent were also considerably injured. The defects are being made good with all possible dispatch, so much so, indeed, that the extensive forge of Mr. Thomas Stephens, with all his hands, was in full employ all day on Sunday last. It is expected she will be fit for sea in the course of the week. The cause of the accident is supposed to have been the extreme heat of the main steam pipe, which, from its contiguity to the coal-box, must have ignited the spare coals. It was blowing half a gale of wind at the time, and had she not been run into the Pill for shelter, it is probable she must have been wholly destroyed. An entry of men and boys has been directed at Pembroke in common with the other ports, for the different ships now commissioning. They are to be placed on board the *Royal Sovereign*, Capt. Sir C. Bullen, until opportunities occur by dockyard craft, of forwarding them to Portsmouth or Plymouth. Report now says that the Marines at the dockyard are to relieved by a detachment of Sappers from Woolwich, under command of a Field Officer. From the work performing in the yard being so much in their line, and from the plan of occupying the leisure time of the force employed to guard the arsenal in carrying on the improvements of that establishment, proving so economical and beneficial to the country, this is a very probable arrangement. The only barrier to it is, that as the Marine department is so entirely under the control of the Admiralty that Board would, perhaps, not like to have any other force employed in those services. Would it not, then, be more advisable that the depot be opened as a recruiting station for the corps? The men could be drilled there, and sent to the divisions by dockyard lighters, constantly plying at little or no expense, and without the long and fatiguing march they have now to encounter. On Friday last a fine brig sloop called the *Harlequin*, pierced to carry 16 guns, was launched from Pembroke yard. She went off the ways in great style, amidst the hearty cheers of a numerous assembly. The following are her dimensions:—

| | As per Drawings. | | As built |
|---|---|---|---|
| Length between the perpendiculars | 100 | 6 | 100 |
| of the keel for tonnage | 76 | 9½ | 78 |
| Breadth extreme | 32 | 4 | 32 |
| for tonnage | 32 | 0 | 32 |
| moulded | 31 | 6 | 31 |
| Depth in hold | 14 | 10 | 15 |
| Burthen in tons | 428 | 0⅔ | 433 |
| Poppets forward and Bilgeways on | | | All |
| Draught of water forward | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| aft | 12 | 10 | 13 |

The *Dido*, a superb corvette, will follow the *Harlequin* in the course of a fortnight. The latter vessel was docked on Monday to be coppered, &c. Sailed the *Skylark* revenue cutter, *Diligence* naval transport, and *Tortoise* and *Gowill* lighters, the later for Falmouth, the two other dockyard craft for Plymouth.

Plymouth, March 24.—The *Cornwallis*, *Talavera* and *Minden*, the 74's that have been commissioned at this port, will each take a complement of 620 seamen and marines. *Partridge*, brig, will be commissioned in a few days for the purpose of conveying men from the various out-ports, where rendezvous are established, to join the ships recently commissioned. She was docked to be examined on Tuesday. *Star*, packet, has had the remainder of her masts taken out, and was docked on Tuesday. She will be in future fitted as a brig, and not as a barque. *Spitfire*, steamer, Lieut. Kennedy, arrived here from Woolwich on Monday; she proceeds to-morrow to Falmouth to take out the next Mediterranean mail. *Phœnix*, steamer, started on Friday for Spain with 100 marines on board. *Harpy*, brig, Lieut. Hon. C. Clements, put in here on Thursday, on her way down Channel from Torbay, where she had been driven by the violence of the gales, and sailed again on Saturday for the West Indies. The boatswains and carpenters of the *Talavera* and *Minden*, are now

to the ordinary depot, and will be replaced by others of a higher class.

A transport is to be immediately taken up in lieu of the *Hope*, discharged; and it is expected Lieut. Spencer, late of the latter, will be agent thereof.

The *Spitfire* steamer, Lieut. Kennedy, sailed on Saturday from Woolwich for Plymouth, to take out a Mediterranean mail.

The Surveyor of the Navy, attended by Capt. Corgan (who brought home the *Liverpool* from the Imaum of Muscat), visited Deptford dockyard this week, and inspected the *Prince Regent*, royal yacht. It is reported this yacht will be fitted as a present to the Imaum of Muscat, and suitably fitted for the use of this enlightened and liberal monarch.

On Tuesday the Deptford Rl. Marine guard were relieved, and Capt. Prett, Lieuts. James and Dwyer, are attached to the new guard, in lieu of an equal number of officers gone to head-quarters Woolwich.

On Wednesday the *Royal Sovereign* transport, Lieut. Ward, R.N., Agent, arrived at Deptford to fit for service.

The *Numa* transport, for the Mediterranean, as also the *Parmelia*, *Prince Regent*, and *Royal Sovereign* remain at Deptford. The *Numa* will proceed in about a month.

By a Parliamentary return, it appears that the Corporation of the Trinity House distributes annually 23,833*l.* among 8556 pensioners, designated as masters and mates of over-sea traders, colliers, and coasters, boatswains, gunners, carpenters, petty officers, and seamen, children of some of these pensioners, and children of the widows of former pensioners and orphans; and on 4th Feb. last they had 3966 eligible petitioners on their books.

The average number of convicts employed at Portsmouth and in the Eastern Yards, in the six months ending July, 1835, was 2788; in the six months ending January in the present year, the number was reduced to 2186, of whom 814 were in Portsmouth Harbour, and the remainder at Woolwich and Chatham. The expense for the last half year upon these convicts is called 18,318*l.*, and their earnings are set down at 12,796*l.*—The number of convicts at Bermuda is 1038, the expense of whom, for the six months ending 30th June last, was 13,403*l.*, while their earnings for the same period is called 16,869*l.*; nothing, however, is taken into account for expense of military guards, or the wear and tear of the ships they live in.

Lieut. C. Miller, of the Rl. Marines, at Chatham, gave a bachelor's ball and supper, on a very extensive scale, and in a truly elegant style, on Friday evening last, 18th inst., in the regimental mess-room of his corps, to a very very large and fashionable company, in celebration of the marriage of his brother, an officer of the Madras cavalry, to a daughter of the late General Sir Murry Mac Gregor.

Royal Marines.—A party from the *Serpent*, 16, Com. Nepean, have joined the Woolwich division, she having been paid off. Capt. Richardson's company, and a draft, making 114 men, expect to leave Woolwich on Monday next, to join the *Hercules*, 74, fitting at Chatham, and 120 more will shortly embark to reinforce the ships in the Mediterranean.

*Spitfire* st. v., Lieut. A. Kennedy, went down the river from Woolwich, on the 18th, to try her engines, and burst one of her boilers by the great exertions of her engineers; a plate was put on, and she left Woolwich again on the 19th, for the westward.

*Hermes* st. v., Lieut. Blount, is to be supplied with new wheels, under the old patent. She is expected to be ready for sea in a fortnight. The *Harmes* conveyed Armstrong, alias Robinson, a sailor belonging to the *Sapphire*, from Corfu to Malta, who confessed being a principal in the murder of Mr. Fairles, a magistrate of South Shields.

*Carron* st. v., Lieut. Dew, was hauled into the basin, on the 18th, at Woolwich, to complete her equipment, and is in want of hands to make up her complement.

*Firefly* st. v. has not been re-commissioned, as reported, by Lieut. Baldock, but has gone up to Mr. Buller's, off Blackwall, to get her engines.

There is no truth in the report that Capt. Sulivan has declined the *Talavera*; that gallant officer has proceeded to join his ship.

An interesting trial took place between the *Express* packet, lately commissioned by Lieut. Croke, and the American liner *St. James's*, in beating down Channel. After a hard contest, in which the *Express* weathered more than three miles upon her antagonist, and considerably more upon a revenue cutter in company, the vessels came to an anchor under Dungeness; but the passengers on board the American vessel not liking that uneasy roadstead, she returned to the Downs. The Captain of the *St James's* asserts that this is the first time his vessel has been matched, having previously beaten every thing he encountered with great ease.

Intelligence has been received from the West Indies of the loss of the *Pike* schooner, Lieut. Com. Brooking, on the Pelican reef, on the night of the 4th ult.—crew saved.

The following officers went with the party of Marines that have been sent from Plymouth to the Coast of Spain: Capt. Mallock, Capt. Edwards, 1st Lieut. Watson, 2nd Lieuts. Molesworth, Drench, and Hockings.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### COAST GUARD SERVICE.—(LETTER VII.)

Sir,—I presume it is not *generally* known that this Service costs the country between 500,000*l.* and 600,000*l.* a-year. A very large item of this expense is occasioned by the revenue cruisers. By the Navy List, there appear to be forty-three of them, but there are others that appear upon *no* list, besides an almost interminable number of Coast Guard tenders, alias Coast Guard *yachts*. The average expense of each cutter per annum is somewhat about 2,500*l.*, and it is to be regretted that they are rendered incapable of performing a duty commensurate with the immense expenditure of money necessary to keep them up. We know what they were when formerly under the control of the Customs, and that Board acknowledged its inability to conduct them properly, by readily giving them over to the Admiralty. Under their Lordships' directions they became efficient and active, and it is a matter of surprise they should have been again transferred to the Customs. Nothing, however, is more certain than that they have, since the transfer, deteriorated in all respects; that they are daily becoming more useless, and that, unless they are re-organised, and put under the control of some authority more competent than the Board of Customs to conduct such a Marine, it would be better to pay them all off and save the country their expense, I have said they were efficient under the control of the Admiralty. They were then, Sir, well officered and manned; each had an affection for his vessel and the service upon which he was employed, and there was a heartfelt cordiality and co-operation amongst officers and men, which gave to their united exertions an energy and zeal highly beneficial to the public service, and most gratifying to their respective Commanders. In proof of this, it is an incontrovertible fact that the revenue cruisers swept the seas of nearly all those large and beautiful cutters and luggers which the smugglers then used, compelling them to resort to another mode of getting their contraband goods into this country. This mode is concealment on board unsuspected vessels, and which is now, and has been for years, carried on to an immense extent.

As soon as the Customs again got the cutters, they set about what *they* considered *improving* the Service; for instance, they sold and otherwise disposed of many of their finest vessels, viz. the *Stag*, *Stork*, *Swallow*, *Rose*, &c., substituting in lieu thereof *ill-built*, *crazy*, *smuggling vessels*, which lasted only for a few years, and building other fragile gimcrack things, all professedly to fly when there were no longer flying smugglers to be caught, but cunning, crafty, concealing fellows, who carried on their practices, as I have just stated, on an altered plan. They continue, as occasion suits, to banish those useful and substantial vessels they have remaining, and to build upon this flying and feather-like principle, without reference to the future, or the amount of expense such things must constantly occasion; in fact, they, in one instance, actually bought, at a cost, I believe, of 3,000*l.*, a nobleman's yacht, the *Secret*, after purchase named the *Swallow*—and a pretty *secret* they were let into, for she had THE DRY ROT, and, consequently, before she could be made at all available to the Service, she had to undergo such a repair as cost the country an immense additional sum. So much for *foresight*, and a proper husbanding of the public *money*. And what results from *such* a system? why, the country is put to totally unnecessary expense in keeping the description of vessels I have named in anything like repair.

I recollect when the new *Stork* arrived at Portsmouth from Hastings, where she was built; it was found necessary to alter her fitment, at a considerable expense, before she could be sent to sea; this is not, however, a solitary instance of such jobs, and John Bull is made to pay the piper whoever may reap the harvest; in fact, I have been informed that both her and the *Adelaide* (also built at Hastings) were actually obliged to undergo most extensive repairs not very long after being launched.

I am not so much prejudiced in favour of the old cutters as to suppose they could not be improved on as far as *model* went, had the necessity existed of changing them, but this was obviously not the case; they answered every purpose under the Admiralty, and would have done so now. However, as new cutters were to be substituted, two considerations were necessary to be kept in view with respect to them. The first,—good construction, with good materials. The second, capability of being armed when necessary; for these vessels ought to be made available, in the event of war, to protect the trade and to carry despatches. The present description of new cutters have not strength to carry guns; indeed, the concussion of a broadside from their six-pounders would pretty well shake them to pieces; and although, Sir, their keels may serve them in chase, they cannot protect a convoy, and it will surely not be said to redound to the credit of old England if British officers and British seamen, in such vessels, are obliged to show their *sterns* to every two-gun privateer.

Having shown the anxiety of the Board of Customs to introduce a new class of vessels, and the description of vessel they have adopted, I will next explain to you, Sir, how they have crippled the cutters, within the focus of *my* knowledge, as regards their crews. When they were under the Admiralty, a classification of them took place, and they were manned nearly as follows:—

1st Class, 140 tons and upwards—6 Officers, 27 *Able Seamen*, 4 *Boys*—37 in number.

2d Class, 100 tons and under 140—6 Officers, 24 *Able Seamen*, 4 *Boys*—34 in number.

The smaller, or 3*d Class*, *had* a *complement of* 21.

The Board of Customs has reduced the complement of *able* Seamen to 17 in a 1st class cutter, and 14 in a 2d class, giving them in lieu thereof 4 additional helpless boys, and filling up the remaining vacancies with what it (the Board) in its wisdom is pleased to term *ordinary* mariners, but what every *sailor* would denominate a sort of amphibious, non-descript animal, betwixt lavish boys and what we should employ as *ministers* on board a ship of war, they being equally as useless in the active duties of a seaman, and only fit, as in a man-of-war, *to sweep and swab between decks*. The consequence is, and I say it without fear of contradiction, that good seamen have no affection for this service; and what with the interference of the Board in the manning of these vessels, together with the casualties of sickness which the men are subject to, and the continual changes from men leaving the service, ordered to other cruisers, they are generally short of complement, and are absolutely the worst manned vessels under the Crown.

All who know anything of cutter sailing will allow that, in moderate weather, they are the most easily worked vessels on the seas, but that, in boisterous and squally weather, they are difficult and dangerous, on account of the small division of canvas and the immense size of the mainsail. Put a bad helmsman to steer a cutter when running large, or before the wind, under a press of sail, and he will most probably carry away her mast by jibing; hence, in all such cases, and especially in stormy weather, the entire labour and duty devolves upon the few good seamen on board, the boys and ordinary mariners being almost useless, in fact generally sea-sick. The cutters may well, indeed, as you have so forcibly observed, be "*signal beacons on the coast for the smugglers*;" for what can they do, in gales of wind, when so manned, but seek for shelter and safety in the nearest harbour or roadstead? They are in themselves, from the causes I have described, ineffective; the few good men cannot be harassed to death, and the Commanders have no stimulus to exertion. Under the Admiralty they possessed, and never had taken from them, the wholesome power of entering their crews themselves, and the men came exclusively dependent upon their character and proficiency in seamanship, the consequence was, their vessels were always efficient and fit for any service upon which they might be required.

The Commanders were likewise thought fit and proper persons by their Lordships to exercise some little discretion as to the proper times for proceeding to, and keeping the sea; but they are now, in this respect also, mere ciphers, or at least men having a highly responsible charge, but stripped of any corresponding power or authority to induce them to an active and zealous discharge of their duty, and to keep up the proper discipline of their cutters.

It must be obvious to every one that it is to the interest of the Commanders of cutters, their officers and crews, to make prize-money if they can, to effect which very desirable end, as well as effectually to frustrate any infraction of the law by *the "free trader,"* it is necessary for the Commanders to be allowed to avail themselves of times, tides, winds, moons, weather, the movements of the smugglers, and the departure from the coast of their vessels and boats. This discretionary power, I have every reason to believe, it is the intention of the Comptroller-General should be delegated to them; but such intention is in many, if not most, instances, contravened by the Inspecting Commanders of the districts where cutters are stationed, who take upon themselves the entire arrangement of these vessels going into port to victuel, and they generally manage this matter so sagaciously as to have them in for this purpose at certain fixed or stated periods, of which circumstance the cunning smuggler is perfectly aware, and makes his arrangements accordingly. Add to this, the cutters are driven out to sea, blow high, blow low, be landings of contraband goods impracticable or not, and the winds, tides, &c. what they may; and I think the picture is complete, although it may have been very feebly and imperfectly sketched.

I wish it to be distinctly understood it is the *system*, and not *individuals* that I war against, and I think, before I have concluded the series of letters I am writing upon the management, or rather mis-management of this department, it will be apparent to every one that I am endeavouring, first to point out its abuses, and then to submit a remedy, with the hope of correcting them, and thus to better the situations of ALL the officers, as well as the men, in it.

*Naval Club, 10th March*, 1836. Numa.

[In the first sentence of the fourth paragraph of Letter V. the compositor has transposed the words.]

Sir,—I have been most sorry to observe by your remarks in your number of the 19th, that you have changed your opinions relative to the making the seamen employed in the Coast Guard service a *reserve* for manning our Navy with

the avent of aa emergency. In my humble judgment, s is the *only* excuse for keeping up so large and so costly establishment, that of heving none but active *seamen* in who should, when necessary, be called upon to serve in r ships of wai for months, or even for one or more years, bsolutely required, from nur not being able to get men ewhere. Nothing less than this considerstion should, or ght, to cause the outlay of n*bove six hundred thousnnd unds* per annum, for a sarvice which, as at present con- tuted, those who are best acquainted with its real utility, d with all its meritt, style a NUMEUO! CLAUDIUS.

*22nd Mnrch.*

[Our opiniou on this subject is *not* altered, but so long as perience proves that seamen will not eogage in the Coast usrd, nor even accept of situations therein when recom- ended foi such hy their Captsins, on paying off ships, wa nnot advocate a continuence of the system oo that score, place aay reliance upon this as a source for manning tbo et, when the men caonot he appropriated for that purpose less they volonteer. As ragards expense, it appears to us st whilst naval officers will cootinue to perform the duous end responsible duties nf this service for the pittaoce sy receive, there must bo a *saving* under that head, and so ng as it is necessary for the pretaction of the revenue to ard the coast, no *chenper* mode could probably be adopted. e shall bave much to say oo this subject when the letters *Numa* are concluded. In the mean time our columns c open to any counter statemants, convinced that out nf e discussion we shall elicit truth.—ED.]

## HE STARVATION SYSTEM AT ADDISCOMBE.

SIR,—It would be doing an act of injustice to your cor- spondent *C. M. B.*, who has so ably advorsted the cause the aterving Cadets at Addiscombe, were the letter sigoed ., published last week in the *Nnval and Military axette*, allowed to pass unnoticed. I cannot but think at the explsostion of this worthy geotleman would have ommanded more respect and attention, had he confined mself strictly to facts; but he has oot done so. He ap- ars to dwell much upon the diet of the Cadets of this miotary being on the seme scale as that of the Royal ilitary College at Sandhurst, but I am totally unable to sgine where he could heve obtsined his informatiun, for ost positive assurances bave been received from persons ll qualified to judge, that the food here is neither equal qusatity or quality, to that of the latter establishment. the letter alluded tn above, the meat issued to us is re- esented as the best, the quantity of vegetables unlimited, d the beer NOT small: now I am perfectly certain, that y person eoanected with Addiscombe would give his uo- alified contradiction to this statemant. Your corre- ondeut also observes that butter is allowed in the evenings, a ounce for each cadet. It is true that such is the quan- y which ought to be received, and, till this term, a regu- tion was in force empowering the senior Cadets of the spective messes to see this (our only luxury) weighed, d, of course, every one had his proper share, but now is privilege (or is it not our right?) has been denied, and e consequence is, that we are left entirely to the mercy half-starved servants, and rapacious purveyors. At andhurst (in direct contradiction to your correspondent), utter is served out at the morning meal, besides the Cadets aving the option of milk or tea, whereas here we can only tain the former beverage.

And now, Mr. Editor, I trust you will not imagine that omplaints have been made without foundatioa, and I ink a few words in conclusion, on another branch of the stitution, will not be out place. At the end of each term izes are awarded to those Cadets of the senior classes who stinguish themselves by proficiency in their studies, and eneral good behaviour; these incentives to honourable ertion have been reduced within the last six months to lf the former number, for the paltry consideration of a w pounds from the overflowing coffers of the Hon. Com- any, and, of course, there is not the same diligent applica- on to study, which these rewards formerly excited in the reasts of the competitors. Should you deem these hasty emarks worthy of insertion in your valuable paper, you will reatly oblige D. S.

*March 24th.*

[Sufficient grounds have been produced for a public in- uiry into this matter, and we therefore hope that those who *refers* to take an interest in the Institution will be pro- inent in demanding it. We shall not lose sight of the ubject.—ED.]

## HE CASE OF COMMISSIONER AYSCOUGH, R.N.

SIR,—The warm, disinterested, and zealous manner in hich you espouse the cause of Naval and Military fficers, induces me to obtrude on your pages a few remarks n a paragraph in your paper of the week before last, re- pecting the unjust supersession of a gallant officer, Capt. yscough, the late Commissioner of the Bermudas, to hose case you have more than once alluded in terms doing onour to your disinterestedness and your love of justice. hesitate not to say it is my firm opinion such gross njustice had never taken place had your invaluable paper een in existence at the time, as it would have called loudly and publicly upon Sir James Graham to state why he had done, not only the gallant officer in question, *but the service at large*, so great a wrong; for it was a precedant establishing the fact that, in the Naval Service at any rate, there is *no security* for all that has heretofore *been held most sacred*—no security even in the myst word—the pstect of the sovemign by which the Commissioner of Ber- muda, in common with all other Commissioners, held his situation; but thet even this solemn pledge can be set aside as a thing nf nought at the will or caprice of any succeeding First Lord—a precedent dangerous to the service at large, and ruinous to the individual. It takes away that protec- tion the officer faithfully and zealously performing his duties has a right to aspect from that Board, appointed by the government of his country to protect his interests and to guard his rights, and where that protection is denied there can no redress be expected, though none can better under- stand than a Board of British officers the injury accruing from a great professional wrong; and an officer thus suffer- ing has no alternative, unhappily for the service, but to wait patiently in the hope of a late justice from some other Board of Admiralty, when it shall happily succeed that establishing the injury. Pity that in so noble a service such things should be allowed! Many, alas! are the pri- vations, the sufferings of our brave naval defenders, and shame be on him who would inflict an unnecessary pang on those who deserve so well of their country. It remained for the Naval Administration of Sir James Graham to insult, in this instance, the patent of his sovereign, and to abuse the high trust of his sovereign by superseding, whilst in the full and honourable discharge nf his official duties, a brave and tried officer, for no other reason than to suit his own caprice, thus establishing a precedent in the British Naval Service, of a wrong, *a galling wrong, without a remedy.*

A LOVER OF JUSTICE, AND AN OLD SUBSCRIBER.

[We again repeat that this is a most grievous affair, and we would now implore Lord Minto and the gallant Naval Lords of the Admiralty Board to give it attention. We have taken up the case repeatedly but though we know Capt. Ayscough to be an officer universally respected and esteemed, we have only dealt with the matter as a question vitally affecting the whole naval service.—ED.]

## OUT OF PLACE.

SIR,—By long habit accustomed to society, I cannot dis- pense with it but to a *melancholy* inconvenience; and having lately made an excursion into a contiguous county, I brought up at a certain town of some note, to break the monotony of travelling, and spent the day with a friend. At night, my rendesvous chanced to be at a "commercial" inn, a sort of caravansary for the resort of traffickers of all kinds, from fustian to broad cloth, or a minikin pin to a sheet anchor, and who, it appears, appropriate a particular room to themselves. When there arrived, Destiny directed me to the door of this sanctum, or "travellers' room;" and entering with becoming suavity, made my obeisance, and greeted the company in a manner which I thought quite *au fait*; but I was evidently "out of place," for my salutation had the effect only of attracting a general stare of surprise from the convivial assemblage of "bagsmen*," who deigned not to respond to the greeting. Taking a chair, however, nothing abashed, I was resolved to stick to my "bottom," and would have my "go," (the shiboleth of the fraternity, as I found, and meaning a glass of confounded strong grog) whilst I exhaled the fumes of the grateful narcotic, a prac- tice which appeared to pervade among all, and at 11 bore up for bed. On the following morning, came down undismayed from my dormitory, scraping my nails (an habitual practice) with a diminutive pair of pocket scissors kept for the pur- pose, and found the same party, dimly visible through the mists of sundry tea-pots at their morning meal. When behold, the fates smiled propitious! This symbol of in- dustry, the mighty scissors, small in themselves, but potent in their spell, had with magic effect stumpt me, no doubt, as a TAILOR! for I was received with a cordial "good morrow," and a chair pointed out, with an apologetic ex- planation that the "mistakes of the night" had led them to believe me to be "*un Militaire*," and consequently had precluded my being acknowledged as one of themselves! So that, as knight of the shears, I was heartily welcome, whereas, even the Great Captain himself, hedged as Knight Grand Cross of the Bath, and Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Forces to boot, would have been quietly consigned to the borough of Coventry, and the Tailor alone would be "chaired!" Such are the liberal principles of these level- ing days. My fortunes, however, were near being marred by the pertinent question of an inquisitive neighbour, who had just been discussing the merits of long wool and short, "as to the probable cost of a colonial coat, supposing the wool from Australia?" Taken aback for a moment, I was near foundering, when the "sweet little cherub who sits up aloft" happily suggested the response that "the cloth I dealt in was of a different texture, my business being in the canvas and cordage line alone." But whether I sunk or rose by thus getting out of the trammels of the TAILOR I am not prepared to say; suffice it, I passed current for the time, and took my departure by the very next coach.

*14th March*, 1836. THE OLD SAILOR.

* The distinctive badge of recognition among each other, a bag being used for the conveyance of samples for the inspection of customers.

## ROYAL ARTILLERY BAND.

SIR,—Seeing an article headed with the above in your paper of 12th inst., and thinking it was written with a view of injuring the Band in the estimation of both civil and military, I beg to say, in the first place, your correspondent states that, on account of several of the Band refusing to salute officers, there was an inquiry made, and finding that some of them were not sworn in, they were ordered to take the oath or quit the corps. I think he was misinformed. There was an order put in force five or six years since that all soldiers *in the Army* who had not been sworn in (on account of being children when they enlisted) were either to take the oath then, or their discharge. A great many availed themselves of the latter alternative, and amongst others a few of the Band, who joined other regiments, and were promoted *immediately*.

It is well known that the men of the Band, however clever and well-behaved, have scarcely any chance of pro- motion, so that the greater part of them have extra pay, and are called musicians, to distinguish them from privates; and on account of playing stringed instruments, &c., (which are not military, and are procured at their own expense) by hard practice and a *great expence* to themselves they have got up so excellent orchestra, and play concert music, &c., for the amusement of their officers, for which they are al- lowed to play at private parties, and generally go in plain clothes. It seems to gall your correspondent that they are allowed to make money by teaching or playing. Now I am assured that several of them have paid *half a guinea* a lesson to the first masters to perfect themselves in their several instruments. Let me ask you, is it possible their military pay can support them in that? Your correspond- ent seems to think that they appear *too respectable* when teaching or playing at private parties—a strange crime. I hope you will excuse me for making these remarks, as I have no connection with the band, but have often been de- lighted at hearing them perform at concerts, &c., equal to some of the first orchestras in town.

*Woolwich, March.* NO ARISTOCRAT.

## BOYS FOR THE BRITISH NAVY.

SIR,—Aware that your excellent periodical is read at the Admiralty, and finding so many of your suggestions a- adopted by the members of that Board, I have been induced to beg the insertion in its pages this week, if possible, the following observations for the purpose of drawing the attention of their Lordships to a circumstance which I opine may prove of utility to the British Navy.

As the Government have determined on increasing the strength of this right arm of our defence, I would beg to suggest that Milford Haven, as being a fishing town of con- siderable importance, and consequently a nursery for sea- faring men, may be made a nursery also for our hitherto unconquerable Navy. This can easily be accomplished by placing a man-of-war on the station (and, indeed, for cogent reasons, in these threatening times, this is an event which should not be overlooked), and making her a receptacle for the admission of youths for the Navy. These could be trained on board, and on becoming efficient, be sent, at no extra expense, to Plymouth by the Dock-yard craft con- stantly plying between the ports, and draughted in such ships as may be fitting for sea at that or any other harbour. From my local knowledge, I may venture to assert a pretty considerable number (as Nathan would say) of boys may thus be annually insured to the fleets of "our home, our native isle."

I had intended, Mr. Editor, the very next time I had an opportunity of addressing you, attempting a return to the eloquent compliment paid me in your last Gazette by your able and convincing correspondent *Tristram*. But, Sir, so full of poesy was the paragraph respecting the "*rose and the thorn*," that, after ransacking the most flowery crevices of the most fertile corners of my pericranium, find every effort I can make "*so cold and so dull*," com- pared with his, that I must e'en give up the attempt; and that too although I called in the aid of Gall and Spur- heim's phrenological powers to find out the *bump of com- positiveness*, alias composition. Let him then take the will for the deed, and believe that stoical in the extreme must be those feelings which feel not the force of his beautiful simile. Burns says, in one of his beautiful songs—

Wi' lightsome heart I pu'd a rose,
Fu' sweet upon it's thorny tree;
And my fause love has stole my rose,
But, ah! he left the thorn wi' me.

Sincerely hoping neither *Tristram* nor myself may be doomed to such a fate, in presenting, as he remarks, "*a rose to adorn beauty's breast*," as that above declared the ploughman poet, I remain, &c. PHILOTHEORUS.

## BARRACK REGULATIONS.

[Having only in view the good of the Service, we do not hesitate to publish the following objections to some of suggestions in our last on the order of the 12th of Aug

836, respectfng the issue of coals and candles to officers in arracks.—Ed.]

Sir,—Permit me to call your attention to the conse- uences which would result from the plen of allowing arried or single officers going into lodgings the power of iving up their rooms to another.

1st. It would open a fertile field for difference and dis- ontent amongst the officers. The eldest Captain might elect his room, and then resign it to the youngest Subaltern, nd neither the discipline nor the harmony of a corps would, apprehend, be benefitted by such a proceeding.

2nd. It would open a door to abuse, if an officer entitled om his rank to a good barrack-room were empowered to ive it over to a junior officer. Without meaning the ightest reflection on my brother officers, I hesitate not to ay that out of this would arise clandestine and improper argains, and money might even be given for such exchanges. n fact, calculations would be made between the expense of arrack-rooms with coals and lodgings, and it would become matter of traffic between the married and the unmarried fficer. I need not point out the infinite mischief that would nevitably be the consequence of such a system.

The extra accommodation proposed is granted at all times s far as possible; the Barrack-Masters have the power, t the request of the Commanding Officer, when they have he means; and for many reasons it is better that it should ether rest with the Commanding Officer then with the Barrack-Master, even if at times there is a little favouritism.

A Soldier.

## TRISTRAM'S SPEECH BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON THE WRONGS OF THE NAVY.

(*Concluded from page* 165.)

The Post Captains are not paid according to their seni- ority, but the class of ship which they command. Of H. M.'s ships there are six classes or rates. The first giving 300*l.*, the sixth 349*l.* only per annum; so that an officer of 32 years' standing, Capt. Dunn, in the *Curacoa*, received but 349*l.*, whilst his very junior officer, Capt. Sparshott, in the *Winchester*, of 6 years' standing, receives 500*l.*, and if he follows the flag into a first-rate, he will receive 800*l.*, without the expense of a separate table. I am confident, my Lords and Gentlemen, you will not reject my proposal that the rates of payment should be *four* instead of *six*: first-rates, as at present, 800*l.*; all two-decked ships, 700*l.*; frigates of 50 guns and upwards, 600*l.*, all under, 500*l.*; sloops, 300*l.*, as at present; small vessels, commanded by Lieutenants, 200*l.*; and a half-year's salary of each rate or class, as a parliamentary grant to each officer for his travel- ling expenses, lodgings, and outfit for cabin furniture on first-commissioning his ship.

To encourage seamen to enter the Navy voluntarily, and to avoid the necessity of impressment to man our fleets in time of need, it has been thought advisable by the legisla- ture to increase their bounties and pensions, and to enact further laws for their general benefit. His Majesty in Council has been graciously pleased to take half of the shares of rewards for the seizure of smugglers and slavers from the Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders, and Com- manding Officers of H.M.'s ships and vessels; and the Ad- miralty, to benefit the Clerk, has taken the purserage from the Lieutenant in separate command, which reduces his in- come to 150*l.* only, whilst his next superior in a sloop-of- war has twice the amount, 300*l.*

These circumstances, submitted with the most profound respect to your generous consideration, I anxiously hope will not fail to touch your benevolent hearts—to open the strings of a grateful nation's purse, deposited in your just hands, liberally, in reward the deserving, faithful servants of the Crown.

An officer's pride and study are to serve his country upon any service, however perilous: he will spend his last shil- ling in his three years' employment to keep up a respectable appearance in dress and at table, to the credit and honour of the British flag, in the most remote habitable part of the globe, and in the purchase of expensive works, chronome- ters, and nautical instruments, without which the ship, the nation's property, he commands, cannot be safely and expe- ditiously navigated; yet, in defiance of his skill, foresight, and experience, if his ship be destroyed by fire or shipwreck —if he miraculously escape naked to a barren rock, or inhospitable strand, as destitute a being as ever the human mind pictured—if chance bring this unfortunate officer home, you will not repay him for his losses; no, you will let him lie incarcerated for the debt of his outfit, destroyed in a moment by the elements. But if a soldier officer be unhappily placed in the same forlorn situation, you instantly make him happy: you have granted to him an immediate and fair remuneration for his losses. In any part of the world a British factor will cash his bill upon his agent for the amount, and once more equipped at the expense of the country he is serving, he forgets his misfortune, and renews his duty in her service with her wonted zeal and energy. Have you forgotten the fate of the *Blenheim*, *Boyne*, *Ajax*, *Queen Charlotte*, *Athenienne*, *Cato*, *Royal George*, *St. George*, *Defence*, *Venerable*, *Hero*, *Minotaur*, *Saldanha*, and numerous smaller vessels? Is it obliterated from your memories that thousands of your fellow countrymen are in those ships, channelled in the deep? Have you not forgot- ten to pay the widows, parents, or orphans, the fair value of the property irrecoverably lost with their lamented husbands, sons, and fathers? But have you not compensated the widows, the children, the mothers, the sisters, or executors of every land-officer who lost either beg or baggage by the all-swallowing sea or capturing enemy?

To add to these, the hardships and sorrows of the Navy, the administration of 1830 excluded, in many instances, the sea officers' widows from pensions. If a Captain, Com- mander, or Lieutenant, has not been commissioned, or Master or Purser warranted, 10 years, either officer is agonised in his dying moments with the certainty that his wife will soon be unprovided for, although he may have faithfully served his country 30 or more years, whilst his very inferior officer, a second Lieutenant of Marines or Assistant-Surgeon, has the consolation of knowing, before he breathes his last, that his widow will be pensioned, be- cause he has served 10 years only!!! My Lords and Gen- tlemen, place your hands on your Britons' hearts, and say, is this British justice?

If sea officers lose their eyes or limbs in the service of their king and country, why are not their pensions made equal to the pensions of the land officers? Why are not the sea officers' full pay, half pay, remuneration for loss of effects, pensions for services and wounds, pensions for their widows, mothers, children, and sisters, equal in every degree with the land officers of equal rank? The "Why they are not" constitutes the Navy's sorrow—the Navy's wrongs!! In twenty short years the British Navy destroyed the Fleets of Denmark, Holland, France, and Spain; at- tacked the stone fortifications of the metropolis of the Dane, the Algerine, and the Turk; captured or blockaded the confederate fleets of maritime nations, combined for the in- vasion of your *native* land, the spoliation of your private property, the violation of your cherished homes. In 1814, did not foreign potentates review the *British Fleet* at Spit- head—the destructress of their fleets, the triumphant mis- tress of the seas, the envy and admiration of the world? Did not the Prince Regent of England welcome and enter- tain, on the quarter-deck of Britannia's ark, Emperors, Kings, and Princes? The standard of England which proudly floated o'er sovereign heads—the many British Unions waving in the breeze—the several convoys, in all 500 merchant ships, freighted with British merchandise and manufactures, which at that happy moment weighed for every part of the globe—the united, loyal, enthusiastic cheers of thousands of British seamen accompanying the *saluting* broadsides of British thunder—were the proud and grand exhibition of England's majesty, wealth, prosperity, freedom, loyalty, magnificence, power, and dominion. Then shone the brightest day of England's Naval glory!!! Then existed the happiness, the pride, the exultation of the Navy!!!

"But joy's recollection is no longer joy,
When sorrow's memory is a sorrow still."

Twenty years after these glorious days, the Navy's pride is lowered by the intended abolition of the honourable posts of Vice and Rear-Admirals of the United Kingdom, Gene- rals and Colonels of Marines—9 Naval sinecures!!! When you liberally continue to vote annually at least 120,000*l.*, the salaries of about 135 Military sinecures, the Colonel- cies of regiments, and 71,500*l.* to reward 477 land officers with full pay in retirement—a benefit not extended to any ONE sea officer!!!

When Sailors and Marines have boarded the enemy side by side—when the Navy and Army, co-operating in the re- duction of a territory, island, town, or battery, have mingled their blood in each other's support, or shared in victory—is it not heart-rending to the Naval officers, returning to their native shore, to observe their brother victors decorated with honours, ribands, and medals—their wounded companions in arms rewarded with higher pensions than themselves, although equally wounded, victorious, and deserving, of equal rank, and of equal service to their King and country? I pledge my honour the Navy ask not, or expect not, the vote of 120,000*l.* to pay 135 Naval sinecurists, nor 71,500*l.* to retire 477 sea officers on full pay; but it humbly pe- titions that the widows of the sea officers who die 10 years from the date of the certificate of examinations for their respective ranks, may receive pensions, and that the sea officer's pensions for wounds may be made equal to those of the land officers. This is a right to which the Navy is justly and lawfully entitled, as every sea officer, from his boyhood, contributed a monthly subscription to the Widows' Fund Chest of Chatham and Greenwich Hospital, the funds of which, instead of being appropriated to its legiti- mate and benevolent purposes, the pensions of wounded officers, their widows, and their orphans, were diminished at least 300,000*l.* to decorate and repair Windsor Castle!!! But the Navy trusts, and confidently expects, an annual vote of 40,000*l.*, to enable the Admiralty to form a "*re- served half-pay list*," for the variously unqualified, to in- crease the half-pay of the qualified and the active; to form a "retired list" for the veterans and the wounded, with increased rank and pay; and to increase, in certain cases, the pay of Mates, Sea-Lieutenants, and Post Captains, de- prived of the half of their prize rewards, and continual employment to the young Naval gentlemen. This generous trifle would gladden the heart of the Navy, make the sea officer forget his wounds and his wrongs, his widow her woe and her poverty, and his orphan its hunger and its wretch- edness.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—I beg your acceptance of my most humble apology for intruding on your valuable time, and for not entrusting the sea officers' claims to the advocacy of the Naval M.P's. I appear in your presence by the constitutional right of a freeborn subject of this king- dom, to plead the cause of my brother officers, their widows, and their children, who have here no advocates—no repre- sentatives—no friends!!! The Naval officers, members of your honourable House, represent not the Navy, but coun- ties and boroughs, and are, whilst serving their constituents, estranged from their profession, and regardless of the interest and welfare of their old shipmates and companions —resolute and courageous in the fight—determined and vociferous in command—in the senate, upon the wrongs of the Navy, "nerveless, tame, and mute."

"May freedom—wisdom, mark your laws,
Justice—reason, each act an' clause;
Navy an' Army wi' three huzzas
By sea an' strand,
Proclaim all's just, in either cause,
In Britain's land."

*Senior United Service Club,* 'Tristram.
*8th March*, 1836.

## UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

Sir,—Had your correspondent *X.* taken the trouble to read the report of the Council of the United Service Museum, he would have perceived that the 200*l.* he men- tions have been expended in the Model Room and Armoury. I am not far wrong in saying that not more than *a dozen birds have been stuffed this year*. Why did not *X.* state the other abuses he alludes to at the General Meeting, when, if such exist, they might have been rectified.

Thanks.

## THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

Sir,—Having by accident seen a letter, signed *Yorick*, in No. 161 of your paper, reflecting too generally on the members of the School of Naval Architecture, and perceiv- ing that you have already remarked on the severity of *Yorick*'s previous censures of that body, I am induced to believe that you will not object to allow a few words from one of the accused a place in your Journal. That you and many others may *believe* that "the opinions of the body were represented by a certain number of them," who are au- thorised to deliver the sentiments of *all* in pamphlets and paragraphs is *probable*; that you can be aware of such a circumstance is *impossible*, since (as far as my knowledge extends) no such compact was ever formed; at least it never was proposed to me, nor did it ever receive my con- currence or consent. To suppose that between twenty and thirty men, disagreeing as much in their opinions on general subjects as they differ in their persons, should have pledged themselves to a particular dogma in early youth, and have all obstinately adhered to the support of it for more than twenty years, (some of the students having left the College so long) in opposition to experience, reason, and conviction, as your correspondent says is the case, is to imagine a thing that never did, and, while human nature remains as it is now constituted, never can occur. *Yorick*, in saying that there are many of the students who are converts to Capt. Symonds' system, and who concede the full benefit of that plan, but who, as they have committed themselves, still advocate the opposite principles, charges the individuals who could not think but act inversely with a high moral crime. It can be no reproach to a man that his belief is erroneous, but a merited stigma that he defends what he discredits, and ad- vocates what he knows to be wrong.

Finding that these papers, which evidently emanate from *some* of the members of the School of Naval Architecture were universally supposed to be written for (if not by) the whole body, I became anxious to relieve myself from a portion of this undesired and undeserved responsibility. To effect this object, I long since publicly declared my sen- timents on Capt. Symonds's system of construction, which not even *Yorick* can appreciate higher than I do. By thus disclaiming any participation in the too comprehensive "we," I have, I believe, given offence to some with whom I have for many years been in habits of friendly intimacy; much as I must regret this, I cannot permit private feeling to overcome public duty.

Do not imagine, Sir, that I have been led to make this statement of my sentiments from the vanity of attaching too much weight to the influence of my individual opinion—my motive for doing so is this:—the writers of the papers alluded to by *Yorick* have no doubt adopted the vague indefinite edi- torial "we" (which may include any number from two to the whole body) because they believed it to be more influential than their own names appended to the observations. This style of expression has, however, implicated them in the which has been deemed a factious opposition rather than endeavour to establish science; those who have been silent from a wish to avoid controversy, not from an undoubt-

udgment. As it is only by a denial on the part of those who dislike to bear burthens which they have not helped to place on their own backs, that they can hope to disentangle themselves from them, on this principle I have now and formarly published my opinions. If there be many of the former students of Naval Architecture (and I see no reason to doubt *Yorick's* assertion that there are) who admit the correctness of Capt. Symonds's principles of construction—who allow that it is a system which *can* be theoretically, and *has* been practically, proved to have made great advancement in the improvement of our Navy, why should they hesitate to range themselves on its side; it is better, and far more honourable, to confess to an error once entertained, than obstinately to persevere, even tacitly, in it, after conviction.

JOHN ALLAN, Naval Architect.

*Portsmouth Dock Yard,*
*17th March*, 1836.

## ASSISTANT-SURGEONS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

SIR,—As you have been kindly pleased to insert in your widely circulated and influential pepor my letter of the 25th ult., detailing a few of the grievances of the Assistant-Surgeons of the Royal Navy, I have again ventured to address you in continuation of the subject, to point out how those grievances may in some measure be redressed, and justice done to that class of officers without any material increase of expence to the country. They unquestionably ought to be put on an equal footing with the Assistant-Surgeons of the Army, by a progressive increase of pay and half-pay according to their length of service (say, after 10 years' service, to 7*s.* 6*d.* full, and 3*s.* 6*d.* half-pay per diem, and to 9*s.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem after 20 years'), and granting them the power of retiring, retaining their half-pay, after 30 years' actual employment. At present, Assistant-Surgeons of 3 years' service have as much pay and half-pay as those of 30; and the medical officers are the only class entitled to half-pay who get no increase according to seniority. In some classes the half-pay increases even although the individuals may never have been employed after obtaining that rank.

In the next place, in giving increase of pay, half-pay, and retirement to Surgeons in the Navy according to services, let all their service time as Assistant-Surgeons be included, as it is in the Army, and not only 3 years of such time as at present. The old but deserving Assistant-Surgeons would thus be placed on a more equal footing with their fortunate but not more deserving brethren even in the Navy who obtained early promotion; and every one who "conducted himself with diligence, attention, and sobriety," would thus be enabled to look forward to the time when, with a decent competence for himself and family, he could retire from the cares and anxieties of a professional life, and the turmoil and privation unavoidable in a naval one. But at present only the fortunate few who are promoted in early life can possibly serve the requisite time (*i. e.* 27 years as Surgeons) that entitles them to retire. Depriving Assistant-Surgeons of time by the sentence of a Court-Martial would thus also become a real, instead of, as at present (provided such sentence leaves them still 3 years' servitude untouched), only a nominal punishment, as promotion is never obtained by seniority. To balance in some measure the increase of expense thus incurred, appointing Assistant-Surgeons to vessels commanded by Commanders may be discontinued, and also the half-pay of all those under 3 years' servitude. The next grievance to be redressed is their rank. As *civilians* on board of ship, this may be considered by many as a matter of little consequence; but as it at present stands, have not the Junior Mate and Second Master a prior claim to any accommodation the Service may afford to even the oldest Assistant-Surgeon on the list? and I have frequently known a spare cabin given to a Mate or Second Master when the Assistant-Surgeon, much their senior both in years and in the service, had none. I have also known many instances of Assistant-Surgeons possessing cabins when the Mates and Second Masters were without them; but, it is evident, that was not strictly speaking "the Service," but an arrangement of the Captain's. Whereas if Assistant-Surgeons took precedence with the Mates according to seniority, they could, in most instances, have claimed such indulgence. By not possessing cabins, they have no opportunity of keeping pace with the improvements daily made in their profession, although the serious importance of that profession or of those improvements can be called in question by no one. On board ship, Assistant-Surgeons, like all those with whom they are classed, are allowed only space for a chest and bed; and where, it may justly be asked, can they stow their instruments, and a select number of professional books? without a constant reference to which it is quite impossible to prevent retrograding in their professional knowledge, even granting that the Midshipmen's berth is a fit place for study or reading of any kind. The propriety of admitting Assistant-Surgeons to the Ward-room has long been a subject of warm discussion, and will continue to be so until conceded. It would not only be considered an act of justice to them, but, in the opinion of many competent to judge, the Service, as well as the individuals, would be materially benefitted by extending that privilege to all Mates, Second Masters, Assistant-Surgeons, and Clerks.

Upon what principle the new scale for the distribution of prize money, which classes Assistant-Surgeons with Captains of tops, Coxswains of boats, Boatswains' Mates, Serjeants of Marines, &c., has been constructed, I am perfectly at a loss to discover. Neither rank, pay, responsibility, nor risk can have been laid down as the basis, and acted upon consistently throughout. If Assistant-Surgeons are not considered entitled to share with subalterns of Marines, Mates, Second Masters, and Warrant Officers not ranking with Lieutenants, they surely do not deserve the degradation inseparable from being classed with the working petty officers, but at least should have been put on a separate list, together with the Clerks. Had they even been allotted four shares each, it would have drawn a distinct line of demarcation, and, without much increasing the sum, would have saved them the humiliating reflection that they are looked upon by those in authority in such a degraded light. By these or similar suggestions being adopted, and the medical officers of the Navy thus placed on a better footing, the Service at large would be benefitted, and many talented individuals rescued from a life of idleness, carelessness, and dissipation.

AN ADVOCATE FOR JUSTICE.

14*th March*, 1836.

## PASSED MIDSHIPMEN AND SMALL CRAFT.

SIR,—In the years 1804 and 5, Lord Melville, then First Lord of the Admiralty, established a rank between a Lieutenant and Midshipman, called Sub-Lieutenants, who were appointed to all vessels where a Lieutenant commanded, which gave general satisfaction to the Service, not only as relieving the Lieut. Commanding in his duties, but giving a step between the rank of Lieut. and Midshipman. This most proper and essential grade, I am sorry to observe, has been suffered to pass into the waters of mighty oblivion; it is much to be regretted, and if the present First Lord were to revive it it would be the means of bringing forward *some* of the *many* poor fellows of *passed* Midshipmen who now see little, if any, hope of promotion, after their long services, and the weary years that have rolled along from the period of passing. There were two Midshipmen allowed in the craft alluded to; one of these of four years' standing, and the other a Master's Mate (having passed for Lieut.) with the rank of Sub-Lieut. This would be a great acquisition to his Majesty's Service, as it would initiate them (*all*, if made a General Order, for who knows *when* he may be called upon to take command of such a vessel?) in the management of "small craft," thereby gaining greater experience not only in seamanship, but the most essential part—a knowledge of the channels and shores of the different coasts, as the "small craft" are always stationed in *shore*, while ships of a superior class are kept at a distance. Midshipmen too frequently serve their whole time in line-of-battle ships and frigates, and are generally made Lieutenants into large ships, and, if possessing interest, are afterwards appointed to gun-brigs, cutters, &c.; the fore and aft mainsail, in a squall, requires the greatest attention, as the vessel frequently broaches too in spite of her helm, and, if a heavy sea on, have often gone down stern foremost. We have sufficiently melancholy proofs that some such measure as I have suggested should be adopted, from the losses we have experienced in the Falmouth Packets since they changed their Commanders to Lieutenants, as *nine* out of *ten* are unqualified for that class of vessels. Now, Mr. Editor, lend "a helping hand," for I know, by "a little *familiar*," that your journal is in repute in the proper quarter, and if you add a hint or two to my humble effort, something may be carried into effect for the young (no, many at least are *old*) fellows who have been so long looking forward to "hope deferred."

AN OLD LIEUTENANT, well experienced in "Small-craft."

## WRONGS OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—In continuation of some remarks upon the above subject, which you did me the favour to insert in your valuable columns of the 20th ult., I was lately forcibly struck with a practical exemplification of my assertion, that the Navy failed in union and *esprit de corps*, as manifested in the exhibition of the Navy Estimates, when it appeared that only one liberal, dignified, and high-minded officer, of rank and of distinguished services, expressed his dissatisfaction at the illiberal conduct shown to his profession. To use the gallant Admiral's own words:—"No encouragement is given to naval officers, when a Lieutenant is called upon to serve for two shillings[a] a-day, how can it be expected that an officer will leave the bosom of his family for such a pittance?" When a general impression was made upon the house. I state this to show that union is alone wanted to convince the country of our wrongs. An enlightened and reformed Parliament will I trust throw down are long the barrier to our claims, which antiquated prejudices have rendered almost insurmountable. The first opposition to them is said to have taken place at the time it was proposed to give the Lieutenant the pay of his grade, 10*s.* 6*d.*, when Lord Howe opposed it, observing that by keeping them poor they will serve well. In his Lordship's time the country was in comparative ignorance, and the manners of all classes simple and plain, compared with the present day, when a certain necessary appearence is called for to uphold both the credit of the country and profession. Now, what Lord Howe called positive poverty, *a virtue* peculiarly suited, in his estimation, to uphold a high and dignified spirit, so essential to the well-being of the service, was in fact but a trifle less than the present pay, when money was at least 100 per cent. more valuable; but, as the age became better informed poverty was found to depress rather than to elevate the mind to noble daring. Here, then, was another notable discovery by Lord St. Vincent, that if the officers had rather more than sufficient to meet the ordinary contingencies of his station, he would be urged into the holy bonds of matrimony and be useless to the service. If a man be so grossly imprudent as to involve himself in heavy responsibilities upon 10*s.* 6*d.* a-day, which is not quite the thing to *luxuriate* upon even *in the single state*, I do not hesitate to say, that he would do so on 6*s.* 7*d.* a-day, his present pay. In this case the man's imagination is more capacious than his understanding, where hope dawns forth in the mind the brilliant prospects of better days, and in many respects it is perhaps better such a one should marry than be sunk into vices of far more pernicious tendency, to the individual on service. But, Sir, are we really doomed to be cut off from the charities of life as a return for the loss of domestic comfort, and for shedding our blood for the weal of what, in this case, would be a black ungrateful country? If ever Providence visit this country from the forgetfulness of the blessings which he has bestowed upon it by her Navy, by the ravages of a cruel enemy, then would our devotion and services be truly valued. It is said of Themistocles, when his son expressed a wish to pursue the path of military glory, that he pointed out to his son's observation some condemned gallies saying, "when your strength and abilities are exhausted you will be treated in a similar manner." I do still hope that Great Britain will never cause history to defile its pages with the relation of similar black ingratitudes. No, no, Sir, the fault is within ourselves; union and perseverance to exhibit our just claims will doubtless meet from our enlightened and reformed Parliament substantial gratitude. In requesting an early insertion of these few remarks I shall feel much obliged, as I trust your valuable paper will be still further the means of rendering, if not perfect justice to the Navy, at least essential service to it.

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Penzance*, 10*th March*, 1836.

[a] 1*s.* 7*d.* a-day only.

*Invulnerable Steam Battery.*—Mr. Roosevelt, of New York, has invented a formidable machine for warlike purposes, called an "Invulnerable Steam Battery." His method is by making the bows and stern of the vessel quite sharp, and plating them with polished iron armour, with high bulwarks and sharp roof also plated in like manner, with the design of glancing the balls, which can be done if the angle of incidence be sufficiently acute. The means of offence are a torpedo which is made to lower on nearing the enemy and be driven by a mortar into the enemy's side under water, where by a fuse it will explode. There is also a very large cannon at each end of the battery, to use in case circumstances should render an attack by the torpedo impracticable. There are also mortars to throw all kinds of combustibles upon the sails and decks of opponents. The mode of approach is always to keep one of the ends of the battery opposed to the enemy. There are means to prevent balls from reaching any part of the machinery.

*Best Receipts for Cooks.—To make a Match.*—Catch a young gentleman and lady, the best you can—let the young gentleman be raw, and the young lady quite tender. Set the gentleman at the dinner-table; put in a good quantity of wine, and whilst he is soaking stick in a word or two every now and then about Miss: this will help to make him boil. When getting red in the gills take him out into the drawing-room, set him by the lady, and sop them both with green tea; then set them at the piano and blow the flame till the lady sings. When you hear the gentleman sigh, it is time to take them off, as they are warm enough. Put them by themselves in a corner of the room, or on a sofa, and there let them simper together for the rest of the evening. Repeat this three or four times, taking care to place them side by side at the dinner, and they will be ready for marriage whenever you want them. After marriage great care must be taken, as they are apt to turn sour.

*Sugar from Beet-root.*—Messrs. Fies and Stanewal of Quedlinburgh, in Westphalia, have discovered a process whereby, in twelve hours, 10 pounds of pure sugar perfectly crystalised, may be extracted from 100lbs. of beet-root. The secret was immediately purchased by M. Brokhuff, of Wisburg, for 20,000 f., with the condition that it should not be used beyond the provinces of the Rhine and Westphalia.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The letter of "N." should have been sent free.—We ave received several communications respecting our notice st week of the Marine Infirmary at Plymouth, but shall bstain from further observation at present.—We have ken the best course to meet the wishes of "K."—The letter an Engineer's Clerk;* "A Lieut. R.N. of 1812;" "An ld Naval Officer;" "A Sea Officer;" *shall have atten-on.—We are compelled to postpone till next week several otices of new publications.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, MARCH 26, 1836.*


A PORTION of the Duke of Wellington's Evi-ence before the Commissioners appointed to nquire into Military Punishments will be found our columns. The subject has been repeatedly scussed in all its bearings in this paper, but still e think it right, though pressed for space, to re-ord in the *Naval and Military Gazette* the opinions f the highest military authority in Europe on Corporal Punishment. No one can possibly read, ithout admiring the clear and manly evidence of is straightforwerd soldier; it should be sufficient o put an end to all silly and idle experiments in egard to the present system of the British Army, system which is proved, by the Report and Evi-ence before us, to be superior to the system of very Army in Europe. However, as the daily apers of this week have so completely surfeited he public mind with this topic, we shall withhold, or the present, the few remarks we still desire to ffer, and now merely call attention to the evidence f the General who commanded for a series of ears the British Army, and led it invariably o victory.

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IN our paper of the 12th inst. we took occasion o call the attention of the authorities to the ex-enditure of private means which it becomes ab-olutely necessary for an Officer to incur upon ppointment to the command of a ship, with the ttle hope of reimbursement in time of peace, hen there is no chance of prize-money, and the nly lucrative branch of the Service (namely, eights of specie) is limited to but few of those ips employed, and those of the smaller classes. In the French and American Navies, where, wing to circumstances needless to mention, prize-oney, in time of war, forms no part of the calcu-tion of emolument (the chance of being captured eing much greater than that of capturing), mat-rs are so provided by the Government that the ost or supply of the necessary outfit is always rovided. Indeed, in our own Service, this is done o a certain extent; for a quantity of furniture, eddiag, &c., fitted for the cabins of steam-vessels nd packets is kept in store at Woolwich, and sup-lied in certain cases, upon a charge (we believe) f five per cent. on the value. We think this ay be extended, particularly as regards plate nd furniture, to the whole Navy, with great ad-antage, at a very moderate expense after the irst outlay; and thus our ships would be enabled o make the same display in foreign ports that hose of rival states now do. We have more han once made this suggestion, and the subject as been recalled to our minds just now when canning over and contemplating the appointments announced last week, appointments every one admits to be most impartial, on many accounts, but which we fear must be held at a sacrifice of private means which may be inconvenient to some of the Officers. Surely it is a sad anomaly that an Officer should not only devote his youth and prospects to the toils and privations of an arduous and perilous profession, but, after serving with honour and credit through the subordinate ranks, find himself, when called to the distinguished post of commanding a ship of the line, under the neces-sity of contributing some hundreds of pounds per annum from his private purse for the support of that dignity which the usage of the Service ex-pects the Captain of a King's ship to maintain. Admitting the honour of the command, and the obligation for serving to entitle him to his flag, to be sufficient inducement to enter into the compe-tition with the scions of nobility and men of for-tune for this distinction, it is too much to expect that he shall be a loser for his zeal; yet such must be the case, unless indeed he declines to in-vite his Officers in the usual manner, and keep up that state and dignity so conducive to the respect-ability and the discipline of the Service. Every disposition has been shown on the part of the Le-gislature to hold out inducements to Seamen to enter the British Navy and to serve therein; and perhaps the most considerable of these induce-ments (the most considerable, certainly, in time of war) is the great increase of prize-money to the Petty Officers before the mast and Seamen, which has been made, at the sacrifice of the Captain, by reducing his share. We do not think that were the case fairly stated to Parliament (and no Mem-ber of the House can state a case more clearly or concisely than the present mouth-piece of the Admiralty), a single objection could be made to placing the Commanders of our ships in the same position as to their emoluments as those of the ships of other nations. We trust the Board of Admiralty will take this matter into their consi-deration, and when next the Estimates are framed give directions to their talented Secretary to make out such a case as shall insure a cheerful com-pliance with this reasonable demand, that Officers serving their King and country in honourable commands, shall not be obliged to sacrifice their private fortunes in supporting the dignity of such, to the distress, and probably ruin, of their fami-lies. Let those legislators who are continually contending for the advancement of merit, and the more equal distribution of appointments and pro-motions, first ascertain whether the situations, when attained, are such as are desirable to a great majority of Naval Officers, who have no private fortunes, and who, on many occasions, will rather ruin and embarrass themselves than that the Service should lose any of its dignity in their persons.

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THE very judicious system of military patroles, so promptly adopted by Major-General Sir Ed-ward Blakeney, Commanding the Forces in Ire-land, in support of the civil authorities in their endeavours to check the disposition to outrages of an agrarian, not a political nature, which has re-cently manifested itself in the counties of Tip-perary and Roscommon, has been attended with the most beneficial effects. The well disposed are gradually assuming confidence, and a dangerous riot has been checked in the outset, which, had it been allowed to exert its baneful influence but for a short time longer, would have completely disor-ganised the state of society in that part of the country, and would have produced in the counties have mentioned a repetition of the frightful ex-cesses which distinguished the system of terror so successfully established by daring and reckless in-dividuals, in the county of Clare, in the year 1831.

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WE are confidently assured, that Lord Elphin-stone, a Captain in the Royal Horse Guards (Blue) and a Lord of the Bedchamber, has been appointed to the important post of Governor of Madras. The age of his Lordship, we believe, is *twenty-eight*, and we may therefore presume, that neither Lieu-tenant-General Lord Edward Somerset, nor any other old General Officer of the King's Army, will succeed Sir Robert O'Cellaghan as Commander-in-Chief at that Presidency. A slight effort, on the part of the Court of Directors, would, under such *peculiar* circumstances, obtain the latter ap-pointment for Major-General Sir John Doveton of the Company's Army.

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AMONGST the different new arrangements which it is said are about to be carried into execution in the Navy, we trust that the Admiralty mean to include in them one which we heard was some months ago contemplated; we allude to the appel-lation of the Commissioners of our Dock-Yards and Governors of our Naval Hospitals, for of all the titles that could have been devised for these su-perior Officers, that of SUPERINTENDENT was cer-tainly the most degrading and insulting, associ-ating it, as we must do, with the only other perso thus designated in our Dock-Yards—the *Superin-tendent of Convicts*.

Why or wherefore the old and respected name of Commissioner in our Naval Arsenals and that of Governor in our Naval Hospitals, were meta-morphosed into that of *Superintendent* in each, we are wholly at a loss to understand, unless the object was to lessen the respectability hitherto attached to these situations. Believing, then, as we sincerely do, that our present Naval rulers will anxiously seek every opportunity of upholding the Naval Service, and of adding to its character in every form, we confidently hope that we shall ere long find that the report, which reached us some time since, is correct, and that the good old title of Commissioner in our Dock-Yards and of Governor of our Naval Hospitals is restored.

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THE names of the gallant Officers which we gave in our last number, as having been appointed to command ships, will have shown the Navy that strict justice and impartiality has marked the con-duct of the First Lord of the Admiralty in making these selections. Of the whole of the five Captains thus nominated, *one* only has had a ship within the last fifteen years, that is to say Captain Bouverie, and he did but, we are told, complete the usual period of three years in the *Windsor Castle*, which he commissioned in 1828, consequently he was fairly entitled to another ship. As regards the other four, Captains Sharpe and Sullivan are both Companions of the Bath, and were distinguished in the late war; Captain Festing, also, we hear distinguished himself on the East India statio under the late Admiral Lord Exmouth, and he moreover the son of an old and highly meritorious officer; Captain Fisher likewise stands high in the service, and he has not had the fortune of obtaining a command for the last twenty years.

With such facts before us, it is impossible to deny but these appointments are just and fair, and

consequently that they do honour to the impartiality of the Earl of Minto.

Since the above was in type, we find three more ships have been commissioned: viz. the *Hercules*, by Captain Berkeley; the *Pembroke*, by Captain Sir Thomas Fellowes, C.B., the gallant Commandar of the *Dartmouth* at the battle of Navarin; and the *Bellerephon*, by Captain Samuel Jackson, C.B., who, from Coxswain to Sir Richard Keats, was raised, through sheer merit, to be the Flag Captain of that distinguished Admiral. The subordinate appointments are equally unexceptionable.

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As we had always predicted, the system of entering men for *general* service has not been found to answer, because every man naturally likes to know the Captain and officers he is to serve under; and, as in the Army, every soldier chooses the regiment in which he thinks fit to enlist, and from which he cannot be transferred *without his own consent*, so we consider that our sailors should always, in like manner, be allowed to enter for a particular ship, and to *volunteer* for any other were it necessary to transfer them. Were it possible to name the *station* also on which such ship was about to be employed, as well as the *period* (within a few months) for which they were to be entered, we are assured that it would tend greatly to facilitate the manning of our fleet at all times; for some men prefer one station and some another; hence if they could learn that, on which they were to be sent, we are positive it would cause *very many* more men to enter our Navy than otherwise would do so. As there cannot, we think, be any important reasons why these facts might not always, unless on some extraordinary occasion, be stated, we hope that we shall find some regulation of this sort has been adopted, as we have heard is likely to be the case.

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We have lately heard numerous complaints from officers of the East India Company's service, on the subject of fees demanded from them at the India House on receiving the certificate granting them permission to return to India at the expiration of the period allowed them to remain in England, whether on private affairs or on medical certificate. Without friends with whom they can spend a great portion of their time, Subalterns are miserably off, and must submit to numerous privations, and forego entirely the medical aid required in most cases for the re-establishment of their health, so much impaired from long service and residence in the East, and are consequently compelled to trust entirely to the change of climate for recovery.

The sum of two guineas is taken from a Lieutenant, five guineas from a Captain, ten from a Major, and so in proportion for the other grades of the service. These fees coming suddenly on an officer at the point of equipping himself for his return (for very few are aware they have anything to pay until they receive their certificate) are regarded as a grievous imposition.

The officers of H. M.'s service are not called upon to pay any fees when they proceed to join their regiments stationed in the East Indies. Why then should such an oppressive system be permitted to exist at the India House towards their own officers? or why an exemption in favour of the officers of the King's service? Is this fair? Is it just? We will in charity conceive the Directors are ignorant of this system, and that, on being made acquainted, they will immediately suppress it. There can be no fair pretence for allowing the already liberally paid Secretaries and Clerks in Leadenhall-street thus glaringly to pick the pockets of the less paid and needy servants of the Company, who sacrifice their constitutions and lives in their service. We are told that the average yearly amount of these fees is about three thousand pounds.

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At the United Service Museum on Saturday last a Lecture on steam navigation and the effects produced upon the magnetic needle on board iron steam vessels, was given by Professor Ritchie. Fully assured that courses of lectures from that gentleman, and other professors, would tend to save this institution from the wholly useless and very low condition into which it is falling, we have yet reason to think that only two lectures more, gratuitous we suppose, together with an operation on the Stock Exchange, in the purchase of 3 per cents. for the edification of Naval and Military Officers, will bring the scientific and other business of the season to a close. After that the management may devote itself to stuffing and repose, unless the snuggery should be disturbed by a complete withdrawal of the subscribers.

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Orders have been issued to the Officers at the several Coast Guard Stations, to enter Seamen for the Royal Navy, either for general service or particular ships. Considering the competition of the spring trade, the men have come forward more freely than most persons surmised, which we must attribute to the appreciation of the advantages of the King's service beginning to be generally understood. Several hundreds of men have already volunteered in London and the Outports, and many more might have been procured, were not the Officers ordered not to accept of landsmen, except in the character of boys, between seventeen and twenty years of age.

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Lord Palmerston has directed Lord Howard to prosecute the Duke of Wellington's claims on the Portuguese Government officially, and has expressed himself in very strong terms on the unstatesmanlike way in which M. Campos acted, by refusing to look at the memorial which our Vice-Consul offered to present on behalf of his Grace.

Musical education is progressing in France. A royal ordinance has been issued, ordering the study of singing in all the elementary schools.

*Asiatic Society.*—A general meeting was held on Saturday, when an important suggestion was made to institute a committee of trade and agriculture, to establish a more perfect knowledge in this country of the capabilities of the soils and climes in India for producing articles of commercial importance, and to encourage the landlords of India to improve the productions of that country. Two interesting papers on the subject were read by Mr. M'Kenzie and Mr. Royle.

A Treasury minute of the 18th inst., in reference to Orange lodges, and other secret political societies, shows the determination of Government, acting on the resolution of the House of Commons and his Majesty's commands, that *whoever, after due warning, shall either continue or become a member of such society, shall be immediately dismissed the public service.*

*East India House.*—One of the quarterly general meetings was held on Wednesday. The minutes of the last Court having been read, several papers which had been presented to Parliament, relating to the by-laws of the Company, and to the compensation granted to the maritime officers, were read: and the resolution of the Court, amending the by-laws, approved and confirmed.

The New Reform Club, at the head of which is Mr. Edward Ellice, has been most active during the last fortnight in adding to its members. The entrance subscription is now increased.

The estate of Coltness and barony of Overton, Lanarkshire, the property of Gen. Sir James Steuart, was purchased on Tuesday for Mr. Houldsworth, M.P. for Nottinghamshire, at 94,750*l.*

The contest at Paisley has terminated. At the close of the poll, on Wednesday week, Mr. Hastie had a majority of 151 votes, and was declared duly elected.

The fortune left by Madame Letitia Bonaparte does not exceed 2,000,000 francs, to be divided between six heirs.

*Panorama of the City of Lima.*—We were highly gratified yesterday with a private view of this new work of Mr. Burford's. The beautiful metropolis of Peru, with its many coloured spires, its orange groves, and its Fresco-painted houses, forms one of the most interesting pictures we have witnessed for some time. The spectator's attention is taken by the back ground of this picture, which represents (on three sides) hills and mountains of considerable height and beauty, the fourth is the calm and blue waters of the Pacific, with the barren island San Lorenzo. Our readers will find this panorama well worthy their attention.

On Thursday, at the Middlesex Adjourned Session, Mr. Sergeant Adams was elected Chairman, in the room of Mr. Roteh. The numbers were—for Mr. Sergeant Andrews, 38; for Mr. Sergeant Adams, 53.

At Stanmore a considerable quantity of foreign coin has been dug up. It is said nearly 4,000*l.*

A person named Allday was charged before Sir F. Roe, a few days since, with having sent a letter to the Master-General of the Ordnance, threatening the gallant Officer's life. The defendant expressed his regret. Sir F. Roe said that at the request of Sir H. Vivian, he should not call upon the defendant to find sureties.

Gen. Cordova (a professed gambler) lost on 3rd March, at the Spanish game called *El Monte*, 100,000 francs to Gen. Evans.—*Messenger, March* 23.

The Countess of Minto's ball, on Thursday evening, at the Admiralty, was attended by most of the Foreign Ministers and their ladies.

The Marquis of Douro, who is now a Lieut.-Col. on the half-pay unattached list, is on his way home from a lengthened continental tour. His brother Major Lord C. Wellesley arrived at Apsley House, from Dover Castle, on Wednesday.

*British Auxiliaries in Spain.*—Extracts of a letter from Gen. M'Dougal, dated Madrid, March 10:—"The calumnies that have been circulated in England, relative to the conduct of the Legion, are of the most base and unfounded character. The Marquis of Londonderry, I observe, stated in the House of Lords that the men were constantly drunk, and that they had put 200 Carlist prisoners to death in cold blood! In reply to the first, I can say that, in a regiment I lately commanded, altogether composed of Irishmen, drunkenness was nearly unknown, while, in the other regiments, not one man was seen drunk for ten that are in that state in an equal number in a British regiment. My Lord Londonderry's second charge, or accusation, is repelled by the fact that not a single prisoner has ever been put to death, or even ill used, by the soldiers of the Legion. Should the Government redeem the pledges they have given to me, I have no fear of our soon having 5,000 really efficient men in the field, who will, I know, be up to any kind of work under General Evans, to whom I am second in command and Quarter-master-General, the duties of the latter of which I have only lately commenced."

Lieut.-Col. Kinloch, of the 1st Lancers, had been appointed Colonel by brevet, and commanded both regiments of cavalry. Major Raitt had been promoted to Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and commands the 1st Lancers.

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## The Court.

On Wednesday his Majesty held an Investiture of the Order of the Bath, when V.-Adm. Sir Graham Moore was invested with the riband, badge, and star of a Military Knight Grand Cross. The King afterwards held a Levee at which the following Military and Naval officers were present:—

*Field Marshal*—The Duke of Wellington. *Generals*—Sir C. Colville, Munday, Lord Aylmer, Lord Strallord, Sir W. Houstoun, Sir G. Walker, Sir G. Quentin, Sir E. Stopford, Sir Wm. Pringle, Bunham, Morrison, Sir J. Bathurst, Sir T. Montresor, Sir F. Maclean, Sir T. B. Sir George, Sir T. Dallas, Sir D. Gilmour, Sir W. Anson, Sir F. Mulcaster, Sir A. A. Brooke, Sir W. Pescock. *Colonels*—Fox, Sir R. Armstrong, Power, Shuldham, Cleiland, Sir J. Lemond, Wetherall, Briggs, Adye, E. Walker, Greenwood, J. Marshall, Hugh Baillie, Sir J. O'Halloran, M'Cleverty, Phillott, Clive. *Majors*—Trevelyan, Cleuto, Dyneley, Pennefather. *Capts.*—R. Cogan, Sir R. Grierley, Waymouth, H. Campbell, B. Knox, C. Bagot, Fletcher, M'Call, Bowlby. *Lieuts.*—Bates, M. Archdall, M.P., Pitt, Brooke, G. D. Scott, Jephson, Adjt. Munro, Sir J. Cathcart, Godwin, H. Paget. *Cornets*—Graves, Robertson. *Ensigns*—Vivian, Wetherall. *Admirals*—Sir C. Rowley, Sir R. Otway, Sir J. H. Whitshed, Sir C. Malcolm, West, Sir T. Hardy, Donnelly, Warren, Sir G. Moore, Sir R. Stopford, Hall, Maitland, Sir G. Martin, Sir J. Rodd, Lord Colville. *Capts.*—Bowles, Sir A. Farquhar, Sir S. Warren, T. Brown, H. H. Spence, Lorin, Sulpsey, Swinburne, C. Talbot, Maher, H. H. Christian, Meynell, J. Jones, Pym, Mallory, Napier, T. Dickinson, J. Hayes, E. Chetham. *Commanders*—E. Seymour, Reeve, Matson, Hon. E. Wodehouse, F. Bullock, E. Nepean. *Lieutenants*—W. Loring, W. F. Glanville, W. F. Smith. *Presentations.*—Lord George Lenox on appointment to Grenadier Guards; Mr. C. Butler, Madras Army; Dr. W. Tait, on return from abroad. Mr. E. Bickford, Taplow Yeomanry; Lieut. G. W. Rabett, R.N., on his marriage; Maj.-Gen. W. Davy, on being appointed K.C.H.; Capt. E. W. Jones; Lieut.-Col. Dennie on return to join his reg. in India; Capt. Belson, on return from the Continent; Capt. R. E. Rich; Capt. Murphy, on return from abroad; V.-Adm. Sir G. Moore, on being invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath; Maj. W. H. Ball; Lieut. Meynell, 4th Drag. Gds.; Ens. Magrath, on appointment to 55th reg.; Lieut. S. Y. Brown, R.N., on his promotion; Capt. Alcock on return from the Continent; Colonel Anson; Lieut. Milman, on appointment to Coldstream Guards; Capt. T. G. Hamnill, on being appointed Provost Marshal of British Guiana; Ens. H. W. Gordon; Lieut. Dow, R.N., on appointment to H. M. S. *Carron*; Lieut. Dorle; Corne Campbell, on appointment to 2nd Drags. Maj. Mountain on return from India.

At her Majesty's Drawing Room on Thursday, the following Naval and Military Officers were present:—

*Admirals*—Sir R. Otway, Sir J. Beresford, Sir J. H. Whitshed, Sir C. Adam, Sir P. H. Durham, Mundy, Hall, West, Sir W. Botham, Sir E. Brace. *Captains* (R.N.)—H. H. Spence, C. Talbot, Hon. Sir F. Pellew, Swinburne, T. Martin, T. Dickenson, E. Chatham, Murray, Meriel, J. Jones, Meynell, Sir A. Farquhar, Pym, Sir H. Hart, W. B. Hamilton, T. Brown, Bowles, Loring, De Roe. *Commanders*—Bullock, H. G. Hamilton, Matson, Hon. F. Pelham, Washington, George Daniell, Sinclair, E. Nepean, E. Seymour. *Lieuts.* (R.N.)—W. F. Glanville, T. Mallock, Oldmixon, W. F. Smith, W. Loring, Edmonstone, W. Allen, S. G. Brown, G. W. Rabet. *Generals*—Lord Aylmer, Sir H. Vivian, Sir E. Stopford, Sir J. Cockburn, Sir A. Brooke, Mundy, Sir S. Whittingham, Elliee, Sir E. Dalbiac, Sir C. Maxwell, Bonham, Sir T. Dallas, Sir G. Quentin, Sir F. Peget, Sir J. Bathurst, Sir T. Reynell, Sir J. S. Barnes, Sir W. Anson, Sir Lambert, Sir W. Davy, Anderson, Sir F. Malcolm, Lo

Strafford, Ramsay. *Colonels*—Hugh Baillie, Sir A. Christie, V. Harcourt, Sir B. Camac, Sir C. Dance, Salmond, Sir W. Herriss, D. Dsmar, Thomas Oldfield, J. Marshall, Sir J. O'Halloran, Cleland, P. Campbell, Sir C. R. O'Donnell, Wetherall, De Rous, Angelo, Molyneux, Clive, Ansca, Shaldham, Sir H. Townsead, Llewellyn, Lambert, Galloway, Power, Sir K. Armstrong, Ashworth, Beale, Sir W. Gossett, Sir A. L. Hay, Windsor. *Majors*—Pennelather, Vivian, Webber, Trevylyan, Hankey, Sir T. J. Hamilton, Campbell, Cloetes, Mountain, W. H. Ball. *Capts.*—C. Bagot, B. Knox, Weymouth, Nicholson, R. C. Rich, Morphy, Legge, Manning, Napier, Mac Call, C. B. Wibraham, E. Fletcher, Bowlby, E. W. Jones, Hodge, Sir S. Warren, T. C. Hammill, Alcock, Rayner, Beresford, Torrens, Belson, H. Campbell. *Lieuts.*—Maynell, H. Wynyard, Walford, G. D. Scott, Brooke, Pitt, J. Archdall, M.P., Bates, Milmen, Blane, Goodwin, Jamo, Blackburn, F. W. Hemilton. *Cornets*—Culpepper, Campbell, Craven, Ibbetson, Anson. *Ens.*—J. W. Anson, Gordon, Wetherall, L. Hay, Magrath.

The King gave a grand dinner on Thursday evening t St. James's. This day is the birth-day (1819) of Prince George of Cambridge, on which occasion his Royal Highness will receive the congratulations of his loyal relatives.

The Queen was yesterday indisposed with a severe old. It was the intention of their Majesties to leave own for Windsor, and the carriages were ordered for 3 'clock, a part of the household having taken their darture in the morning, but at 10 o'clock the orders were countermanded, in consequence of her Majesty's indisposition. It is probable that their Majesties will remain n town till after the Levee on Wednesday next.

His Majesty gave a grand dinner on Thursday evening t St. James's, to Prince Ferdinand of Portugal. Tomorrow Prince Ferdinand will leave town for Portsmouth.

The King has appointed E. D. Thomson, Esq., to be Secretary and Registrar of the Records, and W. M'Pherson, Esq., to be Clerk of the Legislative and Executive Councils of New South Wales.

The King has conferred the Guelphic Order upon Lieut.-Col. M'Caskill, 9th reg., and Lieut.-Col. Pitt, 30th reg.

The Duchess of Kent gave the first of a series of grand entertainments, in honour of the arrival of Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, on Saturday evening, at Kensington Palace. The invitations comprised the members of the Royal Family, the whole of the corps diplomatique, and most of the nobility and gentry in town. The Duchess of Kent gave a ball on Monday evening at Kensington Palace, at which her Majesty, the members of the Royal Family, Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, his illustrious relatives, and a party of the most distinguished nobility and gentry were present.

Prince Edward of Carolath Beuthew, arrived at St. James's on Monday from Germany, on a visit to their Majesties. He is an officer in the Prussian service, and collaterally related to the Queen, the mother of the reigning Prince Carolath having been the Duchess Amelia of Saxe Meinengen.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 21st March.—Lord Duncannon presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of London, praying the abolition of flogging in the army. His Lordship said he could not support the prayer of it. Lord Stanford could not, in the whole course of his experience, recollect a case in which death had been supposed to result from flogging in the army, till the recent event at Woolwich.

Tuesday, 22nd March.—Several petitions were presented.—On the bringing up of the report of the West India Judicature Bill, some amendments were agreed to.—A Bill regulating the East Suffolk County Courts Bill was read a first time.

Thursday, 24th March.—Lord Duncannon moved the first reading of the Irish Constabulary Bill. After a few remark from Lord Ellenborough, Lord Harrowby, the Earl of Winchelsea, and the Marquis of Lansdowne, it was understood to be arranged that the second reading should be taken on Tuesday.—The Administration of Justice in the West Indies Bill was read a third time.

Friday, 25th March.—The Bankruptcy Court (Ireland) Bill was read a second time, and the Report of the Committee on the Ecclesiastical Leases Bill brought up.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 21st March.—A petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, praying the abolition of flogging was presented. It was earnestly supported by Mr. Alderman Wood.—Several petitions were presented praying the abolition of the tithe of agistment and for the repeal of the stamp duty on newspapers.—In a Committee of Supply a variety of grants for the service of the Navy were moved and agreed to.—Leave was given to bring in a Bill to relieve Dissenters from the necessity of making certain declarations, and for uniting to the Crown the County Palatine of Durham.

Tuesday, 22nd March.—Numerous petitions were presented, including—for and against several railway speculations; praying for a more minute inspection of vessels before proceeding to sea; against tithes; for corporate reform; in favour of removing the disabilities complained of by Dissenters; complaining of agricultural distress; complaining of grievous surcharges for assessed taxes.—Mr. Hume presented a petition from two persons sent here from the Mauritius to complain of a defective administration of justice. The petition was laid on the table, and Mr. Hume gave notice that he would again bring the subject of it under the consideration of the House.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer stated it was not his intention to make any alteration in the duty on marine insurances. Mr. F. Buxton moved for a committee to inquire into the working of the apprenticeship system in the colonies. Agreed to, after some discussion.—Mr. Borthwick moved for a select committee to inquire into the state of the negro population in the Mauritius, as it affects the claims of that colony to compensation. Sir G. Grey moved, as an amendment, for an Address to the Crown for copies or extracts of any dispatch or document respecting the measures adopted by his Majesty's Government since the report of the Commission of Eastern Inquiry in 1828, on the subject of slavery in the Mauritius. Also for copies or extracts of a correspondence between his Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governors of the Mauritius upon the subject of Slave Registries in that colony. Amendment carried.—The House went into committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, when clauses from 82 to 140 were agreed to.

Wednesday, 23rd March.—Sir A. L. Hay complained that the Trinity (North Leith) Harbour Committee had postponed their meetings to the 16th May, in order to subject the parties interested to expense, and to defeat the Bill. He moved that the committee should reassemble this day. Agreed to.—Petitions were presented for a revision of the law respecting parents, in favour of introducing Poor Laws into Ireland, and praying inquiry into the working of the apprentice system in the West Indies.—Mr. Wallace presented a petition from 850 tenants of the Member for Carlow, expressing their high approbation of his conduct, both in his public and private capacity, and their non-concurrence with the statement in the petition of Mr. Vigors. This led to a stormy and personal altercation, in which Col. Bruen, Mr. Hardy, and Col. Perceval threw reflections on Mr. O'Connell, which were replied to by that gentleman. Petition ordered to be printed.—Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was again committed, and the report ordered to be brought up on Friday.—Irish County Boards Bill read a second time and referred to a select committee.—Municipal Corporations Amendment Bill read a third time and passed.—On a motion that the Irish Constabulary Force Bill be read a third time, Mr. Jephson moved a clause to enable grand juries more effectually to control constabulary accounts. Lord Morpeth could not assent to the clause. He took occasion to vindicate the conduct of Sir F. Staven. Dr. Baldwin supported the Noble Lord in his objection. The clause was lost by a majority of 42.—Mr. W. S. O'Brien moved for a committee to inquire into the administration of the Royal Dublin Society.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion. Motion was carried by a majority of 36.

Thursday, 24th March.—Several petitions were presented on the subject of Railway Bills.—Mr. Robinson moved a series of resolutions calling for a new system of taxation, the present having been adopted in a state of war, as being, in his judgment, ill adapted to a state of peace. Mr. Spring Rice showed that the system was in the course of progressive improvement. Mr. Hume, though friendly to the principle of a property-tax, opposed the resolutions, which were defective, as they did not comprehend the corn-tax. After some discussion the resolutions were severally negatived.

Friday, 25th March.—Various Bills relating to commercial works and local improvements were forwarded a stage.—After a considerable period taken up in the presentation of petitions, the House proceeded with the consideration of the commutation of tithes (England) Bill, and the first twelve clauses were carried.

Waterloo Bridge, which was estimated at 500,000*l.*, cost nearly 1,200,000*l*, and from which the original subscribers can never hope to receive one farthing. Southwark Bridge, estimated at 360,000*l.*, cost upwards of 700,000*l.*, and, as to profits, the original subscribers are in a similar situation with those of Waterloo. Vauxhall Bridge cost about 265,000*l.*, and the whole dividends received upon each original share, from the time of subscribing, amount to 8*s.* 6*d.* per annum. Hetomersmith Bridge; the shares are selling at less than half price, and the dividends have not exceeded 10*s.* per share.

## Theatres.

King's Theatre.—Bellini's opera *seria* of *Beatrice di Tenda* was performed at this theatre, for the first time, on Tuesday evening, and was well received by a very full and highly fashionable audience. We are not of opinion that this opera will enjoy an extensive popularity; it is throughout extremely heavy, and lacks the great charm—novelty. There is scarcely a melody in the opera which does not reminds us of an old acquaintance, and the choruses and concerted pieces have little or no variety to recommend them. The *libretto* is written in better Italian than we generally find in operas, and several of the passages in the recitative are powerful and effective, but the music of the opera is far inferior to any of Bellini's works, *Lo Straniera* excepted. The story of the opera strongly reminds us of *Anna Bolena*, but it is neither so clearly nor strongly developed as it might have been. There are several excellent opportunities for the introduction of fine and effective musical composition, which the composer appears to have lost sight of. In the first act, those pieces which pleased us most were, the *aria*, "*Oh! mi divina Agnese*," accompanied by the chorus, and the quintette at the conclusion of the first act, "*Al tuo core.*" In the second act, the recitative commencing "*Rimorso in lei?*" the *aria*, "*No; si resista*," and the finale. The *Beatrice* of Madame Colleoni Corti was a very uneven performance; those parts of the music allotted to her, requiring dignity and energy of expression, were not well executed; while some of the tender passages were given with much truth and feeling. It was evident that she was labouring under the effect of indisposition; but even had she been in perfect health, her voice is not of that quality to do ample justice to many portions of the opera. Signor Cartagenova sustained the part of *Philip* with considerable ability, and has added to his fame by the clever style in which he executed the *aria* in the last act, "*No; si resista*," and that part of the recitative commencing, "*Rimorso in lei?*" was also given with fine dramatic effect, and was warmly applauded. Signor Winter, as *Orombello*, was certainly not the most happy lover we have witnessed—he appears to want soul. His singing will at all times please, but he never surprises us by anything particularly brilliant or effective. Mrs. Seguin acquitted herself with great credit in the part of *Agnese*. The opera has, we should think, been produced with far too much haste, for the chorus singers were miserably deficient on more occasions than one. This is an unpardonable fault. The ballet of *La Sylphide* followed, in which Mdlle. Varin was the lovely representative of the *Sylphide*. She looked and danced charmingly, and was frequently warmly applauded for her light and elegant movements. We are glad to observe that Grisi, Rubini, and Lablache are announced to appear in Rossini's opera of *La Gazza Ladro* on the 5th of the ensuing month.

### THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL CHIT-CHAT.

The Olympic, the Adelphi, and St. James's Theatres close for the season this evening. The present season at the Olympic has been the most profitable on record. Madame Vestris, C. Mathews, James Vining, and Frank Mathews go to Liverpool and Manchester for one month. The Lyceum and Astley's Theatre open on Easter Monday, the former with a new melodrama from the pen of Mr. Attorney Oxenford, the latter with a drama founded on the plague and great fire of London. Mr. and Mrs. Keeley return to the Lyceum; Mr. Planché is engaged; Mrs. Nisbett will also appear soon after Easter, and Mr. Wilson the singer returns in June. The new Easter piece at Covent-Garden Theatre is called *Zazezizozu*; it is an adaptation from a French piece, in which the dramatis personæ represent a pack of cards, dominoes, drafts, and chess-men: we hope it will be made intelligible to the gods. The concert at the Philharmonic on Monday evening was a treat as regards the instrumental portion. Madame Dulcken, pianist to the Duchess of Kent, performed a difficult piece of Von Weber's, to the delight and satisfaction of all [illegible], including the gentlemen of the orchestra, who pronounced her to be the first pianist of the day. The Queen's Theatre closed on Wednesday evening. There will be a grand concert at the Richmond Theatre on Easter Monday evening, under the patronage of several families of distinction. Part of the band of the King's Theatre will attend, and several leading theatrical and concert singers are engaged for the occasion.

*The High Mo'am.*—The arrival of that splendid present, the *Imaum* 74, from the reigning Prince of Muscat to the King of England, at Portsmouth, has given rise to a whimsical appellation in the true nautical style. When moored, the shipwrights were of course anxious to see her build, and, amongst other inquiries, asked her name of the seamen who had navigated her here. They replied that she was called the High Mo'am, in honour of the King's daughter; and by that title she is likely to be known by sailors.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Paris Journals of Thursday have arrived, but are barren of news. On Tuesday evening, the Chamber of Deputies terminated a two days' debate, by adopting the recommendation of the Committee upon the 5 per cents. question, and postponing what is to be done until next year. Several flags, taken from the Arabs in the Mascara expedition have arrived at Paris, and are suspended in the church of the Hotel des Invalides, by the side of other standards of Africa, which go back to the conquest of Algiers. Trophies proceeding from the Tremecen expedition are also expected.

SPAIN.—One of the most important rumours from Madrid is a revival of the story that M. Isturitz had consented to join the Cabinet as Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mendizabel retaining his post as Finance Minister.

*Madrid, March* 12.—Gen. Macdongal, the Quartermaster-General of the British Legion, leaves this city to-night, having, in company with Col. Wylde, the British agent with the army of the North, come to Madrid for the purpose of making effectual arrangements for the proper supply of money and other articles necessary for the Legion. That object has been arranged, and Gen. Macdougal proceeds to the Legion in order to carry it into effect.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas has asked the hand of the Archduchess Theresa, daughter of the Archduke Charles, for his eldest son Alexander, heir-apparent to the Russian throne, but this proposal, which was already mentioned at Toplitz, meets now with still greater difficulties than at that time.—*Messager, March* 21.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—A public dinner was given in the Commercial Exchange to the Governor, Sir B. D'Urban, upon his return, after the entire pacification of the frontier. Graham's-town has been visited with a disastrous thunder-storm.

## ROYAL NAVAL CLUB OF 1765.

THE fifth general meeting of this convivial, patriotic, and charitable association, took place at the Piazza Tavern on Wednesday last, Commodore Sir Arthur Farquhar in the Chair. After the confirmation, or adoption, of some new regulations proposed by the committee, adapted to remove doubts or difficulties, and to guide rather than coerce or restrain, the Commodore, with Gen. Sir Lewis Grant (a guest), Captains Pym, Mansel, Fisher, Lloyd, M. Sykes, T. Dickinson, D. Hald, M. Campbell, M. Montague, W. Kirby, Burnett, Warren, Sheier, G. G. Marshall, R. Meredith, C. Grope, E. Purcell, C. T. Daly, R. Sanmarez, M'Arthur Low, J. Reeve, Carnac, J. Nies, G. Daniell, D. Foggo, Esq., Secretary, and other members, sat down to a sumptuous dinner. When the usual routine of loyal and other toasts had been drunk, Commodore Farquhar, alluding to the restoration of Capt. Napier (the Portuguese Admiral Count Cape St. Vincent), proposed his health. The toast was enthusiastically received, and drunk with all the honours which the new regulations allowed. This, we believe, may be considered a fair indication of the feeling which pervades the naval service, in accordance with that of the nation at large. Will not Admiral Sartorius be also restored to his former rank of Captain in our navy? The next meeting of this Club will be on Saturday, 2nd of April, to celebrate the victory gained at Copenhagen, on which day the applications of widows and orphans for assistance from the surplus funds will be received.

## THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ROBERT BOLTON, G.C.H.

WE recorded in our last the death of this officer. He entered the service as Ensign 67th reg. by purchase, 3d Aug. 1782, from which he was removed to a Cornetcy in the 8th Dragoons, 13th Dec. 1783, paying the difference from Infantry to Cavalry. On 28th Feb. 1785, he purchased a Lieutenancy in the same reg.; and 31st March, 1793, a troop. In 1795, he embarked for the West Indies as Major to his reg., and was ordered to North America on a particular service, where he continued until the Spring of 1797, when he returned to his reg., and, 7th June following, was appointed, by purchase, to the Lieut.-Colonelcy of it; he took the command of the reg., and on its arrival from the West Indies in 1798 a mere skeleton, it was recruited in both men and horses in a very short time, and for which he repeatedly received the thanks of the Com.-in-Chief. The 1st Jan. 1805, his Majesty appointed him one of his Aides-de-Camp, with the rank of Colonel; the same year he was ordered to superintend the formation of the Cavalry of the German Legion, for the performance of which duty he also received the approbation of the Prince Regent and the Com.-in-Chief. In 1806, he was appointed Inspector of the German Cavalry, in which situation he was obliged to continue until Sept. 1814, although his desire was to be employed in the Peninsula. He was appointed Brig.-Gen. in 1808; 25th July, 1810, Maj.-Gen; 12th Aug. 1819, Lieut.-Gen.; and 24th Dec. 1822, Col. of 7th Drag. Guards. Sir Robert was a Knight Grand Cross of the Guelphic Order.

## East India Intelligence.

WE have received advices to 25th Nov., by the *Alice*, which contain an account of a distressing calamity which has befallen the city of Canton. On the 22d Nov. a very great fire broke out within the city walls at 7 P.M.; it raged until 6 A.M. next day; 1500 houses were burnt, and the loss estimated at 60 lacs of dollars. The buildings connected with the English factory sustained no damage.

An edict has been issued from the Chinese Government, by which the ships of foreign merchants are permitted by the regulations of the celestial dynasty to come to the open market of Canton. This permission flows only from the celestial favour; but foreigners are not allowed to "take their ships to the coasts of other provinces, wandering about disorderly, planning lucky and extraordinary means of gain." The edict likewise restricts all foreign ships from cruising about the provincial Ports of China, on the pain that all ships of the same nation as the offending "eye," or Commander, being expelled from future trading at Canton.

A meeting took place the 29th Nov., between Capt. J. Smith, 2d Lt. Cavalry, and Capt. C. Taylor, Artillery, when, after an exchange of shots (Capt. Taylor's pistol missing fire), the parties shook hands, and the affair terminated. The above misunderstanding arose out of a letter of Capt. Taylor's, addressed to Major Fryer, regarding a letter which appeared in the *Standard* of the 26th Nov., under the signature of "Manly Safeguard," reflecting upon Maj. Fryer, the authorship of which Capt. Taylor imputed to Capt. Smith. An apology being demanded, without reference to the above letter, which Capt. Taylor having refused, the parties met.

Sir Andrew Sjungstedt, a native of Sweden, died at Macao on 10th Nov., at the age of 81. He was well acquainted with the languages and manners of most of the countries of Europe. He had resided for the last forty years at Macao.

Mr. Ross having succeeded Mr. Blunt in the government of Agra, and thereby created a vacancy in the Council of India, Mr. Robertson was sworn in, and took his seat as an ordinary member.

The *Madras Herald*, 28th Nov., gives the following account of the proceedings against the Coomsur Rajah—that he has been driven from his strong hold, and his troops discomfited. Eight guns were taken from the enemy, and ten men wounded on our side. The natural strength of the country is very great, and it has been tough work for our men to force their way through the hills. From the 13th to the 17th they had been under a constant desultory fire—the passage of the river was interrupted by a heavy fire from the jungle; but Lieuts. Taynton and M'Cally, creeping in the rear, soon dislodged them, killing three, and, it is supposed, wounding ten or a dozen. During the march, fifteen of our fighting men were wounded, and about as many camp followers. It is reported that 5,000 rupees have been offered for the Rajah's head, which may prove a temptation too potent to find resistance in the loyalty of his faithful followers.

The Governor of Madras left the Presidency for the Neilgherry Hills on 25th Nov., during the monsoon.

The monsoon continues as favourable as could be wished. There have been some copious showers, and appearances indicate a continuance of the same: altogether the season has been decidedly the best that has been experienced for some years, and accounts from the interior represent the fields as promising a rich harvest.

We understand that Major-General Hawker has been relieved from the command of the Mysore Division of the Army from 1st Jan., 1836, at his own request.

The Bishop of Calcutta arrived at Quilon on the morning of the 15th Nov. The Bishop purposes to disembark at Goa, and proceeding overland to Bombay, *via* Darwar and Poona.

A Court-Martial was held at Trinchinopoly on Capt. John Byng, 6th Lt. Cavalry, placed in arrest by order of Major Geo. Sandys, commanding the regt., on the complaint of Capt. John Reid Brown, also of that regt., charged with scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Trichinopoly, on 1st Sept., 1835, written under an assumed signature, and despatched to the *Standard* newspaper an obscene and most improper letter, containing a shamefully indecent attack on the family of Capt. Brown. The Court having most maturely weighed the evidence brought forward in support of the prosecution, as well as what the prisoner, Capt. J. Byng, has urged in his defence, are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge; he is therefore released from arrest, and will return to his duty.

The *Lahore Ukhbar* says that Nasnroyden, the Vakeel of the Russians, and Mirza Khyr Khootro, brother of the King of Persia, are marching, with a large force of Russian and Persian troops, upon Caubul.

JEYPORE.—Capt. Conolly has returned from his laborious examination of the papers seized, from which there is sufficient evidence to leave no doubt that the murder of Mr. Blake was effected through the instigation and agency of Jotaram.

NEEMUCH.—Latest accounts represent the sickness at this station as prevalent as unprecedented. Mortality was not confined to sepoys only, but, amongst the casualties previously reported, Lieut. Hulsh, Artill., and Ens. Nation, are lying dangerously ill.

The installation of the Lord Bishop of Madras took place at St. George's Church, with the usual ceremonies, on the 28th Oct. The church has since received the denomination of the Cathedral Church of St. John.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 20th Oct. 1835—Mr. H. C. Hamilton to officiate as Head Assist. to the Mag. and Coll. of Bhaugalpore during the absence of Mr. E. V. Irwin. 27th Oct.—Mr. P. G. E. Taylor to be an Assist. under the Com. of Rev and Circuit of Jessore Division, and to officiate until further orders as Dep. Reg. of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, and Preparer of Reports, in the room of Mr. Donnelly, Mr. R. W. Maxwell to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sess. Judge of Zillah Backergunge, on Mr. Cardew's departure.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM STATIONS.—27th Oct.—Mr. E. R. Barwell, Civil and Sess. Judge of the 24 Pergunnahs, for two months, on med. cert. in extension of leave granted to him 25th Aug. last. Mr. C. Cardew, Civil and Sess. Judge of Backergunge, for two months, on priv. affs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—His Majesty's Forces, Dec. 3d: Maj. H. Fane, A.D.C. to the Com.-in-Chief, has been appointed to 9th Foot, v Seward, who exchanges, subject to H.M.'s confirmation. Lieut. C. F. Thompson, 16th Foot, has been appointed Adjt., and Ens. C. H. Fitzgerald prom. to Lieut., subject to confirmation. Lieut. Col. H. Custance, 9th Foot, has been appointed Col. by Brevet in the E. Indies. Brev. Capt. White, 11th L.D., has been directed to act as Quartermast. v. Henderson, dec. 4th L.D., Capt. F. D. Daly to be Maj., Lieut. G. Harrison to be Capt., and Cornet H. W. Knight to be Lieut., v. Byne, who retires 27th Oct. 1835.

REMOVALS.—G.O. 28th Oct. 1835—Artill.: 1st Lieut. K. J. White (on staff employ) from 1st co. 4th batt. to 2d co. 1st batt.; 1st Lieut. F. W. Cornish (on staff employ) to 2d troop 3d brig. Horse Artill.: 2d Lieut. T. J. W. Hungerford brought on the strength to 3d troop 3d brig. Horse Artill.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 28th Oct. 1835—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. and Adjt. F. C. Smith, 48th N.I., from 25th Oct., to visit Presidency and apply for furl. on med. cert. Lieut. E. T. Erskine, 63d N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Feb. 1836, to visit Presidency on med. cert. and apply for furlough.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, 31st Oct. by the Ven. T. Dealtry, W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., Madras C.S., to Miss Elizabeth Isabella Rogers.—At St. George's Church, Agra, 14th Oct., Lieut. James Speedy, H.M. 3d Buffs, to Sarah Mason, second daughter of Capt. J. C. Squire, H.M. 13th L.I.—At the same time, Lieut. G. A. Tytler, H.M. 13th L.I., to Ellen Eastfield, third daughter of Capt. J. C. Squire.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, 19th Oct., the lady of John Becher, Esq., of a son.—At Calcutta, 21st Oct., the lady of G. Becher, Esq., of a son.—At Meerut, 21st Oct., the lady of Capt. Bond, H.M. L.D., of a son.

DEATHS.—At Delhi, 16th Oct., Lieut. W. T. Bunce, Engrs., aged 22.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Nov. 17th—A. Crawley, Esq., to be Judge and Crim. Judge of Cuddapah. W. Harington, Esq., to be Judge and Crim. Judge of Salem, v. Mr. E. Hammerton, removed, continuing to act until further orders as officiating Add. Judge of the Prov. Court, Northern Div. F. M. Lewin, Esq., to be Judge and Crim. Judge of Combaconum. J. Goldingham, Esq., to act as Judge and Crim. Judge of Salem, during the absence of Mr. W. Harington, or until further orders, Nov. 3d—H. T. Bushby, Esq., to act as Judge and Crim. Judge of Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. Hugley, or until further orders. John Bird, Esq., to be Head Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Chingleput.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE FROM STATIONS.—G.O. 17th Nov. 1835—G. J. Waters, Acting Second Judge of the Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for the Northern Div. for 3 months. G. S. Greenway, Esq., Reg. of the Zillah Court of Malabar, until 31st Dec. 1836, to proceed to Neilgherry Hills, on sick cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 3d Nov. 1835—Maj. T. K. Limond Town, Major Fort St. George, to act as Mil. Sec. to the Rt. Hon. the Gov., during the absence of Lieut. Col. Walpole who has been permitted to visit Bangalore, or until further orders. Maj. Ross, of the corps of Eng. Insp. Gen. of Civil Railmates, is appointed during Lieut. Col. Monteith's absence on duty, to receive charge of the office of Sup. Eng. Presid. Div. Maj. C. Maxione, 9th N.I., and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Jobling, 26th N.I., at own request, transferred to Inv. Est. 19th N.I., Sen. Capt. J. Laurie to be Maj., Sen. Lieut. J. Henderson Macbraire to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. Duncan C. Campbell to be Lieut., in succ. to Maxtone, Inv. 26th N.I., Sen. Ens. James Kamphorne to be Lieut. v Jobling, Inv. The services of Lieut. W. H. Budd, 31st L.I., are placed at the disposal of the Executive Committee for the construction of the Madras Breakwater.

REMOVALS.—G.O. 18th Nov. 1835—The following removals are ordered in the Cavalry:—Lieut. Col. H. Raynsford from 7th reg. to 3d; Lieut. Col. E. L. Smythe from 8th to 7th; Lieut. Col. R. H. Russell from 4th to 8th; Lieut. Col. F. L. Doveton from 3d to 4th; Capt. H. P. Van Heythusen is removed from Carnatic Eur. Vet. Batt. to 1st N. V. B.

FURLOUGHS.—17th Nov.—Capt. J. W. Harding, 14th N.I., to Europe, on med. cert. Lieut. G. T. Haly, 41st N.I., do. 2d Lieut. F. B. Ashley, 2d batt. Artill., in continuation to 1st Feb. 1836, Presidency, on sick cert. 17th Nov.—Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., to 31st March, 1836, Presidency. Lieut. F. Gray, 28th N.I., to 15th March, do. Lieut. O. Reynolds, 26th M.I., to 4th April, do.

MARRIAGES.—At Secunderabad, 21st Nov., Lieut. L. M. Macleod, 24th L.I., to Amelia Ruth Pitttering, daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Pittering.

BIRTHS.—At Nellore, 24th Nov., the lady of J. C. Taylor, Esq., C.S., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Poonamallee, 25th Nov., Lieut. W. Hope, H.M. 55th reg.

## SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London: March 19th, ST. LAWRENCE, *Banker*, Batavia, 1835, St. Helena, 24th Jan., 1836.—RETUSA, *Nicholson*, Mauritius 23d Nov. with loss of foremast, bulwarks, and sails.—22d, LORD ELDON, *Wilkinson*, Singapore 10th Oct.—23d, TRUE BRITON, *Foord*, Bengal 17th Nov., Madras 3d Dec.—ALICE, *Neales*, Canton 25th Nov.—Liverpool: LADY CHARLOTTE, *Kean*, China 3d Dec. (The Captain of this vessel was drowned at Canton, by the upsetting of his boat, below the Dutch Folly, together with one of his crew.—London: 21th March, ALEXANDER BARING, *St. Croix*, from China 3d Dec.—THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, Bengal.—ROYAL GEORGE, *Wilson*, Bombay.—London: March 25th, BENGAL, *Ritchie*, from Bengal, sailed 25th Nov.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per TRUE BRITON: Capt. and Mrs. Harding, 14th M.N.I.; Capt. and Mrs. Alldritt and son, Artill.; Capt. and Mrs. Ogilvie, 23d M.L.I. (Capt. O. died at sea 30th Dec.); Lieut. Zouch, 42d M.N.I.; Lieut. Haly, 41st M.N.I.; Mr. Hay, 2 daughters, and 1 son; Dr. Smith, Mr. Richardson, and 5 servants. Capt. and Mrs. Clerk and 2 native servants at the Cape.—Per ROYAL GEORGE: Maj. Iredell, Mrs. Oakley, Messrs. Sholan, Walsh, and Timm.—Per THOMAS GRENVILLE: Mrs. Ogilvy, Maj. and Mrs. Turner, Miss Turner, Mrs. Langhorne, Majs. Seward and Maltby, Dr. Maston, Capt. Hunter, Lieuts. Walker and Winchen, W. Watson, Esq., T. Hosenson, Esq., Messrs. Blake, Harvey, Price, and Watters, and 7 children. At the Cape: Capt. and Mrs. Rogers, and Capt. Rutherford.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, March 20th. CASTLE HUNTLY and CHARLES GRANT, for Bombay.—GANGES, STRATHEDEN, for Madras and Bengal.—LONDON, PATRIOT, and RESOURCE, for New South Wales.—Remain in Downs, 23d March ARTEMIS, *Sparks*, and VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, *Thomas*, for Madras.—REBECCA ROYAN, *Cumming*, and EALING GROVE, for Sydney.—Ino, *Markwood*, for Ceylon.—Portsmouth, 19th March: Sailed, HASHEMY, *Hyde*, and ADELAIDE, *Guthrie*, for Bombay.—ASIA, *Pearson*, for China.—ARCTURUS, *Oliver*, for Mauritius.—Falmouth, 19th Mar.: Sailed, WINDSOR, *Taylor*, for Madras.—JOHN PIRIE, *Martin*, for Australia.—Liverpool, 20th March: INDOSNE, *Riley*, for China.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per ADELAIDE: Dr. Mackenzie.—Per VISCOUNT MELBOURNE: Lieut. Humfrays and lady, Beng. Art.; Lieut. Boulton and lady, 47th N.I.—Per STRATH EDEN; Mr. Trotter, Writer, and 2 gentlemen for the Cape.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Madras: Nov. 5th, H. M. S. ALCMENE, from a cruise.—7th, ELEANOR, *Timms*, from Calcutta.—19th, PRINCE GEORGE, *Shaw*, from Plymouth.—At Bombay: Nov. 12th, BETSEY, *Jones*, from Singapore.—14th, ARMHERST, *Harris*, from Bussadore.—19th, MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, *Clarkson*, from London.—At Canton: Nov. 13th, WATER WITCH, *Henderson*, from Bengal.—ANN, *Hodges*, from Singapore.—MARQUIS OF CAMDEN, *Gribble*, from London.—15th, MINERVA, *Templer*, from do.—25th, ODERICH, *Hoyt*, from do.

SHIPS BROKEN.—BENGAL, *Ritchie*, Bengal to London, lat. 2. 30. N., long. 90. 33. W.—Nov. 26th, HEAD, *Smallwood*, Singapore to London, off Anjer.—Feb. 6th, FORTITUDE, *Wilson*, Mauritius to London, lat. 9. 30. N., long. 13. W.—Feb. 9th, JEAN WILSON, *Banks*, Mauritius to Falmouth, lat. 0. 30. N., long. 18. 30. W. Feb. 10th, DUCHESS OF CLARENCE, Bombay to Liverpool, lat. 0. 30. N., long. 18. 30. W.—Feb. 3d, CAMBRIAN, *Latimer*, lat. 16. S., long. 3. W.—Dec. 9th, LADY FLORA, *Ford*, London to Madras, on the Line, long. 92. E.—Feb. 8th, FERGUSSON, *Young*, do. to Calcutta, lat. 11. 46. N., long. 20. W.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Bengal: Sailed Nov. 15th, HECTOR, *Cowley*, for Liverpool.—From Bombay: Sailed Nov. 15th, LADY FEVERSHAM, *Wooster*, for London.—BOYNE, *Richardson*, for do.—DUCHESS OF CLARENCE, *Hutchinson*, for Liverpool.—From Canton: ROYAL ADMIRAL, *Fotheringham*, for London.—LADY NUGENT, *Fawcett*, for do.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per LADY FEVERSHAM: Capt. and Mrs. Reid, and children.—Per BOYNE: Lord Charles Kerr, Mrs. Young and 3 children, Mrs. Scott and 2 do., Capt. Mansely, Lieut. Bennett, Dr. Christopher and 2 children, Ens. Manger, Mesdames Forbes, Brown, and Williams.—Per DUCHESS OF CLARENCE: Mrs. Gourley and children, and A. Gourley, Esq., Dep. Assist. Com. Ordnance.

CASUALTIES.—The TYRER, *Ellis*, and ANN, *Hodges*, experienced a heavy gale in the China Seas, and suffered considerable damage.—Mr. F. Lanchester, Purser of the MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, was killed by a heavy lurch of the cuddy table during a heavy sea.—The ARGARIUS, *Dunbar*, going into Cochin for repairs, having been dismasted at sea, saw the EDWARD, Capt. *Nairn*, for Penang, ashore on Cochin North reef, a total wreck.

## PLAN OF RETIREMENT FOR POST-CAPTAINS R.N.

*To the Right Hon. Earl of Minto.*

MY LORD,—As your Lordship is very anxious for the good of our Naval service, I shall not apologise for laying before you the following plan of retirement for Post-Captains, by which they and their families may be benefitted without any additional burden to the nation, and a younger and more active set brought forward for service.

A few years ago the officers of two corps, who gained their rank by rotation (viz. the Artillery and Marines), were permitted to sell their commissions. Now, my Lord, if a certain number of Captains were allowed to sell out to the same number of Commanders, the list would be thinned (from the top) of those who, from age, infirmity, or other *reasons*, the Admiralty might wish not to include in any future promotions of Admirals; or if through delicacy they should be promoted, in the event of war would not be employed, but only stand in the way of the more active below them. There is no doubt but a number of Captains with large families and small incomes would be glad to sell their commissions for four or five thousand pounds, as the sum would enable them to make a better provision for their families than the *widow's pension*, which of course would be lost by their retirement. The Commanders wishing to purchase would only be permitted to do so by the Admiralty, so that those only deserving would get the rank of Captain, and, as at present, come in at the bottom of the list. The Commanders might sell also their commissions to deserving Lieutenants for two thousand five hundred pounds; and why should not the Mates gain their commissions also for one thousand pounds? The above would not interfere with the present mode of promotion, nor would the lists of officers be increased. There is also another point to be considered, that those who would sell out would be no loss to the service.

I have, &c.

*March 2nd.* PALINURUS.

## MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

*Evidence taken before the Commissioners, Saturday, February 20, 1836.*

FIELD-MARSHAL THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON was examined as follows:—In what year did your Grace enter the army? In 1787.—Did you continue to do regimental duty for several years afterwards? I did; I was abroad at first for some time after I entered the army, and then I joined the 12th Lt. Dragoons, and I was an A. D. C. to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. I was absent occasionally, but I was generally with my regiment the greatest part of every year; then I was a Captain of the 58th Foot, with which I did duty; and then I was a Captain in the 18th Lt. Drags., in which I did duty; I was then Major in the 33d Regt., and I may say that from the time I became Major in the 33d Regt. until I quitted India I commanded the regiment, for I commanded it even when I was otherwise employed, and even on the staff. In short, I believe I have done as much regimental duty, I was as much and as constantly with the regiment, particularly from the time I became Major in the 33d Regt., as any officer that ever was in his Majesty's service.—And in the command of that regiment? Actually in the command of that regt.; I was otherwise employed on general service, but from the time I became Major in the 33d, I never took my hand off that regiment. I commanded them even while I was on the staff and in the field, sometimes near them and sometimes at a greater distance; but I was in the actual command of that regiment up to the moment at which I left India.

At that time were not corporal punishments much more frequent in the army than they are at present? I cannot exactly say how the thing stands at present, for since I resigned the command of the army, in the year 1828, when I was appointed to be First Lord of the Treasury, and by desire of my colleagues resigned the command of the army, I have not interfered in any regimental concern whatever. I was at that time, and am still, Colonel of the Grenadier Guards, but I never interfere in the detail of the Grenadier Guards. I did not interfere in the detail of the Grenadier Guards, particularly in respect of this matter of punishment, because I know that I differ in opinion upon that subject from the commanding officer of that regiment, Col. Woodford, and, therefore, knowing that the opinion of the public is, that these corporal punishments ought to be discontinued, and knowing, besides, that it was the desire of the Government that they should be discontinued as much as possible, I have considered it my duty to refrain from even giving an opinion upon the subject. I have allowed him to do that which he thought proper for the maintaining the discipline of the regiment, and from the year 1828 downwards I cannot say that I have an official knowledge of any thing. I have the knowledge which everybody has who lives in society, but I have no official knowledge upon the subject. I am inclined to believe that there is less corporal punishment, but then, on the other hand, I am inclined to believe that there is a great deal more crime. I have called upon Col. Woodford repeatedly, more in the way of conversation than officially, but I have called upon him repeatedly to give me a statement of the defaulters' list in the three years that the Grenadier Guards were commanded by Col. Townshend, when I was first appointed their Colonel, as compared with the three years during which they were under his command, and I have never been able to procure that return; I conclude that that return would show that he was wrong in his system. Very likely this commission may have got that return, or may have got some information that I have not got upon that subject; but I have no information from 1828 upon any military point of that description. Up to the year 1828, in the last years previous to that year, I should say that corporal punishment in general had been discontinued to a great degree in the army, in comparison with what it was formerly. A great variety of other punishments have been invented, and I certainly thought that that system had not been very successful. I remember in the papers which I have written upon the subject, which I believe have been before the board, a very curious case is mentioned of an officer commanding a battalion, in which he carried into execution those different modes of punishment, and undoubtedly he contrived to excite a mutiny, and I was obliged to treat him a little harshly upon that subject, for he had inflicted all sorts of punishment, and the affair ended by the battalion firing their buttons upon him. This created a degree of alarm at the time at which the affair came before me at the Horse Guards, and I was obliged to check all those new invented modes of punishment, which harassed the soldiers a great deal. There was no diminution of crime. Crime continued just the same as ever, but there was no alteration of punishment, from corporal punishment to those other new invented modes which certainly did not answer the end of preventing crime.

While your Grace commanded the army, was it your wish, and did you endeavour, to diminish the frequency of corporal punishment as much as you could? As much as possible. From the time I entered the army it has been the desire of every commanding officer that ever I have seen, who knew what his duty was, to diminish corporal punishment as much as possible. There is one very remarkable circumstance, which I beg the board will never lose sight of, that is, that this punishment is always inflicted in public; that supposing the commanding officer himself had no feeling in respect to the punishment which is inflicted on the individual, he must know there are many present who do feel it in a very extraordinary degree—officers and soldiers both, who are excessively annoyed at this punishment. But it is inflicted because it is a matter of necessity. It is done in public, and there is a security that it will not go to any excess.

At the time when your Grace commanded the army, had the punishments of solitary confinement and imprisonment with hard labour been adopted? To a certain degree.

What had been the effect of that substitution? I do not think that it produced any effect. I have seen solitary confinement inflicted in the garrison of Fort William in Bengal—solitary confinement, with what they call "congee," that is, the soldier is fed upon congee, congee being the water in which the rice is boiled. I must say that that punishment never had any effect upon the men at large. The punished soldier was reduced a little in his strength by it, and in all probability he was saved from a fever by being upon this regimen, and kept in confinement and out of the sun for a few days after the irregularity which had occasioned the confinement; but I never knew that it produced any effect upon the men at large, or least to make them more sober. They always got drunk whenever they had an opportunity of doing so.

Is drunkenness the great parent of all crime in the British army, in your opinion? Invariably.

If you could by any means check the practice of drunkenness, are you of opinion that the British soldier would be a difficult person to manage? I should say a difficult person to manage always, to a certain degree, because there are a good number of irregularities besides drunkenness. He has a great number of habits that must be broken through; he joins his reg. excessively undisciplined, with habits of different kinds that certainly must be broken through, and he must be brought to a certain degree of training before you can say that he is a person that you can depend upon, so that he will not misbehave.

Do you imagine that the British soldier would be more difficult to bring into a proper state of discipline, provided that habit of drunkenness could be cured, than the persons that compose the other armies in Europe? I should say yes; because, in the first place, the British soldiers are taken entirely from the lowest orders of society. Other armies are composed of men of all classes; they are drawn by conscription, and men of all classes are liable thereto and are serving in the ranks in the French army, the Prussian army, the Austrian army, and the Russian army—in the Russian army rather less than the others.

Has any mode ever suggested itself to you by which a better class of persons might be induced to enter the army under the present mode of voluntary enlistment? I should say not. The objection to entering into the army, in my opinion, is the severity and regularity of the duty, the regularity of the discipline, and the life which the soldier is obliged to lead, and which you must oblige him to lead, the climates to which he is exposed, and the constancy of the service in those climates. I do not think that a better description of persons would be induced to enlist than at present voluntarily, not even for any bounty, because the amount of the bounty is no consideration. The large bounty would be taken, and they would walk off upon the first opportunity. I do not think any bounty would procure the service of a better description of men than is enlisted at present.

Supposing corporal punishment to be entirely abolished, and that certain civil privileges were given to persons who had served in the army, do you think that might have the effect of producing a better class of persons in the army? I do not think it would. I do not see how you can have an army at all unless you preserve it in a state of discipline, nor how you can have a state of discipline unless you have some punishment. I confess that that is the worst of what I see going forward. There is no punishment which makes an impression upon any body except corporal punishment. You send a man into solitary confinement; nobody sees him in solitary confinement, and nobody knows what he is suffering while he is in solitary confinement; and therefore this punishment is no example to the thousand men who are there upon the parade at the same time. The man may suffer so much in solitary confinement as that he will not be guilty of the offence again; but that is not the principle of punishment, that is not the intention of punishment. The real meaning of punishment, if it mean anything, is example; it is to prevent others, by the example of what they see the criminal suffer, from committing the same or a

ilar offance. If that is not the intention of punish-
nt, if the intention is to punish or even improve the
duct of the individual only, you may find other
ishments; but you will have hundreds of others
lty of the offence, and you will have the whole
iment, by degrees, in a state of punishment. There is
ther question again, which is, what is to enforce these
ishments? For instance, I understand that, in some of
se battalions of Guards, they have 80 or 100 men billed
As long as the Commanding Officer can punish by
ans of corporal punishment, this billing-up can be en-
ced; but if corporal punishment should be discontinued,
o is to enforce the billing-up? It is quite out of the
stion; and therefore, I say, if it is intended that punish-
nt should be an example, you must have something or
er that other men will feel that it is better for them that
y should not have inflicted upon them; and also, you
st have something which shall be an ultimate resource
case they should not submit to the minor description of
ishment which circumstances might enable the Com-
nding Officer to inflict upon them. That is my idea of
necessity of corporal punishment. Then there is this
her observation (which I entreat the Board to bear in
nd), that the regularity, and order, and discipline, of the
ps, is not merely a public affair; it is not only that the
iment may be fit to do its service for the public, but I
that it is a positive breach of faith with the good man if
cipline should not be enforced. I will suppose that there
100 men in a company, 80 of whom behave exceedingly
l, and submit to all your regulations, and I apprehend
t will be found to be pretty nearly the usual proportion;
re will be 80 of them who never incur a fault of any
cription; they lead a quiet life in the barracks, and do
ything that you require from them; but there are 20
o will not do so. What happens? These 20 are con-
ntly disturbing the peace and the comfort of the 80, and
re is perpetual riot and disorder going on in the barracks
ides. These men are perpetually in a state of punish-
nt; they are either billed-up, or they are in confinement
he guard-house, or they are in confinement in gaol, or
ome way or other. The consequence is that those 80
obliged to do their duty for them; so that, by not en-
ing your discipline, and not enforcing your own orders,
not punishing when those orders are not obeyed, you
doing the grossest injustice to those who do obey your
ers. That is a view of the case which is not generally
en; but it is a true view, and ought to be brought before
public.

But supposing that the punishment of solitary confine-
nt could be made such a one as to be a terror to the sol-
s in general, might not that be resorted to as an ultimate
ishment instead of corporal punishment? There is a
t deal to be said about solitary confinement. In the
place, I do not believe that it could be enforced as a
tary punishment; you must have recourse to the civil
er to enforce that punishment. Supposing that you
e to build, in all the barracks, a certain number of soli-
cells, the men must be watched and guarded in those
lary cells by their comrades. The consequence is, that
get into constant conversation. That was the course
Fort William. The sentry does not do his duty: he
s into conversation with the man in the cell: the solitary
of the confinement is lost. As a military punishment,
do not think it could be carried into execution. And,
course, you would soon require something to prevent
, I call the knocking-down system—the knocking down
sentry or the non-commissioned officer who is taking the
to the place of solitary confinement. All this must be
vided for, there must still be something behind as a
urce. One officer with whom I am acquainted, who is
rest advocate for this description of punishment, had a
me of this sort; he proposed that there should be a civil
blishment formed, which should have the charge of
e military gaols, and not the military officers and troops.
object was that, as there must be some further punish-
nt in order to keep those in order who should be in the
ls, this punishment should be inflicted by the civil, and
by the military power; that is the meaning of that pro-
sion. I confess that I can not see my way through such
stem without incurring such an enormous expense that
conceived the public would not entertain the proposi-
if it were fairly brought forward; and, after all, there
t be, as a final resource, some other system of punish-
nt. I am aware that lately, in the gaols of this country
eneral, a system of solitary confinement has been adopted
silence enforced. I do not know how far this has
wered, or what is the resource to be adopted if the man
s not submit to the regulations of the prison. I under-
d that they deprive him of his food, and that in some
ances that has been found to answer. That may answer,
I understand that in America, for instance, at Sing-Sing,
at some other places, the resource in corporal punish-
nt. In some instances stopping the food might answer,
others it certainly would not. The consequences of
ing such a vast body of men in a state of punishment
t not be lost sight of. There are at this moment, in one
alion of the Coldstream Guards, I am told, not less
a 100 men out of 600 under punishment, which number
uld be absent.

Of course a small proportion of those 100 men would be liable to solitary confinement, supposing that solitary confinement to be inflicted only by sentence of a Court-Martial? I cannot say the proportion.

Is it your Grace's opinion that it would be impossible, even in barracks, to erect cells that would be effectual for the purpose of solitary confinement? They must always be under a sentry.

Supposing that sentry to be so placed as to be at such a distance from the solitary cells that no communication could take place between him and the prisoners? I do not mean to say that it is impossible; I only state what I have seen at Calcutta, in the Congee-house, and there it could not be prevented.

Supposing that some scheme should be devised, which should make those punishments of solitary confinement or imprisonment with hard labour, effectual and real punishments, is it still your Grace's opinion that it might not be made to supersede corporal punishment by the lash? There would still be the absence of the example; the battalion would not know that this man was suffering for having committed such an offence; they would know that he was in this solitary confinement, but till the man had been in solitary confinement for a week, or ten days, or a fortnight, he would not know the consequences to himself; and how much he suffered in this solitary confinement, of course, the battalion could not be acquainted with.

Supposing a man to be so solitarily confined, is it your opinion that his representation, when he comes out of that confinement, would not answer the purpose of example to the rest of his comrades? I should think not.

Are you of opinion then that the infliction of a certain number of lashes, after the reading of a Court-Martial in the front of the regiment, would have more effect as an example than any representation he might make of his sufferings in prison? I have no doubt of that whatever.

Have you known instances in which the infliction of corporal punishment has had the immediate effect required, namely, the putting a stop to the prevalence of such crimes as the man was punished for? Certainly.

In cases of insubordinate conduct and refusal to march, and so forth, would it be possible to substitute any other punishment which would be so summary and so effectual as that of the lash? I have no idea of any great effect being produced by anything but the fear of immediate corporal punishment. I must say, that in numbers of instances the very threat of the lash has prevented very serious crimes. It is well known that I have hundreds of times prevented the most serious offences by ordering the men to appear with their side arms. When I found any great disorder going on, the first thing I did, was to order that all the men must appear, if they appeared in the street at all, in their side arms—that was the first thing. I then ordered that the rolls be called every hour; and all these restraints were enforced by the fear of the lash. If it were not for fear of the lash, who would appear in his side arms? Then, after that, if this did not do, I ordered them all under arms, and kept them standing near their arms. It is well known that I have done that very thing frequently. All those things were ordered to prevent the mischief in the first place; and, in the next place, I was quite sure that no man would venture to disobey it, because he knew that if he ventured to disobey it he would come to corporal punishment.

Supposing the power of corporal punishment had not been in your hands at that time, could you by any other means have established that discipline in the army? No, it is out of the question.

You are now speaking of circumstances upon actual service? Yes.

Must not a certain time elapse before corporal punishment can be inflicted, on account of the proceedings of the Court-Martial? There was a very summary proceeding, which is now discontinued, which is called a drum-head Court-Martial; but the man is brought to a Court-Martial as soon as possible. A Court-Martial is ordered; the forms take a certain time, but the man is sure of being tried, and, if convicted, of being punished. But, besides this punishment by Court-Martial, there is in all armies the provost. I do not mean to say that the provost could be used for the purpose of enforcing an order of that description, but the provost is always liable to be used to prevent any irregularity; for instance, if there is a system of plunder going on, the provost is ordered to prevent it, and he punishes those taken in the fact upon the spot.

Are drum-head Courts-Martial upon service entirely discontinued? I do not think they were very common. We did not want them.

Supposing the wish to abolish corporal punishment to be as strong and as general as can be conceived, not only among the public, but among the officers, can you point out any possible means of doing without corporal punishment while the army is in the field? I have not an idea of any possible means. Having had this subject in contemplation for six or seven years, I have turned it over in my mind in every possible way; and I declare that I have not an idea what can be substituted for it. You may have no army without discipline, or you may have no army at all; but if you are to have an army in a state of discipline, and in a state of efficiency, and I must say in a state of decent comfort, I have not a notion how you are to go on without having some punishment that shall make an impression upon the minds of those who are serving. I assure the Board that I have turned my mind to the subject in every possible way, with a view of discovering some mode of solving the difficulty.

Supposing it were found that the punishment of solitary confinement, or imprisonment with hard labour, was effectual for the purposes at home; would it be possible to establish a system of that sort when the army was serving in the field? Absolutely impossible.

Your Grace is aware that, by the regulations of the French army, no man is to be corporally punished or struck. How do the French, when they are in the field and upon service, manage to keep up the discipline of their army? The French soldier is quite a different person from the soldier in the British army; he is enlisted by conscription. There are men of all classes in the French army; the good keep the bad to a certain degree in order: besides that, the whole system of the French army is a good deal more loose than ours ever can be. Their numbers are infinitely greater; they can bear a looseness and want of discipline much better than we can on that account; they can subsist much more easily for that reason; and, besides that, I am rather inclined to believe, that notwithstanding that there is no regulated system of corporal punishment, there is a good deal of severe punishment in the French army, and they put people to death to a much greater degree than we do; and I fancy that among the soldiers themselves they strike a great deal.

Had you an opportunity of ascertaining the fact, that the discipline of the French army is by no means so strict as the discipline of the British army? I should say that it is not so strict, certainly. In the first place, they are entirely a different class of people. The officers of the French army live with the men a great deal more than ours do; they are of the same class of persons to a greater degree than ours are. At different times I have had French guards of honour attending me; and I have sometimes found the officer playing at billiards with the men of the guard, and familiarities of that sort going on that we never heard of in the British service, and could not be allowed. Therefore the whole of the system is much more loose than ours is, on account of the description of men we have for soldiers, and the description of gentlemen we have for the officers, and the relative number of which our army is composed, compared with the armies of the continent.

Upon service, do you conceive that the discipline of the army which you had under your command in the Peninsula was superior to the discipline of the French troops opposed to you? I have not the most distant doubt of it, infinitely superior.

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, March 26, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¾, buyers. Consols, 91¾ to 91¾. New 3½ per cents. 99¾ to 100.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

March 23.—J. Dobson, of Binbrook, Lincolnshire, draper.

#### BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

W. Hodgkinson, now or late of Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, furniture-printer.—F. Gamble, of 61, Gracechurch-street, pickling-merchant.

#### BANKRUPTS.

A. Garcia, late of Oxford-street, fruiterer.—J. M'Creddie, of 16, Lower Grove-street, Commercial Road, draper.—J. Kelly, late of Cambridge, draper.—J. Scully, late of Gun-alley, Bermondsey-street, and of Dockhead, oil and colourman.—E. Wood, of Tunstall, Staffordshire, builder.—D. Evans, of Oswestry, Shropshire, saddler.—G. Hodgkinson, of Derby, mercer.—W. Robinson, of West end, Yorkshire, flax-spinner.—S. Baker, of Birmingham, wine and spirit merchant.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

March 24.—J. Easley, of Bridge-street, Southwark, coach-maker.—March 24.—A. Fry, of 18, Blackfriars-road, and of 7, Hereford-place, Commercial-road, hat-manufacturer.

#### BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

J. Goldsworthy, of Great Saint Helens, Bishopsgate-street, and of Lower Hampstead-heath, coal-merchant—Matt. Cullin, of Blackman-street, Southwark, horse-dealer—G. Coxe, late of Darkhouse-lane, Lower Thames-street, victualler—E. Wilson, of Lower Thames street, cheesemonger—C. Keenan, of Berwick-upon-Tweed, linen-draper.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

R. Thompson, of Liverpool, coal-merchant.

#### BANKRUPTS.

Augusto Jose da Cunha, late of Warnford court, City, merchant—B. Good, of Beer-lane, Great Tower-street, wine-merchant—G. Fowler, of 3, Grosvenor-place, Commercial-road, rope-maker—W. Clarke Gold, formerly of Tunbridge Wells, Kent, but now or late of Saint Albans, innkeeper—M. A. Powis, of Leonard-place, Kensington, school mistress—J. Broadhead, of Stubbin in Austonley, Yorkshire, but late of Muslin-hall, Woodale, Yorkshire, clothier—J. Clark and G. Wood, of Prestwich, near Manchester, dyers—J. M'Lintock, of Barnsley, Yorkshire, linen-manufacturer—W. Sutton, of Bilston, Staffordshire, hat-manufacturer—J. Waterhouse, late of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, timber-merchant.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. White, of Glasgow, hardware merchant.

## BIRTHS.

The lady of Lieut. HALL, R.N., Coast Guard, Shoreham, of a daughter.—At Parenta Arenas, 26th Oct. last, the lady of Capt. R. H. LEAKE, of a son.—At Cove, the lady of Lieut. YOUNG, 24th regt., of a daughter.—At Ardee, the lady of Capt. DRECLUZEAU, of a son.—At Cheltenham, the lady of Capt. TINLING, 54th regt., of a daughter.—At Norwood, the lady of Maj.-Gen. TOLLY, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

At Kempsey, Worcestershire, Capt. C. ROCHFORT SCOTT, Royal Staff Corps, to ELLEN, daughter of the late Rev. H. Southouse, of Castle Combe, Wilts.—At Falmouth, Mr. ROBERT WILLIAMS, Mate of H.M.S. *Skylark*, to Miss MARY JAGO EDDY.

## DEATHS.

On 23d inst., at No. 9, Welbeck-street, Lieutenant-Colonel EDWARD NUGENT, in the 91st year of his age (*a Memoir of this gallant Officer and inestimable man in our next*).—On board H.M.S. *Malabar*, in Cadiz Bay, Capt. H. L. VINE, Royal Marines.—13th inst., Lieut. W. J. POCOCK, R.N.—Lieut. SAMUEL H. SULLIVAN, R. N., aged 49.—In Portsea, ANNA, widow of the late Mr. Robert Hawkey, Master, R.N.—At West Lulworth, Dorsetshire, in the 57th year of his age, Capt. RENJ. GRIFFIN, R. N.—12th inst., at Brompton, aged 17, GEORGE GAWAN, eldest son of Capt. Gawen Roberts, R.N.—In Edinburgh, JANET, relict of Major J. Douglas, 3d R. Vet. Batt., aged 67.—At Somers place, Major JAMES ROSE, late Royal Invalids, in his 90th year.—At the Royal Naval Hospital, Stonehouse, Commander W. B. WATTS, R.N. (1830), aged 52.

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The attention of the members of the Naval and Military professions is called to the following copy of a letter, which has been transmitted to Mr. George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriar's-road, the proprietor of "Franks' Specific Solution of Copaiba," from R. W. Meade, Esq. late Colonel Com. Rifle Brigade Columbian Service, and formerly Captain in H.M.'s 19th Lt. Dragoons:—"Sir, Having retired from active life, I feel a strong repugnance against appearing before the public in any character, but my reluctance has been overcome by a sense of the duty I owe to my fellow-beings, and the gratitude I feel towards you. Having served many years in H. M.'s army in India, and subsequently in the Columbian Forces, under the gallant but ill requited Bolivar, I contracted in those hot climates a disease, which has for years inflicted on me the most poignant sufferings; since, however, I have been fortunate enough to obtain an introduction to you, and having used your 'Solution of Copaiba' a few times, I have been relieved beyond my most sanguine expectations, and am now entirely free from pain, or the obstructions to which I was so many years a victim.

(Signed) "R. W. MEADE.

"*Waltham Green, 2nd Dec.* 1835."

The attention of our readers is directed to the following communication addressed to Messrs. A. Rowland and Son, No. 20, Hatton Garden:—

"*Bruton-street, Jan. 24th*, 1836.

"Gentlemen,—When an individual receives a signal benefit from any composition advertised to public notice, I conceive it a duty for him thus to volunteer his testimony; it is due to the public and the proprietors. About two months ago I was driving, in an open gig, from Richmond to London; a bitter north-east wind almost scarified my face, the skin of which is naturally extremely tender and susceptible of irritation. By the advice of a friend I purchased a bottle of your Kalydor, and experienced almost immediate relief from the application. Since then I have persevered in its use. I find that now the sharpest wind does not produce those painful effects from which I so frequently suffered before.

"I am, Gentlemen, your obedient servant,

"PAUL JOHNSTONE."

Rowland's Kalydor removes all cutaneous eruptions, heals chapped hands, lips, &c., and renders the skin delicately clear and soft. Price 4*s.* 6*d.* and 8*s.* 6*d.* per bottle, duty included. Ask for "Rowland's Kalydor." Sold by the Proprietors, as above, and by respectable Perfumers.

Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them. Greig Thomson, 25, New Bond-street, has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

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This salutary Spirit may likewise be obtained in sealed Bottles, 3*s.* 6*d.* each, or 40*s.* per dozen, bottles inclusive, at No. 109, Drury-lane (N.R. 109), under guarantee of our Seal, Label, and Signature, which are attached only to the Old Brandies, bottled on our premises.

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STIRLING REES' ESSENCE.—Its vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most safe and effectual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whites, Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla and other choice alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, Pains of the Bones, Blears, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Dimness, Wasting Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 86, High-street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London (carriage free), in Bottles, at 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.*, and 20*s.* each.

FISTULÆ, PILES, ABSCESSES, TUMOURS, STRICTURES, &c.—Mr. S. J. VAN BUTCHELL, Accoucheur and Surgeon, for the cure of the above complaints, without cutting, caustic, or confinement in the most dangerous cases, exemplified in a long practice, offers his professional aid to those who may be afflicted, with the fullest confidence of speedily restoring them to health, by his peculiarly successful and expeditious method of eradicating these disorders, even where the usual mode of treatment has failed of remedy or alleviation. Consulted till one daily at his residence, No. 16, Percy-street, Bedford-square.—Persons afflicted may obtain a prospectus gratis, containing a few out of the many cures effected by him on applying to Mr. Cradock, Chemist and Druggist, No. 6, Store-street, Bedford-square.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs, they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; F. Newbery and Sons; W. Sutton and Co.; and A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consequence of their great success some unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

WEAK LEGS, Knees, and Ankles.—SHUDLDREU and RENWICK, of 34, Jermyn-street, St. James's, beg to announce their NEW-INVENTED PATENT ELASTIC STOCKINGS, knee caps, socks, &c. The particular property of the stocking is to give constant support to the leg in varicose or enlarged veins, weak, swollen, and dropsical affections. The knee cap will be of great use when the knee joint requires support from accident to the pan of the knee, after inflammation, rheumatic or gouty affections. The sock is to give support to the ankle joint after fractures and dislocations, or in any case where, from weakness of the part, support may be necessary. Suffice it to say, wherever common bandages are requisite, the above articles will beneficially supersede their application, inasmuch as they yield an equally diffused pressure over the part affected.

WHEAL WEST HOOE LEAD AND SILVER MINES, in the parish of Quithiock, near Callington, Cornwall. A Company is formed to work these valuable Mines, with a Capital of 7,500*l.*, in 3,500 Shares of 5*l.* each; deposit 1*l.* per share.

Fifteen hundred shares are engaged by parties resident in the neighbourhood of the Mines, and other friends to the undertaking; the remaining 2,000 will be appropriated as early as possible after the 31st of March, until which day applications may be addressed to CHARLES TOPLIS, Esq., Managing Director, Office for British and Foreign Patents, 29, Poultry; or to J. E. BLEWETT, Esq., Purser to the Mines, Exchange, Plymouth, up to the 29th inst., from either of whom Prospectuses may be obtained. Letters to be post paid.

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| Cloth or Cassimere Trowsers | £0 17 6 | to | | | 1 5 |
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Cheapest and best House for Boys' Clothes.

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OCTAVES OF MARSALA.—This Good and GENUINE WINE, which has become so fashionable at the tables of all classes of society, may be had at the Grand Half Ton Wine Establishment, of the highest quality, in octaves, quarter pipes, containing 11½ gallons, bright and fit for immediate use, on a remittance of 6*l.* 10*s.*, cask and every expense included.

23, High Holborn. GEO. HENEKEY and Co.

Note—Quarter pipes, 12*l.* per dozen, 24*s.*

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 194, Oxford-STREET, near Hollis-street, established in 1830, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1825. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Dedimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is peculiarly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, Hayles, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in Bottles 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2*s.* and 4*s.*, each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1828, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broiled, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 79, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Hornby, Bowls, Morel, Piccadilly; Yalid, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c. is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere. Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO., Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if not from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally.

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,
sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unadulterated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL Oil DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

## SAPONACEOUS AMBROSIAL CREAM,

NISBET, 69, Wigmore-street, has the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry, that he has been appointed, by Mons. Guerlain, Rue Rivoli, à Paris, SOLE AGENT, Wholesale and Retail, for the SALE of the above. An article of the highest repute at the Toilet of Gentlemen throughout Europe, especially for Shaving, as from its emollient qualities it is far superior to the purest Naples Soap. It is also prepared in solid squares for the hands. Also Madame Cavallon's Pomade Melainocome, a highly esteemed preparation for dying the hair, &c.

## PAPER-HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE,

No. 20, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET, HOLBORN.

J. F. ISHERWOOD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has just completed his new Designs of Decorations for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Halls, &c., at his usual low prices; with an extensive assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture.

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| Inches. | £ | s. | d. | Inches. | £ | s. | d. | Inches. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 20 20 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 40 44 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 72 50 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| 25 25 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 42 42 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 72 28 | 1 | 18 | 1 |
| 28 24 | 0 | 3 | 6 | 42 43 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 64 56 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 36 | 0 | 4 | 9 | 36 48 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 90 51 | 2 | 16 | 1 |
| 36 28 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 67 41 | 1 | 8 | 7 | 96 24 | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| 36 30 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 42 47 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 109 60 | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| 35 30 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 60 40 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 108 50 | 2 | 9 | 0 |
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## TO the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—

Families of distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis at this Season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting themselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, owing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every attention will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Department of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the same, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing, any description of property in Town or Country.

From the central situations of the Establishments in their respective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to families honouring his house with their instructions, and offering the advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible properties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced H. L. C. to annex a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with Prices exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; also is added an outline of his general business, comprising the Cabinet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of which the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost.

HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouses, No. 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left hand side.

Among the variety of Articles above referred to, will be found LOOKING GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards; plate glass for windows, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained. Annexed are the Prices of Current Sizes of Plate Glass for Sashes, &c.

| Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 05 | 28 | 30 |
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 10 | 0 7 5 | 0 9 3 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 13 8 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 11 |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 8 | 1 1 6 |
| 14 | 0 11 2 | 0 13 9 | 0 15 6 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 9 | 1 3 11 | 1 6 1 |
| 16 | 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 0 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 | 1 10 0 |
| 18 | 0 14 11 | 0 18 9 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 3 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 9 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 | 1 17 6 |
| 25 | 1 2 8 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 9 | 2 6 11 |
| 28 | 1 6 1 | 1 11 6 | 1 15 n | 1 18 6 | 2 3 9 | 2 9 9 | 2 12 6 |
| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 e | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 | 2 16 3 |
| 32 | 1 10 6 | 1 16 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 9 | 2 10 0 | 2 16 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 p | 2 13 2 | 2 19 6 | 3 3 0 |
| 36 | 1 13 9 | 2 0 6 | 2 5 0 | 2 p 6 | 2 16 8 | 3 3 3 | 3 7 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 | 3 11 3 |
| 40 | 1 17 6 | 2 5 0 | 2 9 11 | 2 15 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 10 0 | 3 15 5 |

Or any sizes containing from 6 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches, contains three feet nine inches superficial measure, and costs £1. 13s. 9d. as per above tariff. All under three feet superficial at a reduction.

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In this department will be found a very elegant and extensive variety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices for Windows, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly mounted Frames in various sizes for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings and Prints mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

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in all its branches, from the most simple to the first style of elegance. A rich variety of new patterns on show.

IN THE UPHOLSTERY ARRANGEMENT,

the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in character for the drawing-room, boudoir, dining-room, library, and bed-chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly styles. In the various articles of chintzes, moreens, damasks, silks, &c. A great variety of the most splendid and novel styles are constantly on view of those qualities which can alone insure permanent satisfaction; the extreme disparity in prices in these articles mainly arises from the inferiority of the fabric.

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manufactured of the most seasoned materials. In the finish of Chairs, Sofas, &c., much depends on the quality of the materials used, and the workmanship. It may not be unworthy of remark that a similar effect may be produced at a saving of nearly one half, but which in the wear must eventually prove a serious disappointment to the purchaser. This applies also to the manufacture of Cabinet Goods, which, from being made of unseasoned materials and unsound work (that cannot be detected by the casual observer), can never bear that service and durability so essential. H. L. C. begs to add that he manufactures them on his own premises, and has always on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, which enables him to produce work at the lowest possible rate and of a superior quality.

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SOLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Musquito Hangers, &c., for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will receive every information respecting the articles best adapted for their particular destinations.

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of the fabric especially made for the first Upholstery Houses, viz. Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much-admired velvet pile carpets, hearth rugs, druggets, baize, floorcloth, &c.

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Well-seasoned, real Dantzic feathers, also equally prepared light down feathers for second and third rate beds, elastic spring, hair, and wool mattresses; real Witney, fine Bath and York blankets; Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of bedding, blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

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and conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every consistent regard to economy.

Families in the country may command the most approved taste by being waited on at home with patterns; and designs made on the spot, calculated to harmonise with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms, and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost, by the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, HENRY L. COOPER appeals to all classes for a continuation of that flattering preference hitherto afforded his house, 93, Bishopsgate Street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the Address. Also, that any article will be exchanged should a fair objection arise, thus securing the Public from imposition.

## ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and

Tackle Maker, No. 88, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 52, Strand.

## PALMER'S POCKET TOILET is

pronounced by the principal London journals, unique "for a trip, march, night on shore, or night from home," 21. 10s. and 5l. 5s.

A Prospectus is forwarded, post free, to all parts, upon application, post-paid, to the Inventor, HENRY G. PALMER, Italian Opera Arcade, London, and all orders or remittances should be so addressed.

## MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, without heat or pressure; and INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FIXED, without wires or other ligatures.

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N.B. One of the above firm may be consulted at 46, Bold-street, Liverpool, and 36, Mosely-street Manchester.

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## YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION is the

most wonderful Medicine ever discovered by man, for the cure of GONORRHŒA, GLEETS, STRICTURES, WHITES, Pains in the Loins, Affections of the Kidneys, Gravel, Irritation of the Urethre or Bladder, and for all Urinary Diseases in both sexes.—This Medicine is patronised, prescribed, recommended, and sanctioned by the Most Eminent of the Faculty, not only in England but on the Continent: and stated by them, from experience, to be the only Medicine that can be relied on for the cure of these complaints, and they invariably resort to it when their own remedies fail.

YOLAND'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION cures both sexes at all times sooner than any other known remedy, with the most triumphant success, after every Medicine of the present day has proved ineffectual, so that this justly celebrated specific has arrived at the acme of perfection, surpassing every thing of the kind that ever bore the name of medicine, frequently curing some of these serious diseases in a *few hours*. Those who have suffered from any of the above diseases for many years (such as strictures, &c.) will find upon taking this medicine for a short time, that, if not entirely cured, they will no longer feel inconvenience from the trifling complaint that remains.

References to respectable Surgeons, who are in the habit of prescribing this medicine extensively, will be given on application to the Proprietor's Agents.

Sold in Sealed Packets, with full directions, so that any one may cure themselves with perfect safety and secrecy, sent to any part of the world by HANNAY and Co., 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London, to whom dealers in the country are requested to forward their orders direct; and Retail by all respectable Medicine Venders. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. Country Order, Orders for the Continent, and shipping Orders to any extent, executed as usual on the day of arrival.

### FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

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MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 87, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 42s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen, a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 3s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

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E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses Carriage, Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICERS' BANISTERS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS FOR INDIA.

THE LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, 700 Tons, for CALCUTTA DIRECT (touching at the Cape of Good Hope to land Passengers only), will positively sail on the 10th instant, being under an engagement to leave at the time appointed. Passages may be procured, on unusually low terms, by applying to Messrs. F. and C. E. MANGLES, THOMPSON and LEARY, and to FROST and BUSTON, Agents for Passengers, 66, Lower Thames-street.

Lying in the East India Docks. 2nd April, 1836.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY are respectfully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATENT HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a *Ship Sofa* and *Swing Cot*. The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions, has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers. It possesses superior cleanliness and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. It can be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck as a standing Couch in a *minute*, and is admirably adapted to a warm station, not requiring a Mattress.—To be procured only at the Patentees' Cabin Furniture Manufactory, No. 97, Leadenhall-street, London.

MILITARY & TRAVELLING EQUIPMENTS.—Officers in the Army, and Gentlemen going abroad, will find a large Assortment of the IMPROVED PATENT PORTABLE BRASS and IRON TENT, CAMP, and WELLINGTON BEDSTEADS, Chairs, Canteens, Mahogany Drawers, Patent Wardrobe Portmanteaus, and Writing and Dressing Cases, of the best quality and the most moderate prices, at S. & H. PRATT'S Camp Equipage Warehouse, 47, New Bond-street, opposite Grosvenor-street, and at 19, Cockspur-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIREMENTS.
ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY,
No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.
Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers' Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIA.
THE following Articles are Manufactured [illegible], by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters to the Honourable Company, Somerset House.
[illegible] Cotton Stockings and Socks.
[illegible] Flannels and Waistcoats.
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.
The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them under the most trying and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and the material best adapted to the climate.

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.
W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation, large quantities of which are constantly being shipped for almost every part of the globe. Address W. C. MORGAN, 4, [illegible]-street. (Five doors from Oxford-street.)

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, [illegible]
Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.
Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC [illegible] PORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement; likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality. Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.
P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

SILVER WAITERS, WITH RICH SHELL BORDERS.

| Plain Centres. | | | | Chased Centres. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diameter. | oz. | £. | s. d. | Diameter. | oz. | £. | s. d. |
| 8 inches | 12 at | 0 | 5 6 | 8 inches | 12 at | 0 | 6 6 |
| 10 ,, | 20 | 0 | 9 0 | 10 ,, | 20 | 0 | 9 6 |
| 12 ,, | 30 | 0 | 12 12 | 12 ,, | 30 | 0 | 14 0 |
| 15 ,, | 42 | 0 | 18 18 | 15 ,, | 42 | 0 | 19 [illegible] |
| 20 ,, | 124 | 0 | 55 16 | 20 ,, | 124 | 0 | 56 [illegible] |

Richly chased [illegible] Tea Trays, [illegible] on. at 9s. 6d. [illegible] No.

A. B. SAVORY [illegible]

N.B. Drawings [illegible] above [illegible] forwarded, [illegible] the country.

POWERFUL MUSICAL BOXES, [illegible]
Wood Cases, 12 inches long by 4 inches wide, each playing Four Airs, with the music finished in a very superior style, are offered for Five Guineas each. Also a few of the same description, with Six Airs, price Seven Guineas each, at T. SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watch-maker, 47, Cornhill, London.
N.B.—The small Musical Boxes, 3¼ inches long, playing in tin cases, price 15s. each, or in composition shell ornaments, 25s. each.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, March 28th 1826.

HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY to NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That on the receipt in the Wages Department, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset-Place, of the Declaration or Certificate of identity required from each officer by his Majesty's Orders in Council, a Bill for the amount of the half-pay or retired pay due will be made out in this Department, which will be payable by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, on the following days, viz.—

On the 11th and 12th April, to Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th April, to Lieutenants at 8s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 17th and 18th of April, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 6s. a day, and Captains, and their Attorneys.

On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of April, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being brought forward on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired-pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks; but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 25th and 26th of April; after which the half-pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half-pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Wages Office, at the Admiralty, Somerset Place, or transmit them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, or unless such documents are delivered into this Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired-pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is in the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above-mentioned modes), officers may receive their half-pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a bill for the amount, in which case they are to give notice thereof by letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, marked in the corner "Half-Pay or Retired-Pay Accountant-General," and thereupon a proper form of a Bill of Exchange will be sent to them. 2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise. 3d. By extract, at a Dock-Yard, where there is an establishment of Pay Clerks.

In either of which two latter cases they must give alike notice to the Secretary of the Admiralty marked in the same manner, and a Remittance Bill or Extract will thereupon be made out and transmitted to them. In all cases, the officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surnames, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

N.B.—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the Act 9 Geo. 4, cap. 20, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No [illegible] to the privileges of this A[illegible]

## SALE OF OLD STORES [illegible]H.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 22nd March, 1826.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Tuesday the 12th April next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, the Captain Superintendent will put up to Sale in His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Woolwich, several Lots of OLD STORES,

consisting of Old Rope Strakings, Hammocks, Canvas in Rags, Iron Ballast, Brass Shivers, Bell Metal, Blocks, Engine Gear, &c. &c., all lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Captain Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

## MILITARY AND CIVIL ENGINEERING.

ACADEMY, Barracks, near Trowbridge.—Mr. LORD superintends the studies of a few Gentlemen, in constructions according to Vauban, Cormontaigne, Coehorn, and the modern system, Reconnoitring, Geometry on the ground, and all the practical details of field operations; trusting that the opportunities he has enjoyed of completing his own military studies at the Lines before Lisbon, the operations in the sieges of Badajos, St. Sebastian, and Bayonne, have duly qualified him for the undertaking.

The Sword Exercise attended by a Sergeant of Cavalry, and the Gun Exercise and Practice by an Artilleryman.

Civil Architecture, Surveying, Perspective Plans, Elevations, and Drawing in General.

The attention of Military Gentlemen is invited to an Inspection of the Models, Plans, Maps, &c., executed by Mr. Lord and his pupils.

TERMS:—Sixty Guineas per Annum.

[illegible] MEAN TIME [illegible]

| April | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | | | | | | | | | | | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. | 3 | 6 | 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 | 24 | 1 | 40 | 2 | 50 | 3 | 7 |
| Mo. | 4 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 1 | 2 | 20 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 47 |
| Tue. | 5 | 7 | 30 | 7 | 46 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 2 | 36 | 2 | 57 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 25 |
| We. | 6 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 26 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 3 | 19 | 3 | 42 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 6 |
| Th. | 7 | 8 | 52 | 9 | 12 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 31 | 5 | 50 |
| Fri. | 8 | 9 | 42 | 10 | 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 | 55 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 48 |
| Sat. | 9 | 10 | 36 | 11 | 58 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 | 50 | 6 | 34 | 7 | 17 | 7 | 57 |

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—Sir F. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., to be Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth.

Captain—J. W. E. Douglas (1807) to *Britannia*.

Commanders—E. H. Jervis (1824) and C. Keele (1826) to Coast Guard.

Lieuts.—P. P. Egerton (vice Hoddet) to *Vanguard*; D. Welsh (1813) to *Firefly*; S. G. Brown (1826) to *Hastings*.

Master—Watson to *Talavera*, vice White.

Mates—J. H. Johnys and C. Knighton to *Vanguard*.

Assist.-Surgs.—J. Neally to *Dee*; J. Bradley to *Seahorse*; R. Baker to *Magnificent*; Dr. J. F. Chalton and H. Bowker to Plymouth Hospital.

Midshipmen—R. M. Maitland, W. O. Burke, E. G. Doyle, A. A. Villiers, G. H. Sunderland, D. Lane, and A. Tower to *Vanguard*; R. B. Carter to *Talavera*; W. Motley to *Minden*; John Moore (Coll.) and J. G. Losh, Volunteers 1st Class, to *Vanguard*.

Royal Marines.—Capt. Pratt is embarked in the *Mercury*, and relieved at Deptford by Capt. Waters. Lieut. Dwyer, same place, is relieved by Lieut. Fraser, of the Woolwich Division, from whence a Captain's guard will be embarked in a few days for the *Asia*, 84, at Sheerness.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), arrived at Lima from Valparaiso 2d Nov.

NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), arrived at Lima from

RALEIGH, 16, Com. M'Quin (1824), arrived at Manilla from China 4th Nov.

ROSS, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), arrived at Singapore from a cruise 5th Dec.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTAEON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. B. Vidal (1826), Coast of Africa.
ALCESTE, 10, W. E. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 26, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASIA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Sheerness.
ASTREA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1806), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr. s., Mas. Com. A. Kerley (1814), particular service.
BARRAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Pitcroy (1828), South America.
BEAVER, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland (1815), Mediter. ord. home.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), South America.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt. E. R. Williams (1827), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1813), Coast of Africa.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice-Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1826), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1826), Coast of Spain.
CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CARRON, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. Dow (1813), Woolwich.
CASTOR, 36, Capt. Lord J. Hay (1819), North Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 10, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (a.) (1819), Mediterranean.
COCKATRICE, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1813), South America.
COLUMBIA, fr. st. ves., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1823), Leeward Islands.
COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Mediterranean.
COMUS, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1829), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Mediterranean.
CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. R. W. G. Festing (1811), Plymouth.
COVE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), particular service.
CRUIZER, 16, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
CURLEW, 10, Lt. Com. Edm. Norcott (1815), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DROMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
DUBLIN, 50, Rear Adm. Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.R., Capt G. W. Willes (1814), S. America.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1808), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Saunders, part. service.
ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1815), Lisbon.
EXCELLENT, Capt. F. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (b.) (1826), Woolwich.
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1826), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Woolwich.
FLAMER, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Pottery, Barbadoes.
FORESTER, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. C. B. Miall (1808), C. of Af.
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Fell (1813), North America.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
GRIFFON, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parlby (1823), Coast of Africa, ordered home.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. O. R. A. Clements (1821), North America.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew, South America.
HASTINGS, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon.
HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. P. E. Berkeley (1814), Chatham.
HERMES, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. B. Blount (1824), Woolwich.
HORNET, 3, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellice, (1831), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
JASEUR, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
JUPITER, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), East Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
LARNE, 18, Com. W. S. Smith (1830), North America.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bosanquet (1831), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shrambler (1815), Woolwich.
LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Portsmouth, fitting for the Packet Service.
LYNX, 3, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1815), Coast of Africa.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett. Capt. F. J. Douglas (1811), on passage to North America.
MERSEY, 42, transport, Mr. J. King (1828), part. service.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
OPUNTIA, 18, Com. J. J. E. Newell (1828), Mediterranean.
PANDORA, 4, Lt.-Com. R. W. James (1813), Sheerness.
PANTALOON, 10, Lt.-Com. N. Osty (1815), Portsmouth.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Norse (1826), particular service.
PELICAN, 18, Com. B. Stephens (1828), Coast of Africa.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1815), Sheerness.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1824), part. service.
PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1826), West Indies.
PIGMY, 5, Lt.-Com. O. Byng (1830), tender to flag'sh. Halifax.
PLUTO, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), particular service.
POMPLAIN, 58, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1822), P. L., Portsmouth.
PRESIDENT, 52, Vice Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., Capt. James Scott (1828), North America.
PRINCE REGENT, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1806), Deptford.
PYLADES, W. L. Castle (1824), Coast of Africa.
QUAIL, 4, cutter, Lt.-Com. P. Bisson (1826), particular service.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1828), West Indies.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), on passage to West Indies.
RATTLER, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1822), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 18, Com. M. Quin (1824), East Indies.
RANGER, Lt.-Com. J. H. Turner, (1828), Sheerness.
RAPID, 10, Lt.-Com. Fred. Patten (1829), N. America.
RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1829), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 3, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1824), Coast of Africa.
REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1812), [illegible]
REWDOWN, 10, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1825), [illegible]
RODNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1802), [illegible]
ROMULUS, 18, Lt.-Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), [illegible]
ROSS, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), [illegible]
ROVER, 18, Com. Charles Eden (1826), [illegible]
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral Sir W. [illegible] G.C.B., G.C.H. Capt. G. T. Falcon (1812), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. [illegible] (1827), Portsmouth.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. [illegible] K.C.H., (1829), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 18, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1826), Plymouth.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. P. R. Bowley (1830), [illegible]
SARACEN, 18, Lt.-Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1826), Lisbon.
SAVAGE, 18, Lt.-Com. R. Lowry (1828), West Indies, sick leave.
SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Gough (1826), on passage to the East.
SCYLLA, 18, Com. E. J. Carpenter (1827), Portsmouth.
SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. Geo. Roche (1826), part. service.
SERPENT, 16, Com. E. Nepean (1833), South America, sick leave.
SHELDRAKE, 5, Lt.-Com. S. H. Usher (1826), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warden (1828), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 3, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1828), Plymouth.
SPIDER, 3, Lt.-Com. Jno. O'Reilly (a) (1815), South America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
STAG, Plymouth, [illegible]
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. R. Kellett, on passage to S. America.
SULPHUR, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), on passage to S. America.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), Plymouth.
TALBOT, 26, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Fennell (1828), S. America.
TARTARUS, [illegible]
TERMAGANT, [illegible]
THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. S. Waddilove (1826), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, sur. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
TIPPERARY, 24, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
TRINCOMEE, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
TROUBLE, 16, Com. H. J. Paget (acting), Coast of Africa.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Lisbon.
TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1826), Portsmouth.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c) (1828), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VIPER, brig, 5, Com. L. A. Robinson (1813), Lisbon.
VOLAGE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dike (1827), North America.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (b) (1813), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yacht, Capt. S. Warren, Est., R.N.R. (1826), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1828), East Indies.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO April 2, 1826.

*** Packets having no dates against them since the last month s. sailed, d. dd., r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Jan. 15, d. Feb. 28, r. Mar. [illegible]
REINDEER, Ricken (1815), s. Feb. 15, d. Mar. 15, r. Mar. [illegible]
SHERIFFON, Robilliard (1824), s. Mar. 5, d. April 5, r. [illegible]
L'ESPOIR, Riley (1816), s. Mar. 5, d. April 5, r. Mar. [illegible]
NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), s. Mar. 14, d. Apr. 15, r. Mar. [illegible]
QUAIL, Bisson (1826), s. Mar. 20, d. Apr. 20, r. [illegible]
RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. [illegible] d. [illegible] r. [illegible]

*Mediterranean.*

AFRICAN, West (1814), s. Dec. 8, d. Jan. 20, r. [illegible]
HERMES-Blount (1824), s. Jan. 5, d. Feb. 25, r. Feb. [illegible]
TARTARUS-James (1813), s. Feb. 5, d. Mar. 15, r. Mar. [illegible]
ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. Mar. 5, d. May 30, r. [illegible]
SPITFIRE, Kennedy (c), [illegible]

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1814), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 20, r. [illegible]
SPIDER, O'Reilly (a. 1815), s. Jan. 5, d. May 25, r. [illegible]
RANGER, Turner (a. 1828), s. Feb. 5, d. [illegible] r. [illegible]
SKELDRAKE, Pennington (1812), s. Mar. 5, d. [illegible] r. [illegible]
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. [illegible] d. [illegible] r. [illegible]

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Jan. 20, d. Apr. 5, r. [illegible]
PANDORA, Lucas (1814), s. Feb. 5, d. Apr. 20, r. [illegible]
LAPWING, Forster (1816), s. Feb. 17, d. May 5, r. [illegible]

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| Adams, Worlington, | s. Mar. 5, d. May 20, | |
| Sevarne, Ladd (1813), | s. Mar. 27, d. June 9, | r. |
| Bazalgette, Downey (1815), | s. | d. r. |
| *Straits and Hayti.* | | |
| Ayre, James (1815), | s. Nov. 16, d. Apr. 4, | r. Mar. 31. |
| Lyra, St. John (1809), | s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, | r. |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 14, d. June 8, | r. |
| Murzina, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, | r. |
| Opossum, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 8, | r. |
| *North America.* | | |
| Star, Brown, | s. Nov. 7, d. Jan. 9, | r. Mar. 14. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1813), | s. Jan. 9, d. Mar. 5, | r. Mar. 25. |
| Dolphin, Moore (*b.* 1813), | s. Feb. 9, d. Apr. 6, | r. |
| Camden, Tilley, | s. Mar. 8, d. May 1, | r. |
| Linnet, Downey (1813), | s. | d. r. |

Portsmouth, April 1.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) —The vessel which arrived last Friday evening, supposed to be the *Lorne*, proved to be the *Scylla*, Com. Carpenter, from Bermuda. Orders arrived on Sunday for her to proceed to Sheerness. The *President* was the only ship at Bermuda on the 6th March. *Genoat* had returned to Jamaica. *Belvidera*, with three other men-of-war, had been dispatched to Para. Prince Ferdinand of Portugal, and the other foreign princes, arrived on Sunday afternoon, and on Tuesday morning embarked on board the *Manchester*, and proceeded on his way to Lisbon. The *Pembroke* was commissioned on Monday by Com. Aldridge. Capt. Ashmore, and Lieuts. Searle and Cullen, R.M., are to embark in her. *Bellerophon* was taken into dock on Wednesday to have her copper cleaned. It is reported that she has the dry rot, and that another ship will be selected for Capt. Jackson. Her detachment of Marines are to be officered by Capt. Devon and Lieuts. Appleton, Lawin, and Spalding. *Britannia* will be paid off on Monday by Capt. Williams, and recommissioned the following day by Capt. Dundas. Adm. Sir T. Williams will quit Portsmouth on Tuesday. *Pantaloon* has been ordered to Cork, and sailed this afternoon. The weather for the last five or six days has been so tempestuous, that very little progress has been made in fitting the *Vanguard*, and, with the exception of masting her, none in the *Pembroke*. The former has entered nearly 200 blue jackets. Mr. Howard Vyse, Mate, has been dispatched to Bristol to open a rendezvous. The *Beacon*, sailed from Malta on the 19th Feb., and it is surprising she has not arrived. Com. Copeland has been compelled from ill health to remain behind. *Meira* transport, with the remainder of the 7th Fusiliers, was to leave Malta on 9th March. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Excellent*, *Pembroke*, *Royal George* yacht, *Messenger*.

Sheerness, April 1.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) March 27th—*Hercules*, commissioned by the Hon. Capt. Berkeley. 30th—*Scylla* arrived at the Nore, and *Speedy*, cutter, anchored at Sheerness. *Hercules* went out of the Basin. 31st—*Scylla*, in working up to Sheerness, carried away her fore topsail yard, and anchored at the Little Nore. April 1st—*Scylla* came up and anchored off the Dock-Yard. *Terror*, under the command of Lieut. Pearson, of the *Hecate*, is fitting at Chatham, and will proceed in a few days to Hull for men. It is expected the Ordinary will be put in commission next week.

Plymouth, March 31.—The *Melville*, 74, was seen on Thursday, off the Lizard. *Speedy* cutter is gone to Sheerness, to be under Adm. Fleming's orders. *Spitfire* st. v. arrived here, and shipped fuel, and started on Thursday for Falmouth, to take out the next Malta mail. *Messenger* steamer, Mr. King, Master, arrived on Friday with Marines for the *Cornwallis*, and started the following day for Portsmouth, to bring down Marines for the *Minden*, which was commissioned on Friday. *Talavera* took on board her complement of Marines on Tuesday. *Orestes*, Capt. Codrington, was at Gibraltar, on 17th March, all well. She was to sail for Barcelona the first fair wind, to join the squadron there, where it was expected that Capt. Newell would take the command, vice Codrington, promoted to post. *Comus* was the senior officer's ship at Port Royal, Jamaica, on 27th Feb. Letters received bearing that date, state that the Captain had orders to remain there until relieved by a Post-Captain. *Arethusa* and *Lavinia* frigates are to proceed to Liverpool when prepared, to act as depots for seamen. Ships in Harbour—In commission: *Royal Adelaide*, 110; *Talavera*, 74; *Cornwallis*, 74; *Minden*, 74. Demonstration—*Impregnable*, 104; *Belleisle*, 74. Fitting—*Donegal*, 78; *Implacable*, 74; *Partridge*, brig; *Hope*, brig; and *Magnet* brig. Fitted and ready for service—*Sting*, 16; *Imogene*, 16; *Fly*, sloop: several others are ordered to be brought forward, *Satellite*, &c.

*Pluto*, st. v., Lieut. Duffill, has been hauled into dry dock for repairs to her bottom.

Vessels in commission in the port:—*William and Mary* yt., *Pluto*, *Fairy*, *Firebrand* and *Sovereign* transport. In the basin—*Hermes*, *Cairon*, and *Swift*. Not in commission—*Firefly*, *Blazer*, *Rhadamanthus*, and *Salamander*. Lieut. Greene of the Danish navy has received permission by an Admiralty order, to have free admission into, and inspect, Woolwich yard.

*Duncrellan Castle*, with arms and ammunition for the Spanish service, with 100 recruits from the *Dasher* depot ship off the arsenal, sailed on Tuesday last for Santander.

*Fairy*, surveying sloop, Com. W. Hewett (1), has been "brushed up with white paint," and her trucks rigged and fitted.

*Sovereign*, tr. A is discharging ordnance stores off the dockyard for the Royal Arsenal.

The *Star Packet*.—The Master of the *Star*, immediately after the gale last started in which Lieut. Birney, her commander, and 14 others, were drowned, gave himself an Act. Lieut.'s commission, which, from the peculiarity of the crew, he being the senior officer on board, he was empowered to do. Since the *Star*'s return to England, the Master has applied to be confirmed in his new rank; but the Admiralty, acknowledging the intrepidity and gallant conduct of the gentleman in question, decline confirming him, but have offered him a larger ship as Master.—*Plymouth Journal*.

The gale on Thursday was so severe that it blew away the pendant and bunting of the *William and Mary* yacht, Capt. Sir S. Warren.

*Cairon*, st. v., Lieut. Dow, got her steam up in the basin (being well secured) to try the working of her engines. Lieut. Dow received orders on Wednesday last to proceed on the W. India station.

*Hermes*, st. v., Lieut. Blount, has not yet shipped her wheels. The bulk-heads of the engineer's store-room have been removed, it having been hitherto used for passengers' luggage. She will shortly go into dry dock.

*Swift*, brig, Lieut. Welch, has struck her maintop gallant mast, and dismantled her foremast, which will be taken out and the heel shortened.

*Echo*, st. v., has gone up the river to the Surrey Canal to get in her engines and boilers from the manufacturers.

*Firebrand*, st. v., Master John Allen, sailed on Wednesday last, with Marines for the *Asia*, 84, Capt. W. Fisher, at Sheerness, and returned to Woolwich on Thursday morning.

A vessel is ordered to take in naval stores at Woolwich for Bermuda.

The *Prince Regent* yt., at Deptford, will be sent as a present to the Imaum of Muscat, in August next, such being decided on by his Majesty and government.

By accounts from South America we find that the *Rover*, whose graceful evolutions procured her the nic-name of Taglioni, is a great favourite on that station. She lately beat round the Horn in very bad weather, under close reefed main-topsail, tryasil, and staysails, without shipping a drop of water, and has beat every thing she has contended against in point of sailing, and carrying her canvas in bad weather. This is one of the vessels against which the school have displayed their greatest malignity, and respecting her dipping, &c. all sorts of falsehoods have been circulated; and notwithstanding the favourable report of her behaviour in the North Sea, by Sir P. Malcolm, and her graceful evolutions procuring her the cognomen of the inimitable *artiste*, even such was made a point of detraction, as if anything but grace and elegance could be associated with the name of Taglioni.

Two transports are fitting at Deptford to convey troops to the Mediterranean.

Earl Minto has been pleased to bestow the vacant commission in the Royal Marine corps upon Mr. W. B. T. Rider, the son of an old Naval Officer, more than thirty years a Commander. This selection out of many scores of applications, is highly creditable to his Lordship; and it must be gratifying to every friend to merit to observe the manner in which the commissions have been lately bestowed.

Mr. Kellock, late Superintendent of the *Lion* sheer hulk, is to be the same in charge of the new sheers in Sheerness dock-yard, with two shillings a day for lodging and provisions; the *Lion* to be sent from Chatham to Deptford to be broken up.

The passengers in the *Arab* transport (whose arrival we reported last week) are Lieut.-Col. Lacy, Royal Artillery, Maj. Campbell, 19th Regt., Capt. Crawley, 74th, Lieut. Blythe, 1st W. I. Regt., Mr. Thurburo, Midshipman, Mr. Reoand, Sec. Master, some invalid seamen and widows. The *Arab* experienced very favourable weather since leaving Antigua, at the end of January. *Flomer* st. v. was left at Antigua, *Columbia* had gone to Barbadoes, and *Meteor* st. v. to Jamaica, both with mails. *Wanderer*, 16, Com. Dilke, had proceeded to New York, with Mr. Fox, the British Minister to the United States. *Belvidera*, 42, Capt. Stroog, with *Rainbow*, 28, Capt. Bennett, *Racehorse*, 18, Com. Sir E. Home, and *Snake*, 16, Com. Warren, were despatched about the middle of Feb. from the Leeward Islands to Para, to act in conjunction with a Brazilian squadron, and a strong force of about 4000 Brazilian troops, for the purpose of subduing the Indians (who had got possession of the town and country), re-establishing the inhabitants, who had been driven out from their homes, protecting British trade and property, and, if possible, of making arrangements that should prevent the probability or possibility of a recurrence of the late scenes of plunder, rapine, and murder.

The cutter *Emerald*, tender to *Royal George* yt., commanded by Mr. Saunders, has proceeded to the westward, as far as Dartmouth, for the purpose of procuring volunteer seamen for the line-of-battle ships ordered to be got ready with all dispatch. She is to be under the orders of V.-Adm. Fleming.

The Lords of Admiralty, Sir C. Adam, Sir W. Parker, and the Hon. Capt. Elliot, accompanied by Mr. Secretary Wood, visited Woolwich dockyard on Saturday last, and inspected the *Cairon*, *Hermes*, &c., Capt. Symonds, the Surveyor of the Navy, and Capt. Sir S. Warren being in attendance on their Lordships.

*Scylla*, Com. E. L. Carpenter, arrived at Portsmouth on the 25th ult. at night, in 20 days from Bermuda, bringing despatches from V.-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn. The *Scylla* was compelled to come to England, in consequence of a leak, which has gradually increased from the hour she left Spithead, a year since, to the extent that when she is now on the starboard tack, in a fresh breeze she makes 15 inches of water in twenty-four hours. Including her passage across the Atlantic and home again, *Scylla* has gone within the last twelvemonths nearly 30,000 miles by the log. *President* frigate, was at Bermuda when the *Scylla* left; *Forte* frigate was at Jamaica, with the *Wasp*, which latter vessel had gone to Vera Cruz to purchase dollars for the use of government, and had bought up 437,000 of them, which were paid for by treasury bill instead of buying them in Jamaica as heretofore.

When *Tartarus* st., left Malta on the 7th ult., *Caledonia* 120, *Canopus* 84, *Thunderer* 84, *Revenge* 78, *Edinburgh* 74, *Barham* 52, *Vernon* 50, as well also as the Sardinian squadron of three frigates and a corvette were in that harbour. *Beacon* serv. vessel, Capt. Copeland, left Malta for England on 17th Feb., and *Flower of Yarrow* yt., for Sicily and Naples. *Pit* cutter yt. had arrived from Syracuse. Our squadron it is expected will put to sea for summer cruising early in April. *Rodney* was off Barcelona, but was expected at Malta.

By way of Smyrna accounts of the Euphrates expedition to 2d Feb. have been received. The Egyptian authorities had thrown impediments in its way again, in fact, had ordered that no provisions should be supplied. Lieut. Lynch had been on a mission to the Arab tribes; but in consequence of the influence of Mehemet Ali, had been unsuccessful in his applications. The party had been seriously attacked with disease, and 17 of its members, among whom was Colonel Chesney himself, were suffering from sickness at the above date.—*Hampshire Telegraph*. [The above paragraph (copied from the *Malta Gazette*) is contradicted by the *Standard*, which asserts that letters have been received of so late a date as the 14th of Feb., giving a satisfactory account of the health of the whole party, who indulged the most sanguine hope of success. The large steam-boat (*Euphrates*) was quite prepared for proceeding down the River, and the smaller one would be ready in about ten days.—Ed.]

A letter from Toulon of the 16th ult., states the arrival of the *Caster* steamer from Algiers, which place she left on the 12th. At that date the alarm caused by the order received to send home a large portion of the military force of the colony (6,500 men) had increased. Marshal Clausel was said to be on the point of returning to France in disgust. The same letter states that the *Trocadero* (three-decker) had entered the basin to be fitted out for service. The preparations to send to sea, in the course of the spring, a large squadron, were not pushed with activity; nevertheless, France would have in the Mediterranean two three-deckers (the *Montebello* and *Trocadero*), seven two-decked (the *Scipion*, *Ville de Marseille*, *Nestor*, *Triton*, *Suffren*, *Trident*, and the *Algiers*), three frigates (the *Iphegenie*, *Galathee*, and *La Bellone*), and sixteen brigs or corvettes. The *Trocadero*, of 120 guns, has since been burnt by accident.

H.M.S. *Linnet*, Lieut. Dunny, which arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th ult. from the Leeward Islands, brought on freight, 12,000*l*. Passengers, Mr. Strachan, Lieut. Edwards, Reeves, and Devayoes, Messrs. Butler, Berkeley, Arquimbeau, and Agostini. The Jamaica mail was brought to St. Thomas by the *Meteor* steamer, which brought the first intelligence of the wreck of the *Pike*, Lieut. Brooking, on Pelican Reef, on her voyage from Port Royal to Montego Bay. Lieut. Brooking, and the crew, had been saved, and taken to Port Royal, but the vessel was a total wreck. The *Linnet* sailed from Barbadoes, the 13th Feb. on which day the *Belvidera*, *Snake*, and *Savage* sailed for Para, and left the *Rainbow* there. The *Linnet* brings Sierra Leone mail of the 8th of Jan., and on the 7th of the same month, Adm. Campbell, in the *Thalia* frigate, arrived there, from the Cape of Good Hope and St. Mary's; All on board well.—Also, on the same day, the Hon. Capt. Denman sailed for England, via the Gambia, Senegal, and Goree. Within the last week of the *Linnet*'s arrival, she went 240 miles odd in 24 hours; and on another occasion 260 miles odd, in the same space of time.

The *Lady Jane Wheler* Emigrant.—Upon the arrival of this vessel from Strahanen (on 12th ult.) the only person on board in the least fit for work was the Captain, a stout man belonging to Stromness, who labored to the crew in their deplorable state, with the utmost kindness, sharing everything with them that he took himself. On their arrival, the men were so far gone, that three died in bed, carried in blankets from the ship to the shore—they were obliged to come home under reefed topsails, not being able to set more, and the Captain had to stand at the wheel the last five days, being occasionally relieved by the able seamen, who were obliged to sit in chairs while steering.

…has only one fish—saw nothing of the *William Torr*, …a only ship now missing.—*Inverness Courier.*

A general meeting of the subscribers to Lloyd's was …ld on Wednesday, when the following sums were unanimously voted: 30*l.* from the funds of the house to the three …rvivors of the crew of the Formby life-boat, which upset in …ding off to the *Bryades*, wrecked near Formby Lighthouse … 13th Jan. Twenty pounds to the four survivors of the …arborough life-boat, which upset on 17th Feb., going off … a sloop belonging to Allen; and 25*l.* in aid of the sub…ription for the widows and children of those of the crew …at were unfortunately drowned. Twenty pounds to …elve men for going off in the Fishguard life-boat, and …ving the crew of the *Trevor* of Chepstow, on 17th ult. …wenty pounds to nine boatmen for saving the crews of the …*ivine* of Goole, the *Fanny* of Hull, and the *Petrel* of …arborough, driven on shore on Pakefield Beach, near …owestoff, on 19th and 20th Dec. last. Ten pounds to …ree fishermen who accompanied Mr. Calin, Mr. Lean, …d Mr. John Simpson, at the peril of their lives, and …ved the crew of the *Shamrock* of Liverpool, stranded at …e island of Islay on 23rd Jan.; and 100*l.* in aid of the …ipwreck Institution.

Royal Marines.—Capt. Richardson and 114 men em…rked on board the *Firebrand* st. v., on Wednesday last, …9, A.M., from the dockyard, Woolwich, to join the *Asia*, …, Capt. Fisher, at Sheerness, and another draft of 100 is …pected to embark next week for the *Hercules*, 74, Capt. …erkeley, also at Sheerness.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Dorsetshire Militia—Richard Cole, Gent., to be Ens., v. Cath…rt Chalmers, resigned.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, April 1st, 1836.—5th Drag. Guards—Assist.-Surg. …H. Carnegy, M.D., from 6th regt., to be Assist.-Surg., v. …sser, prom. in 70th. 12th Lt. Drags.—Surg. J. Moffat, from …th, to be Surg., v. Winterscale, whose app. has not taken place. …th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. P. Hickmann to be Capt. by p., v. …ood, who ret.; Cornet H. W. S. Lowndes to be Lieut. by p., v. …ickmann; H. L. Cocksedge, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. …owndes. 3rd Foot—Lieut. R. H. Peel, from h.-p. unat., to be …ieut., v. Clarke, app. to 17th. 9th—Maj. H. Fane, from h.-p. …nat., to be Maj., v. W. Seward, who exch., rec. the diff. 19th—…H. Grant, gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Wynward, prom. to …7th. 17th—Maj. H. Croker to be Lieut.-Col. without p.; Capt. …J. Romney to be Maj., v. Croker; Lieut. T. H. Baylis to be …apt., v. Romney. To be Lieuts. without p.—Lieut. R. G. …Johnstone, from 20th; Lieut. A. Dickson, from 31st; Lieut. E. …algety, from 30th; Lieut. F. A. Wetherall, from 44th; Lieut. …F. Mathews, from 2nd W. I. Regt.; Lieut. E. M. Clarke, from …rd; Ens. J. F. De Tessier, 3rd. J. Stawell. To be Lieut. by p. …Ens. W. B. Kelly. To be Lieuts. without p.—Ens. S. Phillips, …om the 54th; Ens. S. R. W. Wynward, from 10th, v. Baylis. …o be Ens.—Ens. E. F. Disaond, from h.-p. 8th W. I. Regt., v. …e Tessier, prom.; W. P. Weimen, gent., v. Stawell. 29th—F. …alkes, gent., to be Ens., without p., v. Le Couteur, prom. in …st. 31st—Ens. P. Le Couteur, from 29th, to be Lieut. without …, v. Dickson, app. to 17th. 39th—Ens. W. Munro to be Lieut. …p., v. Hassard, who ret.; H. Newcomen, gent., to be Ens. by …, v. Munro. 44th—Ens. A. Hogg, to be Lieut. without p., v. …etherall, app. to 17th; Ens. W. M'Mahon, from 31st, to be Ens. …Hogg. 54th—Ens. J. Cameron, from h.-p. 92nd, to be Ens. v. …hillips, app. to 17th. 69th—Lieut. W. F. Fisher, from 78th, to …Lieut., v. Watson, app. to Ceylon Regt. 84th—Assist.-Surg. …Irving, from 73rd, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Carnegy, app. to 5th …Drags. 89th—Lieut. W. Johnson, from h.-p. 46th, to be Lieut., …Wilson, app. to 78rd. 70th—Assist.-Surg. J. Foster, M.D., …om the Drags., to be Surg., v. Moffat, app. to 12th Lt. Drags. …st—Lieut. T. Dutton to be Paymast., v. Adams, app. to a Rec. …ist. 78rd—Lieut. W. C. B. Wilson, from 69th, to be Lieut. v. …H. Finney, who ret. upon h.-p. 66th. 78th—Lieut. W. Morris, …om 97th, to be Lieut., v. Fisher, app. to 58th. 81st—A. G. …naw, gent., to be Ens. without p. v. M'Mahon, app. to 44th. …7th—Lieut. R. Lisle, from Ceylon Regt., to be Lieut. v. Morris, …pp. to 78th. 2nd W. I. Regt.—Capt. F. C. Drewry, from h.-p. …unat., to be Capt., v. A. Bourke, who exch., rec. the diff.; Lt. …Helton, from h.-p. 19th, v. Mathews, app. to 17th. Ceylon …Rifle Regt.—Lieut. A. Watson, from 58th, to be Lieut., v. Lisle, …pp. to 97th. Mem.—The prom. of Assist.-Surg. Forster, from …7th Drags., to be Surg. in 71st, as stated in the *Gazette* of 18th …March last, has not taken place.

CAVALRY.

…nd Dragoons—A troop moved from Cork to Castlemartyr on 21st ult., to protect a wreck in Ballycotton Bay.

…th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. Dalbiac has been directed to take charge of the Veterinary Department during the absence of Veterinary Surgeon Timm.

…1th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. E. C. Windus has retired from the service.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot 1st batt.—A detachment moved from Templemore to Thurles on 23rd ult.

3rd—Capt. Carmac is to act as Paymaster during the absence on sick leave of Paymast. Lukis. This regt. was to reach Meerut on 6th Jan. Lieut. R. N. Magrath has received leave to England.

6th—Lieut. Wilson has been directed to act as Quartermast. during the absence in England of Quartermast. Sheahan.

13th—Ens. Holder has received leave to England.

16th—Lieut. C. F. Thompson has been promoted to Capt. by brevet in the East Indies only. Lieut. Crawford has received leave to England.

26th—Capt. M. Pointon has received leave to England.

39th—Lieut. C. B. Clark has retired from the Army.

40th—The late Capt. John Pyne Pennefather, of this corps, entered the army in 1807, as an Ensign in the 57th foot, and was at the taking of Travancore in 1809, at the capture of the Isle of France in Dec. 1810, and wounded at the storming of the French fortified camp in Java on 20th Aug., 1811. He sustained through life the character of an upright, brave, and honourable man, and distinguished himself by his zeal and courage under the command of Sir R. Gillespie at the taking of Palambang and the fortress of Dijocatera in 1812, and particularly at the taking of Macassar, under Sir M. Nightingale, in 1814, and in quelling the disturbances at Ceylon, in 1818. In 1823 he was promoted to Captain, and received the highest compliment from his superior officer for his brave conduct at the taking of Bhurtpore, on 18th Jan., 1826, where he commanded the light company of the 59th regt., which, with the grenadiers of the same corps, led the attack through the breach, and bore the brunt of the storm. For his distinguished service upon this occasion, he was selected by Lord Combermere to be the bearer of a splendid oriental sword and letter to the Duke of Wellington, then Com.-in-Chief of his Majesty's forces. In 1831 he exchanged into the 40th reg., and proceeded to Bombay to join his corps at Poonah. His health being much impaired, after an arduous service of 28 years, 24 of which he passed in India, he memorialised Lord Hill in April 1835 to be allowed to retire on the half-pay of Major, which request could not be complied with, but he did not live to feel the disappointment, as he died in July following, leaving a widow and 5 children in the deepest affliction at his sudden demise.

Lieut. Mortimer has been appointed to act as Quartermast. during the absence in England of Quartermaster Walsh.

52nd depot—2 cos. and head-quarters moved from Athlone on 28th ult. for the Pigeon House, Dublin, to arrive on this day.

55th—Capt. J. Horner and Lieut. G. A. Robertson have received leave to England.

60th, 1st. batt.—Messrs. Braithwaite and James, of Cockspur-street, have just completed a splendid gold snuff-box, to be presented by the officers of this batt. to their late Commanding Officer, Lieut.-Col. Bunbury, who had charge of that corps for 12 years.

62nd—Capt. J. F. Macdonell has received brevet rank in the East Indies only, from 26th Dec., 1826. Lieut. Scobell has received leave to England.

63rd—Lieuts. A. Codd and J. Thorp have received leave to England.

66th depot—The non-commissioned officers lost a valuable library in the fire at Citadal barracks, Plymouth.

77th—The *Jupiter* and *Express*, steam-vessels, arrived to Dublin on the morning of the 28th ult. with this regt. from Liverpool. 5 cos. marched for Mullingar on 28th, and 5 cos. and head-quarters on 29th, to arrive this day.

81st—Last week, Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot reviewed the service and depot cos. at Fermoy. The former are ordered to Gibraltar, and the latter will remain at Fermoy until further orders.

83rd—1 Capt., 1 Sub., 2 Serjs., 1 Dr., and 30 r. and f., moved from Boyle, to occupy Sligo Barracks, on 28th ult.

85th—1 co. moved from Cork to Middleton on 21st ult., to protect a wreck in Ballycotte Bay.

91st depot—moved from Mullingar on 29th ult., to arrive at Newry on 4th inst., leaving the comp. at Tullamore for the present.

Yeomanry.—The annual meeting of the Surrey for eight days' duty, is fixed for Chertsey, 27th April.

Militia.—The Marquis of Granby, for whom splendid festivities are preparing at Belvoir Castle, is a Captain in the Leicestershire. His father is one of the oldest Militia Cols., and served with the reg. in Ireland, during the rebellion of 1798, and again in 1812. Since the close of the war, the fine band has been kept on full pay by the Duke, and at the training in 1831, for expected service in Ireland, this corps was considered as highly effective, having nearly its full complement of officers and men. The mess-plate is superb. During the late war, the Leicestershire, after supplying the regular army with about 2,000 volunteers, joined the 2d Prov. Batt. in 1814, with 12 officers and 300 men, and landed in France with the other two battalions under the command of General Bayly.

## GENERAL ORDER.—HOME STATIONS.

*Office of Ordnance, 11th Jan.*, 1836.

The Master-General and Board of Ordnance are pleased to direct, that the several Barrack Masters and others in charge of barracks in Great Britain and Ireland, do prepare and transmit without delay, a report of any alterations therein, rendered expedient and necessary for the comfort of the troops; and, in drawing up this report, it is their desire that the Commanding Officers of regiments and detachments quartered in barracks, and the General Officers commanding stations or districts, may be consulted.

It is not intended that this order shall apply to any increase in extent of accommodation, or any alteration of a costly description, but anxious for the convenience and comfort of both officers and man, and being aware that in the numerous and extensive buildings in question (differing in construction and arrangement), many minor inconveniances do exist, the Master General and Board desire to have these clearly specified, and so described in detail as may enable them to decide what can with propriety be immediately remedied.

By order of the Master General and Board,

The Barrack Master at R. Bynam, Secretary.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected to this Day.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depots of the regiments are stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
2nd ditto—Hyde Park.
Rl. Horse Gds.—Windsor.
1st Drag. Guards—Birmingham
2nd ditto—Dublin.
3rd do—Longford.
4th do—Brighton.
5th do.—Edinburgh.
6th do.—York.
7th do.—Dublin.
1st Dragoons—Newbridge.
2nd do.—Leeds.
3rd do.—Cork.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Ipswich.
7th Hussars—Nottingham.
8th do.—Hounslow.
9th Lancers—Coventry.
10th Hussars—Glasgow.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Dorchester.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Loogford.
15th Hussars—Cahir.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Manchester.
Gren. Gds. [1st bt.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Wellington B.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Portman B.
Cold. Gds. [1st batt.]—Knightsbridge.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Tower.
Be. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—St. George's B.
Do. [3d batt.]—Windsor.
1st F. [1st batt.]—Templemore.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Enniskillen, ord. to Canada.
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
5th do.—Malta; Dovet.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Gosport.
8th do.—Jamaica; Buttevant.
9th do.—Mauritius; ord. to Bengal; Sheerness.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isl.; Waterford
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—W. Indies, Dublin.
15th do.—Canada; Armagh.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham.
18th do.—Athlone.
19th do.—W. Indies; Stockport.
20th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
21st do.—V. D. Land; Chatham.
22nd do.—Jamaica; Hull.
23rd do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Cork.
25th do.—W. Indies; ord. home; Cork.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Nenagh.
28th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Mauritius; Fermoy.
30th do.—Bermuda; Limerick, ord. to England.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do.—Dublin.
34th do.—E.N. America; Carlisle
35th do.—Fermoy.
36th do.—W. Indies; Plymouth.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Ionian Isl.; Fort Geo. ord. home.
43rd do.—America; Clonmel.
44th Foot—Bengal; Chatham.
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th do.—Belfast.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Castlebar.
48th do.—Bolton.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham
51st do.—Dublin.
52nd do.—Cork; ord. to Gibraltar.
53rd do.—Malta; ord. to Corfu
Dublin.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Plymouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; ord. to Corfu; Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
61st do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Stirling.
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatham
66th do.—Canada; Plymouth.
67th do.—W. Indies; Kinsale.
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—W. Indies; Sheerness
70th do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
71st do.—Edinburgh.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope
Londonderry.
73rd do.—Ionian Islands; Nass
74th do.—W. Indies; Omagh.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope
Wexford.
76th do.—W. Indies; Paisley.
77th do.—Mullingar.
78th do.—Ceylon; ord. home
Galway.
79th do.—Canada; Aberdeen
80th do.—Chatham, or to N.S.
81st do.—Fermoy; ord. to Gibraltar.
82nd do.—Kilkenny.
83rd do.—America; Boyle.
84th do.—Jamaica; Fermoy.
85th do.—Cork; ord. to Antigua
86th do.—W. Indies; Limerick.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isl.; ord. home; Youghal.
89th do.—W. Indies; Drogheda
90th do.—Ceylon; Cork.
91st do.—St. Helena; Newry.
92nd do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Limerick.
95th do.—Derry.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth
Unl. home.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope ord. home; Devonport.
99th do.—Mauritius; Gosport
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—America ord. home; Jersey.
Do. [2dbtt.]—Ionian Isles; Gosport.
Royal Staff Corps—Barbadoes.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence
Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta

Lieut.-Col. Thompson, [illegible] for Holl, served for seven years as a Captain in the [illegible] Lancers (then the 17th Light Dragoons) in India, during which he was employed by the Bombay government as Resident at Muscat. He subsequently joined a large force of 5,000 men under Sir Kelr Grant sent by the Bombay government for the purpose of suppressing piracy in the Persian Gulf. This object having been effected by the capture of [illegible] Khyrah, and several other of the strong-holds of the Joasmee pirates, Col. (then Capt.) Thompson, was [illegible] on account of his proficiency in the Persian and Arabic languages, to command the detachment which [illegible] to garrison the island of Kishm; but injudiciously making a movement with his detachment without sufficiently [illegible]

f the dispositions of the enemy, the whole detachment was urprised by a body of Wahabees, and after a gallant resist- nce every man was cut to pieces with the exception of apt. Thompson, a Lieut. Morley of the artillery, and Lieut. ildley of the Infantry, who effected their escape to Bombay, here they were tried by Court-Martial. A Mr. Fallon, a ub-Assistant-Surgeon who had charge of the sick and con- alescents, learning the disaster, effected a masterly retreat, or which he was honoured by admission to the regular me- ical service. The destruction of the detachment was the ause of the expedition under the late Sir Lionel Smith, onsisting of upwards of 3,000 men, and such had been the onfidence of the pirates from their success, that they ushed on the bayonets of our men when charging, and cut ir legs from under several of them with their immense long words. Col. Thompson returned from India in 1822, by e Red Sea route. He purchased a Majority in an Infantry giment in 1826, and an unattached Lieut.-Colonelcy in 829. The hon. Member was born in 1783, and married 1811 to a daughter of the Rev. T. Barker. He was the rst official Governor sent to Sierra Leone in 1808, and is e Editor of the *Westminster Review*.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS DURING THE LAST MONTH.—*Majors*—Bynn, 4 Dr.; A. Mackenzie, Unatt.; S. Jones, do.—*Captains*—Lord Deerhurst, 2 Life Gds.; hawe, 17 Dr.; Coote, 1 F.; Hooker, 71 F.; Shearman, 5 F.; Kidman, 96 F.; Layard, 97 F.—*Lieutenants*—Vindus, 11 Dr.; Macdonald, 17 Dr.; Vallance, 1 F.; reker, 7 F.; Lechmere, 12 F.; Terry, 18 F.; Whit- eld, 33 F.; Clarke, 39 F.; Denhame, 55 F.; Seymour, 1 F.; Bell, R. Newf. Vet. Cos.—*Cornet and Sub-Lieut. nd Ensigns*—Hon. A. Arundell, 2 Life Gds.; Stackpoole, 2 F.; Henry Scott, do.

A grand review of the household troops, by his Majesty, ill take place on Saturday 16th April, in the great park at Vindsor. The 8th Hussars will form part of the brigade.

The appointment of Col. of the 4th Light Dragoons, has ecome vacant by the death of Gen. Hugonin, which took ace on Tuesday at Nursted, near Petersfield. We shall ext week give a correct memoir of this gallant veteran.

Col. Shaw Kennedy has left Dublin on a tour of inspec- on in Munster. All efficient officers at present in the onstabulary will be continued under the new act.

The Paymaster's branch of the Ordnance Department, ublin, is to be reduced, and the Army Pay branch of the ice-Treasurer's Office will be affected by the new arrange- ents in the Paymaster-General's Office. It at present sts 1,800*l.* divided among three clerks.

Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney's six years' period of com- and in Ireland expired in 1834; he will be relieved in utumn, and succeeding General Officers will be selected om those who are not Colonels of regiments, agreeably to e recommendation of the parliamentary committee.

Gen. Lord Hill will not hold a levee at his office in the orse Guards till after the Easter recess.

The Barrack-mastership of Guernsey is vacant by the dden death of Major A. Bennett, late of 5th regt., who d near 300*l.* a-year for his wounds.

## East India Intelligence.

Major-Gen. Ramsay met with an accident from the ick of his horse, whilst about to mount, but has reco- ered from the effects.

NEPAUL.—The Prince of Napaul understanding that any of the Chiefs of the plains have effected a lasting endship with the King of England, by sending pre- nts of the produce and rarities of their country, observed his durbar that it was expedient that he should do the ame, and bestowed great praise and the khilut of dis- nction on a hero who volunteered to undertake the ity. Orders were issued to make every preparation.—*Bengal Observer, Oct.* 22.

Lieuts. Joy and Powys left Bangalore on 17th Oct., nder charge of Brev. Capt. Viney of H. M. 39th, for adras, to undergo the punishment awarded them by ourt-Martial.

An attempt at a suttee took place outside the walls of eypoor, in the middle of October. A great concourse f people assembled at the Murda Ratha. The woman ecked herself on the pyre; soon after the flames reached er, she jumped off, but was thrown back; she, however, caped a second time; they again flung her into the re; she got out a third time. The Jeypoor police then terposing referred the matter to the Rawul, who ordered er not to use more force. The widow was accord- gly released, and afterwards took refuge in one of our ntonments, observing she would have been turned out of e border.

The [illegible] prize money is ordered to be paid to the oops (including [illegible] ces). Col. Lindsay gets 1-16th f the whole, and the other Brigadiers share according their army rank, Majors 12,000, Captains 6,000, and ubalterns 2,500.

MOOLTAN.—If the news from this province can be lied on, Now Nihal Singh is endeavouring to extend e Sikh conquest beyond the Indus, and has already ast upon the Shikarpoor as his first conquest. The Seindians are, however, active in opposing him, and have seized all the craft of the river within their neighbourhood, to prevent their occupation as passage boats by the Sikhs. 15,000 horsemen have also been posted on the right bank to watch and oppose their passage.

JANSI.—A disturbance of a serious appearance has broken out at this place. The rioters are 2,000 Boondelas, and the watchword the death of the Raja. This is, however, but the ostensible cause; the real one is more closely connected with personal injustice and injury.

### BENGAL.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 9th Nov. —49th N.I., Lieut and Brev. Capt. S. F. Hanney to be Capt. and Ens., A. Macdonald to be Lieut., from 1st April, 1836, in succ. to Capt. T. R. Fall, dec. 6th N.I., Lieut and Brev. Capt. J. H. Smith to be Capt. and Ens., J. C. Alderson to be Lieut., from 2d Nov. 1835, in succ. to Capt. G. H. Cox, transf. to Inv. Est. Assist. Surg. M. Powell to be Surg. v. Surg. F. S. Matthews, dec., with rank from 18th Oct. 1835, v. Surg. J. Allan, M.D., dec. Surg. R. Grahame to rank from 2d Sept. 1835, v. Surg. P. S. Matthews, dec. Surg. T. Forrest to rank from 5th Sept. 1835, v. Surg. J. Eckford, dec., and is posted to 25th N.I. at Mirzapore. 6th Nov. —Capt. H. Delafosse app. to command 2d troop 1st brig. Horse Art. v. Pennington, dec. Assist. Surg. R. Wallis posted to 9th L.C. at Sultanpore, Benares. 73d N.I., Lieut J. S. Davidson to be Interp. and Quartermast. v. R. S. Tickell, resigned that appointment. Ens. S. B. Tickell, 31st N.I., is directed to accompany the Ramghur Lt. Inf. Batt. for the performance of a special duty during the projected movement of that corps, or until further orders.

DEPART. OF PUBLIC WORKS.—G.O. Nov. 16th—Lieut. J. W. Fraser to be Exec. Eng. of the Balasore Div. v. Graham. Lieut. J. W. Robertson to be Exec. Eng. of the Saugor Div. v. Willis. Lieut. J. Anderson, Eng., to off. for Lieut. Napier as Assist. Sup. of the Doaab Canal.

FURLOUGHS.—G.G. Nov. 9th—Capt. W. P. Steer, 32d N.I., and Lieut. P. C. Minchin, to Europe, on med. cert. Capt. J. D. B. Gahan, 26th N.I., and Lieut. A. Jack, 28th N.I., to Europe, on priv. affs. Capt. T. Williams, 70th N.I., to Europe, on med. cert. Lieut. Col. J. Colvin, Sup. of Canals in the Delhi territories, for 8 months, from 15th Nov., to visit Presidency on private affairs. Lieut. W. E. Baker, 1st Assist. to Sup., will officiate for Lieut. Col. Colvin during his absence. Lieut. W. H. Hall, 6th L.C., from 8th Aug. to visit Bombay on med. cert. Nov. 6th—Ens. W. H. L. Bird, 12th N.I., from 28th Oct. to 28th Jan. 1836, to visit Presidency on med. cert. and apply for furl. Capt. E. Wintle, 71st N.I., in extension to 20th Nov. 1836, to remain in the Hills on med. cert. 16th Nov.—Cornet Hepburne, 8th L.C., at present under suspension from his military functions, pay, and allowances, until the pleasure of the Court of Directors shall be known, is permitted to proceed to England on urgent priv. affs.

MARRIAGES.—At Nagpore, 21st Oct., Lieut. J. G. Nell, Adjt. Madras Eur. regt., to Isabella, eldest daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Wards.—At Calcutta, 12th Nov., Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy, Professor in the New Med. College, to Margaret, daughter of F. O'Shaughnessy, Esq., Limerick.

DIED.—At Bengal, 19th Nov., the lady of Capt. H. Mackenzie, 74th N.I., of a son.—At Barrackpore, 18th Nov., the lady of Lieut. Col. Maddock, of a daughter.

DRAWN.—At Chowringhee, Nov. 9th, Ens. H. Russell, 20th N.I., aged 25.—At Penang, 8th Oct., J. Patullo, Esq., C.S.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Nov. 24—J. C. Scott, Esq., to be Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Chicacole. W. U. Arbuthnot, Esq., to act as do. during the absence of Mr. Scott, or until further orders. P. Sharkey, Esq., to be Native Judge and Native Crim. Judge of Honore. P. B. Smollett, Esq., to act as Sec. Dep. Sec. to the Board of Rev. during the absence of Mr. Porter, or until further orders. T. B. Roupell, Esq., to act as Jun. Dep. Sec. to the Board of Rev. H. Forbes, Esq., to be Assist. to the Prin. Coll. and Mag. of Tanjore.

LEAVE OR ABSENCE FROM STATIONS.—G.O. 18th Nov.—J. A. Casamajor, Esq., to proceed to England on furl. with the benefit of the absentee allowance. B. T. Porter, Esq., Sen. Dep. Sec. to the Board of Rev., for 6 weeks, to proceed to Arcot and Cuddalore, on priv. affs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 16th Nov. 1835—27th N.I., Ens. J. G. Smythe to be Lieut. v. Joy, inv., date of comm. 6th Nov. 1835. Lieut. R. A. Joy, recently transferred to Carn. Vet. Eor. Batt.

FURLOUGHS.—G.G. 11th Nov. 1835—Capt. D. Montgomerie, 7th L.C., to Europe. Capt. W. G. White, 35th N.I., to Eur. on sick cert. Lieut. C. Mackenzie, 48th N.I., to Calcutta for 4 months from date of his quitting the corps. Maj. E. Stewart, Eur. Reg., Presidency, prep. to applying for furl.

### BOMBAY.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.G. 6th Oct.—Mr. H. Hutt to act as Judge and Sess. Judge of Poona. Mr. J. W. Hunter to act as Assist. Judge and Sess. Judge of Conkan for detached station at Rotnagherry. Mr. G. H. Pitt to act as do. of Poona for detached station at Sholapoor. Mr. P. W. Le Geyt to act as Judge and Sess. Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. W. E. Frere to act as Reg. to Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. Mr. J. S. Law to act as Assist. Judge and Sess. Judge of Ahmedabad. Mr. J. A. Shaw to join his station as Judge and Sess. Judge of Tanna. 17th Oct.—Lieut. Graham, second in command of Khedl corps, to be Assist. Mag. in Canderat.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.G. Oct. 16th—Ens. J. M. Browne, Eur. Reg., to be Assist. to Sup. of Mil. Bazaar at Poona, in succ. to Lieut. Pope. Lieut. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to be Quartermast. and Interp. to that Reg. in succ. to Lieut. Macan, prom. 17th Oct.—Lieuts. P. L. Hart and A. Nash to be Assists. to Insp. Eng. at Presidency. Capt. Donnelly, 1st N.I., to be Postmaster at Belgaum, as a temp. arrangement. Brev. Capt. A. P. Le Mesurier, 2nd N.I., to be A.D.C. to Brig. Geo. Salter, v. Kennett, res. Nov. 24—Col. L. C. Russell, Com. of Art., to be a Brigadier of 1st Class.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Oct. 14th—Lieut. E. Lewis, 23d N.I., to Europe, for health. Cornet W. P. Curtis, 1st L.C., do. for do. Ens. R. Travers, 2nd N.I., do. Ens. A. Valliant, 9th N.I., to Neilgherry Hills for 12 months for health.

MARINE DEPART.—Sept. 30th—Midshipman J. W. Young to be Lieut. v. Harrison, dec., date of comm. 30th Jan. 1835.

### AGRA.

POLITICAL AND GEN. DEPART.—G.O. 2d Nov. 1835—Mr. G. A. Bushby to resume the appointment of Sec. to the Gov. of Agra in the Pol. and Gen. Dep. Mr. R. H. Scott will retain charge of the above office until relieved by Mr. Bushby.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 19th Oct.—Mr. A. W. Begbie to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Etawah. Mr. S. Fraser to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Bundlecund. 2d Nov.—Mr. F. M. Scott to officiate as Com. under Act 9 of 1833 at Allahabad, for the disposal of cases under Regulations I. of 1821 and I. of 1828. Mr. H. T. Owen to be Sp. Com. under the Priv. of Reg. III. of 1828, within the 1st or Meerut Div. and the 3d or Bareilly Div. Mr. C. G. Mansel to be Mag. and Coll. of Agra. Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Agra. Mr. R. Alexander to be Head Assist. to the Sec. to the Sudder Board of Rev.

LEAVE FROM STATIONS.—G.G. 2d Nov.—Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th N.I. and A.D.C. to the Gov. of Agra, for 2 months, and will accompany the Gov. to the Presidency of Fort William. 30th Oct.—Mr. G. F. Brown, Mag. and Coll. of Juanpore, for 6 months, in extension of leave granted him on med. cert.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, March 24th: MEMNON, *Ellis*, Calcutta 2nd Oct.—London, March 26th: AFRICAINE, *Duff*, from Singapore, sailed 30th Oct.—ERASMUS, *Marks*, Sourabaya 2d Dec.—28th: MEMO, *Smallwood*, Singapore 17th Nov.—KANAVA, *Grimwood*, V. D. Land.—Liverpool: JOHN GARDNER, *Robertson*, China.—London: THOMAS COUTTS, *Oxnam*, do. 10th Dec.—BROTHERS, *Hale*, Batavia 10th Dec.—29th: CAMBRIAN, *Latimer*, Mauritius 26th Dec.—Liverpool, 31st: CORNELIA, *Creighton*, China.—Dec.—AFRICA, *Hammond*, Mauritius 17th Dec.—DUCHESS OF CLARENCE, *Hutchinson*, Bombay 17th Nov.—MARY BRADY, *Neale*, Canton 29th Nov.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MEMNON: Mrs. C. Cockilin and Capt. J. B. Dunn, 4th N.I.—THOMAS COUTTS: Mrs. Padday, J. Padday, Esq., 2 Masters Padday, and a native female servant.—DUCHESS OF CLARENCE: Mrs. Gourley, and A. Gourley, Esq., Dep. Assist. Com. Ord.

SHIPS REMAINING IN THE DOWNS.—March 31st: VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, ARTEMIS, and IRIS.—At Portsmouth: ASIA, *Pearson*, for Madras.

PASSENGERS.—Per ASIA: F. P. Alleyn, Esq., and Mrs. Alleyn, Mr. and Mrs. Mosley, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart, Miss Walker, two Misses Webb, Ens. M'Ilveen, Messrs. Boswell, Bourdier, Gubbins, Baillie, Roberts, Wood, Galway, Phillips, Richards, Atkinson, Brougham, and 27 H.C.'s sappers and miners.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At China, Dec. 16th, PAIGNE QUEEN, *Holmes*, from Liverpool.—PATRIOT KING, *Clark*, Bombay.—Batavia, Nov. 21st: LOUISA CAMPBELL, *M'Quoin*, London, and sailed 27th for China.—Mauritius, Dec. 18th: WILLIAM BANNAS, *Norris*, from Calcutta.—V. D. Land, Oct. 31st: RACHELS, *Potter*, from Liverpool.—AUGUSTUS CESAR, *Wiseman*, MARIA MILLER, from London.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 15th, LADY FEVERSHAM, *Webster*, Bombay to London, lat. 28. 18. S., long. 47. E.—Dec. 8th, BRANKEN Moon, *Hosey*, Mauritius to London, lat. 8. 4. S., long. 108. 4. E. —Dec. 28th, DUKE OF LANCASTER, *Hargreaves*, Calcutta to London, lat. 8. 4. S., long. 165. 4. E.—March 1st, COLDSTREAM, *Burt*, China to London, off Western Islands.—ALEXANDER, *Ramsay*, Sydney to Calcutta, West of V. D. Land.—ROSENDALE, *Wane*, China to London, lat. 29. 41. S., long. 40. 14. E.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Singapore: JEAN GOUDIN, sailed Nov. 29th for London, and PYRAMUS, *Weller*, for do.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per PYRAMUS, from Singapore: Mrs. Ricketts and 4 children, Mrs. and Miss Collis, Capt. Scheidknecklt.

CASUALTIES.—Falmouth, March 29th: The OSWELL, for Bombay and China, remains outside, having a new main-yard fitted her, lowered; and she was in imminent peril on the night of 27th but rode out the gale. Brixham, March 29th: The SARAH, *Wilson*, of Londonderry, drove foul of the CHARLES GRANT, and carried away both her (the SARAH'S) masts and bowsprit, and then she drifted on shore; the crew saved by getting on board the CHARLES GRANT.—The CHARLES GRANT lost 6 of her anchors, and her rigging much damaged.

Extract of a letter at Lloyd's, from the Captain of the CASTALIA HUNTLY, March 28th:—"I never spent a more anxious time in my life. In the midst of its blowing a hurricane, the sea flew over our bows; and, shutting up our cuddy doors, we tried to make the ship as snug as possible. A French brig drove into our hawse, and we were clear of her, when the CHARLES GRANT was on our starboard bows; she flew past us, swamping a French bark, carried away the yard of another, and I thought she was as surely lost as ever ship was, and that my turn was coming next. She let go her second anchor abreast of us, parted again, and finally, with two anchors, secured a good berth. We are all right now.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### CAPT. SAMUEL JACKSON, R.N.

SIR,—I beg leave to request that you will be pleased to insert this correction of an error, which appeared in the last number of your interesting *Gazette*. I assure you that my brave and distinguished friend Capt. Samuel Jackson was never Coxswain to the late Sir Richard Keats (no disparagement if he had been so), but was actually First Lieutenant of H.M.S. *Superb* in 1801, when that gallant officer, who saw him then for the first time in his life, joined her as Captain. Gloriously for their country did both acquit themselves at the destruction and capture of part of a very superior French and Spanish squadron in the straits of Gibraltar, as well as upon other occasions; and it happened that they served together as Admiral and Captain subsequently in the same old *Superb*, then performing also great and brilliant service. Upon the truth of this statement I pledge myself; for at that eventful period I was the principal medical officer of the *Superb*, having gone over to that ship from the *Minotaur* frigate, with my ever dear and lamented old commander Sir Richard, to whose memory our gracious sovereign has lately erected a monument at Greenwich Hospital, so honourable to both. The simple fact that the deceased Admiral left his sword to Capt. Jackson is a noble and gratifying testimonial of his high opinion of him, [illegible] whom a more able, zealous, or courageous officer, or a more thorough bred seaman never stepped on ship-board, [illegible] more entirely the innate and [illegible] of a gentleman. He is wholly ignorant of [illegible] tion, and I have, &c.

B. F. OUTRAM, M.D.

*Hanover-square, 31st March.*

## NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

Sir,—As the eight lines are now commissioned, I take the liberty of saying what I think of the skippers.

The six seniors are well chosen, but I cannot compliment my Lord Minto and the Lords of the Admiralty on the other two. Why should sixty-seven Captains be passed over, and eleven of them Companions of the Bath, (from Captain Ranton Sharp,) to make room for Capt. M. T. Fitz-Berkeley, a man who knows more of horse-racing than a ship; indeed, he generally rides himself.

Capt. Thomas Bell Sullivan, the last of the list, is a gallant and good officer, and to make room for him eighty Captains are passed over, and fourteen Companions of the Bath: surely frigates might have been given to the last two officers, and I am certain many of my brethren will think that they ought not to have been passed over.

*March 26th*, 1836. A Captain of 1811.

[Our correspondent admits that six are well chosen, and the eighth to be a gallant and good officer: Lord Minto has not, therefore, exercised any extraordinary patronage in these appointments, and we well know that a Minister could not retain power without some patronage. Capt. Berkeley's we believe to be a ministerial appointment, and not one of the First Lords.—Ed.]

## NAVAL OFFICERS' CHRISTENINGS.

Sir,—After the generous advocacy of your correspondents, and the justice of your able comments relative to the pensions of naval officers' widows, I really feel a reluctance in again mooting the subject, but when circumstances occur by which the best feelings of our nature are aroused, at acts which not only border on cruelty but injustice, it behoves us to espouse the cause of those who have the most imperious claims on the country. It is within my knowledge lately an a widow of a gallant and meritorious Lieutenant applying for her pension, that she was directed to produce her husband's baptismal register, which she had considerable difficulty in effecting, and another is situated in the predicament of not being able to acquire it, as the individual has no relative existing who can furnish her any information, consequently (unless she possesses some influential interest), after her husband's forty years' service, she will be left to the merciful care of the New Poor Law Commission. Now, Sir, the question resolves itself into this simple shape—Is the deceased the man who has devoted his life to our service? and is the applicant *legally* entitled to the fulfilment of our contract with him? If so, why resort to measures to avoid that which a civilian could enforce by law? The miserable provision (if it may be so termed) held out as a *reward* for the sacrifice of life before an enemy, or in a pestilential clime, is too paltry for "a noble and generous nation" to resort to subterfuge to contravene, nor can I believe that it can emanate from the higher authorities. The Horse Guards, in their printed instructions to the Army, recommend the officers to avail themselves of a regimental *register*, which can, upon all occasions, be had recourse to. This, from the nature of the service, cannot be adopted in the navy, and as the officer produces the necessary certificate on his passing, *that* should be held sufficient. I will not occupy more of your space on this new mode of relieving the country from a "dead weight," but trust good faith will not be broken with those gallant men who solace themselves with the cheering thought that their widows will not be thrown on parish clemency. Observator.

## *VANGUARD* VERSUS *RODNEY*.

Audi alteram partem,
et
Palmam qui meruit ferat.

Sir,—Having thoroughly investigated and maturely weighed the arguments lately produced on either side, respecting the report of Mr. Hawkes, the Master Shipwright of Pembroke, on the comparative qualities of *Vanguard* and Symonds, versus *Rodney* and Seppings, I cannot but conclude that he has been most injuriously misrepresented, and far too roughly handled, by his opponents. The letter of *J. A.* which appeared in the *Portsmouth Herald*, save an erroneous statement which must have been palmed upon him by enemies to the good cause, seemed to set the matter fully at rest, until the able writer in the *Telegraph*, whose satire is too biting to permit his confining himself to logical inferences, took up the cudgels. There are but few such clever writers to be found as the author of the series of letters to which I allude, now publishing in the above paper. But, like a good counsellor, his forte rests more in perverting facts, and making crooked things appear straight, than in affording information founded on plain and simple truth. This he has shown in his severity towards Mr. Hawkes. Now, Sir, Mr. Hawkes is a man of such known integrity, just principles, and honourable feelings, that he would scorn to become the fawning sycophant of any power however powerful, and his practical knowledge of shipbuilding is such that his opinions must, and ever will, have due weight with unprejudiced individuals. What he stated then respecting the superiority of the *Vanguard*, was what he conscientiously believed, and really the remarks of one of his extensive experience ought to have due influence, even with opposing parties. 'Tis a fact that all ships built at Pembroke must necessarily be produced cheaper than in any other of his Majesty's yards, inasmuch as the charge of officers for conducting the service of that establishment is in a considerably lower ratio than either Plymouth, Portsmouth, Chatham, Sheerness, or Woolwich. At Pembroke there is but one Master Shipwright, no Assistant, only two Foremen and eight Inspectors. Most of the officers, too, are on reduced salaries, such, for instance, are the Master Shipwright, Surgeon, Clergyman, Store Receiver, Foremen, Boatswain, &c. These, then, are weighty considerations in building bulwarks for the nation's protection, and have ever yet had their due weight with the different administrations. The consequence has been that Pembroke is become almost the sole building dockyard for the Navy, and at the head of this department Mr. Hawkes has been placed. An office of such import thou can never be considered *obscure*; nor, indeed, can it be supposed that one of mediocre abilities should be selected for the appointment. With sincerity, then, say I, as stands the motto at the head of this article, "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*" I had intended, Mr. Editor, attempting a return of the eloquent compliment paid me by *Tristram* in a recent number of *your Gazette*, the first time I had an opportunity of addressing you; but, Sir, so full of poesy was the paragraph respecting the "*rose and the thorn*" that after ransacking the most flowery crevices of the most fertile corners of my imagination, aye, and even calling in the aid of Spurzheim's phrenological researches to discover the bump of composi-tiveness (alias composition), I find all my efforts "so cold and so dull" compared with his warm encomiums, that I must e'en give up the matter in despair. Let him then take the will for the deed, and imagine that musical, indeed, must be my feelings not to acknowledge the force of his beautiful simile. May I hope, too, that these mutual *gratulations* may, like those mystic rites which bind freemasons in bonds of the strictest friendship and brotherly love, in some measure unite us in social concord. If he knows where that "Grand Master" was buried who "lived and died within the square," we are already fraternel. If not, I hope we are at least in friendship. Philotrierus.

*17th March*, 1836.

## THE NEW SHIP MEASUREMENT ACT.

Sir,—In your paper of last week a paragraph signed *H.* endeavours to defend the new bill by complaining first of *gratuitous* assertions, calling for proofs and authorities, and then bestowing on it much praise (*gratuitous*, I fear) for its "*simplicity of process, clearness of details, and accuracy of results.*" Now, Sir, it must be well known to you that from the first printing of the bill, two years before it came into operation, the newspapers of all our principal shipping places teemed with doubts of the efficiency of the new measure, on account of the complicated, uncertain, and intricate mode of proceeding on taking the dimensions. To laud it, therefore, in this way will be thought by all who have read its provisions, little less than an insult to common sense. And for the *accuracy of results*, I here transmit a list of vessels measured for registry under the new act, by the official measurer for the Customs at the port of Dartmouth, with the name, or owner's name, of each, all of which it will be seen, without one solitary exception, confirm the failure of the new measure, and prove it to be an aggravation of the very evil it was intended to correct.

| Name | Burthen Tons | Old Measurement Tons | New Tons |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Gladstones* | 600 | 408 | 406 |
| *Oscar* | 310 | 233 | 219 |
| *Newman* | 180 | 162 | 126 |
| *Nicholls* | 160 | 128 | 108 |
| *Search* | 120 | 110 | 82 |
| *Follett* | 130 | 101 | 81 |
| *Amity* | 150 | 110 | 97 |
| *Dart* | 112 | 86 | 72 |
| *Blackmore* | 97 | 72 | 65 |
| *Dispatch* | 100 | 88 | 64 |

*Dartmouth, 23rd March.* N.

## *TRISTRAM'S* REMARKS UPON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE-MONEY IN THE FLEET.

My Gunn Fellow, Mr. Editor,—Overhauling the debates upon the Naval Estimates, I was much gratified to find a more generally good feeling towards the Royal Navy than has been hitherto evinced within the walls of Parliament since the days of Trafalgar. As Mr. Canning, by his celebrated speech on affording aid to Portugal, carried the measures of Government *nem. con.*, so Mr. Wood, the Secretary of the Admiralty, carried the Naval Estimates to increase the naval force; even Mr. Hume publicly acknowledged his satisfaction, and honestly confessed they were the fairest and clearest estimates he had ever seen laid before the House. I am now in hopes brighter days will dawn upon the *track* of the British Fleet, which has, under so many masters, and for so many years, been navigated by "dead reckoning," in cloudy, variable, and equally weather. *From the beginning of the peace*, nor sun nor shone by day nor moon nor stars by night for the Navy's observation to shape its course clear of the rocks of innovation, neglect, reduction, and partiality, springing up and sinking alternately at the Admiralty, whilst the atmosphere surrounding the Palace, Parliament, and the War-Office, has been ever and bright, ever shining upon the path of the Army, w ther the soldier in his march to court, where the knig nan is ever exhibited in the colour of the Throne, m reeves, decorations, and guards—where all blushes with *military hue*,—where "*the battalion of at least 200 stro* ever finds favours, rewards, medals, honours, orders English and Hanoverian Knighthood, *ad libitum!!!* w ther to the barracks, where profusion, ease, and lux dwell; or to the hallowed grave (a sanctuary never viola by sea-dogs and sharks), bedecked with the cypress and willow, planted by the hand and watered with the tear his surviving partner in life, now amply pensioned for *ten years'* conjugal love and fidelity. *To Gods!* what PLEASURE to live, what a GLORY to die a soldier!!!

Luckless, cheerless, hapless, have been the Naval Offic since their white spotless collars and cuffs have been decked with the RED,—the Flag and Commanding Offic *luckless*, from the loss of half their prize-money; the Li tenant in command, from the deprivation of their pers emoluments; all ranks *cheerless*, from not being requi for their services and wounds, or their merit rewar equally with their military brethren in arms; *hapless*, f the dreadful anxiety of mind arising from the convict that, after their death, *and in that land, too, they have fended*, their affectionate partners in life's cares and ills perhaps 20 or more years, in hundreds of cases will wan from their husbands' unmarked graves to beg, from door door, heart-broken, destitute and forsaken widows!!! O God! what a STAMP-ship to live, what a MIS-fortune to a Sailor!!

From this true mirror, which faithfully reflects the sm and joy on the land-officer's face, and the gloom and cons the sea-officer's face, let me revert to the recent proclam tion for the distribution of prize-money granted for t seizures of smugglers and cheats, as the remarks there will for awhile dissipate all painful recollections of wrongs and distresses. That the abrogating of the two proclamations was necessary and judicious all must b conceived, as they abolished nearly every immemorial c tom, by which many classes of officers shared. The Ma who had passed for Lieutenants, and veteran grey-hea Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters, were removed fr the class of Warrent Officers, to share with the Master, Arms; and the Assist.-Surgeon of a month's standing share with his superior officer, the Surgeon, of perhaps m than 25 years' in actual service. First Lieuts. of 1st to rates, *ten* shares more than their seniors in other ships; no wonder! the earthquakes at the Admiralty, since war, overthrew nearly every existing regulation in the Na and removed every buoy and beacon by which the gallan narian steered clear of the dangerous quicksands of nove in the laws and customs of the sea, and the rock (the in duction of the stand-at-ease system) on which naval or and discipline have lost their rudders. The policy of country to reward the petty officers and seamen of its f is wise and good; but to reward them at the expense the Commanding Officers must ever be considered ma and UNJUST, without compensating these deprivations with equivalent in full-pay or half-pay for the great loss in pri money. This hardship will be felt the most by the Lieu nants in command, who now lose half their prize-mon besides the whole benefit of the purserage.

In 1816, Lord Melville having been informed of the tention of 600 commissioned officers, headed by Lord mouth, to petition the redress of their wrongs and gri nces, did raise and equalise the pay of several grades sea-officers; but it is a notorious fact that his Lordship gulated the Captains' of 5th rates' pay at 400*l.*, and rates' at 340*l.* only, assigning a reason that these r would be more certain of profit in reinstituting t regiments than the higher rates; and whilst he gave Commanders, whether of 18-gun brigs, with 60 men, o 20-gun corvettes, with 125 men, 300*l.*, he reduced Lieutenants' (in command) from 156*l.* to 150*l.* [illegible], observed, the purserage would make their income at l 200*l.* per annum. Here, then, I respectfully submit, manifest hardship to these officers in the two first grades tions within two years, unless the Admiralty should gr crease to their full-pay, as I prayed the [illegible] of House of Commons, which I trust will be granted by present Parliament assembled, thereby doing justice to Commanding Officers as well as by the service. The proclamations have, however, been the source of consid me much amusement as well as disappointment. Immed ately after the first was promulgated, a Captain of [illegible] addressed you and declared that he felt like [illegible] his rank degraded because he was made to share with squals in the fleet, the Sea-Lieutenants, and not with Senior Lieutenants or Commanders doing duty as su who perform the duties of, and are, in fact, in the situations as, the junior Field Officers in a regiment. But whoever messed with a Captain of Marines [illegible] amusing companion, possessing an inexhaustible fund anecdote,—

"Gibes, jests, and flashes of merriment
That men would [illegible]"

P.S. All Correspondents will be answered in [illegible]
(Will be published in our next.)

## THE *VANGUARD* AND THE *CLARENCE*.

Veritas nihil veretur nisi abscondi.

Sir,—There was a paragraph in the last letter of the ...ies which appeared in the *Hampshire Telegraph* on that ...ite source of controversy, "*Vanguard* versus *Clarence*," ...ich requires immediate contradiction. Will you theo, ..., favour me with the insertion of the following remarks ...your forthcoming number, which, as authenticated facts, ...mand publicity, and will tend to convince the unprejudiced that Mr. Hawkes is not the unprincipled character ...e writes endeavours to make him. It is stated by that ...dividual that Mr. Hawkes, for selfish motives, declaims ...ainst the man who brought him forward in the service. ...ow, far from owing anything to the late Surveyor of the ...avy, Mr. Hawkes, from differing in opinion with him ...specting his sound stems, rather suffered in promotion ...ring his official reign than otherwise. It appears Mr. H. ...rved his apprenticeship to the late Sir Henry Peake, this ...lone was sufficient to place him, with all the others who ...d so (and of which there are yet many living instances), ...upon the shelf," as the saying goes in the dockyards. ...ll there was another and more cogent reason for "coldly ...ssing him by." The late Sir T. Thompson, who knew ...e professional acquirements, and was aware of the ob...ion of Mr. Hawkes, sent him to Halifax for the express ...rpose of obtaining his promotion. Instead of his being ...ickly recalled, there he remained performing the ardnous ...ties of Master Shipwright, for *four* years, and that ...o in the heat and bustle of war. On his return what was ...e for him? Why he remained an *assistant* at Deptford ...d Chatham *seven* years!!! Now it should be remembered that Master Shipwrights on foreign stations are generally recalled only to fill similar situations in the home ...ockyards. How did it happen, then, that he returned to ...n *assistant*? Was it from want of talent or professional knowledge? No such thing. The numerous testimonials he has in his possession from the Admiralty and ...dmirals commanding on the Halifax station, fully disprove ...em. No, it was because he *unfortunately* disapproved ...f Sir Robert Seppings' round sterns, and had the candour ...o tell him so at the time, aye, and received Sir Robert's ...pprobation for his honesty, though he ever after withheld ...om him his fostering hand of promotion. These, Sir, are ...riefly the facts of the business, and from which it will be ...vident the writer of the letters above alluded to is in error ...hen he ascribes the elevation of Mr. Hawkes to the influ...ce of Sir R. Seppings. Nor need he dread that should ...vents change the prospects of the present Surveyor Mr. ...awkes will ever be found advocating the cause of an ...pponent. He may banish these doubts to the "waste and ...oiling wilderness," for Mr. Hawkes is too much a man of ...onesty, candour, and honour for such a proceeding. It ...ay be supposed that I am an interested person from my ...ubbing these remarks, or that Mr. Hawkes is at least ...ware of my doing so. I do assure you on my honour, Mr. ...ditor, neither the one nor the other is the case. He will ...ot know anything of the matter till he sees it in the pages ...f your *Gazette*, nor ever discover more of the author than ...hat he subscribes himself A Friend to Justice.

*Pembrokeshire, 21st March*, 1836.

## SALE OF SOLDIERS' NECESSARIES.

Sir,—The prevalence of this offence has increased (notwithstanding the *two* lamentable instances which have occurred lately of premature death) to such an alarming extent in this garrison, that the officers feel themselves at a loss what mode to adopt to arrest the turpitude of the purchasers, and the disgraceful delinquency of the soldier, the first shielding themselves under the mistaken honour of the system, and the latter from exercising a presumed right, appropriating the property to be "his own." Every expedient which reason or mild coercion could suggest, has been tried to awake the wretched man to a sense of shame at the moral degradation to their character, from their thirst of liquor; but whilst the devotee can acquire the baneful end, with his "discharge" as the beacon of success, it operates as a stimulus to accomplish his views. It is self evident the feeling will, and all its terrors to both parties are unavailing, so much so, that during the present week five brutes (I will not sully the name by calling them soldiers) have actually taken off their shirts and shoes at a house of the worst description in the town, and sold them to indulge their propensity. Surely, Sir, a clause might be introduced in this year's Mutiny Bill, making it *felony* to purchase the articles in question, on the oath of *one* witness, or being found in the shops denominated "dealers in marine stores," old clothes salesman, or any other premises where soldiers do not lodge, or wash for them. And in order more effectually to prevent the crime, the linen should be conspicuously marked, back and front, Rl. Artillery, Rl. Marines, with the broad arrow, the same mode to extend to all our regts. of cavalry and infantry. Also, if a man is "discharged," his accoutrements to be delivered up, and a compensation made, which would defeat the plea of a purchase under that pretence; and if the men, notwithstanding these precautions, [illegible] to continue to make away with them, they might be "billed up," their coats *turned*, and so drilled, *separate* from other "defaulters," and placed in a room by themselves under "stoppages," until the deficiencies are made up, and on no pretence whatever to be allowed to speak to any other soldier, or quit the barracks, or enter the suttling house, or be allowed to drink beer or spirits, during the period of confinement, and the supplying of either by a soldier or a civilian, a breach of the articles of war to the first, and a penalty to the latter; and should a delinquent wilfully destroy or make away with his necessaries, he should be subject to 12 months' imprisonment and hard labour to any of his Majesty's gaols and no regiment, as heretofore, suffer the culprit to degrade its uniform by wearing it on his journey to, or in the prison, but habited in a distinguished convict's dress for the offence. But as to "drumming out" (or the "honours of war," as it is now *jocularly* termed), it should never be had recourse to short of an act of infamy, but they should be sent into regts. devoted to foreign service for life, unless they there retrieved their character by years of exemplary conduct; nor can I hold with the practice of the soldier, in "chains and logged," exposed to the public gaze, which not only breaks down the animal spirits, but engenders indifference to shame from the frequency of the exposure, and causes reflections on the part of the spectators highly injurious to the service and the means of recruiting it. And if flogging is allowed (for any crime) I would suggest that *all* the medical staff of the corps *should be present*, that no stigma by inference of a want of medical capacity or mercy might *singly* attach, where *both* might be possessed in eminent degree. The character of the houses where the profligate soldier rants in drunkenness with the most abandoned of the other sex, should be represented to the Commanding Officer, by trustworthy non-commissioned officers alternately, who could then present them to the magistrates, who, as evidence, would, no doubt, put down the sinks of infamy (which do exist here) which entail nothing but misery and disgrace on those who frequent them.

*Woolwich.* Observator.

## CASE OF SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY.

Sir,—Sometime ago Sir A. Halliday, Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, was sent to England from the West Indies by Major-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, commanding the forces, with several charges against him, and with an application to Lord Hill to have him placed on half-pay; this both Lord Hill and Sir J. M'Gregor, the Director-Gen. of Hospitals, refused to do, first, it being in opposition to the regulations which state that no officer shall retire on half-pay, whose character is not unimpeachable; next, the injustice it would be to the individual charged not to give him a fair trial. The result was, Lord Hill decided on Sir A. Halliday going back to the West Indies, there to stand his trial before a General Court-Martial. He did so, was tried and acquitted of all the charges, with the exception of a trifling part of the 5th charge, which even the Court palliates. This, Sir, is a hard case: an officer of rank is sent home with charges against him, and at the same time application is made to have him placed on half-pay, as it were to hush these charges, fearful of their being tried: as Lord Hill states, why were not those allegations tried on the spot, thereby saving a great expense incurred to the public by Sir A. Halliday's expenses to and from the West Indies, the forwarding of officers from Barbadoes to Demerara to form the Court, with evidences and various other expenses, making a considerable sum. Now, Sir, what would be said to a junior officer who had made *calumnious* charges against an officer of rank, given so much trouble, and caused so much expense? why in all probability he would be told his Majesty had no further service for him, and his conduct would be blazoned forth, and read at the head of every regiment. The world will now see who is the real calumniator, and who has incurred the greatest expense to the public. If officers were obliged to pay the expense occurring by Courts-Martial on frivolous charges, many of the Courts-Martial which take place would never occur.

A Friend to Justice.

[In publishing this letter, we can only express our regret that we have not space for the official correspondence between Lord Hill, Sir James M'Gregor, and Sir Andrew Halliday, on this unpleasant affair.—Ed.]

## BRITISH AUXILIARIES IN SPAIN.

Sir,—As I have seen no exact detailed account of the affair that took place at the village of Mendixon, in which the British Legion were engaged, perhaps this extract of a letter from a friend in that Force, who was on the spot, may be worthy of a place in your valuable *Gazette*. I send this for the purpose of showing the performance of each regiment engaged, and the part they took.

*London, 29th March.* A. L.

"In marching from the villages in the neighbourhood of Vittoria, on the 16th January, the 1st and 2nd regts. were ordered to form the rear-guard, in consequence of their being the oldest and best disciplined troops of the Legion.

The enemy having taken possession of the village of Mendixon, close to which the Lieut.-Gen. and Staff were reconnoitring, Brig.-Gen. Chichester rode back, and ordered the 1st regt., under Lieut.-Col. Beatson, to advance for the purpose of dislodging the enemy from the village. The 1st advanced in column, at 'a quarter distance, to within a quarter of a mile of the village,' when two companies were advanced in extended order, closely followed by the column. The Skirmishers having taken a direction rather too much to the left, Brig.-Gen. Chichester ordered the 1st to move along a road a little to the right, leading into the village, by which movement they arrived there just after the right of the line of skirmishers, who were engaged with the enemy, the latter keeping up a smart fire while they retreated from house to house as the English advanced. On being driven out of the village, the enemy retired to a wood about 300 yards distant, from which they kept up a constant fire on the parties of the 1st, which had been posted to all the entrances to the village on the side of the enemy's position. After a short time the enemy advanced a line of skirmishers both in front and on the right of the village, where a smart fire was kept up between him and the 1st. Brig.-Gen. Chichester at this time sent his A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Col., to propose to advance with the 1st and 2nd (which latter had in the meantime come up to support the 1st) to drive the enemy out of the wood; he was, however, ordered to stand fast. The 3rd, or Westminster Grenadiers, had also been brought up to a rising ground on the left of the village, and two companies from that regiment were sent forward to skirmish, under Major Campbell, with two companies in support. The light companies of the 1st and 2nd regts. at the same time moved down from the village. On approaching the wood, it was found necessary to extend the companies that had been sent as supports, and the main body of the 3rd, under Col. Churchill, was ordered to advance to charge, on which the 9th and 10th regts., which were drawn up on the left, gave a true Irish cheer, when the line of skirmishers immediately fixed bayonets, cheered also, and drove the enemy out of the wood. The Westminster Grenadiers certainly deserve great credit; but it is but fair that other regts., should also have their due, and as the 3rd is the only regt. we have seen mentioned in the despatches and letters, I think it but justice to the others to give you a true statement of the case."

## THE NEW AND OLD RATES OF MILITARY HALF-PAY.

Sir,—Could you kindly inform me whether Lord Palmerston was brought to light on the flowery banks of the Shannon. I know his Lordship is an Irish peer, but I am not sure that he is an Irishman. I myself am a Tipperary man, and of all the hulla and blunders poor Paddy is taunted with, the invidious distinction between the *new* and the *old* rate of half-pay, appears to me the greatest. *Flesh* should not be made of one, and *flesh* of the other; but *wisdom* had decreed upon *any* difference, the officers reduced half a century ago should have had the preference before those more recently reduced to the increased or new rate of half-pay. To my apprehension, this arrangement seems the most invidious distinction that ever was concocted by the cheese-parings of single Gloucester, or the candle ends of a little farthing rushlight. Britannus.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—Your assurances that you have *not* changed your opinions relative to the Coast Guard Service gave me much satisfaction, because, on referring to your pages, I find much to approve of in the statements therein expressed relative to this anomalous establishment. Allow me to observe, Sir, that I think you are greatly misled in what you state as to seamen not entering for this service. In proof of the contrary, I have, within the last few months, received several applications from old and deserving shipmates of mine, all *able seamen* under thirty-five years of age, soliciting of me to get them into the Coast Guard, but as I have no interest with the chiefs of this service, I was obliged, reluctantly, to refuse. If the Comptroller-General will but issue public bills in every port for *able seamen* under thirty-five years of age, and with good testimonials, I will undertake that he will get 500 excellent men within a month. All I ask is—*let this be tried*, and thus make this service a corps of *reserve* for our Navy in the event of emergencies.

Claudius.

[Under the present system of entering men for the Coast Guard, that service cannot be considered a *reserve for the Navy*, because those belonging to the Coast Guard are under no obligation or engagement to enter into the Royal Navy, and of this positive fact our correspondent does not seem to be aware. We must here drop the subject.—Ed.]

*Turtle Club.*—Not far from New York is a place called Hoboken, once a favourite spot for duelling, but now the chosen place of resort of the Turtle Club, which meets there every Tuesday. The following is their card of invitation:—"Sir, the Hoboken Turtle Club will meet at the Grove, for *epsom exercise*, on Tuesday, the — instant, by order of the President."

It was an ancient Arab proverb, that God had bestowed on their nation four precious gifts. He had given them turbans instead of diadems; tents instead of walls as bulwarks; swords instead of entrenchments; and poetry instead of written laws.—*Sharon Turner.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The letter signed A. F. O. R. A. should have been sent free, and the name and address of the writer furnished: statements affecting officers or corps must be authenticated.—Can we send "U. S. J." in the manner suggested?—"A Naval Officer" and "A Friend to Justice" should have forwarded their communications free.—We are compelled to postpone till next week the proceedings of some Courts-Martial, and several Notices of Works.—We regret to be compelled to postpone "Numa's" 8th letter on the Coast Guard till next week.*

Errata.—*Page* 200, *column* 2, *line* 55, for "*Captain Bouverie did* but *complete his time in the* Windsor Castle," read "*did* not *complete his time.*"—*Page* 200, *column* 2, *line* 68, for "riot," read "evil."

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, APRIL* 3, 1836.

The numerous disquisitions which have lately appeared upon the subject of the Report, relative to the abolition of Corporal Punishments in the Army, will render unnecessary our enlarging so fully on this question as we had intended. Its vast importance, however, all must admit, who are at all acquainted with the constitution of our Military Force, and of the imperious necessity of maintaining its strict discipline in the field. The evidence of the Duke of Wellington is conclusive, that it is *impossible* to do away with Corporal Punishment altogether, if we would desire to uphold that high character of the British Army which it so proudly acquired whilst under his Grace's command. As the Duke most justly observed before the Committee, it is the certainty of *immediate* correction which makes the bad man do his duty properly, and which, were he not thus compelled to do it, must fall on the *good man* in double proportion, for as in every company of one hundred men, there may be calculated perhaps twenty bad characters on the average, who would skulk on all occasions when duty was required of them, the deserving and well-disposed eighty would have to perform the work of this remaining number, were there not some mode of punishment available at the *instant* to compel the unwilling to bear their share of the labours that were called for. As the Duke of Wellington with equal truth remarked, it is the *example* that is needed, in order to deter others from committing the same offences, and this example is best shown by the system of Corporal Punishment, so long practised with success in our Army and Navy.

Experience convinces us, that if the *power* to inflict Corporal Punishment be withheld, the *necessity* for its exercise will *increase tenfold*. It is the *certainty* and not the *severity* of punishment which tends to check crime. The inferior and non-commissioned officers should watch narrowly to detect all *minor* offences, and to cause every fault, however small, to receive its proportionate punishment, and thus to prevent their growing to higher crimes. It is, by maintaining a strict discipline like this in a regiment or in a ship, that Corporal Punishment will be rendered unnecessary. Our pages have before shown some satisfactory instances of this sort both in the Army and Navy, one of which in the letter we recollect, and which was stated in the discussion on the Impressment question. This was that of the *Pilot* in the Mediterranean, a vessel said to be in the highest state of [illegible] and fine order, between the years 1810 [illegible] and on board which ship not a man was [illegible] by the lash for twelvemonths together, [illegible] called forth the marked approbation of the Admiralty. The great object thus attained, it has been stated by her Captain, in his letters under the signature of *Marcellus*, was effected solely through the zealous attention of his officers, and particularly that of his First Lieutenant, the late Captain Alexander Campbell, whose indefatigable attention to his duties, and particularly to instilling into the men a sense of *emulation* and *pride*) which is evidently the best preventive of crime) those only who have witnessed the active energies of this deeply lamented officer can truly appreciate. Further we are sure the distinguished Lord High Admiral of Portugal, with whom Mr. Campbell served for some time in the *Thames*, will fully confirm all that we have said relative to this gallant young man, in illustration of the possibility of doing without Corporal Punishment for a very long period, by the close attention of the officers and non-commissioned officers to those under their command, either in a ship or in a regiment.

As regards the means of exciting emulation and good conduct in the men belonging to the Army and Navy, we would suggest first, that their *pay should be increased*, so, as to make it an object of anxious desire to get into either service; next, that one or more classes of an ORDER OF MERIT should be established; and, thirdly, that to those who had gained the highest class of this distinction, together with a certain length of service, should be *ensured* a situation either in the Excise, Customs, Dock-Yards, Ordnance, or in some other public department, wherewith to add to his comforts and that of his wife and family, by increasing his income in his latter years; and, above all, that there should never be a BREACH of FAITH towards them. Measures of this sort would, we are confident, tend in a large degree to improve the conduct of our soldiers and sailors, as it would teach them that, by a system of meritorious behaviour, they would be sure, eventually, of reaping these well earned rewards. We are compelled to postpone till next week, the conclusion of the Duke of Wellington's evidence on this subject.

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We have never had reason to change the opinions we expressed at the time of the Court-Martial on Captain Watheo, 15th Hussars, and the removal of the Lieutenant-Colonel of that gallant corps, Lord Brudenell, to half-pay. His Lordship we then considered to be very harshly used: he was sacrificed principally through a prejudice created for the purpose of his ruin. We rejoice most sincerely at his restoration to the Service; for, supposing even that he had committed a *grievous* offence, is it an English principle that an error of judgment is to be visited by perpetual punishment? We deprecate Mr. Hume's proceedings in this matter, and we hope Sir William Molesworth will take better counsel before he agitates this subject any further. We are of no party; but finding it to be admitted by Ministers that they were made acquainted with Lord Hill's intention to recommend to the King that Lord Brudenell should be restored to Full Pay, that they considered the judgment of the Commander-in-Chief to be perfectly right in this matter, and consequently that this Tory Nobleman is thus acknowledged by a Whig Government as deserving of generous consideration, we are certain that every honourable mind will reprobate the attempt still further to wound an individual whose feelings have already been so severely lacerated.

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The remarks which we lately made upon the extraordinary appointment of *Captain* Sir Henry Bethune to the rank of MAJOR-GENERAL in India had called forth some very just observations from a correspondent at Portsmouth, on the equally anomalous one of Sir James Cockburn, a *retired Captain of the Guards*, to command the whole of the Royal Marine Forces in the United Kingdom.

Having ever taken a warm interest in all that relates to this distinguished corps, and upon all occasions zealously endeavoured to promote its welfare, we consider it right to say a few words on the subject to which our attention has been drawn. In doing this, we mean not to impugn in the most remote degree the public character or private worth of the present Inspector-General, but solely to allude to the inconsistency and injustice of the appointment that he holds, and which, as we have before observed on different occasions, has always been represented to us as an *insult* to all the old and meritorious Colonels belonging to the Royal Marines. The facts complained of are, that Sir James Cockburn, who *has sold the commissions that he held in the Army*, and who does not possess even that of an *Ensign*, independent of his *local*, or rather his *brevet*, rank, should have been nominated to command a corps to which he never belonged an hour in his life, together with that of receiving the rank of MAJOR-GENERAL, and this too while there are Colonels at this moment in the Marines who have held commissions in it above *fifty-six years*, and who having fought and bled in their country's defence, have mainly contributed to the acquirement of those proud honours which this distinguished corps so deservedly bears on its banners and appointments, in token of its matchless services in every quarter of the globe. To every impartial observer it will at once be manifest, that the appointment of Sir James Cockburn is in point of fact a wounding reflection on every superior officer of this gallant corps who had a right to look to this command, in succession, as they reached the top of the list; and, as *justice* is the watchword under which the present Administration came into office, we cannot but believe that they will, at an early period, bestow on the senior Field Officer of the Royal Marines, actually employed, this appointment, which must be admitted to be his birth-right; conferring, at the same time, on the worthy officer, now holding the situation of Inspector-General, some Colonial Government similar to the last that he held, or some other office that may be acceptable to him, and where his abilities will no doubt again prove highly useful to his country.

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There is no doubt remaining that the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Madras has been offered to Lieutenant-General Lord Edward Somerset, and we believe that it has not yet been declined by that gallant Nobleman. We have repeatedly appealed to the authorities in Leadenhall Street to exert themselves to obtain this appointment for one of the Company's Officers, and in justice we will add that our appeal has not been wholly disregarded. The Court strongly recommended the appointment to be conferred on that distinguished Officer, Major-General Sir John Doveton, but their recommendation has been met by a distinct refusal from the Board of Control. Lord Elphinstone's appointment to the Government of Madras has been finally settled. We cannot but agree with a Correspondent, who forwarded [illegible]

he present posture of Eastern affairs. What will e the fate of India under the new order of things? What can be expected when, with a disgusted rmy, anarchy, confusion, and a knowledge of ower with education and union, are introduced mongst the natives? As another benefit, we are st informed that the new Commander-in-Chief f India has gazetted his son to a regiment. What as he done for the Indian Army?

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A General Order, issued by the Ordnance Department, will be found in our columns. We ublish it with much satisfaction, not only in reerence to the remarks we have lately made on the ubject of Barracks, but as it shows the anxiety of he Department and the talented and excellent General at the head of this branch of the Public ervice, to do every thing possible for the comfort oth of men and officers.

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Each succeeding day, as it arrives, brings efore us some fresh cause for animadversion pon the present loudly-condemned and most nnmalous Coast Guard Establishment. During he last fortnight, or thereabouts, a Court of nquiry has been sitting on *Lieutenant Dornford*, f the Navy, commanding a station in the Isle of Vight, on charges, some of them of the most erious nature that an officer can possibly be ar- aigned upon, and now we find, after all this igno- iny, "there was not the *slightest evidence* to sub- antiate either of these serious offences." The uestion then arises, will not a *civil action* lie gainst his accuser, or accusers, whoever they may ave been? It is, we believe, an understood re- ulation in the Army and Navy, that if an *inferior* fficer brings any serious charge against his *su- erior*, and does not *prove* the alleged offence, e subjects himself to dismissal. If, then, this be he admitted fact in the United Service, ought here not to be some punishment in both the pro- essions as well as in every other public employ, or a *superior* officer who, out of caprice or malice, r any other unworthy motive, *unjustly* charges an *nferior* with a crime, which affects all that is dear o him as an officer and a man? Is an honourable, pright, meritorious servant of the Crown to be ccused *of treason*, as it were—that of betraying is trust and receiving *bribes from the enemy*, for uffering the produce of the illicit trader to pass nheeded,—and, on his establishing that the whole f such charges are *false* and *base*, has not an officer hus cruelly persecuted any means for obtaining eparation for the irremediable injury which his haracter has sustained?

Staring flagrant acts of this sort cannot longer e suffered to pass with impunity (indeed, we learn, hat the subject will be brought before Parliament ally at an early period), and, whilst we promise o recur again and again to this question until the vils which we represent are corrected, we will ppeal to the Earl of Minto, with all the earnest- ess of devoted supporters of right and justice, at nce to command one of two things to be carried nto effect; namely, either to order every Naval fficer to quit the Coast Guard Service, or to ause a thorough new organisation of it in every orm, for whilst it remains in its present anomalous hape, it is, we maintain, a disgrace and dishonour o any subordinate Naval officer to belong to it. We well know that our statements and the letters of Navy are working, and that changes are in pro- gress, but the Naval Service requires more than *partial* alteration in a system proved to be radically bad.

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To show to the Noble Lord, now at the head of the Admiralty, a case entitled to his regard and commiseration, will, we are fully assured, be certain to secure to the object of it his Lordship's patronage and protection.

It is then, with no ordinary feelings, that we now submit to the Earl of Minto the case of the son of the unfortunate Officer, whose unhappy fate, on the 12th instant in the Citadel of Plymouth, his Lordship is most likely already acquainted with; indeed, we believe a petition, signed by most of the principal inhabitants of that town and its vicinity, in favour of the young man whose claims we are thus advocating, has by this time reached his Lordship, and will, we doubt not, meet with his naturally kind and humane consideration.

Mr. James Watson, the youngest son of the late Fort Major of Plymouth, has, we understand, been in the Navy about twelve years, full ten of which he has served on foreign stations, and we believe that he has passed his examination for a Lieutenant between four and five years. He is now Mate of His Majesty's sloop *Cruiser*, on the West India station, in which ship he has been distinguished in the capture of slave vessels; but more particularly so on a late occasion, when the *Cruiser* ran on shore, and when it became necessary to get a hawser fastened to a rock, in order to assist in heaving her off. Having, it would appear, no boat with which to send this rope to the rock, Mr. Watson, *at the imminent risk of his life*, jumped overboard with a line in his hand, with which to haul the end of the hawser on shore, and swam to the spot where it was to be fastened, and by these means at length got the end of a cable conveyed to the place where it was required to be attached, and by this measure alone it was that the *Cruiser* was got off the shoal.

For this dashing enterprise his Captain, *M'Cauland*, wrote him a testimonial expressive of his highest approbation, and also immediately sent a copy of this flattering document to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir George Cockburn, with the view of recommending Mr. Watson to the Admiral's notice for a Lieutenant's commission. These facts, together with his late aged and highly respected father's faithful services of FIFTY-EIGHT YEARS, added to the afflicting circumstances which have recently occurred to his unhappy family, will, we fervently and confidently trust, at once interest the Earl of Minto in his behalf, and thus ensure to him that rank which, from all accounts, this gallant young man so well and so fully deserves.

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The report that a Flag promotion will take place on the King's birthday, gains strength. We shall state the substance as it exists in the Clubs, without vouching for its truth, as we should be loth to hold out expectations which we greatly fear will be disappointed. It is said that the intended promotion will include those on the list, down to Capt. George Tobin, C.B., now in command of the *Prince Regent* yacht and as out of these thirty, probably not more than ten, are eligible for their flags, under regulations as to service; and the Colonelcys of Marines held by Captains Skipsey, Irby, Cole, and Bouverie, will be abolished immediately, as well as the Governorship of the Naval College at Portsmouth next year, no increase of expense will appear in the estimates. It is further reported that as this promotion will include the Hon. Capt. Bouverie, just appointed to the *Vanguard*, it is intended that the gallant officer shall hoist his flag in that ship, in which case we hope that, in common justice to the Surveyor of the Navy, he, the Surveyor, may be appointed Acting Captain of the *Vanguard*, and allowed to select officers in whom he can place confidence, and who have expressed themselves favourable to his system of construction. We make these observations, because we have reason to believe that on some occasions his directions have been greatly deviated from, and his opinions thwarted as regards the stowage &c., of his ships; and it has certainly created no small astonishment in the service, to find Capt. Bouverie select his Second Captain in the person of Commander Currie, who was First Lieutenant of the *President* with Sir G. Cockburn, and may probably be supposed to have imbibed some of the prejudices which that gallant officer is pleased to entertain against the Surveyor's ships. We will do Capt. Currie the justice to say that he bears the character of an able, active, and intelligent officer, and nothing in these remarks are intended to reflect in the slightest degree upon him; but we think it but reasonable, that officers should be appointed to the first line of battle ship which Capt. Symonds has constructed, and upon whose behaviour at sea the success of his principle will greatly depend, who cannot be suspected of unfavourable impressions, and who will implicitly follow the directions of the constructor. In fact, if Capt. Symonds is not permitted to direct the fitting out of the *Vanguard* and accompany her in her first cruise, with full authority to command what he thinks proper, the service will never consider that he has had fair play, and the results of trial will not be satisfactory, however they may terminate.

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The appointment of Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B. Admiral of the Blue, to the command at Portsmouth is at length officially announced, and the gallant Admiral will hoist his flag on Tuesday. He has selected Capt. Dundas for his Flag Captain, and Mr. Joseph Edye as his Secretary.

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In consequence of some misrepresentations which have gone forth respecting the *Vanguard*, more particularly as to her weakness of construction, by reason of substituting Iron for wood in her diagonal bracing, we have been induced to make inquiry, and the result is (what indeed we might have anticipated), that there is not a word of truth in what has been so industriously circulated. Such of our readers, however, who may have perused these mis-statements, will be astonished to learn that so far from the *Vanguard's* breaking from the true line (commonly called hogging) in so great a degree as ships built by Sir R. Seppings, and braced diagonally on the system which he introduced, and for which he deserves great merit). She has not broken or hogged more than *one inch, and one quarter of an inch*, from the true line, since she left the building-slip!—and we think a *single parallel instance* cannot be produced in this respect. We are old enough to recollect that the hogging of a foot in a line-of-battle ship was so common an occurrence as scarcely to call for remark; and in some cases it has happened to English as well as French ships to the extent of twenty inches. Even since the introduction of the diagonal bracings, it has usually occurred from *three to six* inches. The *St. Vincent* broke eight inches, the *Royal William* and *Nelson* more than half as much; indeed, we know not of a single instance, except the *Vanguard*, where the break has been less than three inches! Yet, in the face of these facts, so easily ascertained, the members of the *ci-devant* school will obtrude assertions upon the public, and impose them upon Editors, notwithstanding that the falsity of them is sure to be discovered, and exposed in a few days if at home and in a given time when related as occurring at Malta or other foreign stations. And this reminds us of a farrago of imbecile suppositions, which appeared last week in a Portsmouth paper, respecting the *Vanguard* and *Clarence*. It would have been more honest and manly on the part of the Editor of a respectable Journal to admit that he was in error, than to support a bad argument by this special pleading. He surely cannot have seen Mr. Hawkes's Report; if so, what need is there of supposing this or that? The quality, quantity, and price, of the material is there stated. There is no room to imagine this or that, and it argues but a bad cause when, instead of doing the *amende honorable*, and making some apology for the insertion of so libellous a statement, we find the course persisted in of bolstering up a bad argument with far-fetched deductions and roundabout reasoning, almost as nauseating as the productions of the school, and evidently concocted by the pamphleteering committee. We perceive that the unhappy members of that establishment are now engaged in a controversy amongst themselves: we wish them the reader joy of it—rope is all they want, give them plenty of that, and (provided any Editor will afford them space room for their lucubrations, and they will soon convince the public that their pretensions have been taken at their full value by those most competent to judge. We now suggest to the Surveyor to call upon these gentlemen to furnish individually draughts of ships of all classes, real for the builder, in order to ascertain whether they be

any general and fixed principle, universally acknowledged and admitted by themselves, for the dimensions, forms, &c. of the several rates, or whether they are not of different opinions as regards this important matter.

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THE statement put forth by the Portsmouth papers of last week, that the Naval College at that Dock-yard will be abolished in June is not correct. We were the first to announce the intention which exists to abolish the establishment; but as we perceive a vote of 2348*l.* beyond the ordinary receipts has been taken for the Naval College in the Navy Estimates, it will be continued for another year.

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THE Navy List just published affords some striking improvements, and we are pleased to perceive that more than usual pains have been taken with this, as well as the last few numbers; indeed, in hastily scanning over the present List, we cannot detect a single error, unless it may be considered one to retain the name of a vessel (the *Pike* schooner) after intelligence of her loss has reached England: but this is usual, we believe, until after a Court-Martial has been held on the officers, and the cause of such loss officially ascertained, up to which time the crew are on full pay. We perceive a new feature in the present number. In the list of Admirals, Captains, and Commanders, the date of each first commission is introduced, so that the term of service of every officer in the subordinate ranks can be readily ascertained. This will afford food for speculation to our half-pay readers, and, if we mistake not, give rise to a considerable quantity of material for our correspondence columns. It will recal many a gallant exploit, and also satisfy the cavillers of the present day that Naval patronage was not always so impartially distributed as it now is.

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DURING the week several petitions have been presented to Parliament, from commercial towns (amongst others, Manchester and Newcastle), in favour of Mr. Buckingham's claims for compensation; and although these are too late to have any effect during the present session, they tend to show the general feeling which is entertained throughout the country as regards the injustice of the East India Directors to this gentleman, and the certainty that the Company will be *compelled* to do that, eventually, which they should long ago have volunteered to perform. In the meantime, we are pleased to perceive that public feeling is aroused on this point, and that Mr. Buckingham's constituents at Sheffield have put forth a spirited address, inviting the numerous classes who have benefitted so greatly by that gentleman's exertions in breaking up the East India Company's monopoly, and opening new channels for our manufactures, as well as all those who have hearts to feel for the unmitigated oppression which he has endured, to subscribe to a fund for the purchase of an annuity to place the Hon. Member and his amiable partner in competence for the remainder of their lives. We are sorry that the length of the address precludes the possibility of our publishing it, but Mr. Buckingham's claims on society are pretty generally acknowledged, and we doubt not the proposed fund will be cheerfully subscribed to by that class of well-informed persons of which our readers are principally composed. There is one part of Mr. Buckingham's conduct which we cannot sufficiently admire, as displaying signal disinterestedness, and which affords a sufficient answer to those who have been hired to traduce his honest endeavours at obtaining the compensation to which he is entitled. In the first session of the reformed Parliament, when the policy of renewing the Company's charter was under consideration, and its fate in abeyance, at that time, when the Directors were lavishing their thousands, in order to avert, by every possible means, the extinction of their monopoly, and when they would readily have compromised with Mr. Buckingham, and made any terms to buy off the hostility of so powerful an opponent, we find this gentleman carefully avoiding any reference to his own case, but pleading with extraordinary eloquence and success for the adoption of those measures which ultimately prevailed, and which it has been generally admitted were greatly hastened, if not brought about, by the strenuous exertions of the Hon. Member for Sheffield. His singleness of conduct on this occasion alone, and his disregard of his own claims until he had first secured for his countrymen the advantage of a widely extended field for their industry, should now be acknowledged on their parts, seeing that by his uncompromising behaviour he has entailed upon himself the remorseless hostility of the Company, whom no sense of justice will ever now induce to entertain his claims, even when recommended to do so by a Committee of the House of Commons, composed of the leading statesmen of all parties.

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THE late regulation relative to Prize-Money has naturally caused much dissatisfaction to the Field Officers of the Marines who may be embarked in our ships of war, for under it even a *Lieutenant-Colonel* is entitled but to the share of a *Lieutenant* of the Navy, though his corresponding rank is that of a *Post Captain* under three years' rank. So unfair and unjust an arrangement will, we feel convinced, be at once corrected, by giving the *Majors* of Marines, who may be embarked, or who may be serving on shore with our Navy, the same Prize-Money as *Commanders*, and the superior ranks of Field Officers the same as Post Captains. This alteration is the more called for, because the Field Officers of the ARMY, acting with the NAVY, would be entitled to these proportions, and, therefore, surely the Marines should have the same rewards; for, the more we reflect on the high renown of this valuable part of our Military force, the more do we consider that it ought in *every way* to receive the same advantages as each and every other branch of the United Service; whereas we are pained to find that in *several* different points this is yet denied to the Marines. For example, the *Commandants* of this distinguished corps are *far worse paid* than the LINE or the ARTILLERY; and the Captains, also, have thirteen-pence per diem less pay than the line, or even the Militia. Why or wherefore these invidious distinctions exist we are at a loss to understand; the time, however, we trust, is not far distant when all those unfair regulations will be amended, and that every rank of these brave men will be made to share with their brethren in arms all the privileges and benefits which are enjoyed by other corps. Amongst the improvements which we would propose for the Marines one is, as we lately observed, that there should be but *one* hospital for them and our seamen in each of our Naval Arsenals, and to which they should uniformly be sent the *moment* they were unwell; and further, that there should be a retired old Captain, or senior subaltern of meritorious character, attached to each hospital, in addition to the Naval Lieutenant now belonging to these establishments, for we deem, and we are sure the whole country will deem, that it is impossible to do too much for a corps, to whom the nation stands so deeply indebted for its services in war, and which has won such imperishable laurels in every clime.

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WE lately noticed in a contemporary journal the letter of an Old Purser, on the subject of the contemplated improvement in the pay of this class of officers, and we think the advice the writer gives his brother Pursers it will be well for them to follow, namely, to wait patiently until the plan, now under consideration, be completed, and not to anticipate evils until they arrive, for they may rely upon it, that whatever can be effected to benefit this, and every other class of officers, together with the Navy generally, will be accomplished by the present Board of Admiralty, as the opportunities for doing so may be afforded them.

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THE papers have recently announced the death of a *Mr. Graham*, a Clerk in the Admiralty, son of Sir Robert Graham; and we have been asked by more than one of our correspondents, if this is the gentleman whom Sir James Graham was charged with having nominated to this situation two or three years since, immediately after having *discharged fourteen Clerks* from the Admiralty, as being no longer needed in that department. As we are, ourselves, unable to answer this question we shall be glad to receive from any of our friends the information sought.

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The Irish Municipal Reform Bill was read a third time on Monday night and passed, by a majority of sixty-one, in a House of 459 members—being a Ministerial majority proportionally much larger than on Lord F. Egerton's motion, when the number present was 550, and the majority only sixty-four.

At a meeting of Baronets, at Sir R. Fitzwygram's, it was resolved to call a general meeting of the order on 29th April, at the Clarendon Hotel.

Colonel MacDonogh, the Author of the "Hermit in London," "The Highlanders," "The Guards," and numerous other works, died on the 22d ultimo. He commenced his career in the Life Guards, and through life was generally esteemed for his kind and liberal feelings; he was admired in society for his talents, and as a social companion he had but few equals. One of his most intimate friends, Captain Villa, travelled a very considerable distance to attend his funeral. He was the son of the last of the unfortunate Stuarts, Charles Edward, who died at Rome about the close of the last century.

Mr. Ruthven, the member for Dublin, died shortly before 5 on Thursday morning, in North-street, Westminster. He was in his 68d year. He invariably voted with the Liberal party, and one of his latest votes was against the instruction of Lord Francis Egerton on the Irish Corporation Bill.

Sir Gerard Noel does not intend to resign his seat for Rutland.

The Camanche and several other tribes of Indians have declared war against Texas, and will second the operations of Gen. Santa Anna, who is now advancing on San Antonio at the head of 5,000 men and 25 pieces of artillery. The Indian force, it is said, amounts to 10,000 warriors and 5,000 cavalry.—*American Paper.*

After a long discussion between the Commissioners of Greenwich Hospital and the parish officers of Greenwich, it has been decided by arbitration that Greenwich Hospital is liable to be rated to the poor—a decision which will produce about 1,200*l.* a-year to the parish funds, and an arrear of 9,498*l.* The arbitrator fixed each pensioner at a beneficial occupation of 40*l.* Up to 1828, the College paid a given compensation, when it ceased to pay any rate whatever.

*Marine Society.*—The anniversary dinner of this institution took place on Saturday at the London Tavern. The chair was taken by Earl de Grey.

There will be no Easter ball on Monday night at the Mansion-house, and it is to be dispensed with in future.

The rumour that Mr. R. Steuart, one of the Lords of the Treasury, is about to vacate his seat for the Haddington burghs, by accepting another place under Government, is entirely without foundation.

There is a very considerable increase of the Quarter's Revenue, to the 5th of next month, over that of the corresponding quarter for last year. The revenue for the whole of last year will turn out to be of much greater amount than that of the preceding year.

The Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry died at his residence at Hastings on the 31st ult.

Dr. Sanders is appointed to the Bishopric of Clonfert.

A petition, demanding the abrogation of the law of banishment against Napoleon's family, has been presented to the French Chamber of Deputies.

M. Burgoyne, Esq., formerly of Mark Hall, in Essex, died at East Sheen on the 6th March, in his 86th year. He was second son of Sir Roger Burgoyne, of Sutton Park, Bedfordshire.

Henry Roscoe, of the Inner Temple, youngest son of the late Mr. Roscoe, died on the 25th ult., at his residence, Gateacre, near Liverpool, at the early age of 37 years.

Dr. Valpy, the well-known master of Reading school, died on Monday, aged eighty-two.

The loss of property at the late fire in Bond-street, on Saturday night, is estimated at between 80,000*l.* and 100,000*l.*, and only to the amount of one-third is insured. One thousand five hundred pounds have already been subscribed for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers.

The title of the Right Hon. Dominick Browne, who is about to be raised to the Irish Peerage, is to be Lord Castle Garrett. A vacancy will occur in the representation of the county Mayo, by the elevation of Mr. Browne.

The Harrow Boys have been allowed a month's holydays, in consequence of Dr. Longley being raised to the Episcopal Bench.

The House in Pall-Mall lately occupied by the Countess of Dysart has been let to the new Reform Club.

*British Auxiliaries.*—The following officers and men of the Legion have received distinctions for the late affair at Mendigorria:—Lieut. Gen. De Lacy Evans, 3d class of San Fernando. Brig. Gen. M'Dougal; Brig. Gen. R. De Lacy Evans, C.B.; Brig. Gen. Chichaster; Col. Le Marchant, Adjt. Gen.; Col. Kinloch, 1st Lancers; Lieut. Col. Churchill, 3d Westminster Grenadiers; Lieut. Col. Finucane, Assist. Quartermast. Gen.; Brig. Major Jochmus, Aide-de-Camp; Capt. G. Talbot, 1st Inf. San Fernando, 1st class. 1st Infantry: Serj. Lougham, Corporal Knowles, Privates Scarman, Scoufield, Smith, Trowbridge, Collins. 3d Westminster Grenadiers: Serjs. Dild, Taylor, Bodington; Privates Sheen, Sweeney, Blackwood, Roberts, Beattie, Cross of Isabel II.

*Stipendiary Magistrates.*—The following officers who held these appointments in Jamaica, have died or resigned:—Capts. Jackson, Oldray, Everaigh, Mason, R.N.; Lieuts. Everard, Colebrooke, Haly, Langrishe, Wooden, R.N.; Maj. M'Gregor, Capts. Dillon, Baynes, Deane, and Connor.

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## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 28th March.—Several petitions were presented on the subject of agricultural distress, for the repeal of the newspaper stamp duty, and against the prelate clause in the Ecclesiastical Courts Consolidation Bill.—The Irish Bankrupt Act Amendment Bill was committed.

TUESDAY, 29th March.—The Irish Municipal Corporations Bill was read a first time, and the second reading fixed for 18th April.—The LORD CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON complained that the Bill had been pressed on their Lordships

an inconvenient time. Lord MELBOURNE vindicated he course pursued. Lord LYNDHURST agreed to the econd reading, which was carried.—Lord MELBOURNE ated the House would adjourn to Tuesday, 12th April. —The Duke of RICHMOND moved the first reading of a ill to regulate the laws respecting the sale of bread.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.—The Royal assent was iven by commission to the Slove Treaty (Spain) Bill, he Annual Indemnity Bill, and thirteen Private Bills. —The Duke of NEWCASTLE moved for returns of all oman Catholic chapels, with the dates of their erec- on; also returns of all monastic establishments, distin- uishing whether for monks or nuns, together with the umber in each; also for a return of all Roman Catholic olleges and seminaries in England and Wales, distin- uishing those which belonged to the Jesuits; and also f the number of Roman Catholics in Great Britain in he year 1780, and their progressive increase down to the resent time. After some discussion the motion was greed to, excepting that portion which referred to the umber of Roman Catholic colleges and seminaries, and he number of Roman Catholics in England in 1799.

Their Lordships adjourned to Tuesday, 12th April.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 29th March.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave otice that he would put a question to the Secretary at War respecting the rumoured appointment of Lord Bru- enell to the Colonelcy of the 11th Light Dragoons.— ord J. RUSSELL moved the third reading of the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill. Mr. SHAW opposed it, nd moved as an amendment that it be read a third time that day six months. Mr. BLACKSTONE seconded the mendment. Mr. WARD spoke in defence of the Bill. ir R. INGLIS was unfriendly to the measure. Mr. OCHE supported the Bill. Mr. EWART followed on he same side. Mr. FINCH thought, *primâ facie*, Ireland ad a right to the same institutions as England, and a rong case ought to be made out to justify the opposition ade to the Bill. Mr. BELLEW spoke in favour of the easure. Major CUMMING BRUCE opposed it. Mr. V. MITH thought an attempt should be made to cure the ils of Ireland by the same course which had proved uccessful in England. Sir W. FOLLETT was content abandon the Irish corporations, but he objected to the resent Bill, which went to establish new political and xtensive bodies. He could not suppose that the Catholic riesthood of Ireland had in view to establish the au- emacy of their religion. If they had any such object contemplation, it certainly ought to be at once told em—and that in terms too emphatic to be misunder- ood—that they never could or should realise such an xpectation. Mr. SHEIL pronounced a most powerful ration in favour of the Bill. Mr. S. WOOTLEY opposed, nd Mr. GISBORNE supported the Bill.—Sir ROBERT EEL opposed the Bill. For those with whom he acted, ey denied that they refused to reform abuses in Ireland. hey professed their readiness to correct abuses, but ey did say that they would not consent to the re-estab- shment of corporations in Ireland, and to the perpetua- on of similar abuses under another name. Mr. Sergeant 'LOGHLEN replied at some length. The House divided, hen the numbers were—ayes, 260; noes, 199. The ill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, 29th March.—A multitude of petitions ere presented, on a variety of subjects. Among them as one from a Mr. John Studdall, claiming 10,000*l.* for e invention of a machine capable of discharging 36 ullets a minute, on account of which he had received 350*l.*—Sir R. PEEL called the attention of the House the circumstances under which magistrates had been ppointed in various places, and which, he thought, indi- ated an undue preference for party purposes. Lord OHN RUSSELL denied that there had existed on the part f the advisers of the Crown the least disposition to acrifice the ends of justice for the sake of the views of arty. Sir R. VYVYAN did not consider the answer of he Noble Lord satisfactory. He accused him of injus- ice in the selections he had made, and of being animated y corrupt motives. Mr. BERNAL saw nothing to justify he attacks that had been made. Lord J. RUSSELL said e should have a right to cast censure on the Hon. Bart. a calumniator if he did not follow up the charge he ad preferred, and immediately bring the question to a ecision. "I," said his Lordship, "am ready to abide he issue of that decision, knowing as I do that the harge of corrupt conduct is false and unfounded." Af- er a very warm and noisy discussion, on the call of the PEAKER, Lord J. RUSSELL and Sir R. VYVYAN seve- ally declared that they did not consider the observations which had been made in the course of the evening were ntended to be personally offensive.

WEDNESDAY, 30th March.—Petitions on a vast variety f subjects were presented, including one by Mr. WAK- EY from a Mr. Goldsmith, of Mary-le-bonne, praying hat the Duke of Cumberland should be prosecuted for is connexion with Orange lodges.—Sir W. MOLES- ORTH wished to know if it were true that Lord Bru- denell, after being removed from the command of the 15th Hussars, had been appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 11th Dragoons, and if so, whether the appointment was one which had the approbation of the Noble Secretary of War? Lord HOWICK stated it to be true, but the Secre- tary at War had nothing to do with the appointment. That rested wholly with the Com.-in-Chief. He had known the appointment before it was submitted to his Majesty, but saw no grounds on which he could object to it. Mr. HUME, as the Noble Lord had declared that he was not responsible for the appointment, begged to ask who was? Was the Com.-in-Chief subject to no con- troul, and was the Secretary-at-War merely his clerk? Lord J. RUSSELL said the appointments were placed at the discretion of the Com.-in-Chief. If he exercised his authority improperly, Ministers would be responsible for not advising, in such case, his removal. Mr. HUME wished to know if the recent promotion of Lord Bru- denell had the sanction of Ministers. Lord J. RUSSELL had known of the appointment about to take place, but knew no grounds on which he could object to it. Sir H. HARDINGE said the appointment was approved of by Government as they did not interfere to prevent it. Lord G. LENNOX expressed high satisfaction at the re-appoint- ment of the Noble Lord. Sir W. MOLESWORTH gave notice that shortly after the recess he should move an address to his Majesty on the subject.—Mr. P. STEWART gave notice that, on 15th April, he would call the atten- tion of the House to what he advisedly designated the aggressions of Russia.—At a quarter past eight the House adjourned till Monday the 11th of April.

## The Court.

We are happy to state that the Queen has entirely recovered from her indisposition.

The King has not finally determined whether the en- suing birthday is to be kept at Buckingham Palace or at St. James's.

His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday was thinly attended. The following were presented—Lt.-Col. Lord Brudenell, on his appointment to 11th Lt. Drag.; Mr. H. R. Wigley (Surrey Yeomanry); Eos. Nicholson, 96th reg.; Capt. S. Jackson, R. N., on his appointment; Lieut.-Col. Weare, K.H., on his appointment; Major S. Cotton, 28th, on return from India; Col. Cox, K.H., on return from the Cape, and promotion to the Staff of Nova Scotia.

His Majesty will not hold a Levee next week, but on Wednesday, the 13th of April, at two o'clock, and the future Levees on the succeeding Wednesdays until fur- ther orders.

Her Majesty's intention is to hold Drawing-rooms on the following days, viz.:—Thursday, April 21; Thurs- day, May 5; Saturday, May 28; and Thursday, June 16.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Col. Daniel Jones, and upon Maj.-Gen. W. G. Davy, C.B. and K.C.H.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The *Quotidienne* announces that M. de Peyronnet is seriously ill, and that his condition causes the most lively anxiety to his friends. Marshals Mouncy and Maison have had a serious quarrel on the subject of some military appointments. The Chamber of Deputies have suspended its sittings, though the commissions still met. Louis Philippe is said upon the authority of an "intercepted letter," addressed by Alava to Cordova, to have expressed himself to the former General in the following words, "I will never consent to send a French army into Spain, that country where anarchy and insub- ordination are breathed with the air."

SPAIN.—The Spanish Cortes were formally opened by the Queen Regent in person on the 22d inst. In the speech delivered on this occasion, much praise is given to the auxiliary troops for their patient and exemplary con- duct during the last winter, which is spoken of as "an unprecedentedly severe and cruel season." The tone of the whole speech is statesman-like, neither sanguine, ex- travagant, nor gloomy. On the same day the Gazette contained an official despatch from Espartero, announcing a victory gained by him over the Carlists near Orduna, in which the Carlists lost 800 in killed and wounded, and the Christinos 200. Much has been said on both sides respecting this victory, the Carlists claiming it, and reversing the numbers. There is little doubt that the Queen's troops have gained some advantage.

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, March 19.—The autumnal reviews on the Rhine will probably be as follows:—One corps of the army will be reviewed at Paderborn; then the other at Wesel; and afterwards both together at Cologne and Dormagin. Our King is confidently expected, and it is already reported that a kind of diplomatic meeting is spoken of; at least, it is affirmed that King Louis Philippe, and the Kings of Holland and Belgium, will be there.

## Theatres.

The King's Theatre opens with *La Gazza Ladra*, in which Grisi, Tamburini, Rubini, and Lablache will appear. Little Carlotta Grisi, and Perrot, will appear on Saturday.—Drury-Lane offers no novelty.—Covent- Garden, a grand romantic extravaganza, called *Zaccizouw*, in which some extraordinary scenery will be exhibited. The Lyceum opens with an excellent company and two new pieces; a drama called *Lucille, or the Story of a Heart*, and an operatta, entitled *A Day well Spent*.—Astley's opens on Monday for the season with a grand spectacle, called *The Great Fire of London, or the Plague of 1665*.—The St. James's re-opens for one night, for the benefit of the clever representative of *Monsieur Jacques*, who has issued a most attractive bill of fare for his friends. Sadler's Wells re-opens under the management of Osbaldiston, with *Paul Clifford*, and the pantomime of *Guy Fawkes*. Part of the Covent- Garden company go to the Wells.

## Law and Police.

VICE-CHANCELLOR'S COURT, March 20.—*Campbell v. Mackay*.—Mr. Knight, on the part of Lady Camp- bell, widow of the late General Sir James Campbell, stated this was a petition that her ladyship, as one of the guardians of her infant children, might be at liberty to take them to reside in the south of Europe, on the ground that a southern climate was absolutely necessary for their health and preservation. The whole day was spent in reading affidavits of the most conflicting nature from a number of eminent men as to the effect of climate on scrofulous or strumous diseases; and also as to the necessity of removing the children out of the kingdom in reference to their individual health. Ano- ther very serious portion of the case made by the affida- vits in opposition to the motion, filed by the other guar- dians, related to Lady Campbell's fitness to be trusted with the children abroad. This defence was met with counter evidence by Lady Campbell. The evidence was not concluded when his Honour rose for the Easter holidays.

## HOSPITAL SCENES AND SKETCHES OF THE BRI- TISH AUXILIARY LEGION OF SPAIN.

BY A VETERAN.

ABOUT a league and a half from Santander stands a large convent, now converted into a barrack, the site whereof is beautiful; embosomed in surrounding hills, and the neighbourhood fertilised by a small rivulet which holds its vivifying course almost unseen; numerous alders skirt its channel—the water-lily spreads its broad leaves over its surface—and plants that love the moisture and the shade clothe its verdant banks, in pleasant contrast with the cystus and origanum, the only vegetation that flourishes in the arid soil around. The benevolent inmates of the convent had been expelled to make room for foreign mercenaries, and the thinly-scattered inhabit- ants of its vicinity were left bitterly to deplore the ex- change.

One of the most comfortable (if the term may be so applied) of the apartments was used as a hospital; and here were to be found men of the different corps who barracked there, and some who had been left behind by regiments which had moved further into the interior. Amongst the latter, a veteran North Briton, who be- longed to the Scotch Fusileers, was left suffering under organic disease to await his summons to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns." The medical officers had done all that their skill suggested, and limited as- sortment of medicaments would allow; and with that humanity which, to their honour, they have almost uni- versally displayed, had ordered that anything the dying man might wish for or require should, if possible, in- stantly be procured. Still he seemed dissatisfied; and after some persuasion (he being the only one of his regi ment that was left behind) intimated that he was a Ca tholic, and could not die in peace without those rites w his church which he had been taught to consider essentia Now arose a difficulty: the revolutionary mania ha driven the regular clergy from their establishments, an it was not without some difficulty that the parish prie could be found; and when he willingly came, (although at a late hour of the night, and amongst a body of me who had given proofs of anything but order and subo dination), the difference of language seemed to place insurmountable barrier between him and his penitent: ho ever, a Sergeant of the Westminster Grenadiers, w had acquired a knowledge of the Spanish language dur the palmy days of the British Army in the Peninsu War, and who was also a Catholic, acted as a medium communication between them; and within two hours his receiving the last sacrament the soldier expired. It—can it be believed, that scarcely was the breath parted, and whilst the glazed eyes still continued ope

uarrel arose between two ruffians as to which should h the dead man of his shirt? and it was not until the rovost Guard was called in, and they were handed over well-merited punishment, that quiet was restored to e hospital. The body was removed to a room on the ound-floor, used as a dead-house, and many Irish he-nging to the 7th Regiment, a few of the 3rd, and veral English, having procured two lamps, knelt round e corpse, whilst the Sergeant, before mentioned, read e prayers for the dead, in which all present devoutly ued. It was an affecting, if not an edifying, sight, to hold men, rude by nature and stern in disposition, ought by a sense of religion to discharge the last offices humanity to a total stranger, with a delicacy and ndness that would have done credit to more civilised rsons.

Upon leaving Santander, the part of the Legion of hich I am speaking proceeded to Portugallete, where a eat difference was to be perceived in the manners of inhabitants, and their treatment of the troops, from at we had been accustomed to at Santander. Strongly ached to Don Carlos, they looked on the Christinos th detestation and disgust; fired at us when oppor-nity occurred, either on the river or outside the town; nswered sullenly upon all occasions; and revenged them-ves for our intrusion by making us pay thrice the value any article of comfort or luxury which we might wish purchase. The town itself stands on the left bank of e river that runs from Bilboa to the sea, and, like most wns in Spain similarly situated, looks well from the ater; but the instant that you land, narrow streets, ndows without glass, accumulations of filth, and hog-s in abundance, dispel the illusion, and you wonder hat you could have seen to admire.

The church of this town possesses a very lofty cam-nile, or steeple, in which a sentry is constantly kept, o, from his elevated post, can command an extensive nge of country; a circumstance particularly desirable, the Carlist bands traverse the neighbourhood, and fre-ently drive off the cattle, although they do not always t in concert, as may be gathered from the following t:—

In January last, part of the 9th, a Scotch regiment, and e Rifles, had the outlying picquet. Shortly after they d reached their ground, information was brought to the ficer in command, that an attack would be made during e night by a body of Carlists, equipped in red caps and ue blouses, similar to those worn by the Chapelgorries, r whom they intended to be taken. Every necessary rangement was made to give them a warm reception, d their arrival awaited with anxious expectation. Strict ders were issued that no man should fire until the word s given; and the numbers of the British were as much sked as the nature of the ground would permit. It s a clear, frosty, moonlight night; and, about twelve, formation was brought in, by one of the patroles, that body of Chapelgorries, consisting of about 400, as ar as could be guessed, were advancing from the direc-n in which the Carlists were expected to come. The lated sentries were withdrawn, the advanced posts led in, and all awaited the arrival of the enemy with enthlase anxiety. On a sudden, a volley of musketry oke in on the silence of the night, which it appeared s instantly returned, and before time sufficient had psed for a party to be sent to reconnoitre, a sharp fire commenced, and was kept up with considerable it. On the officer's return who had been despatched ascertain the cause, he reported (as it turned out) that sham Chapelgorries were engaged with a party of ir own men, belonging to another division, who, igno-t of their disguised fellow soldiers' intention, had en sent on a marauding expedition to carry off cattle, l thus, *mal à propos*, encountered their friends. As n as this report was received, the British moved cutly forward, and, after first pouring in a volley, rged upon the astonished and discomfited combatants, o fled, leaving 100 prisoners, besides killed and unded. Well would it have been for the Christino se could similar instances of *gratuitous* good luck be en recorded; but they occurred "like angels' visits, r and far between."

Whilst the men became dissatisfied with the quality their provisions, and discontented at several of the ns for which they were put under stoppages; spike-ils to hang their accoutrements on, candles! and loss the exchange of money—the military chest having en supplied in sovereigns—soles for their boots, al-ough every man was provided with two new pair, and ek oil-skin haversacks. Much as the conductors of e expedition have been censured for want of foresight, one can with justice charge them with imprudence in e issue of necessaries, for the men were actually stopped r their black haversacks long before they received them and this in the teeth of the promise that a complete t should be given to the soldier.

After remaining some time in Portugalleto, Bilboa, nd the vicinity, the Legion was moved towards Vittoria; approaching this place, the Commanders pointed out to their men those places that had been rendered famous by the valour of their countrymen; but, alas! there was no similitude between the situation of the legionary and the British soldier of the Peninsular War. The latter serving with confidence, under the orders of that great Captain whose very name was a tower of strength, marching beneath that glorious banner which for a thou-sand years had "braved the battle and the breeze," jeo-parding their lives for their king and country (although on foreign ground), felt convinced by experience that their wants were provided for, comforts attended on, and, should misadventure befall them, provision would be made for them, and if they fell it would be gloriously. *Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori!* On the other hand, the soldiers of the Legion, serving under a Chief (whatever may be his merits) as yet but little known in the annals of military fame, badly provisioned, and hav-ing no efficient guarantee for pensions or reward, aban-doned, if not betrayed, by the foreign General under whose order they were placed, could not be expected to equal their compatriots, whose gallantry was held up to them as an example! To add to their embarrassments, the irregular and insufficient supply of provisions, the unnecessarily heavy loads they were obliged to carry, together with almost continual exposure to the weather, brought on sickness. Typhus and dysentery both raged with violence; the hospitals, if such places might be so called that were unprovided with beds and destitute of common comforts, were crowded. The medical men were worn out by fatigue, many of them sickened, and some died in consequence of over-zealous attention to the discharge of their duty. The state of the case may be gathered from this fact that a medical officer, a M.D. now in London, was left three days near Durango unat-tended (his servant being also ill), and when by mere chance a superior officer discovered him, he was delirious, with his rations of raw meat and bread lying round his pallet—his wine had doubtless been taken *care* of.

It must be obvious to the most common observer, that if such was the state in which a medical officer was left, how dreadfully deplorable must have been the situation of the men, huddled together on the bare boards, with one blanket between two individuals, generally in a church, where the effluvia arising from the burying places beneath, and the exhalations arising from so many dis-eased persons, rendered the atmosphere all but pestilen-tial! The repeated and harassing marches frequently caused the medicine chests to be left behind, and the number of Surgeons, diminished by sickness, death, and retirement from the service, was inadequate to pay proper and necessary attention to the sick. The men died in the hospitals, at the rate of from 25 to 30 daily, by the lowest calculation; and those who retained their health, murmuring at increasing hardships, and dispirited with the prospect before them, were not likely to gather many laurels during a campaign so disastrously begun. The officers themselves, disgusted with the incapacity (not to say treachery) of the Spanish Commander Cordova, were loud in complaint, and many of considerable rank have quitted the Service.

In the mean time, the most strenuous exertions were made in England to fill up the chasm which sickness had made in the ranks. Receiving houses were opened in different parts of the country, placards posted, and men even liberated from the jails on condition of their enter-ing the Service. One instance in particular can be given. A gang of resurrectionists had been committed to New-gate, in Dublin, for trial, their ringleader, a man of the name of Malone, having been before convicted of the same offence; these men were discharged from prison to join the British Auxiliaries of the Queen of Spain, their characters being too bad to be received into the English Army!

Even should the Legion be recruited to its original or intended strength, (which seems very problematical, since the *exposé* that has been made of the manner in which the men are treated,) still it would be very doubtful if it could be rendered sufficiently effective to be of material service by the time it will be wanted, as it will take four months at least to render the new levies available, and by the expiration of that period it is not unlikely the contest may be terminated. It may be urged against this opinion that most of the men who were engaged in the first affair (that of Hernani) had not been enlisted more than six weeks; but this proves nothing, for though it is certain they behaved as well as could be expected, it is equally certain that the confusion into which they were thrown from want of discipline, must have proved fatal, had the Carlists been sufficiently strong to have become, in their turn, the assailants.

Another circumstance that militates strongly against the success of the Legion is the innate and rooted dislike that the natives of the north of Spain, in particular, have to foreigners. Decidedly a rural population, with the exception of the inhabitants of the sea-ports, they are enthusiastically attached to their ancient institutions, and are unwilling to barter all the good that they have experienced for the desperate chance of something better, which modern innovators promise. The monastic or-ders, which possessed large estates, and were the best and most indulgent landlords, have been deprived of all; for the revolutionary spirit that shook the throne has overthrown the altar, and thrust its ministers forth to starve. But the ignorant Biscayan and Guipuscoans are not sufficiently enlightened to perceive that robbing the church and plundering its ministers is the way to make religion respected, and are old-fashioned and obstinate enough to fight to the last in defence of all they have been taught to hold sacred.

In conclusion, if those who are rash enough to medi-tate joining the Legion, should there be any so infatu-ated, will take the trouble to ascertain how their prede-cessors have been treated, they will learn enough to dis-courage the most sanguine and enthusiastic,—hard usage, a deficiency of provisions, and worse than all, no pay forthcoming; and as to military glory, what have they gained? or what have they done during the eight months they have been out? spent the whole of their time in marching and counter-marching, strongly reminding one of the old saying—

"The King of France, and forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then—marched down again."

—*United Service Journal.* MILES.

## Literary Notices.

*The Governess; or, Politics in Private Life.* By the Daughter of the Author of the "Balance of Comfort." Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE object of this very clever volume is to improve the position and to relieve the irksomeness of the life of a "governess." The author says it has always been a favourite opinion with her, that the world was made up of "men, women, and governesses;" and, surely from the manner the latter are too generally treated, we may with some reason consider them as a class sepa-rated from all others:—well educated beings earning their daily bread by the sacrifice of every comfort, and their feelings exposed to every annoyance. The book is calculated to reform a distressing evil, and it is also en-tertaining; we recommend it strongly to every parent who has occasion to employ a governess, or who medi-tates sending a child to earn its support in that unfortu-nate station.

*Songs of Granada and the Alhambra, with other Poems.* By Lydia B. Smith. Saunders and Otley.

THERE is considerable grace and beauty in this collection of verses, and many of them, for their melody and sweet-ness, well deserve to be set to music; the sentiments are both elegant and refined. From the Miscellaneous Poems we extract the following:—

'Twas but a dream! and yet I heard
My name in accents clear,
Named by those lips, whose lightest word
Is music to mine ear.
Oh thou! so loved—so justly dear!
Would thou wert here,—would thou wert here!

'Twas but a dream! and yet methought
I knew that silvery tone,
With all affection's sweetness fraught,
Calling on me alone.
Oh thou! so loved—so justly dear!
Would thou wert here,—would thou were here!

Each pleasure I once deem'd so great,
Now cold and joyless seems,
Without thee I am desolate,
Come to me still in dreams.
Oh thou! so loved—so justly dear!
Would thou wert here,—would thou were here!

The "Fairie's Home" is also a sweet poem, and we cannot resist its introduction into our columns:—

To night, to night! this very night!
While earthly beings sleep,
By the lovely and pale moonlight,
Our revelries we'll keep.
No mortal footstep dare intrude
Our haunts of fairy glee,
This sweet and radiant solitude
To us alone is free.

Where the dew-drops by thousands lie
In glistning splendour bright,
There we shall foot it merrily
In gallant trim to-night!
Where sing the nightingale and thrush,
And sapphyre gently sigh,
Where the bright crystal fountains gush
Our elfin court's held by.

Haste! away to enchanted ground,
Drink from the full acorn;—
Did ye not hear the blast he wound?
'Twas Oberon's magic horn!
From the charm'd goblet we shall sip
That makes delight our own,
Ne'er was it touch'd by mortal lip,
The happy Fay's alone.

Nightly we hold our festival
Beneath the oaken shade;
The little glow-worm lights our hall,
Of moss the carpet made.
A bright troop to the banquet come,
Each in his emerald vest!
Oh! lovely is our fairy home,
And none like us is blest.

*Recollections of the Italian Opera*, 1835. Mitchell.

We here have, in six splendid plates, the Stars of 835, ona of the finest Opera seasons. The drawings re by Chalon, and in his best manner,— Grisi, in the peras of *Otello*, *Anna Bolena*, and *I Puritani*; Tamurini and Rubini in *I Puritani*; and Taglioni in the allet of *La Sylphide*. These exquisite portraitures re drawn on stone by R. J. Lane, whose merit is so ry generally appreciated; and we consider the publicaon to be one of the most attractive for the boudoir or e drawing-room. It does credit to the artists and pubsher.

## ON THE TONE AND SPIRIT OF GENERAL ORDERS.

An anonymous communication to the press, whether f real or imaginary injury or injustice, may in some sort e regarded as the secret and confidential report of the oldier to the press, as the report of his Commander is o his General Officer. If in the latter case the accuser f a party be allowed to shroud himself in darkness, in ases where the tendency and character, the truth or falsehood of his representation is only to be judged of by a ingle individual, and that in confidence, surely it should s permitted the soldier who conceives himself injured r oppressed to enjoy the protection of that shield as *defensive* armour which is permitted to be worn to proect the accuser in his *offensive* hostility to character. We are not now upon the discussion of the expediency f secret and confidential reports touching the character nd qualifications of officers, nor do we now propose to ourselves the consideration of the important question whether it were better that all secret and confidential eporting, all clandestine modes of communication were bolished, as unworthy means of obtaining information; ut sure we are of this, if that secrecy and covert proceedings be sanctioned and encouraged as *against* the fficer, the same officer should not be censured for employing the same means, as far as he honourably can, In is own defence,—in the assertion of his own rights and he vindication of his wrongs; and whether the wrongs e real or imaginary, matters not; for if real, publicity ay procure him redress and ought to be allowed as a natter of right; if imaginary, the great probability is hat his absurdity will be exposed and himself convinced ed rebuked without the disgrace of a Court-Martial, or he shame of a reprimand. We say that we regard the ommunications of those who conceive themselves injured or have grievances to complain of or abuses to xpose, as the secret and confidential reports of such inividuals to the press, the only superior that will or *can* end *entirely* impartial ear to their complaints; and e say, without scruple, that we do not see how it is ossible for a Commander to encourage the secret and onfidential reports, directed by General Orders, which *may* wound, which *may* influence, which *may* prejudice, which *may* injure—and that without the possibility of edress, whilst he discourages, nay forbids, the secret nd confidential communications to the press, which *cannot* wound without immediate atonement, which *cannot* influence without immediate correction, which *cannot* prejudice without immediate explanation, which *cannot* njure without immediate redress. The hardship of the ne mode of secret reporting, the danger of the practice s affording a means of giving scope to personal resentment, dislike, or prejudice, are plain and apparent to the least thinking mind; the wholesome operation (and wholesome because public and in open day) of the other mode of secret representation is as equally clear to the view of every unprejudiced eye, and we repeat that we cannot perceive how it is possible if the one be encouraged that the other shall be censured.—*East India United Service Journal.*

*"Touch and go's a good Pilot," and Three Cheers from an Enemy!!!*—During an engagement with the flotilla off Boulogne in the early part of 1805, the *Locust*, gunbrig, not being able to come to close quarters with the enemy, owing to light and baffling winds, but wishing to share in the glory of the day, fired *over one of our own vessels*, for which Lieut. John Lake, her Commander, was severely reprimanded by Commodore Owen. Soon after, an opportunity offered to obliterate the censure for an act of temerity. Three French officers put off in a small boat to amuse themselves in fishing, off Ambleteuse. The *Locust's* signal was made to weigh and destroy her. With a fine breeze from the north-east and flood tide, in two tacks she was alongside the beach, with the hope of cutting off the boat. The Boatswain, addressing Mr. Houghton, Sub-Lieut. who commanded forward, said, "This is warm work for us to-day, although they have not hit us yet." "Luff! Forbes (the Master)! luff, my boy, luff!" cried out Lake. "Luff, Sir! it is impossible; the brig's aground, the helm's nearly a-lee!" "Never mind that, 'tis a spring tide, and 'touch and go is a good pilot!'" The beach, by this time, was covered with *several thousand* Infantry (who kept hailing us to "strike and not sacrifice our men"), backed by eleven batteries, which kept up an incessant firing, so that the fore and aft mainsail had not one foot of canvas unperforated by musket balls and shot. Mr. Houghton proposed to Lieut. Lake to put some musket-balls and round shot into the carronades, and clear the beach. No sooner said than done (each bag contained a hundred musket-ball). Mr. Houghton, who but a few moments previous had cautioned the men from unnecessarily exposing themselves, jumped upon a carronade to see the effect they had, when he received a ball in his right leg, and had the mortification of perceiving the French officers land before the brig could come up with them; but, instantly backing the main topsail, Lake inquired of Houghton if he thought he could bring the boat off without sacrificing the men. "It's impossible, Sir; the beach is thronged with troops, who will pick off every man; but I'll soon settle the business, with your permission," Lake nodded assent; and Houghton immediately pointing a long 18-pounder double shotted, blew the after part of the boat to pieces, the brig at the same moment receiving a 42-pound shot through the fore part of the foremast. "Put the helm up!" exclaimed Mr. Houghton, "or you'll lose the roasts." Clewing up the top-gallant-sails and topsails, and setting in the head-sails, no sooner was the brig before the wind than the *Frenchmen* gave us "three hearty cheers." The Commodore made the signal for the nearest vessel to send their *Surgeons* to the assistance of the *Locust*, and, as she passed the fleet, she was cheered by the crews of the different ships. The *Immortalité*, making the *Locust's* signal for a Lieutenant, Mr. Houghton answered it. Commodore Owen said the signal was intended for the Commander: "but since you are here, Sir, how could Lake be so imprudent to expose his men by laying so close in shore? How many's killed?" "*None*, Sir!" "Impossible! impossible! for, at times, we could not discern the brig for the spray from the shot and shells! How many are wounded?" "*None*, Sir, but your humble servant!" "Ah! can she be refitted at her anchors?" "No, Sir; she must have a new fore-mast, as the spare top-mast is already lashed to it to prevent its going overboard." "Then make the best of your way into the Downs, get a new mast, and return to your station as soon as possible." She had scarcely returned to her station from refitting, when a large squadron of Dutch gun-boats, full of troops, from Sluys, were observed, at day-light, coming from the northward, when a signal was made for a general chase. The *Locust*, *Blood-hound*, and *Pincher*, gun-brigs, were among the foremost. The *Locust*, gaining the stern of the enemy, laid the Commodore on board. Mr. Houghton, in boarding, would have lost his life by the charge of a bayonet, which he fortunately parried with his sword, but received it in his left arm; Mr. Forbes (Second Master) was knocked down into the main hold by the butt end of a musket, the brig unfortunately shearing off at the time before any of the crew could follow; but soon alongside again, she was carried! The *Locust* still keeping the weather gauge of the enemy, was so close to the batteries off Cape Grisnez, that they could have thrown a biscuit into them, when she received two shots *under water*, one cutting through three flakes of the cable and starting the butt end of a plank *on the other side*. She would have gone down had not Mr. Houghton advised bearing up to get out of shot, and careen her by clapping all sail on her and bracing the after-sails flat aback, while the carpenter was slung, lowered over her side, and succeeded in nailing a piece of elm with well-greased *fear-not* over the holes; then veering round on the larboard tack, performed the same operation by driving in the started plank, but not without a tremendous ducking, as he was several times *under her bottom* from the heave of the sea, as it was a double-reef'd topsail breeze, then bearing up and carrying all sail, made the best of her way for Sheerness. —*From Unpublished Naval Recollections.*

*Loss of Life in Battle.*—The following is an estimate of the losses sustained by the English Army under the command of the Duke of Wellington, from the time of his appointment to it in Portugal until the peace:—

| | Officers. | Men. |
|---|---|---|
| In the Campaign of 1808 .... | 69 | 1015 |
| ,, 1809 .... | 248 | 4688 |
| ,, 1810 .... | 78 | 624 |
| ,, 1811 .... | 429 | 7884 |
| ,, 1812 .... | 116 | 11080 |
| ,, 1813 .... | 1025 | 14966 |
| ,, 1814 .... | 400 | 4791 |
| ,, 1815 .... | 717 | 9285 |
| Total | 3077 | 54233 |

This total does not include the Brunswickers, Hanoverians, Portuguese, nor Spaniards. It is remarkable that at Salamanca, the proportion of the killed to the combatants was 1 to 20; at Vittoria, 1 to 74; at Waterloo, 1 to 49; whilst at the battle of the Nile, the ratio was 1 to 36; at Trafalgar, 1 to 41; at Copenhagen, 1 to 32.

Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them. Craig Thomson, 25, New Bond-street, has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, April 3, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¼. Consols, 91¼ to 91⅝. New 3½ per cents. 100 to 100½.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

March 28.—J. Frances, of Leeds, innkeeper.—W. E. Witham, of New Windsor, grocer. March 29.—P. Green, late of 3, Newton Terrace, Kennington, and afterwards of 16, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, agent.—C. Martin and B. Ware, of Great Tower-street, wholesale cheesemongers.

### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

E. M. Caddick and A. M. Caddick, of Manor Hall, Little Chelsea, boarding-housekeepers.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

D. Price, of Llaswrthwl, Breconshire, cattle-dealer.

### BANKRUPTS.

W. C. Lee, of Hastings, grocer.—C. Kinder, of Little James-street, Gray's Inn-lane, coach-maker.—W. Forbes, late of High-street, Shoreditch, victualler.—J. Jones, of Shoreditch, linen-draper.—T. Patterson, of Lower John-street, Golden-square, tailor.—W. Smith, of 9, Circus, America-square, Minories, merchant.—E. L. Ireland and J. C. Blyth, of Birmingham, factors.—M. Tarrant, of 18, Clarence-street, Cheltenham, lodging house-keeper.—W. Smith, late of Liverpool, butcher.—W. Weston, of Bishops Waltham, Hampshire, auctioneer.—J. C. Jackson, late of Burslem, Staffordshire, earthenware manufacturer.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

S. E. Morgan, late of Craven-street, Strand, boarding and lodging-house keeper, but now of No. 4, Montague-place, Old Kent-road, Surrey.—W. Goodwin, of the Jolly Butchers, Lock's-fields, Walworth, Surrey, retailer of beer.—G. Blaylock, of Bishopsgate-street, City, linen-draper.—T. Lack, of Lad-lane, dealer in lace, &c.—D. Bretherton, of Manchester, horse-dealer.—J. Taylor, late of Birmingham, victualler.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

G. Hill, Calder-Store, merchant.

### MARRIAGES.

At Kennington, R. Stevens, Esq., of Kennington, to Christiana, daughter of the late Major Briscoe, R.A.—22nd inst., at St. John's, Hampstead, John Brittain, Esq., eldest son of the late Capt. Brittain, R.M., to Louisa, third daughter of Robert Wilkins, Esq., of Chalcots, Hampstead, Middlesex.

### DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Lieut.-Gen. Sir R. Bolton, G.C.H. 7 Dr. Gds., Swirford Park, Oxford, 15 Mar. Lieut.-Col. Hon. S. D. Strangways, h.-p. 76 F., 12 March.—Major Robson, h.-p. 19 F., 24 Feb.—Captains—Mackworth, 2 F., Belgaum, E. Indies, 12 Sept., 1835; Daniell, 21 F., Perth, Western Australia, 7 Aug. 1835; Connor, h.-p. 2 W. I. regt., Jamaica, 8 Feb.; Barron, late of Invalids, Southampton, 18 Mar.—Lieuts.—Watson, late 1 R. Vet. Bn., and Fort Major at Plymouth, 12 March; Brown, late 7 R. Vet. Bn., 15 Feb.; Greenhaugh, h.-p. 71 F., St. Helen's, Lancashire, 18 Feb.; Bowlas, h.-p. 1 Prov. Bn. of Mil., 17 Feb.—Ensigns—Frost (Town Maj.) Quebec, 24 Oct. 1835; Alexander, late 5 R. Vet. Bn., Perth, 16 Feb.—Quartermasters—Henderson, 11 Dr., Meerut, Bengal, 31 Oct. 1835; Cowan, h.-p. 2 Dr., Wheat Rig, Dreghorn, Ayrshire, 8 March.—Collingpon, h.-p. 15 Dr., 17 March.—Veterinary Surgeon—Lawrence, h.-p. Staff Corps of Cav., Chelsea, 19 March.—Medical Department—Surg. Logan, M. D., 5 Dr. Gds.; Surg. Morton, h.-p. R. Art., 13 March; Surg. Francis, late R. Vet. Bn., 8 March; Assist.-Surg. Foote, h.-p. 67 F. Aberystwith, 4 Oct. 1836.

*Quarterly Naval Obituary.*—Flag Officers—Admiral John Ferrier; Admiral Sir Thos. Pakenham, G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral Rd. Graves (Ret.)—Captains—Samuel B. Beecker, James Anderson, Sir James Dunbar, Bart., Benjamin Crispin, Rowland Bevan—Commanders—John Smith (a) (Ret. C.); Benjamin Sproule, (Ret. C.); James Morgan (Ret. C.); J. B. Pettet (Ret. C.); David Ross; Samuel Roscow (Ret. C.); John Beroey; Peter R. Minete (Ret. C.); Gamaliel Fitzmaurice.—Lieutenants—James Strong, Thomas Carmalt; W. G. White; John Atkies; John Binney; J. G. Osborne; James Reid (b); O. P. Traherne; John Burnett; Robert Nicholson; S. H. Sullivan; James Mares; R. J. Langrishe; Thomas Colebrooke; John Philips; Robert Jordan.—Masters—William Ballistoo; Robert Loutkean; Richard Anderson; J. T. Dornier; John Woolrock; William Hudson.—Surgeons—William Stuart; Thomas Mitchell (a); William Aitchison; William Pattison; James Anderson (c); Scott Brown; Joseph Cook; James Smyth.—Assistant-Surgeon William Dorie.—Pursers—James Miller (a); Robert Barron; John Fillis; John Pratt; J. T. Lathy; Thomas Titterton; John Traverton; Eugene Ryan; Christopher Wilson.—*Royal Marines.*—Captains—Henry Timpson; H. L. Vine.—First Lieutenants—E. Pengelly; J. H. Baker; John Neame.

Capt. W. Mosar, R.N., one of the oldest Commanders in H.M. service, and who served with his Majesty under Lord Rodney. This officer has passed from this world full of years and honour. He had reached the age of eighty, and his valour in his profession, his career through life, and his benevolence of heart, rendered him esteemed by all who knew him.—22nd ult., Hassard Lecke Stacpoole, Esq., only son of the late Capt. H. Stacpoole, R.N., aged 28.—29th March, at his seat, Nurstead House, General Huguonin, aged 84, Col. 4th Lt. Drag., in which regt. he had served 68 years.—19th inst., at his residence at Hill, Major Barron, aged 66.—Capt. A. Cunningham, R.N.—Maj. Alex. Bennett, late 8th regt., Barrack-master of Guernsey.—In Ireland, Lieut. Walker, 6th Foot.

# Advertisements.

**FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.**

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder Imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder Imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson Imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

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**ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.**—The Quarterly Meeting will be held, at the Thatched House, St. James's-street, on Monday the 11th April next. The Chair will be taken at Twelve o'clock precisely.

London, March 1836. SAMUEL HANCOCK, Secretary.

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**PALMER'S POCKET TOILET** is pronounced by the principal London Journals, unique "for a trip, march, night on shore, or night from home," 2l. 10s. and 3l. 3s.

A Prospectus is forwarded, post free, to all parts, upon application, post-paid, to the Inventor, HENRY G. PALMER, Italian Opera Arcade, London, and all orders or remittances should be so addressed.

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**ALL PERSONS** having Claims on the late Sir C. M. SCHOMBERG, a Captain in the Royal Navy and Lieutenant-Governor of the Island of Dominica, who died the 1st of January, 1836, are desired to send particulars of the same, post paid, and within two months from the date hereof, to Messrs. YOUNG and VALLINGS, Solicitors, St. Swithin's-lane, London, where they will be duly verified and noted; and all persons owing to, or having effects belonging to, the said Estate are requested to render an account of the same forthwith to the Executor, JOSEPH WOODHEAD, Esq., 1, James'-street, Adelphi.

1st April, 1836.

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REFORM YOUR TAILORS' BILLS.

BY PAYING CASH AT THE CITY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

**A SUIT, best quality, colours and pattern, for the Season** £3 13 6

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| Superfine Dress Coat | | | | | 2 | 7 6 |
| Extra Saxony, the best that is made | | | | | 2 | 18 0 |
| Superfine Frock Coat, silk faces | | | | | 2 | 10 0 |
| Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns | | | | | 0 | 15 0 |
| Cloth or Cassimere Trowsers | £0 | 17 | 6 | to | 1 | 5 0 |
| Fashionable Summer Trowsers | 0 | 10 | 6 | or a pair | 1 | 10 0 |
| New Pattern Summer Waistcoats | 0 | 7 | 0 | each, or 2 | 1 | 0 0 |
| Splendid Silk Valencia Dress do. | 0 | 10 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 10 0 |
| Cloth and Tweed Fishing or Travelling Trowsers | | | | | 0 | 13 6 |
| Footman's Suit of Livery, best cloth | | | | | 2 | 2 0 |

Cheapest and best House for Boys' Clothes.

DOUDNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

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CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

**FAMILIES** in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 134, OXFORD STREET, near Hollis-street, established in 1830, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are to waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a Situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

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TO PREVENT FRAUD.

**THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS**, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose,) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 323, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

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**THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE**, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1834, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 73, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any

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**THE METROPOLITAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY**, for the publication of a LIBERAL DAILY MORNING PAPER, to be called THE CONSTITUTIONAL.

Capital £60,000, in 6,000 Shares of £10 each. Deposit £1 per Share.

Since the Prospectus, dated the 3d of March, was issued, a Board of Trustees and Directors has been formed, consisting of the following Gentlemen:—

J. P. Litchfield, M.D. | D. Uwins, M.D.
Captain John M'Arthur Lowe, R.N. | Major Carmichael Smith.
Major Robert Anstruther. | Captain Richard Spratt.

In whose names the property of the Company will be vested in trust for the Shareholders, and who will not be held responsible for the Literary management of the Paper. They have appointed as Managing Director a Gentleman of recognised literary ability, who has a thorough knowledge and experience of newspaper business.

The following Board of Auditors has also been formed:—

Ralph Thomas, Esq. | James Lowe, Esq.
Thomas King, Esq. | Sheridan Knowles, Esq.

The Directors of the London and Westminster Bank (Bloomsbury Branch) have been appointed Bankers to the Company.

In order to diffuse the interest of the Company more extensively, and to meet as far as possible the applications for Shares, the Board of Trustees have determined to limit to 50 the number of Shares to be held by any individual Shareholder.

The Trustees have adopted for the Company the title of The Metropolitan Newspaper Company.

Applications for Shares will be received at the Offices of Mr. J. Nokes, 14, Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury, Solicitor to the Company, where Copies of the Rules and Regulations may be obtained until the 8th of April next, immediately after which the allotment of Shares will be made.

March 26th, 1836. J. E. PUDDICK, Secretary.

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**BRITISH CONSUL'S OFFICE, Philsdelphia.**—Know all persons to whom these presents shall come, that I, Gilbert Robertson, Esq., his Britannic Majesty's Consul, do hereby certify that R. Warton, Esq. (who attests to the efficacy of OLDRIDGE'S BALM of COLUMBIA in restoring Hair), is Mayor of this City, and that M. Randall, Esq., is Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas, to both whose signatures full faith and credit is due. I further certify, that I am personally acquainted with J. L. Inglis, Esq., another of the signers, and that he is a person of great respectability, and that I heard him express his unqualified approbation of the effects of Oldridge's Balm in restoring his hair. Given under my hand and seal of office, at the City of Philadelphia, Dec. 29, 1833.

(Signed) GILBERT ROBERTSON.

Oldridge's Balm causes whiskers and eyebrows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and the first application makes it curl beautifully, frees it from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Abundance of Certificates from Gentlemen of the first respectability in England are shown by the Proprietors, C. and A. Oldridge, No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand, where the Balm is sold, price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.—N.B. The Public are requested to be on their guard against counterfeits. Ask for "Oldridge's Balm," No. 1, Wellington-street, Strand.

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**CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNION SOLVENT**, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"SIR,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EADEN, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
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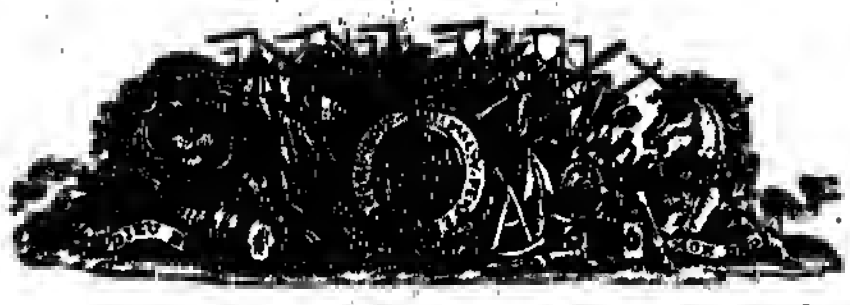

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No. 167. SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1836. PRICE 1s.

**OR CALCUTTA.**—To Embark Passengers at Portsmouth the 1st May, with leave to call at Madras, to Passengers only, the new fast-sailing teak ship THERESA, en 350 Tons, Capt. WALTER YOUNG, H.C.S.; lying in the t India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Com- der at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to J. T. HAY, Esq., 6, olney-street; to Messrs. RICKARDS, LITTLE & Co., 15, Bishops- -street; or to T. HAVISIDE, and Co., 11, Leadenhall-street.

**OR BOMBAY.**—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 9th of May; and embark Passengers at mouth, the fine new frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, en 550 Tons, WILLIAM BOURCHIER, Commander; lying in ast India Export Dock. This vessel has splendid Accommo- ns for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.— Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem e-house, from 2 till 4 o'clock; or to JOHN PRATT and Co., 3, man's Court, Cornhill.

**OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.**—Will Sail on the 1st June, the fine Frigate-built Ship RDX- N CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, mander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel xcellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an rienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Com- der at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BARBER, s, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. RUDSAC, Friend, or to JOHN PRATT & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

**OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.**—Will positively Sail on the 15th of April, the remarkably fine ship JOHN BAGSHAW, burthen 500 tons, cop- ed, A 1, HENRY BLYTH, Commander, is lying in Blackwall Docks.—For freight or passage, very excellent accommodations, apply to Captain H. on board, and at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to ., THOMSON and EDWARDS, 12, King's Arms Yard, Coleman t; or to JOHN PRATT and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

**OR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.**—Will Sail the 15th of May the fine teak Ship THOMAS NVILLE, late of the East India Company's Service, 1,000 , HENRY THORNHILL, Commander. This ship has most lent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an ex- enced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVI- and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

**OR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.**

Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, ons, Captain R. F. MARSH.

**OR CALCUTTA DIRECT.**

Will Sail on the 25th July the new ship WINDSOR, 700 Captain A. [illegible].

The arrangements these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be ued punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and mbark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Freight or ht apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

**OR BOMBAY.**—Will positively Sail on the 25th April, the remarkably fast sailing frigate-built ship ROYAL GEORGE, 880 Tons, [illegible] in the West India Docks, WILLIAM WILSON, Commander. This Ship has good Accommodations for Passengers, and carries experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ELL and DICKINSON, 3, Adam's Court, Broad-street, or to AVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

**OFFICERS OF THE NAVY** are respectfully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATENT [illegible] METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a *Ship Sofa and Swing Cot*. The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possesses the [illegible] and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing out during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

**THE following Articles are Manufactured** expressly for India, by [illegible] and Co., Outfitters, Strand, next door to [illegible]

Blankets, [illegible]

Canvas Pa[illegible]s and Waterproofs.

Mackintosh [illegible]

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above [illegible] by far the most useful and agreeable that can be [illegible] climate.

Officers' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of material best adapted to the climate.

**SAMUEL LEVY**, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

TO OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and the PUBLIC.

**MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE** of the NEW METALLIC FOLDING HINGED BEDSTEADS, forming SHIP SOFAS, SWING COTS, begs leave to announce her removal to 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street. The superiority of this Patent over all previous inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers; it possessing the highest advantages of economy, cleanliness, lightness, and durability, with great facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa and swing out during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection is requested at the Manufactory, 97, Leadenhall-street, opposite Billiter-street, where alone they can be obtained.

Every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture in solid Mahogany, with general Travelling Equipage, is manufactured on the Premises.

**MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen**, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality, a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped serge shirts, 15s. per dozen, printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 2s. 6d. per dozen; kamkercheifs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 9s. 6d. per dozen, cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s., good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 15s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style, a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superfine ditto, made to measure, 14s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kersey mere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, trunks, [illegible] cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, [illegible] and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

**E. JOHNSON** invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Courts, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Reposition, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash hand and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

Oriental Bedsteads, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

**MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN**, and PASSENGERS proceeding to India provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the interior, by O. H. HUGUES and CO., General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

LADIES OUTFITS.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

**ISAAC LEVY**, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemmings-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

**THE NEW PATENT TUBE METALLIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES.**—R. N. HAYES, from THOMSON'S, Long Acre, begs respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army and Navy to his great Improvements in Camp Beds, which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, and a comfortable Bed at night. Canteens, Portable Drawers, and every description of Portable Camp, Cabin, and Travelling furniture. R. N. H. also has to recommend his newly invented Portable Recumbent Chair, the greatest comfort for Invalids Travelling, and invaluable for the Barrack Room. Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to inspect the Brass and Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, more elegant, cleaner, and much more desirable than wood in every respect, independent of a great saving in price. Also Elastic Spring Beds, Carriage Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.; and from his having lived many years in one of the first Houses in London, and being himself a Manufacturer, and satisfied with small profits, he is enabled to offer the best articles 20 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.

Marquees and Tents, Portable Beds, Recumbent Invalid Chairs, Bed Chairs, &c., let on Hire.

26, New Bond-st.; Manufactory, 19, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

**CONTRACTS FOR BOOTS & SHOES.**

T. L. WILLIAMS, No. 20, Haymarket, begs to call the attention of the Nobility, Officers of the Army and Navy, and others Outfitting to his new system, by which they may Contract for a certain number of best French Calf, Spanish, or Kangaroo Boots at the undermentioned prices, whereby in ten pairs a saving of £5 is effected by paying Cash:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Four Pairs | £6 6 0 | Six Pairs | £9 0 0 |
| Eight Pairs | 11 0 0 | Ten Pairs | 12 10 0 |
| Single Pair, Cash, £1 12 0 | | Credit, £1 15 0 | |

20, Haymarket. Established 1807.

**SILVER TEA SERVICES.**—A. B. SAVORY & SONS have the pleasure to submit the prices of the two following PATTERNS of SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES which have been generally approved. The form of either is new and elegant, and the workmanship such as no one can excel.

| COTTAGE PATTERN. | oz. | £. s. d. | MELON PATTERN. | oz. | £. s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Pot, strong | 23½ | 12 0 0 | Tea Pot, strong | 24 | 13 6 0 |
| Sugar Basin, gilt | 12½ | 6 16 0 | Sugar Basin | 12 | 7 2 0 |
| Cream Ewer, gilt | 8½ | 4 16 0 | Cream Ewer | 8½ | 4 18 0 |
| Coffee Pot | 30 | 15 0 0 | Coffee Pot | 29 | 15 0 0 |
| Complete | | £38 6 0 | Complete | | £39 12 6 |

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

N. B.—Drawback on the above if exported 1s. 6d. per ounce.

**THE NEW FLAT GOLD WATCHES.**

The price in Gold Cases, with accurately finished

Vertical Movements . . . £7 7 0

Ditto, with the well-finished Horizontal Movements, in Double-bottomed Engine-turned Cases, Jewelled in Four Holes, with Silver Dial . . . 9 9 0

T. COX SAVORY'S Working Silversmith and Jeweller, 47, Cornhill, London.

N. B.—A variety of Second hand Silver Watches, may be selected from, all at Two Guineas each, Warranted.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

**FAMILIES** in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest in the consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 191, OXFORD-STREET, near Hollies-street, established in 1830, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.

Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a Situation.

N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

**FAMILIES of DISTINCTION and others**, who may be about to make extensive Purchases, will find important advantages in the present improved style of FURNISHING at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Rich Upholstery, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses of a quality and price that fears no competition.—98, Bishopsgate-street Within; and 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left-hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to this Address.

Office of Ordnance, 4th April, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they will sell by Public Auction at the Tower, on Wednesday 13th and Thursday 14th April, 1836, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely, sundry Lots of Old Stores, consisting of Accoutrements, Iron Bedsteads, Sackings, Bedding, Hammocks, Clothing, Great Coats, Bags, Haversacks, Knapsacks, Flags, Tables, Chairs, Tubs, a variety of Tools and Ironmongery, Standing Vices, Gun Blocks, Fire-irons, Drums, Bugles, Trumpets, Fifes, Copper, Brass, and Iron Wire, Files, Bellows, Tue Irons, Scaling Ladders, Tin Ware, Screws for Wood, Mason's Levels, Old Brass, Pewter, Steel, Iron, Junk, Rags, Fire Wood, and various other Effects.

The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed in the Catalogues, four days previous to the Sale, from Ten o'clock till Four, upon application to the Principal Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the Lots and Conditions of the Sale will be delivered to those Persons who may apply for the same.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Southern Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—Thomas Web Edge, Esq., to be Maj. v. Moore, prom.; John Sherwin Sherwin, Esq., to be Capt. v. Edge, prom.; Thomas Ives Wright, Gent., to be Lieut. v. Holden, prom., March 14. Mansfield Troop of Sherwood Rangers—Charles Colville, Gent., to be Cornet, March 14. Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet John Simcox, to be Lieut., v. Best, res.; Edward Bearcroft, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Roe, res.; James Guest, jun., Gent., to be ditto, v. Simcox, promoted, March 28.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, April 8th, 1836.—1st Life Guards—Staff-Assist.-Surg. A. E. Campbell to be Assist.-Surg., v. Goodwin, who ret. upon h.-p. 1st Drag. Guards—Capt. J. A. Whitaker, from h.-p. unatt., to be Capt., v. J. B. Morris, who exch. 2nd Drag. Gds.—W. S. Wilkinson, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Ricketts, who ret. 4th Drag. Gds.—Cornet G. H. Elliot to be Lieut. by p., v. Holdsworth, who ret.; O. Rochfort, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Elliot. 11th Lt. Drags.—Serj. W. Betson to be Regt. Quartermast., v. Henderson, dec., Nov. 1. 12th Lt. Drags.—Assist.-Surg. P. Brodie, from 13th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Stephenson, prom. in 54th Foot. Scots Fus. Gds.—M. P. Drummond, gent., to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Waldegrave, who ret. 3rd Foot—Ens. C. Sawyer to be Lieut. by p., v. Peel, who ret.; C. J. Foster, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Sawyer. 4th—Lieut. E. Ricard, from 2nd W. I. Regt., to be Lieut., v. A. Lonsdale, who ret. on h.-p. 84th. 13th—G. W. Barnes, M.D., to be Assist.-Surg., v. Brodie, app. to 12th Lt. Drags. 17th—M. Perfect, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Kelly, prom. 54th—Assist.-Surg. T. G. Stephenson, M.D., from 12th Lt. Drags., to be Surg., v. C. Hamilton, who ret. on h.-p. 60th—Sec. Lieut. G. H. Courtenay to be First Lieut. by p., v. Eversley, who ret.; C. S. Cochrane, gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Courtenay. 71st—Ens. A. Levinge to be Lieut. by p., v. Pack, who ret.; G. Bruce, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Levinge. 89th—Lieut. A. Hay to be Capt. by p., v. Hawkins, who ret.; Ens. J. W. Crowdy to be Lieut. by p., v. Hay; H. Edmunds, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Crowdy. 2nd W. I. Regt.—Lieut. W. Pilkington, from h.-p. 84th, to be Lt., v. Ricard, ap. to 4th. Mem.—The date of the app. of Maj. Fane to 9th, is 12th Nov. 1835, and not April 1, 1836. Erratum in *Gazette* of 1st inst.—For Lt. R. H. Peel, from h.-p. unatt., to be Lieut. in 3rd, read Lieut. R. Peel, from h.-p. 1st Gar. Batt., to be Lieut. in 3rd Foot.

#### CAVALRY.

3rd Drag. Guards—at Longford, are reported for Cehir and Limerick.

4th Drag. Guards—The intention on the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers to erect, as a tribute of their affection and regard, a tablet to the memory of the late Col. Ross, who so long and so zealously served in the reg., has, much to their regret, been necessarily relinquished, in consequence of an intimation from the proper authority that any regimental subscription for such an object, however laudable, or however justly merited, would be an infringement of the principle of the orders of the army, issued so far back as 1810.—*Caledonian Mercury.*

11th Lt. Drags.—This corps has been 17 years in India, and will be home in two more, when Lord Brudenell will have to re-organise it, a duty we are confident he will perform with satisfaction to the service.

15th Hussars—Detachments moved on the 6th from Bansha, Cashel, and Yohlen, and Clogheen, to Caher, and from Fethard to Clonmel.

#### INFANTRY.

10th—Capt. Broom joined service cos., via Ancona, on 23rd Feb. Capt. Dunne returned from Greece, where he has been employed for the last two years in the commission for marking the boundaries between Greece and Turkey. Capt. Adams and Surg. Regan left Corfu on 26th Feb. to join the depot.

11th—was relieved from Vido on 1st inst. by the 10th; Maj. Denzy returns to England to take the command of the regimental depot.

18th—The detachments at Portumna and Bannagher, have been relieved by detachments from the depot 73rd reg.

25th depot—1 comp. (50) moved from Cork to Mallow on 1st inst.

29th depot—A detachment, consisting of 1 Capt., 3 Ens., 1 Serj., and 50 r. and f., has been ordered to join the service cos.

30th—Capts. Pogson and Furlong, have joined the depot from leave. Quartermast.-Serj. Heughey having obtained his discharge, was rewarded with the silver medal and gratuity for his long service and good conduct, being 7 years on the Peninsula, 14 in India, and latterly went with the regt. to Bermuda, whence he returned—his total service was 32 years. Corporal Dawson also received the gratuity and medal, awarded to his rank on discharge.

32nd—Lieut. Weir has joined at Montreal from leave.

36th depot—Lieut. Primrose and party have left Plymouth for Pendennis Castle.

42nd—Capt. Kellett joined service cos. on the 23rd Feb., from Malta.

46th—The comp. at Newry marched for Belfast on 5th, to arrive on 6th, and join head-quarters.

66th—A singular instance of daring intrepidity on the part of a private of this reg. at the late fire in the citedel of Plymouth, deserves to be recorded. Francis Steward on hearing that a face was seen at an attic window, at the imminent risk of his own life mounted the ladder, followed by private Jansen of the reg., in the hope of rescuing Maj. Watson, or some of his family, and though the flames surrounded him, broke in the window with his fist, exclaiming, "That if the Major was there he'd have him dead or alive." He subsequently entered the cellar, in search of the inmates, after the falling of the roof, and remained in the suffocating smoke until struck on the back by a piece of timber. The same soldier at the commencement of the fire, and when the flames had reached the adjoining quarters, with extraordinary presence of mind removed a quantity of gunpowder and ball cartridges, which, if ignited, would indeed have been of fatal consequence. It will be remembered, that at the last regatta, a six-oared gig, in which were Maj. Phillips, 15th Hussars, Lieut. Ditmas, 66th reg., Lieut. Knowles, 75th, Ens. M'Carty, (Act. Adj. 66th) and others, was upset in the Sound, and that a soldier stationed on Drake's Island, seeing the accident from his window, instantly threw off his clothes, and plunging in, saved the life of the last-named officer, and brought him safely on shore. That soldier was the same Francis Steward, 66th. Such conduct merits the thanks and gratitude of the community.

67th—2 officers and 33 men moved from Kinsale to Skibbereen on 30th ult.

78th depot—A detachment of 1 Capt., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., has been ordered for Ceylon, to join the service cos.

81st—depot—Lieut. Hale has been appointed Act. Adjt., and Lieut. Howe, Act. Paymaster.

84th depot—1 comp. moved from Fermoy to Mill-street on 31st ult.

85th—On the 1st, 2nd, and 4th inst. the out-detachments arrived in Cork, preparatory to the formation of the service and depot cos. Ens. Frith and 50 men of the 25th reg. relieve the detachment of 85th in Mallow.

87th—A detachment is ordered to recruit in Limerick.

88th—Capt. Elliott and Lieut. Way joined service cos. from England on 23rd Feb.; Maj. Eden joins from Ithaca, about the middle of March, where he has been Resident and Commandant for the last 12 months; on his joining Col. O'Malley goes to England on leave. Two officers and 34 men moved from Charles Fort to Duncannoney on 31st ult.

89th—A private named Shrewell was shot at Barbadoes for striking the Adjt.

94th—Lieut. Longworth, late 3rd Buffs, has joined the 94th, having exchanged with Lieut. Whitworth. Lieuts. Stephens and M'Cleverty, and Ens. Maunsell, have also joined from leave.

Rifle Brig., 2nd batt.—Hd.-quarters still at Cephalonia; Capt. Buller and Lieut. Fergusson have left Corfu for England, on leave, and Lieut. Hon. H. Coventry on board the English packet, also on leave.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Capt. Dunn's company relieved Capt. Jackson's (which arrived lately at head-quarters) at Malta. A brigade of field batteries were exercised on Monday last on Woolwich Common with blank cartridge, &c., preparatory to their being inspected on Tuesday by Col. Cleaveland, H.B., as to their proficiency in that branch of the drill for field service; they have since been "dismissed," as fully qualified, and have been replaced by Capt. Chalmer's company.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—A company left Woolwich on Friday sen'night for Chatham, to go through the usual course of drill under Col. Pasley; they were replaced by a company from Chatham on Saturday last. Another company is under orders for Halifax, N.A.

The late General Francis Hugoonin was appointed, 30th March, 1768, Cornet 4th Dragoons; Lieut. 30th Aug. 1771; Capt. 22d Dec. 1775; Maj. 27th April, 1787. Lieut.-Col. 24th Feb. 1794; Col. by brevet, 26th Jan. 1797; Maj.-Gen. 25th Sept. 1803, and placed on the staff of the Southern district, where he continued some years; Lieut.-Gen. 25th July, 1810; and General 19th July, 1821. The 9th Nov. 1808, Col. 4th Dragoons.

Sir Freeman Barron has been transferred from the Barrackmastership of St. Lucia to that of Norwich. According to the latest accounts from the West Indies, this gallant officer was severely indisposed, but we trust his health will be soon sufficiently restored to enable him to return to this country. Sir Freeman is an old Peninsular officer.

Sir H. Vivian and his lady are gone to France, where they will pass the recess. Sir Hussey, on his way to the continent, inspected Col. Macleechlan's company R.I. Artillery stationed on the heights, made a tour of the citadel and batteries at Dover, and visited the castle and Ordnance establishment.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Lyon has declined accepting the command of the forces in North America.

Government will not at present fill up the situation of Fort Major of Plymouth garrison, vacant by the melancholy death of Fort Major Watson.

Col. Sir A. d'Este has left town for the continent.

Lieut.-Col. Lacy, R.A., Maj. Campbell, 19th, Capt. Crawley, 74th, and Lieut. Blythe, 1st W. India reg., have arrived by the *Arab* transport from Barbadoes.

Reports are rife as to Lord Hill's retirement, but we are entirely ignorant whether they are well or ill founded.—*Courier.* [We believe they are without foundation. The conduct of Lord Hill is as free from political bias as it is possible for any public men to adopt; and we much question whether, with the exception of Sir Hussey Vivian, any of the gallant officers who have been rumoured as successors to the post of Commander in Chief, would be half so popular with the country or the army as his Lordship. ED.]

Capt. John Allen has been installed a Military Knight of Windsor, in the room of Lieut. Hand, deceased.

## Naval Intelligence.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—S. Jackson, C.B. (1807) to *Bellerophon.*

Commanders—Thomas Ogle (1838) to *Cornwallis*; W. Fiel[d] (1826) to *Bellerophon*; T. O. Knox (1826) to *Minden*; R. [Dev]onshire (1814) to *Talavera.*

Lieuts.—H. Lyster (1824) to *Pembroke*; T. B. Brown (1828), A. L. Kopke (1830), to *Minden*; J. B. Cragg (1828) to *Corn[wal]lis*; T. V. Watkins (1815), W. Maclean (1830), Alex. [Ba]ird (1830), and W. P. Blair (1829), Flag Lt., to *Britannia*; Christopher Smith (1821) to command *Star*; T. Lyall (1824), C. Birkett (1826), R. J. Ahlugton (1828), Hon. G. Hope (1[82]) and H. J. W. S. P. Gallway (1824), to *Bellerophon*; T. Forbes (1802) to *Cornwallis*; H. P. Deschamps (1829) to *Royal Adelaide.*

Masters—W. Hemsley (1825) to *Pembroke*; E. Sabben (181[6]) *Bellerophon.*

Second Masters—W. G. Stokes to *Pembroke*; — Strang to *Tyne*; W. H. Balliston to *Bellerophon.*

Mates—W. A. Fellowes to *Pembroke*; Lord H. Russell, W. Sheermao, R. Symonds, J. Bull, F. B. Sleeman, J. B. Eich and G. R. Hallitay, to *Vanguard*; L. D. T. Prevost to *Ju[no]*; John Chere and T. C. Pitman (extra) to *Britannia.*

Midshipmen—H. P. Paget, M. Paterson, and P. Glyan to *Tyne.*

Master's Assistant—N. C. Phillips to *Vanguard.*

Vol. 1st Class—Wood to *Cornwallis.*

Asmst. Surgs.—W. Barnard to *Express*; B. Cuttle[r] Hospital; — Lardne to *Britannia.*

Pursers—R. Halliday to *Britannia*; G. Thorn (1801) to *Bellephon.*

Chaplain—Rev. C. P. Rosenberg to *Britannia.*

Clerk—C. B. Fuller (additional) to *Excellent.*

Royal Marines—Capt. Wetchman, First Lieut. Collis, and Second Lieut. Lewin, have embarked in the *Britannia.* Capt. [Ha]more, First Lieut. Searle, and Second Lieut. Harrington, *Pembroke.* Capt. Devon, First Lieut. Appleton, Second Lieut. Onslow, and an officer from Woolwich, will embark in the *Bellerophon.* First Lieut. Parke and Second Lieut. Savage are ordered to accompany the R. M. Artillery.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1829), sailed from Jamaica for Honduras 15th Feb.

COMUS, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1828), at Jamaica 28th Feb.

CRUIZER, 16, Com. W. A. Willis ( ), sailed from Jamaica for Carthagena 26th Feb.

DEE, 4, st. v., Com. W. Maraay (1831), at Jamaica 26th Feb.

LARK, 4, Lieut. E. Barnett (1826), at Jamaica 28th Feb.

METEOR, st. v., Lt.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), sailed from Jamaica with the mail for St. Thomas's, &c., 13th Feb.

NIMROD, Com. J. Fraser (1831), at Jamaica 26th Feb.

RACCOON, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home (1823), was at Barbadoes 21st Feb.

WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1824), at Jamaica 28th Feb.

PELICAN, 16, Com. B. Popham (1829), was spoken by the *Mo[na]*, E. Indiaman, since arrived at the Cape Jan. 19th.

LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), sailed from Falmouth for Lisbon 4th inst.

ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir E. Roberts, K.C.B. (1815), arrived at Lisbon from Corunna [illegible] inst.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

CORRECTED TO APRIL 9, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mail.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Lisbon.** | | |
| LORD MELVILLE, Wabbe (1826), | s. Jan. 12, d. Feb. 25, r. Mar. | |
| REFORMER, Dicken (1815), | s. Feb. 16, d. Mar. 18, r. Mar. | |
| EGERTON, Robilliard (1824), | s. Mar. 8, d. April 1, r. Apl. | |
| L'EAFOIL, Riley (1819), | s. Mar. 8, d. April 3, r. Mar. | |
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Mar. 16, d. Apr. 19, r. | |
| QUAIL, Bisson (1826), | s. Mar. 24, d. Apr. 28, r. | |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1829), | s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 27, r. | |
| EURIDICE, Croke ( ), | s. April 8, d. May 8, r. | |
| **Mediterranean.** | | |
| AFRICAN, West (1814), | s. Dec. 5, d. Jan. 28, r. | |
| HEBRUS, Blount (1824), | s. Jan. 2, d. Feb. 28, r. Feb | |
| TARTARUS, James (1818), | s. Feb. 9, d. Mar. 28, r. Mar | |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. Mar. 8, d. May 24, r. | |
| SCIPION, Kennedy ( ), | s. | |
| **Madeira, Brazils, and Buenos Ayres.** | | |
| MEDINA, Fortescue (1821), | s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 28, | |
| SEINDE, O'Reilly (c. 1815), | s. Jan. 2, d. May 26, r. | |
| RANGER, Turner (c. 1805) | s. Feb. 6, d. June 26, r. | |

SHALDERAM, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25. r.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. d. r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

SHADDELL, Parsons (1813), s. Jan. 17, d. Apr. 6, r. Mar. 28.
PLOVER, Luce (1813), s. Feb. 3, d. Apr. 20, r.
LAPWING, Forster (1813), s. Feb. 17, d. May 4, r.
ALERT, Norrington, s. Mar. 6, d. May 23.
SEYLARM, Ladd (1813), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r.
BRIZEN, Downey (1815), s. April 4, d. June 20 r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

SPEY, James (1815), s. Nov. 18, d. Apr. 4, r. Mar. 31.
LYRA, St. John (1808), s. Dec. 27, d. May 4, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1813), s. Jan. 18, d. June 8, r.
MUTINE, Pewle (1807), s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, r.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 5, r.

*North America.*

STAR, Brown, s. Nov. 7, d. Jan. 9, r. Mar. 14.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s. Jan. 9. d. Mar. 5, r. Mar. 23.
DELIGHT, Moore (b. 1812), s. Feb. 6, d. Apr. 3, r. April 7.
CAMDEN, Tilley, s. Mar. 8, d. May 1, r.
LINNET, Downey (1815), c. d. r.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| APRIL | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | | | PORTSMH. Dock Yard | | | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | | | LONDON Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 10 | ... | ... | 0 | 26 | 6 | 8 | 6 | 37 | 7 | 25 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 47 | 9 | 26 |
| Mo. 11 | 1 | 16 | 2 | 0 | 7 | 41 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 48 | 10 | 24 | 11 | 9 |
| Tue. 12 | 2 | 41 | 3 | 15 | 9 | 2 | 9 | 52 | 10 | 22 | 10 | 52 | 11 | 44 | ... | ... |
| We. 13 | 3 | 46 | 4 | 11 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 22 | 11 | 16 | 11 | 41 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 49 |
| Th. 14 | 4 | 36 | 4 | 51 | 10 | 47 | 11 | 8 | ... | ... | 0 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 1 | 32 |
| Fri. 15 | 5 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 11 | 25 | 11 | 57 | 0 | 22 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 4 |
| Sat. 16 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 0 | 11 | 53 | ... | ... | 0 | 58 | 1 | 12 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 37 |

PORTSMOUTH, April 8.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Adm. Sir P. H. Durnam hoisted his flag (blue at the main) in the *Britannia* on Tuesday morning. Adm. Sir T. Williams quitted Portsmouth the same day. The *Britannia* was paid off on Monday, and recommissioned next morning by Capt. Dundas, M.P. On Wednesday a detachment of Marines, under the orders of Capt. Welchman, embarked in her. *Bellerophon* was commissioned on Thursday by Com. Picking; Capt. Jackson joined the same day. *Messenger* st. arrived on Thursday with a few new raised men from the eastward, and after completing her coals departed for Milford and Cork, to collect those that the rendezvous officers have entered for the service. Orders arrived on Wednesday for 2 Officers, 2 Serjts., 2 Corps., 2 Bombardiers, and 40 Gunners of the Rl. Marine Artillery, to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation; their destination is supposed to be the N. coast of Spain. *Beacon* has just arrived; her Commander was compelled to leave at Malta. She is in charge of Lieut. Hope. Three weeks from Gibraltar, but has not any news. Capt. J. N. Taylor, C.B. (1813) is expected to be the next Capt. of the Ordinary at this port. They are making rapid progress in the dockyard with the *Inconstant* (the frigate building on Capt. Hayes's plan); she will be launched in June. She is a fine ship of the following dimensions—length 160 ft., breadth 44ft. 8 in., 1400 tons burthen. She will be armed with 32 poundars of 65 cwt. on the gun-deck, gunnades of 25 cwt. on the quarter-deck and forecastle, same as the *Castor*; which ship, we hear, is ordered home to be paid off and recommissioned, and afterwards to join the experimental squadron. It has been generally remarked that the fabric of the *Inconstant* is uncommonly light for a ship of her tonnage, and intended for such weight of metal, as compared with the *Castor*, so much so as to induce the Lords of the Admiralty to call for a comparison of the quantity of timber used in the frames of these two ships, the *Inconstant* being 2 feet wider and 1 foot longer than the *Castor*, as it is said that owing to the large openings between the frames, and other means evidently adopted to lighten the fabric, and thus reduce her displacement and give more effect to her propelling force (her masts, yards, and sails will be similar to *Castor*), the quantity of timber in the frame is less by one-fourth, being in proportion of 9 to 12, than in the latter ship. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht.

MILFORD HAVEN, 6th April.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Skylark* revenue cutter, Lieut. Palmer, sailed for Swansea on Monday last to bring round such men as may have entered at that place for the line-of-battle ships fitting at the different ports. The *Crocker* cutter came down here to-day with 6 inspectors and 60 shipwrights from Pembroke yard to repair the *Triumph*, lazaretto. There being no beds in store at the dockyard, the workmen are put to considerable inconvenience; nor are they allowed the usual pay for sleeping afloat formerly afforded them on such occasions. This is saving the scrapings with a vengeance. No directions have yet arrived as to the fate of the *Gibraltar*, 74, used here as a lazarette, but it is supposed she is not in a sufficient state of preservation, judging from the inspection which was last week made of her, to warrant her being repaired, and that she will consequently be taken to pieces on at the dockyard. The reports in circulation palmed upon the inhabitants of Pembroke last week by persons interested respecting the recal of the detachment of the Royal Marines from that neighbourhood, and their being relieved by corps of other descriptions proves to be groundless. The Commanding Officer of the depot gives no sanction to such rumours whatever those under his authority may do on the subject. The *Humoaze* lighter, Gormully, Master, sailed to-day for Plymouth with 4 seamen and 20 boys, being all that have hitherto volunteered at this haven. The *Sovereign*, post-office steam-packet arrived here from Holyhead this week for the purpose of supplying the place of the *Aladdin*, on board which the accident occurred by fire some days since. She is rapidly progressing towards the completion of her repairs, and will then resume her place on this station. It is not definitely known when the establishment will be removed to Hobb's Point, but it is expected two months will be the utmost extent of its remaining here. 7000*l.*, not 700*l.*, as stated in your last number but one, is the sum afforded by government to the turnpike trust for completing the road to that station. A railway is also spoken of from London direct to the station before-mentioned to be continued through the mining and coal districts. In fact, at a meeting in London last week, actual subscriptions were entered into on the spot for accomplishing such a desirable undertaking. This will completely put a stop to all speculation on the subject of another place being selected for the Waterford steam-packets belonging to the post-office. The proprietors of the extensive coal and iron works in Glamorganshire are strenously exerting themselves in the business. The Serjeant's party of Royal Artillery doing duty at Pembroke foot is to remain at that station another three years. Orders to this effect were received by Serjt. Wylde last week.

PLYMOUTH, April 7.—*Partridge* brig is to be a tender to the *Royal Adelaide*, and placed under the command of a Lieut. *Lavinia* and *Arethusa* frigates, ordered for Liverpool to replace two old lazarettes, are to be docked previous to leaving this port; the former has had a thorough repair since she was built, the latter has never been at sea; she was built at Pembroke a few years since. *Tartarus* st., Lieut. Jones, arrived here from Falmouth on Thursday, with the relieved troops from Pendennis Castle. *Comet* st. arrived on Friday from Woolwich; she will proceed to Ireland to wait on the Lord Lieutenant. *Devon* lighter sailed for Liverpool on Sunday, for volunteer seamen for the ships fitting here. *Lightning* st. v. arrived from Woolwich on Saturday, and started again on Monday. *Camel* lighter, about which so much fear was excited for her safety, as expressed by us last week, arrived on Tuesday; it was but three days before the *Camel* left this port that she was supplied with a new chain cable, to the goodness of which may be attributed the saving of that vessel and the numerous lives on board, amongst whom were several soldiers going to the relief of those at Pendennis Castle. *Diligence* transport is reloading for Pembroke. *Spiller* sch., Lieut. O'Reiley, was at Pernambuco on the 20th Feb., and was to sail immediately for Bahia. She had encountered severe weather on her passage out, had sprung her boom and bow-sprit, when crossing the bay, and would require to refit at Rio. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Cornwallis*, *Talavera*, *Minden*, *Star* packer, *Tartarus* st. v., *Comet* st. v., *Diligence* naval transport.

A court of inquiry has been sitting at Plymouth on board the flag ship, on Mr. Brickwood, master of the *Tartarus* st.: the result is not yet promulgated; from what we can learn the charges are not serious enough to induce a Court-Martial.

By letters from H.M.S. *Rover*, dated Valparaiso, 16th Dec., 1835, we learn that "all's well."

The ships at this port are getting manned but slowly, partly owing to the bad weather recently prevailing and partly owing to a "clean sweep" having been made of all those on the spot who were willing to enter at once, not having any encumbrance other than themselves and traps. But there are many good men who have wives and a child or two, who cannot afford to enter on board a king's ship, because, as our worthy and humane Correspondent last and again this week very justly observes, there was no prospect of allotment being speedily made. We think that some scheme might be devised to remedy this inconvenience to the men by allowing supernumeraries to settle apart of their pay under certain conditions, and without running much risk of the parties getting in debt to the state. The government, in fact, incur a risk, because at present a man entering the service, receives at once two months advance, and of course becomes at once in debt to the government; but there are many good men who have a good set of rigging and properly equipped for service, who may not be induced to enter for general service, because they cannot settle a part of their pay on their families until they are settled in some particular ship. Why not let the men be distinguished numerically, or divisionlly, or alphabetically, and let them allot at once, so that their families might receive something at the end of the first month. We think something of the kind ought to be done without much public risk.—*Plymouth Journal.*

Lord Henry Russell, son of the Duke of Bedford, who lately passed his examination for lieutenant, has been appointed one of the Admiralty mates of the *Vanguard* ship of the line.

THE *WILLIAM TOMB*.—On Sunday evening a report became current that this vessel had been fallen in with by the *Cove* in the most deplorable circumstances, with only two or three persons left alive. It gained the more ground by being announced from several pulpits. It was stated to have been brought from Leith by the *Pegasus*. We have made the necessary inquiry, and find it to be a rumour without any foundation, or perhaps arising out of the disaster to the *Harmony*, mentioned elsewhere.—*Hull Observer.*

WOOLWICH, April 8.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—A short time since, the ornamental anchor over the lamp at the entrance gate was removed, for the purpose of replacing it with a new one, when it was discovered the stock of the old one was made of mahogany, and was unimpaired from the ravages of wind and weather, although exposed for forty years. This affords a strong proof of the durability of this wood under such circumstances. It is now preserved in the office of Lieut. Pearse, the Director of the Naval Police. The *Imaum* has not arrived off this yard, as has been so frequently reported in the *Times* and other papers. *Moira* transport arrived on Tuesday last, and is discharging stores, &c. *Pluto*, st.-v., Lieut. Duffill, was taken out of the dry dock on Monday last, and hauled into the basin the same day. She was paid off on Wednesday, being found to require extensive repairs. *Carron* st.-v. Lieut. Dow, left the basin on Saturday, and went down the river to try her engines. She was paid advance on Thursday, and leaves this day for the westward. Her destination is the West Indies, where she will relieve at Barbadoes the *Flamer*, Lieut. J. M. Potbury, the boilers of which have been surveyed by the proper authorities on the station, and condemned. *Swift*, brig, Lieut. Welsh, after unrigging her foremast it was raised, and the hool shortened in the step. She is now rigging with all possible dispatch. *Salamander* and *Rhadamanthus* are still progressing for commission. *Firefly* was hauled out of the basin on Tuesday, and put into dry dock. *Hind* cutter, Lieut. ——, was paid off at Deptford on Saturday last. *Fairy* surveying sloop, Com. Hewett (*b*), is still in want of a few hands to complete her complement.

ROYAL MARINES.—Capt. Verlo, Paymaster of the Woolwich division, has resumed his duties from leave of absence. Priv. Evans and Bal her having been apprehended on Kennington Common by a policeman, from their description as deserters, an escort of a Serjeant, Corporal, and six privates were sent to march them down to Woolwich. The Serjeant, however, and the Corp. have been since tried by Court-Martial for drinking with the prisoners, the former has been reduced to the ranks, and the latter only escaped by reason of his having remonstrated with the Serjeant during this breach of military discipline.

The *Alonzo* transport at Deptford is taken up in lieu of the *Hope*, and fitting for service; Lieut. Spencer, the former agent, and Master Watch, late *Hope*, will be the Agent and Commander of the *Alonzo*.

The *Biuetta*, 10, was launched on Tuesday at Sheerness, in presence of the Admiralty Board, there officially assembled on a visit of inspection. Capt. Napier (Adm. Cape St. Vincent) is placed in his former position on the Captains list of 1809, above Lord J. Townshend, K.C.H., and Capt. T. Thornish is replaced on same list 1809, next below his Lordship. Capt. Napier, when on the list before, held the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital, and it is thought he may have the one now vacant by the death of Capt. R. Bevan, R.N.

The *Prince Regent* and *Parmelia* transports have arrived at Deptford to fit for service, having been docked and examined.

The *Numa* transport, Lieut. Howe, Agent, will sail immediately from Deptford, and take troops to the Mediterranean; the *Lord Lynedoch* has sailed this week, to embark convicts for New South Wales.

The *Eliza*, that took in victualling stores, &c., recently at Deptford for Sierra Leone, has been stranded at Selsey, and her cargo discharged: the *Thomas Malden* is taken up in lieu, to load at Deptford.

Cmm. John Smyth, R.N., 1804, has succeeded to his family heronetcy.

The *Sovereign* transport is taking in stores at Woolwich, supposed for Bermuda.

The Fair this week at Greenwich has seldom turned out so complete a failure; the booths were all filled for shelter during the almost continued rain; but the Park and places of amusement and shows suffered serious disappointment and heavy losses; indeed, pleasure seemed almost annihilated.

The Rev. W. M. Rennell to be Chaplain, R.N., and to the *Canopus*.

By Jamaica papers to the 28th Feb., brought by the *Columbia* st. to Barbadoes; we find that the Bishop of Jamaica and family had arrived out from this country. *Forte* frigate Commodore Pell, had gone to Vera Cruz with Mr. Ashburnham and lady, the Secretary of Legation at Mexico, and Col. Ashburnham, Coldstream Guards, on board.

The *Pantaloon* brig, 10, Lieut. Corry, has proceeded to Cork to raise seamen. The *Emerald* tender brought up some seamen from Folkstone to Pembroke last week; the *Messenger* steamer will be employed in collecting seamen from the various Coast Guard stations.

YACHTS.—The next general meeting of the members of the R.Y.S. will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's-street, London, on Saturday, the 14th of May. Mr. J. L. Gower sailed from Cowes for Malta and the Ionian Islands, in his yacht *Menai*, last week. Mr. T. L. Lane has sold his *Royalist* schooner yacht; and Mr. Thocold his *Coquette* brig yacht.

A letter from Pantorsan mentions a report that five vessels, which had sailed from Granville, foundered during the recent hurricane. A part of the celebrated rock, called Rocher de Cancale, fell down, and the prison of Mont St. Michel suffered considerable damage. A Brest paper states that such was the violence of the tempest there, that a great quantity of fish, conger eels, lobsters, &c., were thrown up and left on the shore.

LIGHT-HOUSES.—From 1st May next three new lights will burn during the whole night in the following points of the Mediterranean:—viz. 1. Cape Bearn, near Port Vendres, department of the Eastern Pyrenees. 2. Fort Brescon, at the mouth of the Herault. 3. Mount St. Loup, near Agde, department of the Herault. The following notices will show the position and character of these lights:—" Light of Cape Bearn; a fixed light. On Mount Bearn, 800 metres south-east of the entrance of Port Vendres, in 42 deg. 30 min. 45 sec. lat., and 0 deg. 17 min. east long. It is 220 metres above the level of the sea, and may be seen in fine weather at the distance of seven sea leagues. Light of Fort Brescon; a small fixed light. On the bastion S.E. of Fort Brescon, one sea league in E.S.E. of the mouth of the Herault, in lat. 43 deg. 15 min. 30 sec., and long. 1 deg. 9 min. 45 sec. E. This light, 18 metres above the level of the sea, may be seen in fine weather at the distance of three sea leagues. Light of Mount St. Loup, near Agde; a revolving light, eclipsed and appearing every minute. On Mount St. Loup, 5,250 metres to the north, 66 deg. 30 min. E. of the mouth of the Herault, in lat. 43 deg. 17 min. 50 sec., and long. 1 deg. 9 min. 45 sec.; 120 metres above the surface of the sea, and visible in fine weather at the distance of nine sea leagues. The Eclipses will appear total only beyond the distance of four sea leagues."—*National 4th April.*

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the *Rover*.—" Valparaiso, Dec. 14, 1835. We are just arrived here, after a long tempestuous passage of fifty-nine days from Rio Janeiro. We had twenty days gale of wind during the passage, and it blew harder at times than I ever witnessed, with a mountainous sea going. Having charge of a watch, I had a good opportunity of judging of the *Rover's* qualities. As far as my judgment goes, she is the finest sea boat I ever was in. She is remarkably stiff, carries her guns very high, and, for a flush decked vessel, she is surprisingly dry. Besides our own four months provisions, we had fifty-five casks of rum, and a large quantity of provisions and stores stowed in the lower deck, with spars, oak plank, &c. on deck, for the use of the ships in the Pacific. In fact, she appeared like a deep loaded merchantman, and drew 14 ft. 6 in. forward, and 15 ft. 7 in. abaft when we left Rio. We have had nothing but a succession of gales, and the wind generally foul, beating to windward under close reefed mainsail, and trysail, and the ship has been so dry under all these circumstances, that scarcely a man has had a wet jacket. We carried our quarter boats with a canoe astern, and have not sustained the least damage in getting round the celebrated Horn in as bad weather as ever ship experienced. I should think such a trial as we have had of her would satisfy the worst of the Surveyor's opponents."

It is reported that if the Hon. Capt. Fauvene obtained his flag that Capt. W. Walpole will be Captain of that ship.

The *Quail* cutter, Lieut. Com. Bisson, which sailed from Falmouth for Lisbon on 23rd ult., was spoken off Jersey on 4th inst., by the *Ivanhoe* Weymouth packet. She had been dismasted in the late gales, and had several of her crew washed overboard. The mail was damaged, and has been returned to Falmouth.

## East India Intelligence.

AGRA.—The admission of Messrs. Elliott and Sutherland to the Civil Fund, however objectionable, has at least led to the present state of the society being made manifest, and prevented its insolvency from being suddenly discovered. The sum required to enable the Fund to fulfil its present engagements, is stated by Mr. Currin to be 180,000*l.* If this is correct, it is clear that the supplies of the Fund must be increased to equal the demands, or the demands limited to the supplies; the above enormous sum must be raised or the nature of the engagements altered, or by a partial resort to both. This last is recommended in the propositions passed at the Bearers meeting, and will be brought before the general meeting at Calcutta on 14th Nov., and is evidently most consonant to the state of things.—*Agra Ukhbar, Oct. 24.*

At the meeting of the members of the Civil Fund, which took place Nov. 14th, the following propositions (amongst other suggestions) were referred to a committee, appointed for the purpose, viz., "That each married subscriber or widower having children, immediately contribute to the Fund double his present subscription; that each bachelor on his marriage contribute to the Fund in the above proportion; that married subscribers and widowers on having realised a sufficient fortune to render them independent of the Fund, be allowed the option of reverting to the original scale of contributions. Those subscribers who are independent of the Fund at present to continue their subscription as heretofore." The committee to consist of sixteen members (subscribers) resident in Calcutta, one to be elected by the subscribers resident in each division of revenue and circuit, and two to be elected by those in Calcutta.

The *Bombay Gazette* contains an order dated 7th Nov. 1835, of importance to the medical service. The attention of government has been drawn to the necessity of medical officers being conversant with the colloquial knowledge of Hindoostanee, Mahratta, or Guzeratee languages; and that in future no officer will be permanently appointed to the medical charge of a native regiment, civil station, or residency, without having passed an examination in one of those languages.

The celebrated Jungypore indigo concern was brought to the hammer at Messrs. Moore, Hickey, and Co., on 20th Nov., by order of the assignees of Crotteuden, Mackillop, and Co., and bid up to 370,000 sicca rupees, at which price it was bought in.

An inquiry has been instituted by government into the state of jails in this country. It is a question of great importance, involving the condition of about 27,000 prisoners in the Bengal and Agra presidencies alone.

During the night of 19th Oct., it being very tempestuous, an attempt was made to break into the Treasury at Calcutta, and some shots were fired by the sipahis of the guard, but the thieves made off, and none of them have as yet been apprehended.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 10th Nov.—Mr. G. U. Yule to conduct current duties of office of Civil and Sess. Judge of Dinagepore during absence of Mr. T. Wyatt, 14th Nov. Mr. C. H. Graham to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Southern Div. of Cuttack, in room of Mr. Repton. Mr. G. Gough to off. as Add. Judge at Zillah Purneah, during absence of Mr. J. W. Tempier. Mr. T. Sandys to off. as Mag. and Coll. of Shahabad, in room of Mr. Gough. Mr. D. Pringle to continue current duties of office of Civil and Sess. Judge of Mymunsing, during absence of Mr. Cheap, instead of Mr. Carr-Tytler.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—Nov. 14th. Rev. C. Windmeley, officiating Garr. Chaplain, to do duties of Chaplain to Gen. Hosp. in room of Rev. H. Fisher, deceased.

MIL. DEPART.—G.O. 10th Nov.—Sup. 2d Lieut. J. F. Smythe to do duty with 1st troop 1st brig. H. Art. Assist. Surg. J. Magrath, 2d Local Horse, appointed to med. duties at Monsoorie. Assist. Surg. J. H. Dallas, M.D., 18th N.I., appointed to med. duties at Simla. Assist. Surg. J. Dawson, to med. charge of the civil station at Jessore.

ORDERS CONFIRMED.—Delhi Garrison Order 25th Sept. appointing Capt. F. R. Corfield, 20th N.I., to act as Maj. of Brigade, v. Capt. J. Leeson, resigned. Brig. Orders 9th Oct. appointing Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Thomp to off. as Adj. to 48th N.I. during absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Smith.

RESIGNAL.—Ens. R. P. Impey, from 22d to 18th N.I., as junior of his rank.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Nov. 16th—Capt. F. Rawcroft, 1st N.I., to 20th Feb. 1836, to visit Calcutta on priv. affs. and apply for bill. Lieut. Col. A. Sleeman, 12th N.I., to 1st Jan. 1836, to visit Presidency on priv. affs. Lieut. Earle, Inv. Est., to 15th June, 1836, to visit Presidency on priv. affs. Lieut. A. H. Duncan, 1st N.I., A.D.C. to Brig. Gen. A. Duncan, to 25th May, 1836, to visit Presidency, on priv. affairs.

BIRTHS.—At Calcutta, 9th Nov., the lady of Lieut. Levin, Inv. Est., of a son.—At Palaveram, 21th Oct., the lady of Capt. J. S. Wyllie, 29th N.I., of a daughter.—At Sauganhah, 22d Oct., the lady of Capt. J. Campbell, 41st N.I., of a daughter.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Nov. 9th—R. Clerk, Esq., to attend Right Hon. the Gov. in Sec. during absence to Neilgherry Hills. G. Garrow, Esq., to act as Civil Auditor and Super. of Stamps during employment in other duty of Mr. A. D. Campbell. H. Dickinson, Esq., to act as First Judge of Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for Southern Div., in room of Mr. Garrow. A. D. Campbell, Esq., to act as a Puisne Judge of Court of Sudder and Foujdaree Adawlut, during absence on leave of Mr. C. M. Lushington. G. M. Ogilvie, Esq., to act as Second Judge of Prov. Court of Appeal and Circuit for South Div., in room of Mr. Dickinson. W. Harrington, Esq., to act as Third Judge of do. in room of W. Ogilvie. E. Newberry, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Rajahmundry during Mr. Dowdeswell's absence.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Nov. 20th—Lieut. Col. M. Walpole, 5th N.I., to act as Town Major of Fort St. George during absence of Maj. Limond, who will accompany the Right Hon. the Gov. to Neilgherry Hills. Capt. G. Pryer, 10th N.I., to be Dep. Sec. to Gov. in Mil. Depart., with orbital rank of Major. Capt. R. Thorpe, 27th N.I., to be Superr. of Family Payments and Pensions.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Nov. 28th—Capt. A. Herville, Dep. Assist. Adjt. Gen., Mysore Div., to visit Presid. purp. in applying for furl. Lieut. C. Mackenzie 48th N.I., for four months to Calcutta for health. Lieut. C. G. Calley, 39th N.I., in continuation, to Neilgherry Hills, for health.

### BOMBAY.

The arrivals from Bombay this week bring us no later intelligence than Nov. 11th, and contain nothing whatever of importance.

The following Passengers left India in the HUGH LINDSAY steamer: Mr. and Mrs. Norris, J. Henderson, Esq., Mansfield Forbes, Esq., Capts. Roberts and Williams, Lieuts. Knox and Stamford, Ens. Travers, W. Jeafreson, Esq., Lieut. Haband, Capt. Delemain, Lieut. Sharp, N.I., to join the Clown, now in the Red Sea, and Mr. Murphy.

Mr. J. F. Willoughby, lately Political Agent in the Kattywar country, has been appointed Sec. to Government in the Polit. Judicial, and Secret Depart. in the room of Mr. C. Norris, who has left for England.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—*London*, 2d April: JEAN WILSON, *H.* Mauritius 18th Dec.—*Liverpool*, 4th: PRINCESS CHARLOTTE *Keen*, Bombay 11th Nov.—*London*: ELEANOR, *Munn*, Mauri. 28th Dec.—5th: WARRINGTON, *Crosby*, do. 13th Dec.—BOYNE, *Richardson*, Bombay 15th Nov.—DUKE OF LANCAS. *Hargreaves*, China 12th Dec.—Isle of Wight, April 9th: MO. STUART ELPHINSTONE, *Joller*, from Calcutta 16th Dec.—LON. BARRETTO JUNIOR, *Saunders*, from do. 20th Dec.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per BOYNE: Lord Charles K. Capt. Mansely, Lieut. Bennett, Dr. Christopher and 2 child. Ens. Manger, Mrs. Young and 3 children, Mrs. Scott and 2 Mesdames Forbes, Brown, and Williams. From Canoun. Mr. Church and Capt. Williams. From the Cape: Mr. G. lans, Rev. and Mrs. Halbeck, Mrs. Clemons, Mrs. Horney, Mi. Meyer, Nantons, S. Lindeman, E. Ludring, M. Erant.—Per P. DESS CHARLOTTE: Mr. and Mrs. Knox.—Per BARRETTO JUNI. Mr. and Mrs. Mluchin, Capt. Hughes, Messrs. Smith, Scott, C. molly, Capt. Kerr, Lieut. M'Leod, Dr. White.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, April 4th: PETER PROCT. *Barlow*, Mauritius.—ISABELLA CHOPER, *Currie*, Bengal.—Cov. 6th: GANGES, *Broadhurst*, do.—Falmouth, 6th: H.M. st. S. FIRE, with overland despatches.—Portsmouth, 6th: CHAR. GRANT, *Domett*, Bombay.—CASTOR HUNTLY, *Jolly*, do.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per GANGES: Mrs. Dickson, M. Health and family, Capt. Harris, Lieut. Jones, Mr. Webster, Roberts.—Per SPITFIRE: H. Hamilton Lindsay, Esq., Capt. I. tie, Mr. Clerk; Company's despatches under charge of Ma. Montgomerie, Madras Est.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Alleppy, 23d Nov.: CARNATIC. *die*, from London 12th July, fell in on 9th Oct with the MA. HAN, *Tucker*, and kept company with her 16 days.—Ma. 4th Jan.: ATLAS, *Hunt*, London.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Jan. 25th, HERO OF MALOWN, *Crosby*, Bo. bay to Cork, lat. 35. S., long. 30. E.—LADY NUGENT, *Fare* China to London, lat. 22. S. S., long. 70. E.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—JEAN, *Goldie*, from Singapore, arrived Cape Jan. 29th.—HERO OF MALOWN, *Grundy*, from Bomb. do. Jan. 30th.—MARGARET AND ANN, *Buck*, from Algoa Ba. GUMOOR, *Lindsay*, from Bombay.—EAGLE, *Patterson*, from M. ritius.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per JEAN: Mrs. Goldie, Mrs. T. lor and 3 children.—Per HERO OF MALOWN: Lieut. Col. and M. Hughes, Mrs. Dellamor; Ali Agah, Governor of Bussorah; Powowski and 4 children.—Per GUMOOR: Col. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capts. Jamieson, Molesworth, and Tye. Dr. Leith, Misses Parsons and Jeffery.

CASUALTIES.—The HASHEMY, *Hyde*, encountered a hurrica. off Scilly, and has put back to Mudeyard, with loss of mainy. and wheel upset and quarter boats washed away.—Plymouth, April: The ARETHUSA, *Glover*, Mauritius and Ceylon, put in with loss of rudder, sails, boats, and bulwarks.—The MARY A. WEBB, *Lloyd*, Liverpool to Calcutta, put into Cowes with da. mage.—Falmouth, April 3d: The EMMA, *Pickett*, Liverpool Bombay, which put in here 31st ult., must discharge part of h. cargo.—Mauritius, 5th Jan.: The SAMUEL BROWN, *Harding*, Pondicherry, put back, having lost main and mizen mast in hurricane.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

### BREVET CAPTAIN MULLER, 6TH FOOT.

AT a General Court-Martial assembled at Deesa, 2. Aug., 1835, of which Major R. Sutherland, 13 N. was President, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Fred. Muller, 6 Foot, was brought to trial on the following charge, p. ferred against him by order of the Com.-in-Chief, "F disobedience of the General Order by the Com.-. Chief, dated 15th May, 1835, in neglecting, while. duty as orderly officer, to attend and satisfy himself th. a private, named James Malone, was drunk when co. fined in the quarter guard of H.M. 6th regt. at Dee. and by such neglect incapacitating himself for appeari. as a witness on the prosecution at the trial of the abov. mentioned soldier." Upon which charge the Court ca. to the following decision:—"That having fully co. sidered all the proceedings and the observations contai. in the letter from the Military Secretary to the Com.-. Chief, which has been laid before them, are of opini. that the prisoner is guilty of disobedience of the Gene. Order of the Com.-in-Chief to the extent of not havi. personally inspected the prisoner, Private James Malo. and thereby incapacitating himself from appearing a. witness on the prosecution, but they acquit him of th. portion of the charge in which he is accused of neglecti. to attend at the quarter guard of H.M. 6th Foot. T. Court having also maturely weighed the remarks co. tained in the letter from the Military Secretary to t. Com.-in-Chief on their former sentence, respectfully b. to adhere to the same, viz.—they do not consider any c. pability in the conduct of the prisoner deserving furth. punishment than he has already undergone in having be. twice reprimanded in a very severe and public manner."

The Commander-in-Chief, in disapproving of the sentence, made the following remarks:—that the Co. having found the prisoner guilty of disobedience of th. particular General Order, an adequate punishment ou. to have been awarded; that it has assumed to itself power which belonged to the confirming authority alo. for whatever might be their opinion as to the moti. which actuated the prisoner, such punishment should awarded as was commensurate with the degree of culp. bility proved. The Comm.-in-Chief likewise expres. his dissatisfaction at the course of proceeding pursued Major Algeo, commanding the 6th regt. of Foot, appears that Major Algeo took no notice of the condu. of Capt. Muller until the circumstance was commen. upon by Brig. Gen. Salter.

Lieut. and Brev. Copt. Muller will be released from est, and return to his duty.

## ENERAL THE EARL or CATHCART, K.T.

N June, 1777, Lord Cathcart received an Ensigncy in 7th Dragoons, and obtained the King's leave to serve America with the 16th Light Dragoons. He proded thither as extra A. D. C. to Maj.-Gen. Sir T. S. lson. He served as extra A.D.C to Sir H. Clinton, was present at the storming of Forts Montgomery Clinton, 6th Oct., 1777. In Nov., 1777, he received ieutenancy in the 17th Dragoons, with which regt. he ved at the advanced posts of the army at Philadelphia other positions. In Dec. he obtained a troop, and tinued to serve with his regt. till June, 1778; he was nked in general orders for surprising a part of the my on the Skuylkill, advanced from Valley Dirge. June he was appointed A.D.C. to the Com.-in-Chief, present at the battle of Monmouth Court House. was appointed Col., with provincial rank, of the itish Legion, which corps he raised, formed, and ocionally commanded at the out-posts. The 13th Apr. 9, he obtained the Majority of the 38th Foot. About dsummer of the latter year he was appointed to serve Quartermast.-Gen. to the Forces in North America il the arrival from England of Gen. Dalrymple. The h Dec., 1779, he sailed for Savannah, and was at the estment and siege of Charlestown, N. Carolina, but iged to leave the latter in April, 1780, on account of climate, and return to New York. Being ordered to ke his election between his commission in the army in the provincials, he resigned the British Legion, joined the 38th on Long Island; he commanded t reg. in the affairs of Springfield and Elizabeth Town int, June, 1780; in October he returned to England. Feb., 1781, he obtained a company in the Coldstream ards, with the rank of Lieut.-Col., and in Oct., 0, exchanged for the Lieut.-Colonelcy of the 29th. Nov., 1790, he received the brevet of Col.; in Dec., 2, the Colonelcy of the 29th. From Nov., 1793, to v., 1794, he served as Brig.-Gen. to the Forces under rd Moira, was in the expedition to Normandy and Flanders in 1793, and in the expedition to Flanders to eve Ostend and join the Duke of York's army in 4. The 3rd Oct., 1794, he received the rank of j.-Gen., and in Nov. joined the Duke of York's army Arntheim, and served the remainder of that campaign. rd C. was next entrusted with the command of various gades of cavalry, and placed on the staff in Great itain. In 1797 he was appointed Col. of the 2nd Life ards. The 1st Jan., 1801, obtained the rank of ut.-Gen., and in 1802 held the command of the Home trict. He was subsequently, as Lieut.-Gen., appointed m. of the Forces in Ireland, in the North of Germany, North Britain, in the North of Europe, and again in rth Britain. In the autumn of 1805 Lord C. was dered to Russia as Ambassador, and his appointment s framed in a military form. On reaching London, vious to his departure, he had much intercourse with Pitt, but after several arrangements, he was finally t to take the command of the British army in Hanover. acquired an entire ascendancy over the senate of emen, and obtained all that was necessary to the estabhment of his head-quarters in that city. The Russian ny was at this period combined with the British, and rd C. succeeded in conciliating General Beningsen all his officers. The battle of Austerlitz changed the ect of affairs, and that event was soon followed by the th of Mr. Pitt. The new administration, formed on latter event, determined to recal the army. Lord theart stated fifteen days as the period required for barkation, and though it generally happens that such culations are exceeded, in this case Lord C., the last n, embarked on the thirteenth day. His Lordship's xt appointment was Com. of the Forces in Scotland, d he remained in that situation till May, 1807, when was sent for by the Duke of Portland's administration be again employed on foreign service. His first mission was to the King of Sweden; afterwards his Lord- [illegible] to join Lord Gambier, and proceed [illegible]. His Lordship effected his landing [illegible] Zeal[illegible] the conquest he had in view, and [illegible] of Parliament. On Lord C.'s return [illegible] him an English Viscount, and he [illegible] command in North Britain, where continued till May, 1813, when he was again employed another mission to Petersburgh. The 1st Jan. 1812, obtained the rank of General. The Emperor Alexder, in 1813, conferred on him the order of St. Andrew, d the Cross of the Military Order of St. George of 4th class. The 18th June, 1814, he was created an glish Earl.

His Lordship is reported to have died on the 1st inst. Scotland, but letters have been received at the agents l by members of the United Service Club to the 5th, which date the gallant veteran, who is in his 82nd r, we are happy to add was alive, though he has been some time seriously ill.

## Literary Notices.

*Random Recollections of the House of Lords.* By the Author of "Random Recollections of the House of Commons." Smith, Elder, and Co.

THE "almost unprecedented success," we are told, of his former publication, has induced the author to lay the present volume before the public. We much question the writer's competency to pass correct judgment on the characters and talents of the several Peers who are ushered forth in this publication; but, making great allowances for his decidedly party spirit, he has furnished us some characteristic and amusing sketches: at the same time we must acknowledge that the work is by no means equal to the "Recollections of the House of Commons." We shall give his opinions of a few Military Peers:—

"The Duke of Cumberland is no speaker. I use the word in an emphatic sense; for he has no voice, in the ordinary acceptation of the term. He emits certain sounds, it is true, but they are altogether unlike the ordinary tones of the human voice. The words which proceed from his mouth have a sort of yelping or growling sound, and are generally so imperfectly pronounced, or in so low a tone, as to render it an altogether hopeless task for any one not immediately beside him to perceive what he is saying, however great may be the attention paid to him. Whether in not this singularly imperfect enunciation be the effect of any physical cause, is a question on which I am unable to express an opinion. He speaks seldom, and generally not more than about half a dozen sentences at a time. The longest speech I ever heard him deliver—if the few sentences uttered in so short a period should be dignified by the name of speech—did not occupy more than five minutes in the delivery. When addressing the House, his manner is most mild and conciliatory. No one, who did not know him, would ever suppose, from his manner, that he could be so ultra in his Toryism, or so zealously attached to his opinions. He stands quite motionless: there is no emphasis in his voice, nor the slightest appearance of warmth about him. He looks a perfect model of political moderation. He never, or at least but seldom, and even then only under very peculiar circumstances, applies a harsh or offensive epithet to his opponents. There is no man in the House who causes but a fiftieth part of the annoyance that Lord Brougham does, and yet he will allude, from time to time, with the greatest apparent good nature, to certain observations of the learned Lord. Nay, in a day or two after Lord Brougham, in one of his furious attacks on him, had called him 'the Illustrious by courtesy,' I saw his Royal Highness lean across the table and converse for some time with his Lordship with as much apparent kindness and cordiality of feeling as if nothing had happened. What are the real feelings with which he regards Lord Brougham are well known to his Royal Highness's friends. He is an excellent politician, however, in so far as external conduct is concerned; it suits his purpose to appear to feel as little as possible under the attacks of his opponents; and he sustains the assumed indifference admirably well."

"*The Duke of Wellington.*—His general information is neither varied nor profound; but he very seldom commits blunders in his speeches. He always pays particular attention to any question of importance before the House before he ventures to open his mouth on it. And there are few men who can so speedily master the leading details of any question. His mind is acute, and his understanding vigorous; so that, in as far as the mere matter of his speeches is concerned, he generally appears to some advantage. He often strikes out new courses of thought, but seldom pursues them far. It is nothing uncommon to hear him urge a series of ingenious arguments in favour of his view of the subject, without what is called dwelling on them. He is always clear: you can never mistake the position he labours to establish, nor can you ever fail to perceive the immediate bearing of his observations on that position. Were his diction and manner good, the noble Duke would rank high as a speaker, but both are bad. His style is rough and disjointed—sometimes positively incorrect: it is always, however, nervous and expressive. His manner of speaking is much worse than his diction. He has a bad screeching sort of voice, aggravated by an awkward mode of mouthing the words. His enunciation is so bad, owing in some measure to the loss of several of his teeth, that often, when at the full stretch of his voice, you do not know what particular words he is using. At other times, and this too while his gesture is vehement, he speaks in so low and peculiar a sort of tone, that you lose, perhaps, whole sentences together. The Duke feels strongly on political questions, and there is always great energy in his manner when expressing his sentiments. He generally makes a liberal use of his arms, especially his right one, when on his legs, and moves his body about for the purpose of enabling him to look his own friends, in different parts of the House, in the face. In his more vehement moods, he frequently falls into what, in parliamentary language, is called the habit of expectoration. His whole soul is thrown into his subject. You see at once that he has no ambition to play the orator. He never uses a word more than is necessary, nor does he attempt rhetorical flourishes. His speeches are full of feeling and sentiment. You are only surprised when you see the intensity of the former, if in opposition to any measure before their Lordships,—that he does not divide the House on the subject."

"*The Marquis of Londonderry.*—When he rises to address the House on any question of delicacy and importance, it is no uncommon thing to see the more cautious and prudent of his party look each other significantly in the face, as if fearing some calamity is about to befal their cause. And during the time he is on his legs, they listen with the most anxious attention to every word which falls from his lips; thankful, on the one hand, when he makes no serious slips, but always labouring, on the other, under the most painful apprehension of something awkward and injurious to their cause coming from him in the next sentence. His style is in keeping with his ideas. It is ragged and disjointed. He was never yet known to stumble on a tolerably turned period. And as for his elocution, it is still worse, if that be possible, than either. His voice is the harshest and most croaking I ever heard; it sounds as if it were literally forced out of his mouth by some powerful compression of his acoustical organs. Whether it be painful for the noble Marquis himself to speak, I cannot say; I incline to the opinion it must: of this I am certain, it is very unpleasant to every body else to hear him. His utterance is rather slow; he stammers occasionally, but not much. He never makes long speeches, but he addresses the House on almost every subject. His favourite theme is the affairs of the Peninsula. He allows no opportunity to slip of holding up Don Miguel, Don Carlos, and all the other Dons of despotism, as paragons of every thing that is amiable and virtuous; and their Governments, as the mildest and best under heaven. As he is not to be reasoned out of his propensity for speech-making by his friends, so neither will he be sneered or ridiculed out of it by his enemies. Many a bitter taunt does he get from the Liberals, and many a term of ridicule is applied by them to him, because of his foolish speeches about the "affairs of the Peninsula," but all without effect. He neither heeds their sneers nor their sarcasms. He is perfectly impermeable to anything and everything of the kind. Even Lord Brougham, who is a terror to every body else, when he is expected to scatter his bitter sneers and withering invectives about him, is armed with no terror to him. He is quite impervious to anything the noble Lord can say. In fact, he has been so long accustomed to this sort of treatment, that it were surprising if it had any effect upon him. In the gesture of the noble Marquis, there is little on which to remark. It is not extravagant, though his seeming zeal for his principles and his party would naturally lead one to infer that it is so. He moves his right arm slightly, and occasionally his body, so as that he may get a glimpse of his friends immediately around him; but this is the utmost extent of his action. He almost invariably causes great annoyance to those of his own friends who address their Lordships from that part of the House in which he sits. Whenever one of them rises, or is expected to rise to speak, from that part of the House, he removes from the first bench to one of the seats or rather "sacks" immediately before the Woolsack; when, laying his chin or the side of his head in his right hand, he stares at them with an intensity and uninterroptedness of gaze, from the beginning to the end of their oration, which were enough to disconcert any man not possessed of unusually strong nerves. The only redeeming circumstance in this part of the noble Marquis's conduct is, that he greets them with a pretty frequent cheer, which always has the merit of being a most hearty one."

*The Marquis of Anglesey.*—Of late years the noble Marquis has not spoken much; formerly he used to speak with some frequency, and was allowed on all hands to acquit himself very creditably. He possesses considerable talents. His judgment generally is sound, and his perceptions are usually quick and clear. He can state his views on any public question in a very respectable manner; formerly he would have done so with effect. His voice is still excellent; it is at once full, deep, and pleasant. His elocution, however, is occasionally impaired by an undue vehemence of manner when he chances to speak on a subject on which he feels very strongly. On such occasions he "mouths" many of his words. His gesture is also, in such a case, disagreeably redundant; instead of adding to, it takes away from the effect which his observations or arguments would otherwise produce. He has not for some years past been very regular in his attendance on his parliamentary duties; not certainly from any abatement of zeal for his principles or his party, but from the growing infirmities of age, in conjunction with the pain and inconvenience caused by the particular malady to which, as I have already stated, he is subject. He is deeply venerated by all parties for the services he has rendered his country in the field of battle—of which his wooden leg is a never-failing remembrancer. He is a nobleman of some pretensions to scholership, though I do not know of any public proof he has given of his acquirements in this way. Lord Brougham, I believe, was the first to apprise the world of the noble Marquis's scholastic attainments, when he mentioned, in the Session of 1834, that they were in the habit of occasionally corresponding together on learned questions

especially on philological ones, whenever their official duties admitted of the recreation."

"The Duke of Richmond is a man of considerable weight in the House, not from any superiority of talent or dexterity as a debater, but from his being the representative of one of the most respectable and ancient families in England, joined to an excellent private character. His intellectual powers are not above mediocrity. He never makes a speech in which there are any traces of superior ability. His mind wants vigour and originality; he never strikes out a new course of argument for himself when discussing any question. His arguments are always those which lie on the surface, and they are so obvious that no man not wilfully idiot could fail to perceive them. His language is in accordance with his ideas. It certainly cannot be said to be inaccurate, but it wants polish, and is defective in power. He never, by accident, stumbles on an eloquent or energetic passage. He has, however, the merit of being always clear in every thing he says. You never can mistake the position he wishes to establish, nor can you entertain a moment's doubt as to the nature of the arguments by which he endeavours to establish those positions. A school-boy of the most ordinary comprehension could, with the greatest ease, follow him from the commencement to the close of his longest speeches. If he never says anything brilliant, neither does he, on the other hand, say anything absolutely silly or stupid. His speeches have always the commodity of common sense to recommend them. He speaks often, but seldom long at a time. He never has anything in the shape of exordium or peroration in his most lengthened addresses. He rushes into the midst of his subject the moment he opens his mouth, and the probability is that you will find the last sentence he utters the best argument he has used in the course of his speech. When I say the last sentence, I of course exclude that expression of thanks for the attention with which the House has been pleased to listen to him,—with which almost all the fourth and fifth rate class of speakers usually conclude their speeches. His Grace is not wordy, though his ideas are not of a high order of merit, there is a goodly number of them in all his speeches. There are few men in the House who will condense a greater number of ideas and arguments into more limited space. He is always listened to with attention, and considerable importance is attached by the majority of Peers to what he says."

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*Narrative of a Captivity in France from* 1809 to 1814. By Richard Langton. 2 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

A VERY interesting narrative of personal adventures, with many anecdotes of our countrymen when in captivity in France, their sufferings as well as their amusements. Had the work been published some years ago, its success would have been certain; but, even at this date, there are many to whom the scenes described must be full of interest. The volumes are embellished with several very neat engravings.

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## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### CAPTAIN SAMUEL JACKSON, R.N., C.B.

SIR,—Although exceedingly reluctant to obtrude my name on the public, especially after the complete contradiction given by my esteemed friend Dr. Outram to an erroneous statement in your Gazette, yet in justice to myself I feel it incumbent upon me to give this full confirmation to the truth of that gentleman's letter, which was, however, written without my knowledge, and even before I was aware of the previous paragraph occasioning it. I trust also I may be excused for declaring, upon my honour, that I never served in a capacity inferior to that of Midshipman, having received that rating when I first entered the Naval Service, in the year 1790, with my friend Lieut. H. Mitchell, then commanding H. M. cutter *Kite* (46 years ago, alas!) My subsequent service, I presume, it is unnecessary to trouble you by stating, and I remain very respectfully yours

*H.M.S. Bellerophon*, SAM. JACKSON.
*April 7th*, 1836.

[We give publicity to this letter, as we did last week to Dr. Outram's, with much pleasure; but if what was inadvertently stated had been true, we do not think Capt. Jackson's services, and high professional, as well as private, character, would be less estimated by his country.—ED.]

### COMMANDER CURRIE AND THE SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—Having read in your very praiseworthy publication, the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 2nd inst., a remark of yours as to the probability that Com. Carrie may be prejudiced against the system of ship-building practised by the present Surveyor of the Navy, in consequence of his having been First Lieut. on board the *President* with Sir G. Cockburn, and, therefore, that he may appear to you as a follower of Sir George's, I beg to state that Com. Currie was appointed my First Lieutenant on board *Sparrowhawk* (from my application for him) in April 1829. Arriving on the West India station, his character as a seaman and most efficient officer, soon became generally appreciated through the squadron there, and my having had the honour of hoisting the flag of Adm. E. G. Colpoys on board the ship under my command, gave me an opportunity of mentioning the name of Com. Currie, and describing his merit, during the frequent intercourse I had with the Admiral; thus his abilities soon became inquired into, and Adm. Colpoys never lost sight of him. You, Sir, are quite aware how he was handled about from ship to ship, but the Admiral was so pleased with his general conduct, that he would not suffer him to quit the station, and, although a young officer, Sir E. Colpoys strained every nerve to promote him, but the Admiral's death left him a Lieutenant in the hands of Sir G. Cockburn. I believe Com. Currie was then a perfect stranger to him. However reports of his merit, soon bringing him in contact with Sir George, his promotion, which followed, speaks more on his behalf than any words of praise that I may express can do. This is written merely to show to you that Com. Currie was no follower of Sir George's. My opinion of him is, that he is a seaman in every sense of the word, placed either in the hold or maintop. His ship is his wife; his whole heart and soul is in her, by endeavouring to make her what she ought to be, a perfect man-of-war, and that whether built by this man or that, Currie, I am confident, will strive to make the most of her; and should Capt. Symonds get the command of *Vanguard* in the event you speak of, Currie is the man who would suit him to a "tittle." He is indefatigable in laboriousness, superintending and directing the most minute equipment, either in the hold with lever in hand, or upon deck with marlinespike. Feeling that this statement is due to Com. Currie, I cannot withhold it from your knowledge.

THOS. GILL.

[In our comment we did full justice to Com. Currie's professional reputation.—ED.]

18, *Loughborough Road, North Brixton.*
*April 5th*, 1836.

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### *TRISTRAM'S* REMARKS UPON THE DISTRIBUTION OF PRIZE-MONEY IN THE FLEET.

(*Concluded from page* 214.)

"But the best *joke* of all, the *joke* most expressing,
The thought of it now makes me burn with delight,"

was, in the letters of *A. C.* in your late *Gazettes, arguing* that the Field Officers of Marines, when embarked as part complement of our ships of war, have a RIGHT to share with the Captains of the Fleet. I let him run his cable of argument out to the clinch before I intended to bring him up with a round turn all standing; but you, my good fellow, Mr. Editor, managed him to a T., and convinced him, by fair reason, that "he could not expect to share with Sea Captains or other Commanding Officers of his Majesty's ships and vessels for the captures of smugglers, slavers, and pirates, as those officers often incurred great risk of expenses (some have been cast in heavy damages) in the detention of those vessels, which were frequently liberated from informalities only in the prosecution of them in the law courts at home and abroad; but that you had no doubt, in case of war (*mark I am quoting from a very treacherous memory*) that the Field Officers (whether of *Horse* or *Foot* Marines, if formed into battalions, and not borne as part complements of ships of war, or as supernumeraries for wages and victuals) in taking forts, batteries, redoubts, martello towers, citadels, towns, or cities, would share in the booty with the Sea Captains, who first in their ships demolished all the said fortifications abreast, smack smooth by the board, before the mounted, booted, and spurred Marine FIELD Officers, the flying Horse Marine Artillery, and the Foot Marines, were landed."

He then admitted the justness of your remarks, and submitted that, "although they could not, under the circumstances so fairly particularised in your *Gazette*, share with the Sea Captains for smugglers, slavers, and pirates captured; yet he thought the Field Officers of Marines ought to participate with them *in all other captures, of any description, made by the Fleet.*" Now there are no other captures made in peace; *A. C.* should therefore have remained silent until war was declared before he saddled his Pegasus to ride over the legitimate rights of the sea-officers, for the Admiralty have taken *A. C.* at his word in this present proclamation, viz.—"Sea Lieutenants, *Field Officers, and Captains of Marines* or land forces, Master and Physician of the Fleet, and Masters, *ten* shares each." What a precious hand Marine officers make in hauling *on board fore and main tacks of argufication!!!* *A. C.* pray excuse *Tristram* in the indulgence of—

"For me, born by nature
For humour and satire,
I slog, and I kiss, and I quaff,
Each muscle I twist it,
I cannot resist it,
These Hon-ee-vans will make me laugh."

Save and except the great reduction of the Commanding Officers' proportion of the capture, and Commanders doing duty as First Lieuts., taking a third from their Captains, this distribution is the fairest for distributing prize-money I have ever seen promulgated—the shares by EIGHTHS for the junior and inferior officers were most unfair in many instances. On one occasion, when a Mid, I shared but 6*d.* less than the Warrant Officers; and the prize-money advertised for payment in the Navy List has shown that the Lieutenants of the *Ramillies* received for captures of smugglers but 19 each, and the Captain (M'Culloch) 1900*l.*!!! I rejoice to see the Pilots withdrawn from the Warrant Officers' class, as slaves, if on board as Pilots, have cleared with Secretaries, Chaplains, &c. The Mates and Gunners, Boatswains and Carpenters, resuming their proper places in prize-list, must give universal satisfaction. The exclusion of the Assist.-Surgeons from the Surgeon's share, to which they had no right, must be just and fair; and the introduction of the First Engineers among the Ward-room Warrant Officers' shares, must tend to elevate them to rank in the service, and to gain respect and authority in the opinion of the ship's company. This class is thus compneed for participation in prize rewards, viz.—Subaltern of Marines or land forces, Secretaries, Chaplains, Surgeons, Pursers, Mates, Second Masters, First Engineers, Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters, 6 shares each. The whole of the scale is based upon equity and justice (*if the Captain's pay be increased*), each class sharing under its immediate superior thus—Lieut., Mate, Mid—Captains, Substitute-Master, Second Do., Assist. Do.—Physician, Surgeon, Assist. Surgeon—Purser, Clerk. In more reasons than one I am heartily glad to see the Assist.-Surgeons classed with the Midshipmen for sharing prize-money, because there can be now no intention at the Admiralty to destroy the assistant constitution of a man-of-war, which you, my good fellow Mr. Editor, the *Old Sailor*, and others of your correspondents, so zealously *argufied*; but *Tristram*, in No. 10, maintained that it ought to be kept unimpaired, and that the Assist.-Surgeon were removed from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, before he, by promotion, was elevated to the peerage, it would effectually impair that most perfect constitution, so essential to the good government of Britannia's floating kingdom—the British Fleet. For more than a century the members of the different messes in our ships of war, have remained stationery, until promoted, and any deviation from an established custom would be dangerous to Naval order and discipline. The Medical Officers, although the best paid, and the best off in every respect in the Fleet, are the most dissatisfied. What out-and-out capers they have cut within these last six years, relative to their uniform—going to Court—massing*—and participating where they have no right:—

Such capers—such paces!
So many wry faces!
Are far too *funny* by half;
They set every muscle
In a content bustle,
And tickle me into a laugh——

I must, however, confess I should have been more pleased this proclamation made a distinction between the *quarter-deck* and *forecastle*, and the Midshipman's class been as proportionately near to the Warrant Officers' class as *that* is to the Sea Lieutenants, for if the Assist.-Surgeons, Mids, Masters' Assistants, Schoolmasters, Junior Engineers, Pilots, and Clerks, had been apportioned *three and a half* shares, and the Petty Officers, Master-at-Arms, Quartermaster, Caulker, Carpenters' Mates, &c. *three* shares as at present, it would create greater respect to the Quarter-deck Officers, whilst it would give more satisfaction to those gentlemen's feelings to know that, in the distribution of prize-money, as well as in their relative rank and station in the service, there is a great distinction between—that they are far *above*, and quite different in every sense from a Surgeon of Marines, a Boatswain's Mate, a Caulker, or an Armourer—the lancet, the sword, the sextant, and the pen, should not be "*hail-fellow-well-met*" with the holbert, marlinspike, caulking-mallet, or blacksmith's-hammer. In all disputed cases of prize rewards, I hope my brother sailors employ a Proctor will not forget—

"What a damned clever fellow that said Pointer is!!!"

*Senior United Service Club*, TRISTRAM
21*st March*, 1836.

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### UNITED SERVICE MUSEUM.

SIR,—The shuffling and suspicious answer given to your correspondent *X.* by a writer under the signature of *Tobit* (whether this means Tobit or his dog we cannot say) induced me to look over some of the former abstracts of the accounts of the Institution, and in that for the year ending December 1834, I find the following item, viz.

"Paid Artists' Bill for stuffing Birds, setting up ditto, cases, stands, &c. . . £114 16

It appears, therefore, although *X.* was in error as to the exact amount, there was a considerable sum paid for the stuffing of birds in that year. But what shall we say to the ominous Mr. Toby, who denies that any charge for stuffed birds appears in the accounts for that year? And with respect to the principal charge against the Council made by your correspondent, namely, that of endeavouring to make a most ingenious distinction between the annual and the subscribers to the Institution, and which, by forcing an accumulation of life subscriptions, would enable the Council to set at defiance the whole body of subscribers, Mr. Toby—ass, instead of replying, asks, with the importinence natural to a *dog in office*, "Why these objections were not brought at the last general meeting?" The answer is

* Vide *Tristram's* letter in No. 68, against Surgeons passing with Lieutenant-Commanders.

† Vide *Thetis* Salvage case, Nos. 111, 113, 119, and 119.

ad clear, because, strange to say, both the Director, and is *brother* the Treasurer, were (by the merest accident of ourse) absent from the meeting.

It is time, Mr. Editor, that some of the secrets of this rison-house be exposed; and this, Sir, with your powerful id we will endeavour to accomplish, having no doubt much enefit to the Institution would be the result.

The rent from which all mismanagement and corruptions roceed in such institutions, is in the irresponsible character ith which the Committee of Direction generally endeavour o invest themselves. We accordingly find the self-elective Council of the United Service Museum has produced its concomitant fruits of mystery and mismanagement—a *seat at the Board* being confined to a *select circle of friends*. t has been wittily observed that *a board is a screen*, under he cover of which, individual responsibility is shuffled from one to another, and (unhappily it is but *too apparent*) acts done in a collective capacity, from which individuals would shrink in abhorrence! As the first fruits of this blessed system, we find the Institution rejoicing in the possession of a very weighty functionary, called a *Director*, or Dictator, or some such fine name, who has contrived by some means or other, behind the screen, to become not only perpetual Director, but a permanent member of the Council, and has, moreover, kindly secured to the Institution the beneficial services of two of his relatives (brothers, I believe), one as Treasurer, the other as Solicitor (nothing like fortifying our position)! But shortly afterwards we find the Director again favoured by circumstances. It was long considered that the office of Secretary would be rather difficult to *manage*, and therefore, by the *merest accident*, of course, the two gentlemen who had previously filled that situation, were induced to resign in consequence of *not being able to agree with the Director*. Well, Sir, what course was thereupon pursued by our "*elegant extracts*." It was one quite in character, and I beg your attention, Sir, and that of your readers, to as pretty a piece of jesuitism on the part of our hopeful Council, as one would desire to see upon a summer's day.

It being necessary (that is to say *convenient*) that the office of Secretary should be abolished, it was judged inexpedient to do so in the regular manner, that is, by calling a general meeting, and submitting the proposition to them—that would have been the correct way of proceeding; but finding such a course might be productive of a slight degree of inconvenient discussion, the Council, in a most praiseworthy and disinterested manner, relieved the body of the members from the necessity of doing a disagreeable act, by doing it themselves, and for which they deserve the greater thanks, as by so doing (in order to oblige the members) they most grossly committed themselves, in violating the 3rd section of the laws, in which the office of Secretary is established, and in contravening the provisions of the 8th section of the laws, in which is provided that the regulations of the Council "shall be consistent with the fundamental laws of the Institution." Having thus laudably, on their own authority, abolished the office of Secretary, it was determined to establish in its room a *Clerk* or *Curator*, and accordingly an advertisement was put forth in the public papers for a person to fill the above office, but under the *control of the Director*. Now there were two deep strokes of policy (quite impenetrable) concealed under that simple advertisement; the first was to prevent any member of the Institution from offering himself as a candidate, whose rank or importance would render a refusal *inconvenient*, but whose appointment would *be much more so*; the second was to give a colour of impartiality to their proceedings, while they had a man of their own all this time snugly behind the screen (a young person who had for some time filled the situation of schoolmaster on board some of the King's ships), while the supposed competitor was all a farce; but no sooner had the said Clerk taken possession of the *seals*, than (mark the trick!) lo! he was transformed into an *Assistant Director* (save the mark!) The appointments which had been occupied previously by the *great Director*, were transferred to the *little Director*; and finally his salary was increased 10*l*. beyond that which was given to a Captain in the Army, who had filled the office of Secretary. It would no doubt, Sir, be extremely edifying to the members of the Institution to be informed of the nature of those eminent services which induced the *Board* to confer all these favours upon a person not twelve months in the establishment; but until such be afforded, we cannot help considering the whole transaction very much in the light of that which *visionary* and *absurd* persons call a *scandalous* job! and an endeavour upon the part of the Council to smuggle into the Institution a person who could have no claim upon the service, nor any right to hold such a situation.

But, Sir, there are other and stronger objections to the Council being allowed to nominate any person discharging the functions of Secretary, or to any one holding that situation but a member of the Institution and an officer in H.M.'s service. In the first place, Sir, he is one of the signing officers for the drawing of money, and is therefore supposed to exercise a discretion in doing such an act, under a feeling of responsibility to the Institution, to the Service, and society. But allow me to ask what discretion would such a person dare to exercise who had been appointed and thus favoured by the Council? None whatever, manifestly. but would consider himself as the creature of that body, and their tool, if required; for such a person having no sympathy with the great body of the members, would naturally look for support to those who had appointed him and could dismiss him. Further, Sir, in the 8th section of the laws, it is stated that five members of the Council shall constitute a quorum. So here we have the Director, his brother the Treasurer, and the nondescript animal, yclept *Curator*, or small Director, constituting at once a majority of said quorum!!! If that be not as pretty a *plot* for the seeds of corruption to germinate in, there are no snakes in Virginia.

There is another root of a very blooming appearance, which has been slyly planted in this "neglected soil," and under the judicious cover of the screen, promises to put forth much fruit. I mean, Mr. Editor, the practice which has obtained of the Council nominating Auditors to *comptrol their own accounts*. Auditors are supposed to be deputed by the members of the Institution to examine the accounts of those persons to whom they have entrusted the management of their funds; and therefore, if the Council possessed the slightest feeling of delicacy, they would not interfere in such an appointment directly or indirectly. It is also the practice to nominate a considerable number of persons as Auditors, two or three of whom only are supposed, I may say expected, to pay any attention to the subject, while their doings or misdoings are to be passed off under the high-sounding names that are placed at the head of the list, and accordingly we find but two names, out of ten or twelve, signed as having audited the accounts.

Mr. Editor, it would be vain to say that all this (and it is but a small part) does not carry with it an air of suspicion, and more than suspicion. If, Sir, the Director and Council of the United Service Museum intended really to act in an upright and correct manner, why, I would ask, do they thus seek to surround themselves with the machinery of corruption, rendering their motives suspected, and their conduct contemptible?

We will here pause for a while: much remains yet to be said. We are told that the society is in its infancy, and therefore perfection cannot be expected from it. Youth, Sir, is the proper season in which to eradicate bad habits and propensities, nor ought we to delay their correction until they shall be strengthened by adolescence and confirmed by maturity.

*London, 5th April*, 1836. X. X.

[This letter well deserves attention from the subscribers to the institution. We have this week received a note, signed "Henry Downes," requesting us to have the kindness to continue our valuable aid, by bringing before the public, as often as we can afford space, the rapid progress which this institution is making." Now, as we have never found reason to give the slightest credit to the management of the U. S. Museum, and are unacquainted with the writer, the said note is to us somewhat *recherché*. However, for the present the letter of *X. X.* is sufficient. The subscribers must get rid both of the Director and his *Curator*, as well as remodel the Council.—Ed.]

## NEW SHIP MEASUREMENT ACT.

Sir,—As your correspondents *H.* and *N.* appear to entertain erroneous views of the intentions of the committee appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, to consider the measurement of tonnage, I trust they will allow me to call their attention to the following extracts from the report made to their Lordships, in the year 1834, by the Committee:—

"The most important question for the deliberation of the committee was, whether the register tonnage should represent the difference of displacement at the load and light water-lines, or whether it should be an expression of the whole internal capacity, including all those parts of a vessel which, being under cover of permanent decks, are available for stowage. The committee are of opinion, that besides the difficulty of defining the limits of displacement by any geometrical rule, the capacity will be the fairest standard of measurement, as well for the interests of the builder and owner as for the collection of those dues which are levied upon tonnage; and the committee are further of opinion, that internal measurement will afford the most accurate and convenient method of ascertaining that capacity."

Further on the Report states,—

"But the tonnage thus found is not intended to show the real capacity of the vessel, though bearing towards it nearly the same proportion which would result from the average of a large number of cases, on the application of the old and imperfect rule; for it appears to the committee, that the annual return of registered tonnage has been so long employed as a comparative index of the increase or decrease of British shipping, that it will be highly expedient to preserve the relative value of this index, as far as possible, unaltered."

By these paragraphs it will be seen, that no attempt is made to give the displacement, or burthen, of any vessel, and that even the true internal capacity is not sought, but merely a proportional number for registry, which, whatever be the form of the vessel, will always bear nearly the same ratio to the burthen. Your correspondent *N.* has fairly produced his list of vessels, but I think he is in error when he says that the new measurement is an aggravation of the evil it was intended to correct, for, on reconsideration, I hope he will see that by the new mode in those long, deep, and narrow vessels, so common in our merchant service, the register for tonnage will bear nearly the same proportion to the actual load, as it will in vessels of the finest form, and consequently the temptation to construct heavy sailing vessels will no longer exist; on the contrary, some favour is shown to vessels beam abaft, and those are slightly benefited which are now thought to be the best models for steering and sailing. It is impossible to say what attempts ship builders will make to evade the new law, but I have no doubt they will shortly find that different modes of construction will so slightly alter the *proportions* between the registered and actual load of their ships, that for their own interest they will give more beam, and, turning their attention to the sailing qualities, thus accomplish the end proposed by the Government, namely, the production of a good and serviceable class of merchant vessels.

*London, 5th April.* A. C.

## NAVAL REDUCTIONS.

Sir,—In the Portsmouth paper of the week I was, I confess, not a little surprised to read the following:—"His Majesty's sloop *Scylla*, Commander E. J. Carpenter, was careened at Bermuda Dock-yard on the 1st of this month; but though her copper was found in a defective state, and the caulking of her seemed very slack, such was the deficiency of stores in that Naval establishment, that no repairs, at least effectual ones, could be done for her, so to England she is sent, in all probability to be paid off. The most profitable step for Government to take would be to turn officers and men, rigging, armament, provisions, and stores, to a sister ship, and a few days would suffice to return them again to their station in an effective vessel." If under the naval administration of Sir James Graham the resources of the Dock-yards were so clipped as to render the places of the officers presiding over them almost a sinecure, we look to the present Board of liberal-minded men to rectify the incalculable mischief arising from the enormous reductions made by Sir James Graham in these necessary bulwarks, as it were, of the defences of our country. Never was more misplaced economy, the expenses arising from which are enormous. It is absurd and ridiculous to keep up so extensive an establishment as Bermuda Dock-yard, together with the heavy salaries attached to a Captain Superintendent, a Storekeeper, their Clerks, &c. &c., where there is actually not the necessary stores for repairing even so small a vessel as the *Scylla*. Where the blame rests we hardly know, but it is a very serious evil somewhere, and I question much if so great an oversight as such a miserable deficiency of stores exhibits, will not be commented upon by others more conversant in these matters than such an bumble individual as myself, though by none I am sure more anxious to see the supremacy of our naval ascendancy maintained both at home and abroad.

A Naval Officer.

*** The length of the Duke of Wellington's Evidence on Corporal Punishment, obliges us, much against our will to delay "Numa's" 8th letter till next week. The following are also in type, "Philo-Claudius," "Corineus," "Vulcan," and "Columbus." We crave the patience of our friends; they will not be neglected.

*Dr. Longley the New Bishop.*—There is a custom at Westminster School that, when the college boys have been locked up for the night, the permission for the servant that waits upon them to depart from the room at ten o'clock, shall be asked by a loud appeal, made by a junior boy to each of the ten seniors, thus—"Smith, may John go out?" Upon this custom a sort of saturnalian privilege has been grafted, and the day a boy first enters among the seniors, an opportunity is given to the lower boys to connect with his name whatever character the feelings and ingenuity may suggest. It may be easily supposed that a recollection of grievances has sometimes to do with this public expression of opinion, and that the senior boy that has "a hole in his coat" will find it noted on such an occasion. These addresses are usually pithy, such as "Smith, big but not bold, may John go out?" Ridicule for notorious bad grammar is sometimes employed to raise a laugh at the new senior's expense, as on one occasion "Tolle *lutelli*, may John go nut?" In the instance of Dr. Longley the cry was, "Longley strawberry among nettles, may John go nut?" "Longley, rose among thorns, may John go out?" A boy's designation obviously complimentary, and intended to express that mild and amiable disposition which has through life been invariably attributed to Dr. Longley.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

"Miles" *and* "A Commander R.N." *will find that* "X. X." *has noticed most of the points in their letters respecting that ill-conducted affair, the* "*U. S. Museum*;" *however, we will not allow the matter to remain quiet; for though we have reason to respect personally several of the Council, we cannot blind ourselves to the fact that they neglect their duty if they do not put an end to the present scandalities. A greater delusion than the published and printed List of Subscribers we never met with: many of the parties whose names are introduced have withdrawn their subscriptions.*—"Numa's" *Letters 9 and 10 received from Naval Club.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1836.*

We this week furnish a list of those Officers of the two Services, on whom His Majesty has recently been graciously pleased to bestow different classes of the Royal Guelphic Order, and we sincerely hope that, at no distant date, we shall have the satisfaction of seeing, added to this order, the name of the gallant Napier, together with that of others of our Naval men, who have, in like manner, been distinguished against the enemies of their country in the late war, and whose meritorious achievements, *in the command of ships*, and recorded in the annals of the Admiralty, for is the consciousness of having really *merited* the military decorations that may be bestowed upon , through the *Royal Grace alone*, unaided by any *rivate* influence or interest whatever, that can ake these honours valuable to an Officer; and hich feeling should teach us to prize even a pper medal, conferred by our Sovereign, to mark s Royal approbation of our conduct *against the emy*, or when employed on important services of *nger* and *responsibility*, quite as highly as a *gold* ne, or as any other more splendid insignia.

Whilst we were glad to see the Grand Cross of e Bath, which became vacant by the death of Sir dward Pakenham, bestowed on so gallant an fficer as Sir Graham Moore, yet we had been led bope that the Hero of Acre would not have en passed over. We now trust, that part, at ast, of the *thirty-eight* Naval Knight-Commanderips which are still vacant, as being the numr less than at the first institution of this class the Order in 1815, will ere long,—we hope on is Majesty's approaching birth-day,—be filled with the names of some of those meritorious ag Officers, who so well deserve this proud mark their Sovereign's favour. The recent nominaon of Rear-Admiral Patrick Campbell to be a .C.B. the whole Navy we are sure will rejoice . The King has not a more meritorious officer his service.

With the names of those Officers who have eceived the Guelphic distinction since we pubshed the statement in our number of the 21st November last, we annex the date of their seeral ranks and seniorities. We believe these tatements will be found very nearly, if not *precisely*, orrect, but if there be any errors we shall be hankful to be set right by any of our friends who will take this trouble.

On looking over these names, we have been most sorry to find, that that of the gallant officer, whose invaluable services in making the plan of Algiers previous to Lord Exmouth's attack, as shown in Ostler's life of this renowned Admiral, is not amongst those who have been honoured with the Second Class of the Royal Guelphic Order. The high testimony of that distinguished chief, as to the importance of the duties executed by Captain Clerke Warde, of the *Banterer*, in obtaining, *at the risk of his life*, through many successive nights, an accurate account of the soundings, together with every other particular necessary to be known, whereby *alone*, as Lord Exmouth again and again declared, our ships were enabled to be placed in proper positions on the day of the battle, must, we are fully convinced, ensure to him His Majesty's gracious favour, whenever these facts may be brought under our King's notice; for, if zeal, perseverance, and devotion ever merited the reward of a Gracious Sovereign, the hazardous and most essential duties, performed by *Captain Warde* at Algiers, cannot but be considered entitled to this or some other honourable mark of Royal approbation.

ADDITIONAL NOMINATIONS to the ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER since the Statement we gave on the 21st November last.

| ARMY. | Date of Rank. Lieut.-Gen. 1814 | |
|---|---|---|
| First Class.—GRAND CROSS. | | |
| Lieutenant-General Sir John Slade | | |
| | Major-General | Full Colonel. |
| Second Class.—KNIGHTS-COMMANDERS. | | |
| Major-General W. Wilson | 1828 | |
| ,, Charles W. Maxwell, C.B. | 1830 | 1819 |
| ,, Maurice Charles O'Connell | 1830 | 1819 |
| ,, W. H. Davy, C.B. | | 1819 |
| Colonel the Honourable H. Townshend | | 1819 |
| ,, Patrick Lindsay, C.B. | | 1825 |
| ,, Octavius Carey, C.B. | | 1825 |
| Third Class.—KNIGHTS. | | |
| Colonel Burslem (retired) | | 1821 |
| ,, P. J. Parry | | 1825 |
| | Rank as Lt.-Col. | |
| Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson | | 1811 |
| ,, Sir Charles Dance | | 1817 |
| ,, Pitt, 80th Regiment | | 1822 |
| ,, A. Munro, Royal Artillery | | 1825 |
| ,, Wetherall | | 1821 |
| ,, McCaskell | | 1825 |
| ,, Freeth | | 1826 |
| ,, Leslie | | 1826 |
| ,, Maxwell | | 1828 |
| ,, Findlay | | 1829 |
| ,, Phipps | | 1829 |
| ,, Clarke, late 49th | | 1829 |
| ,, Weare | | 1830 |
| ,, Oldfield, Royal Engineers | | 1831 |
| ,, Geddes | | 1831 |
| | Rank as Major. | |
| Major W. H. Newton | | 1825 |
| ,, George Pipon | | 1825 |
| ,, Roby | | |
| ,, Wilson | | 1828 |
| ,, R. E. Burrowes | | 1830 |
| ,, Alex. Barlow | | 1819 |
| ,, Hopkins, late 98th | | |
| ,, A. J. Cleet | | 1822 |

| NAVY. | Date of Rank. Senio-rity as Post Captains | Rank as Full Colonel. |
|---|---|---|
| Nil. | | |
| Second Class.—KNIGHTS-COMMANDERS. | | |
| Captains, Honourable Fleetwood Pellew, C.B. | 1808 | 1811 |
| ,, Hart | 1811 | 1814 |
| ,, Peyton | 1811 | 1814 |
| ,, Honourable A. Maude, C.B. | 1814 | 1817 |
| ,, J. J. G. Bremer, C.B. | 1814 | 1817 |
| Third Class.—KNIGHTS. | | |
| Captains, Badcock | 1815 | 1818 |
| ,, Bigland | 1821 | 1824 |
| ,, Carpenter | 1821 | 1824 |
| ,, Branch | 1822 | 1825 |
| ,, Leake | 1826 | 1829 |
| And we believe Commander Sherer | Commander of 1829 | |

The number of Military Officers, belonging to the Royal Guelphic Order, is now . . . . . 241
And the number of Naval Officers ditto ditto . . . . . 65
The Total amount of superior Officers in the Army and Navy we find to be very nearly the same, that is to say,—
In the Army, Generals and Field Officers, including those who have retired, but who retain their rank . . 2,169
In the Navy, Admirals, Captains, and Commanders, who have the same comparative ranks as those named of the Army, including, in like manner, those who have retired . . . . . } 2,036
Being a difference in the two Services of only . . . . 133
As the following Analysis shows

| ARMY. | | | NAVY. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Field-Marshals and General Officers | 430 | (27 of whom are retired | Admirals | 160 | (25 of who are retir |
| Colonels | 267 | (62 of whom are retired | Post Captains, holding the rank of full Colonels number 534 have held the comparative rank of full Colonel above 10 years, and that of Field Officer above 25 years, and nine only of whom are *retired* Captains | 722 | ( Of th |
| Lieutenant-Colonels | 715 | (including those | Post Captains, with the rank of Lieut.-Colonels | 40 | |
| Majors | 738 | retired | Commanders, having the rank of Major, including those retired | 1,114 | |
| Total | 2,169 | | Total | 2,036 | |

By the above lists we observe, that the Junior Military K. C. H., who has lately received the distinction, is a full Colonel of the year . . . . . 1825
And the Junior Naval K. C. H. has had the rank of full Colonel since . . . . . 1817
And further, that, in the Third Class of this Order, the Senior Naval K. H. has had the rank of full Colonel since . . . . . 1818
And the Senior Military K. H. is a full Colonel of the year . . . . . 1821
and who is a *retired* officer,—Colonel Burslem.

Since the announcement appeared, that men were required for the Royal Navy, the volunteering has proceeded with a success which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations. Was it not, that none but able seamen, and those not above forty-five years of age, are received, the number might have been easily completed by this time: and, as the North American and Baltic ships are now engaging their crews, and have advanced their wages in some cases ten shillings per month, it affords the gratifying proof, that (unless under an immense disparity of pay) seamen prefer the comforts and advantages of the King's to the hard work of the Merchant service. We would caution the officers in command of the newly commissioned ships not to be too eager in forming their crews, and to receive no men of acknowledged bad character, let their appearance as capacity as seamen be what it may. They will find their account in this, as it will render unnecessary those punishments which must be inflicted upon the profligate, for the maintenance of necessary discipline. All dread, however, of a man of war appears to have passed away from the minds of our youthful population, and we are certain that were 20,000, or even 30,000, landsmen and stout boys required for the Royal Navy, in addition to the seamen, they could be obtained with ease within a month. Orders have been issued, however, that no landsmen or boys shall be entered in future, and many such, sent forward by the Coast Guard Officers, have been rejected. Und

ese circumstances, it has surprised us to find me of the public journals take up the old rymose tale, and expatiate on the difficulty of aining men, the necessity of offering bounties, , all which tends to much mischief, as leading men to believe that this is the fact, and thus obably to hold back in the expectation of such dncement. We can safely say, that under present cumstances no such necessity exists, and that, m present appearances, it is our conviction, that necessary number of seamen will be raised g before the services of the ships are required.

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The *Morning Chronicle* this week gave the in ligence (quoted, we believe, from the *Examiner*) t a European Regiment of Artillery, called out "punishment," refused to allow it to be carried o effect. Mark this! To every reflecting mind must be apparent, that if dissatisfaction inases and organised rebellion occurs, India is t and lost for ever.

India is a Colony of vast importance, which ew into that vast importance under the Leadhall Street Direction and Government, when system was to have their officers, Civil and litary, well acquainted with the habits and judices of the people. The policy ever was prevent its being a Government affair at home; no account to be a source of patronage to inisters. The Native Army, well paid, was sufied and attached. Now, how is it! Throughout India the army is disgusted. At Madras greatest excitement prevails in consequence the multitude of Courts-Martial, &c.; and is prospect there likely to improve under the w Governor, a Lord of the Bedchamber and eutenant of the Blues, with a Commander-inief, probably, who can have no feeling in comon with the Officers of the Indian Army?

What has the present Commander-in-Chief of dia done for the Indian Army? He certainly s held a levée—made a business-like affair of it but, if the reports are correct, he did not conscend to notice, much less to converse with, ficers who could have informed him of the pecurities of that army upon which the preservation India depends. So long as men are merely sent t to get rich, just to stay their time, not caring r the Colony or the Army, the mischief must crease. Is it not, therefore, surprising that the irectors are so supine? that the Proprietors gerally do not reflect that England lost America, at Spain lost South America, that so we shall lose dia before the attention which should be paid to e Indian Army is carried into effect. The officers ss their lives under a tropical sun, have no opportunities of making fortunes like the civilians, d yet no Brevet from the King or Order of Merit e given them, whilst their pensions (requiring a ng servitude) do not equal many of our reduced vilians at home.

When too late, when India feels her power, hen the Indian Army is quite broken up, and e whole Army of Great Britain would be t a handful to contend with the myriads of atives, when the Proprietors begin to feel their ecurity shaken, and the Government see this e Colony lost,—then, and not till then, will e Leadenhall Street authorities see the folly having refused justice to the Indian Army.

We understand that the names of sixteen Generals Officers of the King's Army, candidates for the Commander-in-Chiefship of Madras, are before the Court of Directors of the East India Company. The following are reported at the Clubs to be in the list:—Sir P. Maitland, Sir T. Pritzler, Sir T. Reynell, Sir Jasper Nicolls, Sir T. Browne, Sir W. K. Grant, and Sir F. Ponsonby.

Lord Elphinstone will embark in July to assume the government of the Madras Presidency.

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We understand that a regulation will be adopted in future, respecting the promotion of Flag Lieutenants, which, without depriving the Admirals of the patronage they have so long enjoyed, and of the right which they may claim by prescription, of nominating a Lieutenant for a Commander's commission on hauling down their flags, will remedy the evil which has several times occurred, of young officers, who have never performed a days' service at sea as Lieutenants, being promoted through this means, and thus becoming eligible to command ships before they could have acquired the experience considered necessary by the framers of the regulation, which requires two years' active service as Lieutenants. We are glad to see that this, and other anomalies, which are the cause of reflections on the service, have not escaped the penetration of the present able Board of Admiralty, the members of which appear to be labouring with one accord for the benefit of the great charge committed to their care; and it rejoices us to notice this and other measures in progress for the reformation of those abuses which long apathy had permitted, but are now in a safe and gradual course of removal.

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As public Journalists, we considered it our duty a few weeks since to call attention to a serious evil which was stated to us to exist at Plymouth, connected with the removal of patients from the Marine Infirmary to the Naval Hospital, when in a state of extreme suffering. In submitting our remarks on this subject, our sole object was to correct the *system* itself, and in no shape to impugn the character of the Surgeon of the Marine forces, whom we learn from our correspondent, who communicated to us the facts which he had heard, as well as from every other source, is an excellent worthy man.

If the case, of which we complained, has been investigated we shall with pleasure publish the report in *detail*; more particularly so, if it exonerates the Surgeon and his Assistant of all blame; and, we are confident, no one will rejoice more at this result than the individual, who, through a natural zeal to see every abuse corrected, was led to make known to us the circumstances as he then conscientiously believed them to exist. This, we are confident, must have been his only motive, because he has assured us, that he has not the slightest personal acquaintance with either of those gentlemen alluded to. For ourselves, too, we beg to assure them, that our only desire, in making the observations we did, was to prevent a recurrence of the evil which we then understood to have had existence, and this we are satisfied has been accomplished.

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There has been a considerable Brevet in the Prussian Army within the last month, effected by the representations of the Minister of War. We wish we could compliment the Commander of the Forces in this country on his endeavours to procure the same boon for the British Army. It is really lamentable to see old Officers of other Services advancing periodically, by regular and progressive steps, while ours are doomed to remain in the same grade. We have Colonels by Brevet who commanded Regiments above a quarter of a century ago, and Lieutenant-Colonels who were absolutely in command of corps with that rank at Waterloo. This is not the case in any other Service.

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The appointments to the Falmouth Packets, more particularly to the steam-vessels employed in this Service, in which so much money is made, being an object of great desire by very many old and meritorious Lieutenants upon the List, who have been distinguished in war in actions with the enemy, we have of late been overwhelmed with letters on this subject, beseeching us to renew our remarks on the recent just and fair arrangement of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and praying that we would again submit to his Lordship the propriety of *closely adhering* to the rule he has so satisfactorily laid down, that no Officer should be allowed to hold these commands, *either in one or more Packets*, above Five Years *altogether*. The cause of the many old Lieutenants who have lately written to us, repeating these requests, is, that they say they have lately seen one Officer transferred from one Packet to another, though he has been more than *ten years* in the Packet Service, and has, it is understood, realized *eight or nine thousand pounds to it*; and further, that they are told another, who has made much more than *double* this sum in the Service, as is positively asserted, at Falmouth, and who has been in it *above fifteen years*, is again to commission a steam-vessel for the conveyance of passengers to and from the Mediterranean. For Justice' sake, we trust that there is some mistake in these representations; at all events, we think it our duty thus to submit them to the notice of the Earl of Minto, and we are confident that no *private influence whatever* will induce his Lordship to swerve from the straight-forward course which he has begun.

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As financial considerations are said to have induced the Board of Control to reject the proposal of the Court of Directors to allow officers, after 18 years' actual service in India to retire on Captain's pay, after 23 years on Major's and after 27 years on Lieutenant-Colonel's, as recommended by Lord Cornwallis, in his letter to Mr. Dundas in November, 1794, and as both the Court of Directors and Board of Control have rejected also the retiring fund proposed by Mr. Curran, and recommended for adoption by the Government of Bengal, we wish to call attention to that part of Mr. Curran's calculations which proves that if a Cadet were to pay for his first commission 330*l.*, or to fund such a sum on going out to India, that all who survive at the end of 25 years would become entitled annually for the rest of their life to 339*l.* 11*s.* a-year; this renders it obvious that, if such an arrangement were adopted for the ensuing year, that a fund might be created, with no additional burthen to the State, that must insure a pension of 519*l.* to all officers after 25 years' actual service in India, or if Majors 620*l.*, or Lieutenant-Colonels 704*l.* a-year. The plan suggested is open to the home authorities to adopt in times to come, and will render all contributions now necessary for the relief of the officers now in the army in India to a retiring fund but temporary, and no longer requisite when the plan comes into operation with those who may hereafter enter the military service of India. The correctness of Mr. Curran's calculations having been verified by the opinions of able actuaries, no doubt can be entertained of the result; and we trust the plan now noticed will obtain an early attention from the ruling authorities in this country, to prevent timely an evil, the effects of which may tend, if disregarded, to endanger the safety of our Indian empire.

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By the Report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the laws and regulations relating to *Pilotage*, we are much pleased to find that they have earnestly recommended that a system should be established for the navigation of *Steam Vessels*, by directing, that when sail-

ng on the Thames, and in all other rivers and channels n the United Kingdom, they shall always keep on the *tarboard shore*; thus, when coming UP the river, these essels will have to keep nearest to the *east* side, and hen going DOWN on the *west*, which will guard against he possibility of collision. There are several other re-ulations suggested, all we think equally good, but most articularly the one relative to the steamers keeping ghts always on board by night when in pilotage waters. The rule recommended is, that every steam vessel shall urn have *three clear and good lights always hoisted*, on a ard at least twelve feet long, to be kept square, full six et above the paddle-boxes, from sun-set to sun-rise. The lights to be thus disposed of:—when coming UP any ver or channel, two lights, the one over the other, at he larboard yard-arm, and one light on the starboard; nd when going DOWN any river or channel, all the lights be of equal heighth, two at the larboard side the yard, nd one at the starboard. By the rigid enforcement of hese regulations, we sincerely hope that we shall no onger hear of those serious accidents with steam vessels, hich the public have so often had to deplore.

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*Royal Naval Club of* 1765.—On Saturday last this onvivial Club met at the Piazza Tavern, Covent Garden, to commemorate the victory gained at Copenhagen April, 1801. To this patriotic purpose, according to he custom of the Club, one of charity was superadded. During the hour preceding dinner, the cases of several widows with orphan children, of Naval officers, involved in poverty and distress, were laid before the Committee, and relieved from a surplus fund of the Society by a vote of 220*l.*, distributed in five sums from 30*l.* to 50*l.* and one um of 10*l.*, varying according to the circumstances of he case. Amongst the new members elected by ballot t this meeting were the Portuguese Admiral, Count Cape St. Vincent, and Capt. Charles Napier, of the Navy. Commodore Skipsey was in the chair, and about 8 members were present. We indulge in a hope that his social Club will not allow the anniversary of any reat Naval fight of the last war to pass uncelebrated.

Mr. Robert de Bruce, a Swedish nobleman, who, it will be recollected, was committed from Hatton garden Police Office some time ago on the charge of bigamy, tried and convicted at the Old Bailey, and sentenced to seven years' transportation, has received a free pardon.

The object of the meeting of the baronets is to be allowed to wear in public a badge emblematic of their order, a privilege which the baronets of Nova Scotia have enjoyed for upwards of two centuries. In November last a communication was received from the Secretary of State, which conveyed the information that the petitions of the baronets had been referred to the Earl Marshal, and by him to the officer of arms; that they had made an unfavourable report thereon, and that the said report had been laid before the King, who had not been pleased to give any directions upon the subject. The meeting of the order, called for the 29th instant, is to address the Crown, declaratory of their feeling, and to petition that the claims of the baronets may be referred to the Privy Council.

Sir M. S. Stewart purchased from the Earl of Eglinton the estate of Eglesham at 240,000*l.*

The fashionable talkers of St. James's-street are much occupied in applauding the determination adopted by the Hon. Mr. ——, who has at length considered it necessary to separate from his admired literary wife. Report says, that it was on Thursday night last, on the lady's return home at her usual late hour, his resolution was instantly, and on the following day she left his roof. The four children will, of course, remain under the guardianship of the Hon. Mr. ——. The parties have been married nearly ten years.—*Herald.*

So advantageously do our free traders deal with the Chinese for teas, that the Dutch East India Company have resolved to suspend their trade with that empire for a year; and mean in the interval to purchase in the London market.

There are five candidates in the field at present for the county of Mayo—Sir V. Blake, Messrs. B. Birmingham, Constantine Dillon, M'Donnell, and Browne, of Glencomb.

Dispatches from Major-Gen. Bourke, Governor of New South Wales, were received on Saturday at the Colonial Office.

Dispatches for the Marquis of Sligo, Governor of Jamaica, were sent off from the Colonial Office on Saturday night.

Wednesday, Mr. Webster, a gentleman residing in Charlotte-street, Portland-place, who had been for some days previous in a nervous state of excitement, cut his throat in bed, and almost immediately expired.

*Affair of Honour.*—In consequence of a misunderstanding at a public hall held lately here, a meeting took place between J. F. Gulbreath, Esq., junior, of Machrahanish, and Captain J. A. Campbell, junior, of Inverneil, when the parties exchanged shots, after which an ample apology was asked on the part of Mr. G., which not proving satisfactory another shot was demanded, which being refused the parties left the ground.—*Edinburgh Post.*

*Dublin, April* 2.—Two young officers here, the Hon. Mr. Boyle and the Hon. Mr. Stanley, who are attached to the Vice-Regal Household, were fortunate enough, in a notorious gambling house in this city, to win upwards, as report states, of 1,000*l.* The despair of the *black legs* was poignant, for the bank was broken by the disaster.

A young soldier, serving as a substitute in a regiment at Cambrai, has just inherited more than 300,000 francs from a cousin of whom he had never heard.

The French War Office has given orders for the purchase of 50,000 horses.

Lord Elphinstone, Governor of the Presidency of Madras, arrived at Fenton's Hotel on Wednesday from Windsor Castle, to transact official business at the Board of Control. The Directors of the East India Company will give his Lordship a grand dinner at the Albion Tavern after the recess, on the occasion of his appointment.

The Marquess of Anglesey's health is considerably improved since his return from Paris. Lord George Paget, who accompanied the Marquess, has returned to his military duties, as Lieutenant in the 2nd Life Guards.

In 15 years 43,521 insolvent debtors have been discharged under the act, of whom 1,785 only paid any dividend.

A commission of lunacy was held this week at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, to inquire into the state of mind of a gentleman named John Norris, between 50 and 60 years of age, and many years a surgeon in the East India Company's service at Madras. He returned to this country to his wife and daughter about eighteen months ago. On the passage home he gave so many proofs of insanity that it became necessary, for the comfort and safety of his fellow-passengers, to place him under restraint. He imagined that he had a right to the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and constantly appeared in the full-dress uniform of an officer of that rank, and while so attired sometimes caused himself to be driven about the streets in a child's cart. Several witnesses were examined, and the jury returned a verdict that Mr. Norris was of unsound mind, and that he had been in that state since 1st March, 1834.

There has been no little chit-chat for this fortnight last past, in the eastern part of Cornwall, respecting a certain Rev. Divine's footman, not twenty miles from Launceston, and a lady, a near relative of the Divine's, who resides not 20 miles from Honiton. The lady has been sent to her mamma, near Honiton.

Much surprise has been caused by the report of the will of a baronet recently deceased, a partner in a well-known house. It is said that to his son he has bequeathed 300,000*l.*, while to his accomplished and handsome daughters, the sum amounts to but two thousand pounds each.

The *Courier Francais* says, that General Lallemand, in some observations which he made upon a proposition relative to military punishments in the Chamber of Peers, has indirectly answered the statements of the Duke of Wellington respecting the French Army; and shown that, so far from being badly disciplined, the greater number of French soldiers return home after their service without having received the slightest reprimand.

An address is now in course of signature amongst the freeholders in the neighbourhood of Brampton, calling upon Sir James Graham to resign his seat for East Cumberland—his conduct in Parliament, since the last election, "having been most unsatisfactory," "in direct opposition to their views," and "inconsistent with his previous acts and professions." It is already numerously signed; and similar addresses are expected to be got up in each of the other polling districts.—*Carlisle Journal.*

Within the last few weeks not less than four sees have become vacant, and amongst these some of the most valuable in the gift of the Crown: namely, Durham, Ely, Lichfield and Coventry, and Kilhaloe and Clonfert.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to accept from Mr. Broackes a copy of his work on the "Homœopathic System of Medicine."

A convention was signed on 29th ult. which will greatly facilitate the correspondence between France and England. Among other points, it allows letters to be post-paid or not, on their taken to the post-office of either country; it permits and guarantees the transmission by the post, from one country to the other, of money letters, and also of a mutual conveyance of newspapers, at a very moderate charge.

A royal box is in preparation at Exeter Hall for the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, who will honour with their presence the grand festival of sacred music, which is to commence next week. Her Majesty has ordered 10 tickets for each of the respective performances; and the large assemblage of Vice-Patrons and Patronesses of this grand undertaking will form a splendid array of noble and distinguished persons in the gallery allotted to the reserved seats.

A rumour is in circulation of the determination of Lord Melbourne to dissolve Parliament upon the rejection of part of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill by the House of Lords.

Friday morning, as Capt. Cutler and his lady, residing in York-square, Regent's Park, proceeded in the cabriolet for the purpose of taking a drive round the Regent's Park, the horse became restive, and set off at a furious rate; Capt. C. jumped out, but fell on his head; the horse ran the cabriolet against a waggon wheel, which instantly overset it, and the lady was thrown out. Both were conveyed home in a state of insensibility, the Captain having received a concussion of the brain and the lady her arm fractured in two places.

*Santander, March* 22.—On Sunday last three officers of the *Saracen* left Bilboa to return to Oliviaga, opposite to which the *Saracen* is moored. On coming to a lonely part of the road they were stopped by two armed Carlists, who said that they must consider themselves as prisoners, and go with them to their General's quarters, at the same time pointing to a lonely and darksome glen through which they were to proceed. The officers in vain stated that they belonged to his Britannic Majesty's ship *Saracen*; the Carlists insisted upon forcing them along, but the three officers, recollecting that a report had prevailed in Bilboa that an attempt was likely to be made by the Carlists to assassinate Captains Lapidge and Lehardy when an opportunity offered, refused to advance, naturally thinking that the two Carlists took two of them to be Captains Lapidge and Lehardy, and that the design was to put the reported assassination into execution. On their persisting in proceeding towards Olivia the Carlists rushed at them with fixed bayonets, and after stabbing them, discharged their muskets at two of the officers, the muzzles almost touching their bodies, and severely wounding them. The third officer knocked down one of the murderers, but whilst attempting to disarm him was rushed at by the other with his fixed bayonet, and was obliged, to save his life, to make for the river and swim towards a vessel, which he succeeded in getting to though fired at by these scoundrel assassins. Immediately on receiving intelligence of this deliberate and planned attempt to assassinate three British officers, Lord John Hay despatched to Bilboa the *Phœnix* war steamer, which had arrived here from England but the evening before, with a number of Marines, to assist in the operations that may be deemed most advisable for avenging this outrageous insult to the English nation and murderous infringement of the laws of civilised communities.

Vittoria, March 24.—The changes in the regimental of the Legion have been effected, and there are now on eight instead of ten infantry regiments, exclusive of the Rifles. A provisional battalion is to be formed to garrison Vittoria, and is to consist of the invalids and convalescents of the several corps. The improvement in the health of the men, produced by the change of the season and the greater attention paid to their comfort has given a different aspect to our affairs, and our prospects are in every respect cheering. Since the recent arrangements have been completed, both officers and men are in the highest spirits, sedulously employed in drilling and all other preparations necessary for entering upon the spring campaign with alacrity and vigour. New clothing has been issued, provisions are of the best description, the pay is regularly given, and the men are lodged in the best quarters that under the circumstances can be provided for them.

*General Evans.*—"We never supposed a man who had been so very little employed in active service, and never more than four years in the subaltern ranks of infantry, perhaps two years of which he might have been at home, was entrusted either to organise a Legion or bring it to that state of perfection calculated to render it efficient in the field. His first start in appointing a personal staff of seven aides-de-camp, in number as many as the Duke of Wellington had when he commanded the combined armies of Great Britain, Spain and Portugal, added to the miserable mode adopted by the gallant Officer in raising the Legion, was followed by the great error he committed in taking out only four or five officers, in a number of 260, who had ever seen active service."—*Morning Post.*

Lieut.-Col. Wetherall has much pleasure in forwarding to Dr. Inman the following extract of a dispatch from Gen. Cordova to Lieut.-Gen. Evans:—

"In consideration of the brilliant conduct of Lieut. Matthew Inman, of the 1st. reg. Lancers of the Legion under your Excellency's orders, and who was recommended to me in your esteemed dispatch for the successful result of an encounter with the enemy, on the morning of the 2nd inst., in which he himself captured a lancer and three horses, &c. In the name of the Queen and by virtue of the faculties vested in me, I confer upon him the cross of the 1st class of the Royal and Military Order of San Fernando, and I inform your Excellency of this fact in order that you may be pleased to commu

the same to the officer in question, who, from this nant, may wear the distinction until the approba- of her Majesty he received.

" C. Wetherall,
" Lieut.-Col., Asst. Commandant."

## The Court.

The King and Queen are in the enjoyment of good lth.

The King has conferred Knighthood upon George H. mour, Esq., G.C.H.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria visited ry Lane theatre on Tuesday evening, and on Thurs- the English Opera House.

The King has appointed John Reddie, Esq., Chief tice of the Island of St. Lucia; Elzear Bedard, Esq., of the Judges for the district of Quebec; and W. B. sley, Esq., Assistant Secretary of British Guiana.

His Majesty has conferred the third class of the elphic Order on Major James Bather. This gallant er served in the 40th regt., and was present with that at all the principal engagements and sieges of the ninsular War, from the landing of our troops at Mon- o Bay to the Battle of Toulouse. He has been re- tedly wounded.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—The alteration between Marshals Maison Mouney has become so serious that it is contemplated ointing Chancel War Minister instead of Maison.—e question which is now agitating the Chamber of puties and the Cabinet is the tax to be imposed on t-root sugar. Ministers, notwithstanding the hostility layed toward the proposition, have refused to with- w it.

Spain.—Madrid Journals of 28th ult. are occupied ost exclusively with the following letter of Captain ul John Hay, of the *Castor*, rendered public through n. Cordova, announcing the co-operation of England securing the sea-ports against the attempts of the tists:—

" *Santander, March* 24.—Excellency, I hasten to in- m you that I have this moment received orders from Government of His Britannic Majesty to afford your cellency, and the troops which you command, the t active and efficacious co-operation in preventing fortresses on this coast, which display the flag of een Isabella II., from falling into the power of the ps of the Pretender, and also in retaking from the s such of these places as may have already fallen their hands. His Britannic Majesty's squadron has, reover, received considerable reinforcements of ships troops from England, together with orders to aid protect all the operations which your Excellency think proper to undertake on this coast. I have to inform your Excellency, that all the ships under command have received instructions to take on board ops of her Majesty Isabella II., and convey them to points on the coast. I have given to the officer, who bearer of this letter, every information as to the num- of troops each ship can receive, and I entreat your cellency to be assured that all the forces of this squa- n will actively co-operate in the movements of your y, and that I shall have a real satisfaction in meeting ur wishes."

(Signed) " John Hay,
" Capt. of H.M.S. *Castor*, and Commander of the Squadron on the N. Coast of Spain.
" To Gen. Cordova."

A positive contradiction is given to the assertion that uis Philippe had refused to permit French troops to ter Spain. The fact of the King's refusal was stated the authority of an intercepted letter of General lava, which had fallen into the hands of the Carlists. he Christinos are greatly elated at this contradiction.

Prussia.—A considerable promotion in the army ap- rs in the *State Gazette* of 30th ult.; three Major- enerals are appointed to the rank of Generals; 19 olonels to that of Major-Generals; 27 Lieut.-Cols. to nk of Colonels; and 15 Majors to that of Lieut.-Cols. he spring and winter manœuvres will be confined to the ost necessary exercise of the troops, and no levy of re- uits will be made. There is no officer holding the nk of Field Marshal since the death of Gneisnau, and e King has resolved to reserve this dignity for times of ar, such a high office not being necessary in peace.

Saxony.—It is contemplated to marry King Otho to e Archduchess Maria Theresa Isabel, eldest daughter Prince Charles of Austria. The negociations are very tive. Otho is to come to Germany for a few months, d pay his addresses in person to the Princess, who is t yet twenty years of age, and who is said to possess l the good qualities of her father. The money to defray e expenses of the journey is now all that is wanted.

## Theatres.

Covent Garden.—On Tuesday evening a gentleman of the name of Dale, from the Dublin and Edinburgh Theatres made his *debut* on these boards in the character of *Virginius*, and met with a flattering reception. In person Mr. Dale is of commanding stature; his features, though not handsome, are open and expressive; his voice full, sonorous, and musical; and his action easy and natural. His performance convinced us that he was well acquainted with the business of the scene, but his acting was not of that description to make any powerful impression, or in any way to dazzle the imagination: it was a fair performance, occasionally energetic and spirited, but in no instance did it betray genius. We were not unfrequently reminded of Mr. Macready; indeed, we should feel disposed to think that Mr. Dale had taken that actor as his model in the part. Previous to the scene before *Appius*, on the Forum, the part of *Virginius* affords but little room for the display of the actor's powers. In that, and the scene in which he strangles the tyrant, Mr. Dale was rewarded with very general and well-deserved applause. We shall for the present take our leave of him, anxiously desiring his further acquaintance, for he will be found a great acquisition to the *present* company. The new Easter extravaganza, entitled *Zuzoxizezu*, or some such name, followed, and was well received. This piece is nothing short of what may be called a *speaking* pantomime, a mere vehicle for the introduction of several beautiful scenes. The first act is highly amusing, particularly that part in the Dominion of Dominoes, in which a game at dominoes is played by *Prince Zizi* and *Dominica*, the domineering Queen of the Dominoes, in her really beautiful Palace of Dominoes. The singing of Miss Turpin and Miss Romer is a great relief in the general dulness of the two last acts. Mr. Tilbury made the part of the *Pacha* as ludicrous as the author could desire. The piece has been got up with great splendour, and may prove an attraction: it is at all events quite as good as *Chery Chase* at Drury Lane, and that's not saying much in its favour.

Lyceum.—This popular place of entertainment opened for the season on Monday evening, and we think with every prospect of success. The performers have the theatre on their own account, and if they only manage to pull well together, and allow no petty jealousies to interfere, we make no doubt but the present season may be made to all considerable profit. The management have begun well; the engagement of Mrs. Keeley does them credit: she is the best actress in her line at present on the stage, and for no stage is she so well suited as the Lyceum; it is, and ought to be her home. Mrs. Nisbett is also engaged, and will be found a powerful attraction if good pieces are procured for her; but we shall not consider the company complete until we have Mr. Wilson and Mr. Keeley back again. The entertainments chosen for the opening night all proved successful, and appeared to afford considerable amusement to a very crowded audience. The first piece is a pleasing drama, in three parts, called *Lucille, or the Story of a Heart*: it is from the pen of Mr. B. Bernard, and was very successful. The chief interest of the piece devolves on Mrs. Keeley, who personated the character of *Lucille*, and a more delightful and interesting piece of acting we have seldom witnessed. She was warmly greeted on her entrance, and throughout her performance, and loudly called for at the conclusion of the drama—a call she very properly did not obey. Mr. Serle and little Oxberry played extremely well, and were greatly applauded for their exertions. At the end of the piece, "God save the King" was sung by the entire company. A new farce, called *A Day well Spent*, followed, and in the early scenes kept the audience in one continued roar of laughter. Towards the conclusion this piece falls off, and the *denouement* is far from skilfully brought about. The admirable acting of Wrench, Oxberry, and W. Bennett, would have saved a farce of less pretensions; the author (Mr. Oxenford) is greatly indebted to the exertions of these clever actors for the success of his piece. The favourite drama of *The Cornish Miners* concluded the entertainments. The acting of Mrs. Keeley as *Anne Oswald* in this piece was all that could be desired;—she was extremely well supported by Mr. Hemmings, who sustained the part of *Stephen Kynon* (for the first time), and is making rapid advances to his profession.

Strand.—Mr. Hammond, the manager of the Liverpool and York theatres, and Mr. Douglas Jerrold, the dramatic author, have become joint lessees of this theatre. Mr. Hammond is one of the cleverest low comedians in the provinces, and is a first-rate comic singer. It is Mr. Jerrold's intention to make his *debut* on the opening night, in a new drama written by himself;—at this we are not surprised, since there is no encouragement at our *two great national theatres* for authors of talent. The pieces on the opening night will be *Doves in a Cote*; a new farce for Hammond, called *Come to Town*, by the author of *The Old and Young Stagers*; a drama of pathetic interest, by Jerrold, entitled *The Painter of Ghent*, in which the author will make his *debut*; and a new farce, called *P. L., or 30, Strand*.

Bellini's opera, *I Capuleto e Montecchi*, has been recently represented at Bucharest; at the head of the bill was the following announcement:—" To avoid the melancholy effect of the second act, *Romeo and Juliet will not die*."—Rossini is shortly expected at Naples to superintend the execution, in the new church, of a high mass of his own composition.—Grisi, Rubini, Tamburini, and Lablache, have arrived in town from Paris.—Mr. and Mrs. Wood are expected to arrive in England in June.

## MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

*The Duke of Wellington's Evidence taken before the Commissioners, Saturday, February* 20, 1836.

(*Concluded from page* 205.)

Superior in respect to the treatment of the country in which they were serving? Not to be compared with it, even their own country—an enemy's country to us, and to them their own country.

And even there the discipline of the English army was superior to that of the French? Infinitely.

In what respect was the discipline of the French army so inferior to ours? A general system of plunder, great looseness in the performance of the duty, great irregularity; in short, irregularity of which we could not venture to risk the existence even.

Was it not the fact that the people came home to their houses when the English were to occupy them, having left them when the French were to occupy them? Yes, that was the case.

Comparing the discipline of our army with that of the Prussians, do you conceive that our discipline for all purposes in the field is the more effectual, or theirs? Not to be compared. We could live in a country which the Prussians were obliged to quit, and have done it. When I marched up to Paris with the Prussian army upon my right, they were obliged to quit the country in which they were living. Both armies were living by requisition; and we went and lived in the same country, because my army was in a state of discipline, and order, and regularity, and obedience, and the Prussian was not. This is a positive fact upon record, which everybody knows. Then there is another circumstance, which I must mention, upon that subject. The two armies, when they joined, had, the Prussian army 150,000 men, the allied army under my command only 90,000 men. When they both reached Paris they had lost about the same number in operations upon the frontier, and left about the same number behind, each having left a corps in observation upon the frontier of France and the Netherlands. When they came to Paris each of them had 30,000 men, we having a deficiency from our original number of 30,000 men, the Prussian army having a deficiency of 90,000.

You attribute the different proportions of the deficiencies in that instance to the good discipline of the one army, and the inferior discipline of the other? To the efficient discipline for service of our army, and the deficient discipline for service of the Prussian army.

Have you had occasion to observe the discipline of the other armies of Europe, such as the Austrian, the Bavarian, and the Russian; and does your Grace's experience lead to the same result with respect to all these armies as compared with ours? I should think so. I have never had immediate experience of the effect of the discipline of the two armies in so striking an instance as in this case of the Prussians, where we positively took the ground which they had been obliged to leave, and could not live in any longer, and lived miles from that time forward, and the people returned to their houses and supplied us with every thing we wanted, at the same time that the Prussians had been absolutely starving upon that ground. I cannot say that I have seen the same result in other armies, because I was never engaged in a course of operations so near them.

Towards the latter time of your service in the Peninsula, was corporal punishment very frequent in the army, or more frequent than it had been in the beginning? I cannot say that I know exactly how it was in the regiments. I rather believe it was not so frequent. I am positively certain that crime had most enormously diminished—that there was not one crime for 100 that there were in the beginning of the time. I think my orders show it. There was a man convicted of robbery, and I pardoned him, because the crime had become so rare. There are many things of that sort that show clearly, that by discipline, and by care and attention, the army was brought into such a state of discipline that every description of punishment was almost discontinued altogether.

Do you conceive that the army, when it left France from the Pyrenees, was in as efficient state for service as an army can well be brought to? I always thought that I could have gone anywhere and done anything with that army. It was impossible to have a machine more highly mounted and in better order, and in a better state of discipline than the army was. When I quitted that army upon the Garonne I do not think it was possible to see anything in a high

tate of discipline; and I believe there was a total discontinuance of all punishment.

Was it ever represented to you, or did you ever observe, that a soldier who had been corporally punished was a worse or a better soldier to the field from having received that punishment? I never heard of it.

Did you ever understand that a man was degraded by the infliction of that punishment in the eyes of his companions with whom he was serving? No, I should not say that he was. I think they were just as good comrades as ever. I think it may affect his claim to be a non-commissioned officer in some regiments; the Commanding Officer may feel this man has been punished once, or if he has been punished twice in a stronger degree, "I cannot make him a non-commissioned officer." There may be a feeling of that description; but I have myself made some that have been punished non-commissioned officers, and some I have made non-commissioned officers who are at this moment officers, that I have tied up at the halberds and pardoned, and they are officers, and even field-officers, at this moment.

Then, in your judgment, those men were not degraded in the eyes of the public with whom they lived? No; certainly not.

But supposing a soldier to be punished for a degrading crime, such as theft or crime of that description, is he then degraded in the eyes of his comrades? The crime degrades him, certainly; but I must say that you must receive that opinion with a certain degree of qualification; there is a margin even there. One of those persons that I mentioned just now, whom I had promoted to be a non-commissioned officer, and afterwards to be an officer, and if he is alive now he is a Field-Officer—this man was a Serjeant, and he embezzled the company's money and deserted. Now, all that have been engaged in regimental service know that that is pretty nearly as great a crime as man can be guilty of. That man was brought back; I had him to the halberds, but I did not punish him; he was a good man otherwise, and I pardoned him, and I afterwards made him a non-commissioned officer, and afterwards I recommended him to be made an officer, and he was with the army in the Peninsula as a Field Officer. This man was led to commit the offence by women. There are things of that kind that a man may be led into, and yet he may be a very good man; and the Commanding Officer must exercise a judgment and a certain discretion in doing a thing of the kind. I do not mean to say that it is an example to be followed. There are some of those crimes for which they must be punished, although it may be in the power of the Commanding Officer afterwards to save the man.

Did you know instances of the infliction of corporal punishment so cowing the spirit as to make a man unfit for a soldier afterwards in the field? I never heard of such a thing.

And you do not believe such a feeling to exist? I do not.

Have you served in the colonies with a regiment? I served at the Cape, and I served in the East Indies.

Do you think that in the colonies this system of solitary confinement and imprisonment with hard labour, which has been so much recommended, could by possibility be introduced? I think not.

In Great Britain and Ireland, would it not be possible to have military prisons and solitary cells in the barracks so as to get rid of a great proportion, at all events, of the corporal punishments, if not entirely? It might be possible to build military prisons, and it might be possible to build solitary cells in the barracks, but at a great expense; and as to solitary confinement I still think would not have the effect as an example of preventing crime, so much as a punishment which everybody must see and feel that the man suffers from, and which it would not be very agreeable to undergo. A vast expense would attend that description of punishment and great inconvenience, on account of the number of men it would take out of the regiment constantly; and, besides all that, I believe that it would not have the effect of an example.

So that if the country did determine to go to the expense of building these places, and so forth, you still are very doubtful whether the expense which was gone to would be found to have produced a system as effectual as the present for preserving discipline? Certainly not.

Is it your opinion, however, that supposing those places to be built, the frequency of corporal punishment might not be diminished by those means? It would depend, in a great degree, on the effect the measure should have in the way of example. If it should be found that solitary confinement would produce the effect, the Commanding Officers would use solitary confinement instead of corporal punishment; but if it did not produce the effect, of course they must have recourse to corporal punishment, supposing that the law allowed that it should be inflicted.

Supposing the effect of those punishments were such that it was thought that corporal punishment might, without danger, be abolished in England, would it be possible to frame such a military code as that corporal punishment could be permitted upon service and in the colonies, and entirely prohibited in Great Britain and Ireland? I think it would be possible to form such a code, but I do not think it would be advisable, for this reason, that the great object of those commanding his Majesty's troops, and of the officers at the head of his Majesty's army, has invariably been to consider and represent service abroad as an honour and an advantage, not one service abroad only, but every service abroad, and it would be a very unfortunate circumstance if a punishment, pronounced by the Government and Parliament to be an improper punishment, should be inflicted upon those who are to perform the service abroad, which it has been the object and duty of those at the head of the army to represent as a service of honour and advantage. Now, I have gone so far upon this subject of considering service abroad as an advantage, that I can mention more than one instance in which, when regiments have misbehaved, and it has been proposed to send them abroad, I have said, "No, by no means; do anything rather than that," because, when you send a regiment abroad, you must represent it, and you must endeavour to have it felt as being an honour, and particularly in time of war. If it should ever unfortunately be deemed anything like a disgrace, it would be the greatest misfortune that could happen to the army and to the public.

Would it not be exceedingly prejudicial to the discipline of a regiment, if it was known to the soldiers of that regiment that during their remaining in Great Britain and Ireland they were not subject to corporal punishment, but that from the moment they set their foot on board ship to proceed either to the colonies or to actual service, they would then become subject to a punishment which had been considered so degrading in England as to be abolished? I should think so; but there is one thing which should always be borne in mind, and that is, that in reality the army think but little of this punishment. If it was abolished entirely in England, and kept up in the colonies, the effect would be very injurious. Going to the colonies, say what we will, is never very agreeable. We consider it and represent it a matter of honour we are going abroad, and there is among the Commanding and other officers of the regiment a desire that it should be reckoned a good thing. But if it was to be attended by corporal punishment being revived, having been put down in England and in Ireland, I do not mean to say that there might not be an additional motive for feeling an objection to go, and there might not be some instances of mutiny and difficulty in getting the soldier abroad, from the fear of having, or under the pretext of the fear of having, the punishment inflicted.

So that, supposing those means, and so forth, which have been alluded to, were to be established in these islands, the same expense to provide the means of carrying those punishments into execution must be incurred in all the colonies? Yes.

And still there would remain service in the field to which that regulation could not be made to apply? Certainly.

It has been suggested to the commission that a system of insuring a certain number of officers' commissions to the privates and non-commissioned officers of the army, would be a means of inducing persons of a more respectable class of life to enter into the army: is that your Grace's opinion? That is more a civil and political question than it is a military one. I should say, very possibly some young men in the country might. I believe now there is a great want of employment for young men of education in the country, and some young men in the country might be induced to enlist as privates, with a view to obtain commissions; but at the same time, I beg the commission to observe there are here the Life Guards, the Horse Guards, who are called gentlemen of the Life Guards and Horse Guards; and I believe that they do not get many of that class of men among them, even though they are gentlemen, and they have a certain chance from that circumstance. It is possible, I think, that you might get a few gentlemen to come into the service, a few persons of better education and of a better description, but I do not think in large numbers.

You do not think it would be a sufficient inducement to enable you to count upon the class of men who compose the army being raised in station? No, I should think not. The real truth is, there are very few commissions to be given away. The General Commanding-in-Chief would be able to state more of this than I can, but I believe that he would tell you that the number of commissions he has is scarcely sufficient to enable him to provide for those well reported of from the Military College; at the present moment I do not believe he has a sufficient number to provide for all those well reported of in their studies at Sandhurst. Now, if that is the case, although 30 or 40 commissions a-year might be to be given in this way, it would hardly produce any effect upon the number in the army.

In point of fact, did you recommend many persons for commissions during the service in the Peninsula? A great number; it is a circumstance that I have not attended to a great deal, but I should wish that that point should be investigated. I believe that in the Peninsula I gave every commission I had to give away either to gentlemen volunteers with the army, or to non-commissioned officers. I gave commissions to a great number of non-commissioned officers, and those that were not given to non-commissioned officers were given away to volunteers serving with the army at the time. I gave none in this country at all.

With respect to those non-commissioned officers that were so raised to the rank of officers, have they generally remained in the army, or have they retired? A great number have retired. In truth, they do not make good officers; it does not answer. They are brought into society to the manners of which they are not accustomed; they cannot bear being at all heated with wine or liquor. I have known them when I was serving in the ranks of the army, and I think, in general, they are quarrelsome, they are addicted to quarrel a little in their cups, and they are not persons who can be borne in the society or the officers of the army; they are men of different manners altogether.

Does that make them feel uncomfortable in the new situation in which they are placed? I think so: punctilious and uncomfortable. There are very few indeed that stay any time, or that ever rise beyond the subaltern ranks in the army.

Are they generally of the same age as those persons with whom they are to mix, the other subalterns of the regiment? Generally older.

And that makes their situation still more difficult and unpleasant? Still more so.

Do they find any difficulty in providing the means for their own equipment, and their living afterwards? I think in general, they can do that pretty well. They live upon their pay, if they have saved a little money. In general there is care taken to assist them, when they are promoted, in providing their clothes and their equipment, and I think that in that respect they are well off; but they cannot live in the society of gentlemen, they are not accustomed to the manners of gentlemen.

But they can live better upon their pay and so forth when upon service, than they can in garrison at home? I should think so.

Since the peace, have there been a considerable number of commissions of Adjutants and Quartermasters given to non-commissioned officers in the army? I cannot speak to this so much since the peace, for I was only in command of the army a couple of years, and at that time we gave some; but I think, in general, the wish of the Commanding Officers of regiments is to get an officer that has purchased regularly into the service; he is a gentlemen of education, and he manages much better than those non-commissioned officers.

In foreign armies, for instance the French, you are aware that a certain number of commissions in every regiment are devoted to non-commissioned officers and soldiers? Yes.

Do those non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have got those commissions, live at the mess with the rest of the officers, or do they live separately, and do they break off all connexion with the soldiers with whom they had been comrades heretofore? From what I have mentioned already respecting the constitution of the French army being levied by conscription, and there being men of all classes of society in the ranks, it stands to reason that there must be men of all classes of society in the ranks of the officers likewise; and I have seen, as I mentioned before, in my own guard an officer playing at billiards with the drummer of the guard, and even with privates of the guard, in my own room, although this officer dined with me, by-the-by, every day, but he was amusing himself all the morning playing at billiards with the men, which we never hear of in the British army. And, of course, when some of those soldiers come to be promoted to be officers, they live with the others who have been promoted before, and I believe that this class of men all live together. They very often do not mess together; they mess in threes or fours in some of the French regiments. Sometimes, I believe, they mess together as we do, but in some cases I believe they do not do so, and then of course the men live according to their habits and manners together, as people do in clubs here, and to other societies in England. But I rather believe that this regulation of the French army, which grants to soldiers and non-commissioned officers commissions, has not prevented the man of education, and manners, and information, from rising; I believe that that sort of person has been the man selected in general, for they select for those commissions, but they select from the ranks, and they generally take the man of family, of education, and manners, in preference to a mere non-commissioned officer, and that is one of the great difficulties of the French army at the present moment, that there is, as I understand, throughout the French army a very strong non-commissioned officers' party, which creates great uneasiness to the government, and has a considerable influence in the regiments as against the power and influence of the officers.

Supposing such a system could be established in the British army, and that the officers, instead of messing together, lived more with the men than they do at present, do you think the discipline of the British army, composed as it is, could be maintained? I do not think it could.

For instance, supposing such a circumstance took place in a guard of the British army, as you stated to have taken place in the guard of honour attending you of the French army, do you think such a circumstance as that could happen, and the discipline of the army be maintained? It is quite out of the question.

Then, are the commissioners to conclude that the relation between the French soldier and his officer is an entirely dif-

ent one from that between the English soldier and the glish officer? Quite different.

s that the case also in the Prussian army? The Prussian y rise very much in the same way; indeed, I am not te sure that all the commissions do not go among the n-commissioned officers and soldiers, but then the par- ity of the selection is still greater. I believe that the ntleman and the man of education is taken more fre- ently even then he is in the French service.

Has your Grace ever turned in your mind whether there ght not be a system of rewards, either of honours or of rease of pay, that might tend to maintain the discipline the army, and thereby render corporal punishment less quent? With respect to a system of reward, I should be ry sorry that it should be supposed that the British sol- er was not sensible of rewards and honours to him. I nk he is, but, at the same time, it must not be supposed t those rewards and hooours would prevent a great deal irregularity and crime which must be prevented. You uld not expect it, at least without such an expense, and ch a profusion of rewards, as would be absolutely out of question.

Does your Grace see any objection to making the ex- riment of an order of merit in the army, which shall tend from the private soldiers up to the highest rank— t for gallantry in the field, and secondly, for good beha- our? No, I should see no objection, on the contrary, am certain it would produce a good effect, and it has en tried. I have known it exist in several regiments. I ver had it in any regiment under my immediate com- and. In the 33rd regiment it never existed, and therefore could not exactly say what the effect was, but I am sure at the soldier is as sensible of such a reward, and of his erits being considered, as any other individual is. But the same time it must not be supposed that there would t still be a great deal of irregularity and disorder.

But as an assistant to discipline you would think it de- rable? Certainly.

Have you ever considered how far the giving greater cilities to the soldiers when in quarters, in the way of mes and recreations of different sorts, might tend to take em out of those habits of drunkenness and vice in which ey indulge? Every thing that can tend to amuse them d employ them is good. In the East Indies we do all can to amuse and to employ them, and to occupy their ne. At the same time you must never forget that iri- larity comes after all; but every thing of that sort is of vantage.

With regard to pensions, can you suggest any alteration th respect to pensions that might be an inducement either n a better class of persons to enter the army, or that, when the army, the forfeiture of those pensions should be a ll more powerful means of promoting discipline? I ould think that the great thing of all about pensions is to ep faith. There have been different changes of pensions, d claims have been admitted and not admitted, and so n. I should say that the great thing is to keep faith; and think that whenever there is an opportunity of introducing a forfeiture of a pension—but that goes into a very large estion—but whenever it is possible to introduce a for- iture of pension upon a crime, it would be a good thing to it. But I do not think still that that would preclude the ecessity of having recourse to those punishments at mes. I should say, also, that in some of the barracks, r instance, some of the barracks in London, and likewise some of the large garrisons, it might be possible to put em under stoppages, when they have been in confinement, ring the period of their confinement. That might render onfinement a stronger punishment. For instance, that hen a man is in confinement he shall forfeit that part of is pay that would go into his own pocket; or that when he as absent from his duty, that that part of his pay should e forfeited. I think that things of that sort might have a ertain effect in preventing crime, but still you must have he other punishment. This must be borne in mind, how- ver, that one of the great offences they are guilty of is the ale of necessaries, and that the very moment you touch the ey, you immediately, to a certain degree, occasion the rime of selling necessaries. The way that I put a stop to he sale of necessaries was by having them paid every day, hich I did in the Peninsula. It totally put a stop to that escription of offence. The man got his money every day, nd his necessaries were also examined every day; and the moment that his necessaries were not complete, his pay was topped, so that he had every inducement to keep his neces- saries complete, and not to sell them. Whenever you touch the pay, you give occasion for that description of rime which is the most common and the most inconvenient mong the many crimes of which they can be guilty, that f selling their necessaries.

Penal companies, that is to say, companies to which men who are in the habit of bad behaviour in the regiment could be sent, have been recommended to the Commission. What is your Grace's opinion upon that subject? I never saw it in any service, and I do not very well understand how it could be adopted; I do not know how the penal company is to be kept in order.

When that has been recommended, it has been proposed that the men in the regiment serving upon that station should not be liable to corporal punishment till they have been placed in a penal company; and that from the moment of their joining the penal company they should become subject to that punishment, of course being kept in a station separate from the rest of the army? I do not see how that punishment is to be carried into execution; I am afraid it would be found not to answer, at all events as an example. It would never be before the eyes of the men. The man is sent away to a penal company, and there punished; whereas the great object is, that his suffering, whatever it is, should be in the presence of the whole; and that they should all feel—if I do this I shall be liable to punishment, but only if I do this, but if I commit any of those irregularities which I am forbidden to commit, and therefore I will not commit them.

You are aware that in the Prussian army there are two classes; that a man is originally enrolled in the best class, and that for great misconduct he is put into the second class, and that his dress in some respects is different; for instance, that the cockade is of a different description, and so forth. Is your Grace of opinion that that would have any effect as a mode of enforcing discipline? I wrote a paper upon that subject some time ago, and I there stated my opinion upon it. I do not think it is applicable to the state of our service at all. I believe that in the first instance nearly every man would begin in the second class, but I must say that I do not think we have got to the bottom of that punishment in the Prussian service. I know what punishment that is. In reviewing the Prussian army you will see, out of a regiment of 2000 or 3000 men, one or two men in this situation. Now it is absolutely impossible that there should not be more than one or two who deserve to be in the second class; but I have gone down the ranks with the King of Prussia, and it is easily perceived who are the individuals. They wear feathers of a certain colour, and all the others wear white feathers: and I saw that one man, or perhaps two, in a regiment, might be so marked. I must say that I have known enough of the Prussian army to be quite certain that there were many more men who deserved to be in the second class than those two; therefore I think there must be more in it than we are informed of. But I am quite certain that it would not answer for our service. When the men first enter into our army they would be put into the second class at once.

There has been a constant change in the power left to Commanding Officers with respect to punishments and to trials, and there has been a diminution in the power of Regimental Courts Martial with respect to punishments and so forth; are you of opinion that the Commanding-Officer's power has been too much abridged, or that those regulations are correct? I would go very far back; as far back as 30 years ago there was a very important alteration made, which I do not think was a desirable alteration either for the soldiers or the discipline of the army, which was swearing Courts-Martial,—swearing the witnesses, and swearing the members, and so on. I think it made a very important alteration. It altered the Court from what it was before—a Court of discipline and honour, into a Court with regular evidence and a great deal of perjury: the proof of crime being exceedingly difficult, instead of being in the hands of the Commanding Officer, for which the Commanding Officer was in a great degree responsible. That alteration was made while I was in the service as Commanding Officer of a regiment. There I think that every alteration that has been made since that which has taken away the power of the Commanding Officer has rather been a disadvantage, not only to the discipline, but to the soldier himself, for I believe the soldier himself is as much interested in maintaining this discipline as the public is, for the reason I have stated.

You are aware that an order was given out by Lord William Bentinck before leaving India, which abolished the infliction of corporal punishment upon the native armies in all the three Presidencies? As your Grace has been in India, the Commissioners will be glad to learn your opinion upon that subject. You will observe that the principle upon which that has been done has been explained to the commission as being, that it stood in the way of obtaining the best description of recruits from the native population into the armies of those Presidencies; and that the discharge is in itself sufficient punishment to preserve the discipline? The punishment of discharge would apply, I believe, to the service in Bengal. In Bengal they have a very superior description of man for the sepoy: and they have, at least they had, very great facility in procuring the service of those men; and indeed I understood, at one time, some of the regiments that had served a long time in the northern provinces in the distant stations of the army, had a vast number of supernumeraries always following them, ready to enter. It stands to reason, therefore, that the discharge of men from these regiments would be, to a certain degree, a punishment, and a punishment that would have an effect as an example. But when you come to apply that punishment to the King's army, to the army of Fort St. George, or to the army at Bombay, I should say it would be no punishment at all. The sepoy upon the coast of Coromandel, in the army of Fort St. George, is a man of a very low caste and description in general. There are some high caste men, there are some Brahmins, and men of the military classes among them, and some Mussulmans; but none of the regiments that ever I saw were entirely complete in number. They all wanted men: they had none of those people following them; and, therefore, I should say that the discharge of men of that description would no more be considered a punishment than it would be considered a punishment in our service; on the contrary, in many cases it would rather be considered a benefit. Then it is the same thing on the Malabar coast. I never saw a Bombay battalion at all complete in its numbers; they generally want 100 or 150 men, and it is very difficult to get recruits, and a discharge would be desirable rather than otherwise. So that you must not consider this question solely with reference to the Presidency of Bengal; but when you come to apply it to the army of Fort St. George, which was the efficient acting army, and the army of Bombay, it will not apply at all.

Does your Grace think that dismissal from the service would be an effectual substitute for corporal punishment in the army of Bengal? It always wants, in a great degree, the effect of example; but it would be a more effectual means in the army of Bengal than in the other two Presidencies, as I rather believe they used to have a number of men always following them, ready and desirous of enlisting.

And the soldier is of a better description? The soldier is a man of high caste; he is a man of large size, a high-caste man, and generally a man of the military class.

Upon a view of the Madras soldier and of the Bengal soldier together, should not you say that there is a superiority in the very look of the Bengal soldier? Yes; he is quite a superior description of man.

In your Grace's time in India were there any grants of land given to the private soldiers in the Bengal army for having served a certain time? There is a pension fund.

Were there not, at a former period, also land granted? I rather believe that, instead of the pension, they were settled upon certain lands.

Therefore the loss of that was part of the punishment of dismissal? Yes, the loss of that.

What, in your opinion, will be the effect of abolishing corporal punishment in the native army, as a degrading punishment, and still retaining it in the European part of the Company's army, and in the King's troops in India upon the discipline of those latter troops? I do not think they will impair much about it. What they call among them an attorney may now and then make some noise about it, but I do not think the troops in general will. The truth is, that the King's troops in the East Indies, are in a very peculiar situation; they are generally in barracks by themselves, excepting where they are assembled in the field; they have not a great deal of intercourse with the natives. Sometimes there may be a native battalion in cantonment with them, but they have not a great deal of intercourse with the native troops. They are kept very much separate.

So that you do not fear much bad effect from that? None. There may be here and there, a question about it, but I do not think it will have any effect in general, they are so distant asunder. The Europeans are generally in cantonments alone. If they are in any place with the natives, there is generally only one native battalion, or something of that sort. (His Grace withdrew.)

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 9, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account 91¾ to ⅞. Consols, 91⅝ to ⅞. New 4 per cents. 100¾ to 100.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENTS.

March 31. W. Claughton, St. Mary, Haverfordwest, stationer and ten-pin alley-keeper.—April 1.—J. Jewison, Bridlington Quay, York shire, brewer. April 3.—R. Rowlatt, King's Head Inn, West Smithfield, victualler.

### BANKRUPTS.

G. Cheal, Poole, painter.—J. Miles, Aldham, Essex, butcher and cattle-dealer.—T. Oswald, Disley, Cheshire, innkeeper.—W. W. Mayes, Plymouth, coal merchant.—W. Kent, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, coal-viewer.—J. Tasley, Bridge street, Southwark, coach maker.—T. F. Staple, High-street, Southwark, oilman.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

W. Claughton, Haverfordwest, stationer.—W. Ward, Warnford court, merchant.—R. Jones, Bangor, Carnarvonshire, printer.

### BANKRUPTS.

T. C. Harding, Winslow, Buckinghamshire, grocer—W. Ball and E. Simms, Deptford, chemists—J. Brown, Little Portland street, Marylebone, brass founder—S. Hilton, Farnworth, Lancashire, iron-founder—F. H. Wurth, Shrewsbury, coach-builder—W. Adams, Canterbury, miller—J. Scholes and J. Wharton, Manchester, miners—J. Dopson, Binbrook, Lincolnshire, draper—Francis, Leeds, innkeeper.

### BIRTHS.

On the 28th March, at Overton House, Bandon, the lady of Lt.-Colonel CLARKE, K.H., of a son.—At Wexford, the lady of Capt. ENGLAND, 75th regt., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

At Fredericktown, New Brunswick, Capt. the Hon. A. SPENCER, 43d Lt. Inf., to HELEN MARY, daughter of Sir A. Cockburn, Bart.—In St. Andrew's Church, Plymouth, Capt. W. BROWNE, R.N., to SUSANNA, daughter of the late V.-Admiral

Linzee.—At Corfu, Lieut. T. W. Hill, 10th reg., to Emily, second daughter of Capt. Grantham, R.A.—In Edinburgh, Rev. A. Stewart, of Stafford, to Mrs. Margaret Sharpe, relict of Lieut.-Col. Evan Davies, E.I.C.'s service.—T. F. Sharland, Esq. of Bothwell, Van Diemen's Land, to Mary, daughter of Major J. Culley, late of 8th regt.—At Rushbrooke Park, Capt. Evans, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Rushbrooke, M.P.—In Manor Hamilton, Norbert Rogers St. Leger, Esq., of Heyward's-hill, Cork, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cullen, of Skreeny, Leitrim.

DEATHS.

3d inst., at the Depot, Perth, N. B., Mary, daughter of J. A. Gillmore, Esq., Barrack-Master, aged four years and a half.—At Teony Park, Kilkenny, Jane, relict of the late Major General Ryan, R.N.I., aged 59.—3d inst., at Morton-house, Bucks, Lieut.-Col. Robert Browne, in his 83d year.—In command of the Depot at Brivlesca, Major G. H. Edwards, 3d regt. British Legion, formerly of the 60th Foot.—At St. Leonard's, the Hon. Mrs. Martin, wife of Capt. Wm. Fanshawe Martin, R.N.—At Richmond Barracks, Dublin, Robert, son of Lieut. Starke, 12th regt.—In Bath, Eliza, wife of Lieut.-Col. Forbes, R.A.—At Kingston, Jamaica, Capt. N. A. Connor, h.p. and Special Justice.—At Demerara, Lieut. Bristow, late of the 25th.—At St. Amleu, Lieut. G. R. Lynch, 2d Queen of Spain's Lancers.


Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them. Greig Thomson, 25, New Bond-street, has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

To A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London. Gentlemen,—I consider it a duty I owe to you, and to the public in general, to declare the very happy results I have lately experienced from the use of your Macassar Oil. I am now in my fifty-seventh year, and about a year ago I returned from the East Indies, where I had resided upwards of twenty-six years. On my arrival in India, I began gradually to lose my hair, and until last October had been completely bald for upwards of twenty years. About last Christmas an eminent physician recommended me to use your Oil. I accordingly purchased two large bottles; in about a month after I perceived some faint appearance of hair on my head. I continued using it, and I now declare that my head is at present completely covered with hair of a dark brown colour; and although at my years it is usual for hairs in general to turn grey, I likewise assure you that I have not a single gray hair in my head. You have my full permission to make what use you please of the above.

I am, Gentlemen, your grateful servant,
*Tunstal, Kirkby Lonsdale,* T. Jackson.
*March 25,* 1824.

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## REX *v.* SALMON.

*Charge of the Honourable Mr. Justice Patterson, delivered on this important trial, on Wednesday, the 5th of April,* 1826.

The charge against the prisoner at the bar is one, which although it does not affect his life, yet is one of a most serious nature. He is charged by this indictment with killing and slaying Captain John M'Kenzie, and although he is not charged as having malice aforethought, yet he is accused of having caused that death by culpable negligence and want of proper caution, and this constitutes against him a most serious charge, and demanded the serious attention of the jury. The jury would see the drift of the evidence for the prosecution, and it would be for them to decide upon it, after he had pointed out the law upon the case. The law in my opinion is quite clear, and was laid down very properly and fully by the Learned Counsel for the prosecution in his opening speech. It was quite clear that any person, whether a medical man or not, who undertook to prescribe medicine for another, was bound to have due caution and skill, and if he had not he ought never to attempt to cure any person, and if he did so attempt it, being destitute of the above qualifications, and death ensued, there could be no doubt but that he would be answerable for that death. At the same time, however, it should be remarked, that if a patient should die through any unintentional mistake on the part of the medical adviser, and where every due skill and caution had otherwise been used, it would be unfair that on a person dying through such a mistake, the medical adviser should be placed in a criminal bar to answer for it. The jury would judge, if this were the case, what sort of inducement it would hold out to persons to enter the medical profession. The prisoner had, in the course of his address to the jury, alluded to what he called the monopoly of the medical profession. Now with respect to that, there could be no doubt that this monopoly was not intended so much for the benefit of the medical profession itself, as to protect the public. It was at one time supposed, that if a person who was not a regular medical practitioner took upon himself to prescribe for a patient, and the patient died, that he would be amenable to law, simply from the fact of his not being a regular medical practitioner. This was the case. In a trial which occupied some attention some time since, that of St. John Long, it was laid down that if a person, not a regular practitioner, prescribed for a patient, and having the proper knowledge and skill to do so, did his best for that patient, but owing to some unfortunate mistake the patient died, then that person would be no more amenable to the law than a regular practitioner would be. It therefore followed, that although the unfortunate deceased might have died under the prisoner's treatment, yet, if no gross rashness or want of caution had been proved on the part of the prisoner, he would be entitled to their acquittal. With respect to this question, the evidence for the defence was most important; a number of respectable persons had been called, all of whom declared that they had taken large doses of these pills, and had received benefit from them. The prisoner was aware of that fact, and therefore they might justly infer that he believed that equally large doses of the same medicine would be equally beneficial to the deceased. It would be, therefore, only fair in the prisoner to consider whether or not he acted under an error of judgment. If a person had really administered large quantities of a medicine, with the properties or effects of which he was totally ignorant, and death ensued, there could be no doubt but that he would be answerable for causing that death. That could, however, *hardly be said to be the case in the present instance,* because the prisoner was well aware of the peculiarities and effects of this medicine, and had seen it administered in a great many cases very beneficially. Baron Bayly stated "It matters not in my mind whether the person be a medical man or not. The chief thing is, whether, in administering to the patient, he acted with caution, or with gross want of caution. If a person neglects the patient after the remedy is administered, or acts with gross and improper rashness in the administration of the remedy, and death in consequence ensues, he is undoubtedly liable for it." Now, in the present instance, there had been no want of attendance on the part of the prisoner. He paid regular visits, and made most minute inquiries, *and does it that any regular practitioner could have done.* The first question which the jury would have to consider was, whether the pills were the cause of the death of the deceased. They must be satisfied of that, because upon it the whole question depended. Then, taking that for granted, they would have to consider whether the prisoner, in administering those pills, had acted with gross and improper rashness, and want of caution. This question would depend a great deal upon the evidence. The prisoner did not appear to have ever represented himself as a medical practitioner, or anything more than an agent for the sale of these pills. He had seen large quantities—much larger quantities than those he directed to be given to the deceased—administered with good effect. Could they, under such circumstances, charge him with gross rashness? The evidence also appeared in his favour. It appeared to have acted throughout with a thorough conviction that the pills would effect a cure, and if that was really the case, *they could hardly convict him.* That question, however, was for them to consider. Now, with respect to the administration of the pills, it was clear that they had not been given in the manner directed by the prisoner. The medical men had expressed their opinion that the medicine having been exhibited in smaller doses than was directed by the prisoner, was favourable to the deceased. The prisoner says quite the contrary; he says, you did not give the medicine in sufficient quantities; you stopped it from working properly, and that is the reason the man died. If that view of the case be correct, and *the evidence for the defence strongly supported it,* then certainly it was very unfair towards the prisoner that his directions should not have been complied with. It was also very unfair towards the prisoner that the wife of the deceased should have informed him that she had administered the quantity of medicine he had directed, when it proved fatal she did not choose to say if he had been told by her that she was about to follow his directions in administering the quantity of medicine, and that she had not, or would not administer it, he would have known how to proceed, and he would have had the option of giving up the case altogether, or would at least have been placed more upon his guard; but instead of this he was told his directions had been complied with, and this was certainly very unfair towards him. Still, however, if the jury believed that he had acted with rashness or want of caution in administering the medicine at all, they would find him guilty of the offence imputed to him, but if, on the contrary, they believed that he had acted with due skill and judgment, he was entitled to an acquittal. With respect to question as to whether the pills were the cause of the death of the deceased, they had heard from his wife what his state of health was at the time he commenced taking them. She stated that he had been at sea all his life. About two years before his death he had been attacked with a fever in the West Indies, and had stated that he had taken a great deal of mercury. He ultimately returned to England in July last year, at which time he was represented to be in perfect health. Shortly after his arrival he became acquainted with Miss Lane, who was at his house in the month of September; he at this time appeared to be very much prejudiced against Morison's pills. He ultimately, however, in the month of December, it appeared, was induced to take four of the pills, not on account of any illness under which he was labouring, but merely as an opening medicine. After this, it appeared, the deceased said he felt lighter. The defendant, Salmon, was subsequently introduced, and the deceased's wife stated, that when he first came, he said that he had come to see Captain M'Kenzie, by direction of Miss Lane. He said that he lived in Farringdon Street, and appeared to represent himself merely as an agent for the sale of the pills, and in no other respect as a medical practitioner: he left his card, therefore did not correct where he lived. He was subsequently, it appeared, introduced to the deceased, and told him not to take the No. 2 pills without the No. 1. Now with respect to the composition of these pills, that did not appear to be very clearly made out. They were represented as containing gamboge, aloes, cream of tartar, and assafœtida, and both the numbers were represented as being alike, with a slight difference in their colour. It appeared that the No. 1 was to be taken first, and the use of the No. 2 was to drive off No. 1. *This appeared very natural.* It was a common thing to take a calomel pill at night, and a draught in the morning to work it off, and this was upon the same principle. This would lead to the inference that the true nature of the pills had not been discovered, because, if they were both alike, and contained the same ingredients, it could not matter which was taken first. However this might be, the prisoner had directed that the No. 2 pills should not be taken by the deceased without the No. 1. The prisoner said to the deceased also, "I have heard that you had a great prejudice against these pills, but they cure all diseases and do a great deal of good." The deceased said he had bought an eleven shilling packet of the pills to take with him to the West Indies; the prisoner looked at them and said they were No. 2, and advised that some No. 1 pills should be obtained from Miss Lane. Nothing more occurred until January, when the deceased began to complain of his knee. Mrs. M'Kenzie stated that she did not know whether her husband actually sent for the prisoner or not; but it would appear, in point of fact, that the prisoner was actually sent for, and this was so far important to the prisoner, as it showed that he did not intrude himself upon the deceased, but attended at his own request when he had already taken Morison's pills, and was aware of their consequences. The deceased, it appeared, requested that *the same gentleman should be sent for who had already done him* so much good, and the prisoner accordingly went to see him. The prisoner came on the 20th January, and told the deceased to keep in bed and move his knee. He directed that twenty pills should be given. He was to take twenty of No. 1 at night, and twenty of No. 2 in the morning to drive the No. 1 off. The wife of the deceased had, it appeared, only administered ten at night and ten in the morning. The prisoner called every day to see the deceased, so that there was no want of attention in that respect. He did not appear to have represented himself as a medical practitioner. He merely took upon himself to direct the use of this medicine, and in no other respect acted as a medical practitioner. The deceased's wife says, "I gave my husband ten pills only. The prisoner had ordered twenty to be given. He told me to increase the dose. I went on administering the pills, *never in the quantity ordered by the prisoner.* The prisoner told me, he doubted that I did not give him the proper quantity, *still assured him I had.*" *Now, undoubtedly, in this, the wife of the deceased had acted very wrongfully and unfairly towards the prisoner.* The proper way would have been to at once tell the prisoner that she would have nothing more to do with him. She was certainly very unfair towards him. She then goes on to state that she continued administering the pills, but frequently omitted to give them at night. It was probably more important that the pills should not be neglected at night than in the morning, because the latter would have nothing to work off if the former were not administered. It was therefore of consequence both should have been given. She goes on to state that the pills caused the deceased violent pain, and he complained, after taking them, of weakness and debility, and thirst in his head. She told the prisoner, and he said she had not given sufficient doses. He said, that he suspected she gave the deceased too much to eat. She said that he could not take anything. The prisoner then replied that the fever would feed her husband quite sufficiently without food. This was undoubtedly a very odd expression; but could they rely upon the memory of a witness referring to a circumstance which occurred three or four months' back, and at a period when she was daily in the habit of seeing and conversing with the prisoner. He was of opinion that statements made under such circumstances should be taken in substance and not literally, and this sort of evidence should be received with great caution. She says, she told the prisoner that her husband had no fever. The prisoner directed that he should take—she did not recollect how many pills, but she was to and five every day. The prisoner said, that he still doubted that she did her duty to the deceased, and said that if she had he would have been by his side before that time. The deceased, it appeared, shortly after this became delirious, and Mr. Gray and Mr. Cummins, the medical gentleman, were sent for. She says, she did not tell the prisoner that Mr. Cummins had been there. He did not administer any medicine to the deceased. The prisoner, at this time, ordered twenty-five pills to be given to the deceased, which he said would compose him. The prisoner came again, and the deceased's wife was sitting by the side of the bed crying. The prisoner told her not to alarm herself, for she did so without reason; things had not yet come to a head, and until they did her husband could not get better. So that the theory of the medicine appeared to be, that all the inflammation was to be drawn to a head, and then worked off by means of the medicine. The prisoner said, if a medical man was called in he would turn him out. That was natural because he was desirous that no person should interfere with his plan of treatment, as it might do harm, and he said so in his defence. The prisoner then himself administered twenty-five pills to the deceased, because he said he doubted whether the deceased's wife would do as he directed. He ordered thirty-six pills to be given in the morning. She only gave him twelve. The prisoner said he would call on Miss Lane and get some more pills, but she told him he should take no more. The prisoner said he should take a hundred if he thought the deceased required them, and that he must pull off his flesh before he could set him up again. The prisoner said the deceased would never get up again if she did not give him the quantity he ordered. Subsequently, it appeared, that some conversation took place upon the subject of the prisoner being a medical man or not, and Mr. Gray is represented to have asked him what he was a medical man, and whether he had his diploma with him. The prisoner is stated to have said that he was a medical man, but it was not usual for them to carry about their diplomas with them. The prisoner is also represented to have said that he was enrolled in the list of surgeons. The prisoner admits that some such conversation took place, but that the purport was quite different to what was attempted to be represented. He said he thought it a very impertinent question to be asked about his diploma, and he replied, not that he had a diploma, but better than a diploma, in a good practice in the use of Morison's pills. He did not pretend to say anything more than a knowledge in the administration of those pills. This was the chief portion of the evidence of the wife of the deceased affecting the prisoner. On her cross-examination, she admitted that she had never administered the quantity directed by the prisoner. She had sometimes given five, ten, and fifteen less, and yet she told the prisoner that she had given him all. The prisoner said that they did not produce the effect he expected, and this would, at all events, *indicate that he did really possess a knowledge of the nature of the medicine he was administering.* From this evidence, it would be for the jury to say whether the deceased died through taking Morison's Pills or not. Mr. Gray corroborates some portion of Mrs. M'Kenzies evidence. He says, that after some time they asked the prisoner whether he was sure that he was prescribing to a man of unsound mind. This would seem a strange expression to be applied to a person who was merely delirious during an illness, and would naturally lead the prisoner to suppose that he was prescribing for a man who was insane. The prisoner was reported to have said "another dose would do it." By this, of course, he meant would cure the deceased, and not kill him. Mr. Gray speaks to the refusal of the family to allow Dr. Lynch to see the deceased. The prisoner, it appeared, was very anxious that he should see him, and although undoubtedly the family had a right to call in any medical man they thought proper, yet, under the circumstances, he thought it would only have been fair in the prisoner to allow Dr. Lynch to see the deceased. He was, however, refused admittance. Dr. Cummins was next examined, and it appeared that he had several conversations with the deceased, which could not, however, be received in evidence because the prisoner was not present, and they could not either be taken as dying declarations, because, at the time they took place, the deceased did not believe himself to be near his end. Dr. Cummins underwent a good deal of cross-examination relative to the quantity of medicine supposed to have been taken, and the degree of irritation likely to have been caused by it upon the stomach, and the inference fairly was, that the greater the q

of irritating medicine taken, the greater consequent irritation
uld be caused.
t this juncture, a juryman was taken ill and retired, and
on ha returned the learned judge proceeded. He was remark-
upon the evidence of Dr. Commings. He had referred to the
position of the pills, and expressed his opinion that different
antities might be administered to different constitutions; there
s no doubt of this fact, and it was part of the duty of a medical
e to discover the proportions in which medicine should be
ainistered. Of No. 2, which were the strongest, Mr. Cum-
ings states that taking twenty of them would be dangerous,
how was this assertion to be depended upon, when they had
ord several respectable persons depose to having taken twenty,
rty, forty, and upwards of the same pills, and to have derived
efit from them.
Dr. Cobb, the other medical gentleman, agrees generally with
. Cummins. He expresses his opinion that it was improper to
ve administered the pills on the Friday before the deceased
d, and when he was rapidly sinking. Now the prisoner says,
t he was not sinking at the time. Dr. Cobb admits, on cross-
mination, that if a medical man is deceived as to the quantity
medicine exhibited to a patient, that it would greatly mislead
n. Dr. Cobb also admits, that the exhibition of the pills on
Friday might not have caused death, but merely accelerated
That was the case on the part of the prosecution. BUT THIS
ENTIRELY NEVER THE EVIDENCE FOR THE PRISONER, in which
is proved that much larger doses had been given by the pri-
ner himself with good effect, therefore it could hardly be said
at he was acting with rashness and a want of due caution in
e administration of the medicine. If the jury were of that
inion they would acquit the prisoner. That was, however, a
estion for them to decide. There appeared to be some doubt
nether the death of the deceased was occasioned by taking
ese pills. Neither of the medical men spoke positively to that
ct; they only stated that they MIGHT have occasioned it.
suming this to be the case, the next question for them to con-
der was, whether the prisoner in exhibiting the pills to the
ceased acted with a want of due caution or gross rashness.
isoner's advice was gratuitous. The evidence is most extra-
dinary as to the beneficial effects of the pills. The learned
dge then recapitulated the whole of the evidence for the de-
nce. He stated, that Sir F. Pollock, on the part of the prisoner,
d stated that he had thirty-six witnesses to call to character,
d although in a case like the present character was not an
sential requisite in the defence, yet it was as well to mention
at fact to the jury, although it was unnecessary to occupy their
me by examining such a number of witnesses. It would be for
e jury now to take into consideration what had been stated on
e part of the prosecution, and by the witnesses for the prisoner.
ey would first have to consider whether the pills were the
use of the death of the deceased, for of that they must first be
rtain; and, secondly, supposing that to be the case, whether
e prisoner had acted with such gross rashness and want of
ution as would justify them in returning a verdict of guilty
ainst the prisoner. If you have any doubt you must give the
isoner the benefit of it. The jury, after ten minutes' consulta-
on in the box, retired for half an hour, to consider their verdict,
nd upon being called upon, the foreman stated that they found
e prisoner guilty, but recommended him to the merciful consi-
eration of the Court in consequence of his not being the com-
ounder of the deleterious pills in question.


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THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1835, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Steaks, Ragouts, Broiled, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. The only remains of wisdom pertains against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no fancies, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. Sold in bottles, London by S. Hickson, 71, Welbeck-street; Burtsall and Mason, Bishopsgate; and Sam Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand; Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c. Is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SOUTHGATE'S ROOMS.

COLLECTION of COINS and MEDALS, BOOKS on COINS, MAHOGANY CABINETS, &c.
By Messrs. SOUTHGATE and SON,
At their Weekly Sale Rooms, 22, Fleet Street,
On Tuesday, April 12th, and Two following Days,
Including the Cabinet of the Rev. W. SHARP, late Rector of Pattiswick, Essex),

Consisting of Greek and Roman Coins, in Silver and Gold, British Coins in Gold, a great variety of English Coins, in Silver and Gold, from the reign of Edward the Confessor to George IV. Foreign Coins, Medallions, and Medals.

A Superb Series of
NAPOLEON MEDALS,
Busts, Miniatures, Cameos, Military Orders, &c.

A Chair with richly carved Gilt Arms and Satin Seat, several Capital Mahogany Coin and Medal Cabinets, Morocco Medal Boxes, &c.

*** May be viewed, and Catalogues had at the Rooms.

On Monday, April 18th, and following Days,
COLLECTION OF ENGRAVINGS,
CHIEFLY PROOFS AND FINE IMPRESSIONS,
From the Portfolios of a Collector.
Among which are—

Distraining for Rent; by Wilkie—The Blind Fiddler, by Ditto—The Fisherman's Departure, after Collins—The Trial of Queen Catherine, after Harlow—Byron's Dream, by Harding—Pan Preaching at Athens, after Raphael, by Holloway—The Miraculous Draught of Fishes, by Ditto—The Madonna, after Correggio, by Longhi.

RARE PORTRAITS,
Illustrative of English History, by Hollar, Faithorne, Simon, Pass, Delaram, Baslwech, &c.
Upwards of
THREE HUNDRED ETCHINGS IN COPPER,
By Deuchar, including several of the Original Etchings of Rembrandt, Claude, &c.

*** Money advanced, and Valuations of every description of Property made for the payment of the Probate Duty, &c.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of THOMAS, BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at
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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 168. SATURDAY, APRIL 16, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Embark Passengers at Portsmouth the 1st May, with leave to call at Madras, to ad Passengers only, the new fast-sailing teak ship THERESA, rden 550 tons, Capt. WALTER YOUNG, H.C.S.; lying in the st India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Com-nder at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to J. T. HAY, Esq., 6, incing-lane; to Messrs. RICHARDS, LITTLE & Co., 15, Bishops-te-street; or to T. HAVILAND, and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 9th of May, and embark Passengers at rtsmouth, the fine new frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, rthen 650 Tons, WILLIAM BOTHERIDGE, Commander; lying in e East India Export Dock. This vessel has splendid Accommo-tions for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—e Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem ffee-house, from 2 till 4 o'clock; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, eeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 1st June, the fine Frigate-built Ship BOK-URGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, mmander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel s excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an perienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Com-nder at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BANNAS, ATS, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street; to Mr. A. O. ROUSSAC, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, rnhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will positively clear on the 25th of April, the remarkably fine w British-built ship JOHN BAGSHAW, burthen 500 tons, cop-ed and copper-fastened, A 1, HENRY BLYTH, Commander, ng in the St. Katharine's Docks.—For freight or passage, ving very excellent accommodations, apply to Captain H. ...w, on board, and at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to ... King's Arms Yard, Coleman ... Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail the 15th of May the fine teak Ship THOMAS KNYVILLE, late of the East India Company's Service, 1,000 ns, ROBERT THORNHILL, Commander. This ship has most cellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an ex-lenced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVI-ND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will positively Sail on the 25th April, the constant trader ROYAL GEORGE, 500 Tons, ng in the West India Docks, WILLIAM WILLOW, Commander. is Ship has good Accommodations for Passengers, and carries experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. NNELL and DICKINSON, Adams Court, Broad-street; or to HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY are respect-fully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATENT NGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a *Ship Sofa and ing Cot*. The superiority of this Patent over all other inven-ns, has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage the most distinguished Officers. It possesses superior clean-ess and durability, with great facility of erection and removal; n be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck as a nding Couch *in a minute*, and is admirably adapted to a warm ate, not requiring a Mattress.—To be procured only at the tentees' Cabin Furniture Manufactory, No. 97, Leadenhall-eet, London.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 25th May, the ship LADY FEVERSHAM, 500 Tons, ...nana WYNESS, Commander; lying in the East India Dock. is Ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, d carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HA-...ND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will be despatched on the 11th June, the fine teak Ship BAR-ETTO, JUNIOR, 500 Tons, RICHARD SAUNDERS, Commander; ng in the West India Dock. This ship has first-rate Accom-odation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.— r Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ...ING, and ...ad-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND ...l-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT—Will Sail ... 15th June, the fine teak Ship GILM... ... H. H. LINDSAY. This Ship has very ... ...llent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., 6, ...ildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, ...

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 650 Tons, Captain R. F. MARTIN.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

Will Sail on the 26th July the new ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, Captain A. HENNING.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be despatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and will embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

THE BRUNSWICK STEAM PACKET will commence running on Monday the 18th Inst. twice a week, between PORTSMOUTH and PLYMOUTH, calling at TORQUAY and COWES: leaving in future STONEHOUSE POOL at 11 o'Clock, and CATWATER at 12 at Noon.

W. B. DOLLING, Chairman of the Directors.

No pains or expense has been spared in fitting up this superior Steam Packet; in doing which the comforts of all the Passengers have been studied, but more particularly the accomodation in the Ladies' Cabin.—Further particulars may be obtained on application to JOHN SEADA, at 97, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, where ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised cheaper, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with Portable Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 2s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 16s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

SETS OF PLATED DISH COVERS, with STRONG SILVER EDGES, may be selected from of various Patterns, price £20 the Set, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London. The Set consists of one cover 20 inches diameter, one of 18, 16, 14, and 12 inches.

N. B.—The SHOW ROOM contains a large variety of superior Silver-edged Plated Goods. A Pamphlet given gratis, with List of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICERS' BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

NEW CAMP COUCH.—MAYNARD and Co., 27, Poultry, invite the attention of Military Officers and others proceeding to India to this important and simple Bedstead. The following is an extract from an Officer in the Madras Army, dated Coorg, April 8th, 1834—"Again I am seated on Maynard's Travelling Bedstead, which has accompanied me thus far, and, by the by, has been extremely serviceable to me during the campaign." Extract from a letter from a Naval Officer:—"I can with justice say that there was no such convenient piece of furniture on board any ship, being, from its construction, doubly useful in quality of a standing couch by day, and a swinging cot in bad or lurching weather; it moreover occupies less space in a cabin than the ordinary bed-sofas, and, being exceedingly light and portable, is easy to be handled in shifting or taking on shore. My daughter's answered extremely well in travelling after her arrival in India: to fine, it is the best constructed thing of the sort I have ever met with." May be seen at MAYNARD and Co.'s Military and General Outfitting Warehouses, 27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

INDIAN RUBBER FIRE OFFICE, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC BUPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or declining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters, of a very superior quality. Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN, and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the Interior, by O. H. HUGHES and CO., General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

LADIES' OUTFITS.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

F. PARKER (late of the Firm of Delcroix and Co.), Perfumer to their Majesties and the Royal Family, No. 184, Piccadilly, (adjoining Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's.)—F. PARKER respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his FOUR entirely NEW PERFUMES, for the handkerchief or toilette, which, at an expensive cost, he has manufactured, and which, in their use, will be found to contain everything that can be desired, and while they possess those properties which render them perfectly distinguished, their fragrance lasts a considerable time, and they leave no stain even upon the purest lawn.

ESPRIT BOUQUET DU BOUDOIR, BOUQUET DE VERBENIA, BOUQUET ECOSSAIS FLORA, BOUQUET ROYAL D'AURORE. Price 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. per bottle.

Importer of Eau de Cologne.

## CONTRACTS FOR CARTAGE AND LIGHTERAGE AT DEPTFORD.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 13th April, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 21st instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for performing for Twelve months certain, and afterwards until the expiration of Three months warning, all such

CARTAGE at DEPTFORD and LIGHTERAGE

between Blackwall and Westminster Bridge, as shall from time to time be required to be performed by the Captain Superintendent of His Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford.

The Conditions of Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and those for Lighterage must be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by Two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the Contract, and one moety in the sum of £100 for the Contracts for Cartage.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—T. Rodney Eden (1830), Flag Lieut. to Sir T. Williams, on hauling down his flag at Portsmouth.

Lieuts.—T. C. Melrose, E. Young, and A. S. Booth.

Royal Marines—Lt. J. Brutten (1821) to be Capt. Ports. Div.; Sec. Lieut. H. Fleming (1828) to be First Lieut.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—H. Drury (1811) to Ord. at Portsmouth.

Lieuts.—C. J. F. Campbell (1832), and H. Lyster (1824), to *Minden*; J. Hay and T. G. Forbes (1822) to *Cornwallis*: W. F. Blair (1829), Flag Lieut. to Sir P. Durham; W. J. Williams (1815) from *Excellent* to *Hercules*.

Masters—J. Watson (acting) to *Cornwallis*; R. Fulton (1814) to *Britannia*.

Mates—O. Cumberland and C. G. Rigge to *Bellerophon*: J. Elliott to *Hercules*; G. Y. Peterson, R. L. Curtis, G. G. Otway, and H. H. Glynn to *Britannia*; W. B. Moneypenny, H. Caldwell, W. Hire, J. A. Riddell, T. A. Aldridge, and P. Burrill, to *Pembroke*; T. Hodgkinson to *Hercules*; W. Hodgkinson to *Asia*.

Vols. 1st Class—J. J. O. F. Carmichael (Col.) to *Pembroke*. G. R. Hamilton (Col.) to *Vanguard*; T. R. Hawkins (Col.) to *Bellerophon*.

Surgeons—W. Garland to *Bellerophon*; G. King (pro tem.) to *Britannia*; G. T. Maxey (1829) to *Pembroke*.

Assist.-Surgs.—E. K. Nutt (1827) to *Bellerophon*; H. F. Osman (1830) to *Royal Adelaide*; R. B. Mitchell to *Pembroke*.

Pursers—J. Taylor to *Hercules*.

Secretaries' Clerks—N. B. Lash and G. Dix to Admiral's Office, Portsmouth.

Royal Marines—Capt. E. Bruce to *Cornwallis*; C. C. Pratt to *Hercules*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACTÆON, 26, Com. Lord E. Russell (1818), sailed from Rio Janeiro for the River Plate Jan. 20th.

ATHOL, tr. s., 28, Master Com. A. Farley (1814), arrived at St. Helena from Cork 23d Feb.

CLEOPATRA, 28, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Plymouth 26th Jan.

HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), arrived at Madras from New South Wales 28th Dec.

SCOUT, 18, Com. R. Craigie (1828), arrived at Madeira from Plymouth 10th March, and sailed for the Cape of Good Hope the following day.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO APRIL 16, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. dog, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Jan. 16, d. Feb. 23, r. Mar. 15.
SCORPION, Robillard (1824), s. Mar. 3, d. April 5, r. Apr. 6.
NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), s. Mar. 14, d. Apr. 12, r. Apr. 13.
RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 27, r.
EXPRESS, Croke ( ), s. April 6, d. May 2, r.
SEAGULL, Parsons ( ), s. April 7, d. May 3, r.
L'ESPOIR, Riley (1818), s. April 21, d. May 7, r.
SPEY, James ( ), s. d. r.

*Mediterranean.*

TARTARUS, James (1812) s. Feb. 3, d. Mar. 25, r. Mar. 24.
ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. Mar. 3, d. May 24, r.
SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), s. April 4. d. May 27, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 25,
SPIDER, O'Reilly (a. 1815), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Feb. 6, d. June 23, r.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 6, d. July 25. r.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

FLYER, Lane (1816), s. Feb. 3, d. Apr. 20, r.
LAPWING, Forster (1812), s. Feb. 17, d. May 4, r.
ALERT, Norrington, s. Mar. 8, d. May 23,
BRYELAND, Ladd (1816), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r.
HASKER, Dowsey (1815), s. April 4, d. June 27 r.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s. d. r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

LYRA, St. John (1808), s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. Jan. 18, d. June 3, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, r.
OTTER, Peter (1804), s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 5, r.
REINDEER, Wicken ( ), s. d. r.

*North America.*

HALIFAX, Moore (b. 1812), s. Feb. 5, d. Apr. 3, r. April 7.
CAMDEN, Elliot, s. Mar. 8, d. May 10, r.
EAGLE, Donnell (1815), s. April 9, d. June 11, r.

PORTSMOUTH, April 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) *Beacon* received orders on Sunday to proceed to the Orkneys for volunteer seamen, and sailed on Monday. Lieut. Block landed in charge of the astronomical and surveying instruments, and has proceeded with them to the Admiralty. *Carron*, st., Lieut. Dow, arrived on Monday with new raised men. She had some alterations in her machinery and boilers, and on Thursday took a run of 3 or 4 hours to try the effect, and found her speed increased. Lieuts. Castien and Savage, with a detachment of marine artillery, embarked in the afternoon, and the *Carron* proceeded with them to St. Sebastian. She is to call in at Plymouth. *Bellerophon* was undocked on Monday, and *Pembroke* taken in. *Bellerophon's* marines embarked on Tuesday. *Pantaloon* returned from Cork on Thursday with 45 volunteer seamen; 26 for general service and 19 for the *Hercules*. *Britannia's* tender *Gossamer* is to take them round to Chatham. *Seaflower's* tender *Cracker*, in charge of Mr. Motley, Mate, has seized a vessel of 30 tons, 4 men, and several bales of tobacco, value about 1600*l*. *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, and *Bellerophon* have entered a considerable number of men, and the weather being moderate, the officers have been able to get on with fitting the ships. Their topmasts are pointed, the cape and crosstrees of the *Vanguard* over the masts, and some of the lower rigging up to stretch. The *Bellerophon* is in the most forward state, her lower and topmast rigging having been previously up. She already victuals nearly 400 people. Nearly 700 Marines have been embarked from this division within the last month, and, in consequence, some of the guard houses in the garrison have been shut up. Two steamers are expected from Woolwich to take on board every marine left fit for duty (they amount to 52) and proceed with them to the coast of Spain. Capt. Garmston, Lieuts. Stevens and Parke, are under orders to accompany them. The four divisions are about 500 short of complement, and must send out recruiting parties if the reliefs are to be regular. Capt. C. Scott, R.M., has been surveyed and found unfit for active service. The 7th Fusiliers being only two companies short of their full strength, have been moved from Gosport to Portsmouth, and the 97th depot sent instead. The 7th, 59th, 61st, 68th, and 70th depots are now in Portsmouth, the 97th and 99th depots at Gosport. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD (April 15th)—It is reported to be the intention to build what is termed a "spring chimney," to the new dock, which has hitherto defied the efforts of the first practical men of the day. Although this will be attended with some expence, after the sum expended upon this dock, the utility of the undertaking must be coincided in. On Friday night, the *Carron* st.-v., Lt. Dow, hauled out of the basin, and dropped alongside the hulk to ship stores, and sailed the next day for the Barbadoes station. On Monday morning, sudden orders were given to rig the *Rhadamanthus*, which, under the able superintendance of Sir Samuel Warren, was accomplished before twelve o'clock, and the remainder of the day was occupied in getting her ready for immediate service. On Tuesday morning, 7, A.M., Lt. Blount, of the *Hermes*, hoisted a pennant as her Commander, taking on board with him the officers of the *Hermes* and men, excepting Mr. Rutley, Mid., the second Engineer of the *Pluto* (Loveday), and the second of the *Hermes* (Barber), joining the *Rhadamanthus*, as also six riggers from the Dock-yard: a Capt. one Subaltern, one serjt., and twenty-five rank and file of Marines. However short the crew for such a vessel, she hauled out of the basin on Wednesday, alongside the hulk in the river, to take in hammocks, &c., and proceed to sea on Thursday morning. There are various reports current; one is, she is going to the North to bring up seamen for the different ships; there is another of her taking 300 men for the north of Spain, and that she will ship more hands at Chatham—the latter is considered most probable. A pennant is still flying on board the *Hermes*, she being under the command of Mr. Rutley (Mid.), who, however, is going on leave, so that the charge of her will devolve on Mr. Forster, the chief Engineer. In the absence of the hands, a small party of Marines has been sent on board. A number of hands are employed on the *Pluto*, for re-commissioning; and the *Swift*, Lieut. Walsh, is getting up her rigging for service. The *Fairy*, Com. Hewett (*b*), is all ready for sea, excepting a few hands wanting; she expects hourly orders to get under weigh. The *Sovereign* transport is discharging Naval stores from Malta; and the *Arab* transport has dropped down from Deptford, and is now lying off the Yard. Ships in the Port—*William and Mary* yacht, *Fairy* sloop, *Investigator* brig, *Firebrand* st.-vessel, and *Sovereign* and *Arab* transports. In the Basin: Ships in Commission—*Hermes* st.-v., and *Swift* brig. Not in Commission—*Salamander*, *Blazer*, and *Pluto*. In Dock—*Firefly*.

PLYMOUTH, April 14.—At 6 p. m. yesterday H.M. brig *Delight* anchored in the Sound from Halifax, via Falmouth, where she landed the mail. She had a quick passage out and home; the former but 27 days and the latter 17. Remaining in Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Talavera*, *Cornwallis*, *Minden*, *Star* packet, *Tartarus*, and *Comet* st. v., *Diligence* naval transport.

Several of the Greenwich Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital have volunteered for the *Hercules*, Sheerness, and were sent there in a steamer on Tuesday.

The *Monarch*, 4, has proceeded to Pembroke, Liverpool and Forts adjacent, to collect newly-raised seamen.

Lieut. Young, of the Coast Guard Service, at Fort Cumberland, picked up last week, floating into Langstone Harbour, 26 tubs of brandy, with 620 fathoms of line attached, on which were nearly 20 pieces of cork, painted of a leaden colour; to each tub about 7 lbs. of lead were attached, to make it sink to a certain depth.

The *Seaflower* cutter, Lieut. Roche, has captured the *Diana* smuggling vessel, with about 200 bales of tobacco (and four men on board), which have been lodged in the Jersey Custom-house.

ROYAL MARINES. (Woolwich Division).—A Captain, one Subaltern, Lieutenant Blair, and twenty-five men, embarked on board the *Rhadamanthus*, on Tuesday morning last. A serjeant and party were sent on board the *Hermes* on Wednesday.

"One of the finest 80-gun ships, now building, is actually from the waste sheets of a morning's lecture awey from the studio of Dr. Inman. She is called the *Silistria*, is building at Nicholaistadt in the Black Sea, is 196 feet long and 53 feet beam."—*Hampshire Telegraph.*—[The Russians need not have availed themselves of Dr. Inman's labours in this respect, the above being precisely the dimensions of the *Bombay* and *Calcutta* of 84 guns, built in India, on the lines of *Canopus*, and now in ordinary in Hamoaze. The proportions are, however, very different from those of *Actæon*, the last production of the school of which Dr. Inman was the head. A facetious correspondent suggests, that if Dr. Inman's principle was adopted upon ships intended for stations where there existed no convenience for docking, much expence would be saved as they may be turned keel out without much difficulty afloat. The *Actæon*, for instance, on leaving Portsmouth harbour, notwithstanding she swam 1 ft. 3 in. deeper than her constructed line (how happened this, so scientifical), heeled over some fifteen degrees, in a top-gallant breeze, and would probably have capsized had not every thing been let fly. Why is it, then, we hear nothing of the performances of this, the crowning effort of the school?—Ed.].

"Independent of the *Bellerophon*, 80; *Pembroke*, 80, and *Vanguard*, 80, being commissioned, there is the *Britannia*, 120; *Ganges*, 80; *St. Vincent*, 120; and *Princess Charlotte*, 120, all ready at a very short notice, provided men could be obtained. This seems the difficulty, and you would be surprised to see the landsmen, or rather countrymen, that are taken on board men-of-war.—*Correspondent of the Courier.*—[We have before observed, that the publication of such paragraphs as the above, wholly devoid of truth, are calculated to do considerable mischief. We can confidently assure our readers, that a positive order exists against entering landsmen, or even ordinary seamen, and that many hundreds of them have been rejected within the last fortnight. If any one is incredulous on this point, he has but to satisfy himself by sending a landsman to offer on board the *Perseus*, off the Tower; we have made the experiment within these forty-eight hours, in favour of a young man, whom we wished to get into the service, without success,—we can therefore speak positively on the subject; and if this is the case in the London tender, it is equally likely that the officers of the ships fitting will receive such men as are described above.—Ed.].

The *Cygnet*, colonial vessel, has recently sailed for the new settlement, South Australia. Lieut. Field, R.N., took passage in her, and will have the command when she reaches her destination and fixes a harbour.

The *Terror*, bomb, is removed from Chatham to Sheerness. The *Bat*, victualling hoy, is launched at Chatham and now taking in stores at Deptford for Portsmouth, and will sail this week.

The *Mastiff*, surveying vessel at Chatham, is fitting in lieu of the *Investigator*. Mr. Thomas, Master R.N., will command her, as he did the *Investigator*. She has been docked and repaired.

The Admiralty visited Sheerness and Chatham in the *Firebrand* steamer.

The *Prince Regent* and *Parmelia* transports are fitting at Deptford to take troops from Cork to the Mediterranean, and will sail in a week.

Capt. Colgan, late of the *Liverpool* from the Imaum of Muscat, has visited the *Prince Regent* yacht, at Deptford this week. She is undergoing examination of hull, stores and furniture, as to the state of the vessel, and expenses of fitting her as a present for the above-named monarch.

The *Scylla*, 16, Com. Carpenter, was paid off on Tuesday, at Sheerness, and in a state of such perfect discipline, cleanliness, and good order, as reflects the highest credit on the officers and crew of this complete man-of-war.

The *Nemo*, transport, Lieut. Howe, Agent, has sailed this week from Deptford and Woolwich for the Mediterranean, with artillery embarked at the latter place.

The *Alonte*, transport, at Deptford, when fitted, will proceed on service to Gibraltar.

There are three Ladymen now detained at Gravesend for want of hands. One has only her Officers and the crew

a men demend higher wages than what has been hitherte ven, end generelly prefer the King's to the India service. The *Quail* cutter, Lieut. Bisson, Com., with the mail for sbon on board, whilst in the Bay of Biscay during the rm of Sunday se'nnight, was attack by a sea, which rried away her mast, and washed overboard twenty-four her crew, of whom no less than sixteen were drownad. e *Speedy* fell in with her off the Caskets, and took her tow.

H.M.S. *Champion* has captured another slaver. When nen possession of only 180 slaves were on board out of 0, her original cargo. Dreadful to relate, two canoes, lb a great number of slaves in each, were upset in the ële in send them on shore; and all being manacled, rished.

Mr. John Rattray (late Coxswain to Adm. Sir T. Wi.ms) is made Gunner of the *Elk*, at Plymouth.

Orders have been received in Portsmouth Dock-yard, and suppose they are general, that the half-day of Saturday to cease as a working day after to-day the 16th, and t the labourers (except about 25 entered for and employed the rope-house) taken on about four months ago are he discharged; there, however, they do not amount to re than 20.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants, at Naval College, on Tuesday last:—Messrs. H. B. Beres-d, *Caledonia*; C. Stawart, *Snake*; R. A. Powell, *nopus*; H. L. Curtis, *Britannia*; J. R. C. Helpman, T. C. Smith, H. T. B. Everest, and A. G. Edye, *Bea.*; J. Blackmore, *Firefly*; F. G. Leigh, *Excellent*; W. Hire, *Pembroke*.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmh. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| u. 17 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 40 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 25 | 1 | 2e | 1 | 44 | 2 | 52 | 3 | 10 |
| Su. 18 | 6 | 54 | 7 | 7 | 0 | 47 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 58 | 2 | 13 | 3 | 25 | 3 | 38 |
| ues. 19 | 7 | 34 | 7 | 58 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 34 | 2 | 29 | 2 | 44 | 3 | 56 | 4 | 12 |
| Ve. 20 | 7 | 51 | 8 | 3 | 1 | 50 | 2 | 5 | 2 | 58 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 27 | 4 | 39 |
| h. 21 | 8 | 16 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 34 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 43 | 4 | 53 | 5 | 9 |
| ri. 22 | 8 | 48 | 9 | 7 | 2 | 53 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 21 | 5 | 27 | 5 | 46 |
| at. 23 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 55 | 3 | 34 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 44 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 31 |

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, April 19.—1st Dragoons—Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Ponsonby, K.C.B., from 86th Foot, to be Colonel, v. Lieut.-G. Lord R. E. H. Somerset, appointed to the command of 4th Dragoons. 4th Lt. Dragoons—Lieut.-Gen. Lord R. E. H. Somerset, G.C.B., from 1st Dragoons, to be Colonel, v. Gen. Hon. Hie, dec. 86th Foot—Maj.-Gen. J. Watson, to be Col., v. Maj.-G. Sir F. Ponsonby, appointed to 1st Drags.

MEMORANDUM.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to mit the 27th, or Inniskilling, reg. of Foot, to bear on its colours appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices ich may have heretofore been [illegible] words "St. cia," in commemoration of the gallant conduct evinced by Regiment on the 24th May, 1796, in the attack upon the Fort rne Fortuné, which led to the surrender of the Island of St. ia, on the 26th of that month.

Maj.-Gen. the Hon. Sir F. C. Ponsonby has repaid the differ. e he received, on exchanging from the 12th Light Dragoons alf-pay, in Oct., 1820.

WARWICKSHIRE MILITIA.—William Burrell Ins, Gent., to be ut., v. Lambert, dec.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, April 15th, 1826.—3d Life Guards—W. A. Tollehe, gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p., v. Blane, prom. Foot—J. Rugeut, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Gibson, prom. 2d. 62d—Ens. Gibson, from 60th, to be Lieut. by p., v. Daly, ret. 72d—Ens. W. Rattray, to be Lieut. by p., v. Pitts, no.; A. J. Lamont, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Rattray. 98th W. Leith, gent., to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Turnbull. 2d W.I. 6.—Ens. W. T. Bruce, to be Lieut. by p., v. Bolton, who ret; O'Brien to be Ens. by p., v. Bruce. Unatt.—Lieut. Pitts, from to be Capt. by p. Hos. Staff—To be Assist. Surgs. to the ces—R. Turnbull, from 98th, v. Murray, who res.; J. Cock. n, v. R. Lalor, who res. Mem.—Capt. R. Huson, h. p. Malta t., has been allowed to retire from the Service, by the sale of ty. Com., he being about to settle in the Colonies.

CAVALRY.

Dragoon Guards—Col. Sir Maxwell Wallace and the ther officers of the 5th Dragoon Guards stationed at iershill, gave a splendid ball and supper in the Edinburgh Assembly Rooms last week, to the nobility and entry of Scotland.

Hussars—The first division march from Hounslow for Dublin, on 12th May. They are expected to arrive on 4th, and be quartered in the Royal barracks.

Lancers—Have marched from Coventry and Northampon, for Edinburgh, to replace the 5th Dr. Guards.

Hussars—Commenced their march on Monday, from Glasgow for Newcastle and York.

Lancers—Have moved from Dorchester, Weymouth, and Christchurch, for Coventry head-quarters. The remaining three troops are at Northampton.

14th Lt. Dragoons—From Dundalk, relieve the 10th Hussars at Glasgow and Hamilton.

15th Hussars—Wednesday week, W. Smith, Esq., Sub-Sheriff, with the aid of Capt. Peel's comp., 94th regt., and a detachment of the King's Hussars, proceeded to the lands of Ballinagreane, to levy an execution for tithes, due the Rev. W. Scott, by a comfortable farmer of the name of Carroll. When approaching the scene, a multitude of country people collected by signal in the fields at either side of the road, and threatened the military if they advanced. The Hussars promptly extended their files, and repulsed the crowd in double quick, but, without coming in personal contact with their assailants, whose numbers augmented every instant, and hence-forward, in their route, every farm-house was observed shut up and closely barricaded. One barn, or cow-house, on the land, was strongly fortified, and full of armed men, whose guns were pointed out through loop-holes in the walls at the Sheriff and his party, but that officer not having information to satisfy him that the building covered any of defendant's property, did not proceed to extremities, in forcing possession, which could not be accomplished without great loss of blood, and, perhaps, of human life. An awkward casualty occurred in their route, by which one of the Hussars' horses received a severe wound. A young gentlemen who accompanied the Sheriff, on the part of Mr. Scott, was pelted with stones by the crowd, one of which struck him, and he resented the attack by presenting a pistol, at half-cock, to deter them, but the shot unfortunately went off, and the ball entered the flank of a cavalry horse; the poor animal, however, brought his rider home, although the ball is not yet extracted.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt—The Comp. at Burnaleigh moved to Templemore on the 12th; and two Officers, two serjts., and thirty r. and f., from Templemore to Golden, on 12th and 13th.

22d—Lieut. Preston has joined the depot at Hull.

27th—Fifteen r. and f., with Lieuts. Vereker and Touzel, leave the depot at Nenagh on Tuesday next, for Cork, to embark and join service comp. at the Cape of Good Hope.

32d—Surg. Bampfield, has returned to England with a view of retiring from the service. He is at present doing duty with the depot at Plymouth.

41st—Lieut. Burltoe is transferred from Hertford to the St. Alban's recruiting district.

52nd—The comps. at Strokestown and Lanesborough have been moved to Dublin.

75th—2 Subs. and 15 r. and f. marched from Wexford on 11th inst. for Cork to embark for service cos.

77th—The whole of the reg. are now in Mullingar barracks, under the command of Maj. Wilson; they embarked on the 25th ult., and were obliged to land the following day from the tempestuous state of the weather, and the greater part were ordered into billets, and on Sunday evening they re-embarked and arrived in Dublin on Monday the 28th. The left wing under Maj. Ramsay proceeded the same day on route to Mullingar, and the head-quarters and right wing the following day. The latter were marched to the Royal barracks and inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, and afterwards put into billets. The following officers are on leave of absence:—Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw; Capts. Barry, Raines, Clerke, Fyler. Lieut. Bell left sick at Wigan. A comp. will proceed to Tullamore to relieve a company of the 91st. We have by accident just heard that Captain Raines, in some correspondence, has made reference to this paper. We are perfectly independent of any other journal, and in our notice of the recent Court-Martial in this regiment we were guided by what we consider the facts of the case.

78th depot—1 Sub., 1 Serj., and 30 r. and f., marched from Galway on the 5th for Cork.

85th—Tuesday the *Waterloo* steamer, Capt. Cotter, left Cork, with a strong detachment of this reg., under the command of Maj. Maunsell, for the purpose of searching for arms and ammunition, plundered from the wreck of the *Magnificent* schooner. The troops were landed at three different points, where they were met by the magistrates and a body of police, commanded by Capt. Percy; they divided into six parties, and commenced the search under a heavy fall of rain, notwithstanding which they continued their work till 6 o'clock next evening, when they succeeded in seizing a number of muskets, three barrels of powder, some sabres, and in one house 500 rounds of ball cartridges. Lieut. Wynyard is nominated to London rec. dist., vice Lieut. Mayne, 1st.

86th—Depot are, it is supposed, to replace the 30th in Limerick.

91st depot—The comp. at Tullamore moved on the 11th for Newry, to arrive on the 16th. H.M. transport the *Maitland*, having on board the serv. cos. and Gen. Middlemore, the new Governor of St. Helena, arrived at that island on the 22nd Feb. last, all well, after a passage of twelve weeks from Cork.

95th—The comp. at Golden moved on the 13th for Birr, to arrive on 16th. The detachment at New Inn to arrive at Birr on 15th.

98th—The transports which took out the 27th were to bring the 98th home, but the ships were found unseaworthy, and have come back empty, and the Governor has thought fit to keep the 98th for some time longer, and there is no certain account of their having yet left the Cape.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—*Head Quarters, Woolwich.*—Gunner Kelly has been tried by a Regimental Court-Martial arising out of the following circumstances. On Sunday last, Capt. Tomkins, whilst walking on Shooter's Hill, perceived the above-named men wrestling with two civilians, the whole being in a state of intoxication; he thereupon ordered Gunner Bryant, who was on the spot, to take Kelly to the Guard-house, when one of the civilians, named Isaac Goodall (whose companion, John Pasden, as well as himself, are wholesale linen-drapers in Wood-street, Cheapside) interfered, and swore he would hit Capt. T., at the same time thrusting his fist in the Captain's face. He then went to Bryant, and forcibly released Kelly, who ran away. Corporals Watkin and M'Bean pursued and overtook him, when a scuffle ensued with Kelly, at the instigation of the civilians, which induced the man to resist with his bayonet, from which weapon Corporal Watkins received a wound in his hand. A detachment of the Barrack Guard opportunely arrived, Capt. Tomkins having in the interim sent Bryant for their assistance. The civilians, on perceiving them, called out to the mob assembled to rescue the man Kelly, "as the soldiers had served long enough under their military tyrants, and were men like themselves," at the same time giving Kelly five shillings each. A murmur resounded through the crowd, and the military were compelled to clear the passage with fixed bayonets to secure their prisoner. At this juncture Mr. Gibbons, a magistrate resident at Vauxhall, jumped out of his gig, and said, "I authorise you to take those two men also," and they were accordingly marched down to the cells at Woolwich and there detained until the following morning, when they were taken before a bench of magistrates on the charge, preferred by Capt. Tomkins, of the civilians interfering with the military, and exciting the soldiers to mutinous conduct, in addition to the assault committed on himself, when Corporals Watkins and M'Lean, Gunner Bryant, and the detachment of the Barrack Guard deposed to the above facts. The magistrates remarked on this flagrant conduct with much emphasis, and remanded Goodall and Pasden until Friday, to procure the attendance of Mr. Gibbons, the magistrate. The affair has created much sensation in the garrison. Major King's company embarked on board a transport lying off the Arsenal on Wednesday last, preceded by the band of the Rl. Art. for Corfu. The transport will proceed to Dublin, and take on board Capt. Thornhike's company for Gibraltar.—Mr. Alex. M'Key, formerly of the Irish Artillery, and many years the respected Librarian of the Officers' Library at Woolwich, died on Tuesday last at a very advanced age. This gifted individual gave private tuition to the gentlemen Cadets during their vacations. Lieut. Sheppard has embarked for Newfoundland.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—Maj. Dixon has replaced Lieut. Renwick at Jamaica.

A General Order has been issued to the army in Ireland, to discontinue the weekly marches into the country.

Alterations in the Barrack department:—Lieut. Nicoll, of Weedon and Northampton, to Guernsey, Maj. Marly to Glasgow and Hamilton, vice R. Collier; Lieut. Dowling, of Coventry, to St. James's Park, Horse Guards, and George's Barracks, London, vice F. Walker; Sunderland, J. Hay, is attached to Tynemouth, vice T. Downie; Capt. Jefferys is appointed to Coventry.

Lieut. Cooper, Royal reg., and Lieut. Cockburn, 79th, have entered the Royal Military College.

The stoppages of pay for rations to non-commissioned officers and soldiers at Jamaica, which was lower than upon other stations, is assimilated from the 1st of this month.

Gen. Lord Hill held a levee on Thursday, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Gen. the Duke of Gordon, Lieut.-Gen. the Earl of Cork, Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Hutchinson, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Slade, Lieut.-Gen. Clay, Lieut.-Gen. Meade, Lieut.-Gen. Mitchell, Maj.-Gen. Lord Harris, Maj.-Gen. Evatt, Col. Bursley, Col. Morrison, Col. Shadforth, and several other officers.

The following Depots have received orders of readiness to move towards Cork, for embarkation to England:—27th at Nenagh, 29th at Tralee, 30th at Limerick, 43d at Clonmel, and 60th at Clere-Castle.

The review, which was to have taken place this day at Windsor, is put off in consequence of the very wet and heavy state of the ground.

Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as Military Secretary to Gen. Lord Hill, held a levee on Tuesday at his office in the Horse Guards.

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENTS.

RETURN of the Number of Soldiers who, since the year 1830, have suffered either Corporal Punishment or Imprisonment, and wherever either Corporal Punishmen

or Imprisonment has been inflicted on the same Person more than once, specifying how often it has been so inflicted.

| Punishment. | Number of Men punished from 1st Jan. 1831, to 31st Dec. 1835. | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times. | Five times. | Six times. | Seven times. | Eight times. | Nine times. | Ten times. | Total. |
| Corporal Punishment | 1227 | 172 | 32 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1440 |
| Imprisonment | 6571 | 1790 | 678 | 218 | 135 | 53 | 32 | 15 | 5 | 5 | 9501 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 11031 |

Note.—Of the above number who received Corporal Punishment, 238 were also imprisoned; viz.—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Once | 204 | Six times | 10 |
| Twice | 208 | Seven times | 2 |
| Three times | 170 | Eight times | 4 |
| Four times | 88 | Nine times | 1 |
| Five times | 46 | Ten times | 1 |

The above number of Men were punished belonging to Regiments and Depots in Great Britain and Ireland.

*Adjt. Gen.'s Office,* 18 *March*, 1826. JOHN M'DONALD, Adjt.-General.

A Return of the Number of Royal Marines who have been Corporally punished or Imprisoned by Sentences of Courts-Martial, in the Five Years 1831, 1832, 1833, 1834, and 1835, showing how often such Punishments have been inflicted on the same Individuals.

| | Once. | Twice. | Three times. | Four times. | Five times. | Six times. | Total. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporally punished. | 383 | 70 | 12 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 415 | |
| Imprisoned | 659 | 171 | 66 | 17 | 2 | 0 | 1115* | 1530 — 263 reckoned — twice — 1267 *See* Note. |

* Of these, 263 have been also corporally punished, and are included in the numbers under that head; viz.—

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous to imprisonment | 46 |
| Subsequent to ditto | 173 |
| Previous and Subsequent to ditto | 44 |

J. COCKBURN, Major-Gen.

Half Pay Officers.—Return of Military Officers upon Half-Pay, who have been allowed to receive their Half-Pay since the 1st April, 1835, under the Provisions of the Acts of the 2 and 3 Will. IV. c. 126, s. 23 and 24, and of the 3 and 4 Will. IV. c. 96, s. 22 and 23.

| Rank, Name, and Corps. | Rate of Military Half pay per diem | Nature of the Civil Appointment. | Annual Income of Civil Appointment. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | | £ s. d. |
| Capt. Charles Stoddart, Rt. Staff Corps | 7 6 | Military Secretary and Inspector to the Persian Embassy | 149 0 10 |
| Surg. Robert Hen. Bolton, 78 Foot | 7 0 | Medical Attendant to the Police at Dungannon | 18 0 0 |
| Lieut. Francis W. Small, unatt. | 4 6 | Summoning Officer in the Court of Requests and District Constable | 115 0 0 |
| Lieut. John Roberts, unatt. | 4 0 | Collector of Revenues and Inspector of Police in the Island of Paxo | 117 0 0 |
| Brevet Lieut.-Col. Chas. Yorke, Maj. unatt. | 9 6 | Secretary to the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the Post Office Department | Gratuity of 800 0 0 |
| Lieut. Robert Macbeath, unatt. | 4 6 | Clerk to a District Paymaster | 78 0 0 |
| Dep. Insp.-General Joseph Thomas, Hospital Staff | 18 0 | Inspector of Health in the Ionian Islands | 800 0 0 |
| Lieut. A. J. Lorenz Rothard, 5th Line Batt. (King's German Legion) | 4 0 | Town Lieut. and Superintendent of Military and other Convicts at Luenburg-Hanover | From 21*l.* to 29*l.* a-year. |
| Capt. Francis Pettingal, 1st Prov. Batt. of Militia | 7 0 | British Vice-Consul at Dunkerque | 20 0 0 |
| Brev. Lieut.-Col. Geo. Aug. Elliot, Major unattached | 9 6 | Arbitrator at the Rideau Canal | 884*l.* a-year from 23 Aug. 1833, to 21 Apr. 1834, & 766*l.* a-year from 18 Sept. 1834, to 20 Nov. 1834. |

Prepared in pursuance of the Sections of the Act referred to above.

*War Office, March*, 1836. Howick.

RELIEFS OF THE KING'S INFANTRY REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

| Regiment. | Stations. | Date of Embarkation. | Probable year of Relief. | Years of Foreign Service. | Remarks. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 89th | Bengal | June 1818 | 1836 | 18 | Considered as relieved by the 9th from Mauritius. |
| 20th | Bombay | Dec. 1818 | 1837 | 19 | The 20th may get away in all 1837, the others by the two triennial regiments from N. S. Wales, and one direct from home according to the present system. |
| 46th | Madras | Jan. 1819 | 1838 | 19 | |
| 54th | Madras | Feb. 1819 | 1839 | 20 | |
| 16th | Bengal | Aug. 1819 | 1840 | 21 | |
| 6th | Bombay | July. 1821 | 1841 | 20 | 2 Regiments from N. S. Wales and one direct from home takes exactly three years, if no obstacle comes in the way. |
| 84th | Madras | Dec. 1821 | 1842 | 20 | |
| 49th | Bengal | Dec. 1829 | 1843 | 22 | |
| 41st | Madras | Mar. 1822 | 1844 | 22 | The same remark. |
| 3rd | Bengal | June 1822 | 1845 | 23 | |
| 44th | Bengal | June 1822 | 1846 | 24 | |
| 13th | Bengal | Jan. 1823 | 1847 | 24 | The same remark. |
| 40th | Bombay | Dec. 1823 | 1848 | 25 | |
| 57th | Madras | Oct. 1824 | 1849 | 25 | |
| 2nd | Bombay | Feb. 1825 | 1850 | 25 | The same remark. |
| 31st | Bengal | Feb. 1825 | 1851 | 26 | |
| 39th | Madras | Nov. 1825 | 1852 | 27 | |
| 26th | Bengal | April 1828 | 1853 | 25 | The same remark. |
| 63rd | Madras | April 1828 | 1854 | 26 | |
| 62d | Madras | June 1820 | 1855 | 25 | |

Military Punishments.—A writer in on evening paper, under the signature of *Ex Miles*, observes, "having served for several years as a private soldier, the subject of corporal punishment too often forced itself on my notice; but I am decidedly of opinion that it would be injurious to the King's service if the power of inflicting it were abolished. There are in every regiment some twelve to twenty blackguards, who spend their time in guard-rooms, black-holes, at extra drill, &c., and this is the squad that supplies the men for the triangles. To discharge them would be bounty to misconduct; they would enlist in another corps, and their places would besides be filled up: indeed, no soldier should be drummed out—transportation is far more operative. These men must be retained, and they must be punished; and, although flogging has not sufficient influence on them, it powerfully checks an increase to their number. It is quite true, that a man who is once flogged is never afterwards the same in mind or body; he carries the marks of disgrace on him to his grave; and, however smart a soldier, he does not look upon himself, nor is he looked upon by others, in the same creditable light as before. I confess also having witnessed this punishment resorted to unnecessarily by officers who regarded it as a standing cure for every serious irregularity, instead of being a dernier resort, like execution. Public opinion is, however, a mighty check on Military Courts and Commanders, but it is none on the soldier; he has lost all self-esteem; he has become a reckless refractory blackguard—the pest of his comrades and disgrace of his corps: yet he must be borne with; and when drill, stoppages, and imprisonment lose their force, there is no other alternative in dealing with him than flogging once and again. I should wish to see this punishment confined to offences of a seriously mutinous tendency; desertion or selling necessaries are evils, but they are not so dangerous as striking a superior officer, gross disobedience, or getting drunk under arms, and this latter offence could be greatly prevented if officers and non-commissioned officers on guard kept a vigilant eye on their men while on sentry or off. One very great evil, occasioned by the existence of corporal punishment, is the bullying disposition it gives to young officers who are desirous of early acquiring the character of being *strict*. Abusing, swearing, and threatening two or three hundred lashes is a favourite way of talking, with many young gentlemen, on the most trivial occasions; little do they think how deeply such irritating expressions sink, and how injurious to the service it is to see a boy of 16 years insulting, by his manner and language, men who were soldiers before he was born. No officer should sit on a Court-Martial, either regimental or district, until he is 20 years of age, or have served three years at least. The composition of our army is undergoing much change. The political and commercial vicissitudes of the last few years are throwing into the ranks men far superior in education and connexion to the class formerly enlisted; and in the management of the army this change should not be overlooked, for it is calculated to be highly beneficial, or much the reverse. Praiseworthy attention is given to the soldiers messing; a comfortable breakfast and dinner are provided at a small expense, and I would particularly recommend a tea or coffee mess in the evening. This would lessen the means and inducement of drinking, keep the men in barracks, and add much to sociality. I hope the day is at hand when the Government will put down their canteen system, and no longer sanction an infamous public-house in every barrack. Worthless characters can never be kept out of the service, and such men render absolutely necessary the power of inflicting corporal punishment, at home or abroad, in war or in peace. The maximum is fixed, and if only certain offences were punishable by flogging, no man acquainted with the army could complain. Although now in the civil employ of the Government, I feel so deeply interested as to have been led into too long a detail. I rejoice that the subject is in the hands of Lord John Russell, for under his auspices we may expect that every concession will be made to humanity which is compatible with the discipline of the English army."

## East India Intelligence.

We understand that it has been decided to give Lieut.-Gen. Sir Peregrine Maitland the appointment of Commander-in-Chief at Madras. Colonel J. S. Fraser, now Resident at Mysore, is to be appointed to the Residency of Travancore, and Capt. Stokes, 4th Madras N.I., to succeed Col. Fraser at Mysore.

Madras papers state that the war against the Rajah of Goomsur was still carried on with vigour, and the strongholds captured by the troops sent against him had been shipped for Calcutta. It was, however, expected that the war would end in the submission of the Goomsur district, although proceedings on the part of the Company's troops were rendered very difficult from the nature of the jungles, and influence of the climate upon them.

Sir Charles Metcalfe was expected to return to England as soon as he could receive intelligence of the appointment of a new Governor-General.

We learn that in the Lahore District the Ulemler portion of the Rajah's troops, had shown some disposition to mutiny, the cause of which was the non-payment of their arrears; they were, however, satisfied on receiving the amount due to them.

His Majesty's 38th regt. will embark for England in a fortnight. The *Herefordshire* is one of the vessels engaged to take the troops.

Hansi still continues in a most unhealthy state, both European and native inhabitants experiencing the baneful effects of the climate. The order for the removal of the 21st N.I. to Kurnaul is a judicious measure, as it must have proved extremely satisfactory to that brave and distinguished corps.

Several fatal cases of cholera have occurred in H.M. 9th regt., now encamped on the Plain south of Fort William, in consequence of which Government have given orders to expedite the works at Chinsurah, the removal of that regiment having been delayed until the repairs of the barracks at that place are completed.

It is rumoured that H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons, the 3d Light Cavalry, two brigades of guns, H.M.'s 53d Foot, and the 31st Light Infantry, are required to be ready at seven days' notice, for some especial purpose at Kurnaul.

An order has passed Council for the immediate erection of a jetty opposite the Custom-house, to extend several feet beyond the cranes now used in landing heavy merchandise, and to go to a draught of water sufficient to admit of ships of 500 tons lying alongside of it to discharge cargo. Its construction is entrusted to Capt. Fitzgerald, at an estimated cost of 5 lacs of rupees.

Among the orders in the *Gazette* of Dec. 10, was one that Lord W. Bentinck's rule of qualification for Staff Appointments in the Army has been cancelled by the Court of Directors, and that the more rational and less restrictive rule laid down by the Court, which his Lordship superseded, has been revived.

The rule restricting Majors from commanding any but their own corps is about to be annulled, and officers of that rank may hereafter be appointed to the command of a regiment.

In the General Orders of 18th Nov., the Commander-in-Chief passes some severe strictures on the dress of officers in the Indian army. He observes, "that he cannot pass the public drives about the city, without observing military caps worn with citizen's plain blue frock coats, the capes of jackets turned down in a most unsoldierly and slovenly manner; at the theatre, officers in undress jackets, without sash or sword, or anything to indicate that they belong to the Army; and he has seen more than one officer in the morning with sash and sword on, and shoes with bows of ribbon."

### BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O. Dec. 4th—Mr. Wigram Money to officiate until further orders as Special Comm. of the Moorshedabad Div., in the room of Mr. C. R. Barwell. Mr. W. J. Money will conduct the current duties of the office of Civ. and Sess. Judge of Beerbhoon, in the room of Mr. W. Money, until further orders. Mr. H. Nisbett to officiate as Comm. Rev. and Circuit of Bhaugulpore Div., in room of Mr. C. Hardin. Mr. G. G. Mackintosh will conduct the current duties of Civ. and Sess. Judge of Purneah, or until further orders. Mr. W. Trave to be Dep. Coll. of Bhaugulpore, in addition to his appointme of the same grade at Moughyr. Mr. C. Steer to officiate as He Assist. to Mag. and Coll. of Bhaugulpore.

Military Appointments.—G.O. Dec. 9th—Sup. Surg. Ludlow is appointed to Pres. Div. Lieut. G. B. Reddie, 2 N.I., to officiate as Interp. and Quartermast. in the room of Lie F. C. Marden, on med. cert. Lieut. R. W. Ellis, 23d N.I., to o ciate as Interp. and Quartermast. to 28th N.I., during absen on med. cert. of Lieut. Smith. Unposted Ens. J. C. Brooke a F. Shuttleworth to do duty with 14th N.I.

Furloughs.—G.O. Dec. 9th—Lieut. W. Moultie, 47th M from 16th Dec. to 16th April, 1836, on med. cert. Col. C. Park from 3d Feb. to 3d Dec. 1836, to visit Simla on med. cert. En

Arden, 27th N.I., in extension to 15th Nov. 1836, to remain at ...ila, on med. cert.

MADRAS.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Dec. 15th—... Lewin, Esq., to act as Second Judge of the Prov. Court of ...peal and Circuit for the Northern Div. vice Mr. Nicholls, per... ...itted to proceed to Europe. Patrick Grant, Esq., to act as Coll. ...d Mag. of Rajahmundry, during the employment of Mr. Lewin ... other duty, or until further orders. W. A. Neave, Esq., to act ... Coll. and Mag. of Guntoor, during the employment of Mr. ...ant on other duty. H. V. Connolly, Esq., to be Assist. to the ...b Treasurer. F. N. Maltby, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the ...in. Coll. and Mag. of Canara, or until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. Dec. 11th—4th L.C., Sen. ...rnet J. Norman to be Lieut. vice Maitland, dec.; date of comm. ... Dec. 1835. Lieut. P. Oliphant is appointed to act as Adj. 38th ...J. until further orders, vice Hicks, res. Dec. 17th—Lieut. Col. ... Morgan, 28th N.I., appointed Pres. of the Committee for the ...vestigation of Claims to Pensions, in the room of Maj. J. ...right, 40th N.I., relieved from that duty. Capt. W.P. Macdon... ...d, 41st N.I., is appointed a member of the above Committee. ...ent. Col. W. K. Ritchie (new prom.) posted to 2d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Dec. 18th—The undermentioned officers ...e permitted to return to Europe on sick cert.:—Maj. C. M. ...rd, 31st L.I.; Lieut. G. Freese, 12th N.I.; Assist. Surg. James ...anlyn; Capt. J. T. Brett, 4th L.C.; and Capt. J. Fullerton, ...th N.I. Lieut. Col. H. G. Jourdan, 18th N.I., from 2d Jan. ...36, to Pres. prep. to applying for leave to return to Europe. ...apt. T. Thuillier, 17th N.I., in continuation to 1st July, 1836, to ...angalore, on sick cert.

BIRTHS.—At Kamptee, 25th Nov., the lady of Capt. F. W. ...ands, 38th N.I., of a daughter.—At Chicacole, 2d Dec., the lady ... Capt. J. W. Yaldwyn, 21st N.I., of a daughter.—At Vellore, ...h Dec. the lady of Lieut. C. A. Cosby, 25th N.I., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Madras, 26th Nov., M. Moore, Esq., C.S.—At Se... ...nderabad, 3d Dec., Lieut. J. Maitland, 4th L.C.

BOMBAY.

POLITICAL DEPART.—G.O. Nov. 7th—Mr. J. A. Dunlop, Acting ...ilt. Agent at Dharwar, received charge of that office from Mr. ... N. Shaw. Nov. 10th—Mr. J. P. Willoughby, Polit. Agent in ...attywar, to be Sec. to Gov. in Secret Polit. and Jud. Depart... ...ents, in the room of Mr. Norris. Lieut. W. Lang to be Acting ...ilt. Agent at Kattywar.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPART.—G.O. Nov. 16th—Mr. A. ... Jones to be Assist. to the Prin. Coll. of Poona, and placed in ...arge of the Barsee Talooks. Mr. C. Price to act as Second ...sist. to the Coll. of Rutnagherry. Mr. H. Woodcock, Assist. ...g. to the Court of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree ...lawlut, to act as Assist. and Sess. Judge of Tanos.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 3d Nov.—...revet—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the brevet ...nk of Captain from the dates specified opposite their names:—...eut. T. H. Ottley, 20th N.I., 5th Oct. 1835; Lieut. H. H. Hob...o, 20th N.I., do. Lieut. N. Strong, right wing Eur. reg. 17th ...I., Lieut. D. Davidson to be Capt., and Ens. C. Mauger to be ...eut., in succ. to Ottlamore, dec. Capt. J. S. Grant assumed ...arge of the office of Exec. Eng. at Poona on 12th Oct., and ...apt. W. B. Goodfellow that of the Exec. Eng. at Ahmednuggur ... 23d Oct.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Nov. 3d—Lieut. R. Stamford, Horse Art., ...allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years. Brev. Capt. J. Hobson, ...r. reg., a furl. to Europe do. Nov. 5th—Capt. C. H. Delamain, ... L.C., a furl. to Europe for the benefit of his health. Capt. W. ...anosty, 2th N.I., to do. for do.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 11th April: SOPHIA, *M'Nair*, from ...anton 17th Dec.—ARAB, *Sparkes*, do. 16th Dec.—Liverpool, 14th: ...AND, *Callan*, Bengal 12th Dec.—London, 15th: GILMORE, ...*ndsay*, Bombay 28th Dec.—Liverpool, 16th: ALBION, *M'Leod*, ...mbay.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per BLAND: Misses Byrne and ...aigie, Capt. Marsden, Lieuts. Scotis, Art., M'Donald, and Hep...urne, Dr. Duncan.—Per GILMORE: Col. Morgan, Maj. and Mrs. ...amilton, Capts. Jamieson, Molesworth, and Tyson, Dr. Leith, ...hses Parsons and Jeffarys.—MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE: ...rs. Denton and 4 children, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gogerley and 8 ...., Mrs. Leighton and 2 do., Mrs. Martin and 6 do., Mrs. Hob...n and 4 do., Miss Marnell, S. Denton, Esq., Lieuts. Audain, ...M. 16th, and J. Graham.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, April 11th: ELISA STEWART, ...*iller*, for Canton.—THAMES, *Hornblow*, Bengal.—SYMMETRY, ...*ley*, Mauritius.—INDUS, *Wise*, Bombay.—Gravesend, April ...th: ORIENT, *Watts*, Madras.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per THAMES: W. R. Taylor, Esq., and ...mily, Capt. Anderson, 4th L.C., and lady, Miss Anderson, Capt. ...syne, 38th N.I., and lady, Rev. Mr. Cottrell and lady, Dr. Wyt..., Capt. Deas, 6th L.C., Capt. Howison, 6th N.I., and lady, ...pt. Young and lady, Capt. Dunsmuir, 6th L.C., Rev. Mr. Schro...ll and lady, Rev. Messrs. Hold, Haswell, Hardy, Hubbard, ...le, Walpole and lady; Lieut. and Mrs. Miller, Messrs. Hunter, ...tlivy, Barrow, Binny, Napier, and Campbell; Miss M'Donald, ...pt. Hutton.—Per ORIENT: Mrs. Lamb and family, Miss Hum...reys, Misses Ward and Young, Mr. Gragg and family, Lieut. ...mington, Mr. Youngson, Miss Boye, Mr. and Mrs. White, and ...iss White.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Bengal, 25th Nov.: ZANAAR, *Hill*, ...mellington, 8th Nov.—RUBY, *Warden*, do.—29th: WINDSOR, ...*manning*, London 20th Aug.—Dec. 9th: LADY GRANT, *Jeffery*, ...ina.—16th: DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Bowen*, London 11th Aug.—...th: LORD HUNGERFORD, *Farquharson*, do.—BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, ...*Chapman*, do.—Madras, Dec. 21st: WELLESLEY, *Liddell*, Lon...on.—29th: LADY FLORA, *Ford*, do.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—Feb. 2d: HEROINE, *M'Carthy*, Madras to Lon...on, lat. 20. 40. S., long. 37. 20. E.—March 6th, ELEANOR, *Hast...ck*, London to Batavia, on the Line.—DONCASTER, *Pritchard*, ...ondon to Mauritius, on the Line.—Feb. 22d, MATILDA, *Reeve*, ...iverpool to Calcutta, lat. 23. 30. S., long. 25. 30. E.—April 8th, ...OWN, *Fonsendy*, Liverpool to Calcutta, lat. 30. N., long. 7. W., ...ith loss of fore top-yard.—Dec. 27th, DANNISON, *Poole*, Liver...ol to Calcutta, lat. 14. S., long. 91. E.—March 2d, SARAH, *White*...*e*, Liverpool to Batavia, lat. 47. S., long. 78. W.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, Dec. 15th, BOLTON, *Comp...*, at London.—ELIZABETH, Liverpool.—25th, DUKE OF LAN...ASTER, London.—27th, ELIZA, *Campbell*, do.—14th, FAIRLIE, ...*ew*, do.

# THE INVENTION AND IMPROVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY.

(*Translated from the French.*)

EVERY country has had its epochs in the improvement of its artillery; and as regards the improvement of the manufacture of gunpowder, the making of fire-arms in general, and of military tactics, military men cannot too thoroughly be acquainted with the works of Berthollet, Monge, Gribeauval, Hassenfratz, La Martilliere, Gassendi, Scharnhorst, Hoyer, Lespinasse, Unterberger, Morld, &c. &c. To this series of writers upon the science of artillery, we yet must add the name of Moritz, a native of Switzerland, who invented, in the commencement of the 16th century, a machine for casting cannon, which was able to run them whole, rendering them more solid.

In earlier times, when artillery had not arrived at any degree of perfection, and when it was considered that the greater size of the piece should be its chief merit, in many countries, cannons of the most enormous calibre were made, as that at Malaga,* 24-pounder, whose report broke the windowe; the great gun of Milon† which carried 9000 paces; that of Marseilles, 100-pounder, and for which it required 60 man to remove it from its carriage; the cannon of San-Giago in Portugal, which was tried before King Don Sebastian in 1571. This was a 90 pounder and carried 1600 paces; also many others; but the difficulty of using and transporting them from one place to another made them soon abandon these gionts of guns, whose only service was that they were subjects of curiosity.

The first cannons were made of wood, surrounded with cloth and rings of iron, and extended in a conic form towards the mouth of the gun. It was not till later they received the cylindrical form, and were made of bars of iron. Towards the end of the 14th century, they made use of copper and pewter, and afterwards of other metals. A founder of Lyons, of the name of Eymery, contrived a double cannon. They were 4 pounders, five feet four inches long, cast together, and with one touch-hole for the two. One Fentry, a lawyer, of Lyons, invented also a cannon of bronze, which could be separated and divided into a number of pieces, and by this means easy of being moved from one place to another. Gustavus Adolphus used pieces of tanned leather, which invention is attributed to a Baron Melchior de Wurmband. The following is the description which Archenholtz gives of it in his history of Gus. Adol. "The entire machine," says he, "consisted of a large pipe of copper, beaten very thin; the chamber was of the same metal; and it was strengthened by four strong iron bands and thick cables and cords as far as needful, and to keep the machine in the form of a cannon. The whole was covered with hides or any leather coloured according to fancy, and oftentimes decorated with gilding. It could be discharged repeatedly without requiring to be cooled or washed out;‡ besides, it was mounted on a carriage so light that the whole might be drawn by two men wherever they required it." The Swedes, however, only made use of it during 3 years, from 1628 to 1631.

The invention of cannon is also lost in the annals of antiquity. Some give it to the Chinese; others to Albert the Great, Bishop of Ratisbon. He possessed such profound learning in mechanics and natural philosophy that his contemporaries took him for a sorcerer. Pope Alexander XIV. gave him the bishopric, and after having held it during 2 years he took refuge in a convent at Cologne, where he devoted himself entirely to the sciences, and died in 1280. As this epoch, however, does not coincide with the first discovery of Roger Bacon's of the detonation of sulphur, nitre and charcoal, and appears to be before the time that Berthold Schwartz had made such improvements in the invention, ons is in the right to consider this supposition as hypothetical. But admitting, from the records the most authentic we have been able to obtain, that the invention of cannon did take place in the 14th century, and that they were employed in breaching walls; it appears it was a considerable time before they were used as a deadly weapon against man. General Servan tells us§ "that in 1380 the celebrated Carlo Zeno returning from Constantinople and commanding for the Venetians, having used cannon against the Genoese, in a battle near the town of Chiozza (Tossa, Claudia) all Italy cried out against this, what they called a manifest infraction of the laws of brave warfare."

The invention of cannon also has undergone, like all productions of the human imagination, changes; and it was not until after a considerable time, and with a slow pace, that perfection approached this branch of the service, and that it was used with judgment and advantage.

The number of pieces employed on the day of battle has been a subject of great variation also. At the battle of Fornoue, which Charles VIII. gained over Francis de Gonzague, Duke of Mantua, the King had taken with him so much artillery that he was much embarrassed when he wished to pass over the Alps;* losing all hopes of the power of transporting them, he wished to spike them to make them unserviceable to the enemy; but not to deprive the army of their principal force, the Swiss offered to convey them by their own strength over those places where the horses were not able to drag them, which they performed with success.

At the battle of Gravelines which the Count D'Egmont, commanding the army of Phillip II., gained over the French commanded by the Marshal de Thermes; the Spaniards had, on the contrary, only 17 pieces of cannon. At that of Ivry, the French Army, which was 8000 infantry and 2000 cavalry, had only four pieces of cannon and two culverins. That of the League was 12,000 foot soldiers and 4,000 horse, and had only four pieces. Gustavus Adolphus had, before Francfort, upon the Oder, a train of 200 pieces of cannon, great and small. At the battle of Breikenfeld, he had 100, and at the Camp of Nuremberg 300 cannon.

Later armies have become more powerful, the trains of artillery increasing according to the number of troops; and we see the quantity of cannon employed carried to an enormous extent. In 1812 Napoleon entered Russia with a train of artillery of 1372 pieces,† and consequently more than two to every 1000 men on active duty. In fact, the improvements made in cannon were the means of attaching a greater number of the army; for in diminishing the hitherto enormous weight of guns and their wheel-work, it facilitated the transporting of artillery; and the pieces having become more moveable, can be more easily used, and also upon more difficult ground.

* In the work it is called La Serpentine, and it is translated a Serpent; but Serpentine is a kind of marble. I presume it is the name of some place, and the gun *christened* after it; but as I have no books of reference to assist me, I have written it as above.

† Same as above; it is called La Pimentalle.

‡ Francheville, on the contrary, in his history of the last campaigns of Gust. Adolp., tells us, page 218, "The greatest merit of these cannons was their being able to be moved easily about on the day of battle; as for the rest, they had the inconvenience of heating too quickly, in such a manner, that after 10 or 12 rounds they were obliged to be left to cool.

§ History of the Wars of the Gauls and the French in Italy.

# Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

## HONORARY DISTINCTIONS—THE ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER.

SIR,—In one of your numbers, a few weeks ago, I observed a letter on the subject of the recent nomination to the Royal Guelphic Order, in which it was stated that the writer had been unable to trace the public services of some of the Naval officers who had recently obtained it. If this be the fact, the situation of those persons will not be to be envied whenever they may put on the insignia, for of all the painful mystifications to which an officer can be subject, I know of none equal to that of appearing in honours which his conscience must tell him that all who behold them know that he has never merited, and that, consequently, he must have acquired them through some unjust representations which had been made to the FOUNTAIN of HONOUR by some over-zealous but most unwise friend.

Amidst those, however, whom I am sure the whole service will admit to have deserved the distinctions, though they have not yet received them, you have, I am glad to find, again alluded to the name of the Captain of the *Banterer*, who with so much address, skill, and courage too, executed the delicate and important duties entrusted to him by Lord Exmouth previous to the Battle of Algiers. In addition to this officer's name, I could add that of the gallant Commander of our squadron within the Bar of Oporto during the siege of that city, who displayed on every occasion during the long period of his holding that highly responsible situation, a zeal, tact, and temper, united to the coolest bravery in constant scenes of danger, which might have been equalled, but I am confident never was surpassed. And lastly (for where numerous names might be found whom the *Gazette Letters* of various Commanders-in-Chief show to have so well merited this mark of their Sovereign's favour it may appear almost invidious to particularise two or three only), I must include that of the late Commandor of the *Dartmouth* and the *Rose*, who, if any Captains at the Battle of Navarino were entitled to the honours of the Guelphic Order, these had, indisputably, a high claim to this distinction. As regards the letter, the memorable words of his Commander-in-Chief upon a public occasion soon after that battle must be fresh in the minds of all his professional brethren. When alluding to the extraordinary acts of gallantry shown by the Commander of the *Rose*, Sir Edward Codrington observed, "I only lamented that the age of CHIVALRY had passed away, and that I had not the power of *knighting him on the field of battle!*" Testimony like this must impress every one with the merits of the officer who called it forth, and I am well convinced, from my knowledge of the justice of our beloved King, that it only requires that services similar to those to which I have before alluded should be brought to his Majesty's notice, in order to ensure to the gallant men who have performed them that reward which is looked to as the highest that a subject can receive, the marked approbation of a gracious Sovereign.

‡ Guichardin, in his History of the Wars of Italy, tells us, when Charles VIII. crossed the Alps, the strength of his army was 18,000 men and 140 pieces of cannon.

† History of the Expedition of Russia, by the Marquis of Chambray.

Having offered my opinions on the high claims of the out officers referred to, it may be right that I should declare hat two of them I have not even the most distant personal equaintance with, and that the other two I have not seen r above fourteen years:—the same I may add of a fifth stinguished officer, now an Admiral of the Blue, who, ough he commanded a line-of-battle ship in the Battle of openhagen, and gained the *most flattering commendations Lord Nelson*, is not yet even a K.C.B.! That this ust have arisen from *accident* alone I cannot but believe, e modesty of the gallant Admiral having most likely pre-nted his urging his universally acknowledged pretensions this honour, from his considering, in all probability, that e regulations which were formerly rigidly observed in one the Continental Courts, I believe ie that of Prussia, under e great Frederick, are (or ought to be) in force in every lier, and that, if any officer used any *private* influence hatever, to obtain a military distinction, *that he was for er excluded from receiving it!*

That we may yet see this salutary regulation established *all countries*, whereby military insignia will no longer e at so low a discount, is the sincere wish of your very bedient servant,

AN ADMIRER OF HEROIC DEEDS, AND A WARM FRIEND TO THEIR HEAD JUSTLY REWARDED.

*April* 11, 1836.

## ON THE MANNING OF OUR SHIPS, THE ADVANTAGES OF A REGULAR PAYMENT OF ALLOTMENTS, AND ALSO THAT OF THE SEAMEN'S PENSIONS TO THEIR FAMILIES.

SIR,—It has been with great concern that I have learnt hat our Seamen do not come forward, as it was confidently oped they would have done, to complete the complements f the ships recently commissioned. That there must be a *ause* for this unwillingness I fear is too true. It becomes, en, the duty of those who wish well to the Navy, and to eir country, to endeavour to discover this cause. As a *ose observer* of passing events, my belief is, that one of the incipal reasons that our seamen, who have families, do ot like to enter on board our ships of war, arises from the ar that by doing so their wives and children will for *many onths* be compelled to seek relief from their parishes, ecause their allotments, instead of being made payable *mediately*, as they ought to be, are not paid for a long riod. I recollect, Sir, that you most laudably and most ly called attention to this important subject, about a year r two ago, and I think you particularised the cases of the *Canopus* and *Forte*. I hope that you will again offer some bservations on the still objectionable regulation regarding llotments, and that you will further advise the payment of e *pension*, likewise, of those seamen who are entitled to ese rewards, by at least quarterly, if possible by *monthly*, stalments, to their wives and families; for the knowledge at those who are dependent upon them for support are com-rtably provided for in their absence, will, I am assured, ove the strongest incentive towards causing our gallant ilors to re-enter our Navy. I would humbly suggest, en, that the enlistment bills should be headed with these tisfactory assurances:—"PENSIONS PAID TO THE WIVES D FAMILIES, IF DESIRED, EVERY QUARTER AT FURTHEST, D ALLOTMENTS DULY PAID EVERY MONTH."

31*st March*, 1836. CHRISTUS.

[We have elsewhere offered a few comments on this tter, but our correspondent is in error in imagining there such hesitation with our seamen in coming forward. We ree, however, with *Corineus* that every reasonable inducement should not only be provided, but made more generally own, and the placards are hardly sufficiently explicit for e purpose.—*Ed.*]

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.—(LETTER VIII.)

SIR,—It is difficult to say to whose immediate organisation cutters have been left since their transfer from the Admiralty, but we can scarcely suppose that *a sailor* or *sailors* s ur have had anything to do with it; and, as regards the tablishment of stores for each of them, the stretch of sagacity displayed in forming it is singular indeed. Can it e credited that a cutter is not allowed a studding sail, although it must or ought to be known by these wiseacres hat there are only two particular points of sailing upon which she principally excels other vessels, and the best of those points should, of course, be always made, viz. by the wind, and directly before it; nor is she (I speak from known instances) allowed those essentially necessary spare ropes or canvas upon which her very safety often depends, as well as the lives of all on board; they are not, for instance, allowed spare jib sheets, nor rope to make them; and if, in case of emergency, the Commander was to cut up a hawser, his only alternative, the probabilities are his accounts would be stopped, or the amount of it charged against his pay. With respect to spare canvas, too, when a sail requires repair, (which, in a cruising cutter, is frequently the case after bad weather,) she has to run into port, and is there detained for days perhaps in order to have an estimate approved of for a tradesmen to do that which, if the spare canvas was allowed, might be effected in an hour or two at sea, as there is generally, if not always, an expert sail-maker on board; but Captain Bowles has not, I believe, anything to do with the stores, which are left exclusively to the Surveyor of sloops; and this power in his hands, and the mode of supplying them, are two of the greatest evils which exist in this Service, in so far as regards unnecessary expense and delay; but more on this subject anon.

I will now annex a copy of the form of the *sailor-like* log-books ordered to be kept on board the Revenue cruisers, and you must, I think, in candour admit that it is an *improvement* upon that of those kept on board ships and vessels of war, and adopted by the Admiralty:—

| Winds. | Stations or Cruisers communicated with | Whether by Signal or otherwise. | Bearing and Distance at Day-light. | Bearings and Distance at Noon | Bearings and Distance at Sun-set. | Time. A.M. | Time. P.M. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | | |

You talk, Sir, of revenue cutters being signal beacons, but you now see, from the description of logs directed by the Board to be kept, that, if they venture for any considerable distance out of sight of land, they are lost, as in a fog. As to where they are, if running from the land in chase, or driven off it by stress of weather, must be all guess-work; there is no column to mark the distance run, nothing to indicate the course steered, and, certainly, if, by some bungling, a cutter be stranded, from an improper course steered or distance run by the officer of the watch, or through the direction of the Commander, there is no record to show on whose shoulders the blame should rest, and his Majesty's Revenue cruisers may be lost and many of his liege subjects drowned with impunity; for no person or persons can go into a reckoning where there is no data to judge from nor tangible evidence to go into, every bearing and distance at day-light, noon, and sunset, when out of sight of land, must be fixed by calculation or *guess*, a very loose method it must be admitted, but there is *no other alternative*. Should a cutter be ordered, on a case of emergency, without delay, to Lisbon, the Mediterranean, or West Indies, God only knows how she would find her way thither, or when arrive, because all the *guessers* on board would certainly be puzzled, after being out of sight of land for a week; the Commander would, of course, have to resort to his own ingenuity and resources, and to keep a log and a reckoning of a little more seaman-like and scientific description.

I have already stated my belief that the Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard has nothing to do with the supplying of stores; nor can he, I am inclined to think, controul the delays which are constantly occurring in forwarding them to the different out-ports and stations as required. It will naturally be inferred that the quantity of stores required in a service of the magnitude of the Coast Guard, including cruisers, tenders, and stations is immense, and the cost very serious to the country. Hence, Sir, it becomes a very important consideration to supply the best and cheapest, and in such a manner as that the operations of the Service shall be in no way retarded, but the stores from time to time received as they are wanted, good and efficient in kind, suited in all respects to the purposes for which they are demanded, and with a sufficient check upon the contractors to compel them to exchange instanter such of a contrary description as they might, and often do, attempt to supply. This can only be effected by entirely changing the present mode of supplying stores to stations and cruisers for every officer in the Service, particularly such as have anything to do with cruisers, must allow that stores of a very inferior description are, in a manner, palmed upon them; that the delay which too frequently occurs betwixt the demand and receipt of these stores sometimes forces him, especially in the case of cruisers, wh the Commander, in his praiseworthy zeal for the Servi in accelerating the departure of his vessel from port, to alternative which would probably subject him to transpo ation; that the operations of the Service are checked, a the Crown made to suffer considerably thereby.

But to make good my argument, I must first state that greater proportion of the stores required for the Co Guard is contracted for in London, and are supplied no the superintendence of the Surveyor of sloops; these st have, therefore, to be forwarded thence, generally by wat ned it is an unusual circumstance for some of them not be received for months after they have been demanded. believe the contract is given to the London tradesmen, cause their prices are a shade lower than those of country; but the crown benefits nothing by this system, it is most certain that the stores are frequently, if not ge rally, proportionably inferior in quality; and it is no taken into account that cruisers may be detained in harb for weeks waiting their arrival, they being of such a descr tion as cannot be done without. The process of procuri stores is this:—demands in triplicate are forwarded to t Coast Guard office; these then go to the Surveyor of Sloo office for his sanction, and afterwards to the Board of C toms, whence, after being mislaid or lost for some ti amongst their Honours' immense accumulation of pape an order goes to the tradesmen to forward them. Now tradesmen's *convenience* is to be consulted;—there may, there may not be, a coaster on the spot ready to sail; that is considered of little importance at head-quarters, tradesmen, therefore, ship them when it suits their pleasure and convenience, and after, perhaps, a protract voyage, they at last come to hand, at times, too, a little worse for the treatment they have, *ad interim*, received, dependently of their doubtful quality in the first instan I have stated that *three* demands are sent: one of these returned, and when the supply of the stores is complete the Inspecting Commander of the district, the Commande of a cruiser, and one of his deputed officers, in the case cruisers, and the Inspecting Commander and Chief Offic in the case of stations, have to certify "that they are, every respect, good in kind, and perfectly fit for the Co Guard Service, or otherwise, as the case may be." No Sir, how stands the case? Simply thus; these officers never refuse the stores without the probability, nay, c tainty, of involving themselves in a tedious and troublero correspondence, and most likely, after all, a decision gi against their judgment; and the fact is, if they do consci tiously refuse a certificate, they will find that the tradesm have sufficient influence *somewhere* to pass their bills wi out it, thereby turning so wholesome and necessary a che upon fraud into a complete farce. But, Sir, this is not worst part of it as regards officers in command of cruise You are perfectly aware that in the Navy every officer from his boyhood, taught *never to make difficulties* when services are required; so, in the case of a cruiser, the Co mander would be set down as a sort of easy, happy-lucky, jog-trot sort of fellow, who would not resort to ex dients, and at whatever risk, too, in order to make up the Board's and its dependants' delays, rather than lie i by. The consequence is, some of the most active a zealous are induced to *anticipate* the supply of stores fr London, by going to tradesmen on the spot, and gett such of them as are absolutely required to go on with equipment of their vessels, with the understanding th when their stores were received from town, these tradesm should be repaid in kind. You will readily allow, S that it is a sorry alternative for an officer to be reduc to such shifts, and a somewhat dangerous one, t for however praiseworthy might be the inducement th to barter the King's stores, he would come badly of of such a transaction, should an instance of it be pro cuted against him; and, were a little malignity thro into the scale, and the worst made of the case, his zeal the service, or his desire to get promptly to sea, would, *fear*, in *this* service avail him little. I could adduce an stance where a cutter under her annual refit did not rece the whole of her present use stores, *i. e.* those stores absolutely required to go on with, *until six weeks after had gone to sea*; and instances are on record of cruis being detained in harbour for weeks for a few fathoms rope.

There are, certainly, depots at the various rendezvous cruisers, but they in course of time become exhausted, the fresh supplies to them from London are just as tard forwarded as are those to the cruisers and stations.

Now, Sir, to keep to my text, I will give you a proof the all-powerful influence of tradesmen in the sacred head-quarters in obtaining a decision against officers. must state that a spar was sent to one of the outports, when it was necessary to convert it to its intended purp it was found defective. A survey was, as is necessary such cases, held upon it, and it was, of course, condemn Off went the report of this survey to London, and the re was, the spar was ordered thither, where a second sur was held upon it, and by whom?—why, by *London trad men*, who *pronounced it good*, and thus was issue joine London [illegible] Naval [illegible]

ner, however, to a certain extent prevailed, inasmuch as latter's report of survey was sent down to them *to re-*. Revise, indeed! revise what they had declared they e ready to attest on oath! No, no, Mr. Editor, this was er too much to be expected of them as men of principle honour, and they positively refused to alter either their ion or their report; the spar was, however, I have been rned, actually paid for, and the cruiser detained in port ng the contest, and until another spar could be supplied ieu thereof.

could advance another instance where a particular de-ption of stores was sent to a cruiser, which, on receipt, found defective, and, consequently, no certificate signed it. This brought on a sort of angry correspondence, and n expedients were tried to fix the blame of the defect some party through whose hands it had passed by the veyor of Sloops, that it would almost induce a belief that ud a personal interest in it. However, no person out London could be found to father the fault upon, and the le in question had to be sent back to the person that plied it, but not to remain quietly with him, nor yet to another sent in lieu. No, faith! the same identical the Government was compelled to take, for it was fled up and returned to the outport. Suffice it, in con-lon, to say, it was afterwards used but *once*, when its inal defect again broke out, which tendered it totally rviceable, and it was subsequently quietly condemned he annual survey of the cruiser's stores, and no more about it, for it would have been perfectly useless on the of the officers to attempt taking any further steps in the ter. I am credibly informed no joint certificate was given for it. I *calculate* these would be nice nuts for to crack, Mr. Hume.

s regards the stores for stations, it is truly absurd to see *ires of cartridge paper* sent from London, at, probably, ying of *a penny*, when the Board has, in most instances, y *twopence* or *threepence* to have it conveyed by a car-s cart from the port where it arrives at to the particular en it is destined for; this is economy with a vengeance! Why are not general contracts entered into at the out-s to supply the necessary stores without delay or unneces-additional expense? Were this mode adopted, there ld be no occasion for an accumulation of stores in depot ne of which frequently lie rotting there for years); the ntity required could thus always be readily obtained, and e found defective promptly rejected.

*Naval Club, 16th March*, 1836. NUMA.

[Letter IX. next week.

## MANNING THE NAVY.

SIR,—The die then is cast, and we are now actually at R! so says at least Lord John Hay's letter. It is , the old formula of "Declaration" has been dispensed ; but this change of system is perhaps in the spirit of rm; whether or not, we have thus stolen a march on continental neighbours, or, in the [illegible] nautical phrase, n them "Scarbro' warning" only, and it now remains e seen what part of the forthcoming tragedy Russia, tria, Prussia, and even France herself will perform in grand spectacle. No matter, the first act is allotted to kind we must show ourselves alert in filling up the com-ment of performers on board our recently commissioned s. This, as yet, is being but slowly effected; first, ause there is no great surplus of seamen at home beyond demand of the Merchant Navy; secondly, the merchants, ive to individual interests, have increased the monthly of seamen, and now pay, I understand, 3*l.* or 4*l.* a th; and, thirdly, the old man-of-war's men, who would the individuals most likely to abet the King's service, mostly worn out; and twenty years' peace has produced w race, who only know the Royal Navy *by report of t it was in its most objectionable days*, and are there-bited in a measure by prejudices which only the know-e of what the service really is can overcome. And, y, this is the season when our merchant vessels are ting England for the distant colonies, consequently the and for seamen will increase daily. These difficulties, o way of manning our ships of war, must be met and ercome; the talisman for which is "Bounty," and a bounty, too, as will insure the services of what fair men are still available. In this scale of inducement the ilor should be classed with the mechanic; the ordinaries labourers, and landsmen with novices; to the first a ty of 3*l.* or 10*l.*; to the second, 6*l.* or 6*l.*; and to the 6*l.* or 4*l.* on entering, or in each like proportions, for n able seaman is worthy of a higher rate of remune-tion than an ordinary or landsman, and they should be e to know that such appreciation of worth does actually at head-quarters. Without some such inducement, it vain to open rendezvous at the sundry outports, as the at race of seamen will not enter the Royal in prefer-to the Merchant Navy; for with all our ameliorations your service, still the restrictions incident to a man-r will have an influence in directing the choice of those not fully to appreciate the superior advantages h the latter service tenders to men of their class over [illegible] carried from the Civil service. [illegible] before them restriction to fulfil ships for five years certain, whether they tire of their officers or station, long absence from home, confinement on board, and indispensible discipline. On the other hand, constant change of ship and climate, short voyages, or at all events limited, more than enough of shore, and a lax system of government, prevalent on board merchant vessels, which puts little or no curb upon insubordination, and makes the subordinates insolently independent of their officers. With these reflections of *present* gratification, men of the volatile character natural to seamen must have something more than *future* advantages to induce a voluntary surrender of self-control for even the limited term of five years, especially after seeing that there is no *security* in the promises of *future* reward, as exemplified in annulling the pensions of Warrant Officers' widows; for it is from among the crews of our ships that selections are made for the station of petty officers, and from among them again the most deserving are advanced to the rank of warrant officers, wherefore confidence must be restored, and that *boon of futurity* which the fatal Order in Council of 1830 alienated from the widows of warrant officers must be re-established; that pension was the pole-star of merit, and your warrant officers are the staff of the Navy. Meritorious seamen look as naturally for advancement to the stations of petty officers, as Midshipmen and Lieutenants do for promotion; and the petty officer again, seeks as the reward for continued good conduct to become Boatswain, Gunner, or Carpenter, as the case may be, according to his station on board. And this is highly proper and judicious: any daviation from the system, even among Gunners* (as I have heard it whispered) will prove immeasurably detrimental to the well-being of the service; and if, on attaining this their ultimate rank, they shall have no other than the temporary advantage afforded by good health, *for so long as it lasts*, to be afterwards discarded in decrepitude, on an inadequate stipend, deprived of the consolation of there being in store for the widow, whereby to support the children, that pension which the service has for ages hitherto allotted, how can we hope for the services of superior men? Let us then shake off the trammels of parsimony, and assume the garb of liberality; for the blindness of fatality, if persevered in, will assuredly lay prostrate the hitherto matchless Navy of England. Men must be had, and the cost of pounds, shillings, and pence, will be found infinitely cheaper than the ill-blood of compulsory service, which must be resorted to as the substitute; and these are no times for the invasion of Civil liberty. Break a warrant officer, and what does he lose? The Merchant Service will pay him full as well, or better, and he has no widows' pension to lose.

*10th April*, 1836. AN OLD SAILOR.

[The observations of our respected Correspondent are, as usual, excellent. He appears to have been led away, however, by the fallacious reports which have been so industriously circulated, as to the indisposition on the part of seamen to come forward, which statements we have elsewhere confuted. Bounties do not appear to be called for on the present occasion; and this being the case, it is prudent to reserve them and other inducements for more pressing conquences.—ED.]

## THE ENTERING OF SEAMEN FOR OUR NAVY.

SIR,—As the columns of the *Naval and Military Gazette* are those in which the public look for TRUTH and for FAIR on every subject on which it treats, may I beg to ask of you the EXACT state of the case as to the *willingness* or *unwillingness* of our seamen at this period, to enter our ships of war. The immediately opposite statements which have just appeared on this subject, lead me to put this question. The *Globe* of last week represented that out of the 2,500 men required, *above* 1,500 *had already entered*! whilst a Portsmouth paper of about the same date, the 2nd of April, declares that the entry of seamen for the three line-of-battle ships commissioned at this port, goes on *so slowly*, that it is expected Government will be obliged to have recourse to *the efficient Greenwich out-pensioners* to complete the complement of the whole eight sail of the line." From Plymouth also, I learn, that the same scarcity of sailors exists, and that the ships are stated in the principal journal of that town, "to be getting manned but slowly;" and, further, that a vessel that was sent to the out-ports for men, only brought *four* seamen from Milford. If this difficulty be found to man but EIGHT sail of the line, what will it be when we have to man SIXTY-EIGHT and *more*? 'Tis time, then, to look about us and discover the *real* causes of this evil, if such does exist, as I am grieved to fear is too truly the case, and, without a days' delay, to apply the *remedy*. A member of the House of Commons has told me that he will, at the earliest opportunity, move for a return of the number of men actually belonging to each ship on *the very day month* after such ship was commissioned, in order to ascertain positively the important fact which I seek to learn, and which is of vast national moment, as we shall find whenever a war begins. A LOVER OF FACTS.

[We again repeat that we can vouch for the truth of what we have asserted. The ships might have been manned ere this, had not the officers been strictly ordered to observe great caution and circumspection in receiving such men as present themselves. Not a landsmen is admitted. The paragraphs which have appeared regarding the difficulty said to exist, are without any foundation, and we are at a loss to conceive the motives which could have produced them, or to account for the mistrust of our esteemed correspondent in our statements, which have never misled him. Spite of the increased wages and the competition of ship-owners, in fitting out the spring fleet, together with the advance which has simultaneously taken place in every thing, the seamen, particularly those who have tried both, prefer the King's to the Merchants' service, and enlist as fast as they arrive in our ports.—ED.]

* Look to the Marine Artillery, and encourage and foster it, even though the "excellent" gimcrack be perpetuated.

## THE EXPECTED BREVET.

SIR,—It has been for some time past confidently rumoured that a Brevet on a limited scale may take place during the present year, in both Services. It is also said that an equalisation will be made regarding the rank of Colonel and Lieut.-Colonel, many of the latter having served 20 years, and some even 22 years in that rank. There are at present in the Army List but *two hundred and seven full Colonels*;—in the Navy there are *seven hundred and twenty-two* Post Captains holding the rank of full Colonels. AN OLD OFFICER.

*United Service Club, 12th April.*

## AUTHOR OF "TOM CRINGLE'S LOG."

SIR,—In a note at p. 204 of the *United Service Journal* for February, 1836, the writer of a valuable paper, begs the question as to whether Capt. Hall is not the author of the "Tom Cringle's Log," in *Blackwood*. This, and the "Cruise of the Midge," by the same hand, have been attributed to Professor Wilson, who, admirable in his way, cannot *seriously* be thought likely to pen such *bonâ fide* Naval sketches. But the *real* author of both these works bears a name of *wizard* power, *i. e.* MICHAEL SCOTT; and this I know from some *West Indian* friends, to whom he has presented his last work, "The Cruise of the Midge," and who, showing me the volumes, told me the name of the writer, their *friend*, and mentioned the mistakes of the public concerning the author of these Naval and W. Indian romances. B.

## PRIZE MONEY AND NAVAL APPRENTICES.

SIR,—I perceive by No. 160 of the *Naval and Military Gazette* that on the 3rd ult. his Majesty was graciously pleased in council to settle the distribution of prize money for the different grades employed in any of his Majesty's vessels. There has occurred a very great omission in a very important branch of the future defence of this kingdom, which, from your usual perspicuity, I cannot attribute to yourself, but from an oversight in the department drawing out the relative rank for the approval of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, previous to submitting them to the King. Now, Sir, it appears very clear that, according to the regulations, we cannot have Naval Engineers without their first being apprentices, three years of which time they serve on board, and one year in the yard, and if on examination, at the expiration of four years, they are found competent, they are made "Junior Engineers." This being the case, I cannot for a moment contemplate that during their initiating into "the mystery and practice of the craft," *they are to be excluded* from every participation in that bounty which his Majesty bestows on the gallant defenders of the country. And I am the more confirmed in this opinion from the circumstance attending their "order" in obtaining their rank, dress, and emolument, arising from the Court-Martial on Capt. Pigot by Lieut. Walker, which elicited the disagreeable position in which these *then* civilians were placed, which induced Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., to call Lord Auckland's attention to it, suggesting their present rank, classification for prize money, &c. Their wearing a uniform particularly specifying "The Apprentices," to be classed in such distribution with boys of "the first class." His Lordship approved of the whole measure, conveyed his thanks to the proposer, and adopted it. These are facts well known at the Admiralty; therefore I cannot imagine how this omission has occurred which you will allow is very essential to "the boys," and should be rectified. Therefore I claim your interest in their behalf, nor will the favour of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty be ill bestowed on them, for *their conduct has been approved of generally* throughout the service, and, with a just pride, they consider themselves of such *hereafter* importance to this new branch of national defence, that they hold no intercourse with the men before the mast (several of the apprentices are the sons of old and meritorious officers). I shall conclude with the hope that although "the Stoker" has been considered entitled to prize money for animating the fire, still the "apprentice," who is to direct the energy of the steam is not to be unrewarded for the hazard of being "blown up, or scalded to death!" VULCAN.

*Junior United Service Club, 1st March*, 1836.

*** "A. C." "Philo-Claudius," "Columbus," and "W. C." are in type.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We have not lost sight of* "An Old Naval Officer," *but we consider it a great failing among Naval men that they will continually contrast their positions with those of the Army. We admit most freely that many ranks in the Navy are shamefully ill paid; but we do not know one in the Army to be overpaid—quite the contrary. We have taken the best course to meet the views of* "Belisarius," *from whom we hope to hear further.—We have the narrative on "Military Punishments, &c." under consideration. The case to which "Vindex" calls our attention is a monstrous one certainly, but many such were rife at the time. A ship originally built in a King's Yard for* 21,000*l. to cost* 3,000*l. for repairing in a Private Yard, appears on the face of it very like a job. We shall make further inquiry, but cannot publish "Vindex's" letter, which is too personal to an honourable member, who could have had little or nothing to do with matters of this kind* 30 *years ago, when he was, we believe, a Clerk, and not a Shipwright's Apprentice, in the aforesaid Yard.—We are obliged to "T." and will avail ourselves of his communication next week.—Capt. Deare's letter arrived as we were at press.*

Errata.—*Additions to be made to our last statement of Nominations to the* Royal Guelphic Order: K.C.H., *Captain Richard O'Conor, Royal Navy, Post Captain of* 1814 (*Full Colonel,* 1817); K.H., *Major James Butler* (10*th regt.*)—*Page* 232, *second column, line* 3, for *Captain* Clerke *Warde*, read *Captain* Charles *Warde.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, APRIL* 16, 1836.

The letter of *An Admirer of Heroic Deeds*, which will be found in another part of this day's impression, renders it necessary that we should offer a few additional remarks on the distribution of Honorary Distinctions. That our excellent King has the earnest desire to render strict justice to all we are most perfectly satisfied; but, as our correspondent infers, it is the fault of the responsible *Advisers* of the Crown when the distinguished and universally admitted services of officers are not brought under the Royal notice, for were they so, there cannot be a doubt but that they would at once meet their well deserved rewards. The case of the gallant Flag Officer, alluded to by the writer in question, is one particularly in point; in referring to the different data, to which we at this moment have access, we think Admiral John Ayford is the officer meant, who, if we mistake not, did command a line-of-battle ship in the memorable action of Copenhagen, and consequently must, we humbly deem, be well entitled to some mark of his Sovereign's approbation, the more especially so, as we believe he is the *only* Flag Officer upon the list who commanded a ship in a *General action* that has not received some honourary distinction. With the *Admirer of Heroic Deeds* we perfectly coincur, that it is only when Military decorations are conferred on men who have *really* and *truly* deserved them, that these insignia become valuable, either to the possessors themselves or in the eyes of the public,—separate the associations of gallant achievements from those "outward and visible signs" of merit, and what do they remain, merely so much *tinsel* and *silk!* It is that these emblems carry with them the *proofs*, as it were, that the officer thus honoured has signalised himself in his country's service, or in the service of the crowned head that has conferred these insignia for gallant deeds in war, that they command respect and regard:—remove this impression, and let it but be believed that our own or foreign insignia are no longer confined to men who have been distinguished in actions with the enemy, in the field, or on the deck, but that the *very same Military* orders of merit, of other states, have been given as a reward for *entertaining a Sovereign at dinner*, or a *breakfast*, or for some other equally insignificant cause*, and the true value of all such honours are at an end. There was a regulation made, we have heard, at the close of the last war, by which it was established that no foreign order would be allowed to be worn by an officer, unless it had been conferred for *actual services against the enemy*. Why, or wherefore, this rule was departed from we have never seen explained. It has been told us, that its being discontinued, by which so many foreign orders have made their appearance since the peace, was the original cause of the present absurd fashion of officers seldom or never wearing their decorations of merit but at *Court*, instead of as formerly, and as is still done by all foreigners, their wearing them on all occasions when in *full dress*. If we might be permitted to offer our humble advice on this question, we would say, that those who *feel* and *know* that they have well and truly won the honours they possess, should at once revive the good old custom, and no longer appear *ashamed*, as it were, to put on, on all proper occasions, that which they have so gloriously gained by gallant deeds against the enemies of their country; indeed, it might almost be said to be regarded as an insult to the Royal hand which had bestowed these honours, that of those on whom they had been conferred, omitting to wear these insignia when they ought to be put on.

This fashion appears to us the more extraordinary when followed by persons, many of whom we ourselves know have for weeks, and months, and even for years been using their every influence and every effort to obtain these distinctions, and yet, after they possess them, they *affect* to set no value on the prize which they have gained. It is time that this affectation should be overcome, for affectation after all it evidently must be; and we hope these remarks may have an influence in effecting this object; the more so, when we repeat, that we are sure the *truly* gallant and deserving officer will no longer be ashamed to wear the honours which a Gracious Monarch has bestowed upon him, as a token of his Royal sense of that officer's merits; and we are sure that every officer will feel tenfold pride in doing this, if the old Prussian rule be adopted with us, and that no *private* influence, or interest, be ever suffered to recommend for Military distinctions.

We earnestly hope to see the two professions always *closely assimilated* in every way, in the distribution of all those marks of Royal favour, and thus to put an end to every invidious feeling which even but a *seeming* preference to either must be sure to create.

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In the intelligence from India, referred to in our last number, in regard to a Regiment refusing to allow Corporal Punishment to be carried into effect, be true, that state of things has come to pass there which every reflecting person saw at once must undoubtedly result from that most extraordinary Order of the late Governor-General of India, which, by partially abolishing Corporal Punishment in the Indian Army, created a distinction the most invidious and mortifying to the British soldier. The sleeping Lion has been at length aroused, and the Europeans are awakened to a sense of their own degradation, and to those feelings that must necessarily spring from the consideration that,—whilst the Native troops (over whom they, of course, look down), who are employed with themselves on the same stations, on the same duties, are paid by the same employers, are exempted from the lash,—the British soldier is still liable to that infliction. Is this a distinction of which a Briton can or should boast? or rather does it not make the punishment more odious than ever? Can any one be surprised that British soldiers, so placed, should come forward and declare that they would not be subjected to a punishment that is considered too cruel or too degrading for Natives? If the following statement be correct, what must be the state of mind of the European soldiers in India, how often must this matter have been discussed among them, how deep must the sense of injustice have sunk into the minds, before a corps, remarkable for its steadiness and discipline, should have taken the step reported, a step that is, in point of fact, a direct and substantive act of mutiny; no consideration of the mode of doing it, however outwardly respectful, can divest it of that character:—

"A soldier of the 13th Dragoons, stationed at Bangalore, being about to be tried for an offence which was known would subject him to corporal punishment, the privates of H.M. 39th regt. of Foot, sent an intimation, through their Serjeant-Major, to Major-General Hawker, commanding the Mysore division, to the effect that, should the sentence be corporal punishment, they would not allow the man to be flogged,—alleging, as a reason, that Lord William Bentinck had abolished flogging in the Native Army. General Hawker permitted the trial to proceed, and has forwarded the sentence to England for consideration."

A Regiment of soldiers constitute their Serjeant-Major their spokesman, and send him to the General Officer commanding the Division, to signify to him their determination to interrupt the course of justice in a neighbouring corps; for such, to all intents and purposes, was the case of their communication. We are told of the course of proceeding adopted by that General Officer, in those circumstances; but, without offering any opinion on that course, we may remark that there are Officers of that rank who, in place would have conceived it right to act very differently; who, whatever they might have thought of the abstract justice of the demand to abrogate so disgraceful a distinction, would have resented it, so put, to the last; would have insisted on the common course of proceeding, whatever it might have been, going on in regard to the case occasioning that movement; who would have confirmed the punishment, if awarded; would have insisted on its execution; would have made the remonstrating Regiment witness it; and who would have laid dead at his feet the first man who dared to interfere with, and oppose him in the lawful exercise of his duty. And had such been the case, on whom would have been the blame, and to whom would the blood, so shed, have been justly imputable?

The Duke of Wellington, in his clear and straightforward answers to the Parliamentary Committee on the question of Corporal Punishment, (replies which must be the admiration of every soldier, and must be convincing to every man of common sense,) speaks of the position of the

* We remember to have heard of an instance of an English officer carrying back to a foreign sovereign the insignia of an order, which had been conferred by that monarch on a relative of the officer in question, and who had recently died; when the royal personage *at once bestowed the same military order upon the bearer!* although he had never rendered the slightest service to that crown, in any shape or form; and, to add to the absurdity, permission was obtained, through some channel, for the officer alluded to, to wear this insignia in this country. So much for the value of foreign Military Orders of Merit! at least that of the one in question, and which was *formerly* prized by our military heroes of the Peninsula, who had been distinguished in countless fights.

een soldier in India as be remembered it thirty rs ago. Very different, however, is that posi- now! the mistaken and mischievous policy congregating large masses of Native troops at ad-Quarter stations, where one, or as at Banga- , two European Regiments are stationed, is a y different state of things from that described his Grace. Add to this, the different state of the as it now exists in that country—formerly, ry measure of authority passed *sub silentio*, no dared to question their propriety or doubt ir justice; now, everything is openly discussed the public papers, and commented upon fre- ntly in no very measured language. These ers are furnished to every canteen, and read or in every soldier in it; there is no lawyer required to awaken them to a sense of an ust or an injurious Order.

The Duke of Wellington told the Committee, told them truly, that Corporal Punishment is considered by British soldiers as in itself dis- eeful or degrading, whilst he showed clearly it it cannot be dispensed with. What, then, ll we say of the policy of that legislator who, ble as he was to appoint, but unwilling, as by own answers he has shown, to abrogate this ishment in the European body of his Army, contrived to make its continuance more than harily disgusting and odious, and to give it t character of disgrace and degradation that it till then been free from in the minds of those oxious to its infliction. But if the Order was tself most unjustifiable, what shall be said of mode and time of issuing it. The local Com- nders-in-Chief at the subordinate Presidencies e fully aware of the danger with which it was ught; every Officer of any experience saw it; opinions of the former were disregarded, those the latter not asked; and, as nearly the last of his power, the *Governor-General and Com- der-in-Chief* sowed, with a reckless hand, the ds of discontent, leaving his successors to reap deal with the harvest of mutiny they were tain to produce.

His Lordship had formerly witnessed one tiny in India, the result of misrule; he there- wisely resolved not to abide a second storm his own brewing. On that occasion he was ng and inexperienced, and he acted in concert h, and in deference to, the opinions of his mili- y coadjutor in Council, the Commander-in- ief; in the present, he was determined there uld be no sharer with him in the harvest of ar applause, to which alone he looked,—a ry desire to be held forth (as in the fulsome guage of Asiatic adulation he has, at public tings, been so praised) as a man whose liberal d was far in advance of even this liberal age, need him easily to put forth (while he himself safe from its consequences) a decree replete h injustice in its essence, and with danger and iculty in its operation; it is not likely that his rdship will be suffered again to misgovern any our distant territories, if indeed, after all he done, we shall long have to govern that country ich he has lately ruled; he may be exonerated m all responsibility for what he has done, but et he not be always held morally responsible the anarchy, the mischief, and even the pro- ble bloodshed his last act was so strongly calcu- d to produce.

f the feeling said to be felt in the Thirty-ninth against that Order does exist, we may be assured it exists equally in *all* the European corps in India. What, then, will be the position of authority there? must it do that which the Legislature here hesitates in doing? can it do so in direct defiance of the Articles of War, and Acts of Parliament on which those Articles are founded? and ought it, putting these considerations aside, to do so at the demand of the Soldiery? Yet, if it does not so yield, how can it enforce the punishment that is still the law for the Europeans? They will not lend their aid to its infliction, nay, we see they threaten to interpose and prevent it among each other. Shall we call on the Natives to see it enforced? Shall we army them against the Europeans? God forbid! that attempt, whatsoever its results, would be destructive; if ineffectual, what contempt would reflect on baffled authority; and if effectual, would they not learn a lesson they ought never to be allowed even to think possible; in either case, interminable hatred and bloodshed must be the result. The question is one of equal importance and difficulty. The matter cannot remain on its present footing; even although the report may not be altogether true, yet the mere chance, to say nothing of the likelihood, of such an occurrence happening, is too dangerous to risk. Yet how is the remedy to be applied! Can the boon be taken from the Native? or is the British soldier in India to be placed in a position that is denied to his brethren in England? or must that point be at once yielded, in defiance of the opinion of the greatest military authority that it is absolutely necessary for the preservation of order and discipline?

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The question which has been so long under discussion, respecting the Admeasurement of Tonnage, in conformance with the act lately passed, has now assumed a strange aspect. Our intelligent correspondent *A. C.* informs us, that the Committee, appointed to report upon the feasibility of ascertaining a ship's tonnage, had no intention of establishing a rule either to give her *true* capacity or displacement, but one which should preserve the relative value of the comparative index, which pointed to the increase or decrease of our trade. In other words, that they should still adhere to a false mode of admeasurement, in order that calculations made upon the reputed number of departures and arrivals within the year, may not be interrupted. This is a curious admission, and accounts for the pertinacity with which the Committee adhered to the term "Tonnage," as if every article which formed a ship's cargo, did not vary in *weight*, presuming it to occupy the same *bulk* or *space*.

The examples of ten vessels measured in the port of Dartmouth, stated in our paper of the 3rd instant, are sufficient to show that both the old and the new mode of admeasurement differ considerably from the true burthen of the vessel, and we have always thought that the new plan was little better than the one so ostentatiously superseded. Why we should, for any purpose of estimating trade, go on calculating upon false premises, and even enact new rules to maintain such fallacy, is incomprehensible to us. It is nearly twelvemonths since, in commenting upon this very subject, we laid down a plain rule, applicable to general purposes, for estimating a ship's capacity, and that none ascertained, and registered, with the dues fixed accordingly, a cargo, composed of any material (assuming the weight of every commodity to be known) could easily be arranged. This we proposed effecting by disregarding the arbitrary term tonnage, or, indeed, any other term describing *weight*, and substituting a term representing capacity. The vessel would then be taxed according to her capability of stowage, and the builder would be at liberty to construct his ship according to the form best suited for the purpose for which she was intended. We recollect reading some letters shortly afterwards, complimenting us upon our disinterestedness in giving publicity to so obvious and unobjectionable a mode of measurement; but our only object was, and still is, to point out the utility and indeed the necessity of framing and adopting some fair mode of estimating a ship's burden, that should secure a just contribution to the taxes levied thereon, and at the same time leave the builder at liberty to avail himself of the best form which was judged proper for the trade the vessel was intended to be engaged in. Such is the desideratum required, and it appears we have made but little progress in attaining it by the adoption of the new law.

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We are glad to find that, in the debate in the House of Commons on Monday last, an officer, General Sharpe, boldly put the question as to the appointment of a Retired East India Captain to the rank of Major-General, and that he followed up the opinion, thrown out in this Paper, that the appointment was an insult to the old officers of the service, and that, at all events, the *rank* should have been confined to Persia. In looking over the list of officers of the United Service, who have got into Parliament, we can scarcely describe our feelings at the apathy they exhibit on all subjects that affect the general interests of their brother officers:—they are ever ready to come forward in matters that personally concern themselves, or those who have Parliamentary influence, but in all other cases the *pretenders* are *silent*, or conveniently *absent*. Indeed, we are much inclined to think that the interest of the United Service would be in a better position if nine-tenths of the Naval and Military men, now holding seats in Parliament, were ejected, as their secret connivance at injustice to their brother officers is a blind to independent members, who, in many cases, might advocate a different policy. An analysis of the proceedings of every Naval and Military Member during the two last Parliaments, would, we should think, be an exposure productive of much future benefit. General Sharpe should press his inquiry, though this subject does not suit those who *tell* us *they* are always advocating, in the House of Commons, the interests of the Army, but who we know, whether Tory or Whig, have not the honest courage to step forward in support of any oppressed individual. The whole tenor of their Parliamentary career is the proof of our assertion, and upon this point there is no mistake.

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In the House of Commons on Thursday last, Lord W. Bentinck stated, "*that our empire in India depended upon the support of a Native Army!* the *allegiance* and *attachment* of that *army was not what it has been.*" If any proof be wanting to confirm the statements so repeatedly made of the certain consequences of neglecting any longer the Indian Native Army, it is here furnished. We are to suppose that the injudicious curtailments of the few advantages of the officers and men, which have created such universal disgust, arose mor-

om the instructions from home, than the personal
cliuntion and approbation of the Governor-Ge-
eral:—at oll events, his Lordship has recorded
s opinion, which completely bears out what we
ve repeotedly odvanced; aod it now remains for
to see whether the Government of England, the
oard of Control, and the Court of Directors will
*inely* allow the most important Colony to be, to
l intents oud purposes and for ever, sacri-
ed. That n general disgust exists throughout
Indinn Army is the fact, and Lord William
entinck ndmits, and voluntnrily states, that the
*legiance is not what it was.* He took upon himself
aholish flogging for the purpuse of conciliating
e mon, but had his Lordship also recommended
system of *reward*, of pensiou, and an *order of merit*
r gnod conduct to the private,—had he so far
m depriving the officers of their few advantages
ntrasted with the civil service, stated that re-
nchment was necessary, but that, in carrying it
o effect, a complete recision would take place
nongst all ranks of Civil or Military Servants of
e Company, taking into consideration that the
k, the services, and pay of the latter had hitherto
rne no proportion to the former, he would have
xcited a feeling of gratitude and attachment
roughout the Army; whereas officers and men
e alike disspirited and dissatisfied,—what must
the result?

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The honourable Member for Tynemouth seems des-
ed to experience nothing but mortification this Ses-
n; his Parliamentary tactics have been bad, and he is
aking considerable leeway in the estimation of the
use. Last night, after a long incubation, he brought
rth his observations respecting Capt. Symonds's ships,
l received such a setting down from Mr. C. Wood,
e Secretary to the Admiralty, Adm. Sir C. Adam, and
her Naval Officers, as must have been anything but
reeable. Mr. Wood very properly told him that per-
ns who were far more competent to form an opinion
an the subject had expressed themselves in terms of
gh commendation upon Captain Symonds's principle,
d in favour of his ships; and thereby gently insinuated
t it would be well for the honourable Member to con-
e himself to such matters as he understood. Mr.
ung has the reputation of being a ship-builder, but if
ch be the case, no ship-builder that ever we heard of
sesses, or professes to possess, such varied talents,
we believe there is no subject brought before the
use, upon the merits of which the hon. Member is not
epared to give a decided and unqualified opinion. The
servation of Sir G. Clerk struck us as strangely incon-
tent, for if a Naval Officer of acknowledged talent
ld be found, gifted also with a knowledge of the art
ship-building which, whatever may be said, is proved
be superior to any hitherto made apparent, his profes-
n should rather be considered an inducement to select
n, than be held up to his prejudice. It will be seen by
e debate, that our statements respecting the volunteer-
for the Navy are most fully confirmed.

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Our Naval readers will be pleased to find, that the
vernment of a Colony has been at length bestowed
on a Naval officer, and that in the person of the
ecmed Sir John Franklin, than whom, a more amia-
e and highly-gifted individual does not exist; every
y qualified, by abilities natural and acquired, to
velope the resources of the important settlement of
an Diemen's Land, where he will supersede Colonel
rthur, who retires after ten years' command.

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We have much pleasure in announcing the promotion
three old and deserving Mates in this day's Gazette.
Mr. Melreux, of the *Royal Adelaide*, who has passed
even years; Mr. Young, of the *Talbot* (son of the
te highly esteemed Admiral) passed eight years; and
Mr. Booth, late Mate of the *Challenger*, who, by his
pirited and gallant conduct in swimming through a heavy
surf with the lead line, was the means of saving the lives
f the whole of the crew of that vessel, when wrecked
the Pacific. These are all highly creditable to Lord
minot. Hon. Mr. Eden's promotion is the haul down va-
ncy of Sir Thomas Williams, and not the act of the
irst Lord.

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The letter signed *Corineus*, which appears in another
rt of our impression, we deem well to merit the atten-
ion of their Lordships of the Admiralty. About
eighteen months or more ago, as our correspondent re-
minds us, we offered some observations on the subject
of the *allotments*, and we think we at that time parti-
cularly alluded to those belonging to two ships which
had sailed from Plymouth—the *Canopus* and *Forte*.
Until we saw this question revived, with great spirit in
the *Plymouth Journal*, we thought that the evil complained
of had been remedied; but we find, that as yet this is not
the case. The *present* Board of Admiralty will, however,
we are satisfied, upon being shown the facts, cause the
necessary amendments to be made without delay, as they
cannot but see the strict justice of the demand; and as
regards those assurances which *Corineus* suggests should
be given to our seamen, we perfectly concur with him in
the opinions he has expressed, and we would therefore
earnestly submit to the consideration of their Lordships
that the Enlistment Bill should at once be headed, as
our able correspondent advises, with the imposing words
—"*Allotments, and pensions also, when due, will be re-
gularly paid at the end of every month, to the wives and
families of the seamen*: and, moreover, *faith regarding
all pensions, will, henceforward, ever be rigidly and sa-
credly kept.*" Let this be but tried, and we confidently
foretel its complete success.

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Our Portsmouth correspondent reported last week
the probability of Captain J. N. Taylor, C. B., being
the next for the Ordinary at that port, on the faith of a
rumour which prevailed. We should be glad to hear it
confirmed; for we recollect this officer serving, with
great distinction, upon the north coast of Spain, during
the last war, most gallantly cooperating with the Duke
of Wellington's army; and he was severely wounded,
by the bursting of a shell, at the siege of St. Sebastian,
whilst serving on shore in one of the breaching batte-
ries. Indeed, his recovery, which was a tedious one,
was considered miraculous at the time. We do not
think this officer has been employed since, although
repeatedly promised; and the nature of the late appoint-
ments, where the majority consist of officers who have
no other claim than their services during the war, must
naturally lead claimants of similar pretensions to in-
dulge in the hope that their turns may arrive next. Of
these, we know of few, who are able to serve, whose
appointments would do more credit to the First Lord's
or the Admiralty's discrimination, than that of Captain
Taylor; and we hope the expectation, which the rumour
must have excited amongst the gallant officer's friends,
may be realized.

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An order was issued from the Admiralty a short time
ago, directing that all officers on surveys should have their
names erased from the ships' books upon which they had
been entered as supernumeraries, and put upon half-pay.
Amongst the few exceptions to this order one was in
favour of Lieutenant William Allen, who was appointed
to assist Captain Bullock in the survey of the Thames
and Medway. It will be remembered, that Lieutenant
Allen was sent by the Admiralty, in Lander's last and
fatal expedition to the Niger, and as a reward for his
severe privations and sufferings, and the ability with
which he discharged an arduous duty under such trying
and unfavourable circumstances, he was ordered to be
promoted to the rank of Commander, to qualify him for
which he was appointed to Captain Bullock's survey,
his time not having reckoned while in Africa. Lieute-
ant Allen's chart of the Niger, upon a reduced scale, is
now in the hands of the Admiralty engraver, and will
shortly be published, but we have not heard any probable
time fixed for the publication of his journal, which is still
under restriction.

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Sir J. Wyatville has completed the alterations and
various improvements connected with Windsor Castle.
The furniture contained in the suite of apartments occu-
pied for the last five years by Sir Jeffery, was removed
last week.

*Meeting at Apsley House.*—A meeting of Conserva-
tive Peers took place this week at Apsley-House. The
number present was eighty-three.

The Hon. Col. Grey, M.P., son of the *ci-devant*
Premier, and next brother to Lord Howick, is about to
be married to Miss Farquhar, daughter of the late Sir
T. Farquhar, banker. Col. Grey is in his 32d year, and
is Lieut.-Col. of the 71st Foot, and M.P. for Wycombe.

It is understood that Dr. Butler, of Shrewsbury, will
be the new Bishop. There is also a report that Dr.
Shuttleworth will be the next Bishop after Dr. Butler.

The Head Mastership of Harrow, to which the Rev.
C. Wordsworth has been appointed, is worth 3,600*l.*
per annum. Mr. W. is only 30 years old, and is the
youngest master that ever presided over the interests of
Harrow School.

The will of the late Henry Campion, Esq., of Sussex,
was lately admitted to probate, and the personal property
sworn not to exceed 140,000*l.*

A new writ, as the House of Commons was about to
adjourn on Tuesday night, was ordered for Mayo, in the
room of Mr. D. Brown, now Lord Oranmore.

The statue of King William on horseback, in Dublin
was blown up on Thursday week by gunpowder, and a
yet the parties concerned in this wanton or political act
are undiscovered. The statue was erected in 1700, a
the expense of the corporation, to commemorate the de
livery of the people of Ireland from the despotism o
James II. The inscription on the pedestal runs thus:—
"Gulielmo Tertio, Magnæ Britanniæ, Franciæ, e
Hiberniæ Regi, Ob Religionem Conservatam, Restitutas
Leges Libertam assertam, Cives Dublinienses Hanc
statuam Posuere." The corporation of Dublin have
advertised for proposals to re-erect the statue. It is in
tended that this ceremony shall take place on the 1s
July next, the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne.
The Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and all the Municip
pal authorities, will attend in state, with the city regalia
to give *eclat* to so interesting a proceeding. The Lord
Lieutenant has issued a proclamation offering a reward
of 100*l.* for the discovery of the person or persons con
cerned. The corporation has also come forward with an
offer of a reward of 200*l.*

Earl Cathcart, as we stated in our last, is not dead.
Letters were received in Edinburgh so late as Friday
evening from the noble veteran, who continues to reside
at the family seat in the vicinity of Paisley. His Lord
ship attended divine service in St. Andrew's Episcopa
Chapel, Glasgow, on Sunday last. The penny-a-liners
who have copied from our publications the services o
his Lordship have therefore been paid in advance by tha
portion of the press countenancing such dishonesty. I
is really time that the stamped, as well as the unstampe
press should be put under restrictions.

*Westminster Hall.*—The walls are lined with stone
similar to Bath stone, and it has been newly floored
The unique roof has been cleansed and repaired, and th
repairs of the grand gothic window are finished.

*Emigration.*—Hundreds of agricultural labourers hav
lately embarked from Portsmouth for America. Las
week the *Pomona*, *Eliza*, and *Montreal* sailed with Pas
sengers for New York, and this morning the *Cordova*
Capt. Owen, sailed for the same port. Nearly thre
hundred have arrived from Wiltshire, with their furni
ture, and have embarked in the brigs *Lavinia* and *Jan
and Ann* for Quebec; the ship *King William* is embark
ing 200 at Cowes for Quebec; the packet ship *Gladiato
is expected for New York with a full complement o
strange passengers; the ship *Huber* has embarked th
Petworth emigrants for Montreal.

*Sir James Graham.*—The *Carlisle Journal* has pub
lished the following address to Sir J. Graham:—"W
the undersigned electors of East Cumberland, reside
in Brampton and its vicinity, deeply regret the necessit
which obliges us to make the present communicatio
We can, however, no longer refrain from representing t
you, that your conduct in parliament, since your las
election, has been most unsatisfactory to us, inasmuch a
it has been in direct opposition to our views, and unm
comfortably inconsistent with your previous acts and pro
fessions. You have allied yourself to, and are mo
cordially acting with, a party whom, on the hustings
Carlisle, you justly and emphatically denounced, as bein
'composed of materials as bad as you could well imagin
and of men to whom, and to whose measures, you ha
all your life been opposed.' Men who, in their politic
capacities, we firmly believe, are not actuated by a wis
to forward the true interests of the country. We charg
you with having arrayed yourself with that party, in op
position to Lord Melbourne's Administration, in whos
policy we have the utmost confidence, and whose libera
straightforward, and enlightened conduct has, and justl
merits, our gratitude and best wishes. Under these ci
cumstances, we hope that you will see the propriety o
resigning a trust, with the obligations of which you hav
ceased to act in accordance; and, most certainly, we sha
avail ourselves of the first opportunity of doing all in ou
power to return to parliament a representative whose po
litical opinions generally coincide with our own."

The Duke of Wellington's agent, at Lisbon, has not
fied his Grace's protest against the arbitrary suspensio
of the pension which Portugal had granted him.

By the death of the infant Lord Petersham, son o
the Earl and Countess of Harrington, Colonel Lincol
Stanhope is presumptive heir to the Peerage.

William Godwin, the author of "Caleb Williams,"
died on the 7th inst. in his 81st year. He was nearly h
years before the public as an author of eminence i
various departments.

The City of London Conservative Association ha
their first anniversary dinner on [illegible], at Drury
Garden Theatre. A platform was erected over the pi
connecting it with the stage, thus converting the whol
interior of the edifice into a saloon, it would accommo
date was provided for upwards of 2,000 persons. Sir
Henry Hoare, the banker, was in the Chair, and a num
ber of Conservatives of both Houses of Parliament
were present.

The Hon. William Ashley presided at the conclusion
dinner of St. Ann's Society Schools on Tuesday eve

is is the only Institution (Christ's Hospital excepted) universal in its benefits. It educates, clothes, and olly provides for the legitimate children of necessitous rons, from all parts, whether orphans or not, more ecially the descendants of parents who have seen ter days.

A sermon will be preached at St. Mary's, Newington, morrow, by the Rev. W. Stone, M.A., in aid of the ds of that excellent Institution, the Royal Dispensary Diseases of the Ear. There is no charity that has ater claims on public support than this Institution.

A hostile meeting took place on Wednesday, in a field r Wimbledon, between Capt. F—— and Mr. W——, ative to some slighting expression conceived to have n made use of by the latter, respecting the late Hermit in London," and calculated to wound the ellngs of Mrs. Kingston, the daughter of that gentle- n. The distance being duly measured, Capt. T——, cond to the aggrieved, gave the word, and Captain ——'s ball whizzing past his antagonist, the aggressor ed in the air; and upon a brief explanation, which ded the whole business, and proved it to have originated a misunderstanding, all parties declared themselves to ve been unqualified admirers and staunch friends of late distinguished author.

It was generally rumoured on Thursday, and the ry obtained belief in well-informed circles, that a hos- e meeting had taken place at an early hour in the rning, between Lord G——e B——k and Mr. ——n. After an exchange of shots the seconds inter- ed, and the parties retired. The affair is said to have ginated in a dispute relative to some sporting transac- ns. Colonel A—— officiated as second to Lord ——e B——k, and Mr. W——n as second to Mr. ——n.

A liberal M.P. intends immediately to bring before notice of Parliament certain irregularities which ve long prevailed in the Lord Chamberlain's depart- ent, and have been a matter of complaint by all per- ns connected with theatrical affairs.—*Morning Paper.* The M.P. alluded to is Mr. T. Duncombe; the case one demanding inquiry, and the questions would have en put in Parliament ere this but for the opportune erality of his Majesty, who, of his own free will, ve Rayner a license to open the New Strand Theatre.

*Omnibuses.*—It is provided in Mr. Alderman Wood's ill now before Parliament, "That if the driver or the nductor of any omnibus shall loiter with or improperly lay such carriage on any journey, or wilfully deceive y person in respect to the route or destination thereof, will be liable to a penalty of 20*s.*

The Carlton Club are getting up a dinner to Messrs. orthwick and D'Israeli. Mr. Bonham will take the hair.

Prince Charles of the Two Sicilies and his bride, e Miss Smyth, have taken the same suite of apart- ents at Mivart's Hotel. His Highness is Lord Admi- l of the Two Sicilies, and is in his 25th year.

*Green Peas.*—Among the various new branches of ade which steam communication has created, that of e introduction of green peas at this early period of the ason deserves to be mentioned. There were some xcellent green peas in good and fresh condition at arket this week brought from Lisbon.

At the Taunton Assizes an action was brought by ol. Napier against Mr. Daniel and another for a libel the *Bath Herald*. The libel reflected on the conduct Col. N. with reference to certain law proceedings hich arose out of an assault upon the gamekeeper of Mr. Borthwick, who interfered to prevent Mr. Napier, deaf and dumb youth, a son of the Colonel's, from shing on his master's estate. Verdict for the plaintiff, ith damages for five pounds.

Earl Grey took his seat on Thursday evening for the rst time this session, and was cordially welcomed by oble lords on both sides the house.

The election for six Directors of the East India Com- any on Wednesday was in favour of the house list, who ere carried without opposition. On Thursday a Court f Directors was held at the East India House, when ee new Directors, viz.,—J. Cotton, Esq., J. Forbes, sq., J. Loch, Esq., C. Mills, Esq., H. Shank, Esq., nd H. St. George Tucker, Esq., took the oath and eir seats. Sir F. R. Carnac was chosen Chairman, nd J. Loch, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, for the year ensuing.

*Morison's Pills.*—Mr. Salmon, who was found guilty f the manslaughter of Capt. John M'Kenzie, at the Central Court, by administering over doses of Morison's ills, was brought up for judgment on Saturday, and ined 200*l.*, with a serious caution from the Judge against he use of medicines of the powerful effects of which he seemed to be ignorant. The fine was paid at once.

*Commission de Lunatico Inquirendo.*—A commission n Dublin to inquire into the state of mind of the Right Hon. and Rev. Lord Hartland, have decided that he was f unsound mind, and incapable of managing his own affairs; that he became so on the 15th Feb., 1830. The estimated property of his Lordship is 6000*l.* a-year. The petitioner is Major Denis Mahon.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—"Head-Quarters, Aranguez, March 29.—Two two men, convicted of seducing some soldiers of the Legion to desert to the enemy, paid the forfeit of their crime yesterday on the scaffold. Cordova having expressed a wish that the troops of the Legion should be present at the execution, the flank companies of every regt. of inf. and the two regts. of Lancers were ordered for that duty. By ten in the morning they moved from their cantonments, under the command of the Adjut.-Gen., Le Marchant, who was accompanied by some of the staff. On reaching the city the troops piled arms in the Plaza Nueva. At half-past three they were formed in hollow square in the Plaza Veiga, and shortly afterwards the muffled drums announced that the culprits were approaching that 'bourne from whence no traveller returns.' Escorted by a company of the Urban Guard, they moved towards the fatal spot between two Carmelites. The fatal scene was soon over. As each man was launched into eternity the assembled multitude shouted 'Viva Isabel Segundo'—'Merran los traidores!' The English troops preserved a death-like silence. Death was instantaneous; and, notwithstanding the multitude present, there were but few women. The conduct of the priests, who administered the last consolations to the culprits, was marked by the most disgraceful levity. With the exception of the troops of the Legion, there was only one company of Spanish infantry present. The policy of this may well be questioned; but it was the order of the General-in-Chief, Cordova.

*Vittoria, 1st April.*—This day the Lancers were reviewed: their appearance was good. Cordova reviews the whole Legion to-morrow. It is generally understood that the General-in-Chief is about to carry into execution a plan of attack on the enemy. The Carlists are collecting a large force in the neighbourhood. Brig.-Gen. Evans, (brother of the Com.-in-Chief) is to leave in a day or two for England, in order to superintend the recruiting for the Legion.

Mrs. General De Lacy Evans has returned to Paris, completely tired of campaigning!

## The Court.

His Majesty held a levée on Wednesday. At the *entrée* levée, Col. Sir John Harvey, A.D.C. to the King, was presented, on his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor of Prince Edward's Island, by Lord Glenelg.

*Generals*—Sir T. Hammond, Clay, St. John, Wulff, Salmon, Eden, Sir W. Hutchinson, Sir P. Riall, Eyat, Sir F. Mulcaster, Sir W. H. Grant, Sir T. Montresor, Earl of Cork, Sir H. Oswald, Sir R. Donkin. *Colonels*—Rowley, O'Reilly, Whinyates, Egerton, Caldwell, Howard, Findlay. *Capt*—Bedingfield. *Lieuts.*—Cox, Duckett. *Ensigns*—R. Allen, Davie. *Admirals*—Sir C. Paget, Sir T. Williams, Sir G. Scott, Sir T. Dundas. *Capts., R.N.*—Waldegrave, F. Chetham, Pring, Bowles, W. Nevill, Williams, Sir G. Westphal, H. Williams. *Commanders*—G. Evans, J. C. Woolhough, Kirby, Powney. *Lieut.*—K. Stewart.

The following were presented to the King:—

Lord De Tabley, on appointment to Lieut.-Colonelcy of Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry. Maj. F. Johnson, on exchange to h.-p. Ens. R. A. Phillipps, on appointment to 12th Inf. Maj. W. E. Page, unattached, on receiving 3rd class of the Guelphic Order. Capt. Strachan. Capt. Grey, on promotion. Capt. R. O'Connor, R.N., on being appointed a K.C.H. Lieut. J. Remington. Capt. W. Fisher, R.N. Lieut.-Colonel Gore, on receiving the third class of the Guelphic Order. Lieut.-Gen. Sir S. Hawker, on being nominated a G.C.H. Commander Bate, on promotion. Lieut.-Col. R. Y. Butler. Commander R. Eden, R.N., on promotion.

Sir John Campbell had an audience of the King to deliver a letter from the Schah of Persia. Sir John was introduced by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, President of the Board of the Controul.

After the levée his Majesty held a Privy Council. At the Council it was declared that satisfactory provision for the abolition of slavery had been made in the island Tobago. Port Elizabeth, at the Cape of Good Hope, was declared a free port. Hnid Harbour, in the island of Jamaica, was also declared a free port. The Hon. W. Bathurst was the Clerk of the Council in Waiting.

The King will give a grand dinner to-day, in St. George's Hall, to the Knights of the Bath. Nearly the whole of the Knights are expected to be present.

The King has granted to the Right Hon. D. Browne; and to the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, the dignity of a Baron of Ireland, by the name, style, and title of Baron Oranmore and Browne, of Carra Browne-castle, in Oranmore, in the county of Galway, and of Castle MacGarrett, in the county of Mayo.

The King has appointed Rear-Adm. P. Campbell, C.B., to be a K.C., in the room of Vice-Adm. Sir G. Moore.

The Queen will hold a drawing-room on Thursday next, the 21st instant.

The King has appointed G. Stoddart, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul in Madeira; and P. W. Kelly, Esq., Consul at Carthagena.

The King has been pleased to appoint Henry Light, Esq., to be Lieutenant-Governor of Antigua.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Tuesday, 12th April.—Lord Duncannon moved the second reading of the Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill. The Bill, he said, was nearly the same as the one introduced last session. The Earl of Haddington denied that this Bill was in any way similar to that of last session. Lord Harrington contended that although the details were somewhat different, the principle in both was the same. The Duke of Wellington remarked, that the expense would be nearly 200,000*l.* a-year more than under the existing system. He also objected to the amount of patronage with which the Bill would invest the Government. The Earl of Wicklow would propose one or two amendments in committee. The Earl of Winchilsea expressed his determination to oppose the 10th clause in committee. The Marquis of Londonderry should feel it his duty, unless great amendments were made, to oppose the Bill on the third reading. Lord Lansdowne urged the propriety of depriving the constabulary force of their votes. Lord Melbourne was hostile to such an exclusion. With respect to the expense of the proposed system, he did not think it would exceed the amount at present incurred. The Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Tuesday next.

Thursday, 14th April.—Several petitions were presented against the Irish Municipal Reform Bill.—In answer to a question from the Marquis of Londonderry, who inquired whether the order issued by Lord J. Hay, dated Santander, March 24, was issued with the sanction of Government, Lord Melbourne said that instructions had been given upon it, and that he had no objection to their being laid before the House.—The Marquis of Londonderry alluded to the destruction of the statue of King William, and complained that Ministers had not exhibited a proper feeling of indignation on the subject. Lord Melbourne stated that the most prompt measures had been taken to discover the perpetrators.—The Earl of Haddington moved for certain returns connected with the constabulary force in Ireland for the year 1834.

Friday, 15th April.—The Marquis of Londonderry moved for a copy of the instructions from the Admiralty to Lord J. Hay. Viscount Melbourne thought the motion directly inconsistent with every notion of public confidence. The Marquis of Londonderry wanted to know to what extent this country was pledged with respect to the war in Spain. Lord Melbourne hoped the House would not co-operate with Don Carlos by insisting upon the production of these instructions. There was no doubt but the country had pursued the strict line of neutrality. The Government felt, that upon every consideration they were bound to put an end to the war as soon as possible. The Marquis of Londonderry wished to ask whether France was a party to the new arrangements? Lord Melbourne said, having refused the instructions, he would not give the contents of them.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 11th April.—Several petitions were presented among them one from Woolwich praying for the abolition of corporal punishment in the Army.—Sir A. L. Hay brought forward the Ordnance Estimates. When compared with those of last year they exhibit a diminution of 52,610*l.* The whole of the resolutions were agreed to without opposition.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer informed the House that on the 29th inst. he hoped to bring forward his financial statement for the year.—Mr. Robinson said it was his intention to move a reduction of the marine stamp duties.—Sir G. Strickland amused the House by inquiring what course the Government meant to take in consequence of the outrage committed in Dublin on the statue of the Monarch of "glorious, pious, and immortal memory?" Lord Morpeth had received no official details on the subject.—Mr. Hume inquired what progress had been made by the Commissioners appointed last year to inquire into the civil establishment of the Ordnance? Lord Howick hoped before the end of the session to lay the report on the table of the House.—The House then went into committee on the Army Estimates. On the motion that 106,211*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* be granted to defray the charge of the volunteer corps, Mr. Hume opposed it, on the ground that these corps were used for party purposes. The House divided—ayes, 53; noes, 9. After some conversation, the rest of the resolutions were agreed to.—General Shaw wished to know from the Noble Lord whether

e statement in the *Gazette*, some time in Feb. last, th respect to the appointment of a retired Captain of e Company's service to the local rank of Major-eneral in Asia was correct. If so, it was an appoint-nt which greatly outraged the feelings of old officers the service. He hoped the statement was a mistake, d that it should have been Asia Minor or Persia. rd Howick hoped, as he was not acquainted with the o, that the hon. and gallant gentleman would put the estion to the President of the Board of Controul.—o House resumed.

TUESDAY, 12th April.—Mr. TULK asked whether y orders had been forwarded to India for restricting or ally abolishing the liberty of the press? and was in-med by Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE that no such orders had n given.—Mr. P. THOMSON, in answer to a question m Mr. G. F. Young, stated that it was proposed to tpone the measure regarding pilotage until next year. Lord J. RUSSELL was not prepared with a reply at moment as to whether Capt. Sartorius would be tored to his rank in the Navy. The matter would, wever, be taken into consideration.—Mr. EWART ved to bring in a Bill that (in cases of intestacy, and the absence of any settlement to the contrary) landed perty should, like personal property, be equally divided ong the children or other next of kin of the deceased. s object was twofold; first, to assert the principle , when the deceased had been silent as to the distri-ion of his landed property, the law should not injustly, is (Mr. Ewart's) opinion, even cruelly, presume in our of unequal distribution. The next was, to make extend the channel for the conveyance of rents be ow of personal property. Mr. HUME seconded the tion. Mr. TOOKE strenuously opposed, at this time, principle of the Bill, and after some discussion the lery was cleared for a division—for the motion, 29; inst it, 45.—On the motion of Sir W. MOLESWORTH, eral papers relative to the removal of Lord Bradenell n the 15th Hussars were ordered to be laid upon the le. He gave notice that he would call the attention the House to the subject on the 3rd May.—Mr. ME, in pursuance of his notice, moved for a return of expense of the Metropolitan and City of London lice for the last year. After some observations from T. Freemantle, Mr. C. Ross, and Col. Sibthorpe, motion was agreed to.—On the bringing up of the ort of the committee of supply, Mr. HUME protested erally against the whole system of the Ordnance esta-hment, and went into a detail of the various items of enditure, contending that all, or nearly all of them ght be very materially reduced. Sir A. L. HAY ught Mr. Hume's recommendations, if adopted, would only be injurious to the service, but in the end lead reat additional expense. Some further observations e made by Col. Anson and Sir T. Freemantle, r which the several resolutions were agreed to, and report received.

WEDNESDAY, 13th April.—A multitude of petitions e presented upon different subjects.—Mr. HUME in-red if there was any truth in the report that Colonel hur had been relieved in his duties as Governor of n Diemen's Land, and was informed by Sir GEORGE EY that Colonel Arthur was about to be recalled, and a successor had been appointed in the person of Sir n Franklin.—The House resolved itself into a com-tee on the Mutiny Bill, and Major FANCOURT availed self of the opportunity of bringing forward his motion the total abolition of flogging in the army. Captain NERO seconded the motion. The proposition was osed by Mr. C. FERGUSSON, who contended that as h had been done towards the abolition of the practice ogging in the army, by restricting the punishment to s of absolute necessity, it would be unwise to take the authorities the power of inflicting it at all. He d that, although the power of inflicting corporal ishment had been much limited already, it was the ntion of government to limit it still further; but as rded its total abolition they were opposed to it, and in opinion they were supported by almost all the offi-who gave evidence upon the subject before the com-tee. Mr. POULTER and Col. P. THOMPSON sup-ed the motion. The latter made a singular admission is early respect for the law. He mentioned that on ressing, some years ago, the infliction of a military ishment, he checked his feelings just in time to avoid ting the men under his command to mutiny. Lord NDON spoke against Major Fancourt's resolution, and followed by Mr. HUME, who supported it. Lord wick, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir E. Codrington, Sir R. guson, Col. Thomas, and Col. Sibthorpe, also spoke inst the resolution. The House divided—for Major ncourt's resolution, 95; against it, 212; majority, 117.

THURSDAY, 14th April.—Sir C. B. VERE moved the ond reading of the Eastern Counties Railway Bill, ch was opposed by Mr. BONHAM. On the division re appeared—For the second reading, 99; against it, —The Sheffield and Rotherham Railway Bill was d a second time and passed.—Mr. G. ROBINSON moved "That a select committee be appointed to consider under what regulations and restrictions foreign corn and flour in bond might be admitted to entry for manufacture, and exported without prejudice to the revenue, or to the interests of agriculture."—Sir E. CODRINGTON supported the motion. Mr. P. THOMSON opposed it. After a long discussion, the House divided—for the motion, 40; against it, 77.—A supplementary debate on the subject of flogging in the Army took place, on the bringing up of the report on the Mutiny Bill, when Mr. LENNARD moved "that no Court-Martial held in the United Kingdom shall, except in time of war, be authorised to award the infliction of corporal punishment." Lord Howick thought it would be unfair to take the decision of so thin a House as the present, after the discussion and vote of the previous night. Mr. O'CONNELL entered his protest against the practice of flogging. Mr. Pemberton and Mr. C. Berkeley opposed the motion, and Lord W. Bentinck, Mr. Sergeant Talfourd, and Mr. Wakley supported it. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE stated that, since the last order, reducing the amount of punishment, there were Commanding Officers who contrived to evade the intended leniency by occupying a longer time in the infliction of the punishment. Sir R. Ferguson, Sir H. Hardinge, and Lord Howick, were astonished at the statement, and thought that the Hon. Member ought to denounce the officer who had been guilty of the conduct described. Mr. T. DUNCOMBE was not prepared to name the officer, but declared that he had made the statement on authority on which he relied. Sir C. DALBIAC said the stigma would remain on every officer in command of a regt. until the charge was refuted. The House divided—for the clause, 62; against it, 135.

FRIDAY, 15th April.—Sir E. KNATCHBULL moved the third reading of the Dover Harbour Bill. After a long long debate, the House divided—for the motion, 46; against it, 58.—The Cheltenham and Great Western Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. DUNCOMBE, in allusion to the debate on military flogging last night, read that part of his speech which charges some Colonel with inflicting the lash at minute or half-minute time. When called upon he declined giving the name of the officer, because he had no opportunity of communicating with the party from whom he derived his information. The name of the officer was Col. Arthur, and the person on whom the punishment was inflicted was Ingram, a gunner in the Artillery. Sir H. HARDINGE, though he had no personal knowledge of Col. Arthur, yet from what he had known of his character as an officer, was sure that he would not allow an hour to elapse, after he had heard of these charges, before he came forward to rebut them.—The Mutiny Bill and the Marine Mutiny Bill were read a third time and passed; as was the Abolition of Slavery (Jamaica) Bill.—Mr. C. WOOD moved the remaining Navy Estimates. He stated, in answer to inquiry from Mr. Buckingham, that so ready were men to enter the Service, that fishermen and boatmen who used to run away on the appearance of a press-gang, now came forward and willingly entered the Service.—Mr. G. F. YOUNG deprecated the lavish expenditure of naval stores occasioned by Captain Symonds in his endeavours to carry into effect his fanciful theories respecting Naval Architecture. Mr. C. WOOD replied that persons who were more competent than the Hon. Member to form an opinion on the subject, had expressed themselves in terms of the highest approbation with regard to the principle acted upon by Capt. Symonds in ship building. Sir C. ADAM spoke in confirmation of the statement of Mr. Wood. Sir G. CLERK admitted the merits of Capt. Symonds' plan, but contended that the Surveyor of the Navy should be a person instructed in, and conversant with naval architecture. Sir C. ADAM contended that the superiority of Capt. Symonds's ships had been proved by experiments, particularly in the case of the *Vernon* and *Barham*. Sir E. CODRINGTON also maintained the superior qualities of the *Vernon* as compared with the *Barham*.—On the motion that 99,250*l.* be granted for conveying convicts to New South Wales, Mr. GAULBURN said that very great loss of life had occurred in two vessels lately, the *George the Third* and the *Neva*, and inquired whether any inquiry had taken place with regard to those circumstances. Mr. C. WOOD said that inquiries had been made, and it was found that the loss of neither could be ascribed to any unfitness of the vessels for the sea. Mr. THORNLEY was informed that the *Neva* was 30 years old. Sir T. TROUBRIDGE said that the *Neva* had arrived at her destination without suffering the least injury, or showing any defects on the voyage. Mr. C. WOOD read an extract from the report transmitted to the Admiralty, showing that the Captain was a careful and experienced commander.—In answer to a question from Capt. Berkeley, whether the Inspector of Marines, with a salary of 1,000*l.* a-year, was to be discontinued? Mr. C. Wood said he was not aware of any such intention. Mr. WAKLEY gave notice that he would make a motion on the subject when the report was brought up. The House then resumed.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The trial of the Neuilly conspirators has terminated in the conviction of five of them, who have been sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. A spirited debate occurred on the presentation of a petition for the revocation of the existing law of banishment against the family of Napoleon. The prayer was opposed by M. Thiers, who contended that the time for repealing the law of exclusion against the late imperial family had not yet arrived. The petition was supported by Gen. Pelet and others, but ultimately rejected. The prayer of another petition, for the removal of the remains of Napoleon to France, was assented to by as large a majority as that which had opposed the former petition, and it was referred to the Council of Ministers to adopt measures for carrying it into effect.

SPAIN.—The Carlists are pressing the siege of San Sebastian, and the besieged defend themselves with equal spirit. The Carlist army retains its position near Vittoria, in which Cordova remains quietly shut up. Every day almost brings some false report of victories gained on either side, but no movement of any note has been made.

RUSSIA.—The Empress will go to Germany in the summer to visit the baths at Ems, and will also pass some time there with her family.—The Grand Duchess Anna Michnilowna, daughter of the Grand Duke Michael, died on the 22d ult. in the second year of her age. The Russian government contemplates a pretty extensive change in its ministers and ambassadors at foreign courts.

GREECE.—King Otho has renounced his eventual right of succession to the throne of Bavaria, and has deposited the act of renunciation in his father's hands. This intelligence has given great satisfaction to the Greeks.

ROME, MARCH 26.—The failure of the Neapolitan firm of Falconnet has made a deep sensation. Its creditors have scarcely any thing to expect from the liquidation.

TURKEY.—We learn from Semlin, that Prince Milosch had called into active duty all the disposable troops of Servia, whom he has armed and organised in the European manner. It is supposed that this movement has been made at the suggestion of Russia, who is now very busy in Turkish affairs.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening *La Straniera* was performed, when Signor Tamburini sustained the part of *Valdeburgh*, which was well supported at the commencement of the season by Cartagenova. The part of *Valdeburgh* is, we believe, a favourite of Tamburini's, at which we are surprised, for there is little in it worthy the notice of this most accomplished *artiste*. The aria (a short one) at the commencement of the first act, is a very delicious *morceau*, and was delightfully given by Tamburini: it was rapturously encored. The other parts in the opera were sustained as before. Colleoni Corti was in better voice, and improves upon acquaintance: her happiest effort was the prayer in the second act. We are glad to find that something like attention was paid to the chorusses; some of them were very fairly executed. The opera was followed by the pleasing ballet *La Rossignol*, in which Mdlle. Carlotta Grisi, cousin to the celebrated *chanteur*, made a most successful *debut*. Carlotta Grisi is rather taller than her cousin; her figure is perfect; her face what we should call *pretty*; her limbs are finely formed, and in good proportion; her action is graceful and impassioned, and her *style* of dancing perfectly new, which of itself is a powerful recommendation. She possesses considerable flexibility of limb, and is easy and graceful in all her movements. This clever *artiste* is not quite sixteen, yet we are of opinion she will create quite a sensation at the King's theatre. She was greatly and deservedly applauded for her exertions, particularly for her revolving motion in bounding across the stage, which was a wonderful and pleasing effort. Mons. Perrot never danced in finer style. To offer anything in the shape of criticism on the dancing of this "Prince of Pirouette" would be useless. Mdlle. St. Romain was honoured with considerable applause for the finished neatness with which she executed her part in a *pas de deux* with Mons. Coustou, who is also entitled to praise. The house was well attended, better, indeed, than the manager had a right to expect, for *La Straniera* is not an opera to attract.

COVENT GARDEN.—*The Hunchback* was played on Monday evening, when *Mr.* Dale appeared in the character of *Sir Thomas Clifford*; a part we think ill-suited to this actor's talent. It was throughout a very tame performance; quite the opposite to Mr. G. Bennett's *Master Walter*, which was a spirited and energetic piece of acting, although, at times, bordering on the rant. We

wish Mr. Bennett would rid himself of the vile habit he has acquired of drawling out some of his words to such an unmerciful length, we should then like him much better; there is a great deal of *fire* in his acting, and he always appears in downright *earnest* with what he has to do. A lady of the name of Beverly made her first appearance here, in the part of *Helen*, and acquitted herself tolerably well; but with Miss Taylor and Miss Wyndham in the theatre, we think she was unwise in making choice of this character for her *début*. The house was not well attended until half-price.

LYCEUM.—We are glad to be able to state that this theatre has been extremely well attended during the week, and that the novelties produced last week have rather increased than diminished in attraction. The amusing interlude of *Is He Jealous?* has been added to the performances, in order to afford an opportunity for Mrs. Nisbett to display her talent in the character of *Harriet*, a part in which she is inimitable. Her welcome to this theatre was highly flattering, and will, we trust, induce the Committee of Management to secure her services for the season. Mrs. Nisbett was ably supported by Wrench, as *Mr. Belmour*, and Mrs. F. Matthews, in the part of *Rose*. The sooner Mr. Keeley returns to this house the better,—we cannot afford to be without him. A good opportunity now offers for performing the amusing little comedy of *Is She a Woman?* in which Mrs. Nisbett and little Oxberry are inimitable.

## Literary Notices.

*Seymour of Sudley; or the Last of the Franciscans.* By Hannah D. Burdon. Three vols. post 8vo. Richard Bentley.

THE reign of Edward the Sixth is happily chosen by the authoress for the historical novel before us. The numerous plots, religious and political, which agitated that period, afford every facility for the development of rapid incident and strongly-contrasted character. The haughty Protector, the Duke of Somerset, the intriguing Lord Seymour, the Princess Elizabeth, afterwards Queen, Ascham, her tutor, Lyndsey, the last of the Franciscans, the rash adventurer Arundel, Agnes, his innocent and devoted wife, Mrs. Clifford, the seductress, the Earl of Warwick, and others stand out in bold relief, and impart gorgeous and animated effect to the tale. It is a great merit in the present work that the interest never for a moment flags, and that while the truth of history is not violated, the imaginary details invest the story in the richest hues of romance. We have met with but few passages more spirit-stirring, more picturesque, or which more powerfully arrest attention and stimulate curiosity than the description, in the very first chapter of the book, of the two Oxford students in their frail boat, driving fearfully on the waves of a flooded river, before the wind in a mighty storm. It is in the same earnest spirit, and intensity of purpose, that Miss Burdon accomplishes her task, and demonstrates the genius which has led her to pursue the paths of fiction; but though her imagination is full of the passionate impulse of poetry, she does not disdain the laborious research of the historian, as is evidenced by the strict accuracy of her allusions, and her entire familiarity with the annals of the time, the costume, manners, and modes of speech. Miss Burdon's debut in literature is a brilliant one. She is destined, in our opinion, to assume a high rank among the female writers of England.

*The Library of Fiction, or Family Story Teller, No. 1.*—*The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, No. 1.* Edited by Boz. Chapman and Hall.

BOTH these new periodicals are well deserving of notice:—the "Library" contains Original Tales, with Selections and Translations, and, as well as the "Posthumous Papers," exhibits some very clever and spirited cuts. The latter publication is rich in playful satire, and if the talent in this number can be kept up, the "Pickwick Club" must flourish. On account of its affinity to speeches elsewhere, we will give the President's opening oration:—

"Mr. Pickwick observed that fame was dear to the heart of every man. Portia fame was dear to the heart of his friend Snodgrass; the fame of conquest was equally dear to his friend Tupman; and the desire of earning fame in the sports of the field, the air, and the water, was uppermost in the breast of his friend Winkle. He (Mr. Pickwick) would not deny that he was influenced by human passions and human feelings (cheers), possibly by human weaknesses (loud cries of 'No!'); but this he would say, that if ever the fire of self-importance broke out in his bosom, the desire to benefit the human race in preference effectually quenched it. The praise of mankind was his Safety—philanthropy was his insurance office (vehement cheering). He had felt some pride—he acknowledged it freely, and let his enemies make the most of it—he had felt some pride when he presented his Tittlebatist Theory to the world, and it might be celebrated, or it might not (a cry of 'It is,' and great cheering). He would take the assertion of that honourable Pickwickian (whose voice he had just heard—it was celebrated; but if the fame of that treatise were to extend to the farthest confines of the known world, the pride with which he should reflect on the authorship of that production would be as nothing compared with the pride with which he looked around him, on this, the proudest moment of his existence (cheers). He was a humble individual, (No, no.) Still he could not but feel that they had selected him for a service of great honour, and of some danger. Travelling was in a troubled state, and the minds of coachmen were unsettled. Let them look abroad, and contemplate the scenes which were enacting around them. Stage-coaches were upsetting in all directions, horses were bolting, boats were overturning, and boilers were bursting. (Cheers—a voice, 'No.') No! (Cheers.) Let that honourable Pickwickian who cried 'No' so loudly, come forward and deny it, if he could. (Cheers.) Who was it that cried 'No?' (Enthusiastic cheering.) Was it some vain and disappointed man—he would not say haberdasher—(loud cheers)—who, jealous of the praise that had been, perhaps undeservedly, bestowed on his (Mr. Pickwick's) researches, and smarting under the censure which had been heaped upon his own feeble attempts at rivalry, now took this vile and calumnious mode of——' Mr. Blotton (of Aldgate) rose to order. 'Did the honourable Pickwickian allude to him?' (Cries of 'Order,' 'Chair,' 'Yes,' 'No,' 'Go on,' 'Leave off,' &c.)—'Mr. Pickwick would not be put up to be putdown by clamour. He *had* alluded to the hon. gentleman.' (Great excitement.)—'Mr. Blotton would only say, then, that he repelled the hon. gent.'s false and scurrilous accusation with profound contempt. (Great cheering.) The hon. gent. was a humbug.' (Immense confusion, and loud cries of 'chair' and 'order.')—'Mr. A. Snodgrass rose to order. He threw himself upon the chair. (Hear.) He wished to know whether this disgraceful contest between two members of that club should be allowed to continue.' (Hear, hear.)—'The Chairman was quite sure the hon. Pickwickian would withdraw the expression he had just made use of.'—'Mr. Blotton, with all possible respect for the chair, was quite sure he would not.'—'The Chairman felt it his imperative duty to demand of the honourable gentleman whether he had used the expression which had just escaped him in a common sense?'—'Mr. Blotton had no hesitation in saying that he had not; he had used the word in its Pickwickian sense. (Hear, hear.) He was bound to acknowledge that, personally, he entertained the highest regard and esteem for the honourable gentleman; he had merely considered him a humbug in a Pickwickian point of view.' (Hear, hear.)—'Mr. Pickwick felt much gratified by the fair, candid, and full explanation of his honourable friend. He begged it to be at once understood, that his own observations had been merely intended to bear a Pickwickian construction.' (Cheers.)"

*Illustrations of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress.* Fisher and Co.

WE have here one of the most chaste and beautiful publications of the season—the Allegory of Bunyan's celebrated work, splendidly illustrated, with descriptions of the Plates by Bernard Barton, and a Biographical Sketch of Bunyan and his writings, by Josiah Conder. "Bunyan wrote for all," and there are few who do not admire his writings, and who will not take delight in the attempt of the artist to give to the eye the picture that the perusal has afforded to the imagination.

*A Tour round Ireland, through the Sea-Coast Counties, in the Autumn of* 1835. By JOHN BARROW, Esq. John Murray.

A VOLUME of party prejudice, folly, and ignorance; to these defects we must add singular misrepresentations. Mr. Barrow has no knowledge of the character and condition of the people, or the history of Ireland; he indulges in levity, which he mistakes for wit, but we hope he will undeceive himself before he favours the public with another periodical "Tour."

*Lowenstein, King of the Forests.* A Tale, by Jane Roberts. 2 vols. Whittaker and Co.

A KIND and gentle spirit distinguishes these volumes. The tale is of considerable interest, and very agreeably written. It will well repay a perusal, which is more than we can say of the generality of "Tales."

*The White Man's Grave; a Visit to Sierra Leone in* 1834. By F. Harrison Rankin. Two Vols. post 8vo. Richard Bentley.

MR. RANKIN is a lively amusing writer, gifted with much industry of research, acuteness of observation, an eye for the picturesque, and a merry heart, inclined to extract a joke even from a dull incident. He is the very reverse of the poet Jaques, who could suck melancholy out of a song as a weazel sucks an egg. These qualities in the writer render his book very pleasant reading, and if the occasional eccentricity of his style savours a little of affectation, it cannot be denied that he has brought together a considerable fund of solid information respecting Sierra Leone, which must be looked for in vain in any other work on the subject. He has demonstrated, we think successfully, the fallacy of considering the climate of this African settlement as pestilential and deadly; and, on this account alone, if on no other, the present volumes deserve to be perused with earnest and grave attention. There is, perhaps, no town on the face of the globe where the population is made up of such various and incongruous parts as that of Free-Town, the capital of Sierra Leone. Between the European settlers, the Maroons, the Foulahs, and Mendingoes, the Kroomen, and the Negroes, there is scarcely one point of analogy, either in religion, colour, or manners and customs. Christians, Mahometans, and Pagans are strangely jumbled together in one small space, and the author has abundant opportunity for the exercise of his descriptive powers, his wit, and his philosophy. The various dialects of these heterogeneous races are given with a humour which might raise envy in Mrs. Trollope, while his sketches of their amusements, particularly of Negro singing and dancing, are at once farcical and true to nature. We should be tempted to run all risks of contagion in Sierra Leone (especially as our author tells us that the place is by no means so insalubrious as is reported), if only to be present at one of the "dignity balls," so ludicrously described by Mr. Rankin.

Instigated by a love of adventure, and by an irrepressible curiosity, our traveller visited the country of the Timmanees, of which his account is, to the last degree, graphic and interesting. This nation is extensive and powerful, but the habits of the people are simple and primitive, and their disposition friendly. Like other savage races, the Timmanees are prone to superstition, and their religious faith exhibits at once "a reverence for a Supreme Being, a respect for Satan, and a blind confidence in obeah and sorcery." We extract the following pithy account of the law of debtor and creditor in the Timmanee country, and would point especially to the touching example of solace afforded to distress by woman, who, even in this savage land, as in every other part of the world, is never-failing in her sweet ministrations and constancy to the wretched.

"At Royel I experienced a most hospitable reception. The little cluster of huts, and the open palaver-house with its lanky or rice-loft, defied detection of the European origin of the Head-man. Beneath the shelter of the palaver-house sat a debtor, in the miserable bondage due to his poverty or dishonesty. The Timmanee creditor thrusts the debtor's leg through a hole in a heavy log of plum-wood, and secures it with an iron* bolt. The foot would be crushed but for a rope tied to the end of the log, and held by the hands. Walking is scarcely possible, and confinement to one spot becomes as complete as if ensured by walls. This man's wife * constantly tended him, soothing him and providing him with food. An unmarried man, totally unable to assist himself, might perish under this novel species of durance."

*Illustrations of the New Testament, from Paintings by Westall and Martin.* E. Churton.

UNQUESTIONABLY this is one of the best of the cheap publications of the day. The descriptions of the plates, by the learned and reverend Editor, are concise and most appropriate.

## MILITARY TRANSMISSIONS.—INDIAN ARMY.

RECENT events must have convinced every person interested in military affairs that there has been something radically wrong in a portion of the head quarter staff of the Indian Army. One day, complaints of every description fostered,—received with open arms; the next, even the common claims of old officers to be heard in their defence rejected or left unanswered. Who has been to blame? A very short time must show if the late responsible head of the Army was the person who introduced or matured the capricious system; if so, now that he has left that post, his measures must be rescinded; if, on the other hand, the irresponsible advisers of his Excellency were permitted to usurp a power not properly belonging to them, it is not improbable some fresh arbitrary act will soon point them out.

Previous to the embarkation of the late Commander-in-Chief, three Captains of the Bengal Army were removed from their situations in a summary manner, viz. Capt. Mackinlay, Assist. Adjt.-Gen. Cawnpore Division; and Capts. G. N. Campbell and Johnson, of the Horse Artillery; the two latter officers by the exercise of his Lordship's prerogative, as Commander-in-Chief; the former by Lord William Bentinck, Governor-General of India, on account of disrespect to Lord William Bentinck the Commander-in-Chief, which disrespect consisted in Captain Mackinlay appealing to the Government of the country when he considered himself aggrieved.

Captain Johnson's case is one of peculiar interest; he is declared to have been guilty "of most *violent* and op-

* Her voice was singularly melodious and plaintive; most touchingly so. On noticing its exquisite sweetness, I was informed that it resulted from a peculiar disease in the throat to which women are subject, and which always causes this remarkable and soft tone."

*pressive* conduct, in gagging one man *and bringing to trial him* and many others;" now taking into consideration that the men were found *guilty* of the charges exhibited against them, we are at a loss to discover wherein consisted the *violence* or *oppression*, unless these epithets are intended to refer solely to the *gagging*, an act which can scarcely be said to be either one or the other. If his Excellency had served in the junior branch of the Army in Europe, he would have found "chewing the drumstick" not a very uncommon practice, and moreover one that has saved many an old soldier from the halberds. But the more envious part of the General Order removing Capt. Johnson is that wherein "it is considered no *small aggravation* of Capt. Johnson's *offence*, that even after the first *ebullition of his resentment* towards those who were the *objects of his displeasure* may be supposed to have subsided, he *had not the generosity* to intercede with the Commanding Officer of the station in behalf of the unfortunate individuals, to avert *the disgrace and oppression* of a corporal infliction for irregularities which his own improper conduct had led to." Here is a gratuitous assumption of Captain Johnson being actuated by personal motives, ebullitions of resentment, the deficiency of generosity, and, through these, inflicting *disgrace* and *oppression*. One thing *is certain*, the men were heard on their defence. Has equal justice been shown to Capt. Johnson? To every military man it must be self-evident that once Captain Johnson had confined the men and sent in charges against them, he (Capt. Johnson) had no more to do with them than the man in the moon.

The cause of Capt. Campbell's removal has never been published to the Army; indeed it would have rather puzzled the ingenuity of a head-quarter scribe to make one out. Capt. Campbell is declared by the authorities to have been guilty of "*insubordinate* conduct:" what the meaning of the word INSUBORDINATE is, I defy the military authorities, from the highest to the lowest, to show; the word belongs to *no known* language; neither will it bear a derivation from any known word in any known language; nor can the term be found in any Military Dictionary or the Articles of War; let me therefore explain in what the *insubordinate* conduct of Capt. G. N. Campbell consisted, viz. refusing to deviate from the Government Order of 1st Feb. 1828, when Major Gowan, his Commanding Officer, wished him to violate the pay regulations, *by not drawing* extra for Surgeon Baddeley; so that, in this case, *insubordinate* conduct means *obeying* the regulations of Government. This code also involves some questions of Military Law, and without questioning the justice of the Commander-in-Chief in removing an officer for obedience to the pay regulations of the Bengal Government, let me ask—How far is a subordinate officer commanding a troop *justified* (in deference to his Commanding Officer's opinion) *in omitting* to draw batta for a native soldier entitled to the same, *because* a private payment equivalent to that extra batta has been made by the troop medical officer? How far a troop officer is amenable to be tried by a Military Court for falsely attesting the pay acquittance roll, *as paid in his presence*, when the extra batta was *paid in his absence*? How far a Commanding Officer *is justified* in attempting to influence a subordinate to violate the orders? How far a distinct refusal to deviate from a General Order can be a military offence?*—*East India United Service Journal.*

* The Articles of War distinctly state that an officer is only to obey legal orders. Is it legal in a Commanding Officer to set aside the orders of the Government?

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENTS.

April 11.—S. Hibbert and G. Hibbert, of Draycott, Derbyshire, cotton-dumblers.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Cox, of Bradford, Yorkshire, draper—J. Williams, of Ilminster, tailor—P. Green, late of 3, Newton-terrace, Kennington, and afterwards of 16, Stamford-street, Blackfriars, agent—C. Berkaby, of Chalcroft-terrace, New Cut, Lambeth, auctioneer—J. C. Matheson, late of Mansell-street, Minories, and Bart street, East Smithfield, ship-owner—E. Smith, of Rochester, linen-draper—C. Orrell, of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, draper—C. Martin and R. Ware, of Great Tower-street, City, wholesale cheesemongers—C. Walker, of Halkin-wharf, Lower Belgrave-place, Pimlico, wharfinger—A. Fry, of 18, Blackfriar's-road, and 7, Hereford-place, Commercial-road, hat manufacturer—J. Heap, of Manchester, builder—A. Hallmore, of Stone, Staffordshire, printer—S. Belcher, of Doncaster, innkeeper.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

T. Ditchburn, scrivener, White Lion-court, Cornhill.

### BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

J. Hadley, bone and horn-button manufacturer, Birmingham.

### BANKRUPTS.

W. Winterton, Borrowash, Derbyshire, grocer—T. Allen, Wolverhampton, silversmith—J. Broadhurst, Norbury, Chester, wheelwright—W. Croft, Preston, Lancaster, plumber—M. Gray, Pickling-on Canal Head, York, coal-merchant—R. Smart, Flax Bourton, Somerset, common brewer—W. Ward, Warnford-court, merchant.

### BIRTHS.

In Edinburgh, the lady of Col. SUTTONIUS TOD, of a son and heir.—In Harley-street, the lady of Capt. BARCLAY MAXWELL, R.N., of a daughter.—The lady of Captain VEVIAN, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

At St. Mary's, Bryanstone-square, W. HUNTLEY CAMPBELL, Esq., Capt. 20th regt., to FRANCES, only daughter of Col. Pemberton, of Trumpington, Cambridgeshire.—At West Rounton, Capt. R. HEPPENSTALL BINGHAM, 7th regt. Madras N.I., to HARRIET, daughter of the Rev. M. J. Wynyard.—Mr. HAMMOND, of Woodbridge, to Mrs. J. BRADLEY, of Portsea, widow of the late Lieut. J. Bradley, R.N.

### DEATHS.

At Morpeth, Capt. A. HICKSON, R.N.—At Drumcondra, near Dublin, JOHN CRAMER, Esq., Com. R.N.—At Shiraz, in Persia, on his way to India, Capt. D. RUDDELL, Bengal Establishment.—At Brington, MARY, wife of Capt. H. F. Cubitt, R.A.—At his fathers, Vice-Adm. Dobson, Leicestershire, Lieut. HYDE PARKER DOBSON, R.N.—In Derby, HARRIET, widow of the late Lieut.-Col. R. Dale, and eldest daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. P. Balnbrigge. And at Cork, in her 16th year, HONORA, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. P. Balnbrigge, Permanent Assist. Quartermaster General.—At Blackburn, in his 74th year, Mr. S. FRASER, late Quartermast. 1st Royal Dragoons.—In York-terrace, New-road, Capt. A. G. DUFF, late 14th Light Dragoons.—In Salon-place, aged 61, Mrs. BRAITHWAYT, relict of Capt. Braithwayt, late of the 2d Reg. Guards.—ELIZABETH, wife of A. Brooking, Esq., of Dartmouth, Com. R.N.—At Amwell Bury, Herts, Col. C. BROWN, aged 75.—In Edinburgh, ESSEX KERR, daughter of Col. Turner, Bombay Cavalry.—At Glasgow, Capt. C. CAMPBELL, of Campbeltown.—At Boyne-hill, county Meath, Lieut.-Col. GERRARD, half-pay 23d Light Drags.—At Wigan, aged 28, Lieut. GEORGE BELL, 77th regt., eldest son of Col. Bell, of Fenham.—CHARLES RAITT, Esq., late Capt. in the Marine of the E.I.C.—In Edinburgh, Lieut. J. DUNBAR, 8th W. I. regt.—Mr. JOHN SMITH, late Colour-Serj. in the 42d regt., in which he served 22 years; 7 on the Continent and Peninsula, and 15 years in North America.—At New Ross, Lieut. JOHN M'CORMICK, late of the Revenue Police.—At Stradone House, Cavan, Major BRABAZON.—Lately, at Vittoria, Capt. MATTHEW FRANKS, 10th Spanish Light Infantry, formerly of the 11th Light Dragoons. He was second son of Sir John Franks, one of the King's Judges in Bengal.—Lieut. JAMES STEWART, R.N. (1811)—13th inst., at Southampton, aged 53, Capt. PETER RAINER, R.N., C.B., Naval Aide-de-Camp to the King (*a Memoir next week*).

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Gold is the only material with which decoyed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them. Greig Thomson, 25, New Bond-street, has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

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(Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"40, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

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(Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

"Greville-street, Hatton Garden, April 15, 1835."

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| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 7 5 | 0 9 3 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 13 8 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 11 |
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| 0 11 2 | 0 13 9 | 0 16 6 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 9 | 1 3 11 | 1 6 1 |
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| 0 10 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 5 | 1 15 9 | 1 17 6 |
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| 0 6 1 | 1 11 6 | 1 15 0 | 1 18 6 | 2 3 9 | 2 9 0 | 2 12 6 |
| 0 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 | 2 16 3 |
| 0 10 0 | 1 16 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 0 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 12 2 | 2 19 6 | 3 3 9 |
| 0 13 9 | 2 0 6 | 2 5 0 | 2 9 6 | 2 15 2 | 3 0 0 | 3 7 6 |
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V. CAPTAIN BACK.—Journal of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean.

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same quality as heretofore, 72s. per dozen. Three dozen cases, 10l. 10s. Bottles and Cases included.

GEO. HENEKEY and Co.

Gray's Inn Wine Establishment, 22, High Holborn.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 28th, 1833. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Declimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fullness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 408 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to His Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, B. Ashwell, R. Rawley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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COURT OF CHANCERY.—INJUNCTIONS.

CAUTION.—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments were occurring to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from shops having the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles bearing not only similar labels to their own, but even their name and address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary steps to enable them to expose the parties so acting, and have the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that Injunctions have been granted by the above Court, against Messrs. JOHN GOSNELL & Co. (late Price and Gosnell), of Regent-street, and 8 Kings' Court, Lombard-street,

Mr. JOHN GOLLEY, Perfumer, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Mr. ROBERT HOVENDEN, Wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsbury-square; restraining them from vending imitations of Messrs. Delcroix and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs. And the trade and others are hereby cautioned against similar practices, as Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to proceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the great reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the Continent.

Purchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will for future bear the signature of J. Delcroix on the labels, and the name and address "Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street," on the back of the Bottles.

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TO PREVENT FRAUD.

## THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS,

for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Welsh Rabbits, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be traders (who not having an idea of their own to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to the printer for that purpose); well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the secret being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY-HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen, druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, druggists in the United Kingdom.

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TO EPICURES.

## CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S FLORENCE CREAM,

for Dressing Salads, Lobsters, &c. in one Minute.—This delicious Cream is more highly approved as a most superior preparation for Salads, Lobsters, and all kinds of Shell Fish, as a Salad after the Parisian manner, which is universally allowed to surpass all others, can be obtained by pursuing To Families and Hotel Keepers it will be found very economical and convenient, as it only requires the addition of Vinegar to obtain a rich and delicious dressing, and immediately fit for use.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S Celebrated SOHO SAUCE for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made Dishes, &c.

DINMORE'S ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS will be found far superior to the Essence of Anchovies for every description of boiled and fried fish, being of a more mild, rich, and delicious flavour.

TO EPICURES, &c.

DINMORE'S SHRIMP PASTE, a superior Delicacy to anything yet offered to the Public, for Breakfast, Sandwiches, &c.

The above to be had of Most Sauce Venders throughout the kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, 11, King-street, Soho.

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## THE COTTAGE SILVER TEA SERVICE.—This elegant [illegible] ornamented shell feet and a flower [illegible] comprising a Silver Coffee Pot, Silver [illegible] Silver [illegible] forced, weighing 73 [illegible] on the Tea Service without the Coffee [illegible]

A. B. SAVORY [illegible] No. 14, Cornhill, opposite [illegible] London.

N.B. [illegible] 1s. 6d. per [illegible]

Printed [illegible] Thomas [illegible] No. 7, Gl[illegible] Gr[illegible] West, Old [illegible] the [illegible] Indiana, Tyrone, at the Office of [illegible], Lombard-street, [illegible] Street, in the Precincts [illegible] the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OPTION, 19, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 169. SATURDAY, [illegible] 23, 18[illegible] Price 1s.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Embark Passengers at Portsmouth the 15th May, with leave to call at Madras, to land Passengers only, the new fast-sailing teak ship THERESA, Warden 550 Tons, Capt. Watson Young, R.N.R.; lying in the West India Dock.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to J. T. HAY, Esq., H.E.I.C. Shipping Office, 9, Mincing-lane; to Messrs. Remmett, Every & Co., 48, Bishopsgate-street; or to T. Haviland and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Positively Sail from Gravesend [illegible]

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 1st June, the Regent-built Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Barthon 600 Tons, William Cumberland, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has [illegible] Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; and Messrs. Blanks, Fletcher and Co., 66, Fenchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. Rousiac, Portsea; or to John Peile & Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will [illegible]

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail the 15th of May, the fine teak ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, built in the East India Company's Service, 1,000 Tons, Rowley Trudgett, Commander. This ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. Mavitie and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will positively Sail on the 25th April, the fine teak built ship ROYAL GEORGE, 500 Tons, lying in the West India Docks, William Wilder, Commander. This ship has good Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Mills and Fitzmaurice, Adams Court, Broad-street; or to T. Haviland and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will positively Sail from Gravesend [illegible]

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 15th June, the fine teak ship SOMERSETSHIRE, Captain R. H. Livesay. This ship has [illegible] Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. [illegible] Buildings; or to T. Haviland and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 25th June, the fine teak ship DUKE OF ROXBURGH, Tons, Captain R. F. Martin.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 20th July the new ship WINDSOR, [illegible] Captain A. Hamilton.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be despatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. Haviland and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY are respectfully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW [illegible] HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a Ship Sofa and Swing Cot. The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions, has obtained the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers. It possesses superior cleanliness and durability, with great facility of erection and removal; can be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck of a sailing Vessel, and is equally adapted to a vessel of any station, not requiring a Mattress. It is to be procured only at the Patentees' Cabin Furniture Manufactory, No. 97, Leadenhall-street, London.

SAMUEL L[illegible] No. 2, Hemingsrow, having been obliged some time ago, from ill-health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced the same most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business [illegible] carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, [illegible] and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at [illegible] able price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; [illegible] and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and linen fronts, per dozen for the finest [illegible] Irish linen ditto [illegible] dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; [illegible] 2s. per [illegible] variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises, 3s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 12s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 2s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and Household-steads, Spring, Stuffed, Reclining, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liquor Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

Officers's Bedsteads, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, No. 89, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired HOTHEAD STOUT and ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation, large quantities of which are constantly being shipped to almost every part of the globe. Address W. C. MORGAN, 9, Dean-street. (Five doors from Oxford-street.)

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, [illegible]-bottomed Cases [illegible] £6 6s 0
With [illegible] Cases [illegible] 6 15 0

This [illegible] construction (the most accurate on which a Watch can be [illegible] offered, with the latest improvements, i.e. the [illegible] cut, Jewelled in Four Holes, Chased, Hand to mark the [illegible], Hard Enamel Dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above price, by T. COX SAVORY, Working Silver and Goldsmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

FERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the [illegible] and SWING [illegible] METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS and SWING COTS, [illegible] superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions, has [illegible] unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers in the Naval and Military Service. It possesses the desideratum of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the [illegible] erection and removal. These Bedsteads are [illegible] for ships, steamers, and are [illegible] for barracks, the cabin or household use. They are particularly adapted for [illegible] climate, and for [illegible] to INDIA and the Colonies, as they form a [illegible] at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. [illegible], PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter-street, London, where [illegible] MAY BE OBTAINED, and where all other [illegible] Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Ship and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling [illegible] supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. [illegible] India Company.

THE NEW PATENT TUBE METALLIC BEDSTEADS AND COUCHES.—R. N. HAYES, late Thomson's, Long Acre, begs respectfully to call the attention of Officers in the Army and Navy to his great improvements in Gun Beds, which are made to form a handsome Sofa by day, and a comfortable Bed at night. Canteens, Portable Drawers, and every description of Portable Camp, Cabin, and Travelling furniture. R. N. H. also has to recommend his newly invented Portable Recumbent Chair, the greatest comfort for invalids Travelling, and invaluable for the Barrack Room. Gentlemen and Ladies furnishing, are solicited to inspect the Brass and Iron Bedsteads, as they are so much lighter, more elegant, cleaner, and much more desirable than wood in every respect, independent of a great saving to price. Also Elastic Spring Beds, Carriage Seats, Sofas, Easy Chairs, &c.; and from his having lived many years in one of the first Houses in London, and being himself a Manufacturer, and satisfied with small profits, he is enabled to offer the best articles 25 per cent. lower than any other house in the trade.

Marquees and Tents, Portable Beds, Recumbent Invalid Chairs, Bed Chairs, &c., let on hire.

26, New Bond-st. [illegible]ndsbury, 16, Mount-st., Grosvenor-sq.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage and for use in the interior, by O. H. HUGHES, General Clothier, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the [illegible], and marks of the different articles, Gentlemen, who [illegible] particular may rely on having every satisfaction given, [illegible] respectable Officers and Gentlemen returning from India [illegible] the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants [illegible] assumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.—E. PARKER (late of the Firm of Delroix and Co.), Perfumer to their Majesties and the Royal Family, No. 134, Piccadilly, (adjoining Messrs. Fortnum and Mason's.)—E. PARKER respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to his FOUR entirely NEW PERFUMES, for the handkerchief and toilette, which, at an expensive cost, he has manufactured, and which, in their use, will be found to contain everything that can be desired, and while they possess those properties which render them perfectly distinct, their fragrance lasts a considerable time, and they leave no stain even upon the finest lawn.

ESPRIT BOUQUET DU BOUDOIR, BOUQUET PARTHENIA, BOUQUET ECOSSAIS FLORA, BOUQUET ROSES D'AURORE. Price 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. per bottle.

Importer of Eau de Cologne.

PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

PLANS of every Ship, with the Prices of the Several Cabins, may be seen at one view, and PASSAGES engaged on terms infinitely more favourable than can be done by direct applications, at Mr. ALLNATT'S India Passage and Shipping Offices, 11, Leadenhall-street, next door to the India House.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Ordnance, April 14.—Rl. Reg. of Artil.—Second Lieut. Provo William Lawlor, to be Capt. v. Spellen, dec.; First Lieut. William Fraser, to be Second Lieut. v. Lawlor; Second Lieut. Philip Reginald Cocks, to be First Lieut. v. Fraser.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, April 22nd, 1834.—3d Life Gs.—Lieut. F. M'Martyn to be Capt. by p., v. Bellingley, who ret.; Sub-Lieut. Maj. Hennikar, to be Lieut. by p., v. Martyn. 1st Drag Gs.—Lieut. R. R. Grant to be Capt. by purchase., v. Whitaker who ret.; Cornet E. L. Kenyon to be Lieut. by p., v. Grant; J. White, gent., to be Coreet by p., v. Kenyon. 3d Foot—H. C. A. Clarke, gent. to be Ens., without p., v. Nugent, app. to 59th Regt.—Lieut. W. Deane, from 38th, to be Lieut. v. Glasse, who ex. Dec. 2, 1834. 14th—Serg. Maj. J. Speece to be Ens., without p. Hereford prom. in 1st W.I. Regt. 15th—Lieut. R. M'Gregor, from h. p. Light Drags., to be Lieut. v. Hoobion, app. to 76th. 17th—Lieut R. Duke, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut., v. Phillips, app. to 39th. 21st—M. G. D. Hall, gent., to be Ens. without p., v. Carew, prom. in 1st W.I. Regt. 26th—Capt. R. B. Fullerton, from 89th, to be Capt., v. Furlong, who ex.; Serj.-Maj. J. Potter, from 97th, to be Ens., without p., v. Lucas prom. in 59th Regt. 34th—Lieut W. Rose, from h. p. 60th ... Lieut., v. ... prom. 38th—Capt. W. Satterfield, from h. p. Lieutt., to be Capt., v. Workman, prom. ... Dec. 3, 1834. 39th—Lieut. H. C. ... Lieut., v. Deane, ... without p., v. Borough, dec.; Lieut. S. ... 47th, to be Lieut., v. Bateman. 61st—M. Lang, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Napier, who ret. 64th—Lieut. C. Macan, from 46th, to be Lieut., v. Riley. 68th—Lieut. B. ... from 44th, to be Lieut., v. Macka, who ex. 69th—Ens. T. J. R. Nugent, prom. in 1st W. I. Regt. 72d—Staff-Asst.-Surg. G. Carr, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Knox, app. to Staff. 74th—Ens. C. Bullock, to be Lieut without p., v. Hay, prom. in W.I. Regt.; Ens. W. M'Neil, from h. p., R. Af. Corps, to be ... without p., v. Bullock. 75th—Lieut. R. A. Hoobion, from ... to be Lieut., v. W. Green, who ret. upon h. p. 18th Light ... 71st—Ens. J. Garrett, from late 1st R. Vet. Batt., to be ..., without p. 80th—Capt. R. T. Furlong, from 26th, to be ... v. Fullerton, who ex. 98th—Serj.-Maj. H. D. Pearse, from ... to be Ens. without p., v. Muir, prom. in 1st W.I. Regt. 1st ... Regt.—Maj. H. Capadose to be Lieut.-Colonel without p.; ... J. C. Chads to be Maj., v. Capadose; To be Capt. ... p.—Lieut J. Clarke; Lieut W. Hay, from 60th, v. Chads; ... be Lieut. without p.—Lieut. J. H. Humfrey, from h. p. 88th; ... G. W. Meehan; Ens. S. Hodson; Ens. W. Doran; To be ... by p.—Ens. P. P. Trotman; To be Lieuts. without p.—... J. M. Carew, from 22d F.; Ens. R. H. Minty, from 89th; ... G. F. Horsford, from 14th; Ens. E. Lucas from 38th; Ens. ... Muir, from 99th; To be Ens. without p.—W.C. Griffin, gent., ... Meehan; A. Campbell, gent. v. Hodson; W. C. Reade, gent. ... Doran; J. Reilly, gent. v. Trotman; E. Mackenzie, gent. 2d ... I. Regt.—Brev.-Maj. R. Ray, from h. p., to be Capt., v. ... rewry, app. to the R. New. Vet. Comp.—Capt. P. G. Drewry, ... om 3d W. I. Regt., to be Capt., v. Kerr, whose app. has not ... ken place. Unatt.—Brev.-Maj. S. Workman, from 38th, to be ... j. without p.; Lieut. W. Lax, from 34th to be Capt. without ... Hosp. Staff—To be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces—Assist.-... rg. A. Knox, M. Dt, from 62d, v. Campbell, app. to 1st Life ...; W. Hibbert, gent. v. Carr, app. to 62d.

Mem—The Christian names of Ens. Raikes of 30th, are F. Thornton.

Hungerford Troop of Yeomanry Cav.—William Honeywood, gent. to be Lieut., v. John Matthews, gent., to be Cornet. Royal Sussex Militia—The Hon. Hey. Turnour to be Ens. Arundel and Shoreham Corps of Sussex Yeomanry Cav.—Wm. Gratwicke Challen Gratwicke, gent., to be Cornet, v. Jervoise Clarke Jervoise, res. Surrey Yeomanry Cav.—George Wood, gent. to be Lieut., v. Sparke, res.

### CAVALRY.

1 Drags.—The troop at Athy, moved to Newbridge the 18th.

2 Drag. Gds.—Two troops have arrived at Hulme barracks, Manchester

3 Drag. Gds—Two troops have marched from Newcastle-upon-Tyne this day, and will arrive at Nottingham barracks on 30th. 1 troop was marched from York for Boston; and 1 troop from York is to arrive at Sheffield barracks on 27th.

9 Lancers—Two troops on the march for Edinburgh, will be at Lancaster this day, and at Carlisle on 28th inst.

10th Hussars—Two troops have arrived at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

11th Lt. Drags.—*The Tyne* frigate, Capt. Lord Ingestrie, has been appointed to take Lieut.-Col. Lord Brudenell to India.—*Limerick Chronicle.* [We doubt this.—Ed.]

13th Hussars—Lieut.-Col. Badcock has assumed the command at Cahir from short leave. Lieut. Bell has joined the squadron in Limerick, from leave.—Lieut. Hickman has joined at Cano, from leave.

17th Lancers—Three troops marched from Manchester on 15th inst., hd.-qrs. and 2 troops on Monday, and 1 troop oe the 19th.

### INFANTRY.

4th depot—2 cos. with hd.-qrs. moved from Battevant oo 18th, to arrive at Castlebar on 29th, detaching 3 Officers, 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f. to Westport. The comp. at Charleville are to move on 10th May, to arrive at Castlebar on 20th. Remaining cos. at Battevant moved on 28th May, to arrive on 29th.

5th depot—2 cos. and hd.-qrs. moved from Armagh on 15th, to arrive at Galway oo 20th, detaching 1 Officer, 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f. to Loughrea.—The comp. at Monaghan move on the 28th for Galway, to arrive on 8th May, and the remaining cos. move from Armagh on 30th, to arrive at Galway on 12th May.

27th—Ens. Vesker and Tousel, with the draft for the Cape of Good Hope, have arrived at Cork. 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. move for Nenagh on 27th inst., to arrive at Charles Fort on 4th May, detaching 1 comp. and 2 Offs., 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f. to Bandon, and 1 comp. of 2 Officers, 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f. to Dunmanway. The comp. at Chillerton moved on 26th to Charles Fort, to arrive on 2nd May.

29th depot—2 cos. and hd.-qrs. remove from Tralee on 28th, to arrive at Cork on 28th; remaining comp. to be arrive on 30th; and 1 comp., 2 Offrs., 2 Serjts., and 40 r. and f. to arrive at Macroom on 29th.

30th depot—The first division left Limerick garrison on Monday morning for Fermoy, via.—Capts. Pogson's and Furlong's cos., with Lieut. Grant, and Ensigns Fitzgerald and Shum. Yesterday the remaining two cos. followed under command of Maj. Ormond, and will arrive on 28th. Capt. Pogson's comp. is to be stationed at Millstreet, the only detachment they will give. The depot underwent the half-yearly inspection last week before Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas.—The route for Fermoy was completely countermanded on Saturday last, after the inspection by Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas, and it was then understood they were to march for Naas. Accordingly, on Tuesday morning, the 1st division under Capt. the Hon. J. Jocelyn left Limerick; but before 12 o'clock another countermand was issued, changing the destination from Naas to Newbridge, for which place the 2nd and last division under Capt. Pogson, left Limerick on Wednesday.

47th depot—1 comp., 40 r. and f. move from Castlebar on 29th inst., to arrive at Charleville on 10th May. The comp. at Westport to arrive at Butlevant on 11th May, and 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. to arrive on the 12th May.

48th—Head-quarters, from Waedoo, Daventry, are now at Bolton, Lancashire.

52nd—The *Prince Regent* and *Parmelia* transports were expected at Cork from Deptford about the 19th, for the conveyance of the service cos. to Gibraltar.—1 comp. 2 Offrs., and 75 r. and f. moved from Cork to Bandon on 11th.

72nd—A steamer from Dublin arrived in Derry on Tuesday week to convey 3 Officers, 1 Serjt., and 55 r. and f. of the depot to Cork; whence they are to proceed with drafts of the 27th and 75th, to join the reg. at the Cape of Good Hope.

73rd—On Monday at Marlborough-street Henry Roberts, a private in the Foot Guards, was charged with an outrageous assault on Capt. Marshall, 72nd reg. Capt. M. said he saw the soldier striking some woman near Hyde Park-corner, and spoke to him respecting the unmanliness of his conduct, and was passing on, when the soldier suddenly came up and struck him right and left in the face, with such force that he was nearly stunned. Mr. Chambers said that the assault was of the most aggravated nature, and he certainly should not think of making him pay less than 3*l.* or sending him to prison for two months. At the intercession of Capt. M., whose eye was severely contused, the term of imprisonment was reduced to six weeks.

77th—A comp. from Mullingar, under command of Capt. Algoo, with Lieut. Cameron and Ens. Napean, proceeded Monday to Strokestown, to relieve 62nd. Capt. Nalley, Lieut. Bowles, and Ens. Tobin, with 3 Serjts. 1 Drum., 40 r. and f. proceeded on Monday to Lacesborough. Capt. Raines' comp., under command of Lieut. Lewis and Ens. Wheeler, proceeded on Monday to Tullamore, to relieve a comp. of 91st reg., under command of Capt. M'Inroy. Capt. Barry has joined at Mullingar from leave.—Capt. W. J. Clarke's leave of absence has been extended to 30th inst. Lieut.-Col. Bradshaw has rejoined from leave.

78th—The draft for Ceylon consists of Capt. Liedsay, Ens. Caldwell, 2 Serjts., and 59 r. and f. The depot at Galway, under command of Maj. Adams, expect a route for Armagh.—1 comp. moved from Galway oo the 18th, to arrive at Armagh on 29th; 1 comp. to arrive at Monaghan on 28th; 2 cos. and head quarters move from Galway on 30th, to arrive at Armagh on 13th May, and the detachment at Loughrea, to arrive on 6th May.

81st depot from Fermoy is to replace 60th Rifle Depot at Clare-Castle.

84th depot from Fermoy have replaced the 30th depot at the Castle barracks, Limerick. Hd.-qrs. arrived on 21st.

85th—Maj. Maunsell will command the depot now forming at Cork.

88th depot—2 cos. and hd.-qrs. moved from Charles Fort on 19th, to arrive at Nenagh on 27th.

90th depot—2 cos. and hd.-qrs. move from Cork this day, to arrive at Tralee on 29th; remaining comp. to arrive on 29th; and the comp. at Macroom, to arrive on 2nd May.

94th—Capt. Hart's comp., with Lieut. Davis, has gone to Tipperary, to be there stationed, and Capt. Lindsay, with the light comp., has moved to Limerick. Capt. Burslem's Comp. leaves Limerick on Monday next for Newcastle, in charge of Lieut. Stephens (Captain being on leave), to relieve Capt. Pipon's comp., which will return to head-quarters.

95th—2 Offrs., 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f. moved from Ballinasha on 15th, to arrive at Birr on 22nd.

Royal Artillery.—(*Woolwich.*)—On Saturday last Gunner and Driver Lloyd received severe contusion of his head, in consequence of being thrown from his horse whilst exercising with his brigade, on Blackheath, and has since died. On Wednesday last, a parade was performed, and attended by Gen. Sir Joseph M'Leod, the Commandant, and his Staff, for the purpose of distributing medals and gratuities, as rewards for length of service and good conduct; and the attention of the recruits was particularly directed to this encouragement. Brig. Maj. Pasden and Goodall, the two civilians, who interfered with Capt. Tomkins and the military, were brought again before the magistrates, on Friday se'nnight, when Col. Sir John Gibbons, of the Royal West Middlesex Militia; the magistrate who witnessed the outrage attended; and the prisoners having expressed great contrition, were only fined 5*l.* each.

The repair of barracks in the West Indies, after the great hurricane of last year, cost 4,000*l.*

The cost of the trigonometrical survey of Ireland last year was 13,000*l.*

Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset held a levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday, which was attended by several distinguished military officers.

The Field Officer at whose bis soldiers fired their batteries on parade, for introducing vexatious minor punishments, and alluded to by the Duke of Wellington in his evidence before the Military Commission, was Major R. Taylor, and the corps he commanded, the 95th Depot. The Major, in explanation asserts, before he joined, the men had nearly killed their Adjutant, by firing a pebble at him, and subsequently the Major was himself fired at three different times with buttons and pebbles!

# Naval Intelligence.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Lieuts.—G. L. Woolley (1830) and J. Jervis (1826) to Portsmouth ordinary, v. Pittrand Dwyer; E. K. H. Hallett (1826) to *Barrosa*, v. Lyall.

Mates—P. Somerville to *Vanguard*; P. W. Gibson to *Britannia*; J. F. Ewart to *Pembroke*.

Midshipmen—R. Lambert and C. O. Wood to *Britannia*, E. Hinde to *Excellent*; J. Bradley to *Victor*; G. Jervis and H. Rieth to *Pembroke*.

Masters' Assistants—G. L. Briggs to *Carron*; W. Webb to *Britannia*; G. Payne and E. Oates to *Britannia*.

Chaplain—Rev. G. Richards to *Vanguard*.

Purser—G. Thorne to *Belleisle*.

Royal Marines—First Lieut. T. Hardie to be Adjt. of Plym. Div. Mr. R. W. B. Ridge, son of Commissioner W. R. Ridge (1806) to be Second Lieutenant.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Carron, sr. v., Lt.-Com. W. Dew (1818), [illegible] at Falmouth on the 16th, on passage to the North coast of Spain.

Gannett, 18, Com. J. S. Maxwell (1827), arrived at Barbadoes from Bermuda 9th March, and sailed on the 11th for Jamaica.

Pandora, 4, Lt.-Com. R. W. Jones (1818), sailed from Plymouth for North Coast of Spain 19th inst.

Phœnix, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson [illegible], sailed from Portsmouth for North Coast of Spain [illegible].

Racer, 16, Com. J. Hope (1826), arrived [illegible] Portsmouth 6th March.

Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones [illegible], arrived [illegible] from Portsmouth 4th March, [illegible].

## WEEKLY RETURN OF [illegible] PACKETS.

Corrected to April [illegible].

**** Packets having on board [illegible] mails.

Arrived, 2 [illegible].

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1828) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scorpion, Rebilliard (1824) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Renard, Dunsford (1829) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Express, Croke (1827) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Shadbll, Parsons (1823) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| L'Eagle, Riley (1818) | [illegible] | April 11 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mauritius, Crooke (1827) | [illegible] | Apr. 17 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Mediterranean.** | | | | | |
| Tartarus, [illegible] (1812) | [illegible] | Feb. 2 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Eclipse, [illegible] (1824) | [illegible] | [illegible] | Mar. 8 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Spitfire, [illegible] (1818) | [illegible] | April 4 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Home Stations.** | | | | | |
| Nightingale, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Hecate, O'Reilly | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ranger, Turner | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Buccaneer, [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815) | [illegible] | April 27 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Lisbon Packet and Convoy.** | | | | | |
| Falcon, Hunt (1815) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Larne, Jordan (1826) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Alert, Norrington (1815) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bentinck, Judd (1815) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bittern, Downes (1815) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pincher, Harvey (1815) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Spey, James (1815) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| **Lisbon Packet.** | | | | | |
| Lyra, H. Jones (1826) | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| …w, Jennings (1813), | s. Jan. 18, d. June 2, r. | |
| …s, Fowle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, d. July 21, r. | |
| …ew, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 27, d. Aug. 2, r. | |
| …ana, Dicken ( ), | s. April 17, d. Sept. 2, r. | |
| | *North America.* | |
| …ser, Moore (a. 1813), | s. Feb. 6, d. Apr. 2, | r. April 7. |
| …own, Tilley, | s. Mar. 9, d. May 10, | r. |
| …er, Downey (1813), | s. April 2, d. June 11, | r. |

…ortsmouth, April 22.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) …he steam-frigate *Phœnix* arrived on Monday night, to …ours from Santander, with Brig.-Gen. Evans and other …assengers; Com. Henderson, proceeded to London with his …espatches. The Marines which the *Phœnix* carried out …e put on board the *Castor*, and immediately moved up …Bilbao in the *Isabella* steamer. *Phœnix* brought an …ount of the capture by the Carlists of the town of Le…nito; on her passage to England she stood close under it …reconnoitre it, and had a volley of musketry fired at her …one of the batteries. She discharged about 20 shot …shells in return. On Thursday orders arrived for the …ix to hold herself in readiness to return to the coast, …Capt. Germaton, Lieut. Shepherd, and 54 non-com…issioned officers and privates, marines, Lieut. Parke, 8 …non-commissioned officers, and 12 gunners of marine artil…having embarked, she proceeded at 4 o'clock, with di…rections to call in at Plymouth for Maj. Owen, K.H., and …few more marines from that division. The *Castor* had …left Plymouth, and sailed from thence on Saturday last. …brig called the *Flirt* arrived from Santander this morning …with some wounded men of the British Legion, and about …widows of those killed or dead from sickness. They …were soon put on board the *Swiftsure*. The *Flirt* quitted …Bilbao the week before the *Phœnix*, consequently has not any news. …The officers of the *Phœnix* report that the British Legion …on the march from Vittoria. *Pontalodn* sailed on …Monday to Sheerness with men for the *Hercules* and *Asia*. …She is ordered to Leith for some seamen that have volun…teered for the navy. Lieut. Boyle of the *Britannia* was to …depot no shore at Hastings to open a rendezvous. Ships …in port—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, …*Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht.

…Milford Haven, April 20th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) An Officer and nine shipwrights came down to …the quarantine establishment here on Monday last, to the …*Hecker* cutter, to finish the repairs of the lazarettes. Last …Sunday week the *Messenger* steamer arrived at this port …for any man that may have entered for the line-of-battle …ships fitting at Plymouth and Portsmouth, but there was …not one for her to take away. Wednesday she left for Liver…pool and Dublin on a similar service. She returned on …Sunday, having obtained eighty men at these large sea…ports. Still no entry had taken place here during her …absence. The *Goodwill* lighter was sent from Pembroke …Dock to Bristol to fetch such sailors as may have entered at that …place. Lieut. Barnes, R.M., arrived at Pembroke on …Monday last from the Plymouth division, to supply the …vacancy at the former place, caused by the promotion of …Lieut. (now Captain) Mallard. It is rumoured that the …detachment at Pembroke will not be relieved at the usual …period this year from the want of men at the different …quarters. The detachment then, of both men and Officers, …will remain there another year. Before the expiration of …that period, it is more than probable the present command…ing officer, Major Bailie, will obtain his promotion, still re…taining the command. If this should be the case, the depôt …will in future be under the directions of a Lieut.-Colonel. …Sir James Cockburn decide not to relieve the detach…ment, the vacancies of drummers, privates, &c., caused by …death and other casualties, will, of course, be filled from …the division forthwith. The *Diligence* naval transport, Mr. …[illegible] arrived at Pembroke on Monday last with …Mr. [illegible] Superintending Master, and a party of men …from [illegible], to navigate the *Harlequin* brig, lately …launched from the dockyard at this haven, to Sheerness. …[illegible] Sir Charles Pillen, Captain-Superintendent, she was more than half-rigged before the arrival …of the men belonging to the Royal Arsenal. …It is thus only a little more to do than to bend sails, which …has accordingly been accomplished, and she now only waits …a wind round East. The *Messenger* is ordered to Cork for …passengers, but requires awaiting the arrival of the *Goodwill* …from Bristol. On visiting the dock yard last week I …was surprised to see the Mariner Officer on duty …there meant quard to an arms post. At the …other Naval Arsenals I have always observed the Officer …thus in charge of the Royal Guard—which I say—the …*Kingis Guard*—in full uniform and sword. Is this intended …to be accounted for? Perhaps it was an indulgence granted …by the Superintendent on account of the weather. The next …time I address you, I shall be better able to decide, and …will not fail to let you know. The *Gibraltar* 74, is ordered …from off our quarantine ground, in order to her being taken …to pieces at Pembroke. She is found far too defective to be …repaired. Directions have been received at the dockyard, in …common with those at other places, to cease working the …extra half day in the week. This is an unaccountable …arrangement, as it is not more than three months since the …said boon was conferred on the workmen of those establish…ments. One good will, however, result from it; it will, no …doubt, be the means of bringing into operation Mr. Burd…wood's plan of improving the shipwrights, apprentices, and …others in the different branches of professional education. …Mr. Burdwood deserves well of his country for the excel…lent method he has suggested of, thus employing them on …the idle day, Saturday. Report says, that Mr. Hawkes, …Master Shipwright; Mr. Jones, Surgeon, and the Master …Blacksmith, at Pembroke, are to be promoted to other …yards, in consequence of supernumeraries about to take place …at Chatham.

Woolwich Dockyard, April 22nd.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Friday night at 9 P.M., orders were suddenly given to set up the rigging of the *Salamander* steam vessel (4), which was accomplished with the most seaman-like promptitude by Captain Sir Samuel Warren; and, before 4 A.M., Lieut. Duffill, late of the *Pluto*, hoisted his pennant; the praiseworthy alacrity of the dock-yard people in every way worthy of eulogium. On Saturday she was floated out of the basin alongside the hulk to get in her stores. A detachment of 160 marines will be embarked this day (Friday), and she will take her departure for Chatham and Portsmouth, at each of which divisions she will take on board Officers and men to complete 500 men, with whom she will proceed to the coast of Spain. *Hermes* steam vessel, Lieut. Blount (Mr. Ruffey, Mid. in charge), hauled out of the basin on Saturday for dry dock where she is shipping her wheels so as to be ready for service on the return of Lieut. Blount from the North, whither he has proceeded with the *Rhadamanthus* to bring up volunteer seamen.

Plymouth, April 21.—The *Star*, after being under the immediate superintendance of Mr. Spiller, refitted and masted as a brig, and was undocked on Friday. *Hope* and *Magnet* brigs were docked on Monday. *Delight* packet, Lieut. Moore, sailed for Falmouth on Saturday. *Carron* st.-vessel arrived from Woolwich on Friday, and started the following day for Falmouth. *Diligence* transport sailed for Pembroke on Saturday, with Mr. Walker, Assist. Master Attendant of this Dock-yard, and a party of seamen, for the purpose of navigating the *Harlequin*, which has been lately launched from that yard, to Sheerness. *Beacon*, late, surv.-vessel, lay-to off the Break-water on Saturday morning, but did not come in; she is bound to the northward for seamen for the newly commissioned men-of-war. *Tartarus* st. towed the *Foudroyant* down the harbour on Monday, to have her masts taken out for the *Implacable*. The steamer started again the same evening for Falmouth. A ship of the line is to be fitted here for a lazarette, and sent to Pembroke in the place of the *Old Gibraltar*, which is now there very much decayed. The *Mulgrave*, or *Stirling Castle*, is named as likely to be so fitted. Ships in the harbour—*Royal Adelaide* 110, *Cornwallis* 74, *Minden* 74, *Talavera* 74, *Star* packet, and *Comet* steamer. In the Sound—*Pondora*. Fitted and ready—*Impregnable* 114, *Stag* 46, *Donegal* 74, *Imogene* 28, *Partridge* 10. Fitting—*Belleisle* and *Implacable*.

*Pluto* st. v. is being proceeded upon with all possible dispatch, and is expected to be re-commissioned by Lieut. Duffill on his return from the coast of Spain.

*Fairy* surveying sloop, Commander Hewitt, is only waiting for hands to proceed to her station.

*Swift* brig will sail in a few days for Falmouth for the packet service.

*Regulus* transport is taking in naval stores at the basin for Malta, and the *Elisa*, of Perth, collier brig, is discharging coals at the same place for the use of the steamers.

Vessels in port in commission—*William* and *Mary* yacht—*Fairy* sloop, *Swift* brig, and *Salamander* and *Hermes* st. v. In the basin not in commission—*Blazer* and *Pluto*.

The Master of the *Hope* sch. arrived at Milford Haven from Alexandria reports that he spoke H.M.S. *Melville* on the 3rd inst., in lat. 42 deg. 30 min. N., long. 12 deg. 15 min. W. She had lost a boat and topsail-yard from the ebbing, and it was feared that the boat might drift on shore on the coast of France, and cause a report of the loss of the ship.

The line-of-battle ships fitting at Sheerness, this port, and Plymouth, are making much quicker progress than was anticipated, and though men enter more readily both at Plymouth and Sheerness, yet the ships here are picking up very good crews. *Bellerophon* has only been ten days in commission, and she victuals to-day 355, marines included. *Talavera* and *Hercules* will beat Spithead in three weeks.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

It will be remembered that, about three months since, orders were received to employ the mechanics and labourers in the Dock-Yards on the half day of Saturday, in addition to the five previous whole days of the week; instructions were issued last week to confine their employment again to the five days, which will be acted upon in future. The extra labourers are to be discharged.

Thirty shipwrights proceeded on Tuesday from Woolwich to Deptford, to fit the *Prince Regent* yacht.

Purification of Sea Water.—We are happy to observe that the differences which have existed among the share-holders and Directors of the Patent Purifying Sea-water Company are at length amicably adjusted, and that, by the formation of a new company, the public will very soon de-rive the advantage of using a means of distilling sea-water, at once simple, effective, and cheap. If we are rightly in-formed the improved machine will be founded partly on the patent possessed by Mr. Wells, and partly on the more recent invention of Mr. Stothert; the result of which will be—as amply tested by experiments at sea—the production of as much pure water as will be necessary for the full con-sumption of passengers and crew, by a distillation carried on entirely by the fire used in cooking for the same number of persons. The original shareholders receiving their advances in full, or shares in the new concern to a corresponding amount, the new company will carry on its operations with the goodwill of all; and we look towards them as of equal importance, in their results, to the maritime interests of the whole world, as the effect of any other among the most im-portant inventions of modern days. To the gentlemen who have persevered in the consummation of their arduous duties, through circumstances of much unpleasantry, who have triumphed over every difficulty, and disconcerted every species of opposition, the utmost praise is due. We thank them in the name of the shipowners and merchants of the United Kingdom.—*Public Ledger*.

A general meeting of the Shareholders of the Patent Pu-rifying Sea-water Company was held on Wednesday, at Radley's Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, to take into con-sideration the Reports of the Directors and Committee, and to determine on the adoption of such measures as the Share-holders might resolve upon. Sir John Philippart, the Chairman, having read the plan for a New Company, it was deemed desirable to introduce various alterations for com-pleting the objects for which the Company was originally formed, and a series of resolutions were proposed and car-ried unanimously. A Committee was formed, with the Chair-man at their head, for the purpose of securing to such of the original shareholders, as within fourteen days from that date shall notify their wish to receive the full amount of the sub-scriptions paid on their shares; and also for making the necessary arrangements for carrying on the Company. The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Chairman for his able and courteous conduct on all occasions, and to Mr. Stothert, the patentee, for having placed the Company in its present favourable position. This undertaking promises to be of the greatest importance to the saving of human life, it being well known that more of our sailors perish through a scarcity of water during the late war than by the hands of the enemy. To shareholders it holds out the brightest prospects.—*Court Journal*.

Barbadoes.—A new arrangement has been made with regard to the packets and other conveyances for the mails in these colonies. Instead of the Packet from Falmouth sailing from Barbadoes on her way to St. Thomas, the duty after her arrival, as formerly, that duty will be performed by a mail-boat, which is to return direct—the packet remain-ing in this harbour, to be made available for the transmis-sion of mails in like manner as by the eight-day boat heretofore, and to receive from the Post Office here return bags from the islands. A steamer will proceed as usual to Jamaica, immediately after the arrival of the packets, as directed, on her return from St. Thomas, to call at every island. The packet is always to wait at St. Thomas's until her mails from all the colonies are complete.—*West Indian, Feb. 8.*

The *Wanstead* is taking in stores at Deptford for Sierra Leone.

There is a vacancy in the out-pension list of Greenwich for a Captain, in the room of Capt. Rason, deceased.

There is also a vacancy for a Commander's out-pension list of Greenwich Hospital, by the death of Commander Deacon, the oldest Commandant, 1787, in the navy, and one, if not the last, of Admiral Byng's officers, and who witnessed the unfortunate Admiral's execution.

One hundred and fifty privates and a proportion of Officers embarked, under the command of Captain Leyt for the coast of Spain. A party of the guards have arrived at Woolwich to assist in the duty of the dockyard, on account of the paucity of men from the embarkations which have taken place.

The *Carron* st. v., Lieut. Dow, took from the Eastward last week, 70 more volunteers who had entered for the at Portsmouth and Plymouth.

Two Turks recently arrived in this country, are to be entered in the Royal Naval College, Portsmouth, to be instructed in those branches common to this establishment, and two others have proceeded to Woolwich for the pur-pose of making themselves familiar with machinery. They are not ignorant of the English language.

A contemporary attacks the appointment of Capt. Dun-das, member for Devizes, to the flag-ship at Portsmouth. If Capt. D. be responsible for any neglect of his duty in parliament, it is to his constituents, not to the Admiralty. The act of Queen Anne specially exempts officers of the army and navy from vacating their seats in the House

receiving appointments from the crown in their respective services. While Sir J. Beresford held the command at the Nore in 1831 and 1832, his flag-Capt., the Hon. Mr. Doocombe, who sat in Parliament for Yorkshire, voted constantly against the then administration. Both Lord Exmouth and Capt. Pellew, who had seats in Parliament while in the Plymouth command, retained both without cavil. Adm. Fleming sat in two Parliaments for Orkney while he held a flag command, as did also Adm. Honeyman. Neither is it the fact that the present Board of Admiralty enforced the regulation of Sir J. Graham, which they have never adopted, against Sir P. Durham.—*Globe.*

We have letters from Barbadoes, dated 6th March. The *Pointbow* was then lying in Carlisle Bay. The *Vestal* had arrived the day before, after an unprecedented passage of only twenty-three days from the Lizard, having beat down Channel from Spithead to that point, against a heavy S.W. gale, when the wind favoured her, and for the last ten days of her passage, she run more than 200 miles a-day under royals and steering sails. The crews of both ships were in good health, and the vessel after remaining at anchor a few hours, had proceeded to Grenada.

Two packets are ordered to be built at Pembroke, to be called *Penguin* and *Petrel*; and two cutters for tenders, are also ordered to be built at Sheerness and Chatham, to be called *Gipsy* and *Mercury*.

The Ordinaries will be paid off when a line of battle ship is ready to receive the establishment. A carpenter will be placed in each ship in ordinary of the line, and one carpenter will be attached to three frigates, three sloops, &c.

The *Albion* was docked on Monday at Deptford, to be finally broken up; the *Scarborough*, 74, will follow, with several others, whose extensive repairs, dimensions, &c. render them unfit for commissioning.

By a new regulation, all characters and discharges of seamen are to be given on parchment forms, and tin cases to keep them dry and safe, will be issued to the crews.

It is generally supposed the Earl Cadogan, Capt. R.N., will succeed the late Capt. Rainer, as permanent Naval Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty.

A party of shipwrights and other artificers came daily from Woolwich to Deptford dockyard to fit the *Prince Regent* yacht for the Imaum of Muscat.

The *Prince Regent* and *Formella* transports remain at Deptford, and will speedily sail for Cork, to take troops to the Mediterranean.

Court Martial.—A court martial assembled on the 15th on board H.M.S. *Royal Adelaide*, consisting of the following Officers.—Capt. Ross, C.B., Capts. Sharpe, Sullivan, Falcon, and Festing, to try Mr. Lynn, gunner of H.M. brig *Delight*, on charges preferred against him by Lieut. A. Moore, his commander, for being drunk on the 12th and 13th December last, and of general intoxication whilst on the voyage to and from Lisbon. J. E. Elwortby, Esq. Solicitor, appeared for the defence. The Court declared the charges proved in part, and sentenced him to be dismissed the ship and admonished.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| April | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmr. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Sn. 24 | 10 25 | 10 57 | 4 47 | 5 1 | 5 35 | 6 6 | 7 0 | 7 29 |
| Mo. 25 | 11 41 | ... ... | 5 37 | 6 19 | 6 45 | 7 21 | 8 8 | 8 53 |
| Tus. 26 | 0 33 | 1 14 | 7 4 | 7 41 | 8 13 | 8 58 | 9 24 | 10 16 |
| We. 27 | 1 53 | 2 26 | 8 18 | 8 51 | 9 34 | 10 6 | 10 55 | 11 26 |
| Th. 28 | 3 50 | 3 25 | 9 18 | 9 44 | 10 35 | 10 58 | 11 58 | ... ... |
| Fri. 29 | 3 53 | 4 12 | 10 5 | 10 24 | 11 18 | 11 34 | 0 23 | 0 45 |
| Sat. 30 | 4 30 | 4 46 | 10 40 | 10 55 | 11 51 | ... ... | 1 3 | 1 20 |

## East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday, a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. P. Maitland, K.C.B., was unanimously appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's Forces on the Fort St. George Establishment.

The Bombay Papers mention that the *Tigris* had arrived out with the mail from Alexandria, which brought intelligence from the Red Sea, that the Pacha of Egypt was determined to carry on the war against the Arabians, notwithstanding his recent reverese. When the *Tigris* left Suez, 12,000 troops were waiting to be transmitted to Jidda, and 4020 at Cossier to be conveyed to the same destination.

It is rumoured that the Deputy Military Secretaryship has been offered to Capt. Coffin, now Paymaster in Mysore, and, failing his acceptance, will be conferred on Capt. Thorpe, who, in the opposite event, will succeed to the Paymastership.

A proposition is in circulation in the Madras army, to purchase a piece of plate, value 1000 guineas, to be presented to Sir C. Metcalfe, as a token for his liberality in furnishing Mr. Curnin with the means of going to England, in order to secure to the Military Service of the Company the benefit of the retiring Fund.

The *Madras Courier* gives an account of the proceedings of the Court Martial assembled at Bangalore for the trial of Soobroyah, late head writer in the Commissariat Department at that station. This trial has excited very great interest at the other Presidency, chiefly in consequence of a writ of *habeas corpus* having been issued from the Supreme Court, for the purpose of bringing him before that tribunal; which writ, it is believed, the Government intend to resist, for the sittings of the Court Martial did not commence till after the arrival of this writ at Bangalore. Its proceedings have been suspended, to give time for a reference to the Presidency as to the legality of an objection by the prisoner against the court's taking cognizance of any alleged offence committed more than three years ago. The Sudder, it seems, was consulted upon this point, in anticipation of this objection, and the opinion of the Judges of that court was sent to Bangalore for the guidance of the members of the Court Martial.

The Hon. Mr. Elliott has applied to be relieved from the Office of Postmaster-General, on the 22d December, preparatory to his intended departure for Europe in the *Lord Hungerford*. Mr. Sidlons will for the third time assume charge of the Post-office.

An Act passed the legislative Department of Fort William, on the 7th of December, declaring the issue of a new copper coinage from the Bengal Mint, consisting of a Pie, weighing 33¼ grains Troy, and nearly corresponding to the peice of five Cash or one Pice of the Madras currency; a Pice, weighing 100 grains Troy, about 1¼ Doodie,; 15 Cash or quarter-Anna; a Double Pice, weighing 200 grains Troy, 30 cash 3 Doodies, or half-Anna. There is no allusion made in the act to the copper currency of the Madras or Bombay Presidencies; but it is provided that "no copper coin shall be a legal tender in any part of the Company's territory, except for the fractional part of a rupee."

Sir R. O'Callaghan, Com.-in-Chief, returned to the Presidency on December the 20th.

Report speaks favourably of the improvement in the health of Sir Frederick Adam since his arrival on the hills, but there is no reason to suppose that any improvement will lead to his return to Madras.

It is rumoured that instructions have been received from the Court of Directors, to reinstate Capt. Douglas in the Presidency of Tanjore.

The remarks on the Court Martial of Assist.-Surg. T. Hunter, evince on the part of the Commander-in-Chief, a determination against every species of partiality, and that the duty of the army shall be conducted regularly. The uncompromising penalty of total disapproval and instant dissolution which has accompanied this deviation from correct procedure, whether on the part of the General Officer or of the Court, will act as a warning to others.

### BOMBAY.

Civil, Territorial, and Revenue Appointments.—G. O. 15th Dec. 1835.—Mr. W. Escombe, Acting First Assist. to the Prin. Col. of Dharwar, to be employed in the districts on special duty. Mr. W. Stubbs, Col. of Kaira, proceeded into the districts on deputation on 17th Nov. Mr. W. Courtney to act as Second Assist. to the Col. of Kaira. Mr. E. H. Dallas, Assist. to the Col. of Ahmednuggur, to be placed in charge of the Putoda and Sungumnere districts, during the absence of Mr. Inverarity, on sick cert. Mr. J. A. Dunlop, Acting Prin. Col. of Dharwar, to proceed on deputation into the districts, and to take with him his Assist. Mr. Mansfield. Mr. J. Vibart, Prin. Col. of Surat, is permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts, to frame the Rev. Settlement.

Judicial Depart.—G.O. 16th Dec.—Mr. W. C. Bruce has been appointed to the office of Sheriff for the ensuing year. Mr. J. Little to be Coroner of Bombay, in succ. to Mr. G. Nutton.

Retirement.—G.O. 8th Dec.—Maj. E. F. Hamilton, 21st N.I., is permitted to retire from the Service on the pension of his rank.

Furloughs.—8th Dec.—Capt. J. S.C. Jameson, 18th N.I., allowed a furl. to Europe for 3 years. 30th Nov.—Capt. S. C. Parr, 7th N.I., is allowed a furl. to do. for do.

### BENGAL.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—G.O. 21st Nov.—Mr. G. D. Wilkins to be an Assist. under the Comm. of Rev. and Cir. of the 11th or Patna Div. Mr. E. F. Radcliffe to be an Assist. under the Com. of Rev. and Cir. of 11th or Patna Div. 21th Nov.—Mr. W. Blunt to be a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. Mr. H. C. Metcalfe to exercise the powers of a Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. at Jessore, and to conduct the current duties of the office of Mag. and Col. at the Sudder station, during the absence of Mr. Donnelly in the Interior.

Leave of Absence from Stations.—G.O. 24th Nov.—Mr. C. Harding, Com. of Rev. and Cir. of the 12th or Bhaugulpore Div. for a period not exceeding one year, to proceed to Hills, on med. cert., to commence from 1st Feb.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. 21st Nov.—Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gowan, 4th batt. Artill. is to continue in command of Art. Div. at Neemuch until further orders. Maj. T. F. Pew is directed to join head-quarters of 4th batt. Art., on their arrival at Agra. 24th Nov.—Capt. P. Jackson, Art., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his station, at his own request transferred to Inv. Establishment.

Furloughs.—G.O. 23d Nov.—Capt. J. Tronlace, 11th N.I., to Europe, on med. cert. Lieut. B. Keonah, of left wing Eur. reg., and Lieut. J. Graham, 58th N.I., to Europe, on med. cert. 2d Lieut. E. W. S. Scott, Art., to Europe, on med. cert. Ens. A. C. Hepburne, 31st N.I., to Europe for one year, on med. cert. Capt. R. R. Hughes, 62d N.I., to Europe, on priv. affs. Capt. J. Monle, 23d N.I., to 20th March, 1836, to visit Bombay, on priv. affairs.

### MADRAS.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—G.O. Dec. 8th.—W. A. Forsyth, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Malabar during the absence of Mr. Strange, or until further orders. G. Sparkes, Esq., to act as Sub. Col. and Joint Mag. of Malabar, during the absence of Mr. Smith, or until further orders. D. White, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the Prin. Col. and Mag. of Malabar, during the employment of Mr. Sparkes on other duty, or until further orders.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. 24th Nov. 17th N.I., Sen. Lieut. David Babington to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. W. J. Church to be Lieut., in succ. to Massy, dec. Lieut. E. W. Snow, 24th N.I., to be Fort Adjt. of Fort St. George. 24th Dec.—The undermentioned Gentlemen Cadets of Cav. and Inf. who arrived on 21st Dec. are admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the rank of Cornet and Ensign respectively, leaving the dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—Cavalry, Mr. Henry Hall. Infantry, Mr. Gamaliel Fitzmaurice and Mr. R. Woolley.

Furloughs.—G.O. 24th Dec.—Lieut. T. Bayles, 33d N.I., to Europe, on sick cert., and to embark from the western coast. Lieut. T. W. Jones, Madras Eur. reg., to Europe, on priv. affs. Assist. Surg. J. Bell to Europe, on sick certificate.

Arrivals at Presidency.—W. Lavie, Esq., from Guntoor. Sup. Surg. J. Macleod, ceded districts, on sick cert. Capt. E. S. Hobgame, 20th N.I., from Palaveram. Lieut. W. De M. Lye, 22d N.I., from Europe. Lieut. A. R. Rose, 50th N.I., from Secunderabad. Assist. Surg. J. Kellie, 5th L.C., from Arcot. Assist. Surg. G. Pearse, M.D., 37th N.I., from Secunderabad. Ens. F. H. Impey, 31st L.I., from Bellary.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 18th April: Hebonix, *Macarthy*, from Madras 31st Dec.—19th: Huddersfield, *Noakes*, Bombay 1st Jan.—Trusty, *West*, China 12th Dec.—Liverpool: Emma, *Hudson*, Bombay 10th Oct.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Gilmore, from Bombay, arrived last week: Col. Morgan, Maj. and Mrs. Hamilton, Capts. Jamieson, Molesworth, and Tyson, Dr. Leith, Misses Parsons and Jefferys.—Per Hebonix: Dr. Andrew, Mrs. Eger, Mr. Trapp and Mr. Thorp.—Per Emma: Lieuts. Rooke and Walker.

Ships Sailed.—From the River, April 21st: Bengal, *Ritchie*, for Bengal.—Lord Wm. Bentinck, *Hutchison*, Madras and Bengal.—22d: City of Edinburgh, *Fraser*, Madras.—To sail—26th: Bussorah Merchant, *Moncrief*, China.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Bussorah Merchant: Mr. Wallace, Mr. Dalrymple, and Mr. Kerr.

Ships Arrived Out.—At Bengal, 29th Dec.: Isabella, *Brown*, from Liverpool 17th July.—London, *M'Lean*, do. Aug. 9th.—Dec. 10th: Lord Hungerford, *Farquharson*, London.—Euphrates, *Hannay*, do.—Madras, 31st Dec.: Rubaate, *Wake*, London.—Bombay, 25th Dec.: H.C.B. Tigris, *Lowe*, with the London mail of 1st Sept.—22d Dec.: Triumph, *Green*, from Portsmouth 8th Aug.—Cape of Good Hope, Feb. 7th: Pyramus, *Weller*, from Singapore for London.—Gondolier, *Rhodes*, Liverpool for Madras and Calcutta, struck on Robbin Island about a quarter past 3 A.M. The cargo is being discharged, and is found to be all wet; the vessel will be a total wreck.—8th, Mary Anne Jane, *Winter*, from Mauritius for London.—Penyard Park, *Middleton*, do.—Mauritius, Jan. 5th: Olivia, *Rooms*, Cape 18th Nov.—7th, Conway Packet, *Spithill*, Downs 5th Oct.—8th, Arrentice, *Cudenhead*, do. Sept. 21st.

Ships Expected.—From Bengal, Dec. 27th, Eliza, *Campbell*, for London.—Duke of Buccleuch, for do.—Bombay, to sail Jan. 10th, Marquis Hastings, *Clarkson*, for London.—Jan. 4th, Malabar, *Tucker*, for do.—10th, Carnatic, *Brodie*, for do.—20th, Java, *Travers*, *Pollock*, do.—Lady Feversham, *Webster*, from Calcutta to Bombay.—Madras, Ireland, *Bubby*, Liverpool.—20th, Tuny, *Reid*, do.—Madras, Penyard Park, *Middleton*, for London.—Singapore, Pearse, G. I. *Weller*, for London.

Pas. per Expedition.—Per Eliza: Maj. and Mrs. Munro and children, Mrs. Hope Dick and do., Mrs. Allan, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Ai[illegible] Lieut. and Mrs. M'Leroth, Lieut. Grant, H.M. 38th; Lieut. [illegible]skett, Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton and 3 children, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and children, Capt. A. L. Campbell 1st B.C., J. A. Lyall, Esq., Lieut. Voule, B.C., and Lieut. Campbell.—Per Duke of Buccleuch: Mrs. Greenaway and children, Miss Stone, Capt. Scaton, and Mrs. Mellish.—Per Malabar: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Grant and 2 children, Mrs. Havilock and child, Mrs. Sadler, Mrs. Hayman, Maj. and Mrs. Otley, Capt. and Mrs. Ridge, Mrs Cuffler, Mr. Cassamajor, Capt. White, Lieut. Scott (in charge of invalids), Masters Griffiths and Duckett.

Ships Spoken.—Hythe, *Drayner*, London to Bombay.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE ROYAL MARINES AND PRIZE-MONEY.

Sir,—In last week's number, your correspondent *Tristram* has been pleased to comment upon my letters on the subject of Prize Money; he has advanced nothing new, but only recapitulated the arguments urged by you to reply to my first letter; even the lowbred jests on the Royal Marines claim not the merit of originality, and I cannot but regret that one professing to be of rank in the Navy Service should have written in a style so devoid of that courtesy which should be the distinguishing characteristic both of the officer and the gentleman. But, without dwelling on the manner, I will remark, on the matter of his letter, that although he may undervalue the services of Field Officers of Marines when landed to storm batteries or works, previously cannonaded by the fleet, still that service is one of difficulty and danger, nor is the path to success always as smooth as he supposes. He advances an opinion that I should have abstained from writing until a declaration of war, as only slavers, pirates, or smugglers are taken in time of peace; but surely *Tristram* must have forgotten that the battle of Navarin was fought during the peace, and that the money voted by Parliament was issued as Prize Money to the persons engaged in that action.

Since the close of the last war, a mighty power has existed, which will probably enhance the value of maritime superiority. The late struggle for the Peninsular throne called into action the steam-engine for warlike purposes, and its use was not overlooked by one, of whose talents (both naval and military) his country may justly be proud. Without pledging myself to maintain the critical accuracy of my statements, I have every reason to believe that I am substantially correct when I assert that, while the Pedro squadron were resting at Lisbon, after the action which

ssayed the naval power of Don Miguel, the Admiral, Count Cape Saint Vincent, quitted the Tegus in a steamer ith about 500 Portugoese Marines; he was joined off the ver Minho by a frigate and some small vessels, landed and ook Caminho, Valencia, Visna, and Villa do Conde; uring the whole of this time, the Marines were borne on he books of a ship, and would, according to our regula- ons (although some miles inland), have been subject to aval discipline. A Field Officer, if employed, would, by he present regulations, have shared less than a Commander, nd have had the additional mortification of knowing that is name being still upon the ship's book, and his rations rnished by the Naval Department, was the sole cause of is being deprived of those advantages to which, from his ong services and important duties, he would be justly en- tled. The department under which Marines may be laced in time of war would depend greatly on the natura f the services required; for the pay and rations of the en while embarked differ from those they receive while ubject to the military authorities, something under 4*d.* per ay being stopped in the former case for provisions, while *d.* is the stoppage agreeably to army regulation; these ifferent allowances would cause great inconvenience, if hen men in the habit of frequently disembarking for tem- rary service on shore, they were removed to a fresh de- artment, and the trouble attending such arrangement ould, while the system now pursued is continued, prevent eir discharge from the ship when their stay on shore was ot intended to be of long duration; but I cannot imagine at we ought in fairness to allow a state of things which, lthough very convenient to the Commissariat of both rvices, causes much fatigue and anxiety to the Command- g Marine Officer, to deprive him of a great portion of his rize-Money. A. C.

*London, April 11th.*

[We have a high respect for *A. C.*; on most occasions ave concurred in his opinions, and we therefore regret any mark of our friend *Tristram* which has the appearance f a want of courtesy. We know that a warmer advocate f the Naval Service than *Tristram* cannot be met with; nd his ability to judge on many important questions has en very generally acknowledged; but a man of buoyant pirits, and who has so frequently his pen in hand, must occa- sionally be "out of order," and we are certain that *A. C.* ould be the first to make due allowance for any trans- ression.—Ed.]

## THE JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

Sir,—I wish through the medium of your valuable paper call the attention of the officers of the Army and Navy nerally, and of such of them particularly as are candidates r admission into the Junior United Service Club, to the ate of things relative to that institution as regards them- lves. I will state the facts. There are at this moment wards of 3000 officers whose names are entered on the books candidates for that Club; of whom about 150 may cal- late upon being selected annually. Say a few more, but I elieve this to be the average. What, may I ask, are the opes of the 2000 at the lower end of the list? My object writing this is to suggest, as one of the sufferers, the for- ation of another Club on the same, or, if possible, improved rinciples. Funds cannot be wanting, for even supposing nly half of the expectants (1500) were to be admitted at nce, at the rate of 20*l.* each (it is 30*l.*, I believe, to the resent Club), a sum of 30,000*l.* would be immediately vailable, which we will presume to be amply sufficient for e establishment of a most splendid club. Instead, how- ver, of 1500 members, I have no doubt that considerably ore than 2000 would gladly come forward, were the thing roperly taken up and proposed in a specific form.

May I call your attention, and that of your numerous aders to this interesting subject. "A man of no Club" an object of pity in these gregarious times; and however ey it may be, comparatively, to obtain admission into un- rofessional institutions of that nature, yet there can be no oubt that the general feeling among us is in favour of be- nging to a club composed of members of the United ser- ca. I should mention that having been proposed four ars ago, I have still upwards of 900 before me.

*London, 15th April.* An Officer of the Line.

[There can be no doubt of the success of an attempt to rm a supplementary United Service Club, if the parties ojecting it, say half-a-dozen, are men of high respectabili- y, well-known to the service, and who will devote to it eir best energies. We hope it will be attempted; such en might command any assistance in our power.—Ed.]

## CASE OF LIEUTENANT DORNFORD, R.N.

[At the request of Commander Deare we give insertion the following letter. We have in another column offered few remarks on the subject.—Ed.]

*Coast Guard Office, 14th April, 1836.*

Sir,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of aturday's date, No. 120, referring me to the article which e appeared in a paragraph of the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 2nd inst., in which you complain that a state- ent to the prejudice of your character has been circulated the subject of the Court of Inquiry recently held at Freshwater, upon charges preferred by you against Lieut. Dornford and the crew of that station. I have to inform you in reply, that not having seen the publication to which you refer, I am unable to judge what assertions may have been made in it, but I take with pleasure this opportunity of assuring you that I am perfectly satisfied with your con- duct, and most fully convinced that you were actuated by the best and most honourable motives on the occasion in question. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

Wm. Bowles.

Capt. Deare, R.N., &c., &c., Cowes.

## PROMOTION OF OLD PASSED MATES.

Sir,—The Navy will have seen with great satisfaction the announcement in your last paper of the promotion of three old Mates to the rank of Lieutenant. This, I trust, is an earnest of what the remaining 122 who have passed *above five years* may expect at the hands of the Earl of Minto, and particularly those whose names you have lately called attention to in your columns, including that of *Mr. James Watson*, as the peculiar claims of this young man to the protection of the First Lord of the Admiralty are almost precisely similar to those of *Mr. Booth*, the late Mate of the *Challenger*, who has so deservedly received a Lieutenant's commission. Marcus.

*18th April*, 1836.

## THE CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENTS OF DOCK-YARDS. *QUERY*—ARE THEY IN COMMISSION, EITHER *DE FACTO* OR *DE JURE*.

Sir,—We live in the days of anomalies, but though these events may pass for the instant unheeded, they may bring serious consequences hereafter. The Navy List for this month, published "*by authority*," places "the Ply- mouth yacht" *out of commission*. Notwithstanding this, I find it stated in this day's paper, that a Court-Martial has been held in Hamoaze during the past week, upon an officer of the *Delight* brig of war, and that *Captain Ross*, the Captain-Superintendent of the dockyard, was the president. If this be correct, I would beg to ask on board of what ship of his Majesty's navy was the gallant Captain's pendant *legally* flying? and further, I would inquire, how long is this extraordinary and highly objectionable system to be continued? Cato.

*18th April*, 1836.

[The yachts not having appeared as in commission for several quarters, we presume the pendant is flying on board some vessel in the Harbour.—Ed.]

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.—(LETTER IX.)

Sir,—I have noticed, in the columns of your truly valu- able Gazette, several plans suggested for manning this Service; and the expedient has been for some time tried of appointing men-of-war's-men to it. I am, however, con- vinced it is not a proper service for such men, and I should indeed regret to see them *generally* so employed. The Coast Guard may be made a sort of Marine Police, or Sea Fencibles, useful in peace for the prevention of smuggling and the protection of property along the Coast, whether shipwrecked or not; and, in war, available for the purpose of manning batteries or protecting the villages and towns from the incursions of enemy's privateers' men. But I maintain it never can be made a service whence *good* sea- men may be drawn to man our ships of war in case of emergency; nor is it one to which the generality of *tho- rough-bred* sailors will ever become strongly attached.

A description of men, half fisherman and half labourers, of robust health and laborious habits, are physically best suited for its excessively arduous duties; and he is morally so; for, being a calculating person, knowing and feeling as he does the advantages of a fixed pay for himself and fa- mily, he becomes bound to the service by those ties of interest a man-of-war's-man is too reckless to take into account, he being too careering in his habits to keep stea- dily to the duties he is expected to perform, whatever be the sacrifice to himself.

I believe I am correct in stating that every Captain of a man-of-war regarded with a species of horror the several drafts of men they received from the late Blockade Service, although there were many valuable seamen amongst them; eventually good ones would but rarely enter, and the leaders were sent to Ireland to beat up for volunteers among the starving population of that country, whatever their previous habits of life, in order to keep up the number of men ne- cessary to guard the Coast.

So much for the prejudice of some of our best officers against anything like *Custom-House duties* for our seamen, and so much for the dislike of the seamen themselves to those duties when they know what they absolutely are. Whoever first proposed that good seamen from our ships of war, on being paid off, should be appointed to the Coast Guard, could have known but little of the active duties of it, or most certainly would have seen that the appointment of boatman was no boon to bestow on the honest and de- serving tar; and that the consequences which would result to him from his previous habits and peculiar character would be seriously injurious in many particulars.

The duty of a boatman of the Coast Guard is more ha- rassing than is supposed; for, on smuggling districts, it is no unusual thing for the men during the winter months to be on the beach from five at night (sometimes earlier) till nine next day (this is especially the case on the coasts of Kent, Sussex, Suffolk, and Norfolk) without any intermis- sion of rest, or any place to shelter under, however incle- ment the weather, and for fourteen or fifteen nights in suc- cession. They may then possibly have a respite of a night or so, but it is folly to talk of only having a small propor- tion of the crew out during moonlight nights, when the smugglers, who are the most ingenious fellows imaginable in their manœuvres, frequently sink contraband cargoes near the shore (particularly if the coast [illegible]da with situa- tions) that they may land them during light nights if there be but few men on the beach. [illegible] therefore, be seen that during the winter months the [illegible] out sixteen hours, sometimes more; but the remaining [illegible] of the four-and-twenty they have not exclusively [illegible]ves.: they are obliged to devote some part of their [illegible] cleaning their arms; have twice a-day to go [illegible] *with their Lieutenant "sitter"* to the watch-ho[illegible] A.M. and again P.M.—a ridiculously harassing duty—merely to sign their initials in the journal, however remote the watch- house may be from their residences, *and simply because the Commanding Officer's word cannot be taken that his men are at their post, although he has to inspect them every night before they go out on duty.* Then, again, they have to be drilled by their Lieutenant "sitter" at small arms and in the sword exercise, proficiency in which appearing to be the only test of the good discipline and efficiency of the stations, on occasions of the inspections by the Comp- troller-General or his deputy; and if the guard of honour I have already alluded to can only at such times go decently through their pretty bit of soldiering, then and there re- quired, all is considered right and the station in "*crack*" order; the nature or suppression of smuggling, and the facilities for it as to localities or other contingent circum- stances, being apparently considered as matters of *minor* in- stead of *major* import.

Talk of *soldiering*, indeed! common sense points out the absurdity of the farce enacted in this respect upon these so "*state occasions*," to use the phraseology of his Majesty's regulations with regard to the uniform directed to be worn by Naval Officers. Practising the men in the powder and ball exercise, by firing at a target, is of course proper and necessary in order to enable them effectually to act on the defensive in case of attack by armed smugglers; but with respect to the sword exercise, I can see no earthly use for it, except indeed it be for the pomp and parade exacted upon those "*state occasions*," and for this very simple rea- son it is not properly taught; the men can certainly draw up in a line and salute, go through the cuts and guards indifferently well, but I scarcely ever saw a man who knew anything of attack or defence. Cut *one*, and he will guard *two*; point quickly either 1st, 2d, or 3d, and he has quite as correct an idea of parrying properly as if he had never had a sword in his hand. The fact is, the men have not time, independently of their other duties, to be *properly* taught; the consequence is, they are only harassed to give them an imperfect knowledge of what they cannot beneficially avail themselves of. They have likewise to do whatever other day duties may be required of them. In the summer months the night duty is certainly not so harassing, but then the day duty is considerably increased, as some of them occasionally go on leave of absence; the duty conse- quently devolves on *fewer* hands.

The stations are generally from five to seven miles long; and upon an average (with the exception of the coasts of Kent and Sussex) there is one man to guard one mile of ground. The watch-house is sometimes in the centre, but just as frequently placed near either extreme.

And now, Sir, allow me to describe to you the Coast- Guardman equipped and sallying forth for the night. Around his body he wears a canvas belt, bearing a brace of pistols, and some two or three dozen rounds of ammunition. Buckled round his loins suspends a cutlas, whilst over his shoulders is slung a musket and fixed bayonet.* In addi- tion to these he carries a flushing coat to keep him warm, and over it an oiled canvas one to keep him dry, making altogether, with his beach clothing and some other little *et ceteras* I have not described, a dead weight of between *forty and fifty pounds*, which he has to sustain and drag with him night after night. He has, too, almost in all cases, but especially if he be the extreme man, to walk over some miles of ground (generally loose sand or shingle) before he gets on his post; and by the time he arrives you may natu- rally infer that this *living armoury* (for it must appear the Board of Customs would rather frighten the smugglers by the arms they send out, than the use one man can possibly make of them) is tired, incapable of active exertion for a time, and excessively over-heated. The consequence is, he throws himself on the ground to rest, where he suddenly cools, which induces acute rheumatism, and those affec- tions of the heart with which almost every Coast Guardman is afflicted after a few years' services.

The unhappy outcasts of Israel were never more strongly

* He only wants a boarding-pike and a tomahawk to be more *effective*.

narked in physiognomy than the old stager of a Coast-Guardman in his gait, arising from that rigidity of muscle ccasioned by constant exposure to the sudden extremes of xcessive heat and cold. After a time he becomes, to a certain extent, limb-bound; his step is heavy; his pace slow and measured; nor can he, if he be a middle-aged man, be ut into any very active exertion, without a most painful ffort to himself.

Now, Sir, as a sincere friend to the Navy, do conceive he horrible monotony and tedium of being constituted to emain on the shore the number of hours I have described, ight after night, and then say whether such a life is consonant with the habits of a *man-of-war* Jack, his peculiar onius, or that recklessness of character which distinguishes im, and makes him, in enterprise, superior to any other raman under the sun. To every arduous duty there must e, with ordinary minds, strong inducements, and whether hey be calculations of profit, or anything else, it little natters; suffice it to say that there *are* inducements strong nough with the men I have previously described to a proper iscbarge of their duties; but it is the glorious characteristic of the British tar never to calculate nor think. Put him on enterprise, and he will neither fear death nor danger; but he is seldom actuated by *self-interest*, and herefore should never be exposed to temptation he cannot esist, or put out of his legitimate sphere of action.

Had Jack to go against a *fighting* party of smugglers very night he would glory in it, and do his work manfully; but place him on the beach to walk quietly for hours together, and tell him he will be fined a guinea if he does not, and then leave him but an hour or two, and you will on your eturn find him asleep: inaction is his greatest enemy, nor an you have a guarantee that he will ever keep his post, unarmed "a shot remains in the locker," and he can have a spree. Hence, Sir, he will always be in difficulties and stripped of a portion of his pay. There is a generosity, too, about him, that makes him less suspecting than most other men, and more likely to be tampered with. He understands, and therefore thinks, nothing about the moral turpitude of smuggling, no: that the revenue suffers by it: indeed, as he sees there is some risk in it, and it partakes of a species of enterprise, he would, I believe, in most instances, rather that the smugglers escaped than otherwise, *for the mere lark of the thing*.

But, admitting the character of the man becomes entirely changed, and that he is acted upon by self-interest, so contrary to his nature, or *coerced* into a steady discharge of his duty, what then do you effect? Why, Sir, simply this:—In a few years the activity of the men you so employ will be gone; they may afterwards be taken on board ships of war as *waisters* or *after-guard*, but they will no longer be found *active, wiry topmen*. Each change of weather will bring its paroxysm of rheumatism, and, what may still be found quite as bad, they will, from their altered habits, have formed associations with the shore which will render them inimical to everything pertaining to a ship, and impatient of the necessary constraint of one.

*Naval Club, 23rd March*, 1836. NUMA.

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SIR,—The remarks contained in your note to the letter of *Claudius*, in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 26th inst., induce me to address to you a few observations on the subject, and the opinions you have therein expressed upon the Coast Guard service. You state, that as regards the expense of the establishment, you deem that *no saving* can be made, because the naval officers belonging to it already receive but a miserable pittance for the arduous duties that they perform. I fully admit that these officers are very inadequately paid, but I would contend, Sir, that the system can be vastly improved, and a *considerable saving* effected, together with an increased production to the revenue, by a *total reorganization of this service in every part*. First and foremost, I would make it wholly a Naval establishment, subject to the laws and discipline of the Naval service, and consequently under the sole direction of the Admiralty. Next, I would cause the "forty-three" revenue cruisers belonging to it to be fast-sailing and perfectly efficient vessels, and I would make them constantly keep at sea whenever the weather would allow, not hovering from creek to creek along our own shores, as they now do, but to cruise, and to lie disguised occasionally in the *mid-channel*, and beyond it, and to board and examine everything they saw that was suspicious; and as to the *tender yachts*, I would at once sell them all, and even were they *burnt*, the country would "gain by the loss."

If the returns be obtained *in detail* which a friend of mine has promised to move for, the public will, at length, have their eyes opened to the folly of maintaining the Coast Guard establishment as at present constituted. Can it be believed, Sir, I would ask, that smuggling is checked, when it is a positive *fact* that in all the southern counties, and eastern ones also, I believe, French brandy and Hollands gin can be purchased at from about *eleven* to *twelve*, or, at most, *fourteen shillings per gallon*? Is not this an indisputable proof of the inefficiency of the Preventive Service? and as to silk and other similar produce of France, the amount seized by the Coast Guard is not, I am assured, a *millionth part* of that which is brought into the United Kingdom. For example, in one year, as Parliamentary returns have shown, I think it was in 1832 or 1833, the *total* value of the quantity seized by the Preventive Service was under a hundred pounds, and, if I mistake not, it was stated at *eighteen pounds* only! whilst, in the very *same year*, I believe, the house of LEAF and Co. paid, as a compromise only, *twenty-eight thousand pounds*, for that which had safely passed the revenue officers, and had reached the warehouse of these silk mercers in London unobserved! So much, then, for the real utility of the costly Coast Guard establishment, in which, however, I readily admit that all do their best, but the thing itself is, in my humble judgment, a *complete failure*. The returns which have already been laid on the table of the House of Commons, show that whilst in the last two years, from 1st Jan., 1828, to 1st Jan., 1830, the cost of the Coast Guard service amounted to ABOVE TWO MILLIONS AND A HALF, that is to say, agreeably to the returns, 2,640,000*l.*, the total value of the seizures made by it, including those of the revenue cruisers, did not exceed 304,561*l.* 2*s.* 1*l.*! All further comments upon these facts would be superfluous. The country will now expect from Lord Minto and his colleagues an early and complete amendment of the existing system, and I am assured that the able and convincing letters of *Numa* must ensure this most necessary measure.

31*st March*, 1836. PUBLO-CLAUDIUS.

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*TRISTRAM'S* TETE-A-TETE WITH THE SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY, ON THE MASTING OF SHIPS OF WAR.

FRIEND SYMONDS,—Most thou not recollect the social *tête-à-tête* which thou and I had together, in No. 86 of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, respecting the masting of the *Barham* and the *Vernon*? "Most certainly I do, my dear *Tristram*, for you are so entertaining in your agreeable company, you sing so cheerily, rhyme so satirically, (say the Field Officers of Marines and Assist.-Surgeons) and the young misses inquiring whether your waltz is not to be introduced at Almack's—that charming waltz, in which is "*the figure which taketh away the speech of the belle*," that it is quite impossible to forget a sentence which you have written, perhaps you have further remains to advance in support of your opinion upon the masting of these ships, so pray let me hear them."

With all my heart, friend Symonds, but first let me ask thee to read this extract from my letter—"Come, friend Symonds, if thou will mast the *Barham* for the experimental cruise, upon the principle of reason and tried experience, and give her (double-decked 80-gun ships' masts and yards (*Salisbury's* for instance), she will, under these appropriate masts, in any sea-way or wind (*though perhaps not in a light breeze*) beat the *Vernon*; but the *Vernon* shall beat the *Barham* after all, should thou—

'Trust not too much to thy own opinion,
Whilst thy vessel's under way,
Let good example bear dominion,
That's a compass will not stray.'"

What has been the result of the trial between these rival frigates? Why that the *Barham* beats the *Vernon* *in light winds*, but in a sea-way and strong winds *goes to leeward*, cannot carry sail—the *Vernon* boats her. It is obvious by the above extract that I fully anticipated this result, if both ships were masted as in 1834. Although the *Barham's* keel is much deepened, yet she must inevitably be crank, and go to leeward under her original 74's masts, yards, and sails, with deeper counter and heavier rigging, *floating two feet less as a razé*. Give the *Barham* or *Alfred*, as I have proposed, double-decked 50-gun ships' masts, yards, and sails, and extra ballast of the weight of the difference between the 50's and 74's equipment, thus keeping her present line of flotation. Can any seaman doubt that she will *then* be easier in a sea-way, stiff under sail, keep to windward, and sail better (being enabled to carry more sail) than now under her original masts, admitting the probability that she may not sail *so fast in light winds*? What a saving besides in "wear and tear" to thy country, friend Symonds!!!

Another extract I wish to offer for the last time to thy reconsideration. "The *Vernon's* foremast must not only be raked, but I submit she must be differently masted also: her mould impetuously demands it—a herring-bowed and herring-tailed ship or vessel, of whatever class or dimensions, must be eased in her leanest parts, the bow and the stern, a principle the Dutch act upon in their corvettes, which have the mainmast towering (in us apparently out of proportion) above the foremast; the Danes, also, in their frigates, the *fleetest of the Fleet*." Give her, then, a 64's bowsprit, foremast, and mizenmast, to ease the pitching and scuddling, and to prevent the bow being pressed into the sea* *off the wind*; but as a "turbot-beamed ship of 2,000 tons *requires* an immense mainmast, so let her have an 84's towering mainmast, topmast, yards, and sails, still spreading the same canvas as at present upon a wind; more sail off the wind when the head-sails do not draw. She will sail better in light winds, be an easier ship in bad weather, and at her anchors, and will beat the *Barham*, even when improved under a 60-gun ship's equipment.

* Vide No. 68—Observations on the loss of the 10-gun brig packets.

Thou hast not lost, friend Symonds, whenever thou hast attended to my well-meant observations. The whipping out of the mizen mast, so ably, of thy lovely *Columbine*, has since shown the error in the mantling of that graceful performer on the sea. Did I not say "that thou failedst by not giving that above board beautiful model a proportionable breadth in the bottom, under the mizen mast; that all thy error lay." *Je prendrai la liberté de t'en parler une à l'heure*; that time is come. I now take the *liberté* to tell thee that not a vessel of thy peculiar construction, under 450 tons, will carry safely, in all weathers, a *mizen-mast*, unless reduced with the *foremast and bowsprit*, to a rate below her own; but they make the finest and the safest brigs that ever swam. Since the *Star's* disaster, thou secst again the necessity of easing thy vessels *forward* and *aft*. I am rejoiced to see all the water-sprites, thy new packets, brig-rigged, with reduced and raking foremasts. Lastly, friend Symonds, let me ask, didst thou not rig the cutter *Basilisk* into a ketch as a compliment to *my opinion*? does she not sail inimitably well? and is she not a safer and a handier vessel in any sea or weather since her "*transmogrification*;" then why not *transmogrify* all the spar-sprigging cutters into ketches? A cutter, thou knowest, will not, in a gale and a heavy sea, as in the Bay of Biscay, keep to. Even in the North Sea, a cutter is, for her size, the most expensive vessel in the Navy. The *Dwarf*, in the war, carried away three bowsprits in a voyage *from the Nore to the Downs*. Let any King's cutter come in contact with an object—ship, rock, shore, or heavy sea; disaster of some kind is sure to follow; the jibing of the boom in a strong breeze is fatal either in boom, mast, or *horse*. The *Cameleon* was run down in a moment; the *Swallow* and *Hound*, in moderate weather, filled immediately on grounding on Weymouth Beach; and now the *Quail*, from a sea striking her on the quarter, (not *keeping her bow to the sea when hove to*,) lost her mast, was thrown on her beam ends, had sixteen souls washed overboard, the Surgeon drowned in his cabin, and was towed into Jersey a wreck. Had she been ketch rigged, would that sad accident have happened? The power of the lever in a cutter's mast, gaff, bowsprit, or boom, is lessened nearly one half when either spar is divided for a ketch; the saving would be immense, as many a spar would answer for a ketch and not for a cutter; besides, all our cutters of 160 tons, rotting in harbour, would be available for the suppression of the Slave Trade and for despatch vessels to Lisbon, or tenders to the Mediterranean fleet, and no more schooners or brigantines need be built until these vessels are run out.

Thou art truly unfortunate in thy ships having been on shore aground under various circumstances—the *Vestal*, *Cleopatra*, *Pique*, *Snake*, *Racer*, and *Forester*, have defied rugged shores and pointed rocks; but these accidents have proved the strength and superiority of their construction over that of thy predecessors.

In the mantling only of thy sea-nymphs hast thou lacked judgment, and given cause to thy traducers to spit and hiss so natural to the hoa tribe. Let them spit and hiss—still they cannot, thy fame is innoxious to their venom: reduce, friend Symonds, the bowsprits, foremasts, and mizenmasts of thy ships and corvettes, but increase the mainmasts of the ships only; *the corvette's mainmasts touch not!* brigs all under 450 tons; even the seventy-fours razéed double-decked fifties; ketch-rig all the large cutters;—then mayst defy the hatred of thy enemies, the envy of the School and self-interested pamphleteers, the malignity of that "Demon's Gazette," and the CAIN-quackery of "Doctor Faustus."

Then, whoever sees a ship or vessel of our Sailor-Surveyor's construction, whether the *Vanguard*, *Vernon*, *Vestal*, *Columbine*, *Star*, *Harlequin*, or *Bonetta*, behold a finished model of Naval Architecture!!! beauty, symmetry's, art's, perfection's self

"She sits, what might a goddess seem,
On waves beneath her flowing."

Feel thy pulse, friend Symonds, after this tête-à-tête, and friendship throbs there for *me*, as mine here for *thee*, how happy will he the heart of thy faithful friend,

*Senior United Service Club*, TRISTRAM.
*18th April*.

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SALE OF SOLDIERS' NECESSARIES.

SIR,—In your *Gazette* of 3rd April, I read with pain and astonishment the letter signed *Observator*. Surely the writer could never have given himself one moment's time for consideration of the subject. It appears, according to his argument, that he would *brand* with the broad arrow and other marks, so as to be conspicuous, such articles of necessaries every soldier, *whether of good or bad repute*, *whether a non-commissioned officer or otherwise*, has in possession. All! all! are to be branded with no less degrading impress of infamy than a transported felon would receive on his being handed over to the governor of a convict hulk. Well then, indeed, may these last quoted unfortunate and miserable wretches exclaim in derision as they pass the soldier, "I would as soon almost be a soldier as what I am." All are doomed by *Observator* to the brand, whole battalions of Royal Artillery, divisions of Royal Marines, and regiments of cavalry and infantry, [illegible]

…uards not even excepted, all must suffer the same degra…tion. Doubtless the crime of a soldier selling his neces…ries (in a military point of view) is one of giant magni…de, and every *reasonable* expedient should be tried, to …deavour to put an end to such a system as your corre…ndent asserts exists to such an alarming extent in the …rrison of Woolwich, but then, by his reaching at the …ility, he is not to consign the well-conducted and deserv…g soldier to such a degradation, whereby he could not …gage in any amusement or recreation from his barracks …quarters, without the gaze of curiosity directed, or more …len the finger of scorn pointed at him. Surely *Observator* …treading wide of the path which the late Military Com…ission so strenuously recommends to the gracious consider…tion of our most beloved sovereign, as the means of ensuring more respectable class of recruits to enter the service.

Let us for a moment cast our attention to a portion of his …nishments that he would award for the crime of selling …cessaries, and which he so strongly recommends as a …eventative :—" If a delinquent should *wilfully* destroy or …ake away with his necessaries" (by the by, did he ever …er of a soldier destroying or making away with them …herwise), " he would subject him to a punishment of …2 months' imprisonment with hard labour," besides other …ther recommendations, much better in its way, I must …knowledge, than branding an old and faithful soldier. …ut let us look how will the young one's moral character …d ideas be improved and cultivated by his sojourn of 12 …onths' tread-mill in any his Majesty's gaols, for it is with …e young soldier that this crime solely exists. Will he be …nefitted by his 12 months' absence from his corps, or will …e be a terror to others? No; he is gone, but not even …issed or thought of by his comrades till his return. But …rely it has cured him of that and other evil propensities. …o, no; quite the contrary; he is initiated into every art …f swindling, robbery, and theft, and other crimes of a more …ep, and oft more deadly dye, and which before he never …reamt of, till at last he is thoroughly inured and hardened …it from repeated recitals of " hair breadth 'scapes," and …glorious deeds," related by those most atrocious, aban…oned, and worse than worthless characters, that when he …ins his regiment, instead of being in any degree reformed …om his evil habits, he is infinitely a worse soldier, and a …ore accomplished villain (being lost to all sense of shame) …an he was previous to committment. His sole delight is …rink and the worst of company, who sympathise with him …n his sufferings as long as any portion of what he has con…rived to save remains, and when that is gone, they are gone …en, and he again becomes a victim to his weakened and …ngenerated nature, chiefly brought on by the early contam…ination of a gaol, in companionship with thieves, rogues, …nd vagabonds, till, of necessity, he is then obliged to be …ansported from his native home, and having arrived by …is time to the years of discretion, he sees, when too late, …is folly.

In my most humble opinion, the military law, as at pre…ent constituted, and the existing regulations are sufficiently …rong, and in preference to the above, further I should …ecommend *Observator* to try what 120 hours' hard heavy …ack drill would effect; that is 20 days at six hours per …ay, under a good strict non-commissioned officer who will …ot play with them, nor let the grass grow under their feet, …o persevering in the American afloat system, by marching …hem at extended files of four paces distant from each other; …is with inspecting their necessaries twice in the six hours' …aily drill, with their parades, and giving them the benefit …f a dry room for meals and reflections, besides making them …o their duty in their regular turn, cannot fail to curing the …ost obdurate. It has also those advantages which *Obser…ator*'s recommendations cannot have; the delinquent's …rvices are not lost to the regiment, nor are his comrades …ut to any additional duties by his absence. Likewise the …unishment, which is no joke, about 18 miles a-day in …eavy marching order, is for ever stating *his would be accom…plices* in the face. I have over and over again heard the …outest and most hardened declare they would rather take …00 lashes before breakfast, or three months' imprisonment, …han perform the above sentence. Another consideration, …is a truly military punishment for a military crime, and as …oon as the man has completed his sentence he is received …y his comrades with confidence, and not as the gaol bird, …hom a very good soldier endeavours to avoid. W. C.

*Chatham, 14th of April.*

[This is the letter a sensible non-commissioned officer.—Ed.]

## MANNING THE NAVY.

Sir,—It is said Lord Durham's mission to the Court of Russia has been crowned with success; we sincerely hope …is is true, but even if so it behoves us to be cautious in our …rrangements relative to our naval armament, and on no …ccount to relax in the completion of our forces. The …esigns of that power in regard to Turkey, and her long-…herished hope of getting a footing in India, are sufficiently …nown, as also her effective strength, her resources, and her …lready ample preparation for the prosecution of her views, …hensoever the *time* may be deemed propitious; and to …ithhold on the diplomatic talents which guide her cabinet …would be but a work of supererogation. Military enterprise, moreover, is the idol of her Emperor, whilst the influential classes thirst for aggrandisement; wherefore, the move…ments of such a power, under such influence, are likely enough to be masked under the guise of political acquies…cence, at the same time watching the *period* for action. That period will be when England is off her guard, and lulled into imaginary security, when, should such an occur…rence take place, she will doubtless pounce upon her object. The Spanish affair bodes us no good, as Russia may fairly ask, in extenuation of her projects towards Turkey, what right has England to intermeddle with the Spanish…ds, which she may not equally claim in regard to Turkey and Egypt? and she has already intimated that should the latter need assistance it shall not be withheld. Should we become in…volved through the anarchy of our Canadian colonies, or weakened in India through the mutinous state of our troops (if we are to believe the late accounts), may not the *oppor…tunity* desired by Russia present itself? We should there…fore continue our exertions, and be careful that we do not diminish the efficiency of our dock-yards, or lose a moment in completing the crew of every ship recently commissioned; for even admitting, as you have strenuously urged, that seamen are entering for the public service with a rapidity equal to expectancy, yet the numbers obtained hitherto for the few ships now thought necessary, have demonstrated the fact that there is no redundancy of sailors in the country, else "Greenwich Pensioners*," a body of men whose very designation implies inability for further service, could not be thought an acquisition in the Fleet; but even they, it appears, have been eagerly enrolled for the completion of the crews. What does this argue? Let our good wishes for the country be as paramount as I trust they ever will be among Englishmen; we must not madly draw the bandage over our eyes to shut out the truth; the stake is too momentous. To maintain the honour and security of our country is the first duty of us all, and to preserve the undivided dominion of the seas that of our Navy; wherefore it would be a fal…lacy of the most dire description did we not lay open our difficulties, if any do exist, and meet them like men. The Navy of Great Britain is the bulwark of the empire, and we must not suffer any impediment to oppose its efficiency, either through a *mistaken* pride "that seamen flock to our standard," or a grudging parsimony "*which robs the widow;*" for the reign of injustice, if persevered in, will assuredly meet a retribution as bitter as the infliction it has visited on the now desolate. Verbal assurances of expe…dition in manning our ships, whether in Parliament or out of Parliament uttered, will neither realise the fact or con…vince the world; let a statement appear in an official form of the number of men raised for the different ships, and then the question will be fairly developed—there should be no doubt on the subject, lest we have occasion to double or treble our present equipment; for be assured that so soon as it shall suit the views of Russia, her movements will be rapid, and, if unprepared for, decisive. Nor should we be too persevering just now in rejecting landsmen; for the numerous railroads in progress will, ere long, give occupa…tion to such vast numbers, that both the Marine corps and ourselves will find it difficult by-and-bye to recruit from that body, and the political horizon is by no means so serene as it has been. What has become of the registry scheme of Sir J. Graham, proposed and agitated by many officers some fourteen years ago, but in a more efficient form than he has suggested? If it is to remain a dead letter, there was no use in passing it—Naval officers, men especially interested in its furtherance, should be appointed to carry its pro…visions into execution, and not leave it to Heaven knows who, for we hear nothing of it. But this saving propensity! surely it will be the ruin of us, this fear of Joseph!

*18th April*, 1836. An Old Sailor.

[The term "Greenwich Pensioners," is, we believe, ap…plied to all seamen receiving pensions, and many such are effective men, some not more than 40 years of age; there…fore the best that can be procured for Petty Officers. The Registry Bill of last Session is in operation, and we are surprised that our correspondent should be ignorant of its existence.—Ed.]

## CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Sir,—It is well known that a few dozen given by com…mand of a Naval Captain, is considered to equal as many hundreds in the Army. If any alteration be made in the limitation of the number of stripes, it is to be presumed that Government will deliver from some office the cats, which should not be left to the discretion of the punishers. We heard the other day, in evidence, of a man's lifting a cat and saying he liked it because it swung well round. All cats for punishment should be equal; and any deviation therefrom (as Sir Henry Hardinge to his credit declared in regard to Colonel Arthur on Mr. T. Duncombe's assertion), if proved, ought to be punished with removal. In short, keep up discipline—but let the men see tyrants removed and declared incapable of ever serving again.

An Old Officer.

* "Several of the In-Pensioners of Greenwich Hospital have volunteered for the *Hercules*, at Sheerness, and were sent there in a steamer on Tuesday."—*Naval and Military Gazette.*

## THE *PILOT*.

Sir,—I am induced to address you in consequence of the splenetic observations which appeared last week in a con…temporary publication, with reference to the conduct of the Captain of the *Pilot*. It was manifest to every one who served in the Mediterranean during the late war, that the *Pilot* was in as fine order as any ship on that station, and this high state of discipline was maintained without having recourse to corporal punishment. By encouraging a spirit of emulation the brig became one of the smartest vessels in the service.

As the editor of the journal alluded to is desirous to ascertain if the crew under such training were effective in battle, I would refer him to the official reports of the war on the coast of Calabria, where the *Pilot* frequently dis…tinguished herself; and on the 16th June, 1815, the brig, under the same Captain, gallantly brought to action the French corvette *Légère*, mounting 28 guns, and after closely engaging her two hours, beat her off, with a loss on board the corvette of 100 killed and wounded, out of a crew of 280. Veritas.

*Camberwell, 20th April*, 1836.

[As we never see the paper referred to by our correspon…dent, we cannot give any opinion on its observations, but we have struck out some passages in this letter, as they might be considered personally offensive to the editor. We do not sully our columns with personalities; they are re…volting to every honourable mind. We have more than once expressed our admiration of the gallant action alluded to by *Veritas*; it was only owing to the crippled state of the *Pilot* that the French vessel was not captured.—Ed.]

## MANNING THE NAVY.—DOCK-YARDS AND SHIPBUILDING.

"Coming events cast their shadows before them."

Sir,—For the information of "A Lover of Facts," whose letter appeared in your last week's number, I beg to ob…serve that, from the experience I have had as the Outports *I know* the entry of *seamen* for the Navy, progresses very slowly.—At Milford, four only were procured. Since then the *Messenger* steamer twice visited that port, but without obtaining a single addition to the number. Indeed, at Liverpool and Dublin, those frequented places, she only obtained 80 men of *all* descriptions. Notwithstanding the flourishing accounts of the rapidity in manning the line-of-battle ships, I opine, from actual observation, and facts are stubborn proofs, that something more must be done, either by bounty, guarantee of widows' pensions, or otherwise, as may seem meet to those high in authority, by way of in…ducement, before even the present few vessels can be sent to sea. Thus much for the Navy; and now, a word or two on Dock Yards.

What, in the name of all that is consistent, can possibly be the cause of thus so soon shutting up these establish…ments the extra half day? It is not more than two or three months back, that orders were received at these arsenals for the workmen to be employed the half of Saturday, in ad…dition to the other days of the week. That small addition to their limited wages rendered them comparatively happy.—Now, without rhyme or reason, the boon is withheld, and they,—the persons who have already suffered most privation of any under the Crown, are again reduced to their former unwarrantable nothingness. Where is friend *Tristram*?—Had I the powers of "pacifying by the way," I'd

"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war."

I'd invoke such thunders of rhetoric, as would awaken feelings of sympathy in the nation at large, for that in…jured, oppressed, and neglected set of men. Capt. Symonds ought to be their friend. Let him give them his support, and they will ever aid *his* cause. This leads me to say a word or two on Shipbuilding:—The plans introduced by the Surveyor, so ably advocated in the paper lately drawn up by Mr. Hawkes, of Pembroke, seem by the late debates in the House of Commons, to be highly approved of by persons well qualified to judge. Although Mr. Hawkes has been so severely abused for his report by a certain clique, yet he has risen superior to it all. Even the mem…bers of the School of Naval Architecture, at least, the enlightened and candid portion of them, I allude to your correspondents at Portsmouth and Chatham, not only acknowledge the correctness of the system, but mathema…tically and scientifically prove its advantages. Others still withhold not their meed of praise; and thus daily do the advantages of Vanguard over Clarence, become more and more conspicuous.

*16th April*, 1836. Philocomposus.

*** To type—"Observator." "A Ceylon Packet Skipper," "A Mid. in the *Triumph*," "Tristram's Anecdotes of a Logical and Mythological Master, R.N.," and "Columbus."

*Libraries.*—The Royal Library of Paris, which under Charles the Fifth contained only 910 volumes, now pos…sesses 600,000 printed books, and 80,000 manuscripts, without reckoning pamphlets. The Arsenal Library has 175,000 volumes; that of Saint Genevieve 160,000. The Mazarine contains 90,000 printed volumes, and 5,00… manuscripts.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We are much obliged to "Miles," and shall attend to his wishes.—Will "A. D. E." give us, in confidence, his address.—We have received some Naval Anecdotes, but imagine they are not original.—Our Woolwich Correspondent must leave us to judge of the best opportunity for inserting his letters: his constant advice is not welcome.—We shall endeavour to meet the views of "A Lover of Justice."—When we have looked over the memorial to Lord Minto we will give our remarks.*

ERRATUM.—*Page 245 of our last number, in the letter on* HONORARY DISTINCTIONS, *line* 8, *for* mystifications *read* mortifications.

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, APRIL* 23, 1836.

THE intention, known to exist on the part of Government, to abolish the Naval College at Portsmouth, produced some conversation in the House of Lords on Tuesday evening, upon which, and the debate of Friday the 15th instant in the House of Commons, we will offer a few remarks.

To the qualifications of Dr. Inman, as a scholar and a mathematician, we shall ever be ready to concede full justice, and his pupils, Captain the Earl of Hardwicke and Lord Colchester, are not more fully sensible of the ability of the learned Professor to teach and expound the sciences than we are; indeed, we will take this opportunity of expressing ourselves to the same purport, as regards the Governor, and every officer of the establishment,—but that the establishment itself has produced any benefits to the Naval profession, or the country, either by instructing young gentlemen in exclusive branches of knowledge, which they cannot acquire at academies of less pretension, or more particularly that what is called the *science* of Naval Architecture has made any advances commensurate with the great expense incurred, is what we are bound to deny.

As regards the first point, we must confess, that although the mode of instruction adopted at the Naval College has been in operation for nearly half a century, it has never been our fortune to meet with an officer, educated therein, displaying any thing beyond the ordinary capacity of a lad, who had received the preliminary instruction usually afforded to those intended for the Naval Profession at another school. Indeed, it is a common remark, that the Navy List does not show, in the appendages of merit to officers names, that College Students have distinguished themselves in this respect, and we are bound moreover to state, that we have seen young gentlemen, fresh from science, fail to set about taking the altitude of the sun, and to adjust a Quadrant, when that instrument was placed in their hands, and this occurred only a few years ago, notwithstanding all that has been written about chimney pots, &c. If, therefore, we judge of the value of an institution by its produce,—of the tree by its fruit,—what shall we say as regards the aid which the science, or *art* of Naval Architecture, has received from this establishment. It will be recollected that, in consequence of the alleged educational defects of our practical ship-builders, and the supposed benefit which the acquisition of certain sciences would afford in designing the mould of a man-of-war, a Parliamentary Committee recommended the establishment of this institution,—and it was established accordingly.

It is true the names of eminent French and Spanish Mathematicians might have been quoted, who had expended a vast deal of philosophy upon this matter, without greatly elucidating the subject; and many persons were doubtful whether any benefit was to be obtained under our imperfect knowledge of the sciences, as they regarded resistance to bodies, &c. A season of peace afforded the opportunity which the students, after twenty years' application, had been earnestly awaiting. Accordingly a set of experimental vessels were ordered to be built not only on the principles of the School, but also by the existing Surveyor of the Navy and two Naval Officers, whose productions had appeared to some shrewd observers to merit attention. It is needless to inform our readers of what all the world already knows, that in the trials of sailing, &c. conducted under the observation of one of the most skilful seamen and best Officers in the Service (Sir Thomas Hardy) the production of the School was reported to be inferior to the others in all the essential points of a vessel of war, and the establishment was therefore ordered forthwith to be abolished, providing for the students, however, by situations in the different Yards. It has been asserted that Dr. Inman had not fair play in the construction of the *Sapphire*; that he wished to increase her size, &c, but this could not have been permitted, without injustice to the contending parties, who were all limited as to *tonnage* or *displacement* and *armament* though at liberty to construct their vessels according to their judgment as to their *form* and the *proportions of length and breadth*. Yet this is not all; Dr. Inman was allowed, another trial—a back hand—and the result was the production of the *Actæon*, a ship regarding whose qualifications even the members of the School are dumb. We leave it then to any unprejudiced person to say whether—with these practical results of an abortive attempt to force that rare intellect which culture can only improve, namely, *genius*, which is the gift of nature—it would be prudent to devote a single sixpence, after the present year, to uphold the establishment of the Naval College at Portsmouth for purposes which are equally attainable in private academies, at even the diminished cost of 1600*l*., the sum voted in the Estimates, besides the value of the buildings, &c. appropriated.

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IT will appear, by reference to the table drawn up from official data by Captain Badenach, contained in his work, page 36, that of 3,633 officers that the Indian Army consisted of, or who entered it between 1796 and 1820, only 201 of them lived to retire on pensions; that, in fact, as stated by Colonel Salmond, in 1833, before the Parliamentary Committee, but five per cent. of those who go out to India retire on pensions, and the remaining ninety-five per cent. either die, are killed, or resign the service in India without any emolument from the company, or means to return home. Captain Badenach adds,—

"I have chosen this period because 25 years' furlough included being the time that entitles an officer to retire, I wished to exhibit the results of 1796 as they appeared at the conclusion of the first period when they came into action, it appears that, out of all the officers and medical men who had been in that service, only five hundred and fifty had come on the pension list, out of which one hundred and eighty-one died before 1820, which reduced the number to three hundred and sixty-nine, and the aggregate of pensions to 77,103*l*., averaging about 2,000*l*. a-year to each. The yearly increase of the pensions appears to have averaged 6,000*l*. during the whole twenty-five years, and instead of since increasing they have been less every year since 1812, owing to the reduction of the interest of money and the unfavourable state of exchange between India and England; for the year 1820 it was only 1,680*l*., a sum considerably less than the retiring pension of one of his Majesty's judges."

With reference to the retired full-pay and the half-pay lists of both up to 1820, it will be found that the amount to the Company's service was only equal to about a two hundred and ninety-eighth part of the yearly revenue of India, while that of Great Britain, for the Army alone, was about one nineteenth part. In His Majesty's Service, on the retired full-pay and half-pay, there are of one description or other about 13,000 officers, or about 100 to each corps, of the present establishment four General Officers, seven Colonels, or Lieutenant-Colonels, five Majors, twenty-six Captains, and upwards of fifty Subalterns, or Paymasters, Surgeons, and Staff Officers, inclusive of the officers of the strength of regiments; whereas, for the Company's Service, there are but a fraction more than one retired officer for each corps of the present establishment, and the charge for furlough allowances, is attended with an immense saving to the Honourable Company.

In all other services it has been found necessary to hold out a hope, amounting to a strong probability of a moderate proportion of the surviving officers being able to acquire some of those objects that have so powerful an effect on men's minds such as rank, honour, or emolument, how much more necessary must these inducements be in the Indian Army, where the climate alone has such debilitating effect on both body and mind, where the certain and unavoidable difficulties and hardships are so terribly over proportioned to the possible advantages, and where individual exertion or acquirement is of no avail, either in advancing the individual in rank or accelerating his retirement.

*Extract from the Evidence before the Naval and Military Committee in* 1833.

Question 1925. Is there any limitation to the number of commissions given, without purchase, annually to Cadets of the Military College? Answer. No; the practice of the Commander-in-Chief is to recommend all those who pass a certain examination, and are recommended specially to the Board of Commissioners.

Q. 1926. Can you state the average of that number? A. The average number is 21; there were 28 last year, five have been appointed this year, and there are fourteen now to be provided for who passed at the last examination.

Q. 1927. Are not recommendations from the Governor of the Military College to the Commander-in-Chief for commissions to Cadets, in the order which the Cadets pass the examination, so that if the son of a poor officer pass the first examination he would stand the first for the commission? A. Yes.

Q. 1929. And these are considered as commissions of course? A. Yes; there were only twenty commissions given away last year to private gentlemen, several of whom had served in the East Indies one or two years on the provisional appointment of the Commander-in-Chief in India.

Number of Appointments to First Commissions in the Army between 1st January, 1828, and 15th June, 1833.

| | Filled from Half-Pay. | Filled by Gentlemen in civil life. By Purchase. | Filled by Gentlemen in civil life. Without Purchase. | Filled by Cadets from Sandhurst. By Purchase. | Filled by Cadets from Sandhurst. Without Purchase. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1828 | 6 | 170 | 111 | 10 | 16 | 313 |
| 1829 | 8 | 170 | 33 | 14 | 24 | 249 |
| 1830 | 6 | 203 | 34 | 9 | 19 | 271 |
| 1831 | 7 | 221 | 89 | 18 | 29 | 364 |
| 1832 | 20 | 226 | 20 | 14 | 38 | 318 |
| 1833 | 28 | 214 | 10 | 6 | 5 | 263 |
| | 75 | 1104 | 297 | 85 | 131 | |

We shall resume this subject in our next.

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IT being impossible to find space in our columns for even a third of the correspondence that is addressed to us, we endeavour from time to time to express the opinions of our valuable contributors

in our leading columns when those opinions are in unison with our own. The observations of a highly distinguished and experienced officer, which we have lately received, on the subject of the NAVY, being so just and so true, we gladly submit the heads of those remarks to the consideration of our readers, and more particularly to the attention of those who have the power to amend the evils of which this gallant officer with so much reason complains. That the British Navy has, as our respected correspondent observes, ever been regarded as the right arm of our strength, to which we owe chiefly, if not wholly, the rank and station which we so proudly possess amongst surrounding nations, all will, we are sure, most readily admit. Hence, that the Naval Service well merits every protection which a Gracious Sovereign and his constitutional advisers can bestow, is equally unquestionable. Why, then, as the writer alluded to, asks, are not the NAVY placed in *every way*—in *pay*, in *pensions*, in *honours*, in short in every form *precisely* similar to their equally deserving brethren of the Army? That this is not the case, in any shape, not even in *honorary distinctions*, our correspondent refers us but to the list we published a week or two since of the ROYAL GUELPHIC ORDER. There, as he observes, we find that the total number of superior officers in the two services are so very nearly the same, that is to say 2,159 to 2,036, yet that the Navy have not even *one-fifth* the consideration that the Army has obtained of these Royal favours, being but as 65 to 341. In the Order of the BATH, also, we find a similar disparity, there being only 157 Naval to 467 Military, and, moreover, that in the *Second* Class of this Order, whilst the number of *Military* Knight-Commanders are the same as in the year 1815, yet that the *Naval* have been suffered to decrease to *thirty-eight* less, although it cannot but be believed that the proportionate number of deaths in both services, since that date, have been very nearly equal. It is facts like these which, as the gallant officer truly observes, ought to be brought before our beloved sailor King, for all who know his Majesty's warm attachment to the profession of his early choice, must be well convinced that our excellent Sovereign has the same earnest desire to reward the old and meritorious officers of our Navy, as he feels to reward those with similar claims of their gallant brethren in arms. Next, as regards the pay and pensions of our Naval men and that of their widows. Why or wherefore the Colonel of *Artillery*, of *Engineers*, or of the *Marines*, or indeed of any other corps of the Army, should receive *fourteen shillings and sixpence* per day, the moment he has obtained this rank, whilst the Naval Captain, who has the rank of Colonel twenty years, has but *ten shillings and sixpence*, or that the Major should receive nine shillings and sixpence per day, whilst the Commander of the same seniority, or even higher, has but eight shillings and sixpence,—or the Captain of the Army, including those of the Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, (in neither of which do they purchase their commissions any more than in the Navy,) should receive *seven* shillings per diem, whilst the Lieutenant of the Navy, with many years higher seniority, has but *five* shillings, the nation, when it is properly stated to them, will we are sure be at a loss to understand. With similar disparity are the pensions to the widows of the inferior officers regulated. The Warrant Officers' Widow is in future to be wholly excluded from a pension, although that of the Quartermaster in the Army, whose rank is similar to the Naval Warrant Officer, is still to be permitted to enjoy this boon. Again, the pay of Surgeons and Assistant-Surgeons in the Army has been lately increased, together with other advantages, whilst this class of officers in the Navy remains unaltered.

With these incontrovertible facts before us we cannot but deem that this noblest arm of England's strength ought to be placed on *precisely* the same footing as the sister services; and, recollecting as we do the words of even the economical Mr. Hume in the last Session of Parliament, that "Show him what could be done to benefit our Navy and he would *never* be found backward in giving his voice in support of this great object;" we feel satisfied that were it proposed to carry into effect this equitable arrangement, that of making the Navy equal to the Army in *every way*, that there would not be found a dissentient voice in either branch of the Legislature. It is, then, for Ministers to increase their justly-gained popularity by carrying into execution this salutary measure, a measure which we are confident our gallant soldiers will cheerfully acknowledge the fairness of, and, in thus acquiring the gratitude of the whole Naval Service, would reanimate its old and experienced officers to increased zeal and energy whenever their country should again have to call forth those brave men in her defence, who have fought her battles throughout a long and sanguinary war, and always with additional glory to our flag.

In making these observations, it is not that we desire to give the Army *less*, but that we seek to obtain for the Navy *more*, we cheerfully admit that the Army *most fully* merit *every thing* that they have obtained, but we contend that the Navy have a right to *equal* consideration,—all that we seek, then, for the Navy is, that it should be placed PRECISELY in every *shape* and *form* as their brethren in arms, and in the strict justice of this, we are confident, the whole nation will agree.

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ALL the Marines available, from the four Divisions, have been ordered for embarkation, and are to be relieved in their ordinary duties by the Guards and Troops of the Line. They are to be formed into a battalion. This force includes a company of Artillery, and is supplied with trenching tools, and all things necessary for active operations. Major John Owen, K.H., an Officer who greatly distinguished himself last war on several occasions, is appointed to the command. Two armed steam-boats will accompany them, and their active co-operation with the Queen's troops will prevent the possibility of the Carlists maintaining possession of any posts upon the Coast, and thus cut off all chance of supplies to that party. The force will be from five hundred to a thousand men, independent of the Marines of the Fleet, and it is generally supposed that the Line-of-Battle Ships, now nearly ready for sea, are destined to make a demonstration in the same quarter.

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THE question asked by one of our correspondents, in his letter which appears in another page, we regret that we cannot at this moment satisfactorily answer. If the Navy List be really published "*by Authority*," as it has hitherto always been considered to have been, it does seem extraordinary that an officer should sit at a Court-Martial who does not appear, by this List, to have a pendant flying in any one of His Majesty's ships. We will not further enlarge on this subject at this moment having before expressed our opinions fully upon it, and because we hope and believe that measures are in contemplation which will correct all these dangerous anomalies.

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IN expressing, as we have done on different occasions of late, our opinion on the subject of the claims of Field Officers of Marines to share with the Officers of corresponding ranks in the Navy, we have uniformly maintained the justice and fairness of this proposition, that is, when the Field Officers are embarked *in a command equal to this rank*, such, for example, as we consider Lieutenant Colonel Parke at this moment is in the Mediterranean Fleet, where he is regarded as the chief of *the whole body of Marines* employed on that Station; but we never intended to imply that if a Brevet Major, or a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel were embarked in a ship as the *Captain of a Company* only, he should be entitled to share with the Captains of the ships of the Fleet. In that case we would suggest that he should be classed with the *Senior* Lieutenant (or Commander) and the Master of the Fleet. This arrangement we think would prove satisfactory, because it is, we deem, founded on justice.

As regards there being a difference made where the Prize was a *neutral*, and that the Captain or Captains of the ship detaining her might be made responsible for damages, we would say that, to entitle Military Officers of corresponding ranks to share with Captains or Commanders on such especial occasions, they should first agree to bear a proportion of the expenses, as is now done with regard to freight between Flag Officers and Captains; but that where the Prize was a *positive enemy*, and consequently there could be *no risk*, then we think that the Field Officer embarked in *a command equal to his rank*, that is to say, at the head of two or three hundred men, or more belonging to the Fleet or Squadron, he should be entitled to share *precisely* as Officers of the same rank belonging to the Army would do in a joint service with the Navy. In thus again offering our suggestions relative to the claims of the Superior Officers of the Royal Marines, we can only further add that which we have at all times, and on all occasions, so warmly repeated, namely, that no corps under the Crown has higher pretensions to public regard, or is more entitled to whatever favour and protection can with justice be shown to the FAITHFUL, MERITORIOUS, and BRAVE.

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THE anomalous, and, we may add, the unprecedented system of continuing upon the LIEUTENANTS' list the 185 Officers who have *retired with* the rank of COMMANDER, we are convinced can only require to be *properly represented* in order to cause its immediate correction. A correspondent has communicated to us, however, that a memorial has lately been addressed to the Admiralty from six hundred of the Senior Lieutenants praying for an amendment to be made in the existing regulation, whereby those old Officers who stand highest upon the list of Lieutenants might have that trifling increase to their half-pay to which they deem, and every liberal-minded man who knows the facts must deem, they are so well and so positively entitled. To this memorial, it is stated to us, a most unsatisfactory and averse *uncourteous* answer has been received from Mr. Wood, saying that "their Lordships cannot re-

commend it to his Majesty *to incur this additional expense,*" or words to this purport. Knowing, as we do, the Secretary of the Admiralty to be a most liberal, right judging, amiable man, whose delight, we are sure, it will always be to assist in obtaining for the old and deserving Officer his hardly-earned reward, we can scarcely bring ourselves to believe that we are correctly informed in this matter. In petitioning for the alteration alluded to, those six hundred Lieutenants have prayed but for JUSTICE, and JUSTICE, we are confident, will never be refused to any class of men by the present highly respected First Lord and Board of Admiralty. As to the additional cost of a few pounds a day to the two or three hundred Officers who would benefit by this correction, it cannot, and ought not, to be taken into the calculation for a instant, where a *right* is claimed; for if it be not a right, why then we must ever contend that not only the nine retired Post Captains, but also the twenty-five retired Rear-Admirals should be continued upon the Captain's List, whereby those who were entitled to 14s. 6d. per day would end with *Edward Hankey* instead of *W. F. Wise*. And further, that the 100 Commanders under the Order of Council of 1816 ought to be still included in the 300 Senior Lieutenants who are entitled to seven shillings per diem; but the thing is too monstrous to admit of an argument, and the more we think of it the more do we hope and believe that our correspondent must have been misinformed in the supposed statement of the worthy Secretary of the Admiralty. All we will further observe on this question at present is, simply to ask, was ever such a regulation or arrangement heard of as regards Officers of the Army! We are sure that there never was, for in the sister Service even the unattached Captains but just promoted to this rank have seven shillings per day; hence we the more confidently look for the justice that is demanded in this case; for where *positive* RIGHT like this exists, no *pecuniary* calculations ought ever to be suffered to have the slightest weight in the administration of our public affairs.

We shall recur to this subject again at an early period, from the perfect conviction that it only requires to be shown to the Admiralty in its *true bearings* to ensure to the old Lieutenants of the Navy the object which, with so much reason, they now humbly seek.

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It is with considerable satisfaction we perceive, that the bill passed last Session of Parliament, for limiting the term of service, and granting various inducements for seamen to enter the King's service, produces good effects on the present occasion. And we are the more particularly gratified at this, because, ever since the establishment of this Journal, we have invariably and unceasingly advocated the adoption of those measures, which the experience of the present occasion, proves to be beneficial, and attended with the predicted results. It is a matter of astonishment to many, that whilst the wages of seamen generally have increased full 50 per cent., and in some trades are nearly doubled! the men notwithstanding volunteer for the King's ships in preference; and it is evident, that did the Admiralty think fit to avail themselves of the powers they possess under the afore-said act of last session, to proclaim a bounty, or other inducements therein provided, they might calculate on the services of all the disposable seamen in the kingdom. This must be a pleasing reflection for all true lovers of their country, and will be adduced as a reason for resorting to inducement rather than force on future occasions. It is but a few years back, that at a season of the year when seamen generally were out of employment, and the wages low, men could not be obtained; and we believe it was the necessity which compelled the embarkation of the Preventive Service men, that first made apparent how futile was a reliance on the riff-raff composing that body. We consider, that under the present inducements, every man who enters the Navy, will become a convert to the advantages of the King's over the Merchants' Service, and diffuse that information amongst his brethren. It only requires these advantages to be made fully known, to be appreciated, and the result is certain, as the present occasion proves.

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In giving publication, under the head of "Correspondence," to the letter of Captain Bowles, Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard, to Commander Deare, on the subject of our late observations on the case of Lieut. Dornford, we beg to assure the gallant Commander that, until we heard from him, we were *wholly ignorant* of the name or even rank of the prosecutor of Lieut. Dornford; hence, that we could not possibly have intended to reflect personally upon Commander Deare. All we stated was, that which we again repeat without intending to offer the slightest personal offence to any individual,—namely, that before an officer be arraigned on so serious an offence as that of *betraying his trust*, which, if proved, must not only have ruined his prospects in his profession, but must also have damned him for ever in the opinion of every honourable man—the person making the accusation ought to be *sure of his facts*, and that if made without *just grounds*, the individual preferring such heavy charges should himself always be taught to expect severe censure from those who are the natural guardians of every officer's honour and reputation—the Chiefs of the profession. We as yet know nothing of the details of this case of Lieut. Dornford; all we have seen of it was in a Portsmouth paper, but whenever those details may reach us we shall readily publish them. This much, however, we will observe, that the inquisitorial system so loudly complained of, of *confidential letters* on the conduct of officers, which, we are told, prevails in the Coast Guard Service to a great extent, is as *objectionable* as it is *unjust* and *un-English-manlike*; and we hope we are correct in that which we have heard on this subject, that it is intended, by a high-minded and liberal member of the Commons, to bring the question of these secret communications, affecting the characters of officers, fully before Parliament at an early period, when, on a particular case being adduced, the whole of these "*confidentials*" connected with such case must of course be laid on the table of the House and *printed*. In concluding these remarks we willingly admit all that Captain Bowles has said in behalf of Commander Deare, who, we will believe, must himself have been misled in this case of Lieut. Dornford; and as we never before recollect even to have heard this officer's name, we will not doubt for a moment but that he merits all the commendations which the Comptroller-General has bestowed upon him.

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Much has been written to draw the attention of the Government and the Court of Directors of the East India Company to the inevitable consequences of misrule in India, connected with the dissatisfied and the disgusted state of general feeling on the part of a neglected Army. It was the wise policy of Napoleon to reward merit in all departments, civil or military, and not to make the Services a provision for younger sons of the nobility. And can any man who reflects, who is fully aware of the rapid changes taking place everywhere, deny that, as knowledge is considered and admitted to be power, India will much longer submit to be misruled. If there was ever a period when men in authority should govern for the public benefit, and not for their individual advantage—if ever a colony required men of sound judgment, great experience, and able decision of character, accompanied with a dignified deportment, suavity of manners, to govern, this is the period, and India the colony! We have heard much of the pressure from without, and that Parliament must attend to the public feeling; but in this great commercial country, what would be the effect of the loss of India! We see the effect of dissatisfaction in the Canadas, and what it must ultimately be is universally admitted; but though India and China produce so vast a revenue, and directly or indirectly involve the interests of nine-tenths of the community, yet no member of Parliament calls for an explanation of the line of policy pursued, with a desire to amend the errors complained of, or redress the grievances of the Army constituting the main protection of this vast and important colony! We have seen the gratitude of foreign powers in the probable interruption to our Portugal trade; and if our trade and our colonies fail us, how long will the revenue continue in its flourishing state? As we have remarked so freely on the subject of Indian grievances, we will suggest some remedies. The Army should undergo a revision; old inefficient officers should be required to retire; the officers of the Indian Army should no longer see an invidious distinction between theirs and the King's Service, or the Commander-in-Chief in India should cease to receive Company's allowances; men of character should alone be enlisted, and the ambition of reward would soon obtain a good class of men either as sepoys or European soldiers. And as the Savings' Banks have done so much for England, by giving all the lower classes an interest in the State; create, by some means, an interest in the British away amongst the Indians—attach them to the Company and to the British away, or this dissatisfaction will only be a prelude to shaking off the yoke. Be most particular in the selection of all officers in authority, of every grade, from Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief to non-commissioned officers of the Army, as well as all of the Civil Service. Establish an Asiatic Order of merit for the Army generally, King's and Company's, and do not place a junior officer of the Company's Service, as in the instance of Captain or Lieut.-Colonel Bethune, by a hop, step, and jump, a Major-General, over all old officers! Can any one be so blind as to suppose that the reduction of the Indian Army, the taking away cantonment commands, the allowing a few King's officers to engross the great emoluments as Commanders-in-Chief, the marking a contempt for and disregard of that Army's interest, will tend to attach officers or men to the Company's interest? while all merely seek to eke out their time to get their pension and retire, the *esprit of* the Service is lost. Corporal punishment has been abolished:—it cannot be restored; and therefore the system of reward must be tried. None but good men, of high moral character, should be enlisted either there or here. Officers for regimental or staff commands should be selected with great judgment. In short, if so much has been done to curtail and clip the Officer and Sepoy, let the Army see the same reduction carried on in regard to Residencies, their Assistants, Surgeons, Collectors and Assistants, Judges, &c. Let the whole go through a revision, and let that Army which encounters all the fatigue and risk, enjoy equal advantages with the Civilian.

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We have received a letter, written by a warm friend of Lieutenant Blount, of the *Hermes* steam vessel (now in the temporary command of *Rhadamanthus*), detailing a series of constant and active service, on his part, for twenty-three years. We are quite aware of the merit of the gallant officer, and, if we recollect rightly, have already had occasion to record some examples of it. On such occasions we are always gratified, and more particularly when they relate to those officers who have passed the long season of peace in active employment, under the disadvantage of but few opportunities occurring which can afford them the chance of distinguishing themselves. We doubt not but that Lieutenant Blount's professional character is well known in the proper quarter, and appreciated accordingly; and, in scanning over the list of officers actively employed, we cannot help thinking, that the complaint so often made of *interest* producing these appointments, is in nineteen cases out of twenty most unjust. It is too much the practice of some old officers to add more than twenty years of inactivity, during which they have made little or no exertion to get afloat, to a few years' active service during the war, and then make out a hard case of their claims being neglected by the authorities. We do not think, that at any period real merit was more sought after and more certain to be preferred, over every other consideration, than at this time; and we are confident that those officers of the Navy and Marines who perform their arduous duties with a proper spirit, on the only theatre now open for distinction, we mean the Coast of Spain, will obtain promotion and reward.

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Amongst the numerous propositions which we have received on the subject of improving the situation of Masters in the Navy, we think that that which has just been made by one of our Correspondents is the best. This is, that after being *six* years a confirmed Master, the officer should be promoted to the rank of *Lieutenant*, still continuing to do the duties of Master as before; but, by being advanced to this higher rank, he should and would become eligible to that of *Commander* and *Post Captain*, if his future meritorious services gave him claim to it, discontinuing the duties of Master, of course, as soon as he attained the rank of Commander.

Having always contended for the propriety of rewarding this highly useful class of officers in every way that was possible, we shall be most glad to find that the system we now submit to consideration, or some other that will equally benefit the Masters of the Navy, may at an early period be adopted in the Service.

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*United Service Museum.*—About the time of our going to press on Saturday last, a lecture by the Rev. *Richard Sharpshanks*, was delivered at this Institution. It was said to be the first of a course, "On the Use of *Astronomical Instruments* in determining *Latitude* and *Longitude*;" including the Reflecting Instruments, the Portable Circles for measuring Altitudes, the Transit Instrument, the Equatorial, with Clock-work, &c., &c. and whilst we are at press this day, a lecture "On the *Mechanical Agency of Steam* in general," with some

Observations on its probable Effects in Military and Naval operations," by the Rev. *Dionysius Lardner*, will be in course of delivery. These are facts both new and strange, which we are bound to believe, as they have been in due form thus verified:—"By Order of the Council, Lewis H. J. Tonna, Assist.-Director; and confirmed, Henry Itowness, Com. R.N., Director Hon." on circulars, which might or might not have been widely circulated. Be that as it may, we rejoice in the effects which our soft, salutary, and often repeated admonitions have at length produced. Our correspondent X.X. certainly gave a potent mixture to the management. There was no possibility of getting rest under its action, and a dose of double-X having operated most powerfully, we lived in a sort of dread that one of triple-X would some day knock the legs from under what might be called the very sage, scientific, snuggish, peace-bred, warlike, warm, well-feathered, three-per-cented, stuff-collecting, insect-gathering, biped-stuffing, long-staggering, lettered, and learned knowledge box, improving joint stock company. Let us now exult in what we take to be a promise of turning to operations which may ultimately prove not less creditable to the United Service than beneficial to the public. We shall not then be niggards in our praise!

We regret to state, that Mr. Robert Seymour, the well known caricaturist, committed suicide on Wednesday morning.

In the post mortem examination of the body of Gen. Baron Stranch, who died lately at Vienna, a ball was found which this superior officer had received thirty years before in the wars of the empire.

The Prince of Orange is shortly expected in London, accompanied by his two eldest sons. The Prince's visit is unconnected with politics; he feels a desire, from his long residence in this country, to place his sons at one of our Universities to complete their education, and afford them an insight to English society.

There is *no* truth in the statement that the Canadian Commissioners have been recalled.

*The Late Duel.*—Lord George Bentinck and Mr. Osbaldiston having exchanged shots, Mr. Osbaldiston's friend expressed himself, on the part of Mr. Osbaldiston, perfectly satisfied, and the parties left the ground.

*Navigation of the River Thames.*—Mr. Newman, the architect, and Mr. H. H. Price, the civil engineer, have presented to the Navigation Committee a plan for collier docks at Rotherhithe and Deptford, which will tend to remove the obstruction in the collier-pool, and thereby improve the navigation so important to the river, and prevent the loss of life and accidents which have so frequently occurred in consequence of the crowded state of the collier-pool.

From an advertisement in our columns, it will be seen that the anniversary of the Royal Humane Society takes place on Wednesday. Sir Edward T. Troubridge will be the chair; and considering the very great proportion of the Naval and Military profession on whom medals have been conferred by this excellent institution, we shall expect to see the gallant Chairman well supported by his brother officers. The meetings of this institution are generally the most interesting that come under our notice. We shall report the proceedings in our next.

The Marquis of Westmeath has obtained a rule *nisi* for a criminal information against Mr. Murray, the bookseller, for a libel.

On the 5th inst. Sir J. Ogilvie was married to Lady Jane Howard, third daughter of the Earl of Suffolk. A few days after the nuptials, the Countess of Suffolk, the bride's mother, was taken ill, and on Monday last she expired.

Yesterday the Dublin Committee decided the question of the right of the watchmen to exercise the elective franchise. The decision is that they have not, and as those who voted for West and Hamilton were twenty-two in number, the sitting member will ultimately have the benefit of these votes being struck off the register.

In the House of Commons, on Thursday night, Mr. Gillon gave notice of a motion for June 2, "that it is the opinion of the house that no person belonging to the naval or military services, and in the receipt of full pay, shall be eligible to a seat in the Commons' House of Parliament.

Admiral Sir John Beresford, Bart., only brother of Viscount Beresford, is about to marry Mrs. Peach, relict of J. Peach, Esq., of Portland-place, a lady of considerable property. Sir John Beresford was first married to Miss Molloy, who died in 1818; and secondly, in 1815, to Miss Pierse (grand-daughter of Lord Monson), who died in 1825. He has children surviving by both marriages.

The Newmarket first Spring Meeting has been most numerously and fashionably attended during the week, and the sport of an excellent quality. The chief attraction was the 2000 guineas stake of Tuesday, which was won by the Earl of Jersey's brother to Nell Gwynne, after one of the finest races ever witnessed.

The Orange Institution of Ireland is now dissolved. A debate of two days in the Grand Lodge, at which the Earl of Rosen presided, ended in a division, in which the motion for the dissolution of the Society was carried by a majority of 20, there being 82 for, and 62 against it.

*Charles X.'s Family.*—The ex-Emperor lives in complete retirement at the Bradschin, where he will not remove probably till the preparations for the reception of the Emperor are commenced in the interior of the Palace; he will then go to Toplitz, and afterwards to Buchtiehrad. It has been again reported that the ex-King had an intention to purchase an estate in Bohemia, and wholly leave Prague. According to another report he will proceed to Saltzburg. The Duke of Bordeaux, who now goes out more frequently than formerly, grows very fast, and appears to enjoy excellent health. The French journals, which represent him to be affected with a chronic disease, are mistaken. The King, the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême, and even Mademoiselle de Berry, seldom appear in public. The Duchess of Berry is said to pass a very agreeable life at Gratz, where she receives all the nobility of the capital of Styria. It is thought she will not return to Brandeis, although her effects, and several works of art, of great value, are there.

The cause of the separation which has lately taken place between a celebrated literary M.P. and his lady, is not that which has been assigned by some journals, but was produced alone by incompatibility of temper: neither party having any other cause of complaint.

Prince Paul Lieven is about to proceed to Paris, for the purpose of escorting his mother, the Princess Lieven, to this country. The Princess is expected to remain in the metropolis, on a visit to her fashionable friends for the season.

Charles X. is negotiating with Count Nicholas Esterhazy, for the purchase of the estate of Papa, in Lower Hungary.

The Duke of Portland will proceed to Lisbon in a few days, in his yacht, the *Clown*, on a visit to Lord and Lady Howard de Walden.

*Gaieties.*—The opening of the new Hall of the Goldsmith's Company was celebrated by a brilliant assembly on Wednesday evening, including his Majesty's Ministers, several of the Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers, and a long list of the Nobility and Gentry.—The Duke of Devonshire gave a grand dinner on Tuesday to the Landgravine of Hesse Homberg and a select party of the Nobility. After the dinner the whole suite of rooms was thrown open for the reception of about 500 of the principal Nobility and Gentry. His Grace had an assembly last night.—Count Pozzo di Borgo gave a grand dinner on Sunday evening at Ashburnham House, to the Duke of Wellington and a select party of the Nobility. His Excellency will give another party to the Cabinet Ministers to-morrow.—Mrs. Beilby Thompson gave a ball on Wednesday evening to the juvenile branches of the Nobility, at her mansion in Berkeley square.—Lord Suffield entertained a select party at dinner on Thursday, at his residence in Lower Grosvenor-street.—Lady Antrobus gave a concert on Monday, at her mansion in Hyde Park.—Sir Robert Peel will resume his grand dinners next week, at his mansion in Whitehall Gardens.—The Assembly at Almack's, which was to have taken place on Wednesday last, was postponed till next Wednesday.

Steeple chasing is now so fashionable that two ladies, one wife to a Field Officer of a regiment in Dublin, rode one of these break-neck races near the Curragh, on Monday.

Lieut. Gen. Sir H. Vivian and his lady have returned to their residence in Pall-mall from Paris.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—We have not space for a very long letter which has appeared in several papers this week, from General Evans to the Electors of Westminster, in regard to his absence from his parliamentary duties, and in which letter he states in justification for his absence, that he is engaged in forwarding the same cause of which they have always been the warmest and most powerful advocates. It appears that the British Legion at present consists of 43 Field Officers, 90 Captains, 179 Subalterns, 59 Staff, 146 Drummers, 396 Serjeants, 7,209 rank and file, and 745 horses. Of these about 1,000 are convalescents; but there are 6,009 well disciplined troops. The French Legion is about to be augmented by the immediate addition of 5,000 men; and the Portuguese auxiliary troops amount to 8,000. A correspondence has taken place between General Evans and General Cordova, relative to five Englishmen, composing part of the band of the legion, who were captured by the Carlists soon after the arrival of the legion in Spain, and whose lives, they being non-combatants, have been spared. They are detained prisoners in great misery at the village of Lasarno; but fifteen or sixteen other soldiers of the legion, who have been taken at different times, have all been certainly shot, by order of Don Carlos, except two, whose lives were spared at the intercession of Baron de Heber. Gen. Evans, on learning that the five musicians had been spared, wrote to Cordova, to request him to procure their release in exchange for some Carlists, as an exchange of prisoners frequently takes place. Cordova, in his answer, announces that he immediately sent a proposal to exchange the British soldiers to the enemy's Com.-in-Chief, and there the matter rests. We learn, however, with great satisfaction, from this correspondence, that the British legion has always treated the insurgents who have fallen into their hands with great kindness, and that both the Generals express great detestation at the unnecessary bloodshed which has caused the civil war in Spain to excite the indignation of all Europe.

The prospect is now clearer and more distinct of active intervention by the British Cabinet in the affairs of Spain, and should the civil war in that country be protracted another month, orders will issue for an expedition to embark in support of the Queen's cause, to be composed of four Regts. of the line, two of Light Cavalry and a brigade of Horse Artillery. They are to be quartered at San Sebastian, Bilbon, and Santander, as a corps of observation, and if urgently required to co-operate with the British Legion and the Queen's troops.—*Irish Paper.*

## The Court.

The King gave a grand dinner at Windsor Castle on Saturday to the Knights Grand Crosses of the Order of the Bath. The Knights appeared in their respective uniforms, wearing the collars of the Order, and were received at the principal entrance to the Castle, and ushered into St. George's Hall, from whence, at a quarter to eight o'clock, his Majesty, preceded by the Lord Steward, and followed by the Duke of Cumberland, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Ernest, and the other Knights Grand Crosses, &c., proceeded to the Waterloo Chamber, where the banquet was given. The Knights Grand Crosses present were—

The Duke of Cumberland, Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, Lord de Saumarez, Lord Howden, the Duke of Wellington, Sir G. B. Barlow, Viscount Beresford, Lord Hill, Lord Cowley, Sir E. Paget, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, Marquis of Londonderry, Marquis of Anglesey, Sir W. Clinton, Sir C. Colville, Sir J. Kempt, Sir G. Drummond, Sir G. T. Walker, Lord Haytesbury, Lord Howard of Effingham, Earl of Rosslyn, Sir C. Bagot, Sir G. Martin, Sir Thomas Hamilton, Sir H. Neale, Sir J. Oswald, Sir F. J. Lamb, Sir S. Canning, Sir T. B. Martin, Sir J. H. Whitshed, Sir P. C. H. Durham, Sir W. Houston, Sir E. Barnes, Lord Strafford, Sir R. Stopford, Sir R. C. Ferguson, Sir T. Williams, Sir W. Lumley, Sir J. W. Gordon, Sir T. M. Hardy, Viscount Palmerston, Sir D. Gould, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir G. Anson, Sir T. Dallas, Sir H. Taylor, Earl of Munster, Sir J. Wells, Sir W. H. Pringle, Lord Beauclerk, and Sir G. Moore.

Several Knights Grand Crosses of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order were also present. Various toasts alluding to the Order of the Bath were drunk in the course of the evening, and salutes were fired by the Royal Artillery from the terrace of the Castle.

His Majesty's levee on Wednesday was attended by the following Naval and Military officers:—

*Admirals*—Sir G. Martin, Lord A. Beauclerk, Donnelly, Sir R. Stopford, Sir H. Digby, Fellowes, Thompson, *Captains*, (R.N.) Sir J. Franklin, Tower, E. Smith, Polkinghorne, Sir J. C. Coghill, Sykes, R. Mannsell, Skipsey, Oliver, Thornton, W. Hilyar, Fremantle, Sir H. Pigot, Bouverie, Kennedy, P. Fisher. *Commanders* (R.N.)—Evans, J. B. Hay, Sir W. Dickson, J. Shuter, Lord Beauclerk, Bushby, De Saumarez, Sparshott, Sir J. Thomson. *Lieut.* (R.N.) J. Brothers. *Field Marshal*—The Duke of Wellington. *Generals*—Marquis of Anglesea, Earl Rosslyn, Sir J. Kempt, Hon. Sir A. Hope, Sir G. Cumming, Sir G. Elder, Sir A. Brooke, Buller, Cascoyne, Crosbie, Sir R. Fergusson, Le Mesurier, L'Estrange, Lindsay, Shrapnel, Lord Strafford, Sir S. Dickens, Sir H. Clinton, Goldie, Sir F. Maclean, Barton, S. Brown, Sir P. Maitland, Sir W. Macbean, Bonham, Sir G. Drummond, Cumming, Sir W. K. Grant, Sir W. Pringle, Sir J. Dalbiac, Sir R. Darling, Meade. *Cols.*—V. Agnew, Wilkins, C. Wyndham, Dyson, Ellicombe, Findlay, Gorman, K. V. Butler, Yorke, Bohlero, Sir R. Harvey, Lumley, Ravenshaw, Rawdon, Fielding, Doyle, Lindsay. *Majors*—C. Bruce, G. Browne, Soppitt, Andrews, Durban. *Capts.*—H. Fitzroy, Harvey, W. J. Terry, Palmer, Hughes, H. A. Kerr, Blackburne, P. Strachan, Hunter, Houlton, Campbell, Bathurst, R. Williams, W. B. Clarke, Randall, Duncombe, Ridley, Nugent, Serjeantson, Clerwynde, Meade. *Lieuts.*—T. Jones, Hon. C. J. Scott, Ackers, Oliver, Drummond, Grant, Kennedy, Strewart, Hon. F. A. Gordon, Vyse, De Salis, Bunbury, Kerr, Dennethorne, Tyrell. *Ensigns*—F. J. Heikes, Fitzharris.

The following were presented to the King:—

Col. Sir W. Gomm, Coldstream Guards, on return from Hanover. Lieut.-Col. Considine, 63rd reg. on return

lalta. Capt. J. Meek. Lieut.-Col. Wedderburn, Coldream Guards, on marriage. Cornet and Sub-Lieut. oyce 2nd Life Guards, on appointment. Sir T. Fellowes, appointment to H.M.S. *Pembroke*. Ens. Faulconer, oyal Sussex Militia, on his appointment.

Her Majesty's drawing-room on Thursday was ttended by—

*Admirals*—N. Thompson, Sir P. Malcolm. *Capts.* (R. .)—B. Hamilton, Sir T. Fellowes, Tower, R. Oliver, Fretantle, P. Fisher, Sir J. C. Coghill, Skipsey, Eden, Nias, r J. Franklin, Sykes, Thornton, Pring, Mercer, Williams, Smith, R. Maunsell, W. Fisher, Sir H. Pigot, H. H. ewce, Waldegrave, Hon. M. F. F. Berkeley. *Commanders* (R.N.)—J. R. Hay, W. Nevill, J. Shircr, ushington, H. G. Hamilton, Dr Sanmarez, H. Eden, ervey, Lord F. Beauclerk Barlby, Sir W. Dickson, Sir Thompson. *Lieut.* (R.N.)—I. Brothers. *Generals*—r C. Maxwell, Sir H. Cumming, Clay, Sir S. Dickens, r A. Brooke, Sir J. Oswald, Crosbie, Gascoyne, L'Estange, St. John, Bonham, Cuming, Clutterow, Bartoo, oldie, Sir W. H. Clinton, S. Brown, Le Mesurier, Sir F. aclean, White, Sir C. Dalbiac, Sir G. Elder, Lord Howen, Sir H. Campbell, Sir I. Hammond, Sir J. Drummond, r W. K. Grant, Sir R. Darling, Hon. R. Meade. *Cols.* Considine, Sir A. Christie, Sir S. G. Higgins, Lord Brunell, Findlay, W. Cox, Weare, R. Y. Butler, H. Montague, Rice, E. Wyndham, Fielding, Sir R. Armstrong, acoigne, Chatterton, Sir J. Hope, Yorke, H. Bentinck, shington, Doyle, Sir R. Harvey, Goodman, Rowley, ndsay, Dyson, Sir C. R. O'Donnell, Wedderburn, Caldell, Ravenshaw, Middleton. *Majors*—F. Johnson, Ulkan, M. Soppitt, G. Browne, Andrews, Cadogan, *ptains*—The Hon. W. Cowper, J. Meek, Hugh Fitzroy, rard Lake, Harvey, Blackburne, Jekyll, Knox, Hughes, B. Clarke, P. L. Strachan, R. Williams, G. Higgins, A. Kerr, Hanmer, Grey, Bathurst, Randall, H. Maxell, Campbell, Chetwynd, M.P., Nugent, Palmer, Bram. *Lieutenants*—Grant, Donnithorne, M. Archdall, P., H. Vyse, Keane, Ackers, Jephson, Drummond, anclerk, H. Wynyard, Oliver, Kennedy, H. Blair, Bonn, Hon. C. G. Scott, Spewell, Duckett, Tyrell. *Cornet* Boyre. *Ensigns*—H. Allen Phillipps, F. Thornton aikes, Fisher, Harris, Faulconer, Nicholson.

The following are appointed to be extra Naval Aides-Camp to his Majesty—Capt. the Rt. Hon. Lord J. ownshend, K.C.H.; Capt. Phipps Hornby, C.B.: o James Hurtle Fisher, Esq., to be Resident Commissioner of Public Lands in the province of South ustralia: Sir John Frankland, Knt., Capt. R.N., to Lieut.-Governor of Van Diemen's Land and its dependencies; and the Rev. W. Hutchins to be Archdeacon of Van Diemen's Land.

The King and Queen returned to Windsor Castle sterday afternoon. Their Majesties, we are happy to ne, are in perfect health.

His Majesty will give a grand entertainment this evening to the Knights of the Order of the Garter. Most of e Knights are expected to be present.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood on W. J. Hooker, LL.D., Regius Professor of otany in the University of Glasgow.

The King has presented the Hon. and Rev. John Grey, .A., to the Vicarage of Weller alias Wooler, in orthumberland and diocese of Durham, void by the th of the Rev. W. Haigh.

His Majesty's next levee will be held on Thursday, 28th inst., instead of Wednesday, the 27th, and the ure levees on every succeeding Wednesday, until ther orders.

All persons attending the drawing-rooms and state ls at St. James's Palace, who wear the civil uniform, st appear in shoes with buckles, and breeches with ee buckles. The Master of the Horse, the Master of Buck-hounds, the Equerries and the Pages of onour, all Officers of the Navy and Army, Militia and comany, the Lord Lieutenants of Counties and Deputy-Lieutenants, are to appear at the drawing-rooms d state-balls in uniform trowsers and boots, agreeably regulation.

The Duchess of Kent postponed a dinner-party she s to have given on Monday, owing to Mr. Hartmann, nfectioner in the household, having put an end to his istence. He had recently recovered from a long and vere illness, and was subject to depression of spirits. e had been in the establishment many years.

"The wild Albanian, kutled to the knee," walks rough the streets of Corfu, looking unlike and superior every thing about him. I met several in returning to e boat. Their gait is very lofty, and the snow-white *ktanilla*, or kirtle, with its thousand folds, sways from le to side as they walk with a most showy effect. Lord yron was very much captivated with these people, hose capital (just across the Strait from Corfu) he sited once or twice in his travels through Greece. Those I have seen are all very tall, and have thin prominent features, with keen eyes, and limbs of the most uscular proportions. The common English soldiers ook like brutes beside them.—*Willis's Paintings.*

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 18th April.—Lord MELBOURNE moved the second reading of the Municipal Reform (Ireland) Bill. Lord LYNDHURST stated it was not his intention to oppose the second reading, as he thought it should be considered in committee. He should, however, move certain amendments in committee similar to those moved in the other House by Lord Francis Egerton. The Marquises of Lansdowne and Clanricarde supported the Bill, and the Earls of Mansfield, Falmouth, Winchilsea, Roden, and Ripon, opposed it. The Bill was read a second time. Lord LYNDHURST gave notice that, on the motion for going into committee, either he or some other Noble Lord would move an instruction to the committee, embodying the views he had stated.

TUESDAY, 19th April.—The Cheltenham and Great Western Railway Bill was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.—Lord DUNCANNON presented returns connected with the Constabulary Force in Ireland.—In answer to a question from the Earl of Haulwicke, the Earl of MINTO stated that it was the intention of Government to suppress the Naval College at Portsmouth after the present year.—The Benefices, Plurality, and Clergy Residence, &c. Bill, was read a second time. The Mutiny, the Marine Mutiny, the Slavery Abolition, and a number of Private Bills, were severally read a second time.

WEDNESDAY, 20th April.—The Birmingham and Gloucester Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, 21st April.—The Mutiny Bills were read a third time and passed.—A lengthy conversation ensued on the subject of the Irish Constabulary Bill. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, the Duke of WELLINGTON, and other Noble Lords, stated that the returns of the expenses of the constabulary force were not accurate. They considered it impossible that the Bill should be passed without some fair amount of the expense as it had been, and an estimate of the future expense. Lord DUNCANNON said the returns were as accurate as they could be made under the circumstances; and Lord MELBOURNE added, that if any Noble Lord would point out any deficiency, they would endeavour to supply it.—The Earl of MINTO stated he had received a copy of the letter sent to Lord J. Hay, which, if wished for, he would lay upon the table. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought it desirable that it should be laid upon the table as a record.

FRIDAY, 22d April.—The Marquis of LONDONDERRY complained of a letter which had appeared in the public journals on the affairs of Spain, and which was stated to have been written by Lieut.-General Evans.—The Earl of WINCHILSEA moved for a return of the persons returned by the Judges to serve the office of High Sheriffs of the different counties in Ireland, together with a list of the number of those actually appointed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 18th April.—Mr. CLAY, after stating that the promoters of the Great Northern Railway Bill had failed to comply with the standing orders of the House, moved—"That the committee on the Bill be revived, and that the petition which he had presented from the owners and occupiers of land on the line might be referred to it."—Sir J. GRAHAM opposed the motion. After some conversation as to whether the standing orders had been complied with or not, Mr. Clay withdrew his motion.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated it to be the opinion of Government that it was not expedient in the present session to bring in a series of measures comprising all the subjects of the Report of the Irish Poor Law Commissioners; but he was not prepared to say that there might not be parts of the report which ought to be taken into consideration with a view to some practical measure.—On the motion that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved an instruction to the committee to introduce a clause for the repeal of that part of the 27th sec. of the Reform Act, requiring the payment of poor-rates and assessed taxes as a qualification for voting in boroughs. The Attorney-General opposed the amendment, and Mr. Warburton, Mr. Hume, and others, supported it. On a division it was lost by a majority of 103.—The House then went into committee on the Bill, and the several clauses were agreed to after considerable discussion, and after several amendments had been negatived.

TUESDAY, 19th April.—On the third reading of the Dublin Steam Packet Company's Bill being moved, Sir M. S. STEWART moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a third time that day six months. A lengthy discussion ensued, and on a division, the Bill was lost by a majority of 54, the numbers being for the third reading 120, against it 174.—On the motion of Mr. HARVEY, the House was called over, preparatory to his bringing forward his motion on the Pension List.—In answer to a question from Mr. Buckingham, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that his intention in regard to the stamp-duty to be imposed on newspapers was, that he should reduce the stamp-duty to a penny per newspaper for what might be considered the largest sized paper, not being what would be called a double sheet.—Mr. D. W. HARVEY moved, "That a select committee be appointed to revise each pension specified in a return ordered to be printed on 28th June, 1835, with a view to ascertain whether the continued payment thereof is justified by the circumstances of the original grant, or the condition of the parties now receiving the same, and to report thereon to the House."—Lord J. RUSSELL contended that no case had been made out which ought to induce Parliament to break the compact made with his Majesty at the commencement of his reign; that the inquiry sought was not called for by any party in the country, and that the course proposed, if adopted, would be productive of much private mischief. He should therefore decidedly vote against the motion.—A debate ensued, in the course of which Mr. WARD declared that though he had entered the House with a strong feeling against the pension list, he had changed his opinion upon the subject, and now looked upon the compact entered into with the King as inviolable. Against the motion, 268; in favour of it, 146. Majority, 122.

WEDNESDAY, 20th April.—On the motion for the further consideration of the Grand Junction Railway Bill being made, Lord G. SOMERSET moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be recommitted. The House divided—for the amendment, 106; against it, 43. A long conversation ensued on an objection taken to the vote of Sir S. Whalley, who, it was stated, had a direct interest in the Bill. Sir Samuel admitted that he was a shareholder, and it appearing that the general run of the decisions in such cases was against their admission, his vote was disallowed. Mr. GROTE remarked that the discussion showed that committees were not proper tribunals for deciding on questions of great pecuniary interest; and Lord J. RUSSELL admitted, that the manner of conducting the private business of the House should be seriously considered, with the view to an alteration in the system. —Mr. HUME inquired if Sir F. Lamb, who had been absent from Austria for sixteen months, received the full amount of his salary and allowances during that period. Lord PALMERSTON said it was a rule for Ambassadors who were absent from the Court where they were directed to attend to forfeit half their salary.—The remainder of the evening was exclusively occupied with the discussion of Mr. P. M. STEWART'S motion for an address to his Majesty, to order a diplomatic agent to be forthwith sent to the free and independent state of Cracow. The motion was opposed by Ministers, and ultimately withdrawn.

THURSDAY, 21st April.—On the third reading of the London Grand Junction Railway Bill being moved, Mr. WILKS presented a petition from Mr. M'William, a magistrate of Middlesex, who complained that 1,000*l.* had been offered to his wife, and subsequently to himself, by a Member of the House, to induce him to refrain from opposing the contemplated line of railroad. Sir S. WHALLEY denied the imputation, if intended for him, and entered into some details explanatory of the circumstance alluded to in the petition. The Bill was then read a third time.—Sir ANDREW AGNEW moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better observance of the Sabbath. Sir O. MOSLEY seconded the motion, and in doing so rebuked the House severely for the levity with which so grave a subject was received. Mr. GISBORNE denied that this was a religious question, and moved the previous question. Mr. O'CONNELL contended that the Sabbath was better kept in England than in other countries, and that there was no possibility of improving the manner of keeping it by legislation. The House divided—For bringing in the Bill, 200; against it, 82.—The remainder of the evening was occupied in the discussion of resolutions brought forward by Mr. Hardy in regard to the Carlow election. They were to the effect that an agreement in writing was entered into between D. O'Connell and A. Raphael to return the latter to Parliament, to which agreement N. A. Vigors was a [illegible] nisant and a consenting party, and that the entering into or consent to such an agreement was a high breach of the privileges of the House. Mr. O'CONNELL declined entering into the details of the transaction, but rested his defence on the report of the committee. Mr. RIDLEY COLBORNE, chairman of the committee, was satisfied that the report to which the committee had come was a just one. Lord F. EGERTON took the same view of the question. After a few words from Sir R. Ferguson, Mr. Barnaby, and Mr. Warburton, Lord J. RUSSELL entered into a long survey of the charges brought against Mr. O'Connell, and stated that in his opinion they were all "trumpery," but that the charge in regard to the baronetcy was, "after all, the most trumpery, the most frivolous of the whole." He concluded by moving a series of resolutions, which were an echo of the report of the committee on the Carlow election. Lord STANLEY and Mr. Sergeant WILDE then addressed the House,

after which Col. CONOLLY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, 22d April.—Hodge's Divorce Bill was read a second time.—Sir W. GEARY moved the second reading of the Deptford and Crayford Canal Bill. Captain ALSAGER moved that it be read a second time that day six months—For the second reading, 113; for the amendment, 42. The Bill was then read a second time. —Lord J. RUSSELL said the report of the Metropolitan Police Committee was under consideration. Sir R. PEEL strongly recommended the Commissioners to the Noble Lord's consideration; their duties had been most arduous, and their remuneration had been fixed on an extremely low scale.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said a Bill on the subject of imprisonment for debt would be introduced by the Lord Chancellor.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Hardy's resolutions was resumed.—Sir F. POLLOCK did not impute to Mr. O'Connell any corrupt motives, but considered the letter to Mr. Raphael, in which the price to be paid for his election was named, was a breach of the privilege of Parliament. Mr. WARD defended the conduct of Mr. O'Connell. Mr. LAW agreed in the view of the question taken by Sir F. Pollock. Sir C. B. VERE supported the original resolutions. Sir E. WILMOT, Mr. D. W. HARVEY, and Mr. GROTE opposed them. Sir J. GRAHAM supported the original resolutions. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER supported the amendment. Sir R. PEEL was in favour of the original motion. For the amendment, 243; for the original motion, 169; majority against Mr. Hardy's resolutions, 74. Lord STANLEY then moved a resolution that the agreement to appropriate money, as done in this case, was a dangerous precedent, and calculated to subvert the freedom of election. Mr. WARBURTON and Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the resolution—For Lord Stanley's resolution, 166; against it, 238; majority, 72.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The plan of forming a camp in the environs of Rocroy seems to be finally given up. Col. Aupick, chief of the staff of the first military division, had set out to examine the ground fit for a camp, and which can be had for that purpose in the vicinity of Compeign and St. Omer. The government renounces the plan of sending General Moline Saint Yon to the head-quarters of Cordova. This mission is confided for the present to Capt. Seuhilly, Secretary to the Committee of Infantry and Cavalry, who will shortly set out for Navarre.

SPAIN.—The French Government is affording facilities for the recruiting 8,000 troops of the line into the Foreign Legion, and their employment in the service of Spain. A large supply of cavalry horses, and other materials of war, will be made to the Spanish Government from the same quarter.—By tidings from Valencia, dated the 1st, the town was still in affright from the vicinity of Cabrera, who had entered Liria by surprise, a town on the same river with Valencia. Cabrera had massacred all found in the town.—Evaristo San Miguel, Chief of Cordova's staff, has written a work to prove the impossibility of reducing the Carlists.—Up to 1st April the British Legion had lost forty officers, and upwards of seven hundred men, principally from sickness.

Some sensation has been created among the speculators upon Spanish affairs, by a report that the city and port of Lequieto had surrendered to the Carlists. It is not, however, quite certain, that the island has actually capitulated, although an inventory of the military effects, cannons, &c., has been set forth in a despatch from Eguia. According to this account, the capture has been considerable, and at a very trifling loss to the assailants—50 killed and wounded. Other accounts state, that the firing was continued at a period subsequent to the reported surrender.

PORTUGAL.—Prince Ferdinand of Saxe Gotha arrived at Lisbon on the 8th inst.; and the marriage ceremony [illegible] Queen was to take place on the following day. The young Prince is stated to have made a favourable first impression upon his future subjects. Whilst he was still disembarking, however, the Cortes were debating with considerable acrimony the subject of his appointment to the office of Commander-in-Chief. A report has reached Paris, from Lisbon, that Campos had annulled the decree for converting the 5 per cents. to fours, and was in consequence obliged to resign. Whether true or false, it is believed that the Ministry must break up.

SWEDEN.—The Duchess of Leuchtenberg, mother of the Crown Princess, with her daughter and son-in-law, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Hohenzollern-Hechingen, are expected at Stockholm on a visit at the beginning of the summer. There will be a camp of 10,000 or 12,000 men on the Ladugaerdsgaerd on the occasion, from the 19th June to the 5th July, under the command of the Crown Prince.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—On Tuesday evening there was a brilliant and crowded attendance at this house, to witness the inimitable performance of Grisi in the arduous character of *Norma*. The acting and singing of this accomplished *artiste* was received throughout with the most enthusiastic plaudits. The duet between Grisi and Assandri, commencing "Si fino all'ore estreme," was rapturously encored. Assandri has fully confirmed the favourable impression she made on her *debut*, on Saturday. The ballet of *Rossignol*, and the first scene of Rossini's *Barbiere*, concluded the entertainment. The theatre was honoured with the presence of her Majesty, the Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Ernest of Philippsthall, and Prince Edward of Carolath. The Queen, with her accustomed punctuality, entered the box in time for the commencement of the performances.

COVENT-GARDEN.—The new three act drama, called *Don Juan of Austria*, now acting at this theatre, is a translation from a French drama which is performed nightly in Paris, and is, we are informed, highly attractive there. The work of adaptation has been rather skilfully accomplished; and as the drama possesses no small interest, we think it will prove an attractive piece for a short time. The characters were very well sustained throughout, particularly the repulsive part of *Philip the Second of Spain*, by Mr. G. Bennett. Mr. Dale sustained the part of *Juan* with ability; it is well suited to the actor, and is the best thing he has done as yet, excepting his *Virginius*. Mr. Pritchard played *Charles the Fifth*—watch-maker, monk, and monarch, very respectably; as did Mr. Tilbury that of *Don Quexada*. Miss Faucit has advanced in favour by her able personation of the part of *Florinda*. The scene in which she repels the attack made on her person by *Philip*, and proclaims herself a JEWESS, was very spiritedly and finely acted, and met with three hearty rounds of applause, a compliment richly due to both performers. The *denouement* is the worst portion of the play; why was not justice done on the guilty party? The death of *Florinda* was not required. Miss Murray over-acted the little part of *Pedro*, but looked exceedingly well in her Page's costume. The drama was well received throughout, and Miss Faucit loudly called for at its conclusion. We are informed the work of adaptation has been done by Mr. Oshaldiston. The new piece this evening is a translation from the French by Mr. Oshaldiston.

LYCEUM.—A new interlude, called *The Captain is not a-Miss*, produced at this theatre on Monday evening, is a translation from the French, and is altogether a very meagre and common place affair. The part of the *assumed Captain* was assigned to Mrs. Nisbett, and we must admit that we relished her less in it than in any character of this description in which we have seen her. There appears to be a rage among authors to write what are termed *breeches characters* for this lady; but if she will be guided by prudence and good sense, she will appear in male costume no more, unless for a part which is of sterling merit. The *Captain Doring* of Mr. Hemmings was one of the best acted parts in the piece; his exertions for the author are entitled to great praise. The landlord of the Black Eagle found a most humourous representative in Mr. Williams; and the landlord's daughter was cleverly acted by Miss Shaw, a young lady who has just started forth from among the choristers. There is a great deal of promise about this young lady; her acting, though quiet, is natural and pleasing, and she sings with a very pretty taste; time and study, with opportunity, will make her a good actress. The interlude was favourably received by a most elegant and crowded house, and will, we doubt not, run for a few evenings. We have omitted saying anything of Miss J. Mordaunt's first appearance because we do not approve of the character assigned her.

## Law and Police.

*The King* v. *the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty*.—Mr. John Jervis applied to the Court for a rule, calling on the Lords of the Admiralty to show cause why a *mandamus* should not be issued to them, commanding them to issue their warrant to the Accountant-General of the Navy Pay-Office, directing him to pay 394*l.* to Mrs. Ricketts, that being the balance of arrears of half-pay due to Capt. Beavan, of whose estate she was the administratrix. The affidavit on which his motion was founded stated that Beavan, some time before his death, became insane, and was taken to Hoxton madhouse, where officers of the Navy were received without any charge being made for attendance on them. In 1818 he was, with the rest of such officers, removed to Hasler establishment. During Capt. B.'s confinement, Mr. Hinxman, the proper officer of the Navy Pay-Office, received the half-pay of Capt. B., and soon after the removal to Hasler a letter was received from the Lords of the Admiralty, directing that a certain part of the half-pay of each officer then in Hasler establishment should be deducted, and retained on account of his maintenance there. The other part was at that time paid over to the daughter of the applicant, who was the wife of Capt. B. There was a letter signed "Walter Clifton," directing the amount of the deduction to be 1*s.* 6*d.* per day, and ordering the residue to be paid over to the family of each officer, or to be retained and given to him on his recovery. That letter was dated 22d June, 1818, and stated that the alteration was to commence from the first day of the then quarter. He died, and Mrs. Ricketts became his administratrix, under a will made by him before he became insane. She had applied to the various offices for the payment of the residue payable under the letter of Mr. Walter Clifton, and in the course of the applications several letters were written which admitted that the money was in the hands of the Accountant of the Navy Pay-Office; but after some difficulties arising as to the payment, there finally came a letter from Mr. Barrow, declaring the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty had received a communication from the Victualling Board: in consequence of which they found that if they admitted this claim they should have no less than many others of the same kind brought forward, and under these circumstances, they did not feel themselves authorised to incur the expenditure of so large a sum of money. Having thus established a clear legal claim to the money on the part of the administratrix, and having shown from their own letters that there had been retained a larger sum of money than was authorised to be retained by the Lords of the Admiralty, the Learned Counsel expressed his confidence that the rule would be granted. Mr. Justice Coleridge asked whether a half-pay officer had such a legal right to his half-pay as could be enforced in a court of justice? Mr. Jervis thought that he had, while he remained on the half-pay list. He knew that they might be struck out of the list by the Crown, without any statement of a cause, but while they remained there, he thought that they had a legal right. Lord Denman said that this was the point on which the Court felt at present some difficulty. The Court would not refuse the rule on account of the doubt which their Lordships entertained, but of course they could not grant it while they did entertain that doubt. They would look into the subject, and give their decision in a day or two.—Judgment postponed.

## Literary Notices.

*The Fellow Commoner*. Three Volumes. Churton. This Tale, as acknowledged in the advertisement, a considerable portion of this work has appeared in "The Court Magazine," in a series of papers under the title of "Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Rogue," are out the less pleased to find the Rogue's adventures concentrated in three very agreeable volumes. The papers in the Magazine were much admired, and in their present form they cannot fail in being popular.

*The Life of Rodney*. By Lieutenant-General Mundy. James Carpenter and Son.

A new edition of a popular work, and, from its present form and price, additionally suitable as a class publication for the navy. The name of Rodney will be ever dear to the service, and this biography of the man, as well as narrative of his achievements (in the language of the gallant biographer) furnishes to the young seamen the model of a hero, at once admirable and instructive, for his constant study and imitation. We hope to see the admirable memoir of Collingwood in an edition to match the one before us; and we might add our wish in regard to several other valuable memoirs of naval and military men which, from their present high prices, are not generally available to the United Service.

*The Royal Society of the Nineteenth Century*. By A. B. Granville. Churchill.

DR. Granville gives a brief historical sketch of the Royal Society; he points out many abuses and incongruities, and suggests remedies, several of which at all events should have attention. We recommend every F.R.S. to read the work; it may induce individuals, who regard the institution, to assist in putting an end to evils that are impediments to what should be its objects; and further, the publication may lead to the better management of a society which, from its antiquity and the good it has done, deserves the support of every friend to science.

*History of Austral-Asia*. By R. M. Martin. J. Mortimer.

THIS is the second volume of what deserves to be, we hope is, a popular publication, "The British Colonial Library." The volume comprises New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, Swan River, South Australia, &c. We have much pleasure in again complimenting Mr. Martin on his continual industry and admirable research

ompiling such clear and comprehensive histories. As rary book, for reference in regard to statistical in- ation, nothing can be better than the present, but, over, many of its details are equally as entertaining structive to the general reader.

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*History and Antiquities of the Round Church of ttle Maplestead, Essex, formerly belonging to the nights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem; pre- ded by a Historical Sketch of the Crusades.* By W. allen, F.S.A. John Weale.

Wallen has attentively studied Vertot, and the al writers on the Order of St. John; and has col- l and compressed from their publications the most rtant facts in the extraordinary and interesting y of this illustrious Ordar. To the antiquary, and who admire records of gallant achievements, this ne must have a particular charm. The church of e Maplestead belonged to the Knights, and its ry is given with much minuteness. The author oses to give the history of other Round Churches and ings formerly connected with the Order, and as we ve, notwithstanding the numerous works in relation Knights, there is still much valuable matter to be ered from old manuscripts, particularly as to the lish Language of the Order, we hope he will be en- ged to persevere in his task. The work is very ely illustrated.

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*ull's Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen.*

specimen which has just reached us of a work r the above title gives promise of a production of ssing splendour and pictorial interest. Its general is similar to that of other works of a like nature have preceded it; but its style of execution, and cale on which it is to be got up (as evinced in the men before us), will give it an unquestioned supre- y over every previous publication of the kind. Imm- feature it is peculiar: the portraits are to be those of *ervative* statesmen alone. It will not be expected *ws* shall quarrel with this feature of Mr. Ryall's ; and if any of our contemporaries of the press d be disposed to do so, we cannot help thinking that nequalled beauty of the work will at once silence plaint, if it cannot command admiration. For our we most heartily congratulate Mr. Ryall on the ness, no less than on the good taste and good feeling is particular feature of his undertaking, and shall lend ur best aid accordingly, always provided (as we are entitled to expect from the artist's high reputation) the work will be executed in a style corresponding the specimen before us. The first part of the work include portraits of the Duke of Wellington, Lord lhurst, and Lord Wharncliffe, the specimen now d being an exquisite original portrait of Lord Lynd- , from a picture by A. Chalon. We shall look some anxiety to the first number of this most pro- g of all the pictorial works of the day, and if it cor- nd with the specimen now sent us, it will receive will richly merit, our warmest and most earnest ort. We observe that Mr. Ryall announces a second , to be published on alternate months with the nservative Portraits," from the nature of which we ipate for it even a greater degree of success than the oticed above. It is to depict "the Female Aristo- of Great Britain," and is to correspond in size, of execution, price, &c., with the companion work ale portraits. In this instance Mr. Ryall will, of e, repudiate all party feeling, and as the best pro- ons that have hitherto come from his hand have n his forte to lie in the depicture of female beauty ially, we look for even still more success from his s than in the case of the leading work, a specimen ich has called forth these remarks.

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*Anglo-Polish Harp*, &c. By Jevan Jones. ckering.

Jones appears to be a very zealous politician; he thusiastic in support of the Poles, and many of his s are highly creditable to his literary talents.

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* Several notices are unavoidably postponed till week.

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*ina and his Etat Major.*—The ordinary dress of during his sojourn in Barcelona is an old *redingote* r of grey or blue cloth. His head-gear is an otter- cap. When engaged on some military enterprise oes not change his costume, but merely adds to it a triped cloak wrapped about him, in the manner of Catalan peasantry. On review days he dons a scarl- ired uniform of a colonel, and a round hat of a sla- fashion replaces the *casquette*. When he leaves ortress on some expedition, such as he contemplates. is moment, he mounts a grey mule—he is not over ual to horses—the *redingote* blue, and round hat, the being strapped on before him; this, with a leathern manteau and saddle-bags, entirely cover the flanks of palfrey. Then, last of all, the stirrups, which are the shortest imaginable, and raise up his knees to a line with the seat. Such is the splendid turn-out of Mina when equipped for the field. The officers of the *etat major* display much the same taste, with a spice of the dandy, which breaks out now and then. Some have three-corner hats of terrific dimensions placed on the head of each, after his manner; but for the most part all wear them drooping behind, or hanging back on the neck. Others have *schakos*, very low and ample above, garnished with capes, like a monk's hood, or rather *en facon de goutti- ere*. Uniforms of every colour and cliné may be seen mostly half buttoned, which we term *debraillés*, with shirt-collars reaching up to the eyes. Thongs of leather and *sabbots* (wooden shoes) serve for their stirrups, &c. Then for the soldiers, a ragged regiment in truth, with packs at their backs, but ill closed, from which peep out their tattered apparel (necessaries), with *cafaroles* and *marmites*, canteens and porridge-pots, piled up above them, whilst goat skins and flasks, full or empty, as chance wills it, swing by their sides.

*The King.*—Specimen of Singhalese opinion of his Majesty, extracted from a speech by a Singhalese Chief, at a meeting of natives, in Oct. last, at Colombo, for the purpose of thanking his Majesty and the Governor for the institution of the New Council:—"He who is adorned with a glory whose wide-spread lustre is as auspiciously bright as the milk ocean billows, the hoar-frost, quicksilver, the crystal mansion* of Siva, the Kunda flower (a kind of jasmine), the heavenly Ganges, camphor, the bright rounds of the atmosphere, garlands of pearls, and the white water-lily,*—he who is fatally attached to the worship of the Deity, and is surrounded by a host of conquering heroes like so many ankusas† to subdue the furious elephants, his enemies,—even William, our illustrious and powerful Sovereign, may he be blessed with long life. He who, like the moon in autumn, has risen in the bright heavens his royal lineage; he who is great, in whom the excellent qualities of tenderness, recollection, and fortitude, have fixed their abode; he who is endued with the triple power of royalty as resulting from majesty, perseverance, and counsel; who is devoted to the tenfold regal duties, as charity, &c., and who is the intelligent ruler of a vast portion of the earth,—even William, our illustrious and powerful Sovereign, may he be blessed with long life."

* The several things here enumerated are supposed by the Singhalese and other oriental poets to possess a very auspicious energy in their peculiar whiteness, capable of influencing the happiness of every creature that comes within sight of them.

† Hooks used for managing refractory elephants.

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, April 24, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¾. Consols, 91¾ to 91⅞. New 3½ per cents. 104¼ to 104⅝.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

F. Perkins, late of High-street, Newington, cheesemonger.—T. B. Atkinson, of Baker street, Lloyd square, jeweller.—J. Laidlaw and G. Turner, of Feltham, Middlesex, and of Coleman-street, Trinity Square, Newington, composition candlemakers.—R. Rowlatt, of the King's Head Inn, West Smithfield, licensed victualler.—T. Youde, of Woolwich, victualler.—S. Clifford, of Woodbridge, Cambridgeshire, livery stable-keeper.—T. Giles, jun., of Manchester, packer.—S. Crockwell, of Torquay, Devonshire, wine and spirit merchant.—J. Carter, of Newark upon Trent, Nottinghamshire, hosier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Barnet, of Leith, bookseller.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Carter, master mariner, Butler's-place, Chapel-street, Pentonville.—H. Brown, cordwainer, High-street, Shoreditch.—T. Inchbourn, servant, White Lion-court, Cornhill.—G. Newman, warehouseman, Lawrence-lane.—R. Nicholson, wine-merchant, Leicester-square.—C. Hodson, J. Hodson, and J. Wolfenden, cotton-spinners, Well-a'-the-lane Mill, Lancashire.—J. Sharp, grocer, North Shields.—G. A. Badger Fielding and G. A. Fielding, brewers, Portsea.—David Pugh, grocer, Newport, Monmouthshire.

BIRTHS.

At Glanbrane Park, Carmarthenshire, the lady of Col. Gwynne, of a daughter.—At Buckland, 10th inst., the lady of Maj. Gwynn, Hardwin, of a son.—9th inst., in Montagu square, the lady of Capt. Fyler, R.N., of a daughter.—8th inst. at Bromley, Kent, the lady of Lieut. G. Kemar, R.M., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Hampstead, Capt. Fyler, 77th regt., to Amelia, daughter of the late Hon. J. Byng.—At Portsmouth, Lieut. A. Jenningham, R.N., nephew to Lord Stafford, to Sophia, daughter of R. Worsley Worsley Cardell, Esq., of Harbourstown, Meath.

DEATHS.

At Boulogne, Mary Anne, widow of the late Col. Fane, M.P., nephew of the Earl of Westmoreland.—At Southsea, Henry Deacon, Esq., the Senior Officer on the list of Commanders of the Navy, which commission he received in 1787. Capt. Deacon entered the Naval service when only nine years of age, and served in Admiral Byng's fleet in the action off Minorca in 1756, and was present at the execution of that officer in the following year on board the *Monarque*, in Portsmouth Harbour. At Kingston, near Portsmouth, Lieut. Sam. Babbatt, R.N. (1809).

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The attention of the members of the Naval and Military professions is called to the following copy of a letter which has been transmitted to Mr. George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriar's-road, the proprietor of "Franks' Specific Solution of Copaiba," from R. W. Meade, Esq., late Colonel Com. Rifle Brigade Columbian Service, and formerly Captain in H.M.'s 13th Lt. Dragoons:—"Sir, Having retired from active life, I feel a strong repugnance against appearing before the public in any character, but my reluctance has been overcome by a sense of the duty I owe to my fellow-beings, and the gratitude I feel towards you. Having served many years in H. M.'s army in India, and subsequently in the Columbian Forces, under the gallant but ill requited Bolivar, I contracted in those hot climates a disease, which has for years inflicted on me the most poignant sufferings; since, however, I have been fortunate enough to obtain an introduction to you, and having used your 'Solution of Copaiba' a few times, I have been relieved beyond my most sanguine expectations, and am now entirely free from pain, or the obstructions to which I was so many years a victim.

(Signed) "R. W. Meade.

"*Waltham Green, 2nd Dec.* 1835."

Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them. Greig Thomson, 25, New Bond-street, has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.


## Advertisements.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.
2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.
G. T. MANSELL, and Co., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

MESSRS. PRATT beg to introduce their Newly-invented CIRCULAR EXTENDING TABLES to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, and to solicit their inspection of the very simple construction by which the size can be adapted to any required changes. Messrs. Pratt's collection of Ancient Furniture has been increased by recent importations of MARQUETERIE and BOULE CABINETS and TABLES, Carved CHAIRS and CONSOLES, and PANNELLING for SALOONS, and some very rich VELVET DAMASKS, and TAPESTRY of the style of Louis XIV., and RARE CARVINGS in oak of the Gothic and Elizabethan periods.—47, New Bond-street, opposite Grosvenor-street.

PIANO FORTES BY BROADWOOD.

MR. BROWNE begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has an extensive assortment of superior SECOND HAND PIANO FORTES by BROADWOOD, of every description. To those who may not have visited this establishment, Mr. Browne begs to state that the Piano-forte Repository, 27, Soho square, was established expressly for the sale of genuine instruments by that highly-esteemed maker, and that a greater number of Broadwood's Piano-fortes may be inspected here than at any other MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT.
Broadwood's purchased or taken in exchange.
27, Soho-square.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-lines, winches, tackle cases, &c.; one gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 52, Strand.

OF IMPORTANCE to INVALIDS.—ROBERT WISS very respectfully invites public attention to his PATENT PORTABLE WATER-CLOSETS, which an immense demand has proved to answer their intended purpose. In consequence of many complaints from his friends of having been imposed on by imitations of the above, which after a few months become useless, R. W. cautions the Public against the same, and requests them to observe that unless "R. Wiss, 33, Charing-cross," is printed on the basin, they are not genuine. To be seen at the Manufactory, 33, Charing cross, near the Admiralty. Price, from 21s.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 134, Oxford-street, near Hollis-street, established in 1820, than through the adoption of any other method whatever; as Domestics, with good characters, are in waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock.
Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for Hiring Servants; but if the Servant possess a good character, it certainly is perfect nonsense to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a situation.
N.B. It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

## To the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—

Families of distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis at this Season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting themselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, owing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every attention will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Department of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the same, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing, any description of property in Town or Country.

From the central situations of the Establishments in their respective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to families honouring his house with their instructions, and offering the advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible properties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced H. L. C. to annex a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with Prices exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; also is added an outline of his general business, comprising the Cabinet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of which the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost.

HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouses, Nn. 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left hand side.

Among the variety of Articles above referred to, will be found LOOKING GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards; plate glass for windows, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained. Annexed are the Prices of Current Sizes of Plate Glass for Sashes, &c.

| Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 10 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 |

| Inches. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 11 | 9 | 0 | 13 | 8 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 |
| 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 14 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 0 | 17 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 11 | 1 | 6 | 1 |
| 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| 18 | 0 | 14 | 11 | 0 | 18 | 9 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 3 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 1 | 13 | 9 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 8 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 1 | 17 | 6 |
| 23 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 | 2 | 6 | 11 |
| 26 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 11 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 9 | 1 | 18 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 30 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 8 |
| 32 | 1 | 10 | 0 | 1 | 15 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| 34 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 11 |
| 36 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 6 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 2 | 16 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 38 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 | 3 | 11 | 3 |
| 40 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 11 | 2 | 15 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 3 | 15 | 5 |

Or any sizes containing from 3 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches, contains three feet nine inches superficial measure, and costs £1. 13s. 9d. as per above tariff. All under three feet superficial at a reduction.

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Dinner on table at half-past five precisely. Honorary medallions will be presented after dinner. Tickets, 20*s.* each, to be had of Benjamin Hawes, Esq., Treasurer, 36, Brunswick square; at the Bar of the City of London Tavern; London and the Baltic Coffeehouses; and at the Society's House, 8, Chatham Place, Blackfriars.

The Anniversary Sermon will be preached at St. Luke's Church, Chelsea, on Sunday the 1st of May, by the Rev. Henry Melville, M.A., Minister of Camden Chapel, Camberwell.

April 24. BEEKLEY WESTROPP, Sec.

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PURIFICATION OF SEA WATER.

AT A GENERAL MEETING of SHARE-HOLDERS of the PATENT PURIFYING SEA WATER COMPANY, held at Radley's New London Hotel, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, on Wednesday the 20th April, at Twelve o'clock, convened by Public Advertisement, to take into consideration the Reports of the Directors and Committee, and to determine on the adoption of such measures as the shareholders then present may resolve upon,

SIR JOHN PHILIPPART in the Chair.

On the motion of Mr. Blackmore, seconded by Mr. Medley,

Resolved unanimously,—That the Report of the Committee be withdrawn.

On the motion of Mr. Burnaud, seconded by Mr. Brown,

Resolved unanimously,—That the Report of the Directors presented on the 9th December, 1835, be approved.

Resolved unanimously,—That the Accounts of the Company, as made up by Mr. Wells, the Secretary, and presented on the 9th December, 1835, be approved and passed, and signed by the Chairman of this Meeting.

Resolved unanimously,—That the best thanks of the Proprietors be given to the Chairman and the Directors for their great exertions on behalf of the Company.

The Chairman then read the plan for the formation of a new Company.

Resolved unanimously,—That the plan for the new Company, as read by the Chairman, be adopted.

Resolved unanimously,—That, it being on many accounts desirable to introduce various alterations for completing the objects for which this Company was originally formed, it is advisable that a Committee of seven Shareholders be appointed to carry the same into effect; and that, as a preliminary measure, all situations at present held in the Company are vacated, and that the following gentlemen form the Committee:—

Sir John Philippart,
Richard Annesley Sparkes, Esq.
Joseph Barker, Esq.
John Robert Ogilvy, Esq.
W. H. Burnaud, Esq.
Thomas Sedgwick, Esq.
John Barwise, Esq.

Resolved unanimously,—That it be an instruction to the Committee to consider and adopt such resolutions as may be necessary to effect the following objects,—First, the securing to such of the original Shareholders as within fourteen days from this day shall notify their wish to receive it, the full amount of the Subscriptions paid on their Shares. Second, the proper and necessary arrangements for carrying on the Company.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Mr. Slothert for his conduct in placing the Company in its present favourable situation.

Resolved unanimously,—That the foregoing resolutions be published in the *London Gazette*, in all the morning and in three evening newspapers, and in such other manner as the Committee may deem fit.

JOHN PHILIPPART, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the Meeting be given to Sir John Philippart for his noble and polite conduct in the chair.

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COURT OF CHANCERY.—INJUNCTIONS.

CAUTION.—It having been represented to Messrs. DELCROIX and Co. Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, that frequent disappointments were occurring to the Nobility and Gentry, in purchasing from shops having the appearance of respectability, counterfeit articles, bearing not only similar labels to their own, but even their name and address, Messrs. Delcroix and Co. have taken necessary steps to enable them to expose the parties so acting, and they have the pleasure of informing their patrons and friends that Injunctions have been granted by the above Court, against Messrs. JOHN GRANALL & Co. (late Price and Gosnell), of Regent-street, and 3 Kings' Court, Lombard-street,

Mr. JOHN CRILLY, Perfumer, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Mr. ROBERT RAYENNEY, wholesale Perfumer, Crown-street, Finsbury-square; restraining them from vending imitations of Messrs. DELCROIX and Co.'s much esteemed Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs. And the trade and others are hereby cautioned against similar practices, as Messrs. Delcroix and Co. are determined to proceed against all parties resorting to any means of injuring the great reputation their perfumes have acquired, not only in this country, but in every part of Europe, India, and all parts of the Continent.

Purchasers are requested to be careful to notice that their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, will in future bear the signature of J. Delcroix on the labels, and the name and address "Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street," on the back of the Bottles.

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TO EPICURES.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S FLORENCE CREAM, for Dressing Salads, Lobsters, &c. in one Minute.—This delicious Cream is most justly acknowledged a most superior preparation for Salads, Lobsters, and all Kinds of Shell Fish, as a Salad after the Parisian manner, which is universally allowed to surpass all others, can be obtained in one minute. To Families and Hotel Keepers it will be found very economical and convenient, as it only requires the addition of Vinegar to obtain a rich and delicious dressing, and immediately fit for use.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S Celebrated SOHO SAUCE for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made Dishes, &c.

DINMORE'S ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS will be found far superior to the Essence of Anchovies for every description of boiled and fried fish, being of a more mild, rich, and delicious flavour.

TO EPICURES, &c.

DINMORE'S SHRIMP PASTE, a superior Delicacy to any thing yet offered to the Public, for Breakfast, Sandwiches, &c.

The above to be had of most Sauce Venders throughout the Kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, 11, King-street, Soho.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

H. WHEATLEY.

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; his certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals, also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Thilroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Bowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 11, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and six quarts, and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 170. SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 9th of May, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the fine new frigate-built ship WALMER CASTLE, 1180 Tons, WILLIAM BOUCHIER, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has splendid Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house, from 2 till 4 o'clock; or to JOHN PEARCE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 1st June, the fine Frigate-built ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 800 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BARNES, BATES, and Co., 36, Penchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. ROUSSAC, 3, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PEARCE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE & the MAURITIUS.—Positively under Engagement to leave Gravesend on the 16th of June, the EAGLE, burthen 400 Tons, Lloyd's A. 1., CHARLES PATTERSON, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at Lloyd's; to WILLIAM GRAY and NARES, 12, King's Arms Yard; or to JOHN PEARCE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, with liberty to touch at MADEIRA and the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, will leave Gravesend on the 15th of June, the TRUE BRITON, Burthen 700 tons, CHARLES BRACE, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Captain JAMES BRACE, Leadenhall Street; or to JOHN PEARCE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 15th of May the Hon. East India Company's fine teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, R. THOMAS, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This ship is fitted in the same style as when in the Hon. Company's Service. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain THORNHILL, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart., and Co., 3, Austin Friars; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 11th June, the BARRETTO, JUNIOR, 600 Tons, EDWARD HAYWARD, Commander; lying in the West India Dock. This ship has first-rate Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., Broad-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on 14th June, the fine fast sailing Ship GILMORE, 350 Tons, Captain H. H. LINDSAY; lying in the West India Dock. This Ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY, Jerusalem Coffee-House; Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., 8, Broad-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA. Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 700 Tons, Captain R. F. MARTIN.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT. Will Sail on the 26th July the new ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, Captain A. HENWINE.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be dispatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will positively sail on the 1st of June, the fine teak ship POINTZ, 650 Tons, Captain R. M'CARTHY; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has most superior Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. GILBERTANSON and Co, 3, White Lion court, Cornhill, or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail in June the fine teak ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, WILLIAM BALL, Commander. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. FALLOON, M'KILLOP, and Co., 9, Arms Yard, or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

DISTRESSING CASE.—The Widow of JOHN CARDEN STRONGE, of No. 61, Commercial Road, Waterloo Bridge, late Captain in the 58th Regiment of Foot, is left with Four Young Children in the deepest distress, and implores the assistance of the benevolent to re-establish her in a small business. On her husband's dying in embarrassed circumstances, his Widow petitioned His Majesty's Council for some pension, but was informed that, as Captain Strong had taken the regulation difference when he retired on half-pay, she was ineligible. In this state of destitution, a few friends came forward and contributed sufficient to set her up in a small Shop, by which she obtained her support, until she met with an accident which was nearly proving fatal, and confined her to a bed of sickness so long, that she was obliged to sell her little stock to procure immediate necessaries. On her case being represented lately to the Secretary at War, he has been pleased to order a donation of £20 to be paid her from the Compassionate Fund; but this, as well as the donations of a few private Individuals, has been expended in discharging her arrears of rent, and redeeming the necessary articles she was obliged to pledge during her long illness. She is now out of debt; but relies only on a generous public to relieve her from the mortifying alternative of an application to the parish, and enable her once more to maintain her family. Mr. Rule, No. 8, Guildford-street or at the Judges' Chambers, Serjeants'-Inn, will give every information respecting the affecting circumstances of her case, and will receive any contributions on her behalf.

Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers — Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; by Messrs. Gosling, Fleet-street; by Messrs. Willis, Percevals, and Co., Lombard-street; at the Office of the Record, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street; by Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo Place; and by Messrs. Lawries, Army Agents, No. 18, Charles-street, St. James's-square, who are personally acquainted with the case.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY are respectfully invited to inspect MERRIMAN'S NEW PATENT HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, forming a *Ship Sofa and Swing Cot*. The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers. It possesses superior cleanliness and durability, with great facility of erection and removal, can be swung as a Cot, or securely fastened to the Deck as a standing Couch *in a minute*, and is admirably adapted to a warm station, not requiring a Mattress.—To be procured only at the Patentees' Cabin Furniture Manufactory, No. 97, Leadenhall-street, London.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 10 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 33s. per dozen for the finest quality, a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen, a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 5s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s., good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE.—A large assortment of various Articles, comprising Cruet frames, Liqueur frames, Candlesticks, Candelabras, Plain or Chased Round Waiters of all sizes, Oblong Tea Trays, Epergnes and Plateaux, Corner Dishes and Covers, Meat Dishes and Dish Covers, &c., at the prices as in Sheffield, may be selected from a Warehouse fitted up for the purpose. A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An Inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Reclinbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

INDIA.

THE following Articles are Manufactured expressly for India, by THRESHER and CO., Outfitters, 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House.

Elastic Cotton Stockings and Socks,
Gauze Flannels and Waistcoats,
Elastic Silk Stockings and Socks.

The peculiar texture and pliability of the above articles render them by far the most useful and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfits executed in the most superior manner, every article being made to the exact measure, and of the material best adapted to the climate.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the interior, by O. H. HUGHES and CO., General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 59, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office. Mrs. HANNAH begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

ONTRACT FOR COALS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S DOCK-YARDS AND THE ADMIRALTY AND MARINE PAY-OFFICES.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 27th April, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 5th May next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards, and the Coal Depot Ship at Falmouth, or any one or more of them, and the Admiralty and Marine Pay-Offices with

COALS.

The Distribution of the Coals and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £20 per 100 Tons for the due performance of the Contract.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Admiral—The Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., to be Commander-in-Chief at Plymouth.

Captains—John Sykes (1806) to *Royal Adelaide*, John Hindmarsh (1831) to *Buffalo*.

Masters.—A. N. Fairman (1829), Isaac Richards (1814), Josias Crew (1818), and G. Collins (1827), to Coast Guard.

Purser—F. W. R. Sadler (1810) to *Buffalo*.

Surgeon—James Dirom to *Pembroke*; N. Phillipps and J. Bowler to *Buffalo*.

Midshipmen—J. P. Palmer to *Pembroke*, F. E. Forbes (Extra Lieut.) to *Pearl*.

Surgeon—H. Debbs (Sup.) to *Castor*, to be attached to the Marine Battalion on the Coast of Spain.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ASIA, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ATALANTA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1825), Coast of Africa.
AVENGER, 10, W. S. Thomas (1828?), E. Indies.
BACCHANTE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
BADGER, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Sheerness.
BANTRY BAY, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
BARROSA, 28, Tr. s., Mas.-Com. A. Kerley (1814), particular service.
BEAGLE, 18, Capt. A. L. Curry (1821), Mediterranean.
BELLEISLE, 80, Capt. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEACON, 6, sur. v. Com. R. Copeland (1815), part serv.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
BELLEROPHON, 80, Capt. S. Jackson, C.B. (1807, Portsmouth.
BRIDGEWATER, 44, Capt. C. B. Strong (1810), West Indies.
BRISK, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), South America.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir T. Williams, G.C.B., Capt. E. R. Williams (1827), Portsmouth.
BUCCANEER, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1813), Coast of Africa.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
BUFFALO, , Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), Portsmouth, fitting.
CANADA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
CARNELSON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
CASTOR, 44, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CHARYBDIS, 6, sur. v., Lt.-Com. W. Dow (1813), particular service.
CHATHAM, 26, Capt. Lord J. Hay (1818), North Coast of Spain.
CHILDERS, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta
CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1826), West Indies.
CHRYSANTHUS, 2, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CLIO, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
COMPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1831), South America.
CONFLICT, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (a.) (1818), Mediterranean.
CONSTANCE, 6, Lt.-Com. W. L. Bees (1813), South America.
CYMRIA, tr. st. ves., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1823.), Leeward Islands.
CYRENE, 13, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Mediterranean.
DAPS, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1832), West Indies.
DIAMOND, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1811), Mediterranean.
DWARF, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1831), particular service.
EAGLE, 16, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
EREW, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1815), Coast of Africa.
ESK, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
FAIRBAIRN, convy. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
FALMOUTH, 50, Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Capt. G. W. Willes (1814), N. America.
FLEDBOROUGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
FORWARD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Saunderson, part. service.
FREMNION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1815), Lisbon.
GALLANT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
GANNET, Rosamond, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
GLEANER, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (b. 1826), Woolwich.
GOLDFINCH, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.
GRAMPUS, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Woolwich.
GRECIAN, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Pothury, Harbottles.
GRECIAN, 5, brigantine, Lt. Com. G. H. Miall (1808), C. of Af.
GRYPHON, 4, Capt. W. G. Pell (1813), North America.
HARLEQUIN, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
HARPY, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parihy (1823), Coast of Africa, ordered home.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), North America.
HASTINGS, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew, South America.
HASTINGS, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Shiffner (1810), Lisbon.
HAWKE, 74, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley (1811), Chatham
HAZARD, st. v. Lt.-Com. W. S. Stonni (1824), Woolwich.
HEBRUS, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HERCULES, Vice Adm. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellise, (1831), Sheerness.
HERMES, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
HOUND, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1830), Mediterranean
HYACINTH, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), East Indies.
IMOGENE, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
JASEUR, 18, Com. W. S. Smith (1830), North America.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bosanquet (1831), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), part. service.
LIBNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Portsmouth, fitting for the Packet Service.
LYNX, 8, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), Coast of Africa.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), on passage to North America.
MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. Ring (1828), part. service.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1836), West Indies.
MINDEN, 78, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Newell (1828), Mediterranean.
PANDORA, 4, Lt.-Com. R. W. Ivins (1813), Sheerness.
PANTALOON, 10, Lt. Com. N. Cory (1815), particular service.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Norse (1828), particular service.
PELICAN, 16, Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), Portsmouth.
PERSEUS, rec. ves., Lt.-Com. R. Evans (1815), off the Tower.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1831), part. service.
PIGEON, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 5, Lt. Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. H. Prior (1815), Mediterranean.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1832), F. L., Portsmouth.
PRESIDENT, 52, Vice Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., Capt. James Scott (1828), North America.
PRINCE REGENT, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1802), Deptford.
PYLADES, W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
QUAIL, 4, cutter, Lt.-Com. P. Besson (1826), particular service.
RAPID, 10, Lt.-Com. Fred. Patton (1822), S. America.
RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1831), Coast of Africa.
REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RINGDOVE, 16, Com. W. E. Laphige (1833), Lisbon.
RODNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
ROVER, 18, Com. Charles Eden (1831), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral Sir W. Hargood, G.C.B., G.C.H. Capt. G. T. Falcon (1813), Plymouth.
ROYAL GARDE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Charles Rollen, K.C.H., (1832), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1822), Plymouth.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
SALAMANDER, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Packet service.
SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SARACEN, 16, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), Lisbon.
SAVAGE, 16, Lt.-Com. R. Lonsy (1812), West Indies, ord. home.
SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), on passage to the Cape.
SCRAPLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. Jos. Roche (1814), part. service.
SERPENT, 16, Com. E. Nepean (1823), South America, ord. home.
SKIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. S. H. Usher (1828), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warrup (1832), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 8, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1826), Plymouth.
SPIDER, 6, Lt.-Com. Jno. O'Reilly (a) (1815), South America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
STAR, Plymouth, fitting.
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett, on passage to S. America.
SURPRISE, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827, on passage to S. America.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1811), Plymouth.
TALBOT, 28, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1828), S. America.
TERROR, 10, Com. E. Belcher (1826), Sheerness.
THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, bar. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1808), Mediterranean.
THUNDER, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1810), Mediterranean.
TRINCOMALEE, 16, Com. H. J. Puget (sailing), Coast of Africa.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Lisbon.
TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. Hon. Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1832), Portsmouth.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c) (1828), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VIPER, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), Lisbon.
VIOLANTE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (b) (1815), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yacht, Capt. S. Warren, Knt., K.C.H. (1802), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, R.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Spranshott, K.H. (1810), East Indies.
WOLF, 18, Com. F. Stanley (1832), East Indies.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Cleverty (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

CORRECTED TO APRIL 30, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

LORD MELVILLE, Wehbe (1826), s. Jan. 18, d. Feb. 23, r. Mar. 15.
RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 27, r. Apr. 30.
EXPRESS, Croke (1807), s. April 6, d. May 2, r.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. April 7, d. May 3, r.
LADSTONE, Alley (1814), s. April 11, d. May 7, r.
NAUTILUS, (Tinke (1807), s. Apr. 17, d. May 13, r.
SCORPION, Robilliard (1824), s. d. r.

*Mediterranean.*

TARTARUS, James (1812) s. Feb. 3, d. Mar. 25, r. Mar. 24.
MCLEOD, Forrester (1824), s. Mar. 8, d. May 24, r.
SEYTHIA, Kennedy (1815), s. April 4. d. May 27, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 25,
SPIDER, O'Reilly (a. 1815), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Feb. 6, d. June 28, r.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25. r.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r.
DELIGHT, Moore (b. 1812), s. d. r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

PLOVER, Luce (1814), s. Feb. 5, d. Apr. 29, r. Apr. 19.
LAPWING, Forster (1812), s. Feb. 17, d. May 4, r.
ALERT, Norrington (1813), s. Mar. 6, d. May 23,
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r.
BALAKLA, Downey (1814), s. April 4, d. June 27 r.
PIGEON, Harvey (1816), s. Ap. 17, d. July 9, r.
SPAY, James (1818), s. d. r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

LYRA, St. John (1833), s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. Jan. 18, d. June 3, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, r.
OROONOKO, Peter (1804), s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 6, r.
REINDEER, Dicken ( ), s. April 17, d. Sept. 5, r.

*North America.*

CAMDEN, Tilley, s. Mar. 6, d. May 30, r.
LINNET, Downey (1815), s. April 9, d. June 11, r.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| MAY. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | PORTSEA, Dock Yard | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | LONDON Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 1 | 5 6 | 5 20 | 11 13 | 11 33 | 6 12 | 6 33 | 1 39 | 1 58 |
| Mo. 2 | 5 49 | 6 0 | 11 55 | ... ... | 6 55 | 7 13 | 2 19 | 2 39 |
| Tue. 3 | 6 30 | 6 53 | 0 16 | 0 39 | 7 35 | 7 53 | 2 1 | 3 25 |
| We. 4 | 7 14 | 7 36 | 1 2 | 1 24 | 8 19 | 8 42 | 3 42 | 4 0 |
| Th. 5 | 7 57 | 8 20 | 1 49 | 2 14 | 9 7 | 9 32 | 3 42 | 5 56 |
| Fri. 6 | 8 48 | 9 10 | 2 41 | 3 7 | 9 55 | 10 23 | 4 33 | 5 49 |
| Sat. 7 | 9 37 | 10 17 | 3 37 | 4 0 | 10 49 | 11 19 | 5 16 | 6 44 |

PORTSMOUTH, April 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Saturday, April 23—*Lightning* st. returned from Lisbon with a mail. She left on the 16th; has since gone to the river. *Quail* was towed into harbour by a Jersey sloop. She is in a miserable plight, under a jury mast; bulwarks, round-house, hammock-rails, &c., washed away. Orders have now been given that she is to be paid off, but remain in her present state alongside a hulk. *Buffalo* commissioned by Capt. Hindmarsh for South Australia; she is to be allowed a crew of 93, including 20 marines. *Rapid*, with Lt.-Col. Light, was to sail from the river on Tuesday. The officer in charge of her, Lieut. Field, R.N., has an appointment from Gov. Hindmarsh, and the vessel will be employed as a colonial cruiser, under command of Mr. Sadler, at the expense of the settlers, or sent home with spar timber. *Buffalo* will not sail until the end of June. 160 settlers are to go in her. Sunday—*Salamander* st., with 2 cos. of marines, from Woolwich, under Capts. Powell and Pratt put into harbour. She took on board 30 marines out of the *Britannia*, and proceeded to Santander about 5 in the afternoon. Maj. Owen, R.M., a Capt., 3 Subalterns, and 80 non-commissioned officers and privates went from Plymouth in the *Phœnix* on Tuesday last, and yesterday (28th) the rest with an officer proceeded in the coast in the *Comet*. There are but 40 duty men left at Plymouth. Tuesday—*Pantaloon* returned from Sheerness with more seamen for general service. *Pantaloon* is to proceed to the coast of Africa. Her crew has been reduced to 56. *Moira* transport, Lieut. P. Hay, with the headquarters of 7th Fusileers came up to Spithead after a tedious passage of 6 weeks from Malta. On Thursday, while working into harbour to land the troops, she got on the Hamilton Bank off Southsea, and flat-boats were sent to take the men and their heavy baggage out. *Moira* floated off at high water last night. Lieut.-Col. Farquarson is in command of the reg. Wednesday—*Messenger* st. arrived from Cork, Milford, Falmouth, and the western ports, with upwards of 150 volunteer seamen; between 70 and 80 having entered for the *Asia*, *Hercules*, and *Swift* packet. *Messenger* has proceeded with them to Sheerness. *Vanguard* and *Pembroke* will be nearly ready to haul out of the basin next week. *Bellerophon* will be moved out on Monday, and the *Pembroke* from the dock to the basin. They are fitting very rapidly, and each has got considerably more than half their crew. *Pembroke* is about 100 short. The flag has been down 3 days, Sir F. Durham having gone on leave to the levee, the duties of the port have been conducted by Rear-Adm. Sir F. Maitland. Ships in port—*Pantaloon* at Spithead. In harbour—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Buffalo*, *Quail*, *Moira* transport.

MILFORD HAVEN, April 27th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Goodwill* lighter returned to this port from Bristol on the 21st inst., with about 40 men, who had entered there for the ships now commissioning. They were immediately transferred to the *Messenger* steamer, King, Master, which vessel had been awaiting their arrival since the preceding Sunday. In the afternoon of that day the *Messenger* left Cork in search of volunteers, having also been to Dublin and Liverpool, &c., on a similar mission. The *Harlequin* brig, lately launched from Pembroke yard, left this port on Thursday for Sheerness, under charge of Mr. Walker, superintending Master at Plymouth. She went down the haven in a very superior style. She worked, as sailors say, "like a top," and sailed in a manner that astonished the numerous spectators assembled to witness her departure. It coming on to blow half a gale of wind from the south-west (dead a-head); she returned here in the evening, but left again the following morning, and no doubt made good her passage. The Master Shipwright of Pembroke yard is ordered to Liverpool on survey of the launches at that place. The *Gibraltar* is not yet gone up to the dock yard, but will be removed as soon as an opportunity

offers. Lieut. Wright, R.N., at present with the detachment ep at Pembroke, is ordered to the division at Plymouth, being next on the roster for sea service. The vacancy is to be filled from Plymouth.

Plymouth, April 28th.—*Goodwill* lighter has brought round several men from Bristol. *Devon* lighter is hourly expected from Liverpool with seamen, *Comet* st., Mr. White, master, was to have been fitted for the Lord Lieut. of Ireland. Last week Lieut. Otway was appointed to her to proceed to the north coast of Spain. *Harlequin* has sailed from Pembroke to Sheerness under command of Mr. Walker, assist. master-attendant of this Dock-yard. *Camel* lighter on Tuesday with stores to Sheerness, and to bring back *Harlequin's* navigating party. *Dido* at Pembroke yard is ready for launching, and the *Old Gibraltar* at Milford is to be broken up at Pembroke Dock. *Cornwallis* and *Talavera* were on Tuesday removed down the harbour to their sailing moorings, in order to be ready for the first fair wind to start into the Sound. *Minden* will shortly follow. *Partridge* brig, tender to the flag ship, was commissioned on Saturday, and went out of harbour the same day. On the following day she sailed for the Northern ports, to convey volunteer seamen for manning the ships lately put in commission. *Phœnix* st. arrived from Portsmouth on Saturday for Marioea, and was prevented proceeding as intended, owing to some defects in her machinery, which are now being repaired. *Arethusa* 46, was undocked on Saturday, preparatory to her being jury rigged for conducting to Liverpool. *Messenger* st., King, master, arrived on Tuesday from Pembroke with seamen for the fleet. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide* 110, *Talavera* 74, *Minden* 74, *Cornwallis* 74, *Star* brig, *Phœnix*, *Messenger*, and *Comet* steam vessels.

Patent Small-Palmed Anchor.—The following letter has been addressed to Lieut. Rodger, R.N.:—"*Blackwall Yard, April* 22, 1836.—Sir,—I have much pleasure in handing you the following extract of a letter from Captain Martin, of the ship *Duke of Buccleugh*, dated Calcutta, October 27th, 1835. 'I take this opportunity to communicate to you my safe arrival here, after riding out a very severe gale on the 18th inst. at the Sand Heads, and providentially escaped with loss of an anchor and cable, from the chain having broke. Rodger's Patent Anchor claims my highest praise, for if the chain had held, the ship never would have moved; it was one of the hardest gales remembered here.' I am, Sir, your's faithfully, Richard Green."

It is understood that the Navy Pay Office is to be wholly swept away, and that, in future, Seamen's wages are to be paid by Pursers of ships, under the inspection of the Commanding Officers and the Admiral, or Captain Superintendants of the various ports. Pensions of all descriptions, and allotments, are to be paid by the Collectors of Customs, and dock-yard wages, most probably, by cheques on the branch banks of the Bank of England.—*Morning Post.* [There is no foundation for this statement beyond that of the contemplated consolidation of departments to Loodoo.—Ed.]

The British Consul, M. Buchanan, has presented to the United States Naval Museum a portrait of William the Fourth, to be placed with those of several eminent naval characters in that Institution.

The period of Capt. the Hon. H. D. Byng's command of the Ordinary at Portsmouth being on the eve of expiring, this gallant officer and the officers of the Ordinary under his command, had a parting dinner, a few days ago, at the Fountain Hotel, at which the most cordial sentiments of mutual esteem and regard were expressed. There is no truth in the report that Sir John Phillimore succeeds to the command of the Ordinary. No officer has yet been selected.

West Indies Squadron, March 14th.—*Forte* frigate is gone to Vera Cruz; *Comus*, 13, *Meteor* steamer, *Pickle* and *Pincher* schooners, are at Jamaica; *Wasp*, 18, gone to Nassau and Bermuda, with Commissariat specie; *Nimrod*, 20, at Chagres; *Cruiser*, 16, at Carthagena; *Gannet*, 18, at Bermuda; *Champion*, 18, at Honduras; *Skipjack* and *Lark*, schooners, on cruises; *Dee*, steamer, at Mondego Bay; *Comus* would return to England on the arrival of Commodore Pall from the Spanish Main; *Vestal*, 28, arrived at Barbadoes on 4th March, and *Racer*, 16, on 6th March; *Gannet* and *Racehorse*, sloops of war, were lying there also on 10th March; *Rainbow* was at Barbadoes on 9th March, and was to sail on the following day for Bermuda.

Part of a French squadron, under the command of Adm. Macaud, arrived at Martinique on 29th Feb. with 1000 soldiers on board; but as the dispute between France and America is understood to be at an end, it is presumed the Admiral will speedily return to Europe.

The eight line-of-battle ships recently commissioned are getting fast ready for sea; the 3,200 seamen requisite to man them, independent of the officers and Marines, are nearly all raised at the different ports, there being only 240 men required, by the returns to the Admiralty, on Thursday last.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The officers of the Portsmouth Div. of Rl. Marines entertained the Com.-in-Chief, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, at a sumptuous dinner in their mess-room on Thursday evening last, at which were also invited the Lieut.-Governor (Sir T. M'Mahon), R.-Adm. Sir F. Maitland, and the heads of the departments.

The *Quail*, cutter, which recently encountered such sad disasters, was towed into Portsmouth harbour on Saturday last, from Jersey, under jury masts, by the sloop *Sons of Commerce*, of Cowes. The Lords of the Admiralty have expressed their approbation of the conduct of Lieut. Bissen, the officers and crew of the *Quail*, in refusing to leave the wreck of that cutter, although in an unmanageable state, in the Bay of Biscay, when offered to be removed into a French merchant brig.

We feel much pleasure in recording an act of bravery and humanity on the part of Mr. Burney, second Master of H.M.S. *Howe*, bearing the flag of V.-Adm. Fleming, at Sheerness. Friday evening, 22d inst., one of the seamen fell overboard, and although there was a strong ebb-tide running at the time, Mr. Burney, at the imminent risk of his life, plunged into the sea, and was the means of saving the life of the unfortunate man. He has been 13 years in the service, and is a very meritorious officer.

Royal Marines. (*Woolwich Division*).—It is expected the 71st Regiment will march in here and occupy a portion of the East horse-barracks, to relieve this corps from the arduous duty they at present are subject to, in consequence of the drafts for the coast of Spain. On Wednesday last, an intimation was conveyed here from the Officer in command of the Guards at Deptford, "That he should be happy to learn when the Royal Marines could send a detachment to relieve him, the London District requiring their services as early as possible." It is strongly rumoured here, from private intelligence, that twenty-seven men of the Royal Marines (and, it is conjectured, an Officer), belonging to the *Castor* Frigate, Lord J. Hay, have been taken prisoners by the Carlists. The division has mustered eight companies, of twenty-four men each, which have been drilled occasionally on their own parade. Major Wright, K. H., is expected to join the Marine force under Major Owen, K.H., on the coast of Spain. The draft embarked at Woolwich on that service was commanded by Capt. Powell (not Leyton), who will be second in command until Major Wright joins.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, April 29th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Firebrand* steam-vessel, Master Allen, R.N. came up the river early in the week and anchored off the yard. *Warrior* receiving hulk has been hauled out of the basin and moored in the river. *Fairy* sloop, Com. Hewitt, is still in want of hands. *Swift* brig, Lieut. Welch, sailed on Tuesday last to the westward. No doubt justice will be done to this vessel, although built by contract, upon Capt. Symonds principle, as the gallant Officer who commands her was a midshipman with the Surveyor, and can "handle the *craft*." This same Officer commanded Lord Vernon's yt. for many years. *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Stambler, came up the river on Wednesday, and hauled into the basin to refit. *Hermes* st.-v. Lieut. Blount, has shipped her wheels in dry dock. Ships in Commission in Port—*William and Mary* yacht, *Fairy* sloop, and *Firebrand* st.-v. In the Basin—*Lightning*. In Dock, *Hermes*. *Salamander* st.-v., (4) Lieut. Duffill, sailed on Saturday last, at 4 A.M., to the westward, her destination being the coast of Spain.

The *Barossa* is taken up at Deptford for a transport; she will bear a Lieut. R.N. as agent, and shortly proceed to the Mediterranean and Corfu, with troops from Cork, to which place the *Prince Regent* and *Pyramelia* transports have proceeded to take troops to the Mediterranean. The *Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer agent, is fitting at Deptford for service.

The whole of the post-office steam and other packets are to be speedily transferred to the Admiralty Board, by recommendation of the parliamentary committee; and it is generally supposed, by the same arrangement, the afloat vessels attached to the Ordnance Board will be similarly placed.—*Correspondent.* [Extensive arrangements are in contemplation as regards the Post Office Packets; but as the Commissioners have not yet made their report, it would be premature to announce them.—Ed.]

The *Magpie* cutter is to be fitted at Portsmouth for surveying service.

The *Waterloo*, Mr. Roberts Surgeon, has sailed for Deptford, to embark convicts for New South Wales.

The *Sovereign* transport, Lieut. Brady, agent at Deptford, is expected to embark troops for North America.

*Prince Regent* yacht at Deptford, still fitting for the Imaum of Muscat, having required several unexpected repairs and defects to be made good.

Lord J. Hay has been appointed Commodore of his Majesty's naval forces on the Northern coast of Spain, and is authorised to hoist the broad pendant on board his ship, the *Castor*.

Rio, 9th Feb., 1833.—"We are very anxious here about the packet (*Nightingale*) she has been out now 68 days, and no appearance of her; *Cleopatra* sailed with her from Madeira, and arrived 19th Jan., 20 days since. We have only the two packets in port at present *Cockatrice* and *Hornet*. The Admiral is gone on a cruise in the *Dublin* with the *Cleopatra* in company. The *Talbot* sailed on the 8th for the Falkland Islands and Pacific. *Actæon* is gone to Buenos Ayres for our minister, Mr. Hamilton. *Harrier* is at Bahia and Pernambuco. *Rover* is expected in the early part of March from Valparaiso with specie, which it is expected that the *Rapid* will take to England. The *Satellite's* slaver is condemned, and was delivered over to the Brazilian government on the 6th inst. The *Hornet* has captured a small schooner, a slaver, but, unfortunately, the slaves had been landed the day before.

Leeward Islands.—H.M. steamer *Dee* arrived at St. Thomas the 20th March, with the Jamaica mail, on receiving which Lieut. Lace sailed immediately. H.M. steamer *Flamer* was so out of repair as to render it necessary to have her sent home, the *Meteor* had had the misfortune to have a hole burnt in her bottom, even with the copper it would take 5 or 6 weeks to repair her.

H.M. packet *Lapwing* arrived at Barbadoes 10th March, when H.M. brig *Gannet* took her mail to Jamaica.

H.M.S. *Pearl* arrived at Lisbon from Vigo 9th April. *Express* from Falmouth 11th, and *Seagull* from do. 12th.

The Euphrates Expedition.—*Malta, March 9.*—By the arrival of H.M.'s sloop *Columbine*, Com. Henderson, from Alexandrette, we receive private letters from Aleppo, dated 14th ult., which give some account of the Euphrates expedition. The lighter materials and stores had nearly all reached the depôt at Port William on the Euphrates, and the heavier parts of the steamer *Tigris*, the boilers, and the diving bell, were on the point of being conveyed from the limits of the Egyptian territory, where they had arrived, to the depot, by animals furnished by order of Ibrahim Pacha, who was then at Aleppo, and had rendered essential service to the expedition by sending orders to the villages in the direction to supply oxen for the transit across the enemy's under his jurisdiction. Lieut. Cleveland, who was charged with this service, was at Aleppo, detained by a slight indisposition. The rest of the officers were well; but almost every individual of the party had been, at one time or other, attacked with fever and ague, and nineteen of the men were dead. Col. Chesney was on a tour to Adana, Marash, and Orfa, in search of coal and other supplies, during his absence Lieut. Lynch was in command of the expedition; which, as the *Euphrates* steamer was already afloat and equipped, and the *Tigris* ready to be launched, it was expected would move down the great river upon the return of Col. Chesney. The conduct of the Seraskier Ibrahim Pacha, when personally present at Aleppo and Antioch, was courteous and friendly; and he showed every disposition to assist the expedition, so that the assistance of the Egyptian authorities in this last stage received a full mulus, the want of which was always experienced in his absence. The *Columbine* convoyed to Syria four sappers and miners to join the expedition, and six of her crew volunteered to accompany them, making a reinforcement of 10 fresh hands.

H. M. S. *Harrier* arrived at Bahia from Pernambuco Feb. 1st; and H.M.S. *Pearl* arrived at Lisbon from Vigo April 9th.

It is reported, that the French Government has issued orders to the authorities and commanders of all the naval stations opening to the Atlantic, to send to Toulon all the vessels of war in those ports now in a condition to sea. Also that the squadron now in the West Indies under Adm. Markau, is to return, and proceed to the same destination. It is further stated, that the French Government have advertised for tenders for the following Coals, fit for steam navigation, to be delivered at Toulon. The quantity required is 15,000 tons. An additional supply of 6,000 tons of the same article is also required for 800 tons of cast iron, to be delivered at Rochefort. The execution of these orders would find employment within the time mentioned, for not less than 22,000 tons of shipping; to obtain which, at the present moment, under existing circumstances, would be difficult, if not impracticable.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Rl. East Middlesex Militia—Arthur Henry Champagné, Esq. to be Capt., Adolphus Kent Oom, Gent., to be Ensign. Monmouthshire Militia—Henry Morgan Clifford, Esq., to be Capt., v. [illegible] dec. Royal South Gloucester Militia—P. Cross, Esq., to be Lieut.-Colonel, v. Gilley dec., R. F. Jenner, Esq., to be Major, v. Cross, prom.; M. Merryweather, Esq., to be Capt. v. Jenner, prom.; W. Millett, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Merryweather, prom.; Hobhouse, Gent., to be Ensign, v. Millett, promoted.

*Erratum in the Gazette of the 4th of March last.*—Herefordshire Militia—For "John" Higford Daval Burr, Esq., to be Captain, read "Daniel" Higford Daval Burr, Esq., to be Captain, &c.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, April 29th, 1836.—2d Life Gds.—Lieut. [illegible] A. Calheart, Bt. to be Capt. by p., v. Trotter, who ret.; Cor. and Sub-Lieut. T. Ogilvy to be Lieut by p., v. Sir J. A. Calheart; J. J. Walkshorst Peyton, gent. to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by p., v. Heonliker prom.; E. V. Mackinnon, gent. to be Cor. and Sub-Lieut. by p., v. Ogilvy. 4th Light Drags.—Lieut. Campbell, from 15th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Vernon, ex. 9th Lt. Drags.—Cornet A. Spottiswoode to be Lieut by p., v. Legard; J. W. G. Spicer, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Spottiswoode. 15th Lt. Drags.—Capt. G. Weston, from 15th Foot,

Capt., v. Magan, who ex. 14th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Phelps to be Capt. by p., v. Tomkoo, who ret.; Cornet J. B. Colpepper to be Lieut. by p., v. Phelps; J. H. Tonge, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Culpepper. 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. J. Vernon, from the 4th, to be Lieut., v. Campbell, who ex.; Cornet C. H. Drummond to be Lieut. by p., v. Fellowes, who ret. Coldstream Gds.—Batt.-Surg. T. Maynard to be Surg.-Major, v. Whymper, M. D. who ret upon h. p. 13th Foot—Lieut. T. H. Western to be Capt. by p., v. Temple, who ret.; Capt. T. T. Magan, from 15th Lt. Drags. to be Capt., v. Weston, who ex., Ens. H. S. Colman to be Lieut. by p., v. Western; D. Capel, gent. to be Ens. by p. 17th —Ens. S. H. Corry to be Lieut. by p., v. Duke, who ret.; T. O. Rutledge, gent to be Ens. by p., v. Dimond, who ret., J. V. Tatlill, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Corry. 31st—Lieut. A. G. Errington to be Adjt., v. Gray, who res. the Adjutancy only. 38th—Capt. A. Beverhoudt, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. J. W. Fisher, who ex.; Lieut. J. Buchanan, from h. p. 43d, to be Lieut., v. Beverhoudt prom. 71st—G. A. Bayley, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Garrett, who ret. 77th—Ens. H. D. Griffith to be Lieut. without p., v. Bell, dec.; J. D. Brabazon, gent. to be Ens., v. Griffiths. 85th—Assist.-Surg. W. C. Humfrey, from 95th, to be Assist.-Surg. 91st—Qr.-Mast. W. Barefoot, from h. p. unatt., to be Qr.-Mast., v. G. Ferguson, who ret. upon his former h. p. as Lieut. 97th. 98th—Staff-Assist.-Surg. D. Affleck to be Assist.-Surg., v. Homfrey, appointed to 85th. 1st W.I. Regt.—F. M. W. Pogson, gent. to be Ens. by prom. 2d W.I. Regt.—Lt. A. Edgar to be Capt. by p., v. Ray, who ret.; Ens. F. C. Richardson to be Lieut by p., v. Edgar. Brevet—Capt. B. R. Shee, 4th Madras N. I., to have the local rank of a Lieut.-Col. on a particular service in Persia. Unatt.—To be Capts. without p., Lieut. T. Deacon, from the Ceylon Regt., and Lieut. A. Beverhoudt, from 38th Foot. Hos. Staff—T. G. Balfour, M. D. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Affleck, app. to 98th.

Memoranda—The Christian names of Ens. Reilly, 1st W.I. Regt., are Gustavus Hendcock, and not John. The date of Staff-Assist.-Surg. R. Laing's resignation is Feb. 17th, 1836.

Office of Ordnance, April 26th.—Royal Artillery—First Lt. C. Gostling to be Sec. Capt., v. Wyatt, ret. on p. p.; Sec. Lieut. R. M'Cyers to be First Lieut., v. Gostling.

Warwickshire Yeo. Cav.—J. Willcox, gent. to be Surg. Watlington Div. Troop of Oxfordshire Cav.—Cornet W. S. Blackstone to be Lieut., v. W. F. L. Stone, res.; E. H. Hulton, gent. to be Cornet, v. W. S. Blackstone, prom.

CAVALRY.

4th Drags.—have marched from Brighton to Dorchester.

15th Hussars—Maj. Sir W. Scott, has left head-quarters at Cahir, on leave.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Two Officers, 2 serjts., 1 drummer, and 30 r. and f., moved from Templemore on 23d, to arrive at Banaha on 25th inst.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—Two service cos. moved from Enniskilleo on 28th inst., to arrive at Dublin on 5th May.

2nd foot—Ens. G. Piercy, embarks at Chatham, 9th next month, in the *Walmer Castle* for Bombay.

7th—Head-Quarters arrived at Portsmouth in the *Moira* transport from Malta on Tuesday.

8th—Since the depot cos. have been formed, now a period of about six years, there has not been a single instance of

14th—Service cos. arrived at Hacheloes on 11th March.

25th—The *Slatheshy* transport arrived at Cork on 23d inst., having on board the 1st div. of this regt. from Barbadoes.

35th—A co. moved from Fermoy to Mallow on the 26th.

corporal punishment.

60th depot, 2nd batt.—have got the route for Fermoy, to arrive on 6th May. The company detached at Kilrush will follow head-quarters on being relieved by a company of the 81st depot, which replace the 60th.

75th—Maj. and Brevet Lieut.-Col. Grieve, has taken the command of the depot cos. v. Maj. Quill, who embarks for head-quarters at the Cape.

81st—Three cos. have left Fermoy for Clare Castle. The service cos., under Col. Maclean, remain at Fermoy under orders for Gibraltar, until the arrival of troop ships to convey that reg., and the 52nd from Cork to that station.

83d depot—A draft, consisting of an Officer and 41 men left Boyle on the 27th inst for Dublin, to embark for Cork.

84th depot—The comp. at Mill-street having been relieved by the 43rd, will arrive at Limerick on 4th May.

85th depot—have quitted Cork for Clonmel.

1st West India Regt.—The establishment has been augmented, and is now the same as the 2d W. I. Regt.

Royal Artillery.—There has been a committee of Field Officers sitting at Woolwich, to arrange a new roster for the Field Officers to go abroad on foreign stations; so now no Field Officer is to go abroad a second time till every one has been once.—Second Capt. W. Fraser is going to recruit at Berwick, vice Lieut. Flude, ordered to join his company at Woolwich. Second Capt. Walsh to recruit at Andover, vice Lieut. Hill, ordered to Woolwich. Lieut. Shuttleworth is appointed to the Cadet Company, vice Lieut. Wilford, who is appointed to instruct the Cadets in geography and general history. Lieut. Robe is appointed to instruct the Cadets in Military Surveying, &c. The summer drills, with gun and mortar practice, commence with the Artillery next week. Lieut.-Col. Cleveland, R. H. A., commanding the field-batteries, is going away on a short leave, during which time the batteries will be left with their Captains. Capt. Walker's company, which is under orders for Gibraltar is detained, in consequence of the transport which was to have taken it, being ordered on some more particular service. Capt. Whinyate's company of Sappers and Miners is expected to embark daily for Halifax, to relieve Capt. Rivers. Capt. M'Kenzie's comp. of the Sappers is gone from here to Chatham for a year's instruction, and is replaced by Capt. Alderson's.—It is not true that any Artilleryman was thrown from his horse on Blackheath. Of the two men hurt some time ago, near Croydon, one is out of the hospital with the loss of the first joint of his thumb, and the other is nearly recovered, but has lost two fingers. The accident was caused by a defect in the gun, which has been withdrawn from the batteries. The Master-Gen. of the Ordnance has ordered Assist.-Surg. Mahon to embark for Bermuda, and Mr. Mahon will be relieved in his duty at the Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin, by Assist.-Surg. Nelson.

Yeomanry.—It is understood that his Majesty will next week review the Surrey Cavalry, now in training at Chertsey.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

Corrected to this Day.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depot of the regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
2nd ditto—Hyde Park.
Rl. Horse Gds.—Windsor.
1st Drag. Guards—Birmingham
2nd ditto—Dublin.
3rd do—Longford.
4th do—Dorchester.
5th do.—Edinburgh.
6th do.—York.
7th do.—Dublin.
1st Dragoons—Newbridge.
2nd do.—Leeds.
3rd do.—Cork.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Ipswich.
7th Hussars—Nottingham.
8th do.—Hounslow.
9th Lancers—Coventry.
10th Hussars—Glasgow.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Dorchester.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Longford.
15th Hussars—Cahir.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Norwich.
Gren. Gds. [1st bl.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Wellington B.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Portman B.
Cold. Gds. [1st bott.]—Knightsbridge.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Tower.
Sc. Fusil Guards [1st batt.]—St. George's B.
Do. [2d batt.]—Windsor.
1st F. [1st batt.]—Templemore.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Enniskillen, ord. to Canada.
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham
5th do.—Malta; Dover.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Portsmouth
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th do.—Mauritius; ord. to Bengal. Sheerness.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford.
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—W. Indies, Nass.
15th do.—Canada; Armagh.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—N.S Wales; Chatham.
18th do.—Athlone.
19th do.—W. Indies; Stockport.
20th do.—Bombay, Chatham.
21st do.—V. D Land, Chatham.
22nd do.—Jamaica; Hull.
23rd do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Cork.
25th do.—Cork and Buttevant.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Kinsale.
28th do.—N.S.Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Mauritius; Cork.
30th do.—Bermuda; Templemore.
31st do.—Bengal, Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada, Plymouth.
33rd do.—Dublin.
34th do.—America; Carlisle
35th do.—Ireland.
36th do.—W. Indies; Plymouth.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Bengal, Chatham.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Ionian Isl.; Fort Geo. ord. home.
43rd do.—America; Clonmel.
44th Foot—Bengal, Chatham.
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th do.—Belfast.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Buttevant.
48th do.—Bolton.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S.Wales, Chatham.
51st do.—Dublin.
52nd do.—Cork, ord. to Gibraltar, Dublin.
53rd do.—Malta; ord to Corfu; Vaughal.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica, Sunderland
57th do.—Madras, Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon, Plymouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar, ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; ord to Corfu, Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Gibraltar, Fermoy.
61st do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Stirling.
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Plymouth.
67th do.—W. Indies; Kinsale.
68th do.—Gibraltar, Portsmth.
69th do.—W. Indies; Sheerness
70th do.—Gibraltar, ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
71st do.—Edinburgh.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Londonderry
73rd do.—Ionian Islands, Birr.
74th do.—W. Indies; Omagh.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Wexford
76th do.—W. Indies; Paisley.
77th do.—Mullingar.
78th do.—Ceylon; ord. home; Armagh
79th do.—Canada; Aberdeen.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. to N.S.W.
81st do.—Clare Castle; ord. to Gibraltar.
82nd do.—Kilkenny.
83rd do.—America; Boyle.
84th do.—Jamaica; Limerick.
85th do.—Cork; ordered to America.
86th do.—W. Indies; Cashel.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Nenagh.
89th do.—W. Indies; Drogheda.
90th do.—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do.—St Helena, Newry.
92nd do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Limerick.
95th do.—Birr.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon, ord. home; Gosport.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Devonport.
99th do.—Mauritius; Gosport.
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—America; ord. home; Jersey.
Do. [2d bt.]—Ionian Isl.; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope.
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

The *Sovereign* transport is preparing to convey the detachment of the 83d reg., under orders for Nova Scotia, and those of the 34th and 43d regs. for Halifax; the above detachments will be embarked at Cork.

The *Courier* freight ship, 362 tons, has been engaged to convey the detachments of the 27th, 72d, and 75th regs. under orders to join their service cos., from Cork to the Cape of Good Hope, about the middle of next month.

In doing away with the Ordnance Establishment, it is the intention to put its civil departments, of barracks and Commissariat, under the charge of a Board of Commissioners, the President of which is to be a Cabinet Minister. The same Board, strange as it may seem, is to have the entire superintendence of the Post-Office Establishment, to the exclusion of the Postmaster-General, Secretaries, and the most highly paid officers. The regiment of Artillary and Engineers will be transferred to the Horse Guards, and one of the first reductions will be to place on half-pay two-thirds of the Field Officers, who, though at present receiving full pay and allowances, have no duty to perform. Nothing is known of gun wharfs, but as their principal use is as a naval depot, they will most probably be transferred to the Admiralty.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The Field Officers at Woolwich complain of the forage allowance being reduced from 2*s.* 4*d.* to 1*s.* 11*d.*, according to the state of the London market, when it cannot be procured near the garrison for the actual sum.

Col. D'Aguilar, Deputy Adj.-Gen., has arrived in London.

The 71st regiment will, as soon as possible, relieve the Guards in the dock-yards at Woolwich and Deptford victualling establishments.

Capt. Pedder and Ensign Harrison, 63rd, and also some of the 28th, are the guards on board the *Moffatt* for New South Wales, and Maj. Cotton and Lieut. Mackay of the 28th are also embarked in the *Waterloo*, and have sailed to take convicts to New South Wales from Deptford.

## East India Intelligence.

The new Commander-in-Chief at Madras, Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, and his suite, have taken their passage in the *True Briton*, Capt. Beach, which is to leave Gravesend, June 15. The Governor, Lord Elphinstone, intends proceeding to Madras overland.

*Joypore Affair.*—Major Alves and Captain Thoresby are to proceed immediately to Dewsa, for the express purpose of instituting a *viva voce* investigation in which Jotha Ram is to be personally confronted and exposed to the ordeal of a strict examination.

Mr. Chinnery, of the Police, is about to proceed to England in charge of presents from the Nuwab of Moorshedabad to the King of England.

Orders have been received from the Supreme Government, prohibiting the contemplated Breakwater in the Madras Roads, being for the present further proceeded in. The reason appears by other reports to be, that the estimate originally calculated was found to be insufficient for the object.

The trial of Capt. Horne, of H.M.'s 44th regt., has closed, as did Capt. O'Hanlon's, on the 11th Dec. The trials of Lieut. Good and Cornet Irving are the next on the list, but the Court has not yet received directions to try them.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Dec.* 15.

The Directors of the Universal Assurance Society laid before the Proprietors and Policy-holders, at their first annual meeting yesterday, one of the most favourable reports we remember to have met with. Up to the end of Nov., 225 policies have been issued by the Indian Branch of the Society, covering Sa. Rs. 27.35.740.—At home, according to the last statement, there have been issued one hundred and twenty-seven policies covering 130,661*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.* making the total annual transactions Sa. Rs. 40.42.358 6. But what is most extraordinary, not a single lapse has occurred since the formation of the society.—*India Gazette and Bengal Chronicle.*

### BENGAL.

Political Depart.—G.G. Dec. 7th—Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th N.I., is appointed Assist. to General Super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee, vice Ens. Russell, dec. Capt. R. Sudd, 32d M.N.I., is appointed to officiate as an Assist. to the Comm. for the Gov. of the territories of his Highness the Rajah of Mysore. Mr. C. F. Young is appointed to officiate as Assist. to the Board of Customs (salt and opium) vice Mr. H. R. Alexander.

Civil, Judicial, and Revenue Appointments.—G.O. Dec. 15th—Mr. J. Lowis to be Sp. Comm. for the District of Sylhet. Mr. E. A. Samuells to officiate until further orders as Mag. of Zillah Hooghly, in the room of Mr. Gilmore. Mr. F. Skipwith to officiate until further orders as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Zillah Burdwan. Mr. J. S. Torrens to be an Assist. under the Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of Dacca Div., with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Zillah Furreedpore. Dec. 16th—The Hon. R. Forbes to officiate until further orders as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll of Maldah.

Furloughs.—G.O. Dec. 14th—13th N.I., Lieut. W. St. L. Mitchell, to 15th July, 1836, to visit Presidency and apply for furl.; 27th N.I., Lieut. D. Lumsden, from 20th Nov. to 20th Nov. 1836, in extension, to remain at Simla, on med. certificate.

### BOMBAY.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. Dec. 15th—Lieut. J. Pope, 17th N.I., to act as Interp. in the Hindostanee and Mahratta languages to the left wing 1st L.C. Lieut. and Act. Adjt. J. Holmes, 13th N.I., to act as Quartermast. to that regt. during absence of Ens. Brown on sick cert., or until further orders. Dec. 17th—Capt. Payne to be Act. Assist. Com. Gen., north div. of the Army. Capt. Davidson to be do. Poona div. of the Army. Lieut. Whichelo to be Act. Dep.-Assist. do. at Deesa. Lieut. Harley to be do. at Belgaum. Capt. Hallett, 3d N.I., to act as Sub. Assist. Com. Gen. at Ahmednuggur. Capt. A. F. Johnson, 17th N.I., to be Mil. Sec. to Governor, vice Maj. Havelock, resigned. Brev. Capt. G. Jameson to be First Assist. Adj. Gen. vice Johnson. Lieut. Thornbury, 4th N.I., to be Second

...ist. ult. Dec. 19th—17th N.I., Ens. A. J. Jukes to be Lieut ...oe Leavisa, dec.; Cornet W. C. Hailes, ranked from 1st June, ...5, and posted to 2d L.C. The undermentioned Cadets, lately ...rived, admitted on the establishment, and promoted to the ...nks of Second Lieuts. and Ensigns respectively:—Engs., Mr. ... Hill, arrived 8th Dec. 1835. Inf., Mr. W. Edwyn Evans and ...r. R. Lane, do.

...PTAINCIES.—G.O. 18th Dec.—19th N.I., Lieut. J. M'Donnell ...Europe for 3 years. 11th N.I., Capt. J. T. Molesworth to do. ...benefit of his health. Dec. 19th—18th N.I., Lieut W. Cham... ...rs to Europe for 3 years. Assist. Surg. B. A. R. Nicholson to ... for health. 23d N.I., Lieut. E. W. Cartwright to do. for do. ...c. 28th—17th N.I., Capt. H. Maesn to Egypt for 12 months for ...e benefit of his health. Dec. 24th—Assist. Surg. A. H. Leith ... New South Wales for 2 years for benefit of his health.

...BIRTHS.—20th Dec., the lady of J. Wedderburn, Esq., C.S., of ...on.—At Poona, 22d Dec., the lady of Capt. Bulkley, Acl. Pay... ...aster Poona Div., of a son.

...MARRIAGES.—At Bombay, 15th Dec., Maj. P. Marshall, 25th ...I., to Louisa Elollia Young, eldest daughter of the late B. H. ...Young, Esq., M.C.S.—At Byculiah, 18th Dec., Capt. J. Outram, ...ieel Agent in Candeish, to Margaret Clementina, second daugh... ...of J. Anderson, Esq., Brechin, N.B.

## SHIPPING.

No arrivals from the Indian Presidencies this week.

...SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, 25th April, DEMERARA, *Thorn*, ...m Mauritius 7th Jan.—London, 26th, BRITANNIA, *Leith*, do. ...Jan.—Liverpool, ENERALD, *Crawford*, do. 17th Jan.—27th, ...ndon, COROMANDEL PACKET, *Spittall*, do. 30th Jan.—do., SPENCE, ...ardir, N. S. Wales 24th Oct.

...SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, 23d April, BENGAL, *Wilson*, Ma... ...as and Calcutta.—24th, LORD WM. BENTINCK, *Hutchinson*, do. ...27th, BURNIAH MERCHANT, *Muncrief*, China.—Portsmouth, ...h, CITY OF EDINBURGH, *Fraser*, Madras and Calcutta.

...SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Mauritius, Jan. 25th, Lloyds, *Garrett*, ...dney, and sailed 26th for Madras.—28th, GEORGIANA, *Thoms*, ...lcutta.—15th, AFRICANUS, *Watkins*, London.—N. S. Wales, ...t. 9th, DAWANN, *Dawson*, London.—WILLIAM, *Clark*, do.—...h, LEDA, *M'Leod*, Cape.

...SHIPS SPOKEN.—April 4th, STRATH EDEN, *Cheape*, London to ...lcutta, lat. 40. N., long. 15. W.—AURELIUS, *Stoddard*, London ... Canton, Straits of Sunda.

...SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Calcutta, Dec. 15th, GEORGIANA, ...oms, to London.—Jan. 10th—ESKDALE, *Warren*, do.—20th, ...NDSON, *Henning*, do.—Feb. 1st, BROXBOURNEBURY, *Chapman*, ...—Dec. 21st—BILTON, *Compton*, do.—Mauritius, Jan. 19th, ...ARY ANN, *Anderson*, London.—To sail: Feb. 15th, ANNABELLA, ...—10th, WM. BARRAS, do.—March 1st, ATLAS, *Hunt*, do.—...IVAL WILLIAM, Liverpool.

...PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per GEORGIANA, Mrs. Wise, Mrs. ...awfurt and son, J. Hay, Esq, M. Beard, Esq., and 3 servants. ...MARY ANN (Mauritius): Capt. Hawks (late *Adonis*), Lieut. ...lly.

...The COLOSSEAN, *Birt*, has not been heard of since 1st March, ...en she was spoken off the Western Islands; there is now ...arcely any doubt but what she was lost in the late rough ...ather.

## BRIGADIER-GENERAL EVANS AND CAPTAIN LOTHIAN DICKSON.

Capt. Dirkson has put forth the following statement of ...e general features of the cause of his resignation of the ...ueen of Spain's service.

On the 12th December last, previous to morning parade ... Vittoria, Brig.-Gen. Evans came to my barracks and ...und fault, in a manner and in a tone which I considered ...yself, as a British officer, no longer called upon to endure. ...stated to him that I found it impossible, notwithstanding ...l my exertions, to give him satisfaction, or continue to ...ive with any to myself, after the conduct which he had ...rsued during the march to Vittoria, and up to the present ...oment, to myself, my officers, and my men; and I ten... ...ered my resignation of the command of the 7th Reg., ...hich he desired me to forward, which I accordingly did. ...he conduct of Brig.-Gen. Evans, above referred to, took ...ace during a most harassing march, from Bilboa to Vi... ...ria, of twenty days, and consisted in the Brigadier ...arching, at Briviesca, in a violent manner, and in my opinion ...r trivial causes, struck several of my men over the head ...d face when in the ranks (with his stick), while receiving ...struction at their drill from me. For grossly and violently ...using my officers on many occasions, and, in fact, con... ...ducting himself towards me, and all under my command, ... such a manner as to put it beyond enduring any longer.

On the circumstances (two days after) coming before his ...xcellency the Lieut.-General commanding the Legion, he ...as pleased to offer me, through my friend Col. Churchill, ...a removal of my reg. to another brigade, and he also pro... ...sed to appoint some officers to the reg., as, from various ...auses, I had only one Capt. and a few (four or five) Sub... ...alterns doing duty with the 7th reg., then upwards of 500 ...strong—not one of the Subs in the reg. had ever served in ...the army before. The reg. also was without an Adjutant, ...consequently nearly the whole of the duties of the corps de... ...volved upon myself. These offers I declined; they were ...followed by others,—viz., to appoint me to his Excellency's ...staff, which I also refused. The Lieut.-General in the ...handsomest manner still declined to accept my resignation, ...but granted me two months' leave of absence to England, ...which I accepted, but persisted in my resolution of not ...again serving in the Legion, my feelings having been ...much wounded by Brig.-Gen. Evans's language and con... ...duct towards me.

My leave of absence having appeared in General Orders, ...I was preparing to depart, when I received a further com... ...munication, through Col. Churchill, from his Excellency, ...stating, that should I change my mind at the expiration of ...a few months in England, I should be appointed to the ...staff. For these most flattering offers I expressed my gra... ...titude in writing to the Lieut.-Gen., and a few days after, having arranged my affairs, I waited upon him for the purpose of expressing, in person, my sense of his kindness, and to obtain the usual passport, when I was much astonished on being informed that my passport would not be given to me, until one of the Captains of the reg. had settled some accounts with the men of his company.

On the following morning Col. Churchill entered my apartment with a General Order, in the handwriting of the Adjut.-Gen., which he informed me would that day appear in General Orders of the Legion, stating, that my regiment was in a state of disorganisation, and that a Court of Inquiry would be immediately held, and that I was directed not to leave the garrison until further orders. This took place after my leave of absence had been notified some days in General Orders. I was naturally surprised, and my feelings much wounded, by this sudden alteration of treatment towards me. My regiment, the 7th Irish Light Inf., had been inspected only one month before, at Bilbao, by Brig.-Gen. Evans, the books and interior arrangements examined, when not a complaint existed, with the exception of *one* company, which, from the neglect of its officer, had got into some confusion, and which had been previously reported by me. The Lieut.-Gen. had expressed, both at the mess of the reg. and in the field when in brigade, as also in General Orders, his satisfaction at my zeal and of the state of the 7th Reg.: it was now attempted, by a General Order, to cast a stigma on myself and the reg., when I felt conscious that I had done all in my power for its good and for the cause I had engaged in.

Col. Churchill then informed me that this condemnatory order would not appear if I would write a letter to Brig.-Gen. Evans, preventing me at the same time with one *already prepared*, of which the following is a copy from the original, in my possession:—

"Sir,—It is with extreme regret I have learned that it has been circulated in this garrison, that I have been expressing dissatisfaction at your conduct towards me. It is true that, under feelings of excitement, I may have said that I had been harshly treated by you; but I feel perfectly convinced that your conduct towards me proceeded from the most anxious zeal to serve the Lieut.-General; and as a military man I must admit that your orders have ever been strictly conformable to the rules of the service, and with a view to the general welfare of the Legion. Most certainly, from the want of active officers and intelligent non-commissioned officers, it was quite impossible for me to carry fully into execution the orders for ledgers, acquittance-rolls, and pay-sheets, which, by such omission, have been thrown into confusion, sufficient to justify angry feelings on your part as my General Officer. I have ever laboured most assiduously to forward the discipline and organisation of the regiment; but having been, with very few exceptions, totally unsupported by my officers in these exertions, it is not surprising that it should not have made such progression as might have been desired. I have the honour to be, Sir, &c."

This I plainly and distinctly told him, Col. Churchill, I could not do, but that I felt no ill feelings towards him, Brig. Evans, believing that perhaps his zeal for the service might have been partly the cause of his great indiscretions, and that I was willing to bury in oblivion all that had passed, but I would not again serve in the Legion; and that should any reflections be at any time attempted to be thrown on my character as an officer, I should make a full statement of his conduct, which had caused me to resign the service, in my own defence. I felt I had ever laboured most assiduously to forward the discipline and organisation of the 7th Reg.; but having been without a sufficient number of experienced officers, it was not surprising that it should not have made such progress as might have been desired. The condemnatory order did not appear.

A few days after this I again most respectfully waited upon the Lieut.-Gen., to request that my passport might be given to me, which was however again refused, on the grounds that a report had been made that one of the Captains had not settled with the men of his company, and that, as soon as the Adj. Gen. had reported its being arranged, I should get my passport. I accordingly saw the Adj.-Gen., who was then at the Lieut.-Gen.'s quarters, on the subject, when I was informed by him that Maj. Long had reported the 7th Reg. in a bad state, that the accounts with Captains and their men were unsettled, and that the reg. was in a state of disorganisation. This I knew to be incorrect, and that my regiment was in as good order as any other in the Legion; that, with the exception of one or two disputes the officers of companies had with their men, and which were of a most trifling nature, all was correct. I therefore stated that I considered an incorrect report of the 7th Reg. had been made. I was directed by Col. Le Marchant, Adj.-Gen., to see Maj. Long (who had just been promoted from Capt. of the 2nd Reg. as Maj., in room of Maj. Dundas, since dead, of the 7th) on the subject, which I accordingly did. On seeing Maj. Long at his quarters, I mentioned to him what the Adj.-Gen. had stated, which I observed had astonished me extremely; and I expressed warmly my dissatisfaction at the report which had been made of the 7th Reg., which report he, Maj. Long, denied having made. We had further conversations on the subject, in the presence of the Paymaster of the reg. and a cotbar officer, whose books had been sent for, together with a private soldier of the reg., who was acting in the capacity of clerk.

An examination of the books took place: they appeared to be, with a few exceptions, correct. On my leaving the room, I without hesitation stated that I considered a false report of the 7th Reg. had been made. On this, in my extreme surprise and astonishment, Maj. Long struck me, on my back being turned, a violent blow on the side of the head,—this outrageous conduct being immediately reported, without my knowledge, by the Paymaster, and myself being prevented from taking any steps at the moment, by Col. Kirby, and Majors King and Mackenzie, who were in the street at the time, and by whose advice I mentioned the occurrence to Col. Considine, Military Secretary, as a point of duty as Col. of the 7th Reg.

An inquiry took place; and, afterwards, a General Court-martial was held upon Maj. Long, which dismissed him from the Legion. The moment the facts of my having been thus outraged became known, the Field-Officers of the Legion came forward, and in the strongest manner manifested their indignation at the occurrence. I immediately sent a message by my friend Col. Churchill to Maj. Long, but he refused to meet me. I again, on the following morning, sent Col. Kirby with a similar message, and waited on the ground nearly an hour. The Field-Officers of the Legion—Col. Kirby, Col Kinloch, Col. Fitzgerald, Maj. Reid, Maj. King, and some others—then withdrew me, considering that Maj. Long, by his outrageous conduct, had forfeited all claim to the character of a gentleman; and they immediately addressed a letter to the Lieut.-Gen. commanding, signed by sixteen of their number, including five Colonels commanding regiments, expressing their sentiments.

The following letters were received by Capt. Dickson from the Colonels of regiments, previous to leaving Vittoria:—

"*Vittoria, 15th Jan.*, 1836.

"My dear Dickson,—As we are under orders to march to-morrow morning, I may not have the pleasure of seeing you before you return to England. I cannot go without writing to express the regret which I feel, in common with all your other friends, at your not remaining with us. In the event of any persons attempting to traduce your character or honour, on account of the late outrageous act of Major Long towards you, you may be assured that all your comrades in the Legion are satisfied that your conduct in that affair was in every way becoming a gentleman and a man of honour; and I shall be happy if my humble opinion can be of any service to you in refuting any aspersions that may be maliciously thrown out against you. Wishing you a prosperous voyage back to Old England, and every happiness and success through life, believe me, dear Dickson, yours very sincerely, JOHN KINLOCH, Lieut.-Col."

"*Vittoria, 15th Jan.*, 1836.

"In the late dispute between Lothian Dickson, Esq., Capt. unatt., and Maj. Long, late of the 7th reg., we acted as his friends, and placed him on the ground; but by the advice of several of his friends, in conjunction with our own opinion, after waiting some time, we removed him, it being their opinion, also, that the violent conduct of the late Maj. Long did not admit of that satisfaction usual amongst gentlemen.

"H. KNOX, Lieut.-Col. Com. 1st reg. B.L., and Capt. 4th M.N.I.

"C. FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Col. Com. 9th reg., and Maj. h.-p. 16th Foot."

"*Vittoria, 15th Jan.*, 1836.

"My dear Dickson,—I was your second friend on the occasion of your late dispute with Mr. Long, and I was decided to take you off the ground by the unanimous opinion of the Field Officers of the Legion, who gave it as their decided opinion that Mr. Long's conduct was so ruffian-like, that you could not give him the satisfaction of a gentleman. My own was in unison with theirs. I have had much opportunity of seeing you, and your conduct has always been that of an officer and a gentleman. You retire from this service with the regret of every Field Officer in the Legion. Wishing you health and happiness, believe me, my dear Dickson, yours most truly and sincerely,

"C. FITZGERALD, Lieut.-Col. Com. 9th regt. B. A. L., and Maj. h. p. 16th Foot.

"On the 2nd January the Lieut.-Gen. was pleased to notify in General Orders that my resignation, which had been received some time before, was accepted, and accordingly a passport was sent to me by one of his Aides-de-Camp.

"On the point of my departure from Vittoria, a Board on my regt. was suddenly ordered to assemble, to report upon the state of my corps. This Board was held on 15th Jan. 1836, being upwards of a month after I had given up the charge of it, which was on the 12th Dec. The correspondence and kind concessions of the Lieut.-Gen. to induce me to withdraw my resignation, occupied the period above alluded to. The decision of this Board, and the remarks of the Lieut.-Gen. have never been made known to me; and the

first I hear of the result of their deliberations is observing it in the *Sun* newspaper in London, a few weeks ago. The following statement was laid before the Board by me, and was forwarded with their proceedings, proving the difficulties which I had to contend with, and which was fully admitted, by the officers composing it, to be satisfactory.

"*Vittoria, 15th Jan.* 1836.

"STATEMENT TO THE BOARD.

"Having been called before the Board, I beg to state, for the information of the Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Legion, that the interior arrangement of the 7th regt. is not that which it is desirable it should be: confusion and irregularity are observable in the books belonging to companies. This most certainly has occurred from the want of active officers and intelligent non-commissioned officers in the regt. It was quite impossible for me to carry fully into execution the order for ledgers, acquittance-rolls, and pay-sheets, which by such omissions have thrown the books into confusion sufficient for fault to be found. But, after the long and fatiguing march which has just taken place, since the books, &c. were examined by Brig.-Gen. Evans at Bilbao, some allowances may be made for their present state. On the occasion of the Brig.-Gen. finding fault with the rooms, the state of the barracks, &c., being the day (12th Dec. 1835) on which I resigned the command of the 7th regt., I have to state, that only one captain and a few subalterns were then doing the duties of the corps. It is also to be recollected that I have had no adjutant for a considerable length of time, and an almost inefficient quarter-master, and many other circumstances might be mentioned which are well known to the Lieut.-Gen. respecting the officers of the 7th regt., viz.—Two subalterns dismissed from the regt. without a court-martial. Two captains have been on the staff. Three captains have been dismissed from the regt.; one for drunkenness; one for being totally unfit; another for being absent without leave. One captain holds that rank, who has never served in the Army or in the military line before. Another captain has been absent for a long time at the depot at Santander (keeping his books, &c. of the company with him), so that I have had, out of the eight captains belonging to the 7th regt., scarcely more than two captains doing duty at one time, and very often only *one*. Many other circumstances, among the junior ranks of officers, might be brought to show how the 7th regt. has suffered for want of officers. I have now only to add, that I have ever laboured most assiduously to forward the organisation and discipline of the 7th regt.; but having been, with a few exceptions, unsupported by the officers in these exertions, it is not surprising that it should not have made such progression as might have been desired.

"LOTHIAN DICKSON, Capt. h. p. 100st. and late Lieut.-Col. Com. 7th regt. B. A. L."

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The following letter has been addressed to the Editor of the *Times*:—

"*Bury-street, April* 25.

"Sir,—Lieut.-Col. R. D. L. Evans, holding the rank of Brig.-Gen. in the British Auxiliary Legion, has by the most contemptible subterfuge endeavoured to throw a stigma on my character as an officer and a gentleman. As he was present at the period that the transaction took place he alludes to (explained in the subjoined letter from my friend Mr. Cooke), and was at the time in command of the brigade, he is not only culpable in the highest degree for being ignorant of the circumstance, but, if ignorant, such ignorance becomes criminal; fortunately, however, for myself I am prepared to refute his venomous attack. Mr. Cooke's letter will show the means attempted by Brig.-Gen. Evans to blast my character, and therefore, having no method of obtaining satisfaction from *him*, the only course left to me is to publish the following documents, and leave the public to judge for themselves. Subjoined is a letter from Lieut.-Col. Kirby, who was my friend on the occasion, into whose hands I placed my honour (as is customary, and therefore conclusive as to the propriety of my conduct), as well as letters from other officers who were also present. The fact is, Sir, that false rumours have been circulated in the Legion that I have been instrumental in anonymously writing against that force since my return to this country, founded, I verily believe, upon the testimony that I, as a British officer, was called upon to give before the Military Punishment Commissioners, which in my mind accounts for this absurd attempt at persecution. In a few days my reasons for resigning my commission in the Queen of Spain's service will be laid before the public. I am, &c.

LOTHIAN DICKSON,
Capt. h.-p. late 25th Reg., and late Lieut.-Col. commanding 7 Reg. British Legion.

"*Bury-street, St. James, April* 25."

"18 *Bury-street, Monday, April* 25, 1836.

"My dear Dickson,—I forward the enclosed letter, that I wrote, and proposed sending to you on Thursday last, to inform you of the stigma that had been cast upon your character by Brig.-Gen. Evans, of the British Auxiliary Legion, at an interview I had with him on Wednesday last, at your request, for the purpose of offering for his perusal a statement you were about to publish explanatory of your reasons for retiring from the Queen of Spain's service, in consequence of a letter that appeared in the *Courier* of the 5th inst., purporting to be written by him (Brig.-Gen. E.), indirectly reflecting upon your character as an officer, which statement you had already forwarded to the military authorities. Wishing, however, to give him an opportunity of withdrawing this reflection upon you, as I conceived he was labouring under some error, I previously wrote to him (No. 1. letter) enclosing a copy of my intended letter to you, which elicited from him a reply that I had rightly understood the purport of his meaning. Still anxious to remove any doubt that remained on his mind regarding the circumstances of the case, I again wrote on Friday to inform him that I had in my possession original letters to you from officers who were present on the occasion of the adjustment of your quarrel with Maj. Long that were highly laudatory of your conduct, to which I received an answer yesterday (Sunday) that gave rise to the following letter from me to him:—

"'*Sunday, April* 24.

"'Mr. Cooke, in acknowledging the receipt of Brig.-Gen. Evans's letter of this day, begs to observe that there is a passage in it that is rather ambiguous—namely, that 'Brig.-Gen. Evans would be very happy to find that he has been in error respecting Capt. Dickson,' but he has seen or heard nothing calculated to alter his determination.'

"If Brig.-Gen. Evans means by that paragraph to be understood that he is desirous of seeing the letters alluded to by him (Mr. Cooke) in his letter of Friday last, as being highly laudatory of Capt. Dickson's conduct on the occasion of his quarrel with Maj. Long, he (Mr. Cooke) has only to observe, that if Brig.-Gen. Evans will peruse them himself, or appoint a friend for that purpose, Mr. Cooke will be happy to show them.

"'*Sunday afternoon.*'

"To which I received the following answer this morning:—

"'*Monday, April* 25.

"'In reply to Mr. Cooke's note received last night, Brig.-Gen. Evans begs to say that he has no wish to read the papers Mr. Cooke refers to. He had already heard from Mr. Cooke that some individuals of the Legion had given such documents to Capt. Dickson, but however much Brig.-Gen. Evans may respect those individuals, he has fully as much respect for the opinions of others, which are in complete accordance with his own.'

"Having failed, after doing every thing in my power to bring this correspondence to a favourable issue, by endeavouring to convince Brig.-Gen. Evans of the error he appears to be labouring under, I have no other duty to perform than to lay the facts of the case before you without delay. Believe me, yours very faithfully,

"W. B. COOKE.

"To Capt. Dickson, unattached."

"Mr. W. B. Cooke presents his compliments to Col. R. Evans, and begs to enclose a copy of a letter he purposes forwarding to Captain Dickson, provided he has not misunderstood Colonel Evans in this interview he had with him yesterday at the club, which he will be obliged to Col. Evans to confirm in case he is correct.

"*Junior United Service Club.*

"To Col. R. D. Evans."

"My dear Dickson,—According to your request, I yesterday waited upon Col. R. D. Evans, in order to inform him, that in consequence of his letter in the *Courier* of the 5th inst., together with other insinuations that had appeared against you in the newspapers, you reluctantly felt yourself called upon to publish your reasons for having quitted the Queen of Spain's service, and that as his name would appear in your statement, you considered it more courteous that it should be previously offered to him for perusal, and that I had brought it with me for that purpose. He, however, at once declined perusing it, or having any communication with you, as he stated that you had received a blow from an officer in that service, and had not taken the usual or proper means for obtaining satisfaction; therefore you were not entitled to be treated in the character of a gentleman. After some further conversation, I said, 'Am I to understand the above as your fixed determination?' He answered, 'Decidedly so.' Believe me, yours very truly,

"W. B. COOKE.

"*Junior United Service Club, April* 21, *Thursday morn.*

"To Capt. Dickson, &c."

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"*Hakes' Hotel, Duke-street, April* 26, 1836.

"Sir,—With reference to Capt. Dickson's letter in *The Times* newspaper of this morning, I beg to inform you, as his friend, that I cannot notice him as a man of honour, until he has wiped off the stain which I conceive he has incurred; then I shall be most happy to show him that I seek no subterfuge. I think it right to inform you that I shall make this letter public. I have the honour to be,

"R. LAFY EVANS.

"To W. B. Cooke, Esq., 18, Bury-street."

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## THE CAT-O'-NINE-TAILS.

ADMIRAL CORNWALLIS—perhaps better known in the navy by the nickname of Billy Blue, which he acquired from hoisting a "blue-peter" (signal for sailing) the moment after he cast anchor in any port—had once been severely wounded in the head, so severely that at times he lost his reason; and though a taut hand, a perfect officer, and as good a seaman as ever trod a plank, and humane man withal, if by accident he was induced to swallow *one* additional glass of wine beyond his prescribed *modicum*, the control of his mind vanished, and his brain, *pro tem.*, were in the region where Astolpho sought those of Orlando Furioso. In this unfortunate state, one evening, he came out of his cabin while his ship was at sea; and his eye alighting upon one of the officers for whom it was supposed he entertained a dislike, he instantly ordered the hands to be turned up for punishment. The grating was rigged, the ship's company mustered aft, and each looked at his messmate to learn who was to suffer. When all was prepared, the Admiral, who portrayed scarce any outward signs of his inward derangement, pointed out the individual whom he intended to have punished. Every body hesitated at first to obey the order for seizing up a commissioned officer. But the maxim on board ship, "To obey orders, though you break owners," tallies with the eastern one of "To hear is to obey;" so without much ceremony, the astonished officer, found himself naked from the waist upwards, firmly lashed by wrist and ankle to the grating, and the boatswain's mate, cat in hand, ready to lay him. The officers were entirely taken aback at these unlooked-for proceedings, and had not time to remonstrate, even if such was their intention, before Admiral Cornwallis himself gave the signal to the boatswain's mate, and two dozen were soundly laid in, Billy Blue looking on all the while as if he was doing the most natural thing in the world. At the end of the two dozen the seizings were cast loose, and the bleeding shoulders of the punished gentlemen were submitted to the surgeon, the watch was called, and back to his cabin hied the Admiral as sedate as a judge. . . . If the ship's company were astonished, the aggregate of their astonishment could scarcely equal the wonder of Admiral Cornwallis, when, next morning, he was informed of his over-night's freak. He refused to believe it, till the fact was brought so circumstantially before him, that it was impossible longer to doubt. Then all hands were again turned up for punishment, and the officer who had been flogged was brought from below, still in arrest, from which he refused to be released. When the crew were wondering what next was to happen—some of them, perhaps, thinking he was to be flogged again—the Admiral appeared on the quarter-deck with a cane in his hand, and walking up to the punished officer, addressed him nearly as follows:—"I am told that yesterday evening I ordered you, sir, to be flogged, and that my orders were carried into execution on this quarter-deck; but, upon my word of honour, I have not the remotest recollection of the circumstance. It appears to be true, however; and therefore, this morning, I have assembled together those who saw you punished. Now, in their presence, I have to tell you that I don't come here to make an apology for what I have done, because no British officer could receive an apology from any one after being struck; if I did not strike you myself, I caused another to do so. I will ask your pardon, sir, because, as a man of honour, you could not in this way pardon an unpardonable offence. Nor sir, will I wave my rank to give you personal satisfaction on shore, because, by receiving your fire, or firing at you, I could not obliterate the stain I have left upon your shoulders. But I ask a favour of you before the ship's company; which is, that you will take this cane and use it on my back as long as it will hold together. By ——! I could do so to any one that serves me as I did you. Mr. ——, you may thrash me as you please, and as much as you like, and, as I am a live man, it shall not interfere with your future promotion." Here he presented the handle of the cane to Mr. ——. Now every man there knew that Cornwallis was true steel, and brave as a lion; and if he thus humbled himself to his inferior officer, it was not through fear of fighting a duel, nor yet from apprehension of being brought to a Court-Martial; but they saw that, in the keenest spirit of the most bitter self-condemnation, the gallant old chief took the only step which could heal the honour he had wounded; and, however unused to the melting mood, many a broad eye, set in the weather-beaten faces that thronged round the mainmast, glistened with moisture on witnessing the penance which old Billy Blue inflicted upon himself. Mr. —— behaved very properly. He took the cane, snapped it in two across his knee, flung the pieces overboard, and extending his hand towards the Admiral, told him he forgave him with all his heart. The ship's company burst into an involuntary cheer when they saw them shake hands, notwithstanding the usual sanctity of a line-of-battle ship's quarter deck; and more than one among them would have kissed the gunner's daughter himself, to the tune of a similar two dozen, for the pleasure of being afterwards rewarded by grasping old Billy's "flipper." . . . Mr. —— finished his naval career with that same voyage, and commenced another one on shore under the patronage of

...quis Cornwallis, brother to the Admiral, which, if ...venturesome, was more profitable far. He lived to ... himself collector of customs in a northern sea-port; ...ug berth, for which he might have sighed and sought ... in vain, but for his good luck in tasting Billy Blue's ...cipline. It is said that Billy himself was never after... ...known to be in the slightest degree inebriated.—...ine's Magazine.

## Law and Police.

MARLBOROUGH STREET. — *Navy Recruits.* —Three ...otchmen, young healthy men, but of short stature, ...re brought before Mr. Chambers charged with having ...en found sleeping in the open streets. One of them ...untecred to be spokesman, and gave the following ...count of their situation. They had with others, to the ...mber of sixty-one, volunteered to serve in the navy. ...ey were examined at Montrose by a surgeon, and ...y received an order to go on board the *Sindbad* cutter ... the purpose of being conveyed to Sheerness, from an ...cer in the preventive service. When they reached ...eerness, they, in company with the others, were exa...ned, but being landsmen and too short, they, with six...n more, were rejected. They were set on shore ...thout any wages, to find their way back to Scotland in ... best manner they could. They had walked to Lon...n in the expectation of getting some assistance from ...ir countrymen here to enable them to get back to ...otland. Mr. Chambers said as their story appeared ...be straightforward he should recommend them to go ...the Scottish Hospital in Cram-court, and relate it; ...d if found to be true he had no doubt they would re...ve some assistance.

[We trust this is enough to convince unbelievers that ...dsmen are not received on board the ships lately com...missioned, and if such was the case in the first instance, ...e officers were to blame for their precipitancy.—ED.]

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### ...ISTRAM'S ANECDOTES OF A LOGICAL AND MYTHOLOGICAL MASTER, R.N.

SIR,—The series of letters which I have written on vari... subjects, and had the honour and pleasure of seeing ...blished in your columns, have, of course, been animad...ted upon, and criticised as interest, bias, like, or dislike, ...d swayed the minds of your readers and correspondents. ...ave invariably answered the latter to the best of my ...ty, and being guided by an honesty of purpose to do ...d for the service at large, I have generally convinced all ...ose hearts are open to reason and conviction *that such is only* fit, and met with many a generous thank—an ...me compliment—an appeal to my decision on Courts-...rtial, and invitation to continue my correspondence. ...t as I write for amusement only, I take my time to rumi...e over the subject on which I am writing, and when I ...e carefully studied it, on all its bearings, with fair truth ...d worthy argument to support it, I send it forth to your ...ders for their opinion or discussion; but I beg to submit ...t it is inconsistent in any correspondent to attack my ...ers without reason, or answering without having them ...ore him, as trusting to memory alone, in many instances, ...d gain him no credit, but give me much unnecessary ...uble to answer impertinent or litigious questions. In ... 160 of your *Gazette*, a "*Master R. N. Employed*," ...blishes the "*soundings*" of his brain upon my observa...ns on the important duties and situation of a Master of a ...-of-war, as I *overhauled* the Naval Officers' Manual in ... 162. Look not at the composition of a correspondent's ...er with a view to criticise it, for were I, or others to ...op in such an uncharitable act, many an illiterate brother ...r's hard case would remain unknown, and pitifully his ...ngs unredressed—"a round *unvarnished tale*" is the ...e varnish of an honest seaman's letter. With all my ...rt I pitied this "*Master Employed*," when thus I read ...is *learned* letter—"I commonly wear a coat, the price ...hich is £4 10s., and having a FAMILY NOT YET PAID FOR, ...e much less could I afford seven guineas to a fashionist ...the same garment"—as I naturally supposed that Cupid ...d mastered this *master* of all *Masters*, and handed ...m over to Hymen, who spliced him to a cast-off mistress ... *the Captain Bold in Liverpool*," with their illegitimate ...geny, *not yet paid for*, in consequence of the New Poor ...w Bill having been in force before the consummation of ...s happy and reputable marriage; but my pity vanished ...n he accused me of publishing a reflection on the integ...ity of the Masters of the Navy in general. Let your ...ers judge whether I am deserving of an accusation of ...s kind or not, in comparing the two following extracts from ... letters: *Tristram* says—"The Master is in a ship of ...e a greater personage than he thinks himself; *in him ...ould be concentrated the knowledge divided amongst the ...er Officers, both warrant and commissioned.* This ...anual will give him that knowledge not previously pos...ed by *one* Master in *twenty*. His attention to the ...eorological indications will give him the *coup de maître*." ...he "*Master Employed*" thus unworthily perverts the ...h:—"Now for the *coup de maitre* that *Tristram* states ...s comprised in the knowledge of the barometrical indications, and which he asserts not *one* in *twenty* understand."

*Tristram* solely alluded to the knowledge divided amongst other officers, &c. not previously possessed by *one* Master in *twenty*, and did not assert that not *one* Master in *twenty* understand the barometrical observations. This sentence, "*his attention to the barometrical indications will give him the coup de maître*," stands by itself, and is totally unconnected with the previous one, in which the words *not one Master in twenty*, are introduced. This necessary explanation is given to clear myself of an unjust accusation, that of publishing an unmerited reflection upon the abilities of the Masters of the Navy in general. As my Uncle Toby said to the blue-bottle which had been buzzing about his nose all day, so I say to this "*Master R. N. Employed*," "get thee gone, *poor thing*, surely this world is wide enough for thee and me." In all cases of a ship's *danger and difficulty*, when a "poor thing" of a "*Master Employed*" like *that* offers his advice, I strongly recommend the Lieutenant of the Watch to throw *that* poor thing—that *somebody* overboard, as the surest and readiest way of extricating the ship from every danger. The Lieutenants will understand *Tristram's* meaning in recommending the *Master* to be thrown overboard.

The knowledge of this "*Master Employed*" in logic is just as profound as that of a Master, in mythology, with whom I once messed. He prided himself in the *history* of Neptune, Mars, and POLLY PERUS, as well as any *scholar* and *gentleman* in the ward-room. One day at dinner a Mid reported to the First Lieut. the arrival of the *Cerberes*. "Master," said the Purser, "who is Cerberes?" "Who, who? —damn it, I had almost forgot—aye, *to be sure*, he was a DOG, and a *h—ll of a dog* he was, for he had *seven* heads." "How many tails," asked the Purser. "Why a *tail* to every *head to be sure*." "How many feet?" "Why—why, four—times—seven—twenty-eight *to be sure*; you Pursers *thinks us Masters don't know nothing.* You thought to puzzle a *feller* by axing about that infernal dog Cerberus." His knowledge of orthography was partic...larly accurate, as thus exhibited in the ship's log-book to this day—"Harrived in Majestis ship *Dafne*," as affirmed by thy friend TRISTRAM.

*Senior United Service Club, 25th April.*

### PROMOTION AND STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—I observe in your paper frequent allusions to the state of the Indian Army, many of your correspondents appearing to think that the discipline is not such as to quiet the anxiety of those interested in the security of our eastern dominions; indeed, the number and nature of offences taken cognizance of by Courts-Martial in that territory prove the existence of some general cause of complaint, or the operation of some unpolitic regulation.

Whatever be the cause of these frequent trials of officers and men, it should be the study of the government to check an evil so likely to produce ruinous results in times of warfare or difficulty. One of your correspondents has suggested the propriety of extending the power of Commanding Officers, and has repudiated the restrictions now laid on those responsible for the discipline of the regiments; but before we condemn the superior authorities, we should consider whether, by the existing system of promoting wholly by seniority, we furnish to corps officers properly qualified for command, to whom extensive powers could be entrusted, without inconvenience to the service, and injustice to their subordinates.

Writing anonymously, I am bound to abstain from citing instances of regiments where the removal of the Commanding Officers has given a new character to the corps; but I think all will admit that many men perform well their duties as inferiors who are totally unqualified for command, and should, therefore, on an account, be allowed to occupy a station they are not able to fill with credit to themselves, or benefit to the service; and if those who have access to the punishment returns of our troops, both at home and abroad, will take the trouble to note the numbers, they will, I have no doubt, find that (making due allowance for peculiar circumstances) where promotion by seniority prevails, the number of defaulters is in the aggregate greater than in those branches of the service where a different system of promotion is pursued. Should what I have now stated prove correct, I think it is time we discontinued a mode of advancement advocated only by the indolent and apathetic, and gave to the active and energetic their natural place in society. I am well aware that in promoting by patronage, instead of seniority, we enable those in power to act upon a system of favouritism which may, in many cases, be made injurious to individuals; but while we limit the expense of a service, and expect those at its head to hold themselves responsible for its efficiency, we are guilty of great folly and injustice, if we, by our regulations, give the commands of corps indiscriminately to those who have served longest, thus offering no reward for talent, and holding out no incentive to good conduct. Were expense no object for consideration we might by retirements, or nearly sinecure appointments, provide for the incapables*, and only give important commands to the trustworthy; but the day for such lavish expenditure is past, and we must think seriously of rendering our Army efficient with the means at our disposal.

In corps where the promotion is by seniority, each officer (out a candidate for a staff appointment) feels that he is independent of his Colonel, and content with avoiding a line of conduct likely to be punished by a Court-Martial, disregards alike the praise or censure of his superiors, well knowing that by no act of his own can he in his profession be advanced or retarded. Had it been the intention to repress talent and enterprise, a system more efficacious than this could not have been discovered; contrast with it that pursued by the legislators for the Royal Navy during the last war, and we shall be compelled to acknowledge that their regulations have produced some splendid examples of what men will do when rewards are fairly offered for exertion, and advancement is made to depend on personal qualities. If the East India Company would have an efficient army at little expense, let them promote entirely by patronage, and, paying due attention to the recommendations of the superior officers in immediate command of the troops, give them those powers without which, however judiciously selected, they can never make the most of their position, or act in a manner calculated to give their country the full benefit of their experience in military affairs; but as a long residence in India is of itself a claim to some reward; let the Company guarantee to all officers on retirement the present regulated allowance for a Captain, although, after twenty years' service, they may not have attained that rank, and in all other respects continue the rules now established relative to retirements, thus weeding the service of all those whose attainments do not warrant their retention, and making room for such as are better qualified for commands.

*London, April 25.* A. C.

* I have no wish to state that there are many officers in this service who would be thus denominated; but the remarks sometimes promulgated by officers approving sentences of Courts-Martial, prove the existence of a serious difference of opinion between the members and the approving officer. Surely they cannot be all in the right, and persons who do not form correct opinions on the common subjects usually brought before Courts-Martial cannot be very intellectual.

### THE BAND OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SIR,—I wish, through the medium of your valuable *Gazette*, to give those in authority at Woolwich a hint of the impolitic measure which it is reported they are about to adopt of preventing the Artillery Band from playing on a Sunday evening. It will cause great discontent and unpleasant feelings towards their superiors, from both officers and men, as it is during the summer a most pleasant lounge of an evening, and many of the soldiers, more particularly those with families, that are attracted there by the music would otherwise be passing away the time in a public house. Moreover, it is a great recreation for the people who come down from London for the purpose of enjoying a little fresh air. A FRIEND TO YOUR GAZETTE.

*Woolwich, 27th April.*

### PROMOTION AND THE DEAD WEIGHT.

SIR,—It being a self-evident fact that a very large number of those most unfortunate and ill-treated beings ycleped *Young Gentlemen*, are, and must remain, without the most distant prospects of promotion, and as many of those who do contrive to ship the swab, are useless to the service, from the disgust raised in their minds by "hope long deferred," there appears to be an *absolute necessity* for some regulation tending to lessen these evils, and I conceive it to be the duty of every one who wishes well to the service and its various members, to come forward with any suggestion of a plausible nature which may present itself to his mind. In accordance, therefore, with this sense of duty, I beg to offer to the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty, whether it would not be most beneficial to the service to leave the path of promotion as open as possible to the younger branches of the service, thereby ensuring a supply of healthy zeal to fill the higher grades. No doubt can be entertained on this point; the question is, how to open the path without injustice to the older claimants. Now, Sir, I would propose one opening; as our colonies would be much benefitted by a further importation of loyal and respectable subjects, let a grant of land be offered to the acceptance of all officers who may be disposed to find fault with their present situations, including Mates of a certain standing, say five or seven years; but as a grant in the colonies would be useless without the means of *locating* themselves, I would also suggest that government should purchase (at a reduced rate) the commissions of such officers as wished to avail themselves of the grant, and as Mates (poor fellows) have no commissions (although Ensigns have) they should receive a gratuity according to their length of service. I think this plan would reduce the *dead weight* very materially, as there are many officers unable to take advantage of the present opportunities in the colonies, for want of funds, and who would readily resign their half pay for a moderate sum. I now beg, Mr. Editor, to offer my warmest thanks for the able and spirited manner in which you have ever advocated the just claims of the service. May you "go on and prosper." CONSTANT.

*** In type—"L," * A Mid. in the *Triumph*," "Observator," "A Ceylon Packet Skipper."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We are compelled to postpone till next week a notice we e in type on the intended* New Naval History of RAT Britain; *but we readily assure our gallant friends u we shall give the project all the support in our power, d receive communications.—We say "Yes" to "A. C." der the belief that the party is competent; but we should e the signature.—We have taken the best means of eting the wishes of "* F. T *" and hope to hear further. The "*Screening System," *and "*Numa's" *10th Letter unavoidably postponed till next week. The exposure the Coast Guard is working very satisfactorily.— e attack on the "Baronets' Insignia" we consider ust: we entertain an opinion decidedly opposed to t of our Correspondent.—"*Veritas," *it is clear, does understand the paragraph, at which he carps.— ". C." shall have attention.—Again we thank "*An Captain," *and will notice the matter further next k.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, APRIL* 30, 1836.


Our pages have constantly advocated the cause the Widows of our gallant brethren of the vices, and we have repeatedly pressed the ms of those unfortunate persons on the con- eration of the country. The justly-conceived independent observations of *Colonel Parry* and *Edward Codrington* on this subject, in the House Commons on the 19th instant, will, we trust, e had their due weight on His Majesty's Go- nment, and thus lead to some amelioration of present regulations regarding the afflicted fa- ies of our brave officers who have died, after ing the best of their lives to their country's vice. With respect to the pensions of the idows of our *Naval* officers, a correspondent re- nds us of that which we have again and again ted, namely, that during the whole period of late war, and we believe in many years beyond the officers of the Navy *paid annually a proportion their pay towards the fund styled "The Widows' sion Fund;"* hence the pension to the Widow such old officer became her *right*, which no Mi- ter could with *justice* subsequently deprive her by any narrow-minded regulation which his beral advisers might have led him to put in ce. We mean not to contend against the power the Admiralty to make any rules they may see as regards the Widows of those officers who r paid towards the Widows' Fund, but to those did so we must maintain that their right to pension is indisputable in strict justice, if not aw, whether their *private* incomes be double amount or not.

t a period when we are most wisely using our ry effort to encourage our seamen to enter the vy, we think it would be good policy to con- ue, or rather to renew, the pensions to the dows of our *Warrant Officers*, which were so un- ly taken from them a few years ago, because, these situations of *Boatswain* and *Gunner* are the y ones which the brave and meritorious sailor aspire to, we deem that this reward should be d out to him in every shape that can make it rth his study to deserve. In like manner the rpenter's crew in our ships of war would use ir best efforts to merit promotion, in the hope ultimately obtaining the situation of Carpenter, d that thus their wives and children would be ovided for in the event of their father's death.

Amidst the different representations which have ached us on the subject of the present much mplained of regulations connected with Widows' nsions, there is one regarding the Widows of old Pursers, which we think only requires to be fairly stated in order to ensure its correction. It seems, that whilst the Widows of Pursers, who may have died *subsequent to the year* 1830, are entitled to *forty* pounds per annum, those, whose husbands died *prior* to that date, only receive *thirty* pounds per annum, and this too, although these old Pursers had *actually paid towards the Pension Fund throughout the whole war*, and many of whom had been personally distinguished in action with the enemy, as the public dispatches of the period show. Again, we are told that the Widows of the *old Assistant-Surgeons, who served in the war*, and died in it, or very soon after its close, have no pensions, whilst those who are employed in *peace*, and who may now die in actual service, have this bonus held out to them. If this be the fact, we think that common justice demands that the Widow of the *old* Assistant-Surgeon, who faithfully served in war, should be alike considered; for though it is all right and proper to economise the revenue of the State in every possible way that it can be done with propriety, yet we are sure, that the nation at large never will desire that, in carrying this measure into effect, the claims of the old and faithful servants of the Crown should be neglected and forgotten.

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With reference to the table of Reliefs of King's Regiments in India, given in our paper of the 16th instant, we will now endeavour to direct the attention of the authorities at the Horse Guards more particularly to the hardships of the service imposed on His Majesty's Corps in the East.

Taking it as the rate at which regiments are in future to be relieved, from looking back to the rate at which reliefs had been effected since 1823, we find that it will be only one regiment yearly, and at this slow rate much injustice must be done to several corps, which went abroad in the same year, but proceeded to India from the Cape, Ceylon, and New South Wales. To begin with the four first entitled to relief,—20th, 45th, 54th, and 16th. These regiments left England in 1819, and the last named cannot at the present rate return before 1839, while the 20th may be expected in 1836. The 6th and 55th, which embarked in 1821, cannot be relieved before 1840 and 1841, and then come *five* regiments, the 13th, 41st, 44th, 49th, and 3rd, all of which left England in the year 1822, but the last of which must wait until 1846 to be regularly relieved. We need not proceed further down the list, but will merely state that the 9th Regiment, which is the last for relief, embarked in 1832, and its probable return will be 1856. Here, surely, is a case for the consideration of the Quartermaster-General and the other authorities at the Horse Guards. The whole hardship of the case, however, is not merely the length of service abroad, but the inequality of its pressure on the officers and privates. In all the other Colonies the period of service does not extend beyond twelve years at the utmost, and of regiments serving in all foreign stations, except India, only six companies are abroad, leaving four companies as a depot, at which officers and privates spend at least one-fourth of the period that the head-quarters are abroad. In India the regiments, on the other hand, never return under a service of nineteen years, and no portion of that time, except a few months, is spent by either the officers or privates at home. The depots of regiments in India consist of only one Officer, four Sergeants, and four Corporals, with a Drummer, from which the recruiting parties are drawn. No officer or private, except as sick, or an invalid waiting discharge, can remain in England. Under these circumstances, the retaining regiments in India twenty-five or twenty-six years, and none less than nineteen, must be acknowledged a hardship. It would be a much fairer system to keep regiments in America and other good climates for a longer period, if reliefs cannot be effected, than to detain them in India beyond fifteen years, which period should be the maximum of service abroad.

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Scarce a week passes but that we are favoured with the perusal of various memorials drawn up by Officers who have claims for consideration, with the request that we will lend them our influence and advice in furtherance of their applications for preferment. We need hardly inform our readers that the necessity thus forced upon us of making ourselves acquainted with the merits of claimants, and of course with the demerits of their more successful competitors—for there never appears to be a why without a wherefore—is a laborious and oftentimes an unpleasant task; and that we frequently encounter very moderate pretensions put forth with clamorous demands. Still we shall never complain of any personal inconvenience or sacrifice which we make either for the benefit of the United Service generally, or of individual members thereof; and we shall always be ready, as we ever have been, to use the influence which our paper possesses in furtherance of the claims of real merit. These observations are elicited by the perusal of a memorial which appears to us the *beau ideal* of that composition, and we wish we were at liberty to print it, for the benefit of the Service generally, in order to show how gallant services may be set forth in modest terms, and with such perspicuity as shall afford some hope that the First Lord or his Secretary may find leisure to peruse it.

The memorial in question records an honourable as well as an *actual* service, of nearly thirty years, distinguished by several gallant deeds; and no opportunity appears to have been lost in peace or war of gaining the approbation and esteem of superior Officers, all which is testified by most honourable certificates. The character for ability, gallantry, and devotion to the Service appears to be so well substantiated, the recommendation of distinguished Officers so strong, and the pretensions of the memorialist so modest and so reasonable, that we are sure it must have had its due effect, although circumstances may not hitherto have afforded a proper opportunity for noticing it; and our honest recommendation is that the gallant Officer, Lieutenant Wesley, Royal Marines, may indulge a little patience, and continue in the course which he has so honourably pursued, and which will, we doubt not, insure him preferment when occasion offers.

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We published in our Gazette of the 31st January, 1835, the Regulations which exist at his Majesty's College at Sandhurst, and we know of no just reason that similar regulations should not be adopted at the East India Company's Seminary at Addiscombe. Why, for instance, a Field Officer should not be allowed the indulgence at Addiscombe, as at his Majesty's College, of educating his son there, at 40*l.* a-year; or that the son of an Officer falling in the service of his country should

ot have the privilege of doing so at 20*l.* a-year. t is a rule also at Sandhurst that the sons of fficers so situated, who pass the required examiation, are entitled to a commission without purhase. This is stated by Lord Fitzroy Somerset, his evidence before Parliament, and that Lord ill, for the past nine years, has granted upon an verage 21 commissions in every year from 1828 1833, without purchase, to claimants who passed.

In one of our recent numbers, we suggested a lan for the appropriation of the share of the atronage hitherto enjoyed by the former Presients of the Board of Controul, grounded on the ledge of Lord Glenelg; and were it adopted, we ould no longer witness the Minister who is vested ith the power of controlling the amount of paronage, having a direct or immediate interest in ither the extent or decrease of it. All managements similar to this would evince a just attention the sons of the old Officers that are now unable, arough the want of home influence, to obtain s uccession to the profession that their fathers had ng served and often bled in.

We must further again solicit the attention of ur readers to the able letter of *Argus*, published the 5th January, 1835, suggesting the expedicy of selling the first military commission in e India Service, and ensuring to the sons of old fficers a preference to purchase them, to a certain extent. The revenue that may be created by is measure would prove very ample to compenate the India Directors for the loss of their military patronage; as the Return laid upon the table the House of Commons, in 1833, of the military appointments made between that Charter and e former one showed that they amounted to ore than 5000 Cadetships. Supposing each of ese to have been sold for 300*l.* (and they are orth much more), they would have aggregated fteen hundred thousand Pounds! and after deucting from this sum 150*l.* a-year, in lieu of the ss of patronage to each Director, a clear revenue ould have remained to the State, in that period, 774,000*l.* Mr. Auber's evidence states the hole territorial home charges of Government at 1,000*l.*, a sum that might in this way be raised in is country sufficient to prevent a call any longer r a remittance from India for this purpose.

Rules and Regulations should also be framed at the commissions are only to be granted to ersons who may be qualified, after a proper exsination, to hold them; and any special indulence that it is deemed desirable to offer to the n of an old Officer might be provided for, the ppointment of each candidate being made by the ourt of Directors, and not by any Director. In is way, the plan, as recommended by Lord Grenille, might be accomplished. His Lordship ated—

"The Cadets should not be named by the choice of y man, but by some fixed course of succession from the milies of officers who have fallen in the public service." *Hansard's Debates*, vol. xxv, p. 727.

Again, in page 2933 of the *Mirror of Parliament*, iving the Debates on the India Bill in July, 33, Mr. Charles Wynn stated—

"He has always thought the officers of the Indian rmy do not possess their fair share of patronage, and at some regulation should be made to entitle their sons a preference to these appointments to a certain extent. would undoubtedly be inexpedient to render the India ilitary Service wholly hereditary; but it would be desirable that some portion of the Cadetships should be signed as a reward of merit to the sons of those who ve fought and bled in the service of the Company: e Directors now have it, and each of them naturally wishes to give this share among their private friends, and there is no fund upon which their claim for public gratitude can be urged. It appears there are three hundred and fifty ladies among the Proprietors, and it seems highly probable that these, as well as a large proportion of the male Proprietors, in giving their votes, are more likely to be influenced by the hopes of obtaining preferment for relatives and the solicitations of others, than by an abstract notion of the fitness of particular candidates. I would suppose, however, the Directors elected in the first instance are the fittest possible for the discharge of their duties. How is it possible for the Proprietors afterwards to obtain any knowledge of the manner the Directors fill the office? How can they ascertain whether he is attentive or negligent—whether he discharges his duty in the most able and efficient manner? This want of control over the Directors appears to me to be the great sin of the present system, and I trust Government will consider whether it is not possible to make some alteration. I think eleven Directors fully sufficient to execute their public functions."

We have quoted at length from this eminent public authority, as he must be well acquainted with this subject, from having long presided over the Board of Controul; and we shall conclude with the opinions of another authority, the gallant and lamented Officer Sir John Malcolm:—opinions deservedly of great weight on all subjects that respect India and the public services in that country:—

"The Court of Directors are often generous to the widows and families of their deceased officers left in distress, and have given a liberal support to the funds instituted for their relief; but this liberality imparts little, if any, of that feeling which would be spread throughout the service by the son receiving such notice and protection, on account of the service of his father. To estimate the value of this principle, we have only to look to its effects in the Navy or Army of England; notwithstanding that eagerness for patronage which pervades these services, hereditary claims are seldom neglected or rejected, and the attention known to be given to them stimulates the highest minds to actions in a degree beyond all other motives."

Sir John Malcolm adds, in pages 119 and 120 of his Political History, when speaking of the manner the Directors exercise their patronage, as follows:—

"It is to be regretted that their patronage should form the principal object in seeking the direction, and the chief reward after having attained it. The first circumstance induces some to become candidates for the office of Director whose views are limited to the attainment of a provision for their families, relatives, or friends; and the second deprives the Government of one of the greatest means which all other Governments possess, that of encouraging, rewarding, and attaching those by whom they are served, by admitting, to a certain extent, the claims of sons and near connexions of persons who have been distinguished in the public service. These are not only rejected by Directors in their corporate capacity, but their advancement is considered an infringement of their most valued privilege. This is the fault of the system, not of the Directors; they are paid in patronage, and a deduction from its amount would operate as a deduction from the wages of their labour. This fact clears them of all blame, but it does not render the evil less. It may, perhaps, be asserted that the interest and commerce of men in the service, combined with the humanity and consideration of individual Directors, palliates, if it does not remedy, this defect of the system; but this is a mistake, for the very mode in which such favour is bestowed, though it may raise the reputation of him who confers it, lowers that of the body to which he belongs; besides, it is not seemly to see the sons of those who have stood the highest in the Civil service of the Company, or of officers who have fallen in some memorable engagement, enter the list of common solicitors, or carrying their petitions from door to door of those who preside for the season over the interests of that empire, the prosperity of which the parents of the supplants have laboured with distinction, or died with glory, to promote.

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Our readers will perceive by this day's Naval Appointments that the intention, which we some time since reported to exist of nominating Admiral Lord Amelius Beauclerk to the Plymouth command, is confirmed, and that the gallant Admiral has selected Captain Sykes for his Flag Captain. The shift of flags will take place to-morrow. We are sure the appointment will prove as acceptable to the Plymouth folks as that of Sir Sir Philip Durham has done at Portsmouth, where his suavity and condescension have won golden opinions from all classes of persons.

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We last week announced the appointment of Major John Owen to the command of the Royal Marine Battalion employed on the Coast of Spain, and we are glad to find that the announcement has been hailed with satisfaction, Major Owen being considered one of the most distinguished officers now capable of active service in that highly gallant corps. He served in the Navy originally under the command of one of the best officers in the Service, the late Admiral Sir Thomas Trowbridge, and being taken prisoner in the *Castor*, was present on board a French ship on the glorious 1st of June. We do not know exactly when he bore up for a Marine, but find him serving in that capacity at Trafalgar in the *Belleisle*; he afterwards commanded the Marines of the *Leviathan*, and by his highly spirited and gallant conduct on several detached expeditions, established a character which gained him the applause and admiration of the Mediterranean fleet. A better selection for the present command could not have been made.

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Colonel Napier's "History of the Peninsular War" must be well known to an immense majority of our readers, and to that majority we appeal, whether his work does not, as far as any uninspired writing can, possess impartiality.—whether a trace of the worst description of bias, party feeling (which, in a man of a strong head, is almost synonymous with venality), is to be discovered in it. But if a deep feeling of nationality, connected by a sound judgment, if the purest patriotism be crimes, he must plead guilty. Was there ever a history particularly one involving so great a variety of events absolutely free from erroneous statements of unimportant facts? Doubtless not. The errors of importance, however, proved against Col. Napier have been singularly few, which indeed was to be expected from his character, his personal knowledge of war, and of *that* war in particular, and the variety of documents to which he had access; and whenever mistakes have been clearly pointed out he has always candidly admitted and cheerfully corrected them. On this history an attack has just been made in the *Quarterly Review*, in a spirit for which there is the less excuse, because, though professing and avowing strong feelings on public events, Col. Napier is not a *party* politician, and has equally censured Whigs, Tories and Radicals whenever he has considered their conduct deserving rebuke.

As all our readers may not be aware of the real value to be attached to the anonymous criticisms in what are called "Reviews," we shall just observe, that nearly all of them have a strong party bias, and that the Editors and many of the principal writers of most of them, but especially the *Quarterly* and *Edinburgh*, are Lawyers. The first of the two we have named supports the Tories, right or wrong; the other the Whigs, equally as a matter of course; and the professional habits of the Editors have assisted to render them adepts in the mischievous sophistry.

We address not the base, nor those who would sacrifice nationality to party spirit, but the candid and *English* reader, and we request them to read Napier with attention, if they have not already done so, and compare his manly, fearless, and straightforward work with the garbled and tortuous remarks of his anonymous critic, who, if ever man did, has sat down with the intention of not only magnifying the errors, and concealing the merits of his author, but of inventing faults where none existed, and this with a degree of impudence that has rarely been equalled in the annals of reviewing, as the passages of the history which he quotes, often give the negative to his assertions. For instance, because Col. N., whose object was to write a *history*, does not fill whole pages with declamation about the injustice of the war and the atrocity of Bonaparte, he is accused of not perceiving or allowing its injustice, although a conviction to the contrary is to be found even amongst the passages inserted in the review. Mr. Southey, a writer who, notwithstanding his great abilities, was not particularly qualified either by nature or circumstances for the office of a military historian, has also published a history of this war which we may say has been rejected as an authority by those best qualified to judge of its military details,—the British actors on the scene,—and has been confessed by honest men, even on the Tory side, to be a thoroughly partial work, seasoned with an extravagant and possibly real admiration for the Spaniards. Weary, perhaps, of his subject, which he seems conscious of his inability to describe, he is glad to escape from it to spend succeeding pages on words rather than actions, the ephemeral debates in Parliament, &c. To support this production,

*of their own principal writers*, completely cast into shade by the masterly work of Napier, has been hitless one of the main objects of the review.

One of the principal charges against Col. N. (Introed as if it were a discovery, which it is not, even if ) is that he has underrated the successes of the niards. In his own preface he has avowed that one his principal objects was to expose the falsehood of extravagant praise lavished on them; but, in his 3rd me, he has nobly vindicated himself from the very ges of the *Quarterly*, already brought against him by es of less reputation. Because he has not believed the absurd tales of the Spaniards, although he has ed from "disfigurement," or "neglect," the notions is countryman, he is to be accused of being a partizan e French! And is it, after all, so much worse to e with a French than with a Spanish bias, or to unte foreign rather than British achievements, like Southey and the reviewer.

some cases the critic has opposed his own unsuped assertion to the facts stated by the historian, as if former were more worthy of reception, and Colonel ier (nor of course the army in which he served, of *numbers*, and those not the least qualified to judge, k far more manly both of Spaniards and Portuguese he does) is not even considered worthy to form an ion of the character of those Dons, and is denied a knowledge of the face of a country over which he fought inch by inch, instead of journeying in peace tranquillity like his censor. Is, then, a knowledge country more likely to be acquired in the last than in first state, when so much depends upon it? Are the acters of men displayed more truly? Nor is it ly as a soldier that Colonel Napier looks around He has also the eye of a painter, and loves the ty of nature for its own sake. It is very possible the reviewer may have been assisted by some militen, perhaps even of rank and ability, in whom party ails over patriotism, but we suspect the writer, mainly verable for the critique, to be a civilian, for though it rds another melancholy proof how far national spirit ngst us is merged in party, there are still some reas of it happily amongst the United Service; com, for instance, the strictures of Tory soldiers in our ellent monthly contemporary the *United Service Jour*with those of the *Quarterly Review*,—compare, also, party attacks on the British Legion, not only by the s but in Parliament, with the manly speech of Sir n Elley. Almost the only living non-military writer eminence, whose patriotism and British feeling is unnebed by political or foreign predilections, is Professor Wilson; but Christopher North is every inch a n.

The *Quarterly* makes it a *grave* charge against Col. ier, that he has not done justice to the valour of nish women; as if unsexed viragos (supposing the ons attributed to them true) were to be regarded as nour to any nation, as if they were not rather a reach to it, and a sign of effeminacy and want of energy e men. But it has been pretty well ascertained, that r actions (of which by the way Col. N. *expresses no ded opinion*) were neither more nor less than women eadily perform in similar circumstances; and, if masne qualities in the female sex are indeed so admirable, would undertake to pick a *corps* of fox-hunting ladies pugilistic fisherwomen in this country who should l in heroism those of Spain, or any other nation, or surpass them.

With his usual candour, the reviewer, attacking Napier aving frequently preferred French to Spanish writers n they clash, brings against him some of the most oughly *French* writers, as the declamatory Foy and ey, as if they had better opportunities of judging than er himself, or their style was preferable. Lamey in ndia appears remarkably partial to the Spaniards: es (like certain Quarterly Reviews) a man of a swarthy plexion, and by no means unlike that nation in geal appearance: those who are well acquainted with an nature may perhaps think it possible that this apently trifling circumstance may have had its share in ducing his extravagant encomiums on that people, as , on his stupidly false assertion, that men of that hue are *cold* better than those of a light complexion.

How would Mr. Southey's history look if reviewed in spirit of this critique, which few can read and doubt , had the Colonel written with the pen of an angel, would not have found much favour in the eyes of this iewer. The noble emphatic maxims, military, politi- and philosophical, thickly scattered through his es, are passed over without notice. The style, so geally admired, is also censured. This, like other kinds beauty, may be principally matter of taste; but the t test of eloquence is the effect it produces. These nutes have been devoured by even persons of the most ectful occupations with as much avidity as the roances of Scott, and have sent the blood rushing luriously through many a gallant heart. But

"envy will follow merit like its shade."

As our object, at present, is to expose the want of candour of the *Quarterly Review*, and not to inquire into the Spanish character, we shall only remind the Iberian critic, that in their very best days, when superior discipline and tactics had rendered them, for the time, the best troops of continental Europe, the raw British soldiers, fresh from the plough, not only stopped their career of victory, but converted their triumphs into rout. Of the naval conflicts of the two nations we need not speak. There is no nation, not even the French, over whom the British have so uniformly triumphed as the Spaniards.

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We continue to receive communications respecting the extraordinary appointment of Captain Sir Henry Bethune to the rank of Major-General, over the heads of hundreds of officers of service and reputation. The gallant Major-General, or some unwise friend, has put forth a statement of his Persian services as a "Lieutenant." Does he suppose that before we noticed his extraordinary promotion we did not make ourselves fully acquainted with his history and claims? that we did not know his name was originally "Lindesay?" Though his medals be in "pure gold," and the register signed by "Mohammed Shah," we could point out hordes of Lieutenants and Captains who, in point of services, have as much pretension to so unfair a promotion. We advise Sir Henry's "Persian friend" to be quiet, or we may next examine his claims.

It appears by last night's *Gazette* that Captain Shee, of the Indian Army, has got the rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel* in PERSIA: and had Sir Henry Bethune's promotion been confined to like manner to Persia, instead of being extended to all Asia, it would not have been so much objectionable.

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*United Service Museum.*—We have but little space to bestow upon a notice of the lecture recently delivered at this Institution, by the Rev. Dr. Lardner, on the Mechanical Agency of Steam, and the probable effects of its application to Naval and Military purposes. It is, however, incumbent upon us to give a few of his facts, and some of the conclusions at which he arrived in a course of reasoning thereon. In the first place it may be observed that nothing yet known tended to warrant a belief that in battles or sieges the agency of steam could ever be employed to produce anything like the effect of gunpowder; although it was quite possible that in steam-vessels it might furnish powerful means of defence against boarding, if applied to the movement of armed revolving wheels, or in jetting with great force streams of boiling water, to the probably great dismay or complete discomfiture of an approaching enemy. Naval warfare, therefore, it would appear, is not likely to be much affected by the use of steam, except from the extension of its employment as a motive power for the the purposes of propulsion. Military operations on shore, it would follow, will be affected only by the facility which steam must afford for the transposition of men, arms, and ammunition. To the rapidity with which some military movements might, by railroads, be made, limits could scarce be assigned, and the cutting through or destroying most parts of a railway could only produce delay according to the extent of destruction accomplished, the effect being indeed very little worse than rendering so much of a common road impassible. The Doctor most properly exhibited satisfactory proof that the danger of explosion in high and low pressure engines was much the same. Practical men admitted the truth of this; and high pressure engines alone were employed on railroads, whilst condensing, and consequently clumsy, engines, only were in use afloat. In the eyes of ignorance and prejudice, danger at sea and danger ashore appeared to be very different things, for people cheerfully exposed themselves to all the danger of explosion from high pressure engines in travelling by railways who would not sanction the use of like engines at sea. Extended knowledge would, in time, sweep such prejudice away, and to the general use of high pressure engines, consideration of space, weight, and expense to be saved, must bring us, at length, not only on the land, but at sea. One fact, recently discovered in practice, above all things deserves especial notice. That is, by diminishing the length of cylinders in steam-engines, and proportionately increasing the circumference thereof, additional power may be obtained in a scarcely credible ratio. To this last subject we shall probably some day return; in the mean time, we think that lectures from such men, delivered with some regularity, may prove highly advantageous to the United Service, and save a hitherto sluggish Institution from sinking into the ocean of contempt.

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A Committee has been appointed in the House of Lords, on the motion of the Duke of Leinster, to inquire into the best means of facilitating the intercourse between the United Kingdom and our North American Colonies. The object sought, is to ascertain whether it would not be attended with considerable public advantages were the packets, conveying the mails to those Colonies, to take their departure from a port in the south-west of Ireland, instead of from a port in the English Channel, whereby they would at once avoid all the dangers and delays of the Channel navigation. This question has already been fully discussed in our columns, and the letters, under the signature of *A Post Captain*, have clearly shown the great national benefit which must accrue from this arrangement, not only as regards the North American Packets, but also those which convey the mails to the West Indies and to the Brazils, by accelerating the transmission of letters *many days* every voyage.

The evidence, which has been already given before the Committee of the House of Commons on this subject, and which was published in the Session before the last, by order of the House, all goes to prove the facts which have been stated in our columns, as to the importance of making a port in Ireland the starting point for the Packets crossing the Atlantic, instead of the one on the south-west coast of England, and, as the testimony is so conclusive on this question, we will give a few extracts from the published report.

In the examination of Captain Beaufort, the present talented and experienced Hydrographer of the Admiralty, he is asked by the Committee (page 40 of the Report), "What would be the advantages with respect to embarkation for even the west and south of *Europe*, but more particularly for *America* generally, by choosing a harbour in the *west of Ireland* instead of one within the Channel? Captain Beaufort's answer is, "The first object of vessels bound to the Mediterranean, or to the West Indies, or to America, on the supposition of an adverse wind, is to get far enough out of the Channel to be able to adopt either tack without fear of the land; for, when it blows hard, no ship can work to windward without sufficient room for long stretches, and to take advantage of the changes of winds and tides. The next object is, when once fairly out, to gain sufficient *westing* to fetch round Cape Finisterre. Now, by sailing from a port on the west coast of Ireland, both those objects are secured, as with a *south-west* gale a vessel could at once stretch off to the *north-west*, instead of struggling for *days* between Ushant and the Lizard, and, with the wind at WEST, *she would be able to clear Cape Finisterre*, while a vessel from FALMOUTH would be *embayed* and obliged to stand to the *north west* to keep an offing. One disadvantage of Falmouth as a port of embarkation is, the difficulty of sailing when the wind blows with violence from the *southward*. It appears that, on an average of the last four years, six Packets per annum have been detained about 40 hours each! *A Packet Harbour should, if possible, have two ways of exit, like Spithead, for instance.*" This, we may here observe, BEAUMARIS possesses, which *Port* has before been so strongly recommended by our correspondent *A Post Captain*. Captain Beaufort then goes on to state, in his subsequent answers to the different questions put to him by the Committee, that "In comparing the coasts of the two countries (England and Ireland), IRELAND seems to have this advantage, that a vessel once out of any of her western ports, can weather the land either on one tack or the other." And further, with respect to the prevailing winds, he observes, "The average of ten years there were on each year 186 days of *westerly* winds and 101 *easterly*." And in answer to the question put by the Committee—"Are you in possession of any facts on which to estimate the difference generally, in sailing to the southward and westward from a more westerly harbour, compared to one within the Channel?" Captain Beaufort replied—"I have had a sheet of tracks projected on a small scale from the logbooks of thirty packets, which had to contend with foul winds after leaving FALMOUTH; and, supposing that other vessels had sailed from a port on the *south-west of Ireland* at the same time, and been affected by the same winds and weather, their comparative progress is shown by a similar series of tracks in red ink. The average result of these tracks *gives about 4½ days in favour of the Packet from Ireland.*" This average advantage of nearly *five days* in each voyage out and home, is of vast moment to our commercial interests in the transmission of the mails; but, as Captain Beaufort most truly adds, it is not this accelerated progress of the mails *alone* that deserves to be considered, but also the saving of this time in the *wear and tear* of the vessels, together with the health and comfort of the passengers. A collection of *homeward*-bound tracks, similar to those alluded to, show the like great advantage of a harbour in the south-west of Ireland. The average difference on the return voyage likewise being *upwards of five days* in *its favour*, thus making just ten days altogether out and home (see page 43 of the Report). It may here be remarked, as regards the outward voyage, that it is stated in the evidence that the American Captains always consider half their time and all their danger is passed when they reach the longitude of the south-west end of Ireland on their return voyages.

We regret that we cannot afford more space at present to give further extracts from this interesting report; we

, however, to recur to the subject again, it being one h seriously affects our communications with our nies in North America, and likewise those in the t Indies; our intercourse, as regards correspondence passengers with the former, being now almost *wholly* ed on by the vessels belonging to America, which ey more than *nineteen-twentieths* of the men of busi-, as well as a still larger proportion of the letters veen the United Kingdom and the Canadas; and, as rds the passengers and letters for the United States, *American* Packets may be said at this moment to y almost *the whole*; for example, a return obtained ugh the Treasury shows, that in *one year* only the ber of passengers leaving *Liverpool alone* by the erican Packets amounted to between *five thousand six thousand*, making an average annually to and of *near eleven thousand* persons, whilst, during the e period, the total number that sailed in his Ma-y's Packets, from *Falmouth, for all parts of the ld*, was only *two hundred and forty!* These evils, it tated in the evidence adduced, will be in a large degree ected by the King's Packets being stationed on an reme western port of the United Kingdom; the ole of the persons examined before the Committee ing concurred in opinion "that it must be obvious e would be vast advantages in *every respect* by esta-hing his Majesty's Packets in a port on the South-st of Ireland.

The interest of the Earl of Carlisle in East Cumber-d is to be brought to bear against Sir James Graham the next election.

On Monday an inquest was held at Newington on the y of Mrs. Elizabeth Corbin, a naval officer's wife, ose death was occasioned by taking an over dose of onnel. It was stated that the deceased, who was only years of age, was always doctoring herself, and, al-ugh frequently requested to send for a medical man those occasions that she felt ill, she always refused to so, saying that she knew how to doctor herself with-the aid of any person. A verdict was returned, at the deceased's death was occasioned by taking too t a quantity of colonel."

*Prince Charles of Naples.*—The publication of the ree of the King of Naples, issued seven years ago, t in the Two Sicilies the sons and daughters, the ndsons, and the other descendants of both sexes in the e line from the King, his brothers and their issue le, the sisters, aunts, and uncles of the King, must ain the consent of the King for their marrying, and hout such consent their marriages shall be void, is d to have shaken the resolution of the Royal bride-om to stand by the legality of his union with Miss yth.

famine threatens to waste a considerable tract of the th-west of Ireland. A deficiency of the potator crop urred last year in many places, and the general supply the whole country is said to be scant and inadequate; in some districts along that coast an almost total ure was experienced, insomuch that the store of the r people is already exhausted. A population of four n thousand, in a mountain tract by the coast of Done-, are now in absolute want of food, many of them living uced to *one meal of potatoes with salt water* in the nty-four hours. There are others still worse off than se.

The late James Hogg, popularly known as "the Et-k Shepherd," could neither read nor write at the age twenty.

*Caledonian Asylum.*—The anniversary dinner of this rity was celebrated on Saturday at the Freemason's vern. Upwards of 100 gentlemen sat down to din-—the Duke of Sutherland in the chair.

Thirty-six persons were brought to trial at the late arter-sessions in Killarney, charged on the informations the police with various assaults and riots, committed *trio more*, at fairs, funerals, and other places where shmen often meet to fight. Those *rows* have been g a plague and disgrace to the country, of which they ve sorely hindered the improvement and civilization.

General Bizannet, who defended Bergen-op-Zoom inst the English in 1813, died at Grenoble on the th, in his 81st year.

On Wednesday a numerous deputation of the House Commons, including Messrs. Hume, Grote, War-rton, Wakley, Wallace, O'Connell, and Bowring, had interview with Viscount Melbourne and the Chan-llor of the Exchequer, respecting the stamp on news-pers.

There are not less than fourteen new joint-stock com-nies advertised in one of the Liverpool papers, the pitals of which, together, amount to no less a sum than 30,000*l*. There are an Apothecaries' Company, a rrying Company, a Building Land Company, a Salt ompany, an Irish Banking Company, a Tanning Com-ny, a Soap Company, a Sugar Refining Company, a otton Company, a Harbour Company, a Distillery ompany, a Welsh Packet Company, a Baking Com-ny, and a Land Purchasing Company.

*A Peep at the Court.*—An officer of the Guards, who has lately had the honour of dining frequently at Wind-sor, gives the following account of the domestic habits there:—At dinner there was much French spoken, but more German, which the Queen utters with clear rapi-dity and much gesticulation, frequently quoting from the poetical and prose writers in that language. Her amiable consort has something cheerful to say to every guest, with an extraordinary power of remembering names and events which interest the parties addressed. He is a hearty laugher, and enjoys a gay anecdote extremely, being a good *raconteur* himself. After dinner the Queen em-ploys herself with the German worsted work, of which she is now engaged in executing a fabulous pattern, the gentlemen standing around her table and conversing while she works. Our informant was many times struck by her reference to the opinions and principles of Queen Charlotte, more especially when the young Prince of Padua inquired as to some points of etiquette in this country; among others, he asked "how was the line drawn as to receiving or excluding any female whose con-duct was said to be questionable?" The Queen replied, "It was the rule of the late Queen that if a lady's cha-racter was unimpeached before marriage, the Court was not to know any of her actions as long as she lived under her husband's roof; once leaving that protection, under any pretence, after having excited observation by her conduct, no circumstances could reinstate her in her former position in society." The Prince added, "And in the case of divorced persons, Madam?" The reply was, "The Queen disapproval of this proceeding so much, that, although she publicly received some persons thus situated, they were never admitted to her private parties." The Prince inquired, "When the New Palace was to be inhabited?" and was answered, "I wish it as soon as possible, and constantly go to superintend its de-coration. I quite love my rooms there, and those charm-ing gardens." During the evening the King played cri-bage and whist with some of the veteran companions of his early days, but constantly mixed in the conversations around, relating adventures which had occurred to him and his family. He always uses the words "my father," or "my mother," instead of the more formal titles, giving an impression of natural affection in the allusions to them. Politics were never once introduced, and persons of all parties were invited together. The dress of the Queen in private is as plain as possible, generally a sim-ple light silk; and she wears very few ornaments, except her rings, which are always of great value and beauty. She is much paler than last year, and in figure consider-ably slighter. Her consort seems in excellent health, occasionally disposed to sleep after dinner, a habit he much dislikes, and dreads its increase with his years.

*New Club.*—The crowded state of the principal Clubs, and the consequent difficulty in obtaining admission, have induced some noblemen and gentlemen, with whom are associated several Naval and Military officers, to open a new Club, and one is now in progress of formation in the immediate vicinity of St. James's. It is to be entirely unconnected with party or politics, and is to be founded on the basis of *the Union*. At the principal Clubs there are upwards of 10,000 persons on the Candidates' Lists, many of whom will gladly avail themselves of an oppor-tunity to become members of the new Club.

The Lady whose recent separation from her domestic circle has created so much conversation, still visits in the gayest circles of fashion.

*Royal Humane Society.*—On Wednesday the sixty-second anniversary of this philanthropic institution was celebrated at the City of London Tavern. The gallant Captain Sir Thomas Trowbridge was in the chair, sup-ported by Sir John Franklin, Sir T. Cochrane, Mr. Justice Gaselee, Mr. Baron Gurney, Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Egerton, Bart., Sir W. Clayton, Bart., M.P., and many other gentlemen of rank and influence. It appears that no less than 251 human beings have been rescued from a watery grave during the past year, either by individuals in direct communication with this noble society, or by others heretofore unknown to it, but rewarded by medals and testimonials for their intrepid and successful exer-tions in the cause of humanity. Nine individuals re-ceived this honourable token on Wednesday from the hands of the chairman. Their names are, Master Wil-loughby, Lieut. Somerville, Mr. Fitzjames, Mr. J. Crawford, Mr. W. Pritchard, Master Keys, Mr. J. Morum, and Mr. W. Soame. During the evening 17 persons, who, during the year, had been restored to life when apparently drowned, walked in procession round the room, carrying in their hands the bibles with which they had been presented on their recovery. We are com-pelled from want of space to abridge our account of this very interesting anniversary.

Lead, which a short time since was only 11*l*. a ton, is now 30*l*.

M. Firmin Didot, the celebrated printer and Member of the Chamber of Deputies, died lately at Drehx.

The intelligence of Mdle. G. Grisi's marriage, and her sister's engagement to M. Perrot, is succeeded by the report that Madame Vestris is about to be united to Mr. C. Mathews.

On the 25th inst., at Wouldham, near Rochester, the Hon. Francis de Grey, one of the younger sons of Lord Walsingham, about 21 years of age, imprudently entered the water with all his clothes on, to secure a boat that was drifting down the Medway, and was drowned.

Thomas Day, Esq., of the late *Kerry Western Herald* newspaper, was tried at Tralee Quarter Sessions, for having struck with a stick, on the head, Capt. Charles Fairfield, a magistrate of that county. Capt. Fairfield swore Mr. Day called him a coward, robber, and rascal, and that the only provocation he gave him was calling Mr. Day an "unfortunate man." The Jury found a verdict of Guilty under gross provocation, and the Court sentenced him to be imprisoned a week.

The reigning Prince of Liechtenstein has been attacked by an apoplectic fit, and is considered in great danger.

The Prince of Orange is expected to arrive here on Wednesday next.

## The Court.

The following officers attended his Majesty's levee on Thursday:—

*Generals*—Lord Aylmer, Sir C. Pratt, Lord C. Manners, Sir R. M'Farlane, Sir W. K. Grant, Sir T. M'Mahon. *Cols.*—Wilson, V. Agnew, Cumlly, M.P., D'Aguilar, Lushington, Sir J. O'Halloran, Carmichael, W. Bell, Hay, Bowles, Colby, A'Court. *Majors*—Pringle Taylor, M'Arthur, Sir J. G. Hamilton. *Capts.*—D. Williams, J. J. Marshall, J. Evans, P. Dyke, Errington. *Lieuts.*—J. Davis, Wingfield. *Admirals*—Taylor, Sir C. Adams. *Capts.*—D. H. O'Brien, L. Clerham, A. Gordon, A'Court, P. C. Hay. *Commanders*—G. Evans, F. Boyer.

The following were presented:—

Viscount Eastnor, on being promoted to be Colonel of the Herefordshire militia. Lieut.-Col. Bonner, E.I.C.'s service. Cornet W. M. Mitchell, 17th Lancers. Mr. Fairholme, 71st reg. Lieut.-Col. Powell, on promotion. Major Macdonald, 40th reg. Bengal N.I., on his marriage. Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, on appointment to the naval command at Portsmouth. Lieut.-Gen. Lord E. Somerset, on appointment to the command of the 4th Lt. Dragoons. Major Warburton. Lieut.-Col. Kirby, Spanish Army. Lieut. J. Lewis, 48th reg., Madras Army. Second Lieut. Bowles, on appointment to the Rifle Brigade. Second Lieut. Somerset, on appointment to the Rifle Brigade. Capt. Baker. Capt. A. Mercer, 70th N. Bengal Infantry. Capt. Charles Lewis, Royal Regiment, on return from the W. Indies, in administering his Majesty's government at St. Lucia. Lieut. Graham, on appointment to 7th Fusiliers. Lieut. E. Tyndall, R.N. Capt. W. Sandom, R.N., on return from abroad. Lieut. Bridges, Royal Regiment, on going to Canada. Lieut. M. P. Drummond. Capt. Hon. D. H. Murray, on his promotion.

Their Majesties will leave town this afternoon for Windsor. On Tuesday they will again visit St. James's, and continue in town until the following Friday. On Wednesday his Majesty will hold a levee, and on Thurs-day the Queen will hold a Drawing-room. The King will give a grand entertainment next Saturday to the Knights of St. Patrick.

It is now finally arranged that their Majesties will take possession of the New Palace at the commencement of the next season.

The King has appointed Lord Belhaven to be his Majesty's High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, Jacob James Hart, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul for the kingdom of Saxony; and Hugh Wilson, Esq., to be His Majesty's Consul at Arica, in the republic of Peru.

Yesterday at half-past twelve the King and Queen, the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, attended by a numerous suite, occupying altogether seven car-riages, proceeded to Somerset House to have a private view of the exhibition.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 25th April.—Lord Lyndhurst presented a petition from the proprietors of the *Times*, *Morning Herald*, *Standard*, and *Morning Post*, complaining of the restriction about to be laid upon newspapers by im-posing on papers of a certain size a low stamp duty, and a larger tax upon papers which exceeded the restricted size. The petitioners also stated, that if the double papers were discontinued a great injury to the revenue would be the consequence.—Several petitions were pre-sented for the better observance of the Sabbath.—Lord Duncannon stated that a Bill would shortly be intro-duced in the House of Commons to amend the Act com-monly called "Sir Perrin's Act." The Noble Lord then postponed the consideration of the Irish Constabulary Bill till Monday next.

Tuesday, 26th April.—On the order of the day being

moved for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, Lord FITZGERALD and VESEY moved—"That it be an instruction to the committee that they have power to make provision for the abolition of such corporations, and for such arrangements as may be necessary on their abolition for securing the efficient and impartial administration of justice, and the peace and good government of cities and towns in Ireland." The Lord CHANCELLOR said that all parties admitted that evils existed which it was necessary should be removed, but no cure could take place if the remedy proposed by the Noble Lord were adopted. Lord ABINGER did not see the necessity of creating new corporations. Lord HOLLAND defended the Bill. He supposed the Noble and Learned Lord (Lyndhurst) had delegated the introduction of the instruction, because he was unwilling to be the executioner of that very corporation system which he, a short time ago, so highly extolled. Lord LYNDHURST said, that whatever he recommended he should always have the courage, if necessary, to bring forward. As to the delegation of the introduction of this subject to his Noble Friend, the same thing had been done in the other House on this very question. Lord MELBOURNE was firmly of opinion that it would be better to go into the consideration of the Bill as originally proposed, and that their Lordships would take a very hasty and imprudent step in acceding to the instruction moved by the Noble Lord. The House then divided, when the instruction was carried by a majority of 84, the numbers being, for the original motion 119, for the amendment 203.

THURSDAY, 28th April.—Petitions were presented in favour of the Irish Municipal Reform Bill and for the better observance of the Sabbath; and from Bombay for the equalisation of the duties on coffee, sugar, and tobacco. The Benefices, Plurality, and Clergy Residence Bill was reported with amendments, and the second reading appointed for Monday week. The Lord CHANCELLOR introduced two bills for the Reform of the Court of Chancery. Lord LANGDALE, Lord LYNDHURST, and Lord ABINGER objected that the bills did not effect their principal object—the separation of the political from the judicial functions of the Chancellor. Lord MELBOURNE saw nothing in these objections that might not be removed in a future stage of the proceedings. Both Bills were read a first time.

FRIDAY, 29th April.—Several petitions were presented praying that some measure might be adopted to compel the better observance of the Sabbath Day.—The Earl of HADDINGTON pointed out certain inaccuracies in the amended returns which had been ordered relative to the Constabulary Force in Ireland.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 25th April.—A great number of petitions were presented for the better observance of the Sabbath. Sir G. SINCLAIR gave notice that at the proper time he should take the sense of the House on the grant to Maynooth College.—The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole House on Irish tithes, and Lord MORPETH laid before the committee the measure proposed by Government for the settlement of that important question. He concluded by moving—"That it is expedient to commute the composition of tithes in Ireland into a rent-charge payable by the first estate of inheritance, and to make further provision for the better execution of ecclesiastical duties." Sir R. PEEL, on the understanding that the resolution was moved simply to enable the Government to bring in the Bill, thought it better not to provoke premature discussion: he reserved to himself the power of entering into the principle and details of the measure at a future stage. Lord STANLEY adopted the same course. The resolution was agreed to.

TUESDAY, 26th April—Lord STORMONT moved the second reading of the Great Northern Railway Bill, upon which Colonel Sibthorp moved that it be read a second time that day six months. A discussion ensued, in which Mr. Hardy, Mr. G. Heathcote, Lord Alford, and Mr. Lyma opposed the Bill, and Mr. Eaton, Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Finch, and other Members supported it. On a division the Bill was lost by a majority of 14, the numbers being, for the second reading 85, against it, 99. Mr. ROEBUCK moved for certain papers connected with the affairs of Canada, to the production of which Sir G. Grey said there was no objection.—Mr. RIPON then brought forward his resolution, "that the attendance of the Bishops in Parliament was prejudicial to the cause of religion." The motion was seconded by Mr. GISBORNE. After a few words from Mr. Trevor and Mr. Lawson, Lord J. RUSSELL thought that neither the House nor the country were disposed to entertain any proposition of the kind. The House then divided—For the motion, 99; against it, 180; majority, 127.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN brought forward his motion for the repeal of the tax on window-glass; but finding that the House was indisposed to entertain the question, withdrew it.

WEDNESDAY, 27th April.—The Marquis of CHANDOS brought forward his motion to the effect that, in the application of any surplus on the revision of taxation or otherwise, due regard should be had to the necessity of affording relief to the agricultural interest. Lord J. RUSSELL considered the motion premature, because the committee appointed to inquire into the subject had not yet made its report, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer had not stated what reductions of the taxation of the country it was his intention to make. He therefore moved that the House pass on to the order of the day. The Earl of DARLINGTON supported the motion. Mr. HUME contended that the agriculturalists had no claims to relief superior to the other interests of the country, and that they paid no more than their fair share of the general taxation. Sir J. GRAHAM hoped that the Noble Lord would withdraw his motion, otherwise he should be obliged to vote against it. Col. SIBTHORP and Mr CAYLEY supported the motion, and Col. THOMSON opposed it. Sir R. PEEL hoped the motion would be withdrawn; but if not, he should vote against it. The House divided—For Lord Chandos' motion, 172; against it, 208; majority, 36.

THURSDAY, 28th April.—A long discussion took place on a motion by Mr. W. P. Campbell, that the projectors of the Stirling Canal Bill should be allowed to proceed without further notice, although they had not strictly complied with the standing orders. Ultimately the motion was withdrawn.—The Herne Bay Pier Bill was read a second time, and on the motion of Mr. P. THOMSON, a select committee was appointed to inquire into the state of Dover Harbour.—The ATTORNEY-GENERAL brought up the report of the committee on the Edinburgh Poor Rates Bill. After a short conversation the House divided, when the Bill was carried by a majority of 31.—Mr. WAKLEY moved for a "copy of the evidence and verdicts of the juries at the inquests lately held at Woolwich, on the bodies of two Marines who had been subjected to the punishment of flogging." Lord J. RUSSELL opposed the motion, on the ground that it was inexpedient that the evidence taken before a legal tribunal should be submitted to the House, excepting in a case of great necessity. The motion was withdrawn.—Mr. BUCKINGHAM obtained leave to bring in a "Bill for the repeal of so much of the Copyright Act as enjoined the gratuitous delivery of eleven copies of every published work to eleven of the public institutions, colleges, and libraries of different towns in the kingdom."—Mr. AGLIONBY obtained leave to bring in a Bill to alter and amend the law relating to the period of the execution of persons convicted of murder, and the prison regulations as to murderers under sentence. He proposed that the sentence of death should not be carried into execution before the expiration of fifteen days after sentence was passed, nor later than twenty-seven days.

FRIDAY, 29th April.—After the presentation of several petitions, the House, on the motion of the Attorney-General, went into Committee on the Registration of Voters' Bill, and several clauses were agreed to.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

FRANCE.—The Paris journals of Tuesday dwell principally upon the approaching excursion of the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours to Germany. The Crown Prince of Sweden is to meet the Duke of Orleans and his brother in the Prussian capital, and thence proceed with them to Vienna, for which purpose the Austrian Court has intimated to Prince Gustavus Vasa that he had better take that opportunity of visiting Italy.

SPAIN.—Gen. Evans with two battalions of the Legion landed at St. Sebastian on the 21st. Don Carlos was on the 10th at Elloro, which place Gen. Egoia had left in the evening of the 19th on another secret expedition. Cordova marched towards Bilboa on the 19th with imposing forces. Several engagements of little significance on either side have been reported. The chief subject of immediate interest in Madrid, is a duel, which has been fought between M. Mendizabal and M. Isturiz.

PORTUGAL.—The marriage with the young Queen was celebrated on the 8th inst. with considerable splendour. The reception of the future partner of the throne of Portugal is said to have been very enthusiastic. Campos had resigned his portfolio as Minister of Finances, and the ministry has not yet been completed.

AUSTRIA.—Vienna papers affirm that the measures for the reduction of the army are prosecuted with great activity, and will be on a very large scale. It is said that about 15,000 horses will be sold.

ITALY.—Letters from Rome say that the festival of Easter was celebrated with the greatest solemnity. The King of Naples was expected, but did not come. Don Miguel went to a convent, and with his own hands washed the feet of the pilgrims; he also distributed orders and titles to the friends surrounding him.

SWEDEN.—*Stockholm, April 5.*—The *Fademestandet*, a ship of the line, and a tender, are fitting out at Carlscrona, and a cutter brig here, to be employed, as we hear, as barrack ships, to give the boatmen an opportunity of acquiring a knowledge of navigation. Another ship of the line and a smaller man-of-war are to be fitted out to convey the relations of our Royal Family to Lubeck and back again. A division of gun-boats is also preparing to exercise the men during the summer for 20 days. The *Nya Argus* says, "However small in itself this squadron is, yet there has not been such a considerable naval armament in Sweden for many years as this, which originates in so many circumstances. What is strange enough, we have heard several persons connect the establishment of a line of telegraphs from this place to Lorndsort with these armaments."

TURKEY, *Constantinople*, March 30.—The Turkish fleet is ready to sail. A part has already left for the Dardanelles. Much uncertainty still exists as to Mehemet Ali's intentions regarding the firman relative to his monopoly in Syria. The English Embassy is in active communication on the subject with the Porte. In the course of last week 60,000 Turkish piastres have been sent from Alexandria in payment of the Pacha of Egypt's tribute.

EGYPT.—The Pacha, as if he had not done enough already for immortality, has given orders that one of the pyramids of Geuss shall be pulled down in order to furnish stones for the Barage. This only was wanting to consummate his glory. The fame of him "who fired the Ephesian dome," will sink into obscurity before the lustre of this achievement. Old Cheops must yield to Mehemet Ali—he who has stood on the rock of ages, the wonder of the world, who has seen barbarism and civilization alike respect him, must at length give way to the spirit of thrift, and bow his lofty head at the foot of this modern Attila.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—Bellini's admired Opera of *I Puritani*, with the same effective cast as last season, was performed on Thursday evening, and went off with the greatest *eclat*. The favourite polacca, "Son vergin vezzosa," was most brilliantly executed by Grisi, and rapturously encored. The same compliment was bestowed on the spirited duet by Tamburini and Lablache, commencing, "Suoni la tromba," and it richly deserved the honour. We do not think Rubini ever sang more beautifully, and his acting was really unexceptionable. The intense expression which he infused into the following delicious *adagio*, drew forth an unanimous encore—"Ella e tramante." The four great *artistes* were never more enthusiastically nor deservedly applauded. At the termination of the opera, the numerous assemblage of royalty, rank, and fashion, testified their satisfaction at the display of vocal and histrionic talent, by renewed tokens of approbation, when the four unrivalled vocalists were compelled to appear before the curtain. Her Majesty was present, and appeared to take great interest in the performance.

COVENT GARDEN.—A new after-piece, entitled *The Assurance Company*, was played, for the first time, on Saturday, and has been repeated every evening since, with tolerable success. This piece is a translation from the French, and strongly reminds us of Morton's inimitable farce of *The Invincibles*; we are informed that Mr. Oshaldiston is the translator. The military evolutions of the ladies of the *Assurance Company* are amusing enough, in their way, but very far inferior to the little band of *Invincibles* who once mounted guard on this stage, under the command of Corporal Vestris. Miss Turpin, who commands the present company, was never seen to less advantage; she should never appear in male costume; she is too gentle and feminine to swagger and bluster through a part of this description. The only part in the piece worthy of favourable notice was that sustained by Mr Tilbury. A new piece, called *O Flanagan and the Fairies; or, a Midsummer Night's Dream*, NOT Shakspeare's, was produced at this theatre on Tuesday evening, and proved successful. As a drama the piece does not possess the slightest merit. Its success depended on the humour of Power, who, by hard fighting, dancing, and drinking, managed to keep his audience in a continued roar of laughter. Miss Turpin sang two or three Irish airs very pleasing, and Vale, as a hawker of free-stone, gave his comic song with excellent effect and in good taste. The piece was well received. The Hungarian singers are not likely to prove attractive.

LYCEUM.—The new piece entitled the *Huguenots*, produced on Monday evening, is doomed to enjoy but a short life. This piece, in the hands of a skilful adapter, might have been made highly effective, there is plenty of excellent material in the drama for the formation of a very efficient opera; and the opportunities for the introduction of full concerted pieces of music, are not only numerous, but striking in point of situation. With a trifling alteration in the last scene, this piece would have

nswered well as *an opera*. The *denouement* is very adly managed, the *tableau* in the back ground particularly absurd, indeed, the whole of the last scene is of the eal Coburg stamp. The part sustained by Mrs. Keeley as beneath her talent, and indeed out of her line. She ang two songs of little merit, and no novelty, quite as vell as they deserved to be given. Mr. Hemming and Ir. Searle did their utmost for the success of the piece, but without avail, the audience were not to e won over to applaud; indeed, we never sat out a piece hat received less applause that was allowed to be nnounced for repetition. We wish Mr. Bland would blige us by endeavouring to sing a little in time, and hen, perhaps, the chorus singers might be induced to ollow his example.

## Literary Notice.

*Sketches of Germany and the Germans, with a Glance at Poland, Hungary, and Switzerland, in* 1834, 1835, *and* 1836. By an Englishman resident in Germany. 2 vols. Whittaker and Co.

We could not wish for a more pleasant and agreeable work of Travels than these Sketches. They are entertaining in the extreme; afford an abundance of information as well as anecdote, much of a novel character; and there is throughout the work a continuous interest. As a "Guide Book" to tourists in Germany, it may unquestionably rank with the best in our language. The title being fully explicit of the contents of the work, we shall offer such extracts as are likely to be most acceptable to our class of readers, and will give them an insight into the general character of the volumes. We will commence with a short notice of the battle of Lissa, 'the theatre of Frederick of Prussia's most daring, most glorious achievement. Our author has a decided *penchant* for the memory of "Old Fritz," the pet name of the Prussians for Frederick the Great.

"Frederick, with his little army, arrived on the field of Lissa, after a fatiguing march from Rosbach, fully expecting to effect a junction with General Beiern and a numerous division of the Prussian army; but, instead of this, he received the dispiriting intelligence that his General was completely routed, and consequently his last hope of saving Silesia destroyed, as Breslau and Schweidnitz had capitulated to the victorious troops of Austria. Such a combination of misfortunes would have bowed down the spirit of any ordinary man; but the great mind of Frederick rose with his danger; and to the utter astonishment of the enemy, he took a commanding position, harangued and inspirited his little army, which amounted only to thirty-three thousand, gave battle to the Imperialists, who numbered ninety thousand; and though already flushed with victory, and fighting with the most determined bravery, yet they were entirely defeated, solely through his superior tactics; he had also so well matured his plans, that if the shades of night had not covered the retreat of the vanquished, it would have been one of the most complete victories on record. This splendid achievement not only enrolled his name as the first General of the age, but secured the important duchy of Silesia to the Prussian sceptre. His laconic message to the British Minister, written on the head of a drum, announcing the important event, was truly characteristic of old Fritz: 'J'ai joué le tout! J'ai gagné le tout!'

"After the battle he rode with a few followers to the castle of Lissa (still in the hands of the Austrians, and full of superior officers who had fled from the field), and requested accommodation for the night. The demand was so singular and unexpected that the officers felt doubtful whether they were to be considered as prisoners. However, they thought it would be the wisest course courteously to grant his request; and the novel spectacle was presented of a guard of soldiers rendering military honours to their victor, and of hostile Generals acting as hosts to that very conqueror to whom the next morning they were to resign their swords."

The traveller's visit to Kriblowitz, where, by the side of the road, with no other canopy but heaven and the united foliage of three lindens, reposes our old favourite, Marshal Blucher, calls forth some comments:—

"This spot was, no doubt, endeared to his recollection from its being the theatre of the important battle of Katzbatch, when, in 1813, at the advanced age of seventy-one, at the head of the Prussian Landwehr, he completely routed the French under Marshal Macdonald, taking seventeen thousand prisoners and one hundred pieces of cannon. This battle was productive of the most important results to Germany; it reassured and raised the almost broken spirits of the people, and was, if I may so speak, the vanguard of the glorious battle of Leipsic. For some time previous to his death, the health of the old veteran had been visibly declining, but he appears to have passed away without any severe suffering; his faithful aide-de-camp and friend, Graf Nostitz, who saved his life at the battle of Ligny, attended him during his last moments. A few minutes before his death, he gently pressed the hand of his friend, saying, 'Nostitz! sie haben vieles von mir gelernt, lernen sie nun auch von mir ruhig sterben.'—(Nostitz, you have learned much from me, learn now how to die.) And he thus calmly expired, on the 12th of May, 1819, aged seventy-seven.

"This great German, the Herman of his age, commenced his military career as Lieutenant of Hussars, under Frederick the Great, and soon distinguished himself; his undaunted bravery was fully equalled by his impetuosity, which, on some occasions, bordered on rashness; he possessed a high sense of honour, and was keenly susceptible of neglect: this he showed at a very early period; for, on the promotion of Jägerofield, his comrade, above him, whose only claim to such a distinction consisted in his being the son of a margrave, he wrote to the king requesting his discharge, concluding his letter with the following pithy reason for this proceeding, 'that the service was not worth the acceptance.' The reply of Old Fritz was equally laconic, and displayed as little command of temper; for he not only granted his petition, but told him he might go to the devil! ('Kann sich zum Teufel scheeren.') In decision and energy, those indispensable qualities in a great military Commander, Blucher had few equals; but his countrymen consider him to have been defective in judgment, and, without the council of the more prudent and experienced Scharnhorst, discomfiture would probably have been his fate more frequently than victory; but in steady unostentatious adherence to his engagements, however difficult might be their fulfilment, he exhibited a trait of character equally honourable to himself and invaluable to his coadjutors."

From the chronicles of Donauwerth we are furnished with the following details of the melancholy history of the ill-fated Maria, Princess of Brabant:—

"The beauty of Maria of Brabant was so highly celebrated that she attracted princely suitors from nearly every royal house in Europe, among whom she selected the handsome Duke of Bavaria, Louis V., for her husband. The loveliness of her person and amiable disposition created in him the most violent attachment, and he hardly ever permitted her to be absent from his sight a moment; her slightest wishes were gratified, and the court resounded with festive mirth and gaiety. At length, business of great importance obliged the Duke to leave home, and the indisposition of his beloved consort alone prevented her accompanying him; however, previous to his departure he took the precaution of placing her under the especial care of his own confessor, the Captain of his body guards, and his favourite sister Elizabeth Queen Dowager of Naples. Only a few days had elapsed after his departure, when Louis wrote to his adored Maria, and dispatched the letter by a courier. On the return of the messenger, the Duchess transmitted two letters, the one sealed with red, and the other with black; the former was addressed to her husband, and the letter to Graf Heinrich von Ruchen, aid-de-camp to the Duke; at the same time, the courier received the strictest orders not to permit the letter addressed to Grat Heinrich to be seen by the Duke.

"By an unlucky chance, the ill-omened mistake occurred. Louis, on perusing the superscription, instantly recognised the hand-writing of his wife; and, without waiting to examine the contents, in a paroxysm of mad frenzy, stabbed the unfortunate courier to the heart! A prey to the wildest rage of jealousy, he now mounted his horse, and rode, day and night, till he arrived at Donauwerth. The first person he encountered at the palace was the Captain of the Guards, whom he caused to be immediately put to death. He then rushed, like a maniac, to the chamber of his wife, whom he found engaged with the Queen of Naples, in embroidering a banner. The infuriated husband seized his beautiful victim by the hair, dragged her to the place of execution, and, in a voice of thunder, commanded her to prepare for instant death. In vain she protested her innocence; in vain implored for mercy. The supplications and tears of the Queen, who threw herself on her knees, together with the venerable confessor, and the loud lamentations of her maids of honour, were equally unavailing; the ruthless tyrant caused the unfortunate princess to be instantly beheaded! During the convulsive agonies of death, a locket, which she was accustomed to wear next her heart, flew open, and disclosed to the eyes of the agonised few who witnessed the murderous scene the portrait of her husband! Her countrywoman and attendant, the young and beautiful Thekla von Fannenberg, the betrothed of Graf Heinrich, shared the same fate; and the rest of her attendants were either exiled, or sentenced to be imprisoned for life. This deplorable event took place on the 18th of January, 1256, in the eighteenth year of the age of the lovely heroine of our tragic tale."

Some additional elucidations from the chronicles of Brabant show that the letter of the Princess to Heinrich contained nothing more than an injunction to surprise the Duke, by displaying her present of a banner on the next grand field day, and which was to be sent to him privately for that purpose in a few days. We shall now give a notice of the Austrian Army:—

"In every other part of the world except in Austria the *drapeau blanc* is the harbinger of peace; here it is the livery of war. And certainly we must congratulate the Government on the martial appearance of her well-appointed army, amounting to nearly four hundred thousand men; not an army of beardless boys of two or three years' standing, as we see in Prussia, but veterans; not an army on parchment, like that of Russia, but well-disciplined troops, commanded by excellent officers, so judiciously distributed that the *élite* of the army may be assembled at any given point in less than four weeks. The destinies of the empire are no longer confided to officers whose sole merit was the number of their quarterings; no young nobleman can now purchase a company or a squadron; the highest individual in the empire must go through a regular course of military studies, or commence his *debût* in the ranks; military schools are everywhere established, and the periodical works on military science are held in high estimation. I cannot but think that one regulation in force in the Austrian army might be advantageously adopted in our own; the whole of the men are taught swimming; and in summer this forms as essential a part of their evolutions as exercise in the field; hence we find swimming-schools on all the rivers and lakes throughout the empire. It would be well if we could end with commendation; but her military, contrasted with her humane civil code, is tyrannically severe,—as desertion, sleeping on duty, and other offences of equal magnitude, are punished with instant death; and we cannot admire the use of the lash, nor the cane carried by the non-commissioned officers, which must have a tendency to break the high military spirit of the soldier, at least if he has either intellect or feeling."

The following anecdotes of Napoleon, we believe, are little known:—

"After the battle of Wagram," said my friend, "which decided the fate of the Austrian empire, Napoleon established his head-quarters at Schönbrun. It so happened that I was on duty in the palace about midnight, and while passing the apartment of the Emperor I heard a noise, appearing as if he were in the act of repelling an attack, which caused me to fly to his assistance. In doing so, I was accompanied by another officer and the Mameluke, when a most ridiculous scene presented itself. The greatest warrior of Europe was engaged, sword in hand, in mortal combat, charging, not an assassin, but—must I say it—a cat! Upon seeing how contemptible an enemy we had to subdue, we could not forbear smiling, and the Emperor, after a hearty laugh, good-naturedly related to us the origin of his dislike to the little tyrant of rats and mice. 'When I was very young,' said he, 'I took great pleasure in hunting cats and dogs; and when I saw them flying from my naughty strokes, I fancied myself already a Cæsar. One of my sisters had a pet Angola cat, to whom I had become an object of great dislike, from the incessant war I waged against it. Having one day found it alone in a room, I commenced my attack as usual, whip in hand: the little tiger, frantic with rage, flew at my head, tore and bit me in such a manner that the marks remain to this day. My cries soon brought assistance, but so deep was the impression stamped upon my young mind, that I verily believe, at this moment, I should prefer attacking a lion to a cat.'"

"In 1805, as the celebrated composer, Haydn, was regarding, with no very agreeable feelings the triumphal march of the French troops, as they took possession of the capital of his beloved country, he was not a little alarmed when he observed an officer and his guard stop at the door of his house, and demand an interview. The immortal composer of the Creation advanced to meet them, and with a trembling voice demanded for what purpose they sought him, adding, with great humility, 'I am merely poor Haydn, the composer; what crime can I have committed against the French government?' 'None,' replied the officer, smiling; 'on the contrary, I have received the orders of the Emperor Napoleon to place a sentinel at your door, in order to protect and honour an individual of such rare genius.' The guard was continued while the French occupied Vienna; and whenever the troops passed his door, the band played some of his most celebrated compositions."

We shall conclude with a sketch of the situation of Napoleon and his army after the battle of Wagram, as related to our traveller by an Italian gentleman:—

"Immediately after the battle of Wagram," said my friend, "the Emperor took up his head-quarters at Schönbrun, and, although sated with victory, yet our situation was anything but enviable — winter approaching, and our troops in the heart of an enemy's country, who had evinced towards us the most rancorous hostility, and in action the most unflinching bravery. We heard nothing more of erecting Hungary and Bohemia into separate kingdoms, to be governed by French princes; but we did hear that the natives were rising in tens of thousands, and that it was not improbable the Sicilian vespers would be repeated in Germany; we also heard that the army was discontented, and, worse than all, that a dreadful conspiracy was formed, which had for its object the destruction of the imperial power, and the election of a republic; its ramifications extended through every part of France, but Napoleon had so entrenched himself in the affections of the soldiers, that his death was not once contemplated; the plan was merely to compel him to acknowledge a republican form of government, and accept the office of president for life.

"The conspirators assumed the name of Philadelphieists, and their chief was the famous General Oudet, acknowledged to be one of the bravest officers in the French army, he was generous, daring, and eloquent—the idol of the soldiers, to whom he was ever a zealous friend. Such was the man who had now bent his energies to the emancipation of France, and the destruction of the imperial dynasty of Napoleon. But heaven had not willed that his high purpose should be accomplished, for, immediately after the battle of Wagram, he received the commands of the Emperor to come to Schönbrun, and bring with him a certain number of officers, whose names were specified. Whether the General and his cortége set forward with the hope of being promoted, we cannot say; however, on their route, under shelter of the darkness of the night, they were attacked by a superior force, and all massacred or mortally wounded; the unfortunate General Oudet was among the few who lingered till morning; he was only able to articulate these words, 'Betrayed! unhappy France!' One circumstance, however, told a tale more eloquent than a thousand tongues, for although the whole was attributed to the treacherous Austrians, yet there was not found a single German among the slain, as the whole of the assailants the officers had killed in their defence were soldiers of the French army; thereby creating the possible, I fear too well-grounded, suspicion, that Bonaparte had taken this method of crushing a conspiracy, which he dreaded openly to brave."

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, April 30, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¾. Consols, 91¾ to 91⅞. New 3½ per cents. 100¼ to 100⅜.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

April 25.—J. Defriez, of Mile-End Road, tobacconist.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

T. Jones, of Shrewsbury, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

T. Edmonds, of Fleet-street, victualler.—T. Cowley, of the Romsey Infra, Southampton, common brewer.—T. Adams, late of Parwich, Derbyshire, cheesemonger.—S. Cearns, of Liverpool, grocer.—W. Wilson, of Newcastle upon-Tyne, scrivener.—S. Hibbert and G. Hibbert, of Draycott, Derbyshire, cotton-doublers.—N. Gram, of Leicester, grocer.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

John Whitehead, dyer, Woodford, Essex.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Joseph Hadley, button manufacturer, Birmingham.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Hill, textile dealer, South Milford, Yorkshire—G. Ackham, coach-builder, Cheltenham.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Porter, grocer, East-lane, Walworth, Surrey—G. W. Finch, coach-proprietor, Devonshire place, Green-lanes, Newington, Middlesex—G. Walker and W. H. Walker, iron-founders, Newcastle upon-Tyne—W. Durrant, dealer, Hartley, Kent—R. Jones, the younger, draper, Carnarvon—J. Duggan, cooper, Liverpool—R. Todd, livery-stable keeper, Bath—G. Perkins, silk-spinner, South-Town, Yorkshire—D. D. Ordidge, wine merchant, Bristol—J. Bush and N. G. Prideaux, tailors, Bristol.

BIRTH.

In Dublin, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Perry, of a daughter.—26th inst., the lady of Major Patton, 12th reg., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

At Cheltenham, Capt. Fonnereau, Bengal Army, to Rose, daughter of J. Helsham, Esq., of Legefarrith, Kilkenny.—At Edinburgh Sir J. M. Wallace, Bart. Colonel 5th Dragoons, to Lady Don, of Newton.—27th inst., J. Dalrymple, Esq., to Mary, 4th daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. H. Maxwell, Bart.

DEATHS

4th March, at Demarara, Capt. J. W. Spellan, Royal Artillery, aged 37.—29th inst., in Harley-street, the infant daughter of Capt. Berkeley Maxwell, R.N.—26th inst., at Halswell-house, Somersetshire (after a long and severe illness), Anna, wife of Col. Tynte, M.P. for Bridgwater, and mother of the member for West Somersetshire.—25th inst., in Harley-street, Lady Whale, wife of Sir John Whale, Knt., late Maj. 16th Lancers.—At Irvine, Dumfries-shire, the seat of Sir Pulteney Malcolm, Miss Malcolm, aged 73.—At Grove Hall, East Retford, in his 70th year, Anthony Hardwarn Eyre, Esq., Chairman of the Quarter Sessions for the North Division of the county, a Deputy-Lieut. North, Lieut.-Col. last 1st Foot Guards.—23d inst., at Richmond, Yorkshire, in his 45th year, Capt. Benjamin Yeoman, R.N.—On Tuesday evening, a great loss to the regiment, Col. Williamson, R.A., of the Rl. Military Repository, Woolwich.—22d inst., Sir J. R. Bayer, R.A.

Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various remedia to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them. Craig Thomson, 25, New Bond-street, has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

To A. Rowland and Son, 20, Hatton Garden, London.

Gentlemen,—I consider it a duty I owe to you, and to the public in general, to declare the very happy results I have lately experienced from the use of your Macassar Oil. I am now in my fifty-seventh year, and about a year ago I returned from the East Indies, where I had resided upwards of twenty-six years. On my arrival in India, I began gradually to lose my hair, and until last October had been completely bald for upwards of twenty years. About last Christmas an eminent physician recommended me to use your Oil. I accordingly purchased two large bottles; in about a month after I perceived some faint appearance of hair on my head. I continued using it, and I now declare that my head is at present completely covered with hair of a dark brown colour; and although at my years it is usual for hairs in general to turn grey, I likewise assure you that I have not a single grey hair in my head. You have my full permission to make what use you please of the above.

I am, Gentlemen, your grateful servant,

*Tunstal, Kirby Lonsdale,* J. Jackson.

*March* 25, 1824.

*Rowland's Macassar Oil* prevents hair from falling off or turning gray, frees it from scurf, and makes it delightfully soft and curly. Price 3s. 6d., 7s., 10s. 6d., and 21s. per bottle. Ask for *Rowland's Macassar Oil.* Impostors call their trash the MACASSAR, offering it for sale under the lure of being cheap.

## Advertisements.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only to be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

THE NEW FLAT GOLD WATCHES are offered in Double-bottomed Engine-turned Cases, with accurately finished Vertical Movements, Jewelled and Warranted for Seven Guineas each, or, with highly-finished Horizontal Movements, Warranted at Nine Guineas each, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

REFORM YOUR TAILORS' BILLS.

BY PAYING CASH AT THE CITY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A SUIT, best quality, colours and pattern, for the Season | | | | | £3 | 12 6 |
| Superfine Dress Coat | | | | | 2 | 7 6 |
| Extra Saxony, the best that is made | | | | | 2 | 15 0 |
| Superfine Frock Coat, silk laces | | | | | 2 | 16 6 |
| Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns | | | | | 0 | 15 6 |
| Cloth or Cassimere Trowsers | £0 | 17 6 | to | | 1 | 5 0 |
| Pashoobilie Summer Trowsers | 0 | 10 6 | or 3 pair | | 1 | 10 0 |
| New Pattern Summer Waistcoats | 0 | 7 0 | each, or 3 | | 1 | 0 0 |
| Splendid Silk Valencia Dress do. | 0 | 10 6 | 3 | | 1 | 10 0 |
| Cloth and Tweed Riding or Travelling Trowsers | | | | | 0 | 15 6 |
| Footman's Suit of Livery, best cloth | | | | | 3 | 3 0 |

Cheapest and best House for Boys' Clothes.

DODSWORTH and SON, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1781.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Dobbin Perch, 52, Strand.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it. Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1825. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHEREAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions, it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Langoor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals, also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Windy Flatulencies, Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undermained, and 209 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, G. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Peretra, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Cowls, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 16, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

OF IMPORTANCE to INVALIDS.—ROBERT WISS very respectfully invites public attention to his PATENT PORTABLE WATER-CLOSETS, which an [illegible] manner damned has proved to answer their intended purpose. In consequence of many complaints from his friends of having been imposed on by imitations of the above, which after a few months become useless, R. W. cautions the Public against the same, and requests them to observe that unless "R. Wiss, 88, Charing-cross," is printed on the basin, they are not genuine. To be seen at the Manufactory, 88, Charing-cross, near the Admiralty. Price, from 21s.

STIRLING REES' ESSENCE.—Its va[luable] and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most safe and effectual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whites, Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the officinalis parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla, Buchu, and other choice alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, Pains of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wasting Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercury or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. Stirling, 86, High-street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London (carriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medicine Venders, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, under the name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c., a worthless and injurious article of their own make, feels it to be an imperative duty to state that it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the name "J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

(Signed) "Joseph Henry Green."

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New Street, Spring Gardens, April 15, 1836."

From William Hentsch, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been of many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of; the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "William Harris.

"Greville-street, Hatton Garden, April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; 229, Strand; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; 198, Edgeware road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 18, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; and J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "George Franks, *Blackfriars Road,*" to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR SOILING the SKIN.—INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID'S SANS CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few days change light, red, or grey hair to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between the two, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots or discolouring the skin or linen. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and Gentlemen of the turf in removing "white stockings," and giving to every part of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, William Day and Co., at their Old Patent and celebrated Sauce Warehouse, 65, Gracechurch-street; Hanway and Co., Oxford-street; and by all the principal Chemists, Perfumers, Booksellers, in town and country, in bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 21s. each, having directions for use, with a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassen; also that of William Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

TO the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—Families of distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis at its Season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting themselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, owing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every attention will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Department of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the same, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing any description of property in Town or Country.

From the central situations of the Establishments in their respective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to families honouring his house with their instructions, and offering the advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible properties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced H. L. C. to annex a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with prices exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; also is added an outline of his general business, comprising the Cabinet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of which the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost.

HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouses, No. 24, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 67, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left hand side.

Among the variety of Articles above referred to, will be found LOOKING GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards; plate glass for windows, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained. Annexed are the Prices of Current Sizes of Plate Glass for Sashes, &c.

| Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 25 | 28 | 30 |
| £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 0 7 5 | 0 9 3 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 13 8 | 0 15 6 | 0 16 11 |
| 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 8 | 1 1 6 |
| 0 11 0 | 0 13 9 | 0 15 6 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 9 | 1 3 11 | 1 6 1 |
| 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 8 | 1 10 9 |
| 0 14 11 | 0 18 9 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 3 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 9 |
| 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 | 1 17 6 |
| 1 2 8 | 1 5 3 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 9 | 2 6 11 |
| 1 4 1 | 1 7 11 | 1 14 6 | 1 18 6 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 0 | 2 12 3 |
| 1 8 3 | 1 12 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 | 2 16 3 |
| 1 10 0 | 1 15 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 16 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 1 11 10 | 1 16 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 13 2 | 2 19 6 | 3 3 9 |
| 1 13 6 | 2 0 6 | 2 5 0 | 2 9 6 | 2 16 3 | 3 0 8 | 3 7 6 |
| 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 | 3 11 3 |
| 1 17 6 | 2 5 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 2 6 | 3 10 0 | 3 15 6 |

any sizes containing from 2 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot; thus a plate being 20 inches by 18 inches, contains three feet nine inches superficial measure, and costs £1. 13s. 9d. as per above tariff. All under three feet superficial at a reduction.

CARVING AND GILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

In this department will be found a very elegant and extensive variety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices for Windows, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly mounted frames in various sizes for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings and Prints mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

PAPER HANGING, AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS

in all its branches, from the most simple to the first style of elegance. A rich variety of new patterns on show.

IN THE UPHOLSTERY ARRANGEMENT,

the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy in character for the drawing-room, boudoir, dining-room, library, and bed-chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly styles, the various articles of chintzes, moreens, damasks, silks, &c. the great variety of the most splendid and novel styles are combined only on view of those qualities which can alone insure permanent satisfaction; the extreme disparity in prices in these articles mainly arises from the inferiority of the fabric.

CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA WORK

manufactured of the most seasoned materials. In the finish of Chairs, Sofas, &c., much depends on the quality of the materials used, and the workmanship. It may not be unworthy of remark that a similar effect may be produced at a saving of nearly one half, but which in the wear must eventually prove a serious disappointment to the purchaser. This applies also to the manufacture of Cabinet Goods, which, from being made of unseasoned materials and unsound work (that cannot be detected by the casual observer), can never be of that service and durability so essential.

H. L. C. begs to add that he manufactures them on his own premises, and has always on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, which enables him to produce work at the lowest possible rate and of a superior quality.

STEAM and SAILING VESSELS promptly fitted up with CABIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' REQUISITES.

SOLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Musquito Hangings, &c., for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will receive every information respecting the articles best adapted for their particular destinations.

Merchants, Captains, and Dealers, supplied with the utmost speed, on the most liberal terms.

CARPETING

of the fabric especially made for the first Upholstery Houses, viz. Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the much-admired velvet pile carpets, hearth-rugs, druggets, baize, floor-cloth, &c.

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well-seasoned, real Dunlzic feathers, also equally prepared light downy feathers for second and third rate beds, elastic sprung hair, and wool mattresses, real Witney, Rug Rath and York blankets; Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of bedding, blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

FUNERALS FURNISHED,

and conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every consistent regard to economy.

Families in the country may command the most approved taste being waited on at home with patterns; and designs made on the spot, calculated to harmonize with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered and fixed on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost, by the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, HENRY L. COOPER appeals to all classes for a continuance of that flattering preference hitherto afforded his house, 24, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 67, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the above, from that new article will be exchanged should a fair objection arise, thus securing the Public from imposition.

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No. 20, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET, HOLBORN.

J. F. ISHERWOOD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has just completed his new Designs of Decorations for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Halls, &c., at his usual low prices; with an extensive assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture.

PAPER HANGINGS.

| | Per Yard. | | Per Yard. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bed-room Paper | 6s. 2½d | Marbles, varnished, for ditto | 6s. 9d |
| Sitting-room ditto | 6s. 4d | Elegant Gold Papers | 1s. 6d |
| Glazed ditto | 6s. 9d | Crimson Flocks, &c. | 1s. 5d |
| Drawing-room ditto | 9s. 9d | | |
| Granite, &c. for Halls | 6s. 6d | | |

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, and PLUMBING, DONE BY ESTIMATE.

Dimensions and Prices of brilliant Plate Glass, Silvered.

| Inches. | £ | s. | d | Inches. | £ | s. | d | Inches. | £ | s. | d |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 20 | 0 | 9 | 6 | 40 44 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 72 50 | 2 | 6 | 5 |
| 36 26 | 0 | 17 | 2 | 52 42 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 72 98 | 4 | 10 | 1 |
| 42 30 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 52 45 | 1 | 9 | 11 | 84 56 | 3 | 6 | 0 |
| 42 36 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 56 48 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 90 61 | 3 | 16 | 1 |
| 44 28 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 57 44 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 96 24 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 44 40 | 1 | 9 | 7 | 60 47 | 1 | 13 | 1 | 108 60 | 3 | 14 | 0 |
| 45 30 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 60 50 | 1 | 16 | 9 | 108 68 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| 46 30 | 1 | 6 | 9 | 66 52 | 2 | 4 | 1 | 120 68 | 4 | 6 | 0 |

A SPLENDID STOCK of Double Gilt Chimney Frames of the newest patterns always kept ready; with Gilt Window Cornices at 6s. per foot, and Gilt Bordering for Rooms at 8d. per yard.

The CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is fitted up with the strictest attention to Economy and Elegance, with every article warranted of the best manufacture.

Plans, Designs, and Valuations made, and Contracts taken to any amount.

WORKMEN sent to all parts of the kingdom.

N.B. No connection with any other house of the SAME NAME. Please to observe No. 20, Lamb's Conduit-street.

PATENT PERRYIAN INDIA-RUBBER SPRING PEN.—The distinguishing feature in the India Rubber Spring is to render the same pen capable of accommodating itself to the various degrees of pressure used in different hand-writings, so as to produce with perfect ease any strength of character at the will of the writer. Nine Pens, with Holder, 2s. 6d. Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with Holder, 2s.; Nine Perryian Office Pens, with Holder, 1s.—PERRYIAN INK, 6d., 1s., and 2s. per Bottle, Manufactured expressly for MACNIVEN PENS; this Ink has a flowing property peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, and will not corrode them. It is also excellent for Pens made from Quills. Perryian Ink Powders 1s. per packet, sufficient to make a wine bottle full of Ink.

Sold by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion square, London.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"SIR,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filling of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I had you are the Proprietor; after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EVANS, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
18th March, 1836."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely ineffectual but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d., and, by appointment, by most Medicine Vendors.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE UNFAILING VIRTUES OF

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

January 25th 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I regret that I have not earlier acknowledged to you the great benefit which I have derived from the use of your Balm of Columbia, which, in my own case, I have happily found to possess all the virtues you ascribe to it; I at first, and by mere accident, purchased a Bottle from one of your Agents merely as a trial; and until lately, was unaware of its justly famed and great celebrity, or of your being resident, and having a principal establishment in England, otherwise I should have felt pleasure, and a sense of duty to you and the public in making this acknowledgment before. About four years ago, I found my hair rapidly falling off, not occasioned by any bodily illness, and to such an extent was my head really bald that I was compelled to wear a wig; about three afterwards I began to use your Balm, and after the lapse of nine months, and the application of only three 3s. 6d bottles, I was enabled to leave off the wig, finding my hair quite restored to its pristine strength, which it has retained ever since.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very obliged,

To Messrs. C. & A. OLDRIDGE, Balm of Columbia Establishment, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London.

BENJAMIN BRIDGER, 31, Little Newport Street, Leicester Square.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eyebrows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and on the first application produces a beautiful curl, frees the hair from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Abundance of certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability are shown by the Proprietors, C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London, where the Balm is sold.—Sizes 3s. 6d., &c., and 11s. per bottle.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

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An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter-street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

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SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ALLEN and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Outfitters and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 4s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night caps, 6s. per dozen; night gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; shirts, 7s. per pair; pillow cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; cloth pea jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; regimental ditto, made to measure, 1l. 1s. and 20s. per suit; duck ditto, kerseymere &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, hiankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's row, St. Martin's lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers in the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

DISTRESSING CASE.—The Widow of JOHN CARUEN STRONGE, of No. 64, Commercial Road, Waterford Bridge, late Captain in the 35th Regiment of Foot, is left with Four Young Children in the deepest distress and implores the assistance of the benevolent to re-establish her in a small business. On her husband's dying in embarrassed circumstances, his Widow petitioned His Majesty's Council for some pension, but was informed that, as Captain Strunge had taken the regulation difference when he retired on half-pay, she was ineligible. In this state of destitution, a few friends came forward and contributed sufficient to set her up in a small shop, by which she obtained her support, until she met with an accident which was nearly proving fatal, and confined her to a bed of sickness so long, that she was obliged to sell her little stock to procure immediate necessaries. On her case being represented lately to the Secretary at War, he has been pleased to order a donation of £20 to be paid her from The Compassionate Fund; but this, as well as the donations of a few private individuals, has been expended in discharging her arrears of rent, and redeeming the necessary articles she was obliged to pledge during her long illness. She is now out of debt; but relies only on a generous public to relieve her from the horrifying alternative of an application to the parish, and enable her once more to maintain her family. Mr. Rule, No. 5, Guildford-street, or at the Judges' Chambers, Serjeants' Inn, will give every information respecting the affecting circumstances of her case, and will receive any contributions on her behalf.

Subscriptions will be received by the following Bankers:—Messrs. Hoare, Fleet-street; by Messrs. Gosling, Fleet-street; by Messrs Willis, Percival, and Co., Lombard-street; at the Office of the Record, Red Lion Court, Fleet-street, by Messrs. Rivingtons, Waterloo Place; and by Messrs. Lawries, Army Agents, No. 10, Charles street, St. James's-square, who are personally acquainted with the case.

TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Reclining, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties. Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN, and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the Interior, by O. H. HUGHES and CO., General Outfitters, 61, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

T. NICHOLLS, late of 21, St. James's-street, and now of 16, Italian Opera Arcade, Military Stock Maker to the King, most respectfully solicits the attention of the OFFICERS in his Majesty's Naval and Military Services to the very superior style of his Dress Stocks, Shirts, &c., which he can now furnish at greatly reduced prices, for Cash, and trusts that, by quick attention to orders, still to merit the distinguished patronage of those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have hitherto honoured the LATE FIRM with their patronage.

16, Italian Opera Arcade. *** Dress Gloves, &c.

CONTRACT FOR COALS FOR HIS MAJESTY'S DOCK YARDS AND THE ADMIRALTY AND MARINE PAY-OFFICES.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 27th April, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 26th May next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards, and the Coal Depot Ship at Falmouth, or any one or more of them, and the Admiralty and Marine Pay Offices with

COALS.

A Distribution of the Coals and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any entered, unless the Party himself, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, to the sum of £20 per 100 Tons for the due performance of the Contract.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, 4th, 1836.—1st Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. S. Schonswar to be Capt. by p., v. Wilson, who ret.; Cornet B. O'Neale, Viscount Amiens, to be Lieut. by p., v. Schonswar; E. C. Power, gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Viscount Amiens. 5th Drag. Gds.—Lieut F. P. Hovenden to be Capt. by p., v. Lineskill, who ret.; Cornet W. H. Knipe to be Lieut. by p., v. Hovenden. 7th Lt. Drag.—Cornet H. St. George Prialux to be Lieut. by p., v. Daigleish, who ret.; Ens. W. W. W. Humbley, from 3d W.I. Regt., to be Cornet by p., v. Prialux. 7th Foot—Capt. J. Stuart to be Maj. by p., v. Hutchinson, who ret.; Lieut. G. B. Hamilton to be Capt. by p., v. Stuart; Ser. Lieut. R. T. Brandling, from 60th, to be Lieut. by p., v. Hamilton. 31st—Ens. A. Du Bourdieu to be Lieut. without p., v. Fortune, dec.; J. Greenwood, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Du Bourdieu. 36th—Lieut. J. H. Reeve to be Capt. by p., v. Murray, who ret.; Ens. J. Fleury, to be Lieut. by p., v. Reeve, A. J. Bourdillon, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Fleury. 53d—Lieut.-Col. W. Hewett, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut.-Col., v. J. Considine, who ex. 89th—Lieut. H. B. Smyth, from 98th, to be Lieut., v. Ilerton, who ex. 98th—Lieut. R. Ilerton from 60th, to be Lieut., v. Smyth, who ex. Rifle Brig.—Ser. Lieut. R. D. Fergusson to be First Lieut. by p., v. Buckner, who ret.; W. S. Warren, gent., to be Ser. Lieut. by p. 1st W.I. Regt.—Lieut. R. G. Panther, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut., v. Tomkins, app. to Ceylon Rifle Regt. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Lieut. A. Tomkins, from 2d W.I. Regt., to be First Lieut., v. Jefferson, app. Paymaster; Lieut. R. Jefferson to be Paymaster, v. J. Boustead, who ret. upon h. p.

Office of Ordnance, May 6th.—R. Art.—Maj.-Gen. R. Dickinson to be Col. Com., v. Dixon, dec.; Lieut. Col. G. Crawfurd to be Col., v. Williamson, dec.; Capt. and Br. Maj. J. S. Bastard to be Lieut.-Col. v. Crawfurd; Sec. Capt. L. S. B. Robertson to be Capt., v. Bastard; First Lieut. C. H. Mee to be Sec. Capt., v. Robertson; Second Lieutenant R. Harvey to be First Lieut., v. Mee.

CAVALRY.

1st Dragoons—are under orders for Dublin.

3d Drag. Gds.—The troop at Gort, and the detachment at Roscommon, arrived at Castlebar on 30th ult. The detachment at Shrakestown arrived at Castlebar on 29th.

5th Drag. Gds.—from Peershill to Leeds.

7th Drag. Gds.—Head-qrs. and 3 troops embarked at Dublin for Liverpool on 3rd inst., on board the *Dublin* and *Erin* the steamers which will take over the Royal Scots Greys.

8th Hussars.—Tuesday this Regiment was inspected on Hounslow Heath, previous to their departure for Ireland. The inspection was attended by a large number of persons, among whom were several General Officers, who expressed to the Lieut.-Colonel (Lord Molyneux) their admiration of the fine appearance of the corps.

15th Hussars—for Dublin, where there will be three regts. of Cavalry this summer.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Bn.—1 comp. arrived from Templemore on 3d, to arrive at Killenaule on 4th inst.

1st Foot, 2d Bn.—2 cos. and head-qrs. removed from Enniskillen on the 5th, to arrive at Dublin *en route* to Cork on the 12th; remaining 2 S. cos., to arrive on 19th.

7th Foot.—The Reg. under the orders of Lieut.-Col. Farquharson was inspected yesterday on Southsea Common, by Sir T. M'Mahon. In the morning the men were paraded in heavy marching order, and each man's kit inspected by the Major-General. At 4 o'clock in the afternoon they assembled again on the Common in light marching order, and executed a variety of manœuvres, principally light Infantry movements, which called forth the approbation of Sir Thomas, and excited the admiration of a great number of Military and Naval Officers collected to witness the inspection. The regiment mustered nearly 500 muskets on the field; they are in remarkable fine order and excellent appearance. The Lieut.-Col. and Officers afterwards entertained the Maj.-Gen. and Staff Officers at dinner.

18th depot—Capt. Longfield's comp. left Limerick on Monday morning for head-qrs. at Castlebar.

22nd—G. O.—"*Head-quarters, 3rd March*, 1836.—The Maj.-Gen. has great pleasure in communicating his Excellency the Governor's thanks to Lieut. Archibald Campbell and the detachment of the 22nd reg., for their exertions at the recent fire in Kingston.

(Signed) "Mc Leod, D. A. G."

"To Lieut. Archibald Campbell, 22nd Reg.

"*City and Parish of Kingston, 1st March*, 1836.

"Sir,—At a meeting of the Fire Wardens held this day, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of, and other circumstances connected with, the late fire, it was unanimously agreed, that the thanks of the community are especially due to yourself and the men under your command, for the prompt assistance afforded on the occasion. I beg to assure you that it affords me great pleasure to be the organ by which this vote of thanks is to be conveyed to you, and the Fire Wardens will be obliged by your communicating their sentiments to the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of your company. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) "Thomas Blagas,
"President Fire Wardens."

25th—The *Forbes* transport arrived at Cork on 27th ult., with hd.-qrs. and remaining 3 cos. from Barbadoes. 3 cos. moved from Cork on 27th ult. and 3 cos. on 28th, to arrive at Templamore on 5th and 6th inst.; hd.-qrs. and 3 cos. moved from Fermoy on 3rd, to arrive at Templemore on 10th.

27th depot—under command of Major Maclean, have marched from Nenagh for Kinsale, having been replaced at Nenagh by the 88th depot.

29th depot—arrived at Plymouth from Cork on Saturday.

39th. We are informed that there is no mention, in letters recently received from this gallant corps, of the circumstance of the Privates having interfered in regard to a Corporal Punishment in the 13th Dragoons. The report which appeared in the "Atlas," we therefore hope, is without foundation, though it cannot be disguised that the General Order of Lord William Bentinck must be productive of most disastrous consequences. The 39th has always been distinguished for good conduct in the field and in quarters.

46th—2 strong cos. and Field Off. marched from Belfast on 5th, to arrive at Enniskillen on 11th, detaching 2 off., 2 serjts., and 40 r. and f. to Caran, and 1 off., 2 serj., and 30 r. and f. to Ballyshannon.

47th depot—The comp. at Westport moved on 27th for Castlebar. Head-quarters and 3 cos. to remain at Castlebar until termination of the election.

58th depot—embarked at Plymouth on Saturday for Portsmouth.

60th (2d batt.) depot—proceeded on route to Cork, instead of Fermoy, on 5th and 6th, to embark for Jersey on 9th.

71st—from Edinburgh to Glasgow, to embark for Dublin.

72d depot—1 comp. 2 officers, 2 Sergeants, and 40 r. and f. moved from Derry to Lifford on 3d inst.; 1 comp. to arrive at Omagh on 6th, and remaining 2 cos. and head-quarters on 7th. 2 officers, 1 Serjt., and 30 r. and f., moved from Derry on 5th, to arrive at Belfast on 10th.

74th—2 cos. moved from Omagh on 3d, to arrive at Derry on 5th; remaining cos. and head-quarters to arrive on 7th. The comp. from Lifford arrived on 3d.

78th—Ens. Cahlwell and party left Limerick on Monday morning for Galway, to join the depot, after leaving the draft for head-qrs. at Cork.

81st—The four newly formed depot cos., under command of Maj. Willcocks, marched into Limerick on Thursday week, en route to Clare Castle. The officers as yet attached to the depot are Maj. Willcocks, Captains Jeffery, Boyd, and Gilby; Lieuts. Howe (Acting Paymaster), Hale (Acting Adjutant), and Mouns; Ensigns Faulconer and Keane. Assist.-Surg. Bell (temp.) The depot moved on Friday to Sixmile Bridge, and relieved the 60th Rifle depot at Clare Castle. Capt. Jeffery's comp., with Ens. Faulconer, have proceeded by steamer for Kilrush, to relieve Capt. Bulman's comp. of the 60th.

90th depot—under Maj. Nicolls, arrived at Tralee on Wednesday week, to replace 29th.

94th—Lieut.-Col. Paty has resumed the command from leave.

95th—The troop at Killenaule moved on the 4th, to arrive at Birr on 7th.

Royal Artillery, Woolwich.—The following list of Serjeants, at present serving in the Corps at Head Quarters, is unprecedented in the annals of any regiment, each of them averaging 36 years, making a period in the whole of 401 years.—Serj. Gray, 44 years; Quar. master Serj. Power, 33, Quarter-master Serj. Aiken, 35; Serj.-Maj. Bayfield, 33, Sergeant-Major Fleming, 31; Band Master M'Kenzie, 40, Quarter-master Sergeant Bowman, 41; Serjeant-Major Alexander, 40; Serjeant-Major Rudd, 36; Serjeant-Major Knight, 39; Serjeant Major Shepherd, 29. Col. Peterson commanding the Plymouth station of Royal Artillery, was placed in Orders on Tuesday last, to fill the important post of Superintendant of the Repository at Woolwich, an appointment which the talent of this skilful officer will ably sustain, and evinces the Master General's judgment in the selection. By the death of Col. Williamson, C. B., the following officers get promotion:—Lieut.-Col. Crawford, Maj. Bastard, Capt. Lawlor, Lieuts. Fraser and Cocks.

Yeomanry.—The Surrey was on Wednesday reviewed in Botwell Park, about a mile from Chertsey, in which village they had been rendezvoused for some days.

The Sovereign transport is to convey the detachment of the 83d, Kns. Derinrey, under orders for Nova Scotia, and those of the 34th and 43d Regs. for Halifax, to be embarked at Cork.

The Courlar freight ship, 262 tons, has been engaged to convey the detachments of the 27th, 72nd, and 75th, to the Cape of Good Hope next month.

Newbridge is to be a Cavalry depôt for regiments of Dragoons in Ireland.

Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as Military Secretary to the Com.-in-Chief, held a levee at the Horse Guards, on Tuesday.

About two years ago a Fancy Fair was held in the vicinity of Woolwich, on some Rural Roughs belonging to the late Lieut. Tanswell, R. H. A. for the purpose of promoting a charitable fund by subscription for an allowance to the soldier's wives, who are dependant on parochial aid during the period of the embarkation of their husbands, and until their arrival is officially reported from any Foreign station to which they are destined, their portion of the soldiers pay being stopped and they left totally destitute. Upon the last occasion upwards of forty pounds were collected in aid of this fund, which already amounts to near 300*l.*, by the benevolant exertions of Mrs. Dickson (daughter of the late General Dickson) and Mrs. Tanswell, the widow of the above named officer. The officers wives and daughters are busily employed in preparing articles of fancy work for a similar fair, to be held the commencement of the ensuing month.

*Resignations and Retirements during the last month.*—Captains—Bulkeley, 2 Life Gds.; Whitsker, 1 Dr. Gds.; Wood, 15 Dr.; Hawkins, 89 F.; Huson, h.-p. Malta regt. Lieutenants—Holdsworth, 4 Dr. Gds.; Waldegrave, Scots Fus. Gds.; Peel, 3 F.; Hassard, 89 F.; Eversley, 60 F.; Day, 62 F.; Peck, 71 F.; Belton, 2 W. I regt. Cornets—Ricketts, 2 Dr. Gds. Ensign Napier, 41 F. Medical Department—Assist.-Surg. J. F. Murray, M. D., Staff Assist.-Surg. Laing, Staff.

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieuts.—John Cheere and A. F. J. Bowen.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieuts.—P. Dixann (1826) to command *Bonetta*; R. A. Bradshaw (1828), S. R. Watts (1828), C. Gaytoe (1824), to *Royal Adelaide*; J. Sankey (1812) to *Minden*.

Masters—W. White (*b.* 1812) to *Royal Adelaide*; H. Davy (1812) to *Cornwallis*.

Surgeon—J. Jackson (1833) to *Buffalo*.

Mates—A. G. Edye to *Britannia*; J. W. Boulle to *Bellerophon*; M. R. Scott from *Excellent* to *Talavera*.

Second Masters—Chegwyn to *Buffalo*; J. Haynes to *Pantaloon*; J. W. Buoney to *Royal Adelaide*.

Midshipmen—A. M. Bingham to *Bellerophon*; — Warburton *Hercules*, Osman Effendi and Mus. Effandi (Turkish gentlemen) to *Pembroke*; C. W. Poole to *Minden*.

Masters' Assistant—F. Cheeseman to *Buffalo*.

Purser—J. Purver (1799) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Chaplain—Rev. T. Quartes (1828) to *Royal Adelaide*.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

Corrected to May 7, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mail. *s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. Jan. 16, d. Feb. 23, r. Mar. |
| Renard, Dunsford (1809), | s. Apr. 1, d. Apr. 27, r. Apr. |
| Express, Croke (1807), | s. April 6, d. May 2, r. |
| Seagull, Parsons (1815), | s. April 7, d. May 3, r. May 4 |
| L'Esprit, Riley (1818), | s. April 11, d. May 7, r. |
| Nautilus, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, d. May 13, r. |
| Scorpion, Robilliard (1824), | s. April 27, d. May 23, r. |
| Pandora, Innes ( ), | s. May 4, d. May 30, r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | s. Mar. 3, d. May 24, r. |
| Spitfire, Kennedy (1815), | s. April 4. d. May 27, r. |
| Tartarus, James (1813) | s. May 4, d. June 24, r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 23, |
| Spider, O'Reilly (*a.* 1815), | s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r. |
| Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Feb. 6, d. June 23, r. |
| Sheldrake, Paslingham (1819), | s. Mar. 3, d. July 23, r. |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. April 6, d. Aug. 27, r. |
| Delight, Moore (*b.* 1813), | s. d. r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lapwing, Forster (1813), | s. Feb. 17, d. May 11, r. |
| Albert, Norrington (1812), | s. Mar. 3, d. May 30, r. |
| Skylark, Ladd (1816), | s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r. |
| Raisbeck, Dowsey (1815), | s. April 4, d. June 27 r. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1813), | s. Ap. 17, d. July 9, r. |
| Spey, James (1815), | s. May 4, d. July 27, r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Lyra, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, r. |
| Tyrian, Jenologs (1815), | s. Jan. 18, d. June 5, r. |
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, r. |
| Dromedary, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 3, r. |
| Reisinger, Dicken ( ), | s. April 17, d. Sept. 5, r. |

Portsmouth, May 6.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Swift* packet, Lieut. Welch, arrived from Sheerness on Saturday, and sailed for Falmouth on Tuesday, to be employed on post-office service. *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* have been hauled out of the basin, and the *Buffalo* taken in. The *Pembroke* is getting on rapidly, and will move into harbour next week. Capt. Lyon's schooner yacht *Mischief* has been taken in dock for repair. *Quail* will

aid off on Monday or Tuesday. Lieut. Bisson, her Commander, is appointed to the *Bonetta* at Sheerness, and the survivors of the *Quail* have volunteered with him. *Emerald*, tender to *Royal George* yt., is ordered to Killybegs for new raised men. The *Moira* transport, when refitted, is to proceed to Cork to embark the 1st Royals for a passage to North America. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Buffalo*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*. *Quail*, *Moira* transport, in harbour.

Milford Haven, May 5th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Devon* lighter arrived at this port on the 18th ult. with seamen from Liverpool, just at the moment *Diligence* naval transport was under weigh for Plymouth. The volunteers were consequently transhipped, and left in her at once for that place. The *Devon* having obtained a supply of water up at the dockyard, sailed the following day for Swansea and the adjacent ports, in search of further supplies of sailors. Capt. Superintendent Sir C. Bullen, is gone on public leave from Pembroke yard for the purpose of attending court at the ensuing birth-day. Four of the elder brethren of the Trinity Board arrived here last Thursday, in their yacht the *Vestal*, on a tour of inspection. The *Small's Light*, hitherto the property of private individuals, has been lately purchased by the Board. Lieut. Mott, R.N., Agent to this light, and resident at Solva, a little fishing town in this county, from which place the said light is supplied with stores, provisions, &c., has been continued by the Brethren in that capacity. Such arrangements are being made by the post-office authorities connected with this county, that the packet establishment will be removed from hence up to the new pier at Hobb's Point on the 6th of July next. The mail will arrive there at 12 o'clock, p.m., on that day, and the steam-packet at once leave for Waterford. The coach will return again at 2 o'clock for London, thus bringing Milford and the metropolis nearer by 20 hours. A branch of railroad is in prospect from Gloucester to Pembroke, which as being a continuation of the grand line, cannot fail of proving not only highly useful but lucrative, particularly when appearances at present seem so favourable to the establishment of a foreign packet station in the south-west of Ireland. The *Dido* corvette is all ready for launching at Pembroke yard, and only awaits orders from the Admiralty to be sent off the stocks at a day's notice. Great accommodations have lately been afforded this unrivalled port in the establishment of steam-vessels, the property of private companies. Every Tuesday one calls here on her passage from Swansea to Liverpool, and again on her return to the former port. Every Wednesday one arrives here from Bristol, and returns there on Fridays, calling on her voyage at Tenby, a fashionable watering place on the coast, and daily do the government steamers ply between this and Waterford. These events cannot but improve both the neighbourhood and county generally.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, May 6th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Fairy*, surveying sloop, Com. Hewett, sailed from here on Saturday last, although still short of hands. *Confiance* st.-v., Lieut. J. M. Waugh, arrived here on Monday last from the Mediterranean. *Hermes*, st.-v., Lieut. Blount (Mr. Roffy, Mid. in charge), having shipped her wheels, has left the dry dock, and is lying in the river. *Pluto*, st.-v., has been hauled out of the basin, and has been dry docked. She has taken her guns on board, so there is no doubt she is intended for the coast of Spain. *Investigator*, brig, was this morning towed up to Deptford from her moorings here by the *Confiance*, steam-vessel. Ships in commission in the port—*William and Mary* yacht, *Hermes* st.-v., and *Firebrand* st.-v. In the basin—*Lightning*.

Plymouth, May 5th.—*Magpie* cutter was docked on Wednesday, to be fitted for surveying. *Stokesby* transport arrived here on Saturday with depot of 29th regt. from Cork. After disembarking them, she took on board the depot of 58th, to convey them to Portsmouth. *Confiance* st.-v. started on Friday for Woolwich. *Swale* lighter sailed on Friday for Falmouth, with stores for the ships on the north coast of Spain. *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Talavera*, 74, sailed into the Sound on Thursday; the former in the morning at low water. She slightly touched near "Battleness Point;" the latter at noon at nearly high water. *Comet* st. was in attendance, but was not wanted. The str. started in the evening with marines for Spain. *Arethusa* and *Lovinia* are being prepared with jury gear for proceeding to Liverpool; the former has been to dock, the latter was docked on Thursday. All the Lazarettos at Liverpool are to be surveyed, report says, by the Master Shipwright of Pembroke-Yard. *Royal Adelaide*, 110, was paid off on Saturday, and re-commissioned by Capt. Sykes; she is to have a complement of 260 men. Lord A. Beauclerk hoisted his flag (blue at the main) as Com.-in-Chief, on Tuesday morning, which received the customary salutes. *Firebrand*, Admiralty steamer yacht, arrived here on Wednesday, on her passage to Dublin. She was detained a short time to take in coals, and was to have proceeded this morning to Kingston, to be at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant. *Arethusa* will go out of Dock at the end of this week, and the yacht of the Earl of Wilton will take her place for a short time only. *Gossamer*, tender to the *Britannia*, arrived here on Sunday, and sailed yesterday. *Messenger* st. arrived on Monday from Sheerness and Chatham, with marines for Spain. She sustained a little damage, owing to the boisterous state of the weather; her defects are making good, and she will start again in a few days. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Minden*, *Star* packet, *Firebrand* steamer, *Diligence* navy transport, and *Transit* freight ship. In the Sound—*Cornwallis* and *Talavera*.

A highly respectable party of the gentlemen of the neighbourhood of Umfreville, where Admiral Sir P. Durham lately resided, assembled last week at a public dinner, in honour of the gallant Admiral's assuming the command at Portsmouth, and expressed themselves warmly as to the estimation in which that officer and his amiable family were held in the neighbourhood, with the earnest hope that he would again return to their society when the tour of his command was expired. It is gratifying to find this distinguished officer has already created that kind feeling amongst the departments at Portsmouth, which his presence never fails to inspire.

*Cornwallis* and *Talavera* went out of Plymouth harbour into the Sound on the 28th ult. The *Minden* will shortly follow.

The *Endymion*, *Tweed*, and *Viper*, have sailed from the Tagus, for the North Coast of Spain, to join Commodore Lord John Hay. The only ships left in the Tagus on the 19th ult. were the *Hastings* (flag ship) and the *Pearl*, refitting.

Malta, April 6th, 1836.—We are looking hourly for the *Hind* from Constantinople, on whose appearance the fleet will sail on a cruise; it consists of the *Caledonia* (with the flag of Sir J. Rowley), *Canopus*, *Thunderer*, *Revenge*, *Edinburgh*, *Barham*, *Vernon*, and *Favourite*: the *Columbine* is ordered to England; the *Portland* and *Medea* are at Athens. *Rodney*, *Tyne*, *Childers*, *Clio*, and *Orestes*, are on the South Coast of Spain, and *Jaseur* at Gibraltar. *Eclipse* packet arrived here on the 30th ult. from England, and sailed on the following day for Corfu; *African* st. sailed on same day for Alexandria. *Eclipse* on her return from Corfu will proceed to England with the mail and that from Alexandria. The American squadron, which was said to have quitted the Mediterranean for the United States, is still at Cadiz, Commodore Elliott waiting there the arrival of the *North Carolina*, in which ship he will hoist his flag. *Essex* st. sailed for Constantinople on Monday last. This is the first of a number of tug-steamers intended to be employed in towing vessels through the Dardanelles and Bosphorus. It is not uncommon for vessels to be detained six weeks, and even two months, at the mouth of these straits, by contrary winds, and the current, an impediment to commerce, which the march of invention and science will at length effectually remedy.

Intelligence from Constantinople represents great activity to be still observable in the arsenal. The number of men burning the crews of the Ottoman fleet was calculated at 15,000*l.*, and recruits were daily arriving. The Capudan Pacha, it was said, would be ready immediately to put to sea after the marriage of the Sultan's second daughter, should circumstances require it.

*Quail*, cutter, Lieut. Bisson, is ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth, but for the present not to be repaired, the Admiralty wishing, it is said, to make personal inspection of the wrecked state in which she courageously reached England. The Com.-in-Chief, Sir P. Durham, accompanied by Sir F. Maitland and the Hon. Capt. Bouverie, visited the *Quail* last week, when Sir Philip read a letter from the Lords of the Admiralty, expressing their highest approbation of the conduct of the officers and seamen. The second officer in command is a son of our much respected townsman C. W. Hoffmeister, Esq., Collector of Customs at Wisbeach; and it will afford us much pleasure to hear that this excellent young officer has met with his just reward by promotion. Both officers and seamen lost every article of clothing, &c., either washed overboard or destroyed.

The *Pantaloon*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Curry, is ordered to the Gambia, with presents to some of the Chiefs there, who have recently evinced a friendly disposition towards this country, in the matter of the gum trade.

Intelligence has been received of the *Meteor* st.-v. having sustained such injury by fire, on her passage from Kingston to the north part of the island of Jamaica, as to render her incapable of being repaired.

The crew of the *Royal George* yt. is be increased in number, and the *Partridge*, 10 gun brig, is attached to her, as is the *Pantaloon* for the present.

*Buffalo*, Capt. Hoodmarsh, lying at Portsmouth for South Australia, of which the gallant Capt. is appointed Governor, will take out to that settlement, besides the Governor and family, 30 ladies and gentlemen, including the officers of the new colony, and 160 agriculturists and mechanics. There are already six ships attached to the colony—three belonging to the company, and one chartered by them; and one belonging to, and one chartered by government. The following compose the salaried officers of the colony:—The Governor, 800*l.* per ann.; Colonial Commissioner, Judge, Surveyor-General, Colonial Secretary, each 400*l.* per ann.; Chaplain and Emigration Agent, each at 250*l.*; Clerk of Council and Private Secretary, at 200*l.*; Second Surveyor, 200*l.*; and eight Junior Surveyors, and a Surgeon, each 100*l.* per ann.; and an Adjt. of Militia. Three vessels with settlers, have already proceeded to the new colony, having been previously arranged that the settlers, on their arrival, should locate themselves at Kangaroo Island, being at present considered the most favourable spot.

Lieut. Edward Goodlad, 1814, is appointed agent of the *Barossa* transport, fitting at Deptford, and she will shortly proceed to Cork to take troops for the Mediterranean, Corfu, &c.

The *Alonzo*, transport, Lieut. Spencer, agent, has taken in arms and ammunition at Woolwich for the coast of Spain; the utmost expedition was used in this shipment.

The *Sovereign*, transport, Lieut. Brady, agent, has sailed this week from Deptford to embark troops for Halifax.

The *Lady Kinneway* for male, and *Elizabeth* for female convicts, are fitting at Deptford. Sailed, the *Waterloo*, to embark convicts for New South Wales. The *Heywood*, Liverpool is taking in stores for Sierra Leone at Deptford.

The *Investigator* is to be a hulk at Deptford for the Lascars who brought home the Liverpool, new *Imaum*, and will attend the fitting of the *Prince Regent* yatch for the Imaum of Muscat, at Deptford, and return either in her or some vessel accompanying her; her repairs are found to be far more extensive than at first imagined, but it is expected she will be able to proceed about July next.

The *Mastiff*, surveying vessel, Mr. Thomas, master, has sailed from Sheerness to Harwich, and thence to resume her survey of Shetland and other parts of the Scotch coast.

Lieut. Lester has been appointed an agent for transports.

We have heard that in consequence of the slightness of the *Inconstant's* upper works, it has been represented that guns of the same weight as those carried by *Castor* and *Pique* will be too heavy for her. We do not believe this because as she has been constructed for the purpose of competing with ships of her class, she must of course, carry the same armament. She will have the advantage of lighting in the hull, as her timbers are said to be further apart, whether this will be beneficial as regards strength and durability, remains to be seen. It is worthy of remark that this ship differs very materially for the proportions of breadth to length laid down by Professor Inman, and adopted in the *Sapphire* and *Actæon*; in fact, in this respect, she approaches nearly to Capt. Symonds' proportions. We look to the trial of these vessels with great interest. We understand the lines of *Inconstant* and the *Duchess of Brogan*, which ship was repaired in Portsmouth dockyard about two years and a half since, are very similar.

Thos. Williams, Esq., has been appointed Secretary to Adm. the Right Hon. Lord Amelius Beauclerk, Com.-in-Chief at Plymouth.

We are gratified in announcing the promotion of the deserving Mates to the rank of Lieutenants, Mr. Cheek, who has passed ten years, and Mr. Bowen, who has passed five years. This invariable selection of meritorious officers to fill the few vacancies that fall in, is highly creditable to the impartiality and discrimination of the Earl of Minto, and with his Lordship's evident disregard of patronage will be properly appreciated by the Navy.

In consequence of the number of men required for the increase of the navy being nearly completed, the establishment on board the *Perseus* receiving ship off the Tower has been broken up. The rendezvous on Tower Hill will be kept open a short time longer for the reception of Petty Officers and able seamen only.

The expected Order of Council adding 1*s.* per day to the half-pay of Pursers in the Royal Navy, was issued last Saturday, and bears date 13th April.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| May. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsm. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 8 | 10 | 46 | 11 | 09 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 58 | 6 | 38 | 7 | 19 | 7 | 1 |
| Mo. 9 | ... | ... | 0 | 11 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 51 | 7 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 40 | 8 | 2 |
| Tu. 10 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 46 | 7 | 31 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 47 | 9 | 25 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 4 |
| We. 11 | 2 | 19 | 2 | 56 | 8 | 42 | 9 | 16 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 31 | 11 | 23 | 11 | 5 |
| Th. 12 | 3 | 24 | 3 | 58 | 9 | 41 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 55 | 11 | 15 | ... | ... | 0 | 1 |
| Fri. 13 | 4 | 7 | 4 | 25 | 10 | 15 | 10 | 30 | 11 | 30 | 11 | 47 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 5 |
| Sat. 14 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 53 | 11 | 9 | ... | ... | 0 | 5 | 1 | 17 | 1 | 5 |

## East India Intelligence.

East India House.—A special general Court was held at the East India House yesterday, for the purpose of petitioning the legislature for an equalisation of sugar duties. The petition was agreed to.

Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir R. O'Callaghan, Com.-in-Chief at Madras, is to return home on the arrival of Sir P. Maitland. Maj.-Gen. Watson, one of the General Officers on the station, has been appointed Colonel of the 86th, in the room of Sir F. Ponsonby, appointed to the 1st Dragoons.

A new corps of local cavalry is about to be raised at Ajmere, the expenses of which are to be defrayed by Mound Sing, of Jundpore, in lieu of the contingent which he has hitherto furnished according to the treaty with

has proved itself more than useless, and almost openly hostile to our welfare. Capt. Downing, of the 3rd N.I., it is said, will have the command of it, though others are of opinion that that officer's services are placed at the disposal of Major Alves, in order to his employment as political agent at Sheknwattee. Capt. Thoreshy, we hear will remain at Jeypore.—*Delhi Gaz., Dec.* 2.

The Coolies are disaffected to the northward, and it seems very probable that a strong force will be soon required to put them down. The troops in Guzerat have suffered so severely from sickness this year, that at present no addition could be easily made to the force which marched from Baroda last September, under command of Capt. Store, 24th, and which now garrisons Ahmedaugger. A party of the Auxiliary Horse, under Lieut. Skinner, 9th regt., have been ordered up by forced marches to assist in quelling the disturbance here, arising from the clamorous demands made by a large body of Pattans, enlisted in the Joudpoor country by the emissaries of the Rajah, for arrears of pay. There are native reports of a bloody battle having been fought near Panora, in the hills, by the mercenaries employed by the Panora and Gorawa thakoors; about 50 of the Panora man's Mukrauees were left dead in the valley, and the rest fled. Mr. Erskine has taken up his appointment as resident at Baroda.—*Bombay Gazette, Dec.* 2.

*Neemuch.*—An incident lately occurred in the neighbourhood, which is neither rare nor surprising now. An officer of the 46th N.I., while out in the district, was seized by some insignificant Zumeindar, and forced, at the point of a spear, to enter a house, where he was confined for more than an hour. During his imprisonment, a mob of all the disorderly ruffians around collected, insulted and threatened him in every possible way, pointing to a Siklee gar, or needy knife grinder, sharpening swords, making fires at, and addressing him with every epithet their simple vocabulary afforded. The particulars of his release have not transpired.—*Agra Ukhbar, Dec.* 5.

The Commanding Officer at Peshawur lately wrote to Runjeet Sing that the Zemindar of that place had said that Peshawur had never hitherto been properly settled, and that Dost Muhammed's son, in command of 15,000 horsemen, had reached Jelallabad. Runjeet, on learning this, ordered Sirdar Tuiz Sing, with 10 regiments of infantry, two of cavalry, and 30 guns, to march upon Peshawur forthwith.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Nov.* 21.

*Loodianah.*—A correspondent writes that the restoration of the pay havildar of Captain Johnson's troop has excited a very favourable feeling towards the new Commander-in-Chief, among both the native and European community.—*Ibid. Nov.* 26.

The Lord Bishop of Madras has brought out the new patents. The Bishop of Calcutta is to be Metropolitan, with the same authority over the other Bishops as an Archbishop in England. New South Wales is withdrawn from the see of Calcutta, and is to constitute a separate see; Ceylon is joined to Madras. The arrangements for the new bishopric of Bombay not being completed, the Archdeacon there is still subject to the Bishop of Calcutta. The nomination of Archdeacon of Calcutta rests with the Bishop of Calcutta as before.

The *Hurkaru* of Dec. 8 stated, as a report resting upon authority to be relied on, that Sir Charles Metcalfe intended to embark for England, without even waiting for his successor. We understand there is no foundation for the report.—*Calcutta Courier, Dec.* 10.

### BENGAL.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—G. O. Dec. 1st—Mr. T. J. Halhed to officiate as a Judge of Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut. Mr. R. P. Nisbet to officiate as Additional Judge of Midnapore. Mr. W. Taylor to officiate as Mag. and Col. of Burdwan. Mr. W. J. Allen to be Assist. to Mag. and Col. of Tipperah, with authority to exercise powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. of that district. Mr. R. F. Hudgson to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of Bhanguipore Div., and Stationed at Monghyr. Mr. W. Bill to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circuit at Dacca Div.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. Dec. 7th Brev. Col. J. Simpson to be Full Col from 23d June, 1835, v. Col. A. Stewart, dec. Maj. H. M. Wheeler to be Lieut. Col. v. Lieut. Col. J. Simpson, promo., with rank from 13th Aug. 1835, v. Lieut Col. R. C. Faithful, dec. 6th L.C., Capt. J. B. Hearsey to be Maj. and Lieut., F. Laventry to be Capt. of a troop. In succ. to Maj. R. W. Smith, dec. Cornet H. Scott to be Lieut. from 14th Nov. 1835, v. Lieut. W. H. Hall, dec. Cornet J. R. Hort to be Lieut. from 19th Nov. 1835, in succ. to Lieut. F. Laventry, promoted. 48th N.I., Capt. R. A. Thomas to be Maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Fisher to be Capt., and Ens. B. Palmer to be Lieut., in succ. to Maj. H. M. Wheeler, promoted. Col. B. Beetle, of L.C., to command Dinapore Div. of Army, with rank of Brigadier, during absence of Brig. Gen. W. Richards, C.B., on leave to Hills, or until further orders.

Furloughs.—G.O. Nov. 30th—Capt. T. Seaton to Europe on priv. affairs. Dec. 7th—Lieut. Col. W. Kennedy (arrived), 16th N.I., Dep. Mil. Aud. Gen., to Europe, on med. cert. Lieut. H. P. Voules (arrived), 3d L.C., to do. on do. Lieut. H. G. Mullish, 10th L.C., to do. on priv. affairs. Lieut P. C. Marsden to do. on do.

### MADRAS.

Civil and Judicial Appointments.—G.O. Dec. 29th—C. E. Oakes, Esq., to act as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor. J. Rhode, Esq., to act as Assist Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Ganjam, during absence of Mr. Arbuthnot. H. D. Phillips, Esq., to resume, at his own request, his appointment as Reg. to Zillah Court of Nellore.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. 19th Dec. —Capt. W. P. Macdonald, 41st N.I., with sanction of Government, to do duty with 3d L.I., and to join detachment in Ganjam district. 2d Lieut. W. M. Gabbett to act as Quartermast. and Interp. to 4th batt. Art., during absence of Lieut. Rowlandson, or until further orders. Assist Surg. J. E Porteous, 39th N.I., to afford medical aid to detail of H.M. 41st Foot, and all public followers proceeding from Pummanallee to join regimental quarters at Arnee. Assist. Surg. T. White to proceed to Asha.

Furloughs.—G.O. 11th Dec.—Sup. Surg. J. Macleod, ceded districts, to visit Pres. to apply for furl. Dec. 18th—Lieut Col. J. Kilson, 2d L.I., to do. for do. Dec. 29th—Lieut. H Pereira, 43d N.I., to Europe for health. Capt R Gordon, 26th N.I., to do. for do. Lieut. A. R. Rose, 36th N.I., to do. for do. Lieut. Col. J. Morgan, 28th N.I., to do. for do.

Births.—At Trinchinopoly, Dec. 13th, the lady of Brev. Capt. John Stoddart, H.M. 54th regt., of a daughter.—At Vizianagram, Dec. 14th, the lady of Maj. Leggett, Com. 3d L.I., of a son.—At Secunderabad, 19th Dec., the lady of Lieut. and Quartermaster Hughes, 39th N.I., of a son.

Deaths.—Nov. 26th, at the Club House, Madras, M Moore, Esq., C.S.—Dec. 3d, at Secunderabad, Lieut. J. Maitland, 4th L.C.—19th, at Berhampore, Capt. T. Swaine, 49th reg.

### AGRA

The Hon. the Gov. of Agra is pleased to authorise the undermentioned officers to continue to officiate in their respective appointments until further orders, viz.—Nov. 11th, Capt. F. Latouche, 7th N.I., Mil. Sec. to the Gov. Ens. H. M. Barwell, 54th N.I., Priv. Sec. to the Gov. Capt. A. Wheatley, 6th L.C., Town and Fort Major and A.D.C. to the Gov. Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th N.I., A.D.C. to the Governor, and Civil and Assist. Surg. A Heatly, Surg. to the Governor. Capt. J. K M'Causland received charge of the office of Political Agent at Saharnpore, from Capt. C P. Kennedy on 2d Nov.

### SHIPPING

Ships Arrived.—May 2d, at York, Hero of Malown, *Grundy*, Bombay 17th Dec., Table Bay 16th Feb., St. Helena 5th March.—3d, Bristol, St. George, *Thompson*, Calcutta.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Hero of Malown, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hughes, Mrs. Billamore, Ali Agah, Governor of Bussorah, and M. Powowski.—Sir George Pol Culde, Pol. Agent at Musherabad.—Seringe arrived last week.—Mr. and Mrs Jamdagn, Capt. Moxey (late *George the Third*), Mr Carville, and 4 steerage.

Ships Sailed.—Gravesend, May 7th, John Bagshaw, *Blyth*, for Madras.—4th, Jannat, *Thalacca*, Manditos.—Liverpool, April 30th, Mary Berry, *Cumming*, Bombay.—May 1st, Tigris, *Scarright*, do.—Columbia, *Hanton*, do. Ragulus, *Torrence*, Ceylon.—Tigris, *Tetherington*, Calcutta.—Tosail 7th, Walmer Castle, *Boreehier*, for Bombay.

Passengers per City of Edinburgh, for Madras Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey, Lieut. and Mrs Lys, Mrs. Stuil, Mrs. Fraser, Miss Plasin, Miss Garford, two Misses Baillie, two Misses Sime, Messrs. Taylor, Clunh, O'Brien, and Clark.

Ships Arrived Out.—St. Helena Feb. 27th, Mary Ann, *Anderson*, from Ceylon and Manilla, sailed 28th for London. 28th, Plymouth, *Gibson*, Mauritius.—Pyramus, *Weller*, Singapore, in a leaky state, having made a great deal of water since leaving the Cape; she will be lightened to endeavour to come at the leak, which is apparently very considerable.—March 5th, Faudle, *Agar*, from Calcutta.—Cape of Good Hope Feb. 15th, Malabar, *Tucker*, from Bombay.

Casualty.—The Torch, *Hutton*, sailed from Manilla about 17th July, and has not since been heard of.

## DEPOT APPOINTMENTS.

[The following letter appears in our excellent monthly contemporary, *The United Service Journal*—Ed.]

Sir,—The injustice of a practice prevalent in the Army—of giving depot appointments (such as those of Paymaster and Adjutant) *exclusively* to officers serving with the reserve companies—as it is fraught with evils prejudicial to the interests of officers in general, and the source of much patronage of an unfair complexion, I trust the following brief and humble attempt at an exposure of such a system will be considered worthy of a corner in your Journal.

We will suppose, for instance, the case of a Lieutenant embarking with his regiment for Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, or elsewhere; he is the senior of his rank. At the expiration of his *sixth* year of foreign service, he receives private letters from home, requiring his immediate presence in England on affairs of urgency. Leave of absence is applied for, and obtained; but imaginary Subaltern arrives in Britain, and, shortly after he has once more touched his native soil, the depot Paymastership of his corps becomes vacant; he loses no time in applying for the situation, and his wishes are backed by the Colonel of the regiment. Our hero now begins to make sure of success; but what is his astonishment and disappointment when he receives a cold repulsive communication from the Adjutant-General to the following effect:—"That it is contrary to the existing regulations to give the appointment to officers serving with the headquarters of a regiment, but that, *had* he belonged to the depot, it would have afforded him (the Adjutant-General) much pleasure to have assisted his election to office."

How very consolatory! Can any thing well be more absurd, more unjust, and more disheartening than such a state of things? All the Lieutenant's endeavours to get appointed to the depot having proved ineffectual, he *now* has the mortification of seeing a Subaltern, probably of a few months' standing in the regiment, growing fat upon the addition of 4*s.* per diem to his pay, while he, poor d—l, must felicitate himself upon the prospect of a return, *at his own expense*, to some snow-bound region of Canada, or to becoming a houseless wanderer Caffraria, from one of which he has only had a f months to thank God, and bless the stars of his nativ for a deliverance.

I believe, in most of the services, on the continent, is usual to relieve troops after a certain period of forei service; but, thanks to the "*calkilating*" goose of M dlesex, "cum aliis," the *British* officer who goes with his regiment is doomed to almost perpetual banis ment, while the Government, with the most reckl prodigality in expenditure of the public money, advan stores to the amount of nearly 400,000*l.* for the servi of Her Most Catholic Majesty,—all of which will eve tually fall into the hands of Don Carlos. I am, Sir, *March 4th*, 1836. Uncle Tony.

## MAJOR PRINGLE TAYLOR.

We gave in our last number a letter from Major Pring Taylor, having reference to a case cited by the Duke Wellington in his evidence before the Military Co mission, and implicating the former officer. We rec to the subject to notice a pamphlet put forward in h own vindication by Major Taylor. It will be rec lected that, in 1827, the depot of the 95th Regiment, newly raised corps, incited by the rabble of Sunderlan broke out into acts of insubordination and mutiny, havi actually fired buttons and pebbles at their commandi officer, Major Taylor, and the Adjutant. In consequen of those occurrences, "His Grace (then Commander-i in-Chief) circulated to all commanding officers copies a letter he had addressed to Major Taylor, reprehendi the latter for having had recourse to a system of mino punishments, which he characterised as being obvious erroneous." This led to other steps, terminating in t voluntary retirement of Major Taylor upon half-pay, a the obstruction, if not extinction, of his profession prospects.

Major Taylor's statement is clear, temperate, and pr rise; and we confess that a perusal of its details creat an impression of harsh treatment, almost amounting persecution. We are persuaded that his habitual sen of justice, and concern for the interests of the Servic alone guided, in his conduct towards Major Taylor, t illustrious officer who is taxed with mistaken rigour in this instance; and while it is not denied that Maj Taylor was actuated by zeal for the good of the Servi generally, and anxiety for the due discharge of his ve responsible and difficult duties, the picture drawn in th narrative of the painful and ruinous consequences of t official disapprobation of his mode of carrying on t discipline of a turbulent depot, at a moment of vitiatio between severity and relaxation on the part of the a thorities, cannot fail to appeal forcibly for redress an reparation. There does not appear to be the slighte imputation on the personal character of Major Taylo upon whom the Third Class of the Guelphic Order h been since conferred by his Majesty; and certainl while we now and then see a low-lived officer, brande and despised by his peers, succeed for the moment, b vulgar impudence and fraud, in blinding the highe powers, it is to be the more regretted that a deafne should exist in the same quarter towards the unvarnish tale and crying grievance of one whose reputation otherwise unsullied.—*United Service Journal.*

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### PETITION OF THE LIEUTENANTS OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

Sir,—The undersigned officers forming a sub-committe for conducting the Lieutenants' Petition, presented in Jan ary last to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, co sider themselves called on to address you on the subject o an article which appeared in your valuable and interestin publication of the 23 ult., wherein a reflection is, by a co respondent, unjustly cast upon the conduct of Mr. Wood, th Secretary of the Admiralty, for the reported "*unourteous* manner in which that gentleman communicated their Lord ships' answer upon the Petition laid before them. We ac knowledge gratefully that the article in question was s good, more particularly when coupled with the one whic preceded it on the subject of Honorary Distinctions, Pa &c., that we should not have troubled you on the presen occasion but to render an act of justice to Mr. Wood, whic we cannot do more effectually than by stating what too place at a General Meeting of Lieutenants, assembled fo the purpose of hearing the official letter read (addressed t our Chairman, Lieut. G. Lawrence), conveying the reply o the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to their Petitio which reply we declare so far from being considered "*un courteous*" by any officer present, was on the contrary thoug to be quite the reverse, and although the whole meetin undoubtedly felt disappointed at being refused the boo solicited, still they fully appreciated the condescensio evinced in the expression of "*regret*" which accompanie the reason assigned for their Lordships' refusal. The wor

gret did, in our humble opinion, give a tone and character the letter which induced the meeting to arrive at and to at upon the conclusion (and we hope nor erroneously) that eir Lordships were not displeased with the Petition, and st they admitted the justice of an application.

We will forbear entering into the many arguments in vour of the object of our Petition which might be adduced, ost of them having been already so ably discussed at ritous times in your impartial Journal, but content ourlves with transmitting for your information a Copy of the etition (and their Lordships' answer) signed by 608 eutenants, comprising one-fifth of the whole list, which nsidering that our class of officers are distributed over the obe, and the difficulty the Committee have experienced in certaining the residence of their scattered brethren in order obtain signatures, may be fairly presumed to have been menously signed; at the same time we cannot omit castg a glance at another article in the same paper, which so lly, freely, and impartially, draws a comparison between e two services with the view of pointing out the inequality present existing between them, and urging their being sed on the same footing in every respect. Assenting as do in the justice of every observation contained in that icle, we think it right to say that we were only restrained om taking up the subject in all its bearings, as regarded r own class of officers in the Petition referred to, by the nsideration that as such a boon would naturally involve a rge expense, we were deterred from asking so great a vour by the probability of its not proving successful; herens, in the application for the removal of the Retired ommanders from the List of Lieutenants (their continuce on which List you so justly designated an anomaly), e thought that as the expense was not great, and, as will be own in a short and simple calculation which we have the nour to transmit herewith, even that expense would be vered by the saving to the country arising from reductions deaths in little more than twelve months, according to the esent regulations; we did entertain the sanguine hope at the boon solicited would have been granted. In addition the documents already mentioned, we have also forwarded extract from the Order in Council of November, 1834, lative to the increase of Half-pay of Captains in the Army, attached and Majors by Brevet, which will shew that e were silent until a case was thus brought under our tice that, in our opinion, is completely analogous to the e we have so humbly represented, and proves, that whener a hardship is experienced in the Sister Service, our eloved Sovereign and the Nation at large were ready and illing to remove it, and to reward the merit of brave men ho had fought and bled in the service of their country.

And here it may not be unnecessary to refer to the Petion itself, to show that we deprecate in the most emphatical rms the imputation of any base or unworthy feeling of vy or jealousy existing in our minds, at the superior adntages enjoyed by our gallant brethren in arms, but hope at our motive in refering to the relative advantages of the n Services will be ascribed to the right cause, that of oing justice to our representations, and as you, Sir, have berally remarked, to the article already alluded to, not at we wish to reduce the emoluments of the Army, but at those of the Navy may be raised to a perfect equality ith it.

And now, Sir, in conclusion, it becomes us, and we gerly avail ourselves of the opportunity of expressing at we believe to be an universal feeling among our ther officers, our warmest thanks for the able advocacy of e object we have in view, and which you have taken up nd so perspicuously shewn to be based upon the principle *right* and *justice*; but it is not only on this occasion that e experience a grateful sense of your exertions in our ehalf, but also for the talent and zeal with which you have lways advocated the general interests and prosperity of the rofession to which we have the honour to belong.

We are, Sir, your most Obedient Servants,

Geo. Lawrence, Lieut. of 1795, very recently promoted to Commander,
G. F. Somerville, Lieut of 1805.
James Sedgwick Lean, Lieut. of 1810.
Robert Holman, Lieut of 1810.

*Devonport, 3d May*, 1836.

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*To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

The humble petition of the undersigned Lieutenants of the Royal Navy humbly showeth,—That your petitioners approach your Lordships with sentiments of the most profound respect, in the hope and confidence that your Lordships will be pleased to lend a favourable ear to the humble prayer herein set forth.

Your petitioners beg most humbly, in the first place, to bring under your Lordships' notice the very peculiar state of the list of Lieutenants, as far as it affects their seniority, relative to half-pay, and consequently to the increase of it; but, to make their statement more clear, your petitioners consider it necessary to briefly advert to the regulations for the payment of the three classes. The first 300 have 7s. per diem, the next 700 have 6s., and the remainder have 5s. When this scale was established, at the conclusion of the war in 1814, officers who then came within the first number had not more than 20 years' rank, and those who came within the second number had not more than 10 years' rank; since that period, every year has shown a considerable disparity between the number of years' service in the relative classes, which (they humbly conclude) was *then* taken as a criterion for forming the present scale; that disparity has gone on increasing, until that now an officer must have held his rank 32 years to be placed on the 7s. list, and 23 years to be placed on the 6s. list, the latter being some years senior to those who were originally placed on the 7s. list; and a large proportion of officers of 20 years' rank can have little hope of even reaching the 6s. list in a less period of time as Lieutenant than the officer who filled the last vacancy on the 7s. list, namely, 32 years, consequently the great majority of this class of your petitioners must despair of ever living to attain the 7s. list. In soliciting your Lordships' notice to the working of the scale of half-pay, your petitioners have done so with the view of facilitating the object of their present petition, which is to implore your Lordships to grant them relief, by removing from the half-pay list of Lieutenants those officers who, from having been promoted to a *superior* rank as retired Commanders, under his Majesty's Order in Council of the 1st Nov. 1830, no longer belong to their body, are nominally on a separate list, but are notwithstanding still included in the number of 300 Lieutenants entitled to 7s. per diem. Your petitioners beg to observe that this retired rank they believe to be the only one in his Majesty's Service not placed on a separate list for half-pay; and your petitioners would also respectfully call your Lordships' attention to a circumstance that has taken place in the sister service, which they humbly conceive bears some analogy to the subject of the present petition, at the same time disclaiming the slightest invidious feeling at any favour granted to their brethren in arms, but, on the contrary, rejoicing in any act of his Majesty's bounty bestowed upon them. The circumstance to which your petitioners have alluded is the fact that a number of old Subalterns in the Army were some few years since promoted to the unattached rank of Captain, having only 5s. per diem half-pay, and were in consequence removed from the list of Lieutenants; but, within the last twelve months, his Majesty was graciously pleased to raise their half-pay to the same amount as their brother officers, namely, 7s. per diem, the relative rank of the whole of your petitioners and this class of officers being the same; and also, with the greatest possible deference and respect, your petitioners would entreat your Lordships' further attention to the boon lately granted to their brethren of the Royal Marines, a number of old Captains having been privileged to retire on full-pay, and a number of First Lieutenants having been promoted to the unattached rank of Captain, but who were taken off the list of Lieutenants and put on a separate list; these several facts of his Majesty's gracious and paternal feeling for old and faithful servants has emboldened your petitioners now to address your Lordships, sensible that they need not point out that a large proportion of themselves and brother officers have large families to support on their half-pay alone, and that in a period of profound peace they have but little prospect of improving their straightened means, and therefore the increase of 1s. per diem is to them a subject of deep interest and anxious expectation, which the granting of the prayer of this petition will be the means of giving immediately to many, and accelerate the prospect of the increase to all, inspiring in them for such a favour the most sincere and lively gratitude. In conclusion, your petitioners rely with perfect confidence on your Lordships' giving their case a kind, and they hope, a favourable consideration. And as in duty bound your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Signed by 608 Lieutenants.

*Admiralty, 18th Jan.* 1836.

Sir,—Having laid before my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty your letter of the 16th inst., enclosing a petition signed by several Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, praying that the Retired Commanders may be removed from the half-pay list of Lieutenants in order to give the additional increase to others, I am commanded by their Lordships to acquaint you that my Lords regret that they should not feel themselves justified in proposing the increased expense which a compliance with their request would render necessary. I am, Sir, your very humble servant,

Lieut. G. Lawrence, R.N. C. Wood.

The following is an extract of an Order in Council, dated Nov. 1834:—"It is our further will and pleasure that the half-pay of those officers who accepted unattached companies under the General Order of Nov. 1826, be advanced from the 1st of April *last* from 6s. to 7s. a day each, and the Brevet Majors to have 1s a day additional to the half-pay."

At the time the Admiralty received our petition there was then on the Navy List 3050 Lieuts. with the following scale of half-pay:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 115 at 7s. | per diem | £ 40 | 0 per diem |
| 700 at 6s. | do. | 210 | 0 do. |
| 2235 at 5s. | do. | 558 | 15 do. |
| Total | | £809 | 15 Average only 5s. 3¼d. per diem each. |

The boon solicited would have made the following alteration:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 300 at 7s. | per diem | £105 | 0 per diem |
| 700 at 6s. | do. | 210 | 0 do. |
| 2050 at 5s. | do. | 512 | 10 do. |
| | | £827 | 10 Average only 5s. 5d. per diem, each. |

In examining this expense it will be perceived that the average of the increase sought for, as it effects the whole body, only amounts to the sum of *three half-pence* per diem! although the aggregate of this 1½d. will amount to the sum of 6752*l.* 10*s.* Yet even this will be covered by the saving to the country arising from reductions by deaths, in about 12 months, on the present regulations, at 3 per cent. for the whole number of Lieutenants. And *both* lists of retired Commanders, amounting to 3335, will give about 100 deaths, from which subtract 33, or one-third promotions of Mids., will show a saving of the remaining 67, which, at 5s. per diem, amounts to 6113*l.* 15*s.*

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## LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK AND THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir,—Your observations on the rash and dangerous order of Lord W. Bentinck, in removing corporal punishment from the native soldiers in India, while he suffered its continuance among the Europeans, must fill every man interested in the fate of our Indian empire with consternation. I understand that this order has caused a most astounding sensation amongst the Court of Directors and Board of Control. There is a saying no less old than true, "let well alone," Would to heaven that his lordship had listened to its dictates. Did the natives murmur under the Articles of War as they once stood, as long as they have been in our service? did they petition for their abolition? No; they never dreamed of it. What, then, was the urgent necessity for such an order? Was Lord W. Bentinck forced into this measure by any pressing cause? If not, how dared he to assume such an unenquired assumption of power upon so important a matter, until he had consulted the authorities at home; especially when he must have known that the question concerning corporal punishment was then before Parliament? The result would have, perhaps, furnished him, as far as he was competent to judge, with the power of bestowing a boon equally on the European and Native soldier at the same time; by waiting his Lordship lost nothing. Whereas now the most invidious comparison must occur to our European troops between their degraded situation in respect to punishment for crime and that of the Native soldier. Alas that vanity should so get the better of common prudence. But, Sir, as you have treated this part of the subject with your usual judgment and amply commented upon the predicament in which such misrule has left our Indian army, I shall say no more on that point. God send that the next ship may not bring us accounts of a general mutiny amongst our European troops in India. I proceed now to make some observations on Lord W. Bentinck's substitute amongst the Natives, namely, dismissal from the service, for corporal punishment. Mr. Editor, I have served twenty-seven years in India, in the Madras army, and if I have learned anything by experience during that period, I take the liberty to tell Lord W. Bentinck that dismissal will not prove a *sufficient* substitute for corporal punishment. It will prove a very weak remedy, if any, and I will again tell my Lord W. Bentinck, that, in many instances, dismissal will highly convenience, and, therefore, oblige the Native soldier. We all know how far local attachment prevails amongst the natives of India. Suppose a man born at Madura, which is in the southern district, finds himself in the course of service at Ganjam, high up to the northward. He wishes to get back to his country and connexions. What is more easy than for him to kneel down his Havildar (Serjeant), and thus ensure dismissal? He can then walk coolly down to his country, and enlist in some other corps stationed in his favourite district, and so on "*toties quoties*," as often as it suits his convenience and inclination. Should the corps be ordered on any service where the men may expect to be subject to much hardship and deprivation, a sufficiency of crime will always ensure his release, and the idle and discontented man will still be able to remain amongst the troops who must be left behind, by a fresh enlistment. I question if our Native army would have mustered so strong, for instance, previously to taking the field against the Burmese, when the certainty of rain, bad roads, starvation, and sickness stared them in the face, if any sufficient act of indiscipline would have relieved many of the sepoys from encountering the certain evils which threatened them. Fidelity and attachment are very good things, but we must not rely on *them* altogether to prevent desertion, much less when desertion may not be necessary and the idle and discontented soldier may accomplish his purpose by dismissal. But we are to have better men, and by doing away with corporal punishments we are to have many more Rajahpoots. We had a sufficient number of them before for our purposes; I have even known *them* to be punished. The Rajahpoot may act under the circumstances above mentioned, exactly as a Pariah. A few Rajahpoots more or less, I contend, will not make up for

evil which in this letter I have endeavoured to shew, be the result of Lord W. Bentinck's order. The hpoint is one of the most difficult to be pleased, and, in ct to caste, the most bigotted of all the other natives of ; a sprinkling of them may be very well in a corps, should not envy the Commanding Officer who had to with a battalion of them. INCOGNITUS.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.—(LETTER X.)

r,—The pay, 59*l.* 15*s.* a-year, for a boatman, may look und very well in the gross, and it is natural that many ns should think the appointment an eligible one for ving men-of-war's men. But let us see how this sum tracted from, and how little care there is taken of a Guardsman, and then we may judge of the amount which l accrue to poor Jack. Immediately one goes on the st, however bad his complaint, and that absolutely con- d in the execution of his duty, one shilling a-day is away from him, and he is then left to pay his doctor's Should he want a day or two's leave of absence, gh it be to pay the last sad office of respect to the st friend on earth, he cannot have it unless he loses whole of his day-pay. He is subject to mulcts and even for shutting his eyes one hour out of the sixteen required to be on the beach; and in most instances is ed to pay the Government a rent of 5*l.* for a cottage, not worth *three*. Occasionally he is ordered to re- to a distant station at his own cost (at times, perhaps, vedly, but sometimes capriciously so), and thus is he verished, and compelled to dispose of all his little s to get himself and family to their destination.

ave already shown that his right to seizure rewards is very scrupulously preserved to him; that he is at the y of others without the means of appeal; and, as re- the Board of Customs, I declare they do him wrong, ng from the Act of Parliament for the prevention of ggling, 3 and 4 Wil. IV., cap. 53, dated 28th August, , supplied to the officers of the Coast Guard, and which e quoted before, when they direct any part of seizure rds to be shared by the flank stations, in conjunction the station absolutely making the seizure, unless it effected "through the information or means" of the stations. The 70th section of the aforesaid act plainly s out a certain covenant on the part of other persons n they become entitled. The law of the land always ires the most decided proof in all instances touching viduals' rights in *ordinary* cases, but in respect of Coast rdmen, the Board of Customs appear to assume the l, and violate the law with impunity. Jack is better ected on board a ship-of-war, where neither the Captain, Admiral, Commander-in-Chief, nor the Admiralty f, can tamper with his rights, nor alter the law one iota spect of them. That it may be understood what is nt by *flank*-sharing, I must describe that all seizures e upon a station, and the means of conveyance *not* cap- d, whether men, horses, carts, boats, &c. that seizure is *ally* ordered by the Board of Customs to be shared by *flank* stations, although they know nothing of its having effected.

his creates much quarrelling and ill-will amongst the es concerned, and is evidently an infringement upon ights of individuals. I ask you, Sir, how you would under the consciousness of being robbed? Your ation and your better judgment would, of course, in particular instance, induce you to place the fault with *Directors* of the service; but it is difficult for ignorant educated persons to go beyond the party who also- y receive that which is not their own, they in their nance not knowing that it is the Commissioners of Cus- , and the Commissioners of Customs *alone*, who are to e for this infraction of the laws of the land in this ; not can they readily restrain those feelings of iguity and spite which too often arise in all our breasts, which with them have the effect of destroying all har- y and cordial co-operation.

But bad as this system of flank sharing may be, there are r instances of injustice yet worse, which affect the men eir rights. They have no protection against scoundrels nformers, however vague and useless their information; a great many officers, I am sorry to say, in the service, w themselves to be duped by informers, by which the ence suffers, and the fellows are encouraged. It is no rominoo thing for the smugglers themselves to give such rmation as this:—"*A lugger, smack, or other vessel, s at a Foreign port at such a time, bound for the Coast Essex.*" Now, supposing either of this description of sels to be taken six months after (not at all the one de- ned), this scoundrel would share to the tune of *one- rd* of the seizure reward, and consequently to the preju- e of the poor Coast Guardman who had been tugging for nths. Other informations are given, ostensibly to de- ve and draw away the Force from particular points, in ch cases, perhaps, one hundred pounds worth of contra- nd goods are taken, whilst one thousand pounds worth are off elsewhere. The Board of Customs ought, for the od of the service, and especially for the interests of those

There are, certainly, two districts (in Kent and Essex), but *only* throughout the whole United Kingdom, in which a oo such is allowed, on account of the prevalence of ague.

whose rights they are bound to protect, reject every species of information tendered by such treacherous scoundrels, unless *specific* as to *name*, *time*, *place*, and *circumstances*, and even then they ought to receive it with caution.

These are not, however, all the grievences of the Coast Guardmen, for it is a notorious fact that, where they act with the regular officers of Customs, whatever be their exertions, an unequal decision is generally given in favour of the latter, provided, their joint services involve any case of personal interest.

I have before me an instance of an officer of Customs, who was merely the medium of an information that proved partially correct, and for forwarding which, in the execution of his duty, for which duty he is liberally paid, he claimed for the seizure effected thereby, and absolutely had a sum of money awarded to him. But be it remembered by "all our loving cousins," that the said officer had influence in a subordinate office in the London Custom House, to which he knew his claim would be referred: as well might such Clerk in the Coast Guard office claim for every letter of information he forwards thence to the outports. Had they similar influence to my friend, they would, probably, get their claim allowed, and with equal right, too. But, to resume. In the interim the money had been paid to the parties, and spent, and what was to be done? The rapacity of my friend was not to be so easily appeased, and the amount was absolutely illegally deducted from the growing pay of the poor Coast Guardmen, and they were compelled to give receipts *in full*, and not for the sums actually paid to them, when their monthly stipends became due.

What might have been the feelings of this gentleman on receiving the amount in question I will not pretend to say; but I do not envy him them if he could, without emotion, first behold the joy and delight of the Coast Guardmen's wives and families on receiving some little addition to their comforts in the shape of respectable and comfortable clothing, and then again to see them obliged to pinch in food, to shift and contrive every expedient in their power to make up the sum ordered to be paid to him for doing that which was simply his duty, and for which duty he was in the receipt of a good salary. I could go on with acts of injustice to these ill-protected men, but having now said so much on the injustice practised towards the unprotected Coast Guardman, let me suggest another serious objection to bringing men-of-war's-men into this service, as now constituted, namely, that it is, generally speaking, a service of bad discipline, and one likely to induce insubordination. Seamen are discerning men, and pray what respect can they have for the *Civilian* chief officer I have described? I know one instance where an Inspecting Commander ordered A DEBOCHED DEAL PUBLICAN *Sitter*, on peril of being tried by a Court of Inquiry, never to attempt to take command of the boat of the station when she went afloat. The hero of pewter pots understood heavy wet, no doubt, but nothing of ocean's briny wave, or how to steer a boat thereon. Again, Sir, the *Lieutenant* "Sitters" do not all observe the same discipline at all stations: some degenerate into an unfortunate familiarity with their respective crews, from the service being so imperfectly defined, and allow them to do nearly as they like, seldom or never exacting those proper outward marks of respect to themselves, so essential to discipline, and thinking it unnecessary they should pay them to other officers under whose immediate orders they are not. In fact some of them have gone further, inasmuch that they have actually entertained the complaints of their own men against chief officers of the adjoining stations, who have, probably, in the course of their duty, touched upon the guard of those men, and had occasion to speak to them for some flagrant breach of orders. These remarks are applicable to cruisers as well as to stations. I am happy, however, for the credit of the Naval part of the service, to be enabled to say that exceptions do exist to the too general rule, for there are some officers in command of stations and cruisers, who, by perseverance and going the right way to work, eradicate the evils arising out of such a loose system of discipline. At first they are set down as martinets by those under them; but ere long they, by proper example, officer-like conduct, and gentlemanly bearing towards them, are sure to gain their respect and esteem, and their orders are cheerfully and promptly obeyed; for well-disposed men are shrewd enough to observe that a different line of conduct on their parts will not be tolerated by him; and what most materially tends to keep up his well-directed regulations, both officers and men soon see and feel the benefits arising to themselves from them: the consequence is, everything goes on smoothly and properly, and the machine is not retarded in its working by drones, skulkers, or grumblers. With these exceptions, however, the service is divided, incongruous and ill-defined in all its parts, and how long such things will continue I know not; but never, oh! never let us have those men England owes such a debt of gratitude to employed in it, *as of present constituted*. Could we invoke the spirit of Nelson to come down to our mother earth, and see the *elite* of our Fleet reduced to the posts of low Custom-house officers, despised, neglected, and oppressed, in every shape, would it not exclaim—"England has, indeed, *not* done her duty!"

*Naval Club, 31st March, 1836.* NUMA.

[We know that these admirable letters will work a cure of the degrading evils of this service; but what does the Comptroller-General mean by charging different officers with being the author of these letters?

Letter XI. has been received and will, if possible, appear next week.—ED.]

## THE HORSE GUARDS SCREENING SYSTEM.

SIR,—Having seen a statement respecting the 4th Dragoons going the rounds of the newspapers that "the intention on the part of the officers and non-commissioned officers to erect, as a tribute of their affection and regard, a tablet to the memory of the late Col. Ross, who so long and so zealously served in the regiment, has, much to their regret been necessarily relinquished in consequence of an intimation from the proper authority that any regimental subscription for such an object, however laudable, or however justly merited, would be an infringement of the principle of the orders of the army, issued so far back as 1810;" and not having seen it contradicted, I suppose it must be considered correct, and that it is another exemplification of the adage "of straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel," for whoever has had the curiosity to inspect the monuments in the churches of the garrison towns either at home or abroad, will be satisfied that the custom of paying this last tribute of respect *to the memory of* a departed comrade, has not only been common, but also one of long standing, nor do I think it was ever before attempted to prevent it. Why the present instance has been selected to revive an old but neglected order of 1810, is a mystery which the army cannot comprehend, for admitting the one in question embraced in its spirit the dead as well as the living, it nevertheless argues strongly, that a degree of pusillanimous feeling dictated the selection of the case of Col. Ross to enforce an order which, at best, must have been until recently considered as obsolete, or notice would have been taken (if not of one of the many instances which are constantly appearing in the newspapers of pieces of plate being given to a brother officer on quitting his corps), at least of that which not long ago occurred, of an officer who (having been cashiered) had a present made to him by the officers of the corps he was removed from in disgrace.

It cannot be too much regretted that orders should be thus allowed to slumber in one instance, only to be brought forward after the lapse of years, to suit some particular purpose, whilst in others they are enforced, unless when transgressed by *the pet* of some of the people at the Horse Guards, when the screening system is adopted. Having seen by the foregoing the working of the slumbering system, it may be as well to give an instance of that of the screening, for the information of the ignorant, the incredulous, or the inexperienced in such matters, as from it they may learn a useful lesson, and know, if they have a friend amongst "the authorities," how far they may be guilty with impunity.

The instances about to be recited were comprised in a string of accusations, which were not long since forwarded to the Horse Guards, principally with the view of exposing the real character of a certain individual who had been acting a most infamous and oppressive part, whilst in the temporary command of a regiment in one of the colonies, hoping thereby to deprive the viper of its sting, and take from the effect of any clandestine and false accusations he might in future make against those who have the misfortune of serving under him; to do which they were selected so as to show his system of command in every point of view. But as these latter matters have (with others which preceded them) been allowed to drop, I do not intend to bring them forward personally, therefore, to avoid lifting the veil too high, I shall take the precaution of omitting all names, simply pledging myself for the truth of the charges they contain, which it is evident in most cases could have been shown without the assistance of parole evidence, viz.—

In having in the month of Nov., 1831, taken away the rations from several wives of soldiers, who had obtained the permission of the General Commanding-in-Chief to accompany their husbands on foreign service with the draft which left England for ———, under command of Capt. ———, which act of disregard to the General Com.-in-Chief's orders, was done to continue a similar number *of Sergeant's wives then with the regiment* in the receipt of rations, although by so doing, he disobeyed the instructions laid down at pages 573 and 574 of his Majesty's regulations.

In having on the 6th Feb., 1832, issued a regimental order that Private ———, of the —— comp. —— reg., should pay twelve pence British, to be credited to the hospital account, because he was drunk when for divine service, such power not being vested in him (Major ———), as Commanding Officer, by the Articles of War, which merely say, "all officers and soldiers who not having just impediment shall not regularly attend divine service and sermon, or wilfully absent himself, or being present behave indecently or irreverently," none of which crimes were charged against Private ———.

In having ordered Private ———, of the —— comp. —— reg., to receive an extra judicial punishment of *seven days defaulter's drill, in heavy marching order*, for being drunk when for divine service, on Sunday the 5th Feb., 1832, although he (Major ———) had already punished him, the said Private ———, by ordering him to pay

welve pence British for the same offence; thus punishing the aforesaid Private ——— twice for the same offence.

In having permitted and sanctioned the charge of four pence sterling a month, being made against soldiers at the head-quarters of the —— reg., whilst in ———, under the name of trucksge for the carriage of rations, although it was reported to Major ———, in the month of Jan., 1832, that the soldiers objected to it, and more particularly at that time, as the Commissariat stores were then actually under the same roof as the barracks, and no carriage (however short) being necessary; which objection Major ——— in the first instance admitted, and caused the sum to be repaid, but afterwards cancelled such decision, when the charge was not only renewed, but continued as long as the reg. remained in ——, and the original sum which had been paid back was refunded, as can be proved by reference to the ledger of the 5th company.

In conduct both tyrannical and unconstitutional in having ordered on the 2nd Oct., 1832, that Acting Serjeant —— should be struck off the list of Acting Serjeants *for having married without permission*, Major ——— well knowing that Acting Serjeant —— was restrained from applying to him for permission to marry, *in obedience* to a regimental order issued by Major ——, at ——, 19th Sept., 1831, such act on the part of Major —— being a direct infringement of the universally admitted constitutional right of every British subject, military as well as civil, to marry when they please. And there could be no objection to the marriage of the said Acting Serjeant ——, as both he and the woman he married, bore excellent characters, and during the time the —— reg. was in ——, Acting Serjeant ——— had the charge of a signal post.

In having permitted (either by orders direct from himself or from his Adj. Lieut. ——, of the —— reg.), during the month of July, 1833, a fatigue party to be sent from the town ——, to the island of ——, to the —— village, a distance of at least four miles, *to carry a pianoforte* from the said village to ——, the residence of ———, being also a distance of about four miles, by which unwarrantable use of his Majesty's troops *in the employment of a private individual*, Private ——, of the —— comp. —— reg. lost his life, he being one of the said fatigue party, and who died immediately after his return to quarters, from over exertion under a noon-day sun at Midsummer in a hot climate.

In having signed the confidential report at the half-yearly inspection of the —— reg., made by Sir —— ——, on the 20th May, 1834, wherein it is stated "that the mess of the —— reg. was conducted on so economical a plan, that all the officers (especially the juniors) were enabled to live at it, Major —— well knowing at the time he did so, *he had granted permission* to two junior officers to retire from it, on account of the expense, to enable them to save money to pay their wine and mess bills, and that they were *bona fide* living away from the mess at the very time Major —— made the above report; and they continued to do so, as long as the regiment remained in ——.

In having neglected, as Commanding Officer of the —— reg., to cause an investigation to be made into a report made to him by Capt. —— in the month of Jan., 1834, that the soldiers of the reg. were charged by the Pay Serjeants considerably too much for their flannel shirts; that flannel had been purchased by the said Pay Serjeants in the town of ——, at a rate that admitted of their being issued to the men at *7s. 6d.* sterling each, instead of *9s. 1d.*, and Capt. —— could produce proof to that fact, if Major —— required it; notwithstanding which statement to Major ——, Capt. —— never heard anything further on the business.

In having further neglected his duty as Commanding Officer, in not having attended to another representation made to him by Capt. ——, in the month of Feb., 1834, which stated that, in consequence of the scarcity of silver in the United States, the merchants in —— were giving 4s. 2d., 4s. 3d., and sometimes even 4s. 4d. a dollar, which were issued to the troops from the Commissariat at the rate of 4s. 4d., but only received from the soldier at 4s., which increase of value on the dollar ought to go to the benefit of the soldier (who was so great a loser), and not to the Pay Serjeants *who sold the dollars*.

In having acted in disregard to, and disobedience of, H.M.'s warrant regarding the supply of regimental necessaries to the troops on foreign stations, which directs (as a saving to the soldier) that the price of necessaries sent from England shall be deducted (in proportion to the consumption) *from the Paymaster's* monthly estimates, and remitted home through the Commissariat of Accounts, thus saving the soldier any risk of loss on the value of the money in which they are paid. Instead of which the pay of the soldiers was drawn from the Commissariat as usual, and the necessaries charged in the companies' ledgers as formerly, and the money paid into the *Quartermaster's* hands, at the rate of 4s. a dollar, by which the soldier lost fourpence British on every dollar, more than he would have done had Major —— conformed to H.M.'s warrant.

In having acted highly improperly, and prejudicially to the best interest of the soldier, by having, when the exchange on England fell from 500 dollars the 100*l.* sterling to 475 or 480 dollars (or from 4 to 5 per cent.) the 100*l.* sterling, *taken the money* mentioned in the tenth instance (as being paid to the Quartermaster on account of regimental necessaries), and given a bill on England for the same, but receiving at the rate of 500 dollars to the 100*l.* sterling; thereby reaping a direct pecuniary advantage, both from his disregard of H.M.'s warrant, and the soldiers' interest, as mentioned above, and by depriving the soldier of the advantage arising to him from the change in the rate of exchange in his favour, which ought to have been placed to his credit and advantage, instead of that of the Major ——.

In having wilfully omitted his duty, and disobeyed H.M.'s regulations, by omitting *regularly* to enter in the regimental Court-Martial book the proceedings of a regimental Court-Martial held at ———, on the 27th March, 1833, for the trial of Private ——, of the —— reg., which omission was discovered to have been made in the course of the trial of Ensign ——, of the —— reg., in the month of Feb., 1834.

In having acted contrary to all orders and the Articles of War, by signing a requisition to draw coals for the use of the regimental orderly room during the winter months: the fact being notorious that neither the regimental orderly room at ——, nor at ——, had a fire-place in it; what became of those coals will appear if inquiry is made.

In having permitted the system of not issuing to the soldiers the whole of the coals drawn from the coal wharf on their account, but of selling them at ——, and at ——, which proceeding led to great discontent amongst the men, as they never received any payment for such savings, although once, on a complaint being made by a man of the name of ——, of the ——, or Brevet Major's company, a quarter of a bushel extra was issued to each company to stop further inquiry, instead of thoroughly investigating the business.

In having in the early part of the year 1834, taken the Schoolmaster Serjeant away so much from the regimental school *to attend his own children*, that the regimental school was greatly, if not wholly neglected, as Major —— arranged it so that there should be no regimental school between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., each, during which hours the Schoolmaster was with his (Major ——'s) children; thus entirely defeating the laudable intentions of his Majesty on this head.

In having also, in the early part of the year 1834, allowed the Schoolmaster Serjeant, who was in the regimental hospital, to receive the pay and allowances of coals and candles as *Schoolmaster*, although he never attended the school nor left the hospital, *except to teach Major ——'s children*.

In having been guilty of the most notorious and undisguised partiality during his command of the —— reg., in visiting one officer (———) with the greatest severity and persecution, because he would not fall into Major ———'s scheme of forcing —— from the regiment, by dropping his acquaintance, whilst he, at the same time, overlooked the conduct of another officer, which was disgraceful and ungentlemanly in the highest degree, he having, whilst the regiment was stationed in ——, in the spring of 1834, entered the house of a gentleman in —— and created a great disturbance there, and afterwards, when forced from the house, gone up to the barracks to get his sword, with which he returned, and *having drawn it*, would have assaulted the said gentleman (*who was unarmed*), had not the gentleman fortunately succeeded in making his escape; all of which outrageous proceedings Major —— did his utmost to conceal, instead of supporting discipline and decorum by bringing the affair before a proper tribunal.

It is surely unnecessary to write a comment to make the above charges stronger, and yet that regarding the Major's taking the dollars from the Quartermaster, when the exchange on England fell, requires explanation to make it clear.

It was the custom in the colony where these scenes were enacted, for the officers to draw bills upon their regimental agents for their pay; but as the merchants only required bills at particular periods, the officers used to keep a running account with one or other of them, *borrowing* so many dollars from time to time as they required them, on the understanding that they were to give a bill on England whenever it was wanted, and at whatever the rate of exchange might then be. So it was in this instance, and when the merchant sent to him for a bill, instead of letting him have it at the reduced rate of exchange, he got the dollars from the Quartermaster (to whom he gave the bill at the rate specified in the charge), which he returned to the merchant, thus contriving to disappoint him as well as derive no advantage from the soldier. But this plan was felt severely by some of the Subalterns, who had all along got their bills cashed by the Quartermaster, for the Major, to secure money enough for himself, gave directions to the Quartermaster that he was not to let any of the officers have any more money, although I have been informed by one of the sufferers under this arrangement, that he offered to take the dollars at the lower rate of exchange, but the Quartermaster durst not let him have them.

After perusing the whole of the above, and being told that no notice was taken of it, that the accuser was never called upon to substantiate his charges, and that the accused still struts about in the plenitude of his power, a proof of what may be done in the service, I imagine you and the public will agree with me that

"There's something rotten in the state of Denmark."

*April 25th*, 1836. L.

[We wish our correspondent had compressed his statement; but the "Screening System" is so injurious to the British Army that we have felt ourselves compelled to find room for this long letter, and further to offer to publish all other cases duly authenticated. Lord Hill is one of the best friends the Army ever had in power, and we are satisfied that the publicity of a few grievances will satisfy his Lordship of the necessity of looking to some other quarter than the "Screening Department" for information.—Ed.]

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*The Prince of Orange.*—The manners and unpretending demeanour of the Prince of Orange has certainly not only gained him the hearts of his soldiery, but even the people of Holland and Belgium generally. Had his father allowed him to have assumed the government of Belgium as a distinct kingdom, Leopold would assuredly never have been king. A very general feeling is manifested in the Dutch army, and among the people, by the often-repeated expression, "*Houd vol Prius, wig Zuilen Oak Volhouden*"—(Hold on well, Prince, and we will never abandon you). There is a curious truth in the following quotation from Simeon's Letters to his kinsfolk: "Mr. Galt, in his novel of 'Bogle Corbet,' introduces a character, whose appearance is always the omen of evil to the hero of the romance. The apparition of Leopold has been equally ominous to the Prince of Orange. The Prince of Orange, with what you call in England far greater pretensions, wooed the Princess of Wales, and was rejected to make place for him that was to have 'fortune thrust upon him.' The Prince of Orange was heir-apparent to the Crown of Belgium, and universally loved by the people, who revolt against his father, and declare themselves independent almost for no other end save that destiny had willed a kingdom to him who was doomed to have 'fortune thrust upon him.' Well might the Prince of Orange say to Leopold, 'In love, in ambition, in the paths of interest, you have crossed and blighted me at every turn. My very patrimony has become yours.'"

*Baron Chassé.*—The insults which the Belgians shewered on Chassé and his troops, as they were conveyed prisoners to Dunkirk, reflects much disgrace on the people and the magistracy. No one ever accused the 'braves Belges' of good breeding, until their conduct to Chassé roused the spirit of savages in their bearing to their fallen enemies. Chassé, it is now evident, knew more of what was passing in Antwerp than all the authorities in the city. He had spies in all parts of the town, most of whom consisted of ladies of the first rank, among whom he had always been an especial favourite. The charming wife of one of his Aides-de-Camp and his own daughter, a lovely girl of eighteen, resided with him in the Citadel during the early part of the siege, and studied all their arts to delight him. Music and conversation pleased him most. His life had been much diversified; he was once in the British service, and has certainly acted some not easily defended parts. He married a rich English lady, by whom he had two children. He is said frequently to have beaten her, and that she put up with the flagellation on account of her offspring, until their death when she sued for a divorce. During the process he married, under the pretence that his first union was illegal. This step cost him 15,000 florins. He is very affable and fascinating in conversation: always found in the society of ladies; universally courted by them; and has generally been in the habit of returning home with the ladies to whom he gave suppers, leaving his wife to pine side at the table.—*Macgregor's Note Book.*

General La Romiere had been for a short time Commander of the Cavalry Model School at St. Germain, when he heard that two scholars, fifteen years of age, had just had a dispute, and that one of them had received a box on the ear. He sent for them, and said, "Gentlemen, you have had an angry quarrel, one of you has even received a blow. You will be one day officers; but you would be unworthy to bear an epaulette if you did not settle this affair with arms. You will each take a pistol, place yourselves at fifteen paces, and at each miss advance a step." *At the eighth fire the two youths had each a ball in the belly.*

*Ancient Oaths.*—All nations have adopted oaths: the Hebrews by putting their hand below the thigh of the person to whom they swore; the Pagans by taking hold of the altar, and both holding up their hands to heaven, in which last they have been followed by most Christian nations.

During the reign of Henry the Second, when the English first engaged in the Holy Wars, not less than [illegible] abbeys, nunneries, and religious houses, were built throughout England; during the reign of Richard the First, 18, and during that of Henry the Third, 40.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We again thank "T. T." though we deeply regret that we cannot meet his wishes, as we would personally exwish.—There are two insurmountable objections to the letter of "Scrutator" (not our old Correspondent under the same signature); 1st, it contains passages of personal abuse which are not suited to a professional paper of high character, and are revolting to every gentleman; and 2dly, it is libellous. We know neither Inspector Commander Moore nor Lieut. Dornford, but are ready to publish any well-authenticated facts" Scrutator" may send us, provided his communication is not open to the above objections. If we were to lend ourselves to a different course, the influence of our paper would soon be at an end.—Several Notices of Books are unavoidably delayed till next week: we have also to ask the indulgence of many advertising friends for postponing their favours.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, MAY 7, 1836.*

At length the case of Lord Brudenell is, we hope, finally settled; and we have the satisfaction to congratulate that gallant and talented Nobleman having passed through the ordeal without the slightest taint attaching to his character as an officer and a Gentleman. His Lordship's explanations in the House of Commons on Tuesday last carried conviction to all unprejudiced minds, and the sentence of the Court-Martial was *almost* execrated by *every* speaker. On many occasions we have expressed ourselves very strongly on this point,—indeed we have never hesitated to say that the extra judicial censure was unwarranted and it is no small gratification to find, even at this distance of time, that our opinions are re-echoed in Parliament by men of all parties.

As a matter of military history, it is essential that we should record some material points of the case and the opinions thereon. It is first and principally to be borne in mind that Lord Brudenell acted entirely under the orders of Sir Thomas Arbuthnot, the Major-General commanding the district in which his regiment was serving; and that discretionary, from the nature of the charge, the evidence that could be brought to sustain it, and the conduct which *he himself had witnessed* in the Officer in question was the object of the Court-Martial, represented that he should recommend, and he, Sir Willoughby Gordon, did recommend, in a special report, the Commander-in-Chief to remove that Officer (Captain Wathen) from the regiment, "as it was inexpedient he should remain therein." And yet, contrary to all precedent, Lord Brudenell was removed from the command of the 15th Hussars. The ill-digested opinions of the Court who had to try Captain Wathen were the pretext for this proceeding; but in point of fact, Lord Brudenell was sacrificed to party, and to "an attempt to wound a system through the sides of an individual." That there was no precedent for the removal of his Lordship from the regiment, the following cases and facts will be adduced. The first document shows that, by the General Orders of the Army, Lord Brudenell was bound to consult the General of the District.

"REPORT OF A COURT OF INQUIRY.

That —— acted injudiciously in not suspending all proceedings against —— in relation to the military offence with he was charged, and laying before the General of the district a full statement of the case of ——, and of the opinions so expressed by him, in order to obtain from the General commanding the district instructions applicable to the occasion.

And this officer was in consequence reprimanded in the General Order issued from the Horse Guards in 1832, for want of efficiency in care, discretion, and judgment."

The following letter was written in answer to a memorial which Lord Brudenell sent in, praying that he might be tried by a General Court-Martial, composed of officers competent to try him:—

*Extract from Lord F. Somerset's Correspondence respecting Lord Brudenell.*

"*Horse Guards, Feb. 22d*, 1834.—The King is graciously pleased to signify his satisfaction at the temperate and judicious manner in which your Lordship has, in that memorial, entered into the explanations which appeared to you requisite, in consequence of the animadversions made on your conduct by the General Court-Martial lately held at Cork. His Majesty is further pleased to observe that those explanations have tended to confirm the opinion which his Majesty has already expressed through the medium of the General Order of the 1st inst., namely, that some parts of the evidence adduced before the Court-Martial in question might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to your Lordship than that which the Court have thought it their duty to place upon them. It was on this mitigated view of the case that his Majesty acted when he directed the removal of your Lordship from the command of the 15th Hussars, without proceeding to any measure which could affect your Lordship's place and rank in his Majesty's Service."

*Extract from General Orders from the Horse Guards, respecting the Court Martial held at Cork in Dec*, 1833.

"His Majesty has been pleased to approve and confirm the finding of the Court. Although it would appear, upon an attentive perusal of the whole of the proceedings, that some parts of the evidence might reasonably bear a construction less unfavourable to the prosecutor than that which the Court have thought it their duty to place upon them, yet, upon a full consideration of all the circumstances of the case, his Majesty has been pleased to order that Lieut.-Col. Lord Brudenell, shall be removed from the command of the 15th Hussars."

In defending himself in Parliament, Lord Brudenell referred to the following cases of Courts-Martial, for the purpose of showing that there were instances of Officers having been placed, by the finding of the Court, in circumstances similar to his own, upon whom similar animadversions had been made, and who, notwithstanding, were not removed from command. The first case occurred in the East Indies, in the same year, and in the same month of the year, in which that took place which concerned Lord Brudenell:—

"It appears by the proceedings of a General Court-Martial held in 1833, that Lieut. , of the reg. of Infantry, was tried on the following charge, viz.—

"For conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, and unbecoming, contemptuous, and insubordinate towards Lieut.-Col. in the following instances, &c.

"The following is the sentence, viz.:—

"The Court having found the prisoner, Lieut. , of H.M reg., Not Guilty of any criminal acts set forth in the foregoing instances, doth therefore acquit him of the charge.

"The Court, in closing their proceedings, feel themselves imperatively called upon to record that the foregoing charge, originally preferred and subsequently persisted in, arose from private feelings, and had not for its object the well-being of the Service."

This sentence was approved and confirmed as far as relates to the acquittal of the Lieutenant, but the animadversion upon the Commanding Officer was disapproved of by the Lieut.-General commanding the Presidency.

The Lieutenant-Colonel referred to was, a few months after, tried upon the following charges:—

"*Head-Quarters, East Indies*, 1834.

"At a General Court-Martial holden at in the 1834, Lieut.-Col. , of H.M. reg., was arraigned on the undermentioned charge:—

"For disobedience of orders, and highly insubordinate and general disrespectful conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, towards me when in command of the , in the following instances, &c.

(Signed by the senior Lieut.-Col.)

"The Court finds the prisoner Guilty of 'disobedience of orders,' and of 'disrespectful conduct,' but acquits him of all other charges.

The following is the sentence:—"The Court having found him, Lieut.-Col. , guilty to the extent above stated, doth sentence him to be reprimanded in such a manner as the officer to whom these proceedings are to be submitted may think fit; and further, specially to be more circumspect in future in his conduct towards his superior officers."

The Court then proceeded to animadvert upon the conduct of the prosecutor in strong terms, and the proceedings are approved by the Com.-in-Chief of the Forces in the East Indies.

This officer still retains his command.

In the annexed case, the Major brought to trial was an officer of twenty-four years' standing, and he is still doing duty in the regiment with the same Lieutenant-Colonel.

"*East Indies.*

"At a General Court-Martial, held at , on 1832, &c., Maj. , of H.M. reg. of Foot, was arraigned upon the following charges, viz.:—

"1st. For highly unofficerlike and disrespectful conduct, in having suspended, and thus rendered ineffectual, a standing order of the reg., &c. 2d. For conduct highly unbecoming the character of an officer, in having wilfully and knowingly made a false report, &c. 3d. For conduct subversive of good order and military discipline, in having, on or about the last, ordered the officer of the Main Guard to leave his guard, &c.

The Court acquitted the officer brought to trial of all these charges, and animadverted upon the conduct of the Com. Officer in the following terms:—"The Court cannot conclude these proceedings without expressing their regret that the prosecutor did not adopt the measures which he had at his command to ascertain how far the charges now investigated were susceptible of proof before he resorted to the extreme measure of bringing an officer of Major ——'s standing and high character before a Court-Martial."

The above proceedings were confirmed, but disapproved by the Lieut.-General commanding the Presidency.

*The following is a copy of a reprimand promulgated in a General Order, dated Horse Guards, , 1819, upon Lieutenant-Colonel , commanding the regt.:—*

"The Prince Regent considers such inattention and negligence in a Commanding Officer to be highly reprehensible and deserving his marked disapprobation, which his Royal Highness has been accordingly pleased to command shall be communicated to Lieut.-Col.

"The Commander-in-Chief directs that the foregoing charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. , of the , together with the finding of the Court, and the Prince Regent's pleasure thereon, shall be entered into the General Order Book, and read at the head of every regiment of his Majesty's Service.

"By command of his Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief. "HARRY CALVERT, Adj.-Gen."

Now in three out of the four cases here mentioned, the officers, notwithstanding the animadversions, were left in command of their respective regiments; and the fourth was was only removed in consequence of his regiment being disbanded.

The next documents we submit are testimonials from some of the most distinguished General Officers of our Army:—

London, November 9, 1835.

"I cannot hesitate to commit to writing what I said to you, if Lord Hill (who must be the most competent judge) should think fit to reappoint you to a regiment, I should be ready to defend such reappointment either in Parliament or in private society. "STRATFORD, Lieut-General.

*Letter from Major-General the Hon. Sir Frederick Ponsonby.*

"*March 20, 1836.*

"My dear Lord,—I have given every consideration in my power to your case, and I must say that, in my humble opinion, you have been treated with great severity; and, if you are not permitted to effect the exchange into the 11th Dragoons, you will be treated with positive injustice.

"I gave you this opinion in December last, and I am strengthened in the belief that it is correct, from having conversed with many officers of all classes in the army, and I have found scarcely any one who has differed in opinion with me. "Believe me, very sincerely yours,

"FREDERICK PONSONBY."

*Major-General Sir E. Blakeney to Lord Brudenell.*

"*Dublin, April 28, 1836.*

"My dear Lord,—I have had great pleasure in seeing that the General Com. in Chief has recommended you to his Majesty for restoration to full pay, and your consequent appointment to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy to the 11th Light Dragoons. In field movements, and the ready application of cavalry, I consider you one of the most intelligent officers that served under my orders, and I confidently anticipate, from your experience of the past, and the judicious application of your zeal for the service in future, you will prove to the army at large that you are deserving of the act of justice Lord Hill has performed in recommending your restoration to full pay. With wishing you, my dear Lord, every success, believe me always very faithfully yours,

"EDWARD BLAKENEY."

*From Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. Vivian to Sir Henry Hardinge.*

"*O. O., Nov. 4, 1831.*

"My dear Hardinge,—I know not how I can assist Lord Brudenell farther than I have done, and that was by stating

ord Melbourne that as the circumstances that occasioned removal from the 15th took place whilst he was serving der my command, I was quite prepared to say, and would , were I in the House of Commons, that I should be very d to see him replaced in a regiment of cavalry. I told d Melbourne, as I at the time stated to the Horse ards, that I never saw a regiment in finer order than the h, or an officer more zealous in the discharge of his duty n Lord Brudenell; that he had faults, no doubt; for se he has suffered very severely, and is still suffering, and would give me great pleasure to assist in restoring him to service; and seeing no reason whatever why he should not urn to the service, on the contrary, being of opinion that case was, upon the whole, a hard one. I can have no ob- tion to this, my opinion, being made known. Of all men, haps, I have the greatest right to give an opinion, from circumstance, as I began by stating, of my having com- ndad in Ireland when the General Court-Martial took ee. Ever very sincerely yours. "H. VIVIAN."

*Major-Gen. Sir Henry Bouverie to Lord Brudenell.*
*Head Quarters, Northern District.*

"Leilstone Hall, Pontefract, April 15, 1834.

'My Lord.—Your Lordship's letter of the 11th reached here yesterday. I can have no hesitation in declaring t, with the exception of one occurrence, I had every son to be satisfied with the conduct of the 15th Hussars, der your Lordship's command, during the period which y passed in this district, and that occurrence, which it is dless to say more about, was not, in my opinion, to be ributed in the slightest degree to your Lordship. With pect to the discipline of the regiment in quarters, and ts efficiency and appearance in the field, the riding, and precision and quiet with which the movements were exe- ed when I reviewed the regiment, I cannot speak too hly, and if my testimony on these points, as well to your l and unwearied attention to all parts of your duty as ommanding officer, is acceptable to you, I beg that you l do me the favour to accept it.—I have, &c.

"H. BOUVERIE, Major-General.

Lieut.-Colonel the Lord Brudenell, &c."

The last of the above most gratifying testimo- ials is from an officer who commanded the orthern District, in which the 15th Hussars were tioned, under the command of Lord Brudenell, wards of a twelvemonth.

We next come to the opinions of Members of rliament. Lord G. Lennox stated,

That the Court-Martial which had condemned Lord Bru nell had come to an incorrect decision, that the imputa- n which it threw out against the Noble Lord was unsup- ted by any evidence, and was at variance with the mitted facts.

Major-General Sir Henry Hardinge certainly thought that Court-Martial had gone too far. Their duty was to try ptain Wathen and not the Noble Lord, and, when they d gone so far as to attack the Noble Lord, he (Sir H. rdinge) thought that it would not be too much to say that y might have come to a mistaken and an erroneous deci- n. In fact, he did think that in this instance the urt-Martial had acted on a mistaken view of the Noble rd's conduct. They stated that they could not ascribe conduct on the occasion in question solely to wish to ntect the honour of the army. Now, there was not to be nd throughout the whole of the evidence a tittle of proof support of this statement; so that it was rather a suspi- n than anything capable of proof. He thought that the storation of Lord Brudenell had been done for the good the service, and was only an act of justice as well to the ny as to the individual. He sincerely congratulated Lord udenell on his restoration to the service, and he agreed h many officers of the army of elder standing than him- f, that after the conduct of the Noble Lord, it was only t and proper to place him in the situation he was ap- inted to.

Mr. Edward Ellice (late Secretary at War) admitted t the Court-Martial had exceeded its duty, and when they d visited the conduct of the Noble Lord (Brudenell) so rshly, it was impossible that he could accede to their tion unless all the qualifying passages in the evidence re allowed to have their full effect. He remembered that rd Hill, having doubts upon the subject, called for the sistance of the Judge-Advocate, and the memorial to his jesty was agreed to by their advice. He thought the Court- rtial acted wrong in stating their opinion so strongly, ough he at the same time agreed with Lord Fitzroy merset, who stated in his letter that it was his Majesty's inion that the granting of the Court-Martial at the request Lord Brudenell would be attended with great inconveni- ce as a precedent. Whatever might be the opinion of the ouse upon the question before it, sure he was that all uld sympathise with him in admiring the conduct of the ble Lord (Brudenell) from the period of the sentence of Court-Martial down to the time of his explanation in the use that night.

Mr. Daniel O'Connell said, it was his deep conviction that Lord Brudenell was a much injured man. The Court-Martial—he did not intend to accuse them of intentional error—but they had acted grossly wrong in sentencing a men who had not been heard on the point in which censure had been passed on him, and censuring him without allowing him to bring up evidence, and then to refuse him a Court-Martial to ascertain whether that censure was deserved. He had asked a trial, and he had been refused it. Lord Brudenell had not been as fully acquitted as he ought. He had been convicted without a trial, and punished without a charge made against him. He was glad, however, that the injustice with which the present system of Courts-Martial was too frequently chargeable, had come before the public; for he hoped it would lead to the removal of the evil."

Lord Brudenell stated, in his address to the House of Commons, that the measure upon which the Court-Martial had passed such a severe animadversion, was not unprecedented in the service; that he had adopted it upon very few occasions, and those under peculiar circumstances, always on points of duty, and that no secrecy had been desired by him; in proof of which he declared that he was the first himself to tell an officer under his command that he had adopted the measure. But having since been informed by the highest military authorities that the measure was an erroneous one, and that the adoption of it was an error in judgment, he was bound to believe that this was the case, but that he would admit nothing further; on the contrary, that he positively denied before the House, and before the public, that he had ever committed any act during the time which he had served in the army, which could reflect the slightest discredit upon his character. His Lordship further stated that the good feeling and good opinion of all ranks in the army, not excepting the great majority of the officers who served under him in the 15th Hussars, had been manifested towards him in a variety of ways, of which the above letters, which he read, are the most satisfactory proof.

It was very evident that the intent of the motion of Sir William Molesworth was not to impugn the appointment of Lord Brudenell to the 11th Dragoons, for he had the good sense and feeling to acknowledge that his Lordship had been most outrageously punished, and without trial; but the Baronet's object was to assail Lord Hill and the military system of the Horse Guards. In common fairness, therefore, he ought to have brought the question specifically before the House, instead of putting forth the individual case of Lord Brudenell as a cloak to his real intentions.

We are prepared for the question submitted by Mr. Ellice that the Army suffers very much from not having a sufficient protection from high quarters, and from not having a high responsible authority to represent them in his Majesty's Councils; but these are matters wholly unconnected with Lord Brudenell, and may therefore be reserved for a future occasion.

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CONVINCED as we are, that, even in these days of overstrained economy, a liberal Government can never desire to add, even the sum of a thousand or two a-year, to the revenue of the state, when it is taken in the shape of *fees* from those few old and distinguished officers who may have received civil appointments for the term of *six years only*, as the reward of their gallant and meritorious services in their profession, we are induced to call attention to this subject, in the sanguine hope that the heads of the Departments, in which those fees are continued to be exacted, will at once cause the unworthy system to be put an end to. We allude more particularly to the fees demanded of the Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of our Colonies, which, in some cases, are said to amount to *several hundred pounds*; indeed, we recollect to have seen it stated in a Portsmouth paper, as well as in other journals, about a year and a half ago, when a most deserving officer was appointed Governor of Newfoundland, that the fee, or fees, which he had to pay, *amounted to six hundred pounds!* At the period when the Governors of our Colonies had these situations for *life*, and when the salaries arising from them were *double* what they now are, there was not so much to complain of in the payment of those heavy demands, but when these appointments are now only held, by each officer, for *six years*, and the incomes arising from them are not *half* the amount that they formerly were, we think, and we are sure every liberal minded man will think, that this tax ought to be discontinued, or at all events that it ought to be so when the situation of Governor, or Lieutenant-Governor, is bestowed on an old and distinguished officer of the Army, or Navy, and we look with confidence to see this carried into effect. A return, showing the exact amount of those fees, will, we are told, be moved for at an early date.

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WITH reference to the statement published in our last Gazette, respecting the case of Brigadier-General Evans and Captain Lothian Dickson, we have received the following letter from the Brigadier-General:—

'SIR,—With reference to Capt. Lothian Dickson, several letters, &c., published in your last week's *Gazette*, I beg leave to state that I am now preparing a statement in reply, which I trust will not only refute the several mis-statements therein mentioned, but will be perfectly satisfactory to both my friends and the public. R. DE LACY EVANS, Brig.-Gen. B. A. Legion.

*Hales's Hotel, Duke-street, 4th May*, 1836.

Since the above was written, the Committee of the Junior United Service Club have called on the General for his Statement, and which we now give; but we forbear offering any further comment than that a court of inquiry would be the most satisfactory tribunal to investigate and report on this disagreeable business.

*Junior United Service Club, May 4.*

"Sir,—The committee having had before them a letter addressed by you to W. B. Cooke, Esq., dated 26th April in which it is stated that 'you cannot notice Captain Dickson as a man of honour until he has wiped off the stain you conceive he has incurred,' I am directed by the committee to acquaint you that they feel themselves called upon, under the 33d rule of the Club, to request your statement connected with the subject to which your letter refers. The committee beg at the same time to observe that they have received a statement from Captain Dickson,' which they have perused.—I have, &c. THOMAS HAYES, Secretary.

Lieut.-Col. R. L. Evans, C.B.

Statement.—While quartered at Vittoria, I think in Jan. last, Capt. Byrne, paym. 7th reg. of the British Legion, came to me and reported that Maj. Long, then commanding that reg., had struck Capt. Dickson a blow on the face with his hand. Capt. Byrne said he was present, and gave me the following account, viz.:—Capt. Dickson went to Major Long's quarters, and on asking if the inquiry into the state of the books of the 7th reg. was terminated, and receiving a reply from Maj. Long in the negative, said, with much warmth, that he had been detained by this inquiry, that it was ordered in consequence of his (Maj. Long's) having made an unfavourable report of the state of the books, and that he (Maj. Long) had made a *false report*. Maj. Long seemed much excited, and remonstrated strongly against the impropriety of such language—particularly, he said, in his own house; and three different times pledged his word of honour that he had made no report on the state of the books; on which Capt. Dickson positively asserted that he had made an unfavourable report of the books, and again, with much warmth, repeated that he (Maj. Long) had made a *false report*; on which Maj. Long struck Capt. Dickson a blow on the face. This is, I think, as nearly as possible an exact account of what Capt. Byrne told me.

This report being made to me by an officer of my brigade whom I considered a friend of Capt. Dickson's, and who, I think, also said he had been desired by Maj. Long to tell me what had taken place, I felt in a manner compromised if I did not place Maj. Long in arrest; but as Capt. Dickson was in the habit of thinking those who found fault with him on duty his enemies, I thought he would represent it as an intentional injury to him if I did so, and I, therefore, ran off, without a moment's delay, to head-quarters, where to my inexpressible surprise, the first person I saw was Capt. Dickson, pressing with great eagerness (as I then understood, and have since learnt to be the fact) against the advice, and I believe earnest entreaties of Col. Considine the secretary, to make a complaint of Maj. Long to the Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Legion. Nothing, I understand, could dissuade him from making this complaint, and Maj. Long was placed in arrest in consequence. Capt

Dickson was afterwards, I understood, persuaded to take the usual course on such occasions—and be called Maj. Long out. After, I believe, three days of deliberation or delay, they went to the ground, when Capt. Dickson refused to fight the officer he had called out. There appeared to me at the time to be such a cloud about this affair, and such a sense of shame and feeling of regret at its mode of termination, on the part of every officer, particularly every field officer of the Legion who spoke to me of it, that having had an unpleasant transaction with Capt. Dickson shortly before, I avoided all inquiry about it, or allusion to it in conversation, and I did not learn some of the particulars or know, till after I returned to this country, who was really Capt. Dickson's friend, but I understood generally that Capt. Dickson refused to fight Maj. Long after calling him out, because some officers rode up to the ground and objected to his doing so, in consideration of the unprovoked and ungentlemanly violence of Maj. Long's conduct in giving the blow.

This opinion of those officers, it appears, satisfied Capt. Dickson and his second, and Capt. Dickson's friends think it should satisfy society. I do not think so. In the first place, those officers were but a party of individuals—not a corps assembled to hear, to deliberate, and decide. I consider that they formed their opinions hastily, not only on an *ex parte* statement, but on an incorrect account of the transaction, and which incorrect account, I believe, was given to them, by Capt. Dickson himself; and, further, had Capt. Dickson acted as men of honour usually do on first receiving such an insult, such an opinion could not have influenced his conduct. It is my firm belief, that had the officers who formed such an opinion known the true story, they would not have given the advice they gave. The opinion, therefore, which I formed on seeing Capt. Dickson urging his complaint to the Lieut.-Gen. commanding the Legion a few minutes after he had received a blow, has not been since altered.

I beg further to add, that the paper Capt. Dickson has referred to, as signed by 16 Field Officers, and which he has quoted in justification of his conduct, was, I have been told, signed in error, which those officers regretted. I have also been told that Capt. Dickson pledged his word of honour to destroy that paper at Vittoria, and to make no mention of it. Mr. Cooke stated in a note to me, that Capt. Dickson placed that paper, or a copy of it, in his hands, and that unless I retracted my opinion of his conduct he would publish it. Col. Kirby, in consequence of meeting this, went, or wrote, to Capt. Dickson, charging him, as I understand, with the solemn pledge he had made of his word of honour, and made him destroy that paper, in his presence. Capt. Dickson has since published the purport of that paper in his justification.

It is not correct, as some, I understand, suppose, that Capt. Dickson ever called me out. A communication was demanded from me on his part respecting a paper he was about publishing. I had heard enough of that paper to know that I could not see it without charging its author with unfounded statements respecting me, and demanding satisfaction; but as I did not conceive I could do the latter with a man already stained, in my opinion, by a blow, I refused all communication with him. But it was pressed upon me, and I regret to say, that in a feeling of irritation, and contrary to my previous determination of confining myself to the disproof by evidence of his statements against me, I gave my reasons for refusing all communication with him to his friend.

Maj. Long having informed me that the proceedings of the Court-Martial which tried him for giving the blow were to be immediately published, I have delayed my reply to Capt. Dickson's statement in the *United Service Journal* till they appear.

R. L. EVANS, Brig.-Gen.,
*April 5th.* B. A. Legion.

The Brigadier-General, we understand, is preparing a more full and complete statement for publication, previous to his return to Spain.

We have further to notice that a meeting took place yesterday morning at Chalk Farm, between Col. Kirby and Capt. Dickson. After an exchange of shots, Col. Kirby's pistol missed fire, upon which the seconds interfered, and the parties were removed from the ground. The Colonel was attended by Mr. R. Dades, and Capt. D. by Mr. H. S. Cooke.

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It is unquestionable that some jealousy exists respecting the privileges of the Guards, but perhaps it is equally great throughout the Line, with regard to the favours lavished upon certain Fusilier, Light Infantry, and Rifle corps. These good but *spoiled pets* of the Army seem destined to change round from one good station to another better, and scarcely ever undergo, like the other infantry, the ordinary toils of the East or West Indies. On what principle the roster for foreign service is kept could hardly be stated without casting a stone at the present Quartermaster-General, who may not merit *all* the opprobrium. It is not our part to affix on whom the fault should be placed, but simply to state the fact, that there *are* certain favoured regiments, ex. gr. the 7th, 23rd, 44rd, 52nd, 60th, 85th, and Rifle Brigade, which seldom or never are sent to a tropical climate in their turn. There are also certain regiments which seem, like the Guards, and without any peculiar claim for former services, like the regiments before named, or from their constitution, to have taken a lease of the barracks in the Mediterranean and at the Cape. We need only name in proof the 10th, 11th, and 72d. While these and a few other corps are thus favoured, not only with the best stations abroad but with four companies out of ten at home, we see that some of the finest regiments of the line are, by the unequal system still pursued, doomed to a hopeless banishment in India for more than twenty years. But, independent of the *length* of service for regiments in India, we complain that all *other* regiments which serve abroad, *nominally* ten or eleven years only, have four companies at home, while the regiments on the continent of India have but *one*, and *that* a skeleton company, at home, under *one* officer, forming the one-twenty-sixth of a provisional battalion for recruits, destined *yearly* to embark for India. These are simple facts, and the table annexed will prove the rate of Indian reliefs.

*Infantry Regiments in India.*

| Regiment. | Stations. | Year of Head-Quarters leaving home. | Rate of Reliefs for 3 Regiments from New South Wales and one from home every four years. | Year of Returning to England. | Whence proceeded to India. | Foreign Service up to the present year. | Foreign Service at probable time of Relief. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45 | Madras. | 1819 | 1 Regt. yearly. | 1837 | Ceylon. | 17 yrs. | 18 yrs. |
| 34 | Madras. | 1819 | " | 1838 | Cape. | 17 | 19 |
| 16 | Bengal. | 1819 | " | 1839 | Ceylon. | 17 | 20 |
| 6 | Bombay. | 1821 | " | 1840 | Cape. | 15 | 19 |
| 55 | Madras. | 1821 | " | 1841 | Cape. | 15 | 20 |
| 11 | Bengal. | 1822 | " | 1842 | England. | 14 | 20 |
| 41 | Madras. | 1822 | " | 1843 | England. | 14 | 21 |
| 41 | Bengal. | 1822 | " | 1844 | England. | 14 | 22 |
| 49 | Bengal. | 1822 | " | 1845 | Cape. | 14 | 23 |
| 3 | Bengal. | 1823 | " | 1846 | N. S. Wales. | 13 | 23 |
| 40 | Bombay. | 1821 | " | 1847 | N. S. Wales. | 12 | 23 |
| 2 | Bombay. | 1825 | " | 1848 | England. | 11 | 23 |
| 31 | Bengal. | 1825 | " | 1849 | England. | 11 | 24 |
| 38 | Madras. | 1825 | " | 1850 | N. S. Wales | 11 | 25 |
| 39 | Madras. | 1827 | " | 1851 | N. S. Wales | 9 | 24 |
| 26 | Bengal. | 1828 | " | 1852 | England. | 8 | 24 |
| 63 | Madras. | 1829 | " | 1853 | N. S. Wales. | 7 | 24 |
| 62 | Madras. | 1830 | " | 1854 | England. | 6 | 21 |
| 17 | Bombay. | 1830 | " | 1855 | N. S. Wales | 6 | 23 |
| 9 | Bengal. | 1832 | " | 1856 | Mauritius. | 4 | 21 |

By the above table it will appear that, unless some better arrangement be made, the regiments now in India must remain unrelieved for a considerable period longer than was stated to have been fixed, namely, fifteen years. We hope that, by making known the position in which the Indian Army of His Majesty is placed, its claim to a more equitable system of relief, will be considered at head-quarters; indeed, until this grievance is redressed, we shall feel it our duty to keep it by repeated statements before the eyes of the public. In concluding for the present our remarks on this subject, we cannot but direct attention to a letter on the absurd Depot System, inserted in our columns, and for which we are indebted to our monthly contemporary.

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THE letter addressed to ourselves from the Lieutenants of the Royal Navy, accompanying the Petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and which will be found in this day's Gazette, is another of the many strong and voluntary evidences of the influence of this Professional Organ as regards the Navy, the Army, and the East India Company's Service;—that our exertions are appreciated by officers of every grade;—and our respectful suggestions for the remedy of any grievance or abuse duly considered by those in authority.

Each succeeding week brings to us additional support, and we now look forward to the moment when the removal of a portion of the Stamp Duty will enable us, by a reduction of price, to render this source for original and authentic professional information available to every Officer in the Service.

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*Colonel Napier's History of the Peninsular War.*—The *John Bull* of Sunday last pronounces the critique on Colonel Napier's History, in the *Quarterly*, "a master-piece of the science of reviewing. In the most gentlemanly tone, and in language utterly inoffensive, it conveys the most cutting, because perfectly unanswerable censure," quoth our disinterested contemporary; with which opinion, however, we beg leave to differ. If the science of reviewing be synonymous with sophistry, we freely admit that, in this respect (with, however, a few remarkable exceptions), it displays considerable ability, though it also shews how little of moment can be proved against the historian by one of the ablest of the tribe (perhaps by *many*), after *eight* years of preparation,—for no one can read the article and believe it written off hand. Respecting its gentlemanly and inoffensive tone there may be different opinions, though doubtless the writer had no intention of involving himself in a quarrel with the historian. But so far from its censure being "unanswerable," we think that last week we succeeded in answering some of its charges, and shewing that others were self-answered; and we imagine it not impossible that Colonel N. himself may yet dispose of a few more. That Sir George Murray, whose name appears frequently in the article, if be be not indeed the writer, has furnished much of the facts and opinions, such as they are, we suspect strongly. If this be so, it would redound more to his honour to enter the lists fairly, and try to write a better history of the war than Napier, than to count on mere anonymous criticisms, calculated to deter from the task men well qualified for historians, unless possessed (as Col. N. fortunately is) of great moral as well as physical courage. There will never be a want of pretenders, thanks to the march of intellect, though scarcely more qualified to wield the pen than the sword. That Mr. Lockhart, if not (as we suspect he is) the writer, or rather compiler of the article, is answerable for its tone, is certain: and we regret his want of candour, chiefly because it will tend to throw a shade of doubt over any praise he may bestow on the respected name of Sir Walter Scott, who, *Quarterly Reviewer* as he was, would not, we suspect, have written or sanctioned this article.

How different from the *Quarterly*, too, is the equally high Tory *Blackwood*, which has never mentioned Colonel Napier's work without praise. But our opinion is, that amidst the infinity of writers and critics, our literature will be destroyed and frittered away, unless some limit be fixed to their number,—as, for instance, the prohibition of all anonymous writing. Men with their names and address affixed to their lucubrations, will think twice before they commit to paper all the falsehood, trash, and libellous matter which now passes current, and the world will then have an opportunity of judging of the motive and means of acquiring information of those who pretend to instruct them. In a great majority of cases, when a well-known and an anonymous writer are opposed upon matter of fact, or opinions depending on facts, belief is due to the former.

The *Quarterly* takes great credit to itself for having delayed reviewing Napier's work, and says, "to have measured by its first specimens a work which promised to be of very considerable extent, and to have recorded opinions respecting it which, in its more advanced state we might find grounds for altering, would neither have been fair towards its author, just to the public, nor judicious with respect to our own character." This appears very candid; but would it not have been as well to have carried it a little farther, and have waited a few years till the history was complete. There can be little doubt that the review has been a very long time in preparation, for indeed it has not been kept back for some time to be published at a period when Col. Napier, having been much engaged with legal affairs, may be supposed less prepared to answer it. The writer says elsewhere, "We have not room, in our present number, to carry further

r remarks upon Colonel Napier's work, but we propose ourselves to continue them in a future publication, hich, though not in accordance with our custom, we link justified in a case of this grave description." This intentionally conveys a higher compliment to the hisrian than could possibly have been intentionally paid m by a hireling critic. It proves that he is the most ngerous opponent to the principles which the review vocates that has ever appeared since its existence; and et his exposure of the misdeeds of the English Minisy, and the absurd claims and boasting of the Spaniards ring that war, and last, though perhaps not least, the glect into which Southey's history of it has been thrown nce the publication of his first volume, are, in the eyes tho *Quarterly*, sins not to be forgiven.

The critic asks why Col. N. has not "shown the conexion between the thousand currents of Spanish war-re," with "the mighty English stream of battle," &c. We answer, he *has done so*, although he ventures to doubt e great importence of their aid. It asks, "why does olonel Napier stigmatise the Spaniards as a *vindictive* ce?" and we are reminded, by way of palliation of their peated murders and mutilations of their own Generals, at other nations in similar circumstances have committed milar atrocities, as the Dutch, in the case of De Witt, c. Yes; but what other nations have done occasionally, d at periods far apart, the Spaniards have done conantly and uniformly. Their history, both in the Old d New World, proves this; as well as their struggles this moment. Neither can this be imputed to want of vilisation. The English, in the first great civil war at ast, were assuredly not more civilised than the Spands now, yet compamtively few acts of barbarity are ecorded of them, though a thousand times more inences of sterling valour. Col. N. is censured for comring Buonaparte to Hannibal, and Cæsar to Wellingn, because all the circumstances of their histories do t agree! though he has obviously only alluded to their lents as Generals; yet "his disposition to distort facts" animadverted upon!

It escaped us on first perusal that "the magnificent mpters of Southey on the siege of Saragossa" are parcularly referred to, and of Sir Charles Vaughan, who sided with Palafox after the first siege, and one or o French writers (rejected for reasons assigned in his story, by Napier), It is said that there are "no sources greater information." For another military authority specting this siege and the character of Palafox, we fer our readers to the review of Col. Napier's second lume in our admirable monthly contemporary the *itted Service Journal* for 1829, a work which contains sufficient answer in itself to the general charges brought inst him by the *Quarterly*, and which, however differg from him in politics, has always done justice to his nius, his knowledge, and his impartiality.

General Foy is an excellent authority with the *Quarly*, when he praises the Spaniards; otherwise, "grossly isinformed." *He* extols the talents of General Dupont, d it suits the critic's purpose to agree with him, though e author of the "Annals of the Peninsular War" work much puffed at the time, and apparently got up a hurry, purposely to injure the sale of Napier's*), party and personal friend of the reviewer, calls him Foy) a fool. Does the critic or the historian most disy a propensity "to accommodate everything to the as of his own opinions, and the bent of his own prejuces?" Napier justly censures the absurd confidence of e Spaniards in promising to escort the English through rance to Calais, without giving them the trouble of ghting the French, &c. This, the *Quarterly* says, is an attempted sarcasm against the Spaniards," and that ose expressions were "evidently employed more in ke than in earnest, if employed at all," and "have likewise had their accomplishment in the end," for the British cavalry did march through France to Calais! But is Napier does not deny. The point is, did the Spaiards escort them? Were the British idle spectators of eir victories? Was there ever anything so weak as is? Can these and similar charges, really amounting stupidity, be admitted into a critique, the labour of rt, doubtless by one of the most skilful of the craft? oes not the fact alone speak volumes in favour of Col. apier?

As to the mental energy of the Spaniards, let us inire if, during the whole war, they produced one man f commanding genius or talents? The reviewer says, Buonaparte had been accustomed to one people who ere feeble and voluptuous, *and* to another who were rivolous and vainglorious; and he had not, therefore, ken into his calculation that he was now about to have deal with a nation which was manly and uncorrupted." e quarrel not with the epithets here applied to the talians and French, but we suspect that the extraordinary superiority over them claimed for the Spaniards is scarcely orne out by facts. The charge brought by Coleridge gainst Napier, and quoted by his critic, that he had "not

*For the opinion of this writer, see Col. Napier's History, th ed.

a thought for the justice of the war," does little honour to that distinguished writer; for in one at least of the very passages transcribed in the review, he pronounces the cause of the French "manifestly unjust," which is as conclusive of his opinion as if he had written whole folios on the subject, though the reviewer, according to his custom, endeavours to prove it not sufficient. The censor of the *Quarterly*, like the Pharisees in their prayers, seems to think he shall be heard for his much speaking; he therefore carps at every passage which he can disfigure at very great length, and may thus doubtless succeed in persuading those who are willing, viz. antinational partisans, and those who are too indolent to examine his arguments, that he has completely demolished Colonel Napier. Time will show. We are, however, inclined to believe that the veteran soldier and "honest chronicler" who, in his noble character of Moore, has drawn his own, will yet triumph over the "vile sophist" with his "talents for misrepresentation."

Errata in our former article—p. 281, l. 8, for *connected*, read *corrected*: p. 282, l. 74 and 75, for *Laney*, read *Larrey*.

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It always affords us satisfaction when we have it in our power to announce any liberal act of the Government; it is, then, with great pleasure we are enabled to state that a comfortable situation, in the Ordnance Department at Halifax, has been graciously bestowed on the younger son of the late Major Watson, who lost his life in the Citadel of Plymouth in the month of March last. We hope and believe that this is but the prelude to a similar act of favour being extended to the *second* son of this unfortunate officer, who is at this time a Mate on board of one of his Majesty's ships on the West India station, having passed his examination for a Lieutenant *several years*; and we are the more sanguine in this hope, whilst we recollect to have seen a gallant young man, Mr. Booth, late of the *Challenger*, most deservedly promoted to the rank of Lieutenant by Lord Minto a week or two ago, for having performed almost *precisely* the same important service, in South America, that Mr. Watson did when the *Cruizer*, to which he belonged, got on shore a year or two since in the West Indies.

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A LETTER from Mr. Waghorn, dated Alexandria, March 1st, appeared in some of the daily papers. This gentleman has proceeded to Egypt for a very laudable object, namely the expediting our correspondence with our East India possessions, and we are sure that his countrymen hail with great pleasure the success which he informs us he has already experienced. Now it would be downright insanity on his part were he, in his situation, depending entirely upon the protection afforded him by Mehemet Ali and his minister Boghoss Bey, to make either of them the subject of vituperation, however much they may merit the abuse they have met with from other visiters. But Mr. Waghorn, in his ardour to fulfil his mission with advantage to those whom we will call his clients, has drawn a picture of the present state of Egypt which is more than highly coloured. It is, in many instances, devoid of truth, and is not certainly calculated to impress the British public with a high opinion of his political knowledge. He commences by telling us "that the Sheriff of Mecca who has been at Cairo, will leave as warm and effective a partizan of the Pacha as he has hitherto professed himself an inveterate though impotent foe." This is about as true as if he had told us, six and thirty years ago, that the unfortunate Pope of Pius had become a stanch friend to the Emperor of the French. Mehemet Ali and his son Ibrahim being as reckless, nay as tyrannical, in matters of religion, as ever was Napoleon Bonaparte. "The troops which have been recalled from the Hedjas are on their way to Syria, while about 3000 Syrian recruits are now being disciplined in Cairo by the Pacha's officers." Perhaps a few hundred men may have been recalled, but nine tenths of that army have been completely destroyed by the Arabs, jungle fevers, and the plague. The 3,000 recruits are youths who have been dragged from their homes, and will most certainly desert upon the first opportunity, unless, indeed, (a very probable circumstance,) they perish by the plague, which, notwithstanding Mr. Waghorn's assertion, is still raging.

"Mehemet Ali is a man whom it is too much the interest of the British government to protect, and of the whole British community to think well of, to do all they can to further his interest, consolidate his power, and secure the uninterrupted succession of his family." Mr. Waghorn seems to have forgotten the celebrated axiom of "*Fiat justitia ruat cælum*." Why, Egypt and Syria belong in right, and the British government acknowledge the fact, to the Sublime Porte, and this is really a new doctrine in politics to advise England to protect an individual, and consolidate a power, which every one must admit is an usurped one. "To those initiated in the Egyptian trade, the importance attached by the European journals to the Sultan's late Firman appears truly ridiculous; according to these, British merchants have only to come to Egypt to buy from the Fellahs the produce of that soil which has since 1814 belonged exclusively to the Pacha, the cultivators and original possessors being reduced to the condition of hired labourers, without any control over the produce." And is Mr. Waghorn, who passes so strong an eulogy upon the Pacha of Egypt, an advocate for a man who has reduced nearly all his subjects to the state of hired labourers, having seized upon all their property? "In Syria the case may be different, there the Pacha had abandoned his monopolies before the Firman above alluded to had appeared; but certainly no power upon earth has any right to interfere with the internal taxation of Mehemet Ali's dominions, and consequently the idea of the freedom of trade, which they are pleased to represent as enforced upon Mehemet Ali, must prejudice his revenue, is too shallow an assertion to deserve comment. How limited must be their power of calculation, when they suppose it can matter one iota to the revenue of the Pacha whether he monopolises silk and then offers it for sale at his own price, or whether he leaves the trade open to all, first exacting from the cultivators an *ad valorem duty* on its growth, which of course the producer must consider in estimating the prices at which he can afford to sell it. Thus it will be with all other Syrian exports, and so it would be with the produce of Egypt, were any power so mad as to interfere with the internal arrangements of this country." So then the Firman granted to Lord Ponsonby by the Sultan is to be set at defiance, and a measure so advantageous to British commerce is to be eluded, and this by a Pacha who still pretends to acknowledge the Sublime Porte! There is a treaty existing between this country and the Sublime Porte which limits all duty of export or import at three per cent. Does Mr. Waghorn suppose that our government, during the existence of such a treaty, will submit to the impost of twenty per cent. *ad valorem* duty now laid on by the Pacha? Mr. Waghorn continues thus:—"Now the power of Mehemet Ali is felt in Syria, the same personal security and excellent police which so long existed in Egypt is extended to the former country, where the christian and the stranger enjoy a protection fully equal, and in many instances superior, to that a foreigner unacquainted with the country, and unknown to the natives, will find in the most civilised states of Europe. Many and loud have been the complaints against Mehemet Ali; much has been said of the abject subjection to which he has reduced his Egyptian subjects, and the harshness of the measures he has adopted with those of Syria. The *little* experience I have had, corroborates the opinion I have elicited from the oldest residents here, by so doing he has availed himself of the only means of maintaining his power." Tranquillity reigns not in Syria: and if it did, it would be of the kind mentioned by the Roman historian,—"He makes a desert and then calls it peace." And as to the protection and security afforded to foreigners, it was only a few months ago, in January last, that Mehemet Ali published an ordinance, by which it became compulsory on any stranger landing in Egypt, to obtain security for his residence, and in the event of his not being able to procure it, the Captain who brought him over to be punished by a severe fine. And Mr. Waghorn ventures to apologise for the *abject condition* to which Mehemet Ali has reduced his miscalled subjects by a measure of expediency, that is, in order to maintain his usurped authority. There can be no doubt that Mehemet Ali and his minister, Boghoss Bey, will be much pleased with the following lines by Mr. Waghorn; but we are sorry that we are under the necessity, having not a *little*, but a *great deal* of knowledge of Egyptian affairs, to give a direct contradiction to the whole assertion, namely, that "The Pacha's finances were never yet in so brilliant a position as they are now; his resources are immense; his revenues increasing, and his expenses daily diminishing." In corroboration of a part of our statement, we need only refer you to the *Mercure de Souabe*, which has come to hand this morning: in a letter from Smyrna, of the 3d of April, it is affirmed that the English, Austrian, French, and Russian Consuls have taken their departure for Syria, having received orders from their respective governments—in consequence of the complaints of the Syrians with regard to the oppression of commerce—to concert measures, and obtain an alteration of the ruinous system pursued by the agents of Ibrahim.

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We have great pleasure in directing the attention of our readers to an advertisement in the last page of our present number. At the period of the recovery of the treasure and stores sunk in the *Thetis*, we felt great interest in that highly meritorious undertaking, as being one particularly exhibiting the characteristic intrepidity of the right arm of our strength, the Navy; and we have looked forward to much gratification in the perusal of Capt. Dickinson's long promised narrative of his important operations on that occasion, and which is now in course of publication. We have had the favour of reading some sheets of the work, which will be embellished with five highly interesting plates. The [illegible]

lowing it is not yet arrived, but we shall do so at the roper time; in the interim we merely say that we can armly recommend it to the patronage of all our country-en, who value talents and exertions for public good; nd we have no hesitation in saying that it is a work hich every Naval officer, of whatever rank, ought to ossess, and particularly our young aspirants for reputa-on in their profession, and that the general reader can-ot fail to find amusement in it. The work will be an xpensive one to the gallant author, and we hope that he ill receive that encouragement which it deserves; in rtherance of which we shall be happy to receive sub-riptions to it, which also may be paid to Joseph Wood-ead, Esq., No. 1, James-street, Adelphi.

THE leading paper in the *United Service Journal* for is month, detailing a colloquy between two *supposed* aptains, upon that never-failing topic, Naval Architec-re, is truly amusing. One thing is assumed, however, om misinformation we suppose, which should be set ght; namely, the dimensions of the old *Victory*. Bow-is makes this out to be, according to the old saw, one-ird of her length. But it is not so; her breadth, if we collect rightly, is nearer one-*fourth* than one-*third*. As is is evidently put forth to detract from Capt. Sy-onds's merit in the bold step which he adopted of creasing the breadth beyond all former precedent, we ink it but right to expose any attempt to deprive him the credit of the improvement now that it is univer-lly acknowledged by practical sea-going men. If eatherly qualities, as well as speed, can be insured, en is the wide ship to be infinitely preferred to the rrow one, on account of possessing more room and ability, besides various other advantages.

Lord John Russell proposes that the House of Com-ons shall adjourn from the 20th to the 30th instant.

Lord Brougham is on a visit to a friend in Lincoln-ire, a change of scene having been recommended. It necessary that he should avoid fatigue or excitement, d abstain at present from studious pursuits.

The second report of the Commissioners on the ection of new Houses of Parliament recommends Mr. arry's plan, with certain modifications, so that the ex-ense shall not exceed 800,000*l*.

The opthalmia prevails to a great extent among the Russian troops in Poland, and an epidemic fever is aging in the garrisons of Stutgardt and Ludwigsburg in Virtemberg.

*Mary Anne Clarke.*—Died at the house of Mr. Sn-erland, of Bylbster, parish of Wattin, Caithness, on h Feb., Mr. James Clarke, the husband of the late Mary Anna Clarke. It is unnecessary to allude to the nspicuous part which Mary Anne acted during the al of the late Duke of York. Mr. Clarke had resided the county of Caithness for about 20 years. A sum of oney was regularly transmitted from London to defray s expenses.

Oliver Yorke, in *Fraser's Magazine*, asking for a son-t on May-day, says, "My regular summerer is too idle. e defends himself on the score of the weather, which to-day (April 27) almost freezing. He says that he is aid to commence a sonnet in the regular way—'Hail! ay!'—lest it should take him at his word."

The number of persons emigrating from Ireland to merica this year, is said to exceed that of former years the proportion of three to one. There are many causes signed for this unprecedented movement, of which the incipal one is, that during the last two years, owing to e prevalence of cholera, or the dread of it, multitudes o had designed to emigrate postponed their intention a more auspicious season. All these are now on the ng, and their number, added to what may be called the gular shoal of the year, swells the amount far beyond e customary average.

Mr. Benson Hill's "Recollections," we have heard, ntain some curious details of the latter part of the merican war, besides military movements on the fron-r of France, in 1815-16, which have not yet been en.

The Countess Dowager of Glengall, who had entered r seventieth year, was found dead in her bed in rosvenor-street on Sunday morning. On the previous ening she had engaged herself to dine with the Earl of lare, in Belgrave-square, but begged they would not ait beyond eight, as she felt herself rather indisposed ith a slight cold.

*Vauxhall Bridge.*—A reduction of the tolls on light arriages takes place on Monday next.

*Order of St. John of Jerusalem.*—On the 16th ult. the ieutenant of the Grand Master, Bailiff Candida, ad-inistered the oaths of Chastity and Poverty to a new night in the church of St. Francis, at Rome.

*King William.*—Scaffolding was on Mon-round the pedestal in College-green, Dublin, ing of a new statue of King William upon to be proceeded with as rapidly as possible.

Kinloch, of the Spanish Auxiliaries, has arrived in England on sick leave; and Lieut.-Col. Gre-ville has been pronounced by a Medical Board incapaci-tated for active service in consequence of ill-health.

In the Court of Faculties of Doctors' Commons, on the application of Prince Charles of Capua, the brother of the King of the Two Sicilies, for a license of marriage with an English lady, Dr. Nicholl, the Master of the Faculties, after hearing the objections made by the Nea-politan Minister, Count Ludolf, on the part of his So-vereign, said, "I have come to the clear conclusion that the Court does possess the *discretion of refusing a li-cense—although there might be no impediment to the mar-riage!*" The license is accordingly refused upon this wise interpretation of the law. An appeal to the Chan-cellor, in the shape of an injunction against Dr. Nicholl, is spoken of.

Within a few minutes of the rising of the House this morning, Mr. Talbot moved for a new writ for Kilkenny, in the place of Mr. Sullivan, who has accepted the Chil-tern Hundreds, a fact from which the curious in politics may possibly form some anticipations as to the probable result of the Dublin election committee.

## The Court.

THE King's levee on Wednesday was attended by—

*Admirals*—Tollemache, Sir C. Rowley, Sir J. Beresford, Sir G. Parker, Stuart, West, Sir C. Boyle, Sir E. Brace, Sir G. Moore, Sir F. Maitland, Sir W. Parker, Sir D. Milne, Fleming, Sir E. Codrington. *Capts.* (R.N.)—Fer-gusson (of Pitfour), Lye, Sir T. Cochrane, J. W. Montagu, Brace, Sotheby, Thornborough, N. Duff, Sir W. B. Proctor, Herbert, C. Hotham, Elliot. *Capts.* (Trinity House)—Philip Ripley, Locke. *Commanders* (R.N.)—F. V. Col-ton, J. Dacres, Gooch, Vassall, Hon. J. F. Gordon, Stop-ford, Milne. *Lieuts.* (R.N.)—J. L. Clayton, Bevan. *Generals*—Barton, Sharp, Bradshaw, Sir A. Brooke, Sir J. Adams, Carey, Bonham, Sir P. Riall, Sir R. Donkin' Need, Sir W. K. Grant, Sir W. Lumley, Sir W. Houstoun' *Cols.*—Lord Brudenell, Perceval, M.P., Davies, Bouverie, Sir A. Anderson, S. Stanhope, M'Alpine, P. Hawker, G. Higginson, Lane, Lygon, G. B. Molyneux, W. Higgins, Elwood, Hopkinson, Sir E. Cust, Taylor. *Majors*—Cop-land, Hankey, Luard, Beresford. *Capts.*—Graves, Gambl, Phipps. *Lieuts.*—Gerard, Jones, Tomkinson, Lambert, Mitchell, Douglas. *Cornet*—Oliver.

The following were presented:—

Capt. Gillies; Hon. Heys Tennent, on appointment to Sussex Militia; Mr. Knox, 2nd Life Guards, on his mar-riage; Visc. Dverhurst, on his marriage; Hon. Lieut.-Col. Finch, on his marriage; Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Lloyd, on ap-pointment to 7th Drag. Gds.; Lieut.-Col. Scott, Scots Fusilier Guards, on his marriage; Capt. Fishisher, Bengal army, on his marriage: Maj J. Butler, on receiving third class of the Guelphic Order; Hon. Capt. Best, R.N., on his marriage; Cornet B. Purchas, on appointment to the Rl. Horse Guards; Lieut.-Col. Lord R. Kerr; Mr. E. Freke, 2nd L. Gds., on his appointment; Capt. the Hon. H. D. Damer, R.N.; Ens. Kerr, 53rd reg.; Ens. E. A. T. Lynch, 57th reg.; Com. G. N. King; Ens. Priestly, 45th reg.; V.-Adm. Darres, on receiving Grand Cross of Guelphic Order; Lieut. A. Houblon; Capt. Sharpe, on appointment to the *Minden*; Col. J. Cook, on return to India; Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Pym; Capt. Roebuck; Capt. Isacke; Lieut. Barker; Capt. W. Hunter, on return from Bengal; Capt. O'Malley; Lieut. Fisher; Lieut. Bainbridge, R.N., on return from foreign service; Lieut. Mansfield; Com. Den-man, R.N., on promotion; Capt Bentham, R.N.; Lieut. Raleigh, on return to India.

The following officers attended the Queen's drawing-room on Thursday:—

*Admirals*—Sir C. Boyle, Stuart, Sir G. Moore, Talle-marche, Sir J. H. Whitshed, Sir J. Beresford, Sir W. Parker, Sir C. Rowley, Sir R. Stopford, Sir E. Codrington, Sir D. Milne, Donnelly, Sir J. Parker, Sir R. Dacres, Sir F. Maitland. *Capts.* (R.N.)—Sir T. Cochrane, C. Hotham, N. Duff, A. Gordon, Thornborough, J. Leigh, Lyr, Chetham, J. W. Montagu, Townshend, A. Gordon, Her-bert. *Commanders* (R.N.)—G. M. King, Vassall, Stop-ford, Milne, Denman, G. Evans, Hon. T. F. Gordon, Gooch, S. Dacres, F. V. Colton, De Saumarez. *Lieuts.* (R.N.)—Hon. K. Stewart, J. L. Clayton, C. H. Jay, W. F. Glanville, Bevan, Bainbridge. *Gens.*—Sir E. Ker-rison, Sir R. Macfarlane, Barton, Sir E. Lloyd, Sir P. Riall, Bunbury, Sir G. Adams, Bradshaw, Sir G. Walker, Bart., Sir P. Maitland, Sir W. K. Grant, Carey, Earl of Cavan, Sir R. Donkin, Sir S. T. Dickens, Forbes, Sir W. Houstoun, Sir W. Lumley, Sir T. Pritzler. *Cols.*—Bou-verie, Sir B. Caesar, Taylor, Scott, Potter, Bonner, Sir H. Pym, Sir R. Harvey, Sir H. Watson, Conolly, M.P., Keate, Rushbroke, W. Higgins, M'Alpine, Fanshawe, Hon. H. Murray, G. Higginson, D'Aguilar, P. Hawker, Sir A. Anderson, Hopkinson, Hon. J. K. Trevor, Lord R. Kerr, Milman, S. Stanhope, Elwood, Lane, J. Cook. *Majors*—Kennedy, Copland, Trevylyan, Dyce, J. John-ston, Hankey, J. Butler. *Capts.*—Beresford, Isacke, C. Barkeley, Roebuck, H. Doyle, St. C. O'Malley, Gillies, Graves, W. Hunter, Gould, Brander, Walker, Kaines Jenner, C. Lewis, Frobisher, Sir R. Grieslay. *Lieuts.*—Stephen Conroy, Gerard, Hon. F. A. Gordon, M. P. Drum-mond, J. Lewis, Milman, Tomkinson, Raleigh, Jones Mansfield, Fisher, H. Blair. *Cornets*—B. Proctor, Oliver *Ensigns*—C. Kerr, Priestley, Faulkner, C. A. T. Lynch.

The King, taking into consideration the highly-distin-guished and meritorious services of the late Lieut.-Gen Sir John Hamilton, during a period of 64 years, has granted to his son, Major Sir James Hamilton, permission to bear and use supporters to his armorial ensigns.

The Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household has appointed Mr. Shiffner Paymaster of the Household, in the room of Mr. Talbot, deceased. Mr. Shiffner is a general favourite throughout the Household.

Their Majesties returned to Windsor Castle yesterday afternoon from St. James's Palace, in the enjoyment of perfect health. The King will give a grand dinner to-day in St. George's Hall to the Knights of St. Patrick and the Knights of the Thistle, at which the Prince of Orange will be present.

Her Majesty's first grand state ball at St. James's, being fixed for Friday the 13th inst., the parties fixed to that day have been postponed. The second state ball will be given to the juvenile branches of the nobility and gentry in honour of the Princess Victoria's birthday, the last *fete* of that description which will probably be given in celebration of that event by the King and Queen, as the Princess, we believe, will be declared of age next year, when she will attain her eighteenth year.

The Duchess of Kent was prevented by indisposition from attending the Queen's drawing-room on Thursday.

Three Royal birthdays will be celebrated this month. The King's will be kept the 28th, the Princess Vic-toria's the 24th, and that of Prince George of Cam-bridge the 27th.

The Prince of Orange, accompanied by his two sons, the young Princes William and Alexander, arrived at Mivart's Hotel on Thursday, from Rotterdam.

The King has appointed James Brant, Esq., some time British Vice-Consul at Trebizonde, to be his Ma-jesty's Consul at Erzeroom.

## THE LADIES VICTORIOUS.

Mr. Grantley Berkeley has led on the ladies to vic-tory, and the Exclusives have been defeated with great slaughter. The citadel of the Commons has indeed been taken by storm. The gallery is to be opened to the fair; and where fools have hitherto rushed in, angels will not henceforth be afraid to tread. An hon. member whose name is a profound secret to the reporters, "hoped that every gentleman who was blessed with daughters would give his negative to the motion." Daughters however, seem to be scarce, for only ninety voted with the nameless member, and a hundred and thirty-two with the champion of the privileges of woman. The argu-ments against the motion were exquisitely weak. "He would not enquire where it was proposed to end"—that is the ladies would press forward in overwhelming array and take possession of the Treasury benches. No! Well, then, they would bribe the door-keeper to admit more than the legal number, and the time of the House would be taken up in perpetually counting four-and-twenty ladies all of a row. Besides (so the argument ran) there was a lobby, there was a library—and "might not some gentlemen wish to push the matter further? How? By pushing the ladies through the lobby into the library! The gallantry of this would be as equivocal as shutting the door in their faces. But the motion, ac-cording to Mr. Villiers, was unnecessary, because "he was not aware that any excitement existed out of the House upon the subject—he was not aware that any peti-tions had been presented!" To be sure not. What should the ladies have to do with the "pressure from without?" Petitions! Only imagine the ladies of England upon their knees, beseeching and praying for admission, as if they must necessarily "stoop" in order to conquer! Rather would we have them excluded than see them supplicate for entrance. But how strong were the arguments on the other side. In the Chamber of Deputies, at Paris, said Mr. Potter, seats were reserved for the ladies; and he would take upon himself to say that he had never seen the slightest appearance of levity on their part. At Washington, in the United States, ladies were also admitted. Surely with such example before them, hon. members could not think of acting upon an exclusive and oriental practice. In Belgium urged Dr. Bowring, and in many of the German States ladies were admitted into the great Council of the nation and their presence had in no respect impeded the progress of public business. And in the Irish Parliament, tri-umphantly remarked Mr. O'Connell, where it was found that a number of members came drunk into the House the remedy proposed was that ladies should be admitted and from that moment "*not a single drunkard was seen.*" Nor a married one either, he might have added. What gentleman would risk being "oh! oh'd!" in the pre-

nre of bis wife? What member would open the pre-
ninaries of a challenge in the presence of his daughter?
What orator would venture upon a superfluous speech at
e in the morning, when both were waiting to accom-
uy him home? The boldest of them all would shrink
om the responsibility of suffering his lady to fall fast
leep at such an hour of the morning. What must be
e feelings of a father on seeing his dear girl come down
breakfast with a distressing head-ache, brought on by
e loud coughing at her papa's speech the night before!
n every way the argument is in favour of the admission
f the ladies. Their presence will have a most salutary
ffect upon the temper, the manners, the habits, and pro-
eedings of our legislators. One adverse point alone is
o be detected—it has escaped observation, yet it is all
mportant—*the ladies may not attend!* It is far easier to
rovide seats—than seraphs!—*Court Journal.*

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 2nd May.—The Stafford Disfranchisement (Witnesses Indemnity) Bill was read a second time, both the Duke of Wellington and Lord Melbourne having previously expressed an opinion that some understanding should be come to with the other House in regard to this Bill.—Lord DUNCANNON moved the order of the day for the House going into committee on the Irish Constabulary Force Bill. The Earl of ROMNEY considered the measure as most unconstitutional in its principles, and dangerous in its enactments. Lord MELBOURNE defended the Bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON objected to the power given to the Lord Lieutenant of raising an unlimited number of policemen. After some discussion, in which Lord Hatherton, the Marquis of Clanricarde, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and Lord Glenelg, supported the Bill, and the Marquis of Londonderry, the Earl of Haddington, and Lord Gort, opposed it, the House went into committee.—On clause 4, which enables the Lord Lieutenant to make rules and regulations for the government of the police force, being read, Lord ELLENBOROUGH moved the omission of the words "the extent and limit of their respective duties, and their conduct and proceedings in the performance thereof, or of any duties imposed upon them by law." Lord DUNCANNON considered the words important, and objected to their being omitted. A considerable discussion ensued, after which the amendment was agreed to without a division. The rest of the clauses were agreed to, with a few unimportant amendments.

TUESDAY, 3d May.—The Stafford Disfranchisement Bill was committed, and several slight amendments, moved by Lord Ashburton, were agreed to.

FRIDAY, 6th May.—On the motion of Lord DUNCANNON, the report on the Irish Constabulary Bill was brought up. The Duke of RICHMOND objected to the clause which obliged a constable or sub-constable to swear that he did not belong to a secret society, because it would operate against the society of Freemasons. The Earl of Radnor, the Duke of Leinster, and Earl Harrowby opposed the clause. The Marquis of LONDONDERRY thought there should be no exception in favour of Freemasons. The Duke of LEINSTER moved as an amendment that Freemasons be excepted. Their lordships then divided—for the original clause, 44; against, 41; majority against the amendment, 3.—All the other clauses, as amended, were then agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 2d May.—Several petitions were presented by Mr. O'Connell, praying for an inquiry into the case of Col. Bradley.—The Glasgow and Falkirk Railway Bill was read a second time.—The Edinburgh Four-per-cent Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that it was his intention to introduce a measure in regard to Church-rates in the course of the present session.—The House having gone into committee on the Tithes Commutation Bill, clauses 1 to 33 were agreed to.—The Dublin Police Bill went through a committee.—Lord J. RUSSELL said he intended to introduce a Bill with reference to the University of Durham, but he could not exactly say at what time.

TUESDAY, 3d May.—The Heriot's Hospital Bill, the Southampton Docks Bill, and the Tollcross Gas and Waterworks Bill were severally advanced a stage.—The Crediton Improvements Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. GOULBURN presented a petition from the proprietors of four of the daily papers, complaining of that part of the plan proposed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer for regulating the stamp duties, which imposes an increased duty upon what is called a "double paper."—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER defended himself against the charge which had been brought against him of partiality to *The Morning Chronicle*. He had fixed on the proposed duty simply in reference to conveyance by post, and he thought it but fair that a double newspaper should pay increased postage as well as a double letter. The petition was laid on the table.—On the motion "That the order of the day for the further consideration of the Report on the Midland Counties' Railway Bill be read," Sir R. FERGUSON moved, "That the Bill be re-committed." After a short conversation the House divided, when the amendment was carried by a majority of 153.—Mr. G. BERKELEY then moved, "That it is the opinion of this House, that the recommendation of the select committee appointed in the session of 1835, with respect to the admission of ladies into a portion of the strangers' gallery be adopted, together with the plan for the purpose of Sir Robert Smirke; and that directions be given to that architect to proceed as speedily as possible in the execution of his plan, at such hours as may not interfere with the business of the House." After some discussion the motion was carried by a large majority.—Sir W. MOLESWORTH brought forward his motion for a committee to inquire into the conduct of the Commander of the Forces in appointing Lieut.-Col. Lord Brudenell to be Lieut.-Col. of the 11th Dragoons. A debate ensued, which we have noticed in a separate article. Lord BRUDENELL defended himself in a manner, the impression of which upon the House may best be estimated by the division which concluded the debate. Lord HOWICK opposed the motion. Lord G. LENNOX spoke in support of Lord Brudenell, and Mr. HUME began with condoling with Lord Brudenell, and concluded by a violent attack on Lord Hill. Sir H. HARDINGE expressed his satisfaction at the restoration of the Noble Lord to active service, as did Mr. E. ELLICE, who entered into a detail of the circumstances that had come under his knowledge, as connected with the case, during the time he held the office of Secretary-at-War. Mr. O'CONNELL spoke in high terms of Lord Brudenell, and recommended Sir W. Molesworth to withdraw his motion—a recommendation with which Sir William immediately expressed his wish to comply. The House, however, insisted on a division; for the motion, 42; against it, 822.

WEDNESDAY, 4th May.—On the presentation of a petition against the Midland Counties Railway Bill, Sir S. WHALLEY took the opportunity of stating, in reference to a resolution that no Member should vote on a question in which he was pecuniarily or personally interested, that he was not the only Member who had given such a vote. A few nights previously, two Directors of the Dublin Steam Packet Company had voted upon that Bill, and an Hon. Member, who was a subscriber of 15,000*l.* in the Kingston Branch Railway Company, had decided a very important question connected with that railway by his vote.—Mr. P. SCRROPE brought forward a series of resolutions to the effect that no time should be lost in taking such steps as might tend to relieve the poor of Ireland from their calamitous condition. Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN seconded the resolutions. Lord MORPETH said that Government were taking the necessary steps to remedy the evils, and as soon as they could prepare such a general measure as they could recommend for the adoption of Parliament it would be brought forward, and that with as little delay as circumstances would admit. The Noble Lord moved the previous question, and the original motion was withdrawn. The Poor-rate Bill was read a second time, after some unsuccessful opposition on the part of Mr. Wakley, Mr. Wason, and Mr. T. Duncombe.—Mr. BUCKINGHAM brought forward the Public Walks Bill, but after some discussion Mr. H. Hughes moved that the House be counted, and as only thirty-eight Members were present, an adjournment took place.

THURSDAY, 25th May.—The House sat but a short time, and was entirely occupied with private business.

FRIDAY, 6th May.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER submitted his financial statement in a Committee of Ways and Means. The available surplus is 662,330*l.*; and with this it is proposed to take off half the duty on paper of the two descriptions manufactured; the whole of the duty on stained paper; the South Sea duties; part of the duty on marine insurances and insurance of farm buildings; the additional 50 per cent. on spirit licenses; and the duty on taxed flys and carts. In addition to these, the stamp duty on newspapers will, as already announced, be reduced from 4*d.* to 1*d.* This diminution to apply to Ireland as well as England, but a reduction of the advertisement duty to be extended to the Irish papers. And lastly, the probate duty is only to be payable on the actual balance of the property of the deceased, after deduction of all debts. A good deal of incidental discussion of course took place.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

FRANCE.—The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours left Paris for Berlin in the afternoon of Monday, as had been previously announced.

SPAIN.—It is understood that the Ministry is at length formed, and on the eve of official promulgation. The following is the list:—M. Mendizabel, President; Count Almodovar, Foreign Affairs; General Rodil, War; Miguelos Heros, Justice; Senor Ferrer, Interior.

Cordova is said to have made a *reconnoissance* on the Biscay road, which, like most of that General's achievements, led to no result. It was reported at Vittoria that his resignation of the command had been transmitted to Madrid and refused by the Queen.

PORTUGAL.—The new Cabinet is composed under the influence of the Prince. The Duke of Palmella has no office, but is charged with the negotiations of treaties, and other acts relative to foreign affairs, of which, nevertheless, Count Villareal is nominal Minister. The Duke of Terreira, War Minister; Gonsalez de Miranda, Marine; Silva Carvalho, Finance; Jose Freire, Home Department; Ant. de Aguiar, Justice. The Prince has expressed his resolution to take and keep command of the Army.

HOLLAND.—The Queen of the Netherlands set out on Sunday for Berlin. Her Majesty, who travels under the name of Countess of Kameotz, is expected to stay two months at Berlin.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—On Thursday the Queen honoured the theatre with her presence, to witness *La Gazza Ladra*, and the new ballet of *Benyowski, or the Exiles of Kamtschatka*. The basis of the story is the same as that upon which Kotzebue constructed his well-known play of that name. The King's Theatre has seldom produced a finer and better-designed spectacle in all its parts. The music is by Borbsa. The dancing and acting of Romani, who sustained the principal character, were admirable. Carlotta Grisi, who danced with Perrot in the first act, also distinguished herself highly. The ballet was in every respect most successful. Nothing can exceed the brilliancy of the ball-room scene; it is the most superb and gorgeous we ever recollect at this or any theatre.

LYCEUM.—A new piece, entitled *The Witch's Son*, was produced on Monday at this delightful theatre, and proved tolerably successful. This drama is not deficient in interest, both comic and serious, but the great drawback is the tedious length to which it has been spun out; at least half an hour may be taken from this piece with very great advantage. The plot has nothing of novelty to recommend it—it is carefully, and, at times, humoorously written; we like the comic portion of it the best. The performers, one and all, did their utmost for the success of the *Witch's Son*. Serle played the part of *Michael* extremely well, and Mrs. Keeley imparted a considerable share of truth and feeling to the part of *Rose Ardeley*. The comic parts were well filled by Oxberry, Bennatt, and Salter; the manner in which the latter announced that "*We have ducked the Doctor*," was extremely ludicrous. The piece is, we are informed, from the pen of Mr. Serle. Another new piece was produced on Thursday evening, called *The Man about Town*; it is from the pen of Mr. Bernard, and is likely to have a successful run. The acting of Mr. Wrench in this piece was admirable. We have not space to say more in its praise this week.

STRAND.—This snug little theatre is now open under the immediate sanction of the Lord Chamberlain, and we trust with every prospect of answering well. The new proprietors are both men of considerable theatrical experience in their different ways: Hammond is a capital manager, and an excellent comedian; and Jerrold, as a dramatic writer, has very few equals; these are real advantages to commence theatrical business with. The chief attraction, as yet, has been the appearance of Mr. Jerrold, who has entered upon a new line, and is now striving as

> Author and actor, by his blended skill,
> To mould our passions to his instant will.

We wish him every success in his new and arduous undertaking, for we are his debtor for many an intellectual and well-spent hour; and if he proves by *practice* but half as good an actor as he is an author, he will soon make some of our *little stars* hide their diminished heads. There are few persons who can form the slightest notion of the difficulties which beset the path of the aspirant for histrionic fame, except, indeed, those who have ventured before a public tribunal, though most men fancy themselves actors until they have made a trial of their skill. Mr. Jerrold in person is below the middle stature, his features are regular, his countenance intelligent (particularly so) while in repose, and capable of considerable expression. His voice is of good quality, clear, sonorous and musical (we did not think so on the night of his *debut*), but he has improved greatly since then. Of *acting* Jerrold as yet knows nothing, but he is a clever man and may learn anything. Of his performance of the part of *Roderick*, in *The Painter of Ghent*, we can truly say, that it was delivered with good taste and discretion; in short, it was the reading of a scholar and well informed man. This little part in the piece

actor like Macready would have made a great impression; it is beautifully written, and will add greatly to Mr. Jerrold's fame as a dramatic writer. A Miss Beresford sustained the female character in this little sketch, and acquitted herself well. *Doves in a Cage* has been played this week, in which Miss Daly sustained the part of *Mabella* extremely well. The *Carbuncle* of Mr. Benson Hill is a clever performance; he was admirably made up for the part, which is not one of much importance, therefore the actor is entitled to the greater praise for the pains he bestowed on it.

ASTLEY'S.—This popular theatre continues to be crowded every evening. The Great Plague and the Great Fire, with all their horrors, and the May Day revels, prove most attractive. The scenes in the circle are as admirable as ever.

Mr. Charles Kemble and Mr. Sheridan Knowles have in the kindest manner offered their valuable services to perform in *The Wife*, for Mr. Notter's benefit.—We know of no person connected with Covent Garden Theatre more deserving of patronage than the attentive box-book keeper, whose politeness to the ladies who were present at the recent Conservative dinner, has won him a host of patrons. We wish him a bumper, for he is an old and valuable servant of the establishment. The new opera to be produced at Covent Garden Theatre next week, is from the pen of Capt. Polhill, late lessee of Drury Lane Theatre.

CONCERTS.—Madame Dulcken's morning concert on Monday, under the patronage of the Duchess of Kent, proved the richest musical treat of the season. The King's concert room was crowded to overflowing, with all the rank, beauty, and fashion in the metropolis. We never remember to have witnessed a more imposing sight, for nearly the entire of the audience consisted of lovely and elegantly attired females. The principal vocal performers were Madlle. G. Grisi, Madlle. Ostergaard, Mrs. Bishop, Miss C. Novello, Signors Rubini, Lablache, and Tamburini. The polacca and quartetto from *Puritani* was most delightfully given—Grisi was indeed herself; it met with a most rapturous encore. The same compliment ought to have been paid to the duet from Paccini's *Gli Arabi nelle Gallie*, which was one of the gems of the concert. Mons. de Beriot's concerto on the violin was a most perfect performance, and loudly and deservedly applauded. Madame Dulcken performed three very elaborate pieces on the pianoforte; the first, the celebrated concert Stück, by C. M. von Weber, the second a difficult quintetto by Spohr, and the third a grand fantasia by Kalkbrenner on the admired air of "The Last Rose of Summer." To attempt a description of this accomplished *artiste's* matchless skill as a *pianiste*, would occupy a space far greater than our limits allow. We cannot, however, say more in her praise than has been said by a morning contemporary, *that she has no equal as a pianiste*;" in this we quite agree, for there is in Madame Dulcken's performance not only brilliancy of execution, rapidity of fingering, delicacy of touch, but evidence of a mind illumined by genius, and strengthened by a careful and attentive study of her art. The wonderful Norwegian violinist, O. B. Bull, made his debut at the King's theatre on Thursday morning. He is allowed on all hands to surpass the great Paganini. We never heard such tones from the instrument before, nor is it possible to suppose the violin could ever produce such soul-stirring tones. His execution on four strings at once positively electrified the audience.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

May 2.—W. E. Briden, of 33, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square, surgeon.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. Lakeman, of 48, Regent-circus, Piccadilly, shipowner.

### BANKRUPTS.

W. Hallon, of Charles-street, Westminster, tailor.—W. B. Hazell, of Lower Thames-street, City, fishmonger.—W. Hayward, of Red Lion-street, Holborn, poulterer.—C. Darby, of Aspin-street, Spitalfields, dealer in potatoes.—S. Brown, of Spalby, Lincolnshire, grocer.—T. Picken, of Madeley, Shropshire, grocer.—J. Guardner, of Redditch, Worcestershire, needle and fish-hook manufacturer.—J. W. Whittaker, of Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, flax-spinner.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

E. Dorset, Newgate-market, butcher—J. P. Birley, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

E. L. Ireland, Birmingham, factor.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Whitehead, dyer, Park-street, Southwark—J. Ahrenfeld, Liverpool, merchant—W. B. Lilly, Birmingham, coal-merchant—R. Jones, Bangor, Carnarvon, printer—W. H. Eve, Bath, pastry-cook and confectioner—T. Hogg, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, corn merchant.

### BIRTHS.

...th inst., at Torquay, Devon, the lady of BRYAN HIGGINS ..., Esq., late of the 4th Light Dragoons, of a son and heir. ... Wicklam, the lady of Captain Sir F. COLLIER, R.N., of a son and heir.—19th ult., at Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. R. M. POOLE, R.I. Artillery, of a son.—13th ult., at Paris, the lady of Lieut. Col. NAPIER, of a son.

### MARRIAGE.

At Sandford Arundel, F. A. WILLIAMS, Esq., son of the late Capt. Williams, R. N., to ANNE, daughter of the late Captain Bellett, 22d Foot, Hall Hayes House, Sandford Arundel.

### DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary*.—General HUGONIN, 4 Dr., Nursted House, Hants, 20 Mar. Colonels—WATTS, h.-p. Indep. Co., Pembroke, 20 Feb.; WILLIAMSON, C.B., R. Art., Woolwich, 26 Apr. Majors—J. ROSS, late of Invalids; LEION, late of R. Inv., Bath, 20 Apr. Captains—BOSWORTH, 39 F., Bangalore, Madras, 4 Nov., 1835; SPELLEN, R. Art., Demerara, 4 Feb.; VINE, R. Mar., 26 Feb.; SIMON, late of European Gair. Co., Nancy, 5 Feb.; FARNASSONE, h.-p. 24 F., Tiverton, 31 Dec., 1835; CHARLES CAMPBELL, h.-p. 79 F., Glasgow, 6 Apr.; GARNISH, Unatt., New Scone, Perthshire, 18 Apr.; PERODEAU, h.-p. 3 Line Bn. Ger. Leg., Luneburg, 3 March; KOCH, h.-p. Brunsw. Inf., 20 Mar.; MAIMBURG, h.-p. For. Vet. Bn., Paris, 5 Jan.; DUFF, Unatt., London, 19 Apr.; BRADYN, late of Gair Co., New South Wales, 1 Aug., 1835; SWEDLAND, h. p. 59 F., Ryde, Isle of Wight, 26th Feb. Lieutenants—WALKER, 6 F., Enniskillen, 19 Mar.; FORTUNE, 31 F., 27 Mar.; HOPE, 55 F., Poonamaller, Madras, 26 Nov., 1835; BELL, 77 F., Apr.; WAINWRIGHT, late of 10 B. V. B., 16 Apr.; ALEXANDER, h.-p. 14 F., Hepting, near Maidstone, 29 Mar.; CHATTERTON, h.-p. 26 F., Cherbourg, 2 Apr.; ELLIS, h.-p. 36 F.; CAYLEY, h.-p. 77 F. 19 Feb.; HINCHLEY, h.-p. 2 Gar. Bn., Chatham, 18 Apr.; PILFOLD, Unatt., 23 Feb.; ROSS, late of 7 R. Vet. Bn., 22 Feb. Ensigns—MARSHALL, late 2 R. Vet. Bn., Jersey, 2 Apr.; FRASER, late 4 R. Vet. Bn., Blackburn, 22 Mar.; MACKENZIE, late 7 R. Vet Bn., Guernsey, 13 Apr. Quarter-Master—WALST, 40 F., on passage from Bombay, 22 Nov., 1835. Medical Department—Dep. Insp. Gen. IRWIN, M.D., h.-p., Sligo, 15 Apr.; Surg. BEST, 1 F., Templemore, 20 Apr.; Assist.-Surg. MATHANI, h.-p. 4 Line Bn. Ger. Leg. Luneburg, 14 Mar. Barrack Masters—Maj. BENNETT, late 5 F., Southampton, 20 Mar; Capt. GILL, Sheffield, 7 Apr.

7th ult., at Edinburgh, after a long and severe illness, aged 29, SUSANNA ELIZA, wife of Capt. H. B. Adams, District Paymaster at Dublin, and late of the 71st L.I. Inf.—At Fulham, ANNE, relict of the late Col. W. Fenwick, R. Engineers—In the Royal Hospital, Kilmainham, JOHN HENDERSON, pensioner, he completed his 106th year on the 5th of last March. He was present at the Battle of Culloden, the capture of Quebec, under Wolfe; of the Havannah, under Pocock; at the Battle of Bunker's Hill, and numerous other engagements by sea and land. So gently did the angel of death do his bidding, that some time elapsed before his attendants were aware the vital spark had fled.—At Haslar Hospital, 30th ult., Mr. W. INGRAM, Purser R.N. (1809), many years Clerk of the *Royal William*, at Spithead.


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THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having ideas of their own) to attempt an Imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose!) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Her- ring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signa- ture, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, impart- ing a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use. In Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 222, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

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ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respect- fully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles for trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling- lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 960 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on ap- plying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with re- ferences in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers sup- plied. Holden Perch, &c.

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[illegible] Gloucester Grove West, Old [illegible] Street, Fleet Street, in [illegible] of London, and Published [illegible]
THE OWNER [illegible] Strand,
in the same County [illegible] and Commanders- tions for the Sea.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 172. SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA:—Will [illegible] on the 15th June, the fine Frigate-built Ship ROXBURGH [illegible] Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has a [illegible] accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BARNES, NEATE, [illegible], 30, Bonchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. ROUSSAC, 17, Austin-friars; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, with liberty to touch at MADEIRA and the CAPE of GOOD HOPE.—Will leave Gravesend on the 15th of June, the TRUE BRITON, Burthen 700 tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Captain JAMES BARBER, Leadenhall Street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 25th of May the Hon. East India Company's late teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,680 Tons, R. THORNHILL, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This ship is fitted in the same manner as when in the Hon. Company's Service. For Freight or Passage apply to Captain THORNHILL, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to the CHARLES CORNWALLIS, Esqr., and Co., 3, Austin Friars; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the [illegible] Tons, Passage apply to Messrs. [illegible] and Co., [illegible]-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 15th June, the fine fast sailing [illegible] 150 Tons, Captain H. MACLINDSAY, lying in the West India Dock. This Ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY, Jerusalem Coffee House; Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., 8, Broad-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA. Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 650 Tons, Captain R. F. MARTIN.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT. Will Sail on the 20th July the new ship WINDSOR, 760 Tons, Captain A. HENNING.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be despatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and will embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR THE CAPE, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 1st of June, the fine teak ship HEROINE, 630 Tons, ROBERT M'CARTHY, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Docks. This Ship has most spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. GLENTANES and Co., 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-st.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail in June the fine teak ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, WILLIAM BELL, Commander. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. PALMER, M'KILLOP, and Co's King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend in all June, the fine teak-built ship SCALEBY CASTLE, burthen 1,400 tons, THOMAS SANDYS, R.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's [illegible] Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively [illegible] on the 18th June, the fine new frigate-built ship [illegible], burthen [illegible] Tons, [illegible], R. N., Commander; lying in the [illegible] Dock. Will carry a Surgeon, and has [illegible] accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, and Co., St. Helen's Place; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend the 12th and Embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 16th July, the fine ship LONDON, burthen 650 tons, JOHN WISEMAN, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. Has Excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain WISEMAN, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA, to land at Madras Lieutenant-General Sir P. MAITLAND, K.C.B., and his family, the TRUE BRITON, 700 tons, register, Capt. CHARLES BEACH, will sail 15th June from Gravesend.—For passage apply to Capt. JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CAMBRIDGE), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen in the Civil Service. It possesses the combined advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally adapted for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to and from the Colonies, as they will form a ship Cot or Sofa during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 97, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen, night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s; and 24s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Passengers, Writers, &c. Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Strength, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his Patent Sofa Bedsteads in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and Hospital Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hospital Drawers, Wash Hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEAD, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

NEW CAMP COUCH.—MAYNARD and Co., 27, Poultry, invite the attention of Military Officers and others proceeding to India to this important and simple Bedstead. The following is an extract from an Officer of the Madras Army, dated Coorg, April 15th, 1834.—"Again I am seated on Maynard's Travelling Bedstead, which has accompanied me thus far, and, by the by, has been extremely serviceable to me during the campaign." Extract from a letter from a Naval Officer:—"I can with justice say that there was no more convenient piece of furniture on board my ship, being, from its construction, doubly useful in a rolling or standing couch by day, and a swinging cot in bad or lurching weather; it moreover occupies less space in a cabin than the ordinary hair sofa, and, being exceedingly light and portable, is easy to be handled in shifting or taking on shore. My daughter's answered extremely well in travelling after her arrival in India: in fine, the best constructed thing of the sort I have ever met with." May be seen at MAYNARD and Co.'s Military and General Outfitting Warehouses, 27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, Regent street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HINRAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality, Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA. Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, with lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage and for use in the interior, by OTHERS, HUGHES and CO., General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES. With Silver Double-bottomed Cases With Silver Hunting Cases

This celebrated construction (the most [illegible] Watch can be made) is now offered, with the [illegible], i. e. the detached Escapement, [illegible] Hand to mark the Seconds, Hard [illegible] power to continue going while [illegible] by T. COX SAVORY, Working Silver [illegible] him, London.

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

ain—Robert Russell.
nander—James Maitland.
enants—Arthur Grant, passed 1821; R. H. Glynn (son of r-Adm. Glynn,) passed 1828; and William Reed, passed 9.

APPOINTMENTS.

ain—George Back (1825) to *Terror*.
quants—Owen Stanley (1831) to *Terror*; N. F. Edwards 827), to *Bellerophon*.
con—James Osborne (1813) to Chatham Ordinary.
tant-Surgeons—F. P. Pascoe to *Buffalo*; W. Sturle to *Vanard*.
s—H. Bacon to *Minden*; F. Maule to *Bellerophon*.
hipmen—G. M. Smith, J. N. Sawlez, and R. A. Cochrane d.) to *Bellerophon*.
1st Class—T. C. Bruce (Colt.) to *Bellerophon*.

## OVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

AMANOSE, sl., v., Lieut.-Com. J. Duffill (182), arrived at Portsmouth from St. Sebastian, 11th inst.
KIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), arrived at Madras from Calcutta, Jan. 2, and sailed for Trincomalee, Jan. 4.
ROMAENA, 28, Capt. A. D. Chads (1825), arrived at Madras from Mauritius 5th Jan., and sailed for Trincomalee 13th Jan.
NAVA, 9, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), arrived at Rio Janeiro 19th Feb. from Portsmouth, and sailed 23rd for St. Catherine's.
ALINO, Lt.-Com. H. Elliott (1828), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Portsmouth, 21st Feb.
TALBOT, 10, Lt.-Com. N. Cory (1815), sailed from Portsmouth for the River Gambia, 9th inst.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO MAY 14, 1836.

Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

u MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Jan. 18, d. Feb. 23, r. Mar. 15.
ANS, Croke (1807), s. April 6, d. May 6, r. May 12.
ROIS, Riley (1818), s. April 11, d. May 7, r.
TILUS, Crooke (1807), s. Apr. 17, d. May 13, r.
ERION, Robilliard (1824), s. April 27, d. May 23, r.
BORA, Innes (1818), s. May 4, d. May 30, r.
RT, Welch (1812), s. May 16, d. June 8, r.

*Mediterranean.*

RSE, Forrester (1821), s. Mar. 8, d. May 24, r.
RIER, Kennedy (1815), s. April 4, d. May 27, r.
TARUS, James (1812) s. May 4, d. June 24, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

NTINGALE, Forteacne (1811), s. Dec. 7, d. Apr. 23, r. May 10.
BAR, O'Reilly (*a.* 1815), s. Jan. 9, d. May 26, r.
NGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Feb. 6, d. June 29, r.
LBRAHA, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25, r.
DPINCH, Collier (1815), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r.
LIANT, Moore (*b.* 1812), s. May 11, d. Sept. 28, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

RWING, Forster (1812), s. Feb. 17, d. May 11, r.
IAT, Norrington (1812), s. Mar. 8, d. May 23, r.
LARK, Ladd (1815), s. Mar. 17, d. June 9, r.
SHER, Downey (1815), s. April 4, d. June 27 r.
ON, Harvey (1810), s. Ap. 17, d. July 9, r.
Y, James (1815), s. May 4, d. July 27, r.
IARD, Dunsford (1809), s. d. r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

A, St. John (1809), s. Dec. 17, d. May 4, r.
IAN, Jenolings (1815), s. Jan. 18, d. June 3, r.
RNE, Pawle (1807), s. Feb. 17, d. July 31, r.
SBURN, Peter (1804), s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 5, r.
NDEER, Dicken (1815), s. April 17, d. Sept. 5, r.
OULE, Parsons (1815), s. d. r.

*North America.*

DEN, Tilley, s. Mar. 8, d. May 10, r.
NET, Downey (1815), s. April 9, d. June 11, r.
VER, Luce (1814), s. May 7, d. July 9, r.

PORTSMOUTH, May 13.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) Monday—*Pantaloon*, Lieut. Cory, sailed for the Gambia, with presents and dispatches for Rear-Adm. Sir P. Campbell. She is to return to Portsmouth. Tuesday—*Sylvia* arrived from Sheerness with 33 volunteer seamen; 25 of whom are for the *Minden*. The *Hercules* was expected to go to the Great Nore on Thursday. The *Asia* is still in the basin at Sheerness. Wednesday—*Salamander*, Lieut. Neville, came in from the coast of Spain; last from Plymouth. The information brought by her has appeared in all the public prints, so that it is needless to repeat it here. The *Salamander* on Thursday took on board the remainder of the officers that came to England in the *Imaum*, for a passage to Woolwich; they are to be employed in fitting the *Prince Regent* yacht, and afterwards navigate her to his Highness at Muscat. *Stakesby* transport arrived on Thursday from Plymouth with the depot of the 58th, and landed them at Gosport. *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* will bend sails tomorrow, and go to Spithead the beginning of the week. *Pembroke* is to go out of basin on Monday. *Moira* transport, when cleared of old stores, &c., is to proceed to Cork. Adm. Sir P. Durham has most kindly given 100*l.* towards the erection of a new market-house at Portsmouth. Ships in port—*Britannia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Buffalo*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Moira* and *Stakesby* transports.

WOOLWICH Dock-Yard, May 13th—(*From our own Correspondent*).—J. B. Williams, Esq., Clerk of the Cheque, has retired upon his superannuation, much to the regret of all those connected with him in official duty, as well as private life, he being much esteemed and respected. Lieut. Waugh, returned from Deptford on Friday se'nnight, whither she had towed the *Investigator* brig. *Rhadamanthus* st.-v., Lieut. Blount, came up the river, towing the *Scarborough* 74, up to Deptford. The *Rhadamanthus* towed the *Alban* st.-v. down to Woolwich on Monday, which latter vessel was subsequently hauled into the basin with the *Confiance*. The *Rhadamanthus* taking up moorings off the yard. Roberts, first Engineer, has been dismissed for neglect of duty. It has attracted observation, why a Court Martial was not called upon the occasion, in consequence of the late order in Council, giving the rank of Warrant Officers to this valuable class of men; but it has escaped notice that this person, as well as other individuals who have been lately discharged, have not gone through the gradations in the King's Service, but were merely civilians employed by Government. Lieut. Blount hauled down his pennant on Wednesday last, and resumed the command of the *Hermes*. The *Rhadamanthus* brought up ninety supernumeraries, having draughted the remainder on board different vessels. *Hermes* st.-v. went down the river as far as Greenhithe on Thursday, to ascertain how her engines and the new paddle-wheels worked. Ships in Commission in Port—*William and Mary* yt, *Hermes* st.-v. In the Basin—*Confiance*.

PLYMOUTH, May 11th—*Alonzo* transport, Lieut. Spencer, R.N. agent, passed down Channel for Santander on Saturday. *Firebrand* st. arrived on Friday, and started the following day for Falmouth. *Swift* packet arrived on Friday from Portsmouth, and sailed the following day for Falmouth. *Stakesbury* tr. arrived on Friday with the depot of 20th regt. from Cork, and landed them at the Dockyard; the following day embarked the depot of 58th, and sailed the same day for Portsmouth. *Lavinia* was undocked on Friday morning, and is being jury rigged. *Cornwallis*, 74, was towed into the harbour by the *Brunswick* st. on Monday, to be docked, having touched the ground when going out of the harbour. In the Harbour—*Royal Adelaide* 110, *Minden*, 74, *Cornwallis*, 74, and the *Star* brig, the latter is ready for sea. In the Sound—*Talavera*.

ROYAL MARINES.—There was a grand muster of the Woolwich Division on Wednesday last on Woolwich Common, where they went through a field-day with much *eclat*, being the first of the summer drills, under the command of Col. M'Cleverty, C.B.; the whole of the Field Officers of the Division were on the ground.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3d.—The *Dublin* and *Cleopatra* had returned from a five weeks' cruize off Cape Frio, where daily opportunities occurred of trying the rate of sailing of the two ships. On every point, and on every occasion, did the *Cleopatra* prove decided superior, more particularly when blowing fresh, which is the more remarkable, as she is a donkey frigate, and the *Dublin* a sister ship to the *Barham*, and in every respect alike as to masts, yards, &c.

LIGHT HOUSES.—Particular attention should be paid by merchantmen bound to Liverpool, to the fact that in order to distinguish the North West Light, in Liverpool Bay, from the other Lights in the neighbourhood, it will in the night time burn a *Blue Light* every two hours; doubtless this will be of great use, but it would have been more useful to have burnt these lights hourly or half-hourly.

The schooner *Agnes*, which was run down about two months since by the *Gladiator*, New York packet, and which now lies sunk in 16 fathoms water, near the Edgar Buoy, at Spithead, was sold a few days since, for 600*l.*; her cargo is principally hemp, some tallow, and oil, and 25 tons of iron ballast, with smaller articles. She is to be raised with dockyard assistance which the purchaser must pay for, and will be an interesting performance. The wreck of the *Eliza*, stranded on Littlehampton Beach, was sold a few days since, to Mr. Isemonger, of that town, for 475*l.* The cutter, *Good Intent*, is sunk in the Channel, about 2½ miles from the Ower's light vessel.

ROYAL MARINES.—Colour Serj. Sumner, of the *Excellent*, has been presented with the medal, and a gratuity of 15*l.* for long services and good conduct.

Monday, in consequence of a resolution passed by the land-tax payers of Deptford, on Thursday last, a memorial was presented to Lord Minto, the First Lord of the Admiralty, with a view of inducing government to favourably reconsider the question of the claims to the town of Deptford to assess the Dock-yard and Victualling-yard to land-tax, and to forego proceedings for the alleged illegal distress of government stores (which, it decided against the town, will throw an excessive burden upon the rate-payers), and to endure them to submit the matter to arbitration on equitable principles.

The *Quail* cutter was paid off at Portsmouth on the 7th inst. In our last we announced the appointment of her gallant commander, Lieut. Hixson, to the *Bonetta*, a fine new brig, fitting at Sheerness for the coast of Africa. Another officer was intended for this command, but the Lords of the Admiralty, taking into consideration the praiseworthy and seamanlike conduct of Lieut. Hixson upon the late perilous occasion, when, but for his gallant and persevering exertions, the crew and vessel must have been totally lost, determined upon this mode of rewarding good conduct,—a determination highly creditable to them, and one that will not fail to produce emulation on the part of those officers employed who may have opportunities of distinguishing themselves. It is understood that the Lords of the Admiralty intend placing on board this vessel one of the Patent Purifying Sea Water Machines.

The Right Hon. Lord Glenie was last week admitted into Dr. Burney's Academy, at Gosport; and the Hon. Frederick Fitzroy has recently been appointed a Volunteer of the First Class to his Majesty's ship *Hercules*, from that Establishment. This school has long been celebrated for the excellent preparatory education of youths intended for the Navy, and its appliances are fully equal to the purpose. It deserved the encouragement it received even when under the disadvantage of competing with an establishment in a great measure supported at the public cost; and now, when such an unfair rivalship is about to be removed, we doubt not its various advantages of situation, as well as the excellent method of instruction employed will be duly appreciated.

The Colonial-office and the Admiralty have agreed to appoint Capt. Back to undertake a new expedition for effecting the ambitious object of discovering the North-West passage. *See appointments.*

The proprietor of the King's Rooms at Southsea, thought proper the other day to pale in part of the glacis; but upon a representation from the Magistrates of the Borough of Portsmouth to the Ordnance Department, he has been ordered to take it down and throw the walk open again to the public.

Mr. John James Stopford, Mid. of H. M. S. *Pembroke*, passed for Lieut. at the Naval College on Tuesday.

Lieut. G. B. Lawrence (1803) is placed on the list of retired Commanders.

The repairs of the *Prince Regent* Yacht goes on rapidly at Deptford, Commodore Corgon, who brought over the *Imaum*, frequently visits the yacht.

The *Redoubtable*, 74, at Sheerness, is appropriated to the assistant Surgeon, in lieu of the *Scarborough*.

It is reported various alterations are contemplated in the transport service, one of which will be, by placing an orlop deck in ships of 800 tons; they will be enabled to accommodate a whole regiment, which will not only be far more economical to the public, but more agreeable to the regiments, and prevent delay and probably separation, where a regiment is embarked in more vessels than one; the *Barossa*, at Deptford, is fitting on this plan, and will undergo an official inspection from the Admiralty before she sails for that place.

The *Scarborough*, 74, is to be broken up at Deptford yard, many others are selected for a similar fate, Admiral the Hon. C. Fleming arrived previously in the *Rhadamanthus* from Scotland, and re-hoisted his flag in the Medway.

The *Captain Cook* and *Elizabeth* are taken up at Deptford to take female convicts to New South Wales, and the *Lady Kennaway* for male do.

By a new regulation the In-pensioners of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, will be supplied with blue trowsers in lieu of small clothes as heretofore.

Arrived at Deptford yesterday, the *Salamander* sl. having the Lascars on board from Portsmouth, who brought home the *Imaum*, they will be hulked in the *Investigator*, and return in the *Prince Regent* yacht to their own country, or in the vessel accompanying her out.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| MAY. | PLYMOUTH *Dock Yard.* | | PORTSM. *Dock Yard* | | SHEERNESS *Dock Yard.* | | LONDON *Bridge.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Sn. 15 | 5 13 | 5 32 | 11 24 | [illegible] 39 | 0 21 | 0 38 | 1 49 | 2 5 |
| Mo 16 | 5 50 | 6 [illegible] | [illegible] 56 | [illegible] | 0 56 | 1 13 | 2 22 | 2 38 |
| Tus.17 | 6 21 | 6 47 | 0 11 | 0 31 | 1 38 | 1 45 | 2 54 | 3 13 |
| We. 18 | 6 46 | 7 12 | 0 49 | 1 6 | 2 2 | 2 17 | 3 28 | 3 44 |
| Th. 19 | 7 27 | 7 42 | 1 22 | 1 36 | 2 32 | 2 49 | 4 0 | 4 17 |
| Fri. 20 | 7 49 | 8 16 | 1 56 | 2 14 | 3 6 | 3 [illegible] | 4 36 | 4 [illegible] |
| Sat. 21 | 8 33 | 8 50 | 2 35 | 2 55 | 3 46 | 4 [illegible] | 5 11 | 5 [illegible] |

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Renfrewshire Yeomanry Cavalry—John Harvey, Gent., to be Lieutenant, v. James Stirling, resigned.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, May 13th, 1836.—1st Drag. Gds.—Capt. W. [illegible] M. Hughes, from 4th Lt. Drags., to be Capt., v. Grant, who ex. 5th Drag. Gds.—*A.* R. Hamilton, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Kolje, prom. 4th Lt. Drags.—Capt. E. B. Grant, from 1st Drag. Gds., to be Capt., v. Hughes, who ex. 15th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. Murray to be Capt. by p., v. Ives, who ret.; Cornet F. [illegible] to be Lieu by p., v. Murray; Ens. J. B. Pilgrim, from 8th Foot to be Lieut by p., v. Drummond, prom.; A. R. Murray, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Sutton. 1st Foot—Surg. J. B. Kell from 83d, to be Surg., v. Bell [illegible]. 4th—Lieut. W. Grey, from 75th, to be Lieut., v. Richards [illegible] ex. 15th—C. Simard, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Nelmes, who ret. 16th—Capt. G. H. Sutherland, from 99th, to be Capt., v. Storks, who ex. 19th—Lieut. S. Powell to be Capt. by p., v. Gourly, who ret.; 23rd Lieut. Gough to be First Lieut. by p., v. Powell. [illegible] A. H. [illegible] gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Gough. [illegible]—E. W. Jennings, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Pilgrim, 38th to 15th Lt. Drags. [illegible]

Capt. W. K. Starke, from 14th, to be Capt., v. Sutherland, who ex. 45th—Maj. R. F. Hill to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Hewitt, who ret.; Capt. F. Hill to be Maj. by p., v. Hill; Lieut. W. O'Brien to be Capt. by p., v. Hill; Ens. W. Stewart to be Lieut. by p., v. O'Brien; Gent. Cadet G. P. Mansel, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens. by p., v. Stewart. 58th—Ens. W. E. Grant to be Lieut. by p., v. Buchanan, who ret.; R. Denny, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Grant. 59th—Lieut. W. H. Gilman to be Capt. by p., v. Strachan, who ret.; Ens. and Adjt. A. Mainwaring to be Lieut by p., v. Gilmore; Ens. H. G. Wynne, from 97th, to be Ens., v. Mainwaring. 71st—Maj. Hon. C. Napier, from h. p. unatt., to be Maj., v. S. D. Pritchard, who ex.; Lieut. E. C. Munns, from 81st, to be Lieut., v. Raikes, who ex. 74th—Lieut. E. Ricard, from 4th, to be Lieut., v. Grey, who ex. 81st—Lieut. G. W. Raikes, from 74th, to be Lieut., v. Munns, who ex. 82d—Staff Assist.-Surg. P. Pope, M.D., to be Surg., v. Kell, app. to 1st. 94th—Lieut. A. Tomkins, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be Lieut., v. W. F. Webster, who ret. upon h. p. 3d Ceylon Regt. 97th—T. O. W. Ingram, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Wynne, app. to 68th. 2d W. I. Regt.—To be Ens. by p.: G. Stoney, gent., v. Richardson, prom.; H. Spring, gent., v. Humbley, app. to 4th Lt. Drags. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Capt. J. B. Bontein, h. p. 91st Regt., to be Capt., v. T. B. Gascoyne, who ex. rec. the diff.; Lieut. B. E. Layard to be Capt. by p., v. Layard; Lieut. F. Ostheydsp, from h. p. 2d Ceylon Regt., v. Tombins, appointed to 91th; C. Garstin, gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Jones. Hosp. Staff—W. Dick, M. D. to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Pope, promoted to 82d Foot.

### CAVALRY.

1st Life Gds.—On Wednesday Richard Parman, trumpeter, died in the hospital of hydrophobia, from the bite of a little dog. Parmso had been many years in the regt., and was about thirty. He was a steady man, and respected by his comrades. Two other men in the regiment, it is said, have been bitten by the same dog.

2d Drag. Gds.—One troop moved from Dublin on 9th, to arrive at Longford on 13th; one troop to arrive at Athlone on 12th, one at Gort on 17th, one at Birr on 13th, and two troops and head-quarters, to arrive at Longford on 16th.

3d Drag. Gds.—The troop at Castlebar moved on 7th for Clort. The detachment at Lanesboro to Longsford on 6th. A squadron and F. O. moved from Longford to arrive at Cork and Ballincollig on 25th; the troop at Athlone to arrive at Cork on 21st; the troops at Birr and Gort to arrive at Ballincollig on 20th and 23d; remaining troop and head-quarters on 26th.

5th Drag. Gds.—The second (last) division embarked on 6th for Liverpool.

1st Drags.—Squadron and F. O. moved from Newbridge to Dublin on 7th, three troops and head-quarters on 9th, and the troop at Kilkenny to arrive on 12th.

2d Lt. Drags.—One troop and F. O. from Ballincollig on 10th to arrive at Limerick on 13th, one troop from Cahir, and one troop from Clonmel to arrive on 14th.

4th Dragoons.—A serious collision took place on the evening of Tuesday week, at Dundalk, between some soldiers of this corps and the local police of the town. A corner with a piquet came out, and they are also implicated. A stipendiary magistrate and a staff officer have been sent to investigate this affair. The squadron and F. O. at Belturbet to move on 11th and arrive at Dundalk on 13th, and one troop at Dundalk to move on 12th and arrive at Belfast on 16th.

15th Hussars—at Cahir and Limerick, have got the route for Newbridge, for which station Capt. M'Queen's troop of the squadron to Limerick have left the Artillery Barracks. Lieut. Bell accompanies Capt. M'Queen and troop. Maj. Philipps has raised a handsome monument at Manchin's Church, to the late Corporal Richard Sergeantson, a tribute to his worth as a soldier and a man.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—The first division two service cos. embarked at Dublin on board the *Inniskail* st. for Cork on 6th.

1st Foot, 2d Batt. Depot—Two cos. and head-quarters from Enniskillen on 11th, and one co. on 12th to arrive at Boyle on 16th. The co. at Ballyshannon to arrive at Sligo on 16th, and the detachment at Cavan to arrive at Boyle on 17th.

3d—The comp. at Charleville moved on 7th, to arrive at Castlebar on 13th.

7th—To proceed from Cork to Chatham.

24th—A draft arrived at Cork from Liverpool on 2nd inst., to await conveyance to Nova Scotia.

33rd depot—2 officers, 2 serjts. and 40 r. and f. moved from Buttevant to Charleville on 7th. To proceed from Cork to Plymouth.

36th—2 cos. to arrive at Enniskillen on 19th; 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. on 21st, and remaining comp. on 23rd.

37th depot—1 co. moved from Castlebar on the 10th, to arrive at Buttevant on 20th.; 2 officers, 2 serjts., and 40 r. and f. to arrive at Charleville on 10th.; 22 cos. and hd.-qrs. to arrive at Buttevant on 20th; the depot is to proceed from Cork to Portsmouth.

51st—3 cos. and F. O. moved from Dublin on 9th, to arrive at Belfast on 10th; 1 comp. at Carrickfergus on 17th; 3 cos. at Belfast, on 17th; 1 comp. at Downpatrick, on 16th; and 3 cos. and head-quarters at Belfast on 18th.

72nd—The *Prince Regent* transport arrived at Cork on 2nd, and the head-quarter division service cos. embarked on 4th for Gibraltar, and sailed on 6th. The remaining division embarked on 10th in the *Parmelia*. The depot at Dublin will be relieved by the 34th from England.

60th, 2nd Batt. depot—from Charleville *en route* to Cork for Jersey on the 9th, to be embarked on 10th on board the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* transport.

61st depot—proceed from Portsmouth to Cork. It was inspected on Monday.

65th depot—from Chatham to Cork.

66th depot—from Plymouth to Cork.

67th depot—from Cork to Chatham.

77th—The cos. at Strokestown and Lanesbro' moved on the 9th, to arrive at Mullingar on 10th and 11th.

81st—The *Baroosa* transport will proceed from Deptford to Cork about the 14th, to relieve the service cos. for Gibraltar.

88d—depot at Boyle, has marched for Newbridge.

85th—The *Stakesby* and *Katherine Stewart Forbes* on arrival at Portsmouth, are to be prepared to convey the service cos. from Cork to Halifax. Col. Warburton is seriously indisposed at Cork.

87th depot—to proceed from Chatham to Cork.

98th depot—to proceed from Plymouth to Portsmouth.

99th depot—to proceed from Portsmouth to Plymouth.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut.-Col. Gamble, who was to have assumed the command of Pigeon-house Fort, will relieve Col. Paterson on the Plymouth Station, the latter officer having been appointed to superintend the Repository at Woolwich. Qr.-Master Cates has applied for his retirement. The whole of the drills commenced this week. On Monday and Tuesday there was some excellent mortar and howitzer practice, on Woolwich Common and in Plumstead Marshes, where the rocket-troop also began their exercise this season. There was an excellent field-day in infantry evolutions on Wednesday last. The detachment at the Tower was relieved on Thursday from head-quarters. The corps are now enlisting recruits, who must be 5 feet 6½ inches,—between 18 and 22 years of age—unmarried, stout, and well-made. Young promising lads under the above standard and age, may be taken, on reference to head-quarters. Written characters required. Bounty 2*l.* 12*s.*

Royal Engineers—Capt. Wrinyate's Company embarked on board a transport on Saturday last, for Halifax, N. A. to relieve Capt. Rivers's Company, which will return to head-quarters.

Yeomanry.—The annual meeting of officers of yeomanry cavalry will be held at Willis's rooms, King-street, St. James's, on Friday, June 10. The Stewards are, the Duke of Beaufort, Colonel of the Gloucester Yeomanry, who will preside; Earl of Brecknock, Lieut.-Col., West Kent; Sir R. A. Anstruther, Capt. Fifeshire, and W. F. Campbell, esq., Capt. Isle Airdree.

A meeting of gentlemen was held last week in the Town Hall, when it was resolved to present, on his departure for Ireland, Lieut.-Col. Shaw Kennedy, inspecting officer of this district, with some token of the esteem in which he is universally held in this neighbourhood. A subscription for this purpose was forthwith opened, and is yet proceeding.—*Manchester Times.*

The following is a list of officers ordered for India this season. 2nd—Capt. Holmes; Lieuts. Sparke, Jephson, Keane. 3d—Captain Austin; Lieut. Whitworth; Ensign Clarke. 6th—Lieut. Beebee; Ensign Reed. 9th—Ensigns Limbrust, Morgan, Pyne. 13th—Ensign Mein. 16th—Lieuts Fanthorgh, Gibbs. 17th—Lieut. Matthews; Ensigns Powell, Heywood, Paymaster Moore; Surgeon Radford. 26th—Lieut Peirse; Ensign Robson. 31st—Ensigns Burke, Frend. 39th—Capt. Scargnan; Lieut. Stokes; Ensigns Humphries, Wolfe, Marshall, Cinker, Newcomen. 40th—Capt. Bulkeley; Lieut. Elton; Ensigns Armstrong, Lee. 41st—Maj. Gore Browne; Lieut. Hill; Ensigns Burgh, Lawrence, Eman. 44th—Ensigns Cumberland, Shelton, M'Mahon. 45th—Capts. Moore, Macentire, Lieuts. Tulloch, Mello, Willock, Walsh; Ensigns Graves, Blenkinsopp, Cuffe; Paymaster O'Meara. 49th—Ensign Mitchell. 54th—Capt. Parr; Ensigns Horton, Smith, Hawkshaw, Cameron. 55th—Lieut. Butler. 57th—Lieut. Westwood; Ensigns Stanley, Lynch; Qr. Master Langford. 62nd—Capts. Keynes, Gwynne; Lieut. Gibson. Ensigns Herbert, Malloch, Mackay. 63rd—Ensigns Carson, Sawrey, Heatham.

The *Arab* transport is to proceed to Cork about the 12th inst., to receive part of the troops destined for Canada. The *Moira* transport also is to be prepared for conveyance of part of the troops under orders for Canada.

An affray, we are given to understand, recently took place at Oxford, between some military officers and the Proctors, which has been made the subject of a serious investigation at the House Guards.—*Morning Paper.*

A woman's smiles, to be valued by the other sex (who are all more or less barbarians), should be like the days of a Russian winter, bright but few.

A shipmaster in the north of Scotland having recently been asked his opinion of a "future state," sagely answered, "that he didna fash himself wi' ony state affairs."

## East India Intelligence.

The Madras papers contain some accounts respecting the *Charles Eaton*, which was supposed to have been lost on the Barrier Reef, in Torres Straits, about June 1833, in prosecution of her voyage from New South Wales to Madras. It appears from Capt. Byron, of the *Premier*, that Capt. Barrow, of H. M. S. *Rose*, had received a letter from the commander of the *Mangles* directed to any captain of H.M.'s Ships on the station, dated Lombock, in which it was stated that on his passage from New South Wales, through Torres Straits, he touched at Melville (Murray's) Island, where he found eight men belonging to the missing ship *Charles Eaton*. These men stated that the whole of the crew and passengers were slaves on the island where the *Charles Eaton* had been wrecked. The natives prevented the captain of the *Mangles* from taking the men belonging to the *Charles Eaton* on board.

The accounts from Calcutta state that the late season has been unusually cold, therm. standing at 40 deg. at 8 A.M., which so far from proving beneficial, has been the cause of much sickness. It is a fact that ice appeared on the ground on the morning of the 16th January.

On the 15th Jan. the Nepaul embassy landed at Calcutta. The General Mutubbar Sing, who was conveyed to Government House in Mr. Trevelyan's carriage, was dressed in an elegant uniform, with English epaulettes. The troops of the escort were also very smart looking men, small of stature, but very active.

We are happy to announce the return of Colonel Hutson to the Presidency, and of his resumption of the office of Quar.-master General, from which he was abstracted by his valetudinary absence to Australia.—*Madras Times, Jan. 6.*

Capt. C. A. Keer, Company's Madras Service, who took so active a part in the Nellore Copper Mining Speculation, died on 2d Jan.

From accounts from the Goomsur country, we learn that the Rajah's Dewan and his two sons have given themselves up. There has been some smart engagement with the rebels, but have not as yet been able to take the Rajah, for whom there has been offered a reward of 5,000 rupees.

H. M. 13th L. I. left Agra on the 29th Dec., and the European reg. entered the succeeding day.

Major C. P. Kennedy, of the artillery, retired from the service on the 26th Dec. This retirement makes Capt. Charles Hamilton Bell a Major and First Lieut. Charles Grant a Captain. Major George Gowan to succeed to Major Kennedy's appointment at Subathoo.

Accounts from Hansi mention that the station was not then suffering from illness, which unfortunately had been so prevalent during the greater portion of the past year.

The ship *Herefordshire* has brought home H. M. 3d reg., a greater part of which has volunteered to corps of the Bombay establishment, and embarked on board the *Adelaide* on 16th Jan. under command of Brev.-Capt. Turner, H. M. 44th.—*Hurkaru, Jan. 19.*

Lieut.-Col. Fraser, late Resident in Mysore, having been permitted by the supreme Government to accept the Residency at Travancore, the Governor-General has yielded the patronage of the former office to the Madras government.

Loodiana.—One of the principal Sikh chiefs has sent his son to this station to acquire an English education from Capt. Wade, or rather from the school established by the American missionary, Mr. Lauric, and which Capt. Wade strenously co-operated.

The Rajah of Sattara has lately issued an order appropriating 50,000 rupees for making good roads through his territory.

Maj.-Gen. Ramsay arrived at Agra on the 3rd Dec. and reviewed on the following days the 36th N.I., H.M. 13th L.I., 45th and 51st regts. N.I. H.M. 3rd regt. (Buffs) were to arrive at Allahabad 27th Nov. The 9th N.I. marched from, and the 70th N.I. arrived at Benares, on 27th Nov., in progress to Barrackpore. Intelligence has been received of the death of Lieut. Patrick Lamb, 9th N.I., on his passage to the West Indies, whither he was proceeding for the recovery of his health.

By the arrival of the *Malabar*, from Bombay, we have not been able to receive papers in time for press.

### BENGAL.

General Department.—G. O. 13th Jan.—Mr. R. H. Tulloch, C. S., has been permitted to return to England, in order to retire on an annuity of the year 1836. Mr. J. M. Hay having neglected the period within which, under the orders of the Court of Directors, he ought to have qualified himself for the public service by proficiency in the Native languages, has been ordered to return to England.

Judicial and Revenue Depart.—G. O. 13th Jan.—Mr. C. Lewis to be Comm. of Res. and Circuit of 15th, or Beder Div. Mr. J. A. Pringle. Mr. A. J. Mills to be Mag. and Col. of Central Div. Lieut. Mackenzie, Cadet of Cadiz to be Joint Mag. Dep. Col. of Pabna. Mr. R. Longhan is authorised to exercise the full powers of a Civil Judge of Behar. Mr. R. Garret, to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of

or Dacca Div.; with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. in Zillah Furreedpore. Mr. J. S. Torrens to be an Assist. under the Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of 19th, or Cuttack Div., with authority to exercise the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep Col. in Zillah Balasore. Mr. C. Steer has been invested with the full powers of a Joint Mag. and Dep. Col. in Zillah Bhangulpore. Mr. A. Grote to be an Assist. under the Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of the 13th, or Bauleah Div. Mr. E. D. Rosario to be Dep. Col. in the district of Monghyr. Mr. J. Dunsmure to be Sudder Ameen in Zillah Rungpore.

MILITARY DEPART.—Retirement G. O. 13th Jan.—Maj. Charles Pratt Kennedy, Art., Political Agent at Subathoo, and Comm. of the Nusseree Batt. is permitted, at his own request, to retire from the service on the pension of his rank.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—G. O. 12th Jan.—Lieut. J. Craigie, Member Military Board, from 69th to 41st N. I. Lieut.-Col. W. W. Moore (on furlough), from 41st to 16th N. I. Lieut.-Col. D. Crichton (new promotion) to 69th N. I. Lieut.-Col. J. Stuart (new prom.) to 34th N.I. Ens. A. D. Caulfield is appointed to do duty with 4th N.I. at Berhampore.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O. 13th Jan.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Alex. Corse Scott, 70th N.I. is permitted to proceed to Europe on med. cert.

MARRIAGES.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, 14th Jan., William P. Palmer, Esq. Bengal C. S. to Ellen Olympia, youngest daughter of the late R. Thomas, Esq. of Calcutta.—At the Old Church, 14th Jan., Lieut. F. Dashwood, Horse Art., to Jane, daughter of the late Major Skyring, Royal Art.

## SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, May 9, ROYAL ADMIRAL, *Fothering-ham*, China, 29th Nov.—10th: MARY ANN, *Anderson*, Ceylon, 6th Dec., St. Helena, 23rd Feb.—12th: DUKE OF SUSSEX, *Horsman*, China; WILLIAM, *Henning*, Bengal, 23rd Jan.; DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, *Martin*, Calcutta and Madras, sailed Calcutta, Dec., Madras, 7th Jan.; ARETHUSA, *Smith*, Manilla, 20th Nov.—13th: MALABAR, *Tucker*, Bombay: HEREFORDSHIRA, *Jameson*, Bengal, 9th Jan.; LONDON, *Wimble*, 10th Jan.; WELLINGTON, *Liddell*, Madras, 10th Jan.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per WINDSOR: C. Becher, Esq. C.S., J. A. Pringle, Esq., do., R. H. Tulloh, Esq., Maj. E. Campbell, Dr. Grant and lady (landed at the Cape), Mesdames I. Clarke, De Brett, Boyd, and Simpson, Misses Kellett, two Miss Boyds, two Miss Simpsons, Miss Clarke, Miss De Brett, J. Boyd, Esq., W. Patrick, Esq., R. Speirs, Esq., A. A. Mackay, Esq., two Masters Boileau, Masters Crawford, De Brett, and two Simpsons, fourteen servants; from the Cape, two Miss De Witts,—Horack, Esq.,—Feliczer, Esq.—Per DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH. Col. Morgan, Major and Mrs. Mastin, Archdeacon Robinson, Capts. Boileau and Seaton, Lients. M'Intish and Kennedy, Mrs Sturje and two children, Mrs. Warner and two do., Mrs. Kerr and two do., Mrs. Greenaway, Miss Stone, and Miss Davidson, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Neave.—Per HEREFORDSHIRE, Col. and Mrs. Piper, and four Miss Pipers, Mrs. Gordon, Miss Vernon, Majors Hopper and Young, Capts. Carr, Campbell, Grimes, and Blennerhassett, Lients. Campbell, O'Halloran, Irvine, Green, Lecky, Horsley, Fresh, and Glasse, Ens. Smith, O'Connell, Stowell, Base, and Anderson, Surg. Roe, Ass.-Surg. Foss, 300 men H.M.38 reg.—Per LONDON. Hon. Mrs. R. Forbes and two Miss Forbes, Mrs. Archdeacon Dealtry, Mrs. Stalkert, Miss and Master do.; Major and Mrs. Kingston, 53rd N.I., Mrs. Ross and two Miss do.; Mrs. Jackson and two children, Col. Sterling, 74th N.I., Lieut. Chilcott, 74 N.I., Rev. Mr. Etesan, Mr. Thacker, Mr. Brown, and two Miss Davidsons, Miss A. Barton, Miss Ramsay, Masters Shakespeare Stewart, Goodwin, Binds, Watts, and Griffin, and eight servants.

SHIPS SAILED.—Downs, May 13th—Sesostris, *Tates*, Madras and Bengal; THERESA, *Young*, Madras and Ceylon; WALMER CASTLE, *Bourchier*, Bombay; EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, do.

Passengers per SESOSTRIS: Mrs. Yates, Miss Dutton, Lieut Carter, Lieut. Pratt, Dr. Pilleau, Mr. and Mrs O'Brien and two children, Mr. Stagmaun and lady, Miss Daunt, Mr. Raiford, Miss Home.—Per THERESA: F. Stubbart, Esq., Mr. Strachey, Lieut. M'Kenzie, Mr. Martin. Per WALMER CASTLE: Col. Osborne and Lady and Miss Osborne, Majors Penyruike Little (in charge of troops) and Romney, Capt. Hancock and lady, Capt. Newport and lady, Lieut. Holdsworth, Dr. Cahill, Messrs. Hadow, Stewart, Jenkins, Howard, and Munro.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—St. Helena, March 5th: FALCON, *Ayer*, from Calcutta for London.—March 6th: GEORGIANA, *Thims*, Calcutta and Mauritius.—10th: ROBERT SMITH, *Fuelcher*, Calcutta, sailed 12th for London; SERERING, from Mauritius, sailed on the 22th for London.—17th: LADY FLORA, *Ford*, Calcutta.—18th: SEALEY CASTLE, China; MARQUIS OF HASTINGS, Bombay.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—London: DRUMMUSSERGH, from Calcutta, 1st Feb.; CORNWALL, *Bell*, do., 7th Jan. British Sovereign, *Thompson*, do., 10th Jan. London GEORGIANA, *Thims*, Calcutta, 18th Dec.

SHIPS ARRIVED THIS MORNING.—Penzance: CORNWALL, *Bell*, Bengal, 17th Jan.—Plymouth: DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Bowen*, do., 5th Jan.; FAIRLIE, *Ager*, 7th Jan; ROBERT SMITH, *Fulcher*, 7th Jan.; LORD HUNGERFORD, *Farquharson*, 10th Jan.; MORLEY, *Douglas*, Ceylon, 6th Jan.; LADY FLORA, *Ford*, Madras, 25th Jan.—Liverpool: EUPHRATES, *Hunnay*, Bengal, 23rd Jan.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 19th Dec.* 1835.—At an European General Court-Martial, held at Kurnaul, 21st Nov. 1835, Capt. A. R. M'Naghten, 61st N.I., was arraigned on the following charge: "With scandalous conduct, in having in a note to the address of Capt. E. C. Windus, H.M. 11th Light Dragoons, made the following assertion, viz. that he, Capt. M'Naghten, and Capt. Mouke knew that Lieut. Low, 39th N.I., when a witness on the trial of Lieut. Wallace, of the same regt., had sworn to what was not the truth, such assertion being false and unwarrantable, and tending to destroy his character as an officer and a gentleman." The Court, from the evidence before them, were of opinion that Capt. M'Naghten was not guilty of the charge against him, except of writing the note set forth in the charge, and to which they attach no criminality; they therefore, fully and honourably acquitted him of the same.—Approved, H. FANE, Gen. Com.-in-Chief, E.I.

The Court felt it no more than justice to Lieut. Low to record that, in their unanimous opinion, he stands acquitted of any willful or Intentional departure from the truth, in giving his evidence on the late trial of Lieut. Wallace, 39th N.I.

Capt. M'Naghten is released from arrest, and directed to return to his duty.

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*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 30th Nov.*—At a General Court-Martial, held at Barrackpore, 18th Nov. 1835, Ens. John William Sidney Smith, H.M. 38th Foot, was arraigned on the following charge, by Capt. J. J. Lowth, of the same regiment, viz.:—"For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and subversive of military discipline, in having endeavoured to force him to fight a duel, without any sufficient cause or provocation." Upon which charge the Court, having maturely weighed the evidence for the prosecution, and what was urged in defence, were of opinion that the prisoner was guilty of so much of the charge as extends to the simple sending of the challenge, in breach of the Articles of War, but acquitted him of the rest. The Court having thus found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as above-mentioned, therefore sentenced him to be reprimanded.

Approved, H. FANE, Com.-in-Chief, East Indies.

The Commander-in-Chief is of opinion that he should neglect his duty to the Army if he failed to offer some remarks, grounded upon this Court-Martial. He will candidly state to the Army that the endless numbers of Courts-Martial in India is a general topic amongst military men in England, and the subject of general condemnation amongst soldiers. Until he was placed in his present position, he was at a loss to account for this peculiar circumstance, but this Court-Martial and many similar examples have fully explained how the evil arises. In this instance, two brother officers fall out about a matter in itself trifling, which leads to a certain crisis; the affair is brought to a point which requires a decision, and Capt. Lowth forms his own judgment about what is right and necessary for the vindication of his honour. Two Captains (A. Campbell and W. Campbell, as was shown in the proceedings of the Court-Martial) were of opinion that what was offered as an apology by the offender was quite sufficient to render unnecessary any further proceedings. The Commanding Officer of the regiment was of opinion that what was offered was sufficient. The Commander-in-Chief was of the same opinion; and Major-General Watson, who commands the division, hopes "that the sentiments of the Commander-in-Chief may be respected." All this will not do. The opinions of the four superior authorities above named are not sufficient to suit Capt. Lowth's ideas, but, obstinate in his own opinion, he solicits to be permitted to appeal to the last resort, namely, a Court-Martial. He could produce many other instances of obstinate and unbending perseverance in the opinion of the correctness of the individual's own ideas, and the utter disregard of the opinion of those superiors who stand in a position to look calmly and without bias on the cases laid before them. The Commander-in-Chief submits others to reflect upon what he has said, and to aid him in getting rid of that bane to the Service, "the endless calls for Courts-Martial;" but unless he receives such aid, that blot upon *our* character as an Army (which he so much desires to remove) cannot but remain attached to *us*.

Ens. Smith is to be released from his arrest, and will return to his duty.

## BATTLE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

*Head Quarters, St. Sebastian, May 6*, 1836.—Yesterday was a glorious day for the Legion and the cause of the Queen; so successful and so sanguinary an action has not been fought since the commencement of the war. A triple line of formidable defences carried after an obstinate struggle—defences considered by the insurgents as perfectly impregnable; Segastibelza, Oniloyla, and a Cure, one of the most influential men in the province killed.

By three in the morning the troops were formed in three columns, near the enemy's first line, which was immediately carried. The rifle reg. now pushed back the enemy's right, while the Chapelgories, the 3rd and 6th regts., advanced against the centre of the position. But on this side no progress was made. The fire kept up by the enemy was incessant, and made fearful ravages in our ranks; it was, in fact, a complete *battue*. So incessant, so deadly was the fire, that it fairly beat back the head of the column, which thrice strove to penetrate the line. How the Lieut.-Gen. escaped at this moment is a miracle. He stood upon a barricade, amidst a shower of balls, urging on the troops, but all attempts to penetrate the enemy's position by that point were fruitless. In the meantime Gens. Chichester and Shaw's brigades on the right made considerable progress; they carried the works immediately above the Ajuda convent, and advanced against the last line of entrenchments. This line consisted of a strong redoubt on the extreme left, which was connected by a loop-holed wall with the fortified villages and redoubts, which extended to the right of the line nearly a league in extent. Aware that this redoubt o the left was the tactical key of the enemy's position Gens. Chichester and Shaw's brigades, supported by tw Spanish regiments, made three attempts to carry it, bu in vain. The steep ascent—the muddiness and slipper nature of the ground, nearly knee-deep from tha lat heavy rains—gave the enemy, who fought under cover o his works, a great advantage. It was now ten o'clock The *Phœnix* and *Salamander* steamers, which had com into harbour a few moments after the action commenced and which brought round 1,300 men of the 4th and 8t regts. opened their fire on the enemy's works. Such wa the precision of the vertical firing, such the effect of th shells thrown at a distance of 1,500 yards, that they tor down an epaulement of the enemy's works, and effecte a breach, through which our men entered. In the mean time the 4th and 8th regts. had arrived on the ground They were immediately formed in columns of attack b the Lieut.-Gen. in person, when they advanced and ca ried the redoubt at the point of the bayonet. At thi moment the Lieut.-Gen. with his Staff, as he gallopa up the steep ascent, was loudly cheered—tha redoub carried—the columns rushed down the road, carryin everything before them; while the 3rd, 6th, and Rifle advanced from the right and centre, and menaced th works in their front, upon one of which the Carlista ha hung out a red flag. Just as the last charge was mad the sun burst through the clouds, and the whole popula tion of St. Sebastian was seen congregated on tha Castle hill, from whence they could behold every movement o the affair with as much facility as a looker-on does th moves of a game of chess. When they saw the effects o the vertical firing, the precision with which the shells were thrown, observed the columns of attack advancing up th height, and heard their wild hurrah flouting above the di of battle, a shout of enthusiastic admiration, I have bee told, burst from the assembled multitude. The troop behaved admirably, and the enemy, to do him justice, be haved with distinguished gallantry. The Balfries Cha pelgories (blue caps) repelled two attacks with th bayonet.

*St. Sebastian, May 6.*—The strength of the Carlist lines it is scarcely possible to conceive; but when you know that the site by nature could not have been more favourable to a defence, and that for five months the enemy have laboured incessantly, under the direction o skilful engineers, to do for it all that the art of defence could do, by raising parapets, cutting trenches, building or pulling down walls, and opening in every house innumerable loop-holes, you will then comprehend what kind of duty the Legion undertook yesterday when it marched out to drive a determined enemy from double lines of entrenchments, in which they were so advantageously posted. You are aware it is the only time the Legion has been in action, and an old soldier told me that yesterday's affair was the hottest one he had seen in twenty two years' service. In the beginning of the action, as the men marched up to the first lines, our loss was terrible. The enemy poured their shot through the loop-holes, and from behind the parapets, like rain. One re giment, that had made a circuitous movement to get into the flank of these lines, came into the road right in front of some fortified houses, which presented to them nothing but a wall full of loop-holes. The men faltered. The moment was most critical. The Lieut.-General himself advanced, and placing himself on a rising ground, exposing himself for about two minutes to a very heavy fire, took off his hat, and waving it, encouraged the soldiers. "Men," said he, "we must distinguish ourselves to-day, or forfeit our character as Englishmen!" It was enough: they advanced; and the enemy, afraid of being flanked, fell back on their second lines. Here they made a most resolute defence; and two attempts to carry these lines proved unsuccessful—our men were driven back. From a large house, which they had strongly fortified, they kept up a terrible fire. About this time Lord John Hay arrived with the *Phœnix* and *Salamander* steamers, with troops from Santander. The troops were immediately landed, and marched to reinforce the body attacking the large fortified house. The *Phœnix* threw some shells into it, which opened the breaches. A new charge was made, which is talked of as one of the most brilliant things ever witnessed. No one outdid another in this—all did as much as human strength and the coolest valour could accomplish. One of Col. Harley's soldiers told me Harley said to the soldiers, "Now, men, we'll have no nonsense, no firing at men behind walls. Fix bayonets—walk into them, and *skewer* the scoundrels behind their walls." Among the troops who so gallantly distinguished themselves in this charge, were many raw recruits. One of the officers who commanded them told me, they asked whether the ball or the powder should be put into the musket first? His answer was, "You've nothing to do with powder or balls; fix your bayonet, hold fast your musket, and run it through every one that stands before you." It made me remember the remark of our friend ——, that a British soldier was fit to face the enemy whenever he could bite the end of a ball-cartridge.

*St. Sebastian, May 5, half-past* 4.—At last we have obtained glory, and such as is not to be surpassed, even with reference to our Peninsular war. We have driven the earliest force out of the strongest fortifications ever seen by old officers. The Spaniards themselves acknowledge they could not have done the same with 20,000; our force was 4,200. Of course we suffered tremendously—600 killed and wounded, and nearly 80 officers put *hors de combat*. The disproportion is very great, but had it not been for the gallant conduct of the officers, all would have been lost. Men were falling like hay before the scythe, which terrified the rest, and caused great confusion. Regiments got mixed, and it was only by the officers waving their swords, and exclaiming—"Now, my brave boys, follow me!" that they were rallied; thus the exposure of the officers, and the great mortality amongst them. I regret to tell you that my poor friend Hamilton was shot dead. Only four of our officers escaped without wounds. Our regiment has distinguished itself wonderfully. The Colonel and both Majors and the Captain are only wounded. How we drove them from such strong holds is the wonder of all. It was completed in seven hours. The sortie commenced at one in the morning, and by nine we lowered the Virgin Mary banner. The first fire commenced at two—it was quite dark. The first three lines were taken without a shot being fired on our part. Their loss must have been nearly equel to ours, besides five pieces of cannon. The Spaniards here have behaved nobly to us. The landlords were out, and posted themselves at the gates, and as wounded officers were brought in, took them to their houses, and insisted upon their not being taken to the hospital.—The few women who remained in town acted so wonderfully well. They went out on the road with wine and bread, and gave it to the poor fellows as they came in. Col. Le Marchant, the Adjut.-General, was raised to the rank of Brig.-General immediately after the action, for his services. Gen. Reid, when leading his column, was severely wounded in the chest. Col. Tupper and Col. Considine are dangerously wounded. Captain Knight, A.D.C. to General Chichester, had been wounded, and was brutally massacred, after he was found lying on the ground by the Carlist troops. The 7th reg. behaved gallantly under their brave and intelligent commander, Colonel Swan. Its loss is very severe. The forbearance of the Legion was wonderful, considering the provocation; but it was impossible to save the Carlist Generals from the fury of the soldiery. The prisoners made by our troops were well treated. The 4th and 8th regiments, which arrived during the action, were engaged within ten minutes after landing, bayonets fixed, without having fired a shot. No part was taken in the action by the English marines, but the fire from Lord J. Hay's vessel made the breach by which they entered the works of the Carlists before St. Sebastian, and did therefore great service.

On the 5th, at four in the morning, notwithstanding the torrents of rain, which had never ceased falling since the evening previous, and which had greatly swelled the river. Gen. Evans determined to put his plan in execution. He ordered his force (about 4000 men) to march to the attack of the foremost Carlist positions, which extended from Antigno to the windmill and the house of M. Iturralde. This they effected without encountering more than the fire of the enemy's advanced posts. But when the British arrived at the second line of the fortifications (our correspondent says those entrenchments were beyond the shot of San Sebastian) they encountered the most determined resistance. Twice the English reached the height of Lugariz, and twice were driven back by the Chapelgories, or Carlist corps. All along the rest of the line the Queen's troops kept up a continual fire—the Carlist artillery played from Ayete and Puye, the English cannon from the windmill. But the point of Lugaris was perceived to be the key of the position, the Carlists sending all disposable forces to support it, and the English to take it. The rain never ceased to fall, and much impeded the attack. Towards eight o'clock it ceased, when Commodore Hay entered the bay with two steam-boats of the British marine, the *Phœnix* and *Salamander*. These opened their fire upon Lugariz, and one of their projectiles set fire to the fortified house defended by the Carlists. Two hours after, 800 of the British Legion landed from the steam-boats, attacked and carried the position of Lugariz, the Carlists flying in disorder to Ernani, abandoning three pieces of cannon, muskets, and other articles. The loss is considerable, as little or no quarter was given on either side.

Official Return of the Killed and Wounded in the engagement at St. Sebastian, on the 5th May, 1836:—

Killed—5 Captains, 5 Lieutenants, 5 Serjeants, 116 rank and file; total, 131.

Wounded—2 Brig.-Generals, 3 Colonels, 2 Lieut.-Cols., 2 Majors, 20 Captains, 22 Lieutenants, 7 Ensigns, 33 Serjeants, 594 rank and file; total 690.

Total Killed and Wounded—2 Brig.-Gens., 3 Cols., 2 Lieut.-Cols., 9 Majors, 25 Capts., 27 Lieuts., 7 Ensigns, 38 Serjeants, 710 rank and file; total, 821.

Staff Officers—Brig.-Gen. Reid, slightly; Brig.-Gen. Shaw, slightly; Capt. Considine, Military Secretary, severely; Lieut.-Col. Don Fernando Cottonner, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Gen., severely; Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, slightly; D. A. Adjut.-Gen. Capt. Woolridge, slightly.

1st reg.—Killed—Capt. Scarman, and Lieut. H. Cooper. Wounded—Maj. J. Hicks, severely; Capt. Talbot, slightly; Capt. De Koven, slightly; Capt. Noble, slightly; Lieut. Townley, severely.

3d reg.—Major Campbell, slightly; Capt. Adj. R. Kevil, slightly; Lieut. Chadwicke, severely; Lieut. Coyle, slightly; Lieut. Dickson, slightly; Second Lieut. Brockwell, slightly; Volunteer O'Brien, severely; Second Lieut. M'Intosh, slightly.

4th reg.—Killed—Capt. and Adjt. J. Allez. Wounded—Capt. Ramsay, slightly; Lieut. Kempe, slightly.

6th reg.—Killed—Lieut. Balfour. Wounded—Col. Tupper, dangerously; Capt. Richardson, slightly; Capt. Wood, slightly; Capt. O'Neil, severely; Lieut. Carnaby, severely; Lieut. Macdonald, severely; Lieut. Mackellar, severely; Lieut. Storey, severely.

7th reg.—Killed—Lieut. C. Hamilton, Quart.-Master Warner. Wounded—Lieut.-Col. Swan, severely; Maj. Beckham, slightly; Maj. M'Cabe, dangerously; Capt. Wilson, severely; Capt. Hagerty, severely; Lieut. W. Gray, slightly; Lieut. Feehan, severely; Ens. Armstrong, severely; Ens. d'Arcey Mahon, severely.

8th reg.—Wounded—Maj. Mitchell, severely; Brevet-Maj. Hogg, slightly; Capt. Shields, severely; Capt. Larkham, slightly.

9th reg.—Killed—Quart.-Mast. Wright. Wounded—Maj. Cannan, severely; Capt. Mackie, severely; Capt. C. W. Thompson, severely; Lieut. J. W. Holmes, severely; Lieut. Thornton, severely; Lieut. Stacke, slightly; Ens. Sparrow, severely; Ens. Woods, slightly; Ens. Bezant, severely; Ens. Byrne, dangerously.

10th reg.—Killed—Capt. P. R. Mould. Wounded—Maj. S. Shaw, slightly; Capt. H. Fitzgerald, severely; Capt. Count de Kalling, severely; Capt. Park, severely; Lieut. and Adjut. Wright, slightly; Lieut. Price, dangerously; Lieut. I. L. P. Joyce, slightly.

Rifles—Killed—Capt. O'Reilly. Wounded—Maj. Fortescue, slightly; Capt. Costelloe, severely; Capt. Atkyns, severely; Capt. Durie, severely; Lieut. Jeffrey, severely; Sec. Lieut. W. Barker, severely; Sec. Lieut. Hinbury, severely.

Regiment of Chapelgories attached to the Legion.—Killed—1 Serjt., 15 r. and f. Wounded—1 Lieut.-Col., 1 Capt., 8 Lieuts., 6 Serjts. 94 r. and f.; total 110.

## ENGLISH AND FRENCH DISCIPLINE.

It has of late been much the fashion to propose imitations of the army of France in several branches of the British service. Surely it may be well to compare generally the armies of France and England, before such imitation is proposed. As to what the French Army was, that is not the question—we must look to it as at present formed, organized, and governed. And first, as to its formation. That there still remain many valuable and experienced officers in the French army no one can deny; but let it be recollected that every officer of suspected attachment to the Bourbons, or of known adherence to the old revolutionary principles, as well as many of those whose activity in the troubles of the late revolution rendered them too conspicuous, have been carefully weeded out, and replaced by men whose first merit, like Col. Heyne's, was their having used their influence with the troops to turn upon their officers and act in direct disobedience to them; and we shall find, without surprise, that the French soldier has very few of those ties which constitute the only discipline on which dependence can be placed in times when it is most needed, and when its absence is most fatal.

The organization of the French army, whatever be its merits, is new: the officers and men have shifted about so much—the regiments have been so often within late years re-formed and placed on a different footing, that it is impossible there should exist among them that fellowship and mutual reliance so eminently advantageous to the soldier and the service.

The government of the French army is our next consideration. Every one acquainted with military life is aware of the necessity of consistency in the governing of troops. The strict, nay even the severe, officer, if he be consistent, will possess more of his men's confidence and respect than one who, though far more mild in his administration of military justice, is inconsistent and uncertain. On the same principle, the frequent changing of officers will, in a great degree, produce similar effects, because, no sooner is the character of one Commander well known to the soldier, than he is replaced by a new one. Now, whatever professions or assertions may be made by the French military authorities, the truth is there is no French officer who can deny that favour, and favour exercised in the most arbitrary manner is the road to promotion in their service. The nominal advancement by seniority is a mere farce and delusion from beginning to end, and is evaded daily in the most flagrant manner. As a proof of this, it is only necessary to see any French regiment under arms, and to notice the different ranks of officers, when one glance will show that there are just as many young men in the upper grades as with us, where the purchase of promotion is an admitted rule and principle. To say that these young men owe their position to the pure and unpatronised merit in the field is an absurdity—for where have been their fields of distinction unless the mock siege of Antwerp, the disgraceful civil broils of Paris, or the savage partisan fighting about Lyons, are to be held up as theatres of honour and glory?

All the mutual instruction in the world will not give that character to the modern French soldier with which he was inspired, first by the spirit of republicanism, and afterwards by the wonderful influence of Napoleon's genius. He will perhaps become very wise in his own conceit, and will be more difficult to manage in consequence; but his superficial acquirements will lead him to look upon himself as too well fitted for a great general to make a good soldier; and considering the duty of the sentinel beneath his talents, will neither have patience nor sense of duty sufficient to make him endure those privations and hardships which are of daily occurrence while the opportunity of acting the hero is constantly presents itself to him, even if he knew how best to improve it. The discipline of the French army, composed of such materials, is not easy to maintain; and as the vanity of the soldier is flattered by many petty devices, and he is among other delusions taught to be not liable to corporal punishment, yet what is the real truth after all? Why, that no soldier is subjected to immediate brutal and hopeless degradation eventually, in case of misconduct, even of a venial description, than the French soldier; for he is condemned to the bagne, which is the modern substitute for the punishment of the galleys, where, probably, the degradation of the human species is carried to an extent beyond any comparison with the worst condition of our convicts in the penal settlements. But the chief point, as concerns the question before us, is that the soldier discharged into these prisons becomes at once liable to an arbitrary and disgraceful description of corporal punishment, namely, the infliction of the cudgel by the gaolers, thus entirely exploding the empty boast that "the French army is not subject to corporal punishment,"—a boast only so far true that corporal punishment is always preceded by expulsion from the ranks into the bagne. With such a tremendous power over the soldier as this, it is not surprising that French can, in time of peace, preserve a tolerable degree of discipline in their army; for they not only severely punish the offender, but they at once get rid of him out of their ranks for good and all, thus avoiding the main evil in our service of being obliged to keep men who are themselves incorrigible, and who corrupt others besides.

We have had for many years satisfactory proof of the effect of a partial application of this part of the French system in our Household Cavalry, where flogging has, it may be said, scarcely existed; not by any means that the power of flogging was abridged or restricted more than in the Line, but it was always a privilege of the Life Guards and Blues to discharge a soldier after receiving corporal punishment, so that the offender, after serving as an example to others, was himself dismissed from the service. Such a privilege as this, extended, even with some restrictions, to the rest of the army, and above all if accompanied, or rather followed, by a term of imprisonment, would doubtless have a greater effect upon the discipline of the service than any other means that could be devised. Let the soldier who is incorrigible be flogged and turned out of the army into the precincts of a house of correction, and you will indeed be imitating the French system to some purpose, and in a beneficial way.

The inquiry made by the late Committee on Corporal Punishment into the French system must not be mistaken for an acknowledgment that it is one which, of all the continental armies, most merits the imitation of the British. The sole reason why that Committee so carefully investigated the French discipline, by examining French officers sent over on purpose to explain its details, was because, of all foreign armies, the French alone can lay claim to this boast of exemption from any kind of military punishment of a corporal description. With what truth they lay claim to this exemption has been sufficiently shown; and it is only to be hoped that, whenever the subject is before Parliament, Members conversant with the true state of the case will be found ready to explain for the understanding of the public in general, that the sole difference in reality between the codes of France and England, as to the liability of the soldier to corporal punishment, is, that the former discharge the ill-conducted soldier into prisons, where he is liable to flogging and such other severe treatment; while the latter are compelled by that mistaken and sordid economy which is prevalent to fetter and impede every measure of real benefit to the soldier by those who are his true friends, from get-

rid, by any milder and yet exemplary means, of men who are a disgrace to the service, and a source of constant annoyance to their well-behaved comrades.

*United Service Journal.* W.

## Correspondents addressed to the Editor.

### COAST GUARD SERVICE. (LETTER XI.)

Sir,—When I take up the Navy List and find there are *two Captains, fifty-three Commanders*, and *three-hundred and fifty Lieutenants, with two Surgeons*, employed in the Coast Guard Service, I cannot help feeling the utmost astonishment that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should have given over such a number of their officers to the routine of a Board, in no manner conversant with their peculiar genius, their feelings as gentlemen, or energies as officers; and still less competent to appreciate their exertions, and to bring all their powers into full operation for the public weal.

Anything like Naval or Military command is an unnatural position for the Board of *Customs* to assume, or to have conceded to it; and it is manifest that the requisite qualification for such a command can only be acquired by long habit, and a thorough knowledge of all the peculiarities of the persons to be commanded. What, then, can the Commissioners of Customs know of a profession they have never served in? They have not, I believe, *one* Naval officer at the Board; and how much less must they know of Naval discipline, or what is essential to it, when all their practices as Commissioners of Customs have been, and still are, such as would subvert all discipline, and bring the officers of a Naval or Military Service into contempt, by divesting them of necessary authority, and by constantly vacillating, as they do, in their various orders and regulations respecting the Service.

But, unhappily for the nation at large, fiction is the deceit, and expediency the stumbling blocks in this service. The late government inferred there would be difficulty in getting the Coast Guard paid by a Parliamentary grant, and the sum necessary for such a purpose is, consequently, taken out of the collection of the Revenue; hence, the fiction, and the miserable expediency to which so many officers are sacrificed. However, reform is now the order of the day; reform in all our institutions is called for, and will be conceded by a King who surely lives in the affections of his people, and the wise and enlightened government we live under. And shall *Naval* men alone sit quietly under their numberless wrongs and grievances, and not at least make them known? There yet remains, I am convinced, *some* sympathy in the nation for those men who have never refused to fight their country's battles, nor to bleed and die in her cause; flinging to the winds, for the time, those associations of kindred and of home, that they might rise, like the phœnix, from its ashes, strong and mighty, and grapple with the foe with all their energies of mind and body. We have a Sailor-King, God bless him! let us, then, lay our manifold wrongs before him; at all events, let us sound them loudly and constantly till they reach his ear. Should these letters meet his eye, and he condescends to read them, I am sure he will graciously deign to cause some inquiry to be made respecting this service; and should he, Sir, will not his generous and royal heart be grieved to find, that the profession he chose for himself, as one high, honourable, and dignified, is now made to bend to an *inferior* service; that the officers of it are made to succumb to officers of Customs, and that naval rank and naval uniform are rendered ridiculous, indeed disreputable, By those entitled to them being associated on an equal footing with the lowest of the low in society, and prostituted to purposes which bring them into utter contempt. I may be told that the Coast Guard Service existed when His Majesty was Lord High Admiral; but we have an undaunted guarantee by what he *did* do, of what *would* have been done for the honour and benefit of the Navy generally had more time been allowed him, and there is, therefore, no doubt he would have reorganised this service.

I have now to go back to the control of the service in its details. I admit the Commissioners of Customs have the assistance of the Comptroller General, who is a Naval captain, and of his deputy, who is a Commander in the Navy, and having so frequently been obliged to speak of Captain Bowles personally, I must express my conviction, and it is, I believe, that of almost every officer in the service, that the few ameliorations which have been introduced into it, have been mainly effected by the instrumentality of that officer. It must be borne in mind, too, that he, himself, is also mixed up in the confusion of the service, and relatively speaking, is thereby placed as much out of his proper station, as any other person in it. In fact, he is scarcely more or less than a subordinate officer *under* the Commissioners of Customs, and his utmost power, it would appear, extends only to offering or submitting recommendations as to the regulations of the service which are, or are not, adopted at the discretion of the aforesaid Commissioners; a pretty position for an officer of upwards of twenty-nine years standing as a Post-Captain in the Royal Navy!

These Commissioners may be compared to children in leading-strings; they must be guided in all transactions by others, and seldom or never give a decision without a number of references to the subordinate offices; and as these references often clash, and have to be gone into again and again, you may conceive the delay which necessarily arises out of them, to the prejudice of an active service like the Coast Guard. It is not unfrequently the case that the original recommendation of the Comptroller-General is so contravened by other persons who know nothing of the bearings of it, as regards discipline or good order, that the Board adopt some other on their suggestion, or so mutilate the first by mutilations as to render it of no effect.

These cautions are necessary and proper, no doubt, as respects matters of revenue. They are, also, the system and plan of the Board, and cannot be dispensed with, and for this cogent reason, because it is wedded to them. But such an uncertain and tardy process can never answer in a service requiring promptness of decision and quickness of action, nor can any such service be properly conducted by an intermediate power, having no fixed and decided authority, but dependent upon the will and pleasure of a Board which does nothing of itself, and is not identified in any manner with the feelings and interests of the parties it controuls, but rather inimical than otherwise to them, as forming an extraneous branch of the service of Customs not immediately within its proper sphere of action, and one which it does not perfectly understand.

Out of such a system what can be expected to arise? Nothing, of course, but that confusion which has emanated from it, and which I have endeavoured, imperfectly it may be, to explain. Some abler pen will, I hope, fill up such interstices as I may have left in the narrative history I have attempted.

Having so far shown the *working* of the machinery, it must be seen, I think, that the Coast Guard office is rather an impediment on the operations of the service than anything else, a mere source of additional delay, and the Comptroller-General little better than an upper clerk, for it is most obvious he is quite as subject to be contravened and contradicted in his plans; hence he can but little protect the rights of those *nominally* under his controul, nor can he, *of himself*, extend one act of grace to them.

To delegate a power to any man, and more especially to a naval officer, who, like his brother of the sister service, is probably more tenacious of that self-consequence which should attach to him in his situation than most other individuals in society, and then to render his authority ridiculous by petty interferences, and by unnecessarily—indeed, improperly—thwarting him in any of his plans, thereby seeming to imply a distrust of his capacity, is at once to sap his zeal, and to make him careless of, and indifferent to, his duties. This, however, appears to be the broad principle upon which the Commissioners of Customs act towards the Coast Guard officers generally.

The Comptroller-General is constantly called out of London on his inspections and other duties, and his deputy is, necessarily, also occasionally away, and then, Sir, clerks are found competent to give orders respecting the service, and to forward recommendations to the Board of Customs, and, for aught that can be discovered to the contrary, answer all the purposes with the Board of the Comptroller-General and his deputy; but they likewise appear to be off at times, we presume leaving their letter-boxes on their desks to replenish during their absence, for it does not unfrequently occur that applications of the greatest importance, such as really affect the operations of the service, remain unanswered and unattended to for weeks by the Coast Guard Office, and then, when the applicant begins to despair of any reply, he finds the Collector of Customs at the port has orders in respect of it direct from the Commissioners of Customs, without any reference to the Coast Guard Office; then, after another tedious delay, down comes orders from this office when the matter of the application is very probably completed and done with. Such are the cross purposes of this service, and such is the way it is conducted. It is also absurd to see to what a length the reference system is practised in the Coast Guard Office, as it appears none will take the trouble to turn to papers already in the office; thus creating an unnecessary correspondence, and clearly establishing the fact that little or nothing is known of what orders are already given, and of the details of the service which the office was established to controul.

*Naval Club, 6th April, 1836.* NUMA.

[We hope to give the twelfth and last letter next week, and either then, or in the following number, to review the whole of the facts brought forward. The subject has attracted the attention of several Members of Parliament, and unless an immediate change takes place, it will be difficult to find any Naval officer of character to accept employment in this degraded service. We noticed last week the futile attempts to discover the author of these admirable epistles, and the endeavours to suppress the facts he has exposed; but we assure *Numa* that his able, temperate, and loyal letters have given satisfaction to his brother officers, and that should his name transpire through any *imprudent* friend, he need not fear any evil result. The Service, and every right-minded man in the government must be with him.—Ed.]

### THE BARONET'S BADGE.

Sir,—The gratitude of the members of our "Order" is justly due to you for the kind notice you have taken of our claims. Is it not, then, most unjust that gallant officers, at times, and anonymous scribblers, more frequently, should through the agency of the press, be perpetually misrepresenting, and persecuting us? What rights do we seek to usurp? Have we not, *over and over again*, declared that we sought neither stars nor crosses? and that these, as badges of honour and glory, we were content to leave to those whose gallant exploits had won them? Do we not count, in our own ranks, many gallant officers of the Army and Navy decorated with those very insignia we are falsely accused of coveting, and whose *signatures* are appended to our petitions? a convincing proof, by the way, they have neither folly nor impropriety in them.

We sought only permission to wear the badge assigned to our ancestors by the Royal founder of our honours, in the *same manner* as was granted to the Baronets of Scotland by his son and successor, their martyred Sovereign of the House of Stuart. Surely it can with no justice be pretended that a badge like this, symbolical merely of our "Order," (not a reward of merit,) can in any degree infringe upon those bestowed by the Sovereign for personal services. Our Order comprises a body neither few in number nor otherwise insignificant; next in degree to the Peerage, the sixth of dignity hereditary in the realm, and (the Garter excepted) ranking above all Knights whatever. While Baronets were fewer in number, and no other Orders of Knighthood existed, the absence of personal decoration was little felt; but now that, of late years, these have been so profusely extended, it is surely not too much to ask that ours too should not be thrown into the shade. It is, indeed, Sir, distressing to us to find such unworthy jealousies entertained towards us by those from whom we should have expected better things. None can be more modest in their demands, nor less envious of the rights of others; and if the nobility rightly understood their own interests, they would perceive that whatever enhances the dignity of our Order, standing as a *barrier* between themselves and the people must, *à fortiori*, support and *strengthen* their own position.

By giving a place to these lines, at your earliest convenience, you will confer an additional favour upon

AN UNDER BARONET.

*London, 2d May, 1836.*

### BOYS FOR THE NAVAL SERVICE.

Sir,—The Lords of the Admiralty having thought proper to employ a certain number of boys in his Majesty's Navy, the "workhouses" and the "jobbers" about the different maritime ports availed themselves of the opportunity, and I believe the stipulated number soon entered. Now, Sir, I cannot but imagine their Lordships intended the indulgence to extend to our public Naval Institutions, therefore, I cannot ascertain by what misadventure the "lower section" at Greenwich has been overlooked, where, I am credibly informed, there are many intelligent lads fit for the service, unless their position may be considered different from the starving urchins who have been housed, clothed, and fed, but are liable to be turned "adrift" when the object is answered, whereas the Greenwich boys must have been apprenticed, and consequently taken care of, till the expiration of their indentures. This is a stretch of *economy* which ought not to have been tolerated, as they would eventually have been "able seamen," &c. ready for any vessel in commission wanting hands. I am the more confirmed in the opinion thus formed, as numerous *warrant* officers have applied for such provision for their children, and have not met, as they conceive, that attention their services merit. I can only attribute this to the reason I have assigned, not to any neglect of their Lordships, of the well entitled claims of those who applied, still it leads to unpleasant reflections, which, by an explanation through your columns, may allay feelings not strictly consonant with the well-being of the Service.

OBSERVER.

### VEXATIOUS CUSTOM HOUSE DUTIES.

Sir,—Being informed among the East India Commanders that the *Naval and Military Gazette* is also the *East India and Colonial Chronicle*, I beg you will oblige me by publishing, in your useful paper a broker's bill of fees and charges upon a small quantity of tamarinds entered in the Custom House at this port, as presents, brought home from the Mauritius, for my wife and family. The value of the tamarinds was not more than 2*l.*, yet I had to pay the exorbitant sum of 1*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.* before I could again call them my own. Should the *East India and Colonial Chronicle* open the eyes of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to these vexatious charges made upon a trifling new year's, to please his affectionate wife or child, I am confident he would remove this galling inconvenience (I had almost said imposition) which causes many an honest Master, Mate, or seaman *to smuggle their trifles on shore*, thereby defrauding the revenue, and *tempting* the broker. It was only the other day I heard a sailor say he would be d—d if he would

pay the same for clearing a host of sweetmeats for his Poll he a merchant pays for a hogshead of sugar.

A Ceylon Packet Skipper.

*City Canal, 16th April.*

1836. Capt. Fairweather, ex ship *Ceylon packet*,
Feb. Dr. to J. Hotson.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nos. 16-20 three packages tamarinds:—duty, entry, and fee | 0 | 12 | 6 |
| Dock dues, &c. | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Cartage | 0 | 2 | 6 |
| Valuation, commission, attendance, and clearing | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| | £1 | 9 | 6 |

J. Hotson, No. 3, Nog's-head-court, Gracechurch-street. *Received for J. Hotson*, (signed) *R. B., March*, 1836.

[As the duty on tamarinds imported from a British Possession is only one penny per lb., presuming the quantity in dispute to be above 1 cwt., the broker's charges appear to be the matter to be complained of: seventeen shilling is too much for the dock dues, commission, cartage, &c. of three parcels of that weight. We cannot perceive how it would be possible to abate the duty on articles intended for presents, because it would lead to endless impositions; and in this case the duty appears to be very small (only a shilling upon a dozen pounds), and therefore scarcely to be found fault with. We admit that these exactions are harassing; but still, if a revenue is to be raised by Custom dues, they must be submitted to. What appears to require redress in the present instance is the charge of the broker. We shall be glad to assist our new correspondent in some matter of more importance; many evils are in existence which require exposure and redress.—Ed.]

## TRISTRAM'S LAST LETTER ON A RESERVED HALF-PAY LIST FOR THE ROYAL NAVY.

Sir,—My late letters were penned in a cheerful mode to amuse the mind after its intense occupation in a long speech at the bar of the House of Commons, on the wrongs of the Navy, which speech, by-the bye, I am informed, has made so great an impression on the hearts of my countrymen, that I am confident, that if a proportion of each class of Commissioned Officers of the Navy were to petition that generous branch of the legislature for the annual grant of 70,000*l.*, it would be carried *nem. con.*, for the benevolent purpose of ameliorating the hard condition of the sea officer, his widow, and his child. I must now alter my tone and prepare some very pretty words and delicate sentences, to converse with that man of sensibility, "Perspicuous," who published his sensitive Epistle in your No. 163, appealing to my feelings upon the hardness of heart in my proposition, that Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants who had not been employed for 20 years, should be removed from the Half-pay List to a "Reserved Half-pay List." "*Perspicuous*," like *Lapit*, and the *Logical Master*, has committee a great *quid pro quo*, by trusting to his memory; for if he had composed his Epistle, with my plan of a "*Reserved Half-pay List*" by his side, he would have no occasion to be so alarmed, or to touch the chord of the Sympathetic. Let us see what this hard-hearted *Tristram* wrote upon the said subject, "That from the several Half-pay Lists, there should be selected, to form a 'Reserved Half-pay List,' all the *inert*; and the *incompetent* to fill their situations from a deficiency of professional skill, of which, it is supposed, there are 500 Lieutenants, averaging 40 years of age, who have not been for these last 20 years employed as such in the Navy, or even in any capacity at sea, since the date of their commission." By this extract it is obvious, I do not propose, nor hint at proposing, nor do I wish to propose, that Captains and Commanders, who have been unemployed for 20 years, should be placed upon the "*Reserved Half-pay List*," because they must be competent to perform their every duty, when fortunately called into command, having served at sea, perhaps, several years, as Lieutenants, or one or more years as Commanders; but I solely confirm my proposition, to exclude from the active list, all those Lieutenants who have not been at sea for 20 years *from the date of their commissions*, and who must be incompetent to perform their important duties, from not having practised those *of an officer of the watch*. God forbid, that a British Man of War, with all her wealth in arms, life, and property, should be resigned to the charge of these untaught and unskilful officers!!! Let us suppose that the greater number of these 500 Lieutenants is to be found on the Navy List, in the years 1814-15, and 1816; those of 1814 will be at least 7 years before they can expect an increase their Half-pay; those in Feb., 1815, 12 to 20 years; those in March, 20 to 25 years; the remainder, in 1816, 20 years; at least, there being 1063 between the last on the list, and the first in 1815; so that the greater number of these Lieutenants, now averaging 45 years of age, will, in all probability, be called in their long home before they can enjoy an increase of Half-pay. *Where then is the satisfaction to these officers, if they are placed on a "Reserved Half-pay List" for life, with their present Half-pay for services, and their utmost pretensions upwards to "flowing sheets."* The other officers of each grade, will rionaly disqualified, as I have, although facetiously, yet truly particularised, have no right to expect to remain on the Active List, which can be of no benefit to themselves, but a great injury to the active and the zealous. Why have the "Royal Marines" a *Reserved Half-pay List*? because those on the Active List are promoted by seniority, and were the undeserving and the unqualified to remain on their Active List, they would, consequently, in turn, be promoted before the deserving and the qualified. Why then do I solicitously urge upon the consideration of the Admiralty, the indispensable and urgent necessity of a "*Reserved Half-pay List*" for the Royal Navy? *Because the Naval Officers increase their Half-pay by seniority*; if, therefore, the variously unqualified are suffered to remain on the *active* Lists, to increase their *unearned* Half-pay, it will be, as it has been, the greatest injustice, in every sense, to the active officers, wholly devoted to their profession. A petition should be presented to the Admiralty, praying the removal of those officers' names to a "*Reserved Half-pay List*," justice, reason, fairness, policy,—each demand the expulsion of the "drones from the hive;" the disgraced from the honoured; the defaulter from the honest man; the emigrant from the patriot; the worthless from the valuable; the undeserving from the meritorious; the "*mauvais sujets*" from *gentlemen*;

> The knight of the hand-cuffs*, et "*d'Industrie*,"
> From the knight *d'honneur et de Chevalerie*†!!!

My object is to realise a general good, without creating an individual harm. The sensitive Epistle, of the *man of sensibility* has, therefore, made as much impression on my *unfeeling heart*, as bad weather has upon the heart of a mile stone.

Let my brother-sailors disguise the fact as they please, yet it must be known to the whole world, that the Royal Navy has a considerably greater proportion of objectionable characters than the army, because Military Officers can, at their own free will, serve their interest or pleasure, by selling out; or are obligated to sell out, if their conduct merit reproach or degradation; whereas, in the Navy, no such indulgence is granted to the discontented or the luke warm, or loop-hole made, through which the unqualified or the blemished may creep, "*sans tambour ou trompette*," but all must remain on the respective Naval Half-pay Lists, a heterogeneous mass, a motley group in "*sweet disorder*," "the odd and the even," the good and the bad, alike entitled to receive, *by seniority*, an increase of Half-pay!!! Before the country can do justice to the meritorious portion of the Navy, or the Navy benefit itself, "*a Reserved Half-pay List*" must first be formed *for the objectionable and the variously unqualified*; after which, a "Retired List" for the veterans in service and experience, when the active and the devoted will then increase their Half-pay within a reasonable period. As the Lists are *now composed*, the Post Captain of 1836 will be 30 years; the Commander, 35 years; the Lieutenant, 60 years; before either can expect to increase his Half-pay!!! My good fellow, Mr. Editor, I was thinking very seriously for the salvation of *Tristram's* soul, in case there should be a *majority* on the "*Reserved Half-pay Lists*," for should his plan be sanctioned by the King in Council before next Christmas Day, how those officers on the "*Active Lists*" will pray, how those on the "*Reserved Lists*" will not *pray*, for thy friend,

Tristram.

*Senior United Service Club, 8th May.*

## PURSERS, R. N.

Sir,—Should you consider the accompanying statement and calculations likely to be in any way useful, they are at your service.

| | |
|---|---|
| *14th May*, 1836. | *l.* |
| Vote for Seamen and Marines | 32000 |
| In transports, packets, &c., and men beyond the number voted—say | 3000 |
| Total | 35000 |
| 32000 men give an average allowance to the Purser of 1*l.* per man per month | £35000 |
| One-fifth of which *is given up to form a Half-Pay Fund* | £7000 |
| Pursers on the List | 590 |
| Employed, and ineligible in various other ways | 190 |
| For Half-Pay | 400 |
| 400 Pursers, at 1*s.* extra of 1*s.* per man per diem | £7300 |

*Note.*—In time of war there will be more Pursers on full pay, and therefore paying to the Fund, and fewer on half-pay, receiving from it. This "*boon*," as it is termed, will therefore prove a good bargain to the government, who get 10,000*l.* of additional supply for the object.

* Gaoler.

† I observe the "*Royal*" Malliko *Tristram's* quotations from *Dibdin* and *Shakspeare*, so he trusts he will be pardoned for a little of "*Rudiculis*" humour!!!

## THE INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE I CREASED NUMBER OF SHIPWRECKS.

Sir,—The Member for Sheffield's motion, relative to frequency of shipwrecks, and on which that gentleman pects to be so fortunate as to obtain "a Select Committe causes much excitation. I beg leave to call your attenti to a fact within my own knowledge which will clearly es blish the absolute necessity of such inquiry, and give so weight to my ideas through your impartial and influen columns. At the breaking out of the war in 1803, the F in the Mediterranean were entirely without Midshipm and on board the *Triumph* Quarter-Masters were do their duty. A ship commanded by a Mr. H—— in Smyrna trade was captured by a French privateer carried into Toulon. This Mr. H——, and three oth (whilst being conveyed into the interior with many m unfortunates,) made their escape, bivouacking during day in the woods, subsisting on grapes and wild fruit, p suing their route for the coast by night, in which they s ceeded, and found a small boat hauled up on the be with oars in her, which they launched before the break the more, and shaped their course for the English fleet, were all that day and night rowing hard to reach it, w they were picked up by the *Triumph* 74; the three m were sent on board the Admiral's (Sir Richard Bick ton's) ship, Mr. H—— remaining in the *Triumph*; t person, though Captain, and part owner of the trader, co neither *read or write*, and his Chief Mate was in the sa predicament, therefore, all was trusted to the Second Ma This you will allow is a pretty specimen, of a vessel li to be taken up as a transport, in which to risk the lives troops or convicts. Mr. H—— was taught reading, writi and navigation by the schoolmaster of the *Triumph*, af wards passed for a Lieut., appointed to the *Hibernia* 1 from thence into the *Courageux* 74, where he was tried a Court-Martial and *broke for incapability*. Now, Sir submit, would it not be advisable for the Underwriters Lloyd's for their own advantage, never to grant an in rance upon vessels where the Captains (although owne and Mates have not passed some examination before Trinity or other competent board established for that p pose. At the same time I would suggest that Governm should adopt the resolution of never taking up a trans until they ascertained, by such passing certificate, that Master and Mates were duly qualified. I am well warra in my proposition by the lamentable instances which h occurred, of the destruction of life and property, thro brutal ignorance and inebriety. And the vessels themse should be surveyed by one of H.M.S.'s Naval Surve prior to them being taken up. I will not enter into propriety of the idle men-of-war, now rotting at their m ings, being employed for that purpose, although it wo be the means of providing for many a gallant but p H.P., anxious for sea service; then few, if any, lives property would be lost. I merely throw out these hints the benefit of all parties, and if supported by your aid, s of them, at least, may prove advantageous, and you will obliging one who was *once*

A Mid. in the "Triumph."

[We have so often dilated on this subject that we h left ourselves nothing further to add, and it only rema to bring forward such cases in point as the above to exp the system. The necessity we have made apparent those put in command of merchant vessels to undergo examination is generally admitted; but it is one of things which will require considerable trouble to effect the objection of nine-tenths of ship-masters and also own (a class of persons by no means inclined to innovation have to be overcome. We do not despair, however, p ticularly if the Trinity Board could be induced to act.—E

* *Duelling in Germany.*—You may not unfrequently Germany meet a group of young men, sometimes two tering along the woods, and occasionally at the *ta d'hôte*, with their faces deeply scarred. These her have been putting courage to the proof with swords; a the rule, they say, is "that it is dishonourable to yi until a cut of an established depth and length lays o the face, generally on the cheek between the ear a eye." Four of those persons, so slashed, sat oppos to us at table last year at Ehrenbreitstein. A few d before we arrived at Baden, a duel took place, which I w astonished at not causing any remark or feeling of ind nation, took place. The principals were, it was sai son of that celebrated warrior and remorseless barbarian B——, and a young Frenchman. They were station at the fixed distance: they approached step by step: t Frenchman fired and missed: the Prussian held h until he walked up to his antagonist, and then plant the muzzle of his pistol to his adversary's forehead, bl his brains into the atmosphere. In the evening it said, that the Marshal's son, who, it would seem, in rits his father's propensity, was at his usual post at gaming table! If this be true, as every one whom spoken to avowed, and which no one denied, a duel, h ever fatal, is a matter not seriously considered at Ba Nothing, it is true, can train the heart to the same ste of stillness as the gaming table.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Not knowing* "T. G." *and his object unexplained, we doubt whether we should be warranted in forwarding a communication.—The case of Lieut. Bell and Lieut.-Col. Dowie next week.—The packet per* "Euphrates," *did not arrive in time.—We have every disposition to meet the views of the friends of Lieut. Dornford.—Several Letters and Notices of Books are unavoidably postponed. Letters have been sent to* "Cornelius."—*We hope to hear from our friends* "O" *and* "A. C." *as promised.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1836.*


WE must content ourselves this week with referring our readers to the accounts in this paper of the conflict on the 5th at St. Sebastian. Every Englishman, no matter of what party, must be gratified that our countrymen have well maintained, on this occasion, the proud character of the British Soldier for conspicuous bravery and gallant bearing in the field.

The Carlist correspondent of the *Morning Herald* says—

"The English fought bravely—like lions, whatever the interest of truth may have compelled me to say of them up to the present moment, it is with the greatest satisfaction, and with the pride of an Englishman, that I now publish, they have done honour to Old England!"

The services rendered by Lord John Hay, with his Majesty's steam-vessels *Phœnix* and *Salamander*, appear to have been of the utmost importance; the destruction produced by the fire from the former vessel effected a breach in a principal redoubt, which was considered nearly impregnable, and enabled two regiments of the British Legion to enter.

We must, however, confess that we do not see what beneficial results are likely to arise from this battle; or, indeed, that any advantages can be expected which may counterbalance the great sacrifice of officers and men. The Carlists on the 7th, four days after the battle, were in possession of Hernarni, although to occupy this position, we believe, General Evans hazarded the action.

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IN expressing, as we have done from time to time, the opinions of very many of our able correspondents, officers of high rank and reputation in the Service, on the strict and even-handed justice of assimilating, in every possible way, the rank and emoluments of the officers, of all classes, belonging to the ARMY and NAVY, we have been led to support those well grounded opinions, in the sincere belief that this measure would be attended with infinite benefit to the country at large, by at once putting an end for ever to those invidious feelings which are now so often declared, and which are constantly conveyed to us in the numerous letters that we receive, calling for "Fair Play" in this respect. The object sought being that of raising the Navy to the *same standard* only as that of their gallant brethren of the land forces, and not, with the most distant desire, to take from our gallant soldiers that which they so deservedly possess; we are fully persuaded, that there is not a liberal-minded man in the Army who would wish to withhold this boon from our brave Naval defenders.

We are aware, however, that it has been argued hitherto by some, that the circumstance of our Military officers having generally to *purchase* their commissions gives them a claim to a larger allowance of pay and half-pay; but the friends of the Navy maintain that this ought not to have weight, because, as it is asked by them, does not the Ensign, who pays three or four hundred pounds for his commission, at once receive about 100*l.* a-year? And again, where is there a person, that enters the Army, who, having the money at his command, would not gladly lay it out, in order to get a company, or obtain the rank of Field Officer so many years earlier than he could otherwise expect to gain these steps? and where is there one that enters the Navy, who would not, in like manner, were it possible, purchase a Lieutenancy, and also the commissions of Commander and Post-Captain, within nine or ten years, instead of waiting in a *cockpit*, with but from 25*l.* to 50*l.* a-year *twenty* years, for even the *first* of these ranks (as is at this moment the case with many of our old passed Midshipmen, and who, for some years after they entered the Navy, had but 6*l.* a-year), and perhaps never attain the higher grades within forty years, if at all? Besides, it must be recollected, the Navy say, that the Military officer, who buys his different commissions, is at liberty to sell them again at a future period; and, further, that the pay which he receives, whilst he continues to hold them, must be considered, in most cases, as fair interest for the money he has thus employed, independently of the honour and the opportunities of distinguishing himself, which he has acquired by rising thus early to the higher grades. But, even allowing that the argument herein referred to, about the purchase of commissions, may hold good in some few instances of cavalry regiments, it cannot, it must be admitted by all, possibly be made to apply to the Artillery, to the Engineers, or to the Marines, in neither of which corps are commissions ever purchased, and yet the officers in each have a considerable higher rate of pay and half-pay than those of corresponding ranks in the Naval Service.

As regards the average degree of advancement of the officers of the Army and Navy, the advantage, it has been shown us, is *decidedly* in favour of the former; for, although the Lieutenant-Colonels have, in consequence of the long peace, been twenty-two years in this rank, yet, it must be borne in mind, that this is an *unprecedented* long period; and, further, that though the Post-Captains, who obtained the corresponding rank in the same year (1814), did acquire the *nominal* rank of *Colonel* three years afterwards, yet that they gained nothing by this brevet grade; on the contrary, they have, during the whole of these twenty-two years, been in the receipt of *less half-pay* than the *Lieutenant-Colonels* of the Army, and *still are so!* This is an anomaly which but few would believe who are unacquainted with the regulations of the two Services, but such is the fact. The SEA full Colonel of even twenty-one years' rank as such, has at this moment but *ten shillings and sixpence* per day, whilst the LAND Lieutenant-Colonel has eleven shillings, and even a greater disparity exists in the other grades.

Some of our Naval correspondents have sent to us also a scale of the comparative rates of promotions in the two Services, and which, in justice to them and their brother officers, we think it right to give a few examples of.

First, it is stated that the fifty senior Post-Captains on the list have held this rank thirty-four years, and that consequently they have held that of *full Colonel* thirty-one years, and the majority of these fifty have held that of Field Officer (*Commanders* ranking with *Majors*) thirty-eight years, and some as much as forty-one years; and that 480 out of the 757 Post-Captains (namely, those from 7th January, 1802, to 7th December, 181 have held the rank of full Colonel from thirty-o to seventeen and a half years, and the whole these have held the comporative rank of Fie Officer from twenty-five to forty-one years, a have been in the Navy from about forty to six years; whilst, in the ARMY, the full Colonels the year 1821 only were advanced to the rank Major-General *six years ago*, that is to say, in t year 1830, thus being but *nine* years in this grad whilst, as we have just observed, the Naval Ca tains have been thirty-one. Moreover, the Colonels, who have obtained the rank of Majo General in 1830, were Lieutenant-Colonels of t year 1811 only; indeed, a case has been adduce where a Lieutenant-Colonel of 1812 became Major-General even in 1825, and which gallan officer, we understand, only entered the Army 1806 or 1807 as a Cornet of Dragoons.

In the late war, the average period of office holding the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel has be shown, by Parliamentary returns, to have be from *five* to *eight* years, and that of full Colon about the same. In many instances, however, has been considerably less. The late Earl Chatham, for example, only obtained the rank Colonel in October, 1793, and he was advanced that of Major-General in February, 1795, th being but just *sixteen months* a full Colonel. We member often to have heard an old Admiral sta that when he commanded a frigate, about the ye 1792 or 1793 we think it was, he had once as guest on board a young nobleman, then an *Ensi* and that many years before he got his flag t same young Ensign was a *General Officer!* T names of the parties are known to us, and the fore we are assured of the fact, and we are t that this is by no means a solitary instance of incredible rapid advance of the Military profe sion over the Naval one.

Since the present long peace the rank of Colo has been held about ten or eleven years, viz. Colonels of the year 1814 were promoted to Major-Generals in 1825, and the Colonels of t years 1819 and 1821 were advanced to Maj Generals in 1830, the former being Lieutena Colonels of about the year 1808, and the lat Lieutenant-Colonels of 1809, 1810, and 1811, a very many, if not the *most* of whom, it is stated us, entered the Army but about ten or twel years before, namely, between 1797 and 1800.

It is not the *higher* rank of the Naval Serv that alone complain of this marked disparity promotions and emoluments, but the old *Lieut ants* and *Commanders* with like reason feel that th too have not had the same consideration sho towards them that has been evinced towards th gallant associates in arms of the sister servi They say, and say truly, that whilst the Milit Officers of corresponding ranks rise progressiv to superior grades, they, the Naval Officers of ranks, remain *for ever* stationary; thus, the *Li tenant* of the year 1796, *just forty long years ago* still but a Lieutenant, with seven shillings a-d being only two shillings more than the youth ceives who got this rank but yesterday; and *Commander* of even the year 1787, nearly *f years' standing*, has still only this rank, with half-pay of ten shillings per day, being but eight pence a-day more than the officer who recei his Commander's commission twenty-four ho ago.

Reflecting upon these painful facts, the NAVY naturally ask "WHY THIS INFERIORITY! Have we not fought our country's battles as bravely and as faithfully as our gallant Military brethren?" and "Is there any reason, then, why we should not alike be considered and alike rewarded?"

The British nation will, we are positive, with one accord respond to these queries with the warm declaration, that its Navy most richly deserve the boon that is asked, and will, with heart and hand, come forward in support of so just and so reasonably grounded a claim.

Our Gracious Monarch, himself a gallant sailor, we are convinced only requires that the statements, which we have now briefly given, and which are known us to be *irrefutable*, should be laid fully and clearly before him, by his present liberal-minded advisers, to ensure the immediate amendment of the existing regulations herein complained of, and that, thenceforward, the two distinguished professions should be placed SIDE by SIDE in *every possible form and shape*: and, as we have again and again observed, the object sought by our Naval men being only to be raised *equal* to their Military brethren, and not to take from these, their brave companions in arms, aught that they now so rightly and so deservedly possess; we are confident, that there is not a gallant soldier in the Army but will hail, with infinite satisfaction, the advancement of his sailor-friend to share with him *precisely* all the advantages which he himself enjoys, as he has, in countless fights, shared with him in adding to his country's glory.

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WITH every feeling of respect and esteem for the private, as well as professional, character of Sir James Cockburn, we cannot conceal the satisfaction which we partake of at this moment, in having it in our power to announce, that henceforward the Royal Marines are to be commanded in CHIEF by the senior officer of this distinguished corps; the situation of INSPECTOR-GENERAL being about to be discontinued.

We have many times stated that the objection to Sir James Cockburn's appointment arose, not on account of his private character, or even his incapacity for the office of Inspector-General. We believe his character to be held in high estimation, and that he has satisfactorily performed the duties of his department. But it was considered insulting to the Royal Marines, to pass over altogether the superior officers of that gallant corps, many of whom are quite equal to the duty, and to select a gentleman who had actually retired from the Army for many years, and apparently resigned all connexion with a Military life, and invest him with high rank for the special occasion.

It now appears that the situation itself is dispensible, and that the duties of periodical inspection can be performed during the visit of the Deputy Adjutant-General to the garrisons wherein the several divisions of Marines are stationed; but should any inconvenience arise from this arrangement, making it necessary to restore the appointment, we are certain it will be conferred upon an officer of that distinguished corps.

Our columns have unceasingly maintained the strict justice and propriety of this arrangement; hence, we naturally rejoice to find that this long-desired measure is now to be carried into effect; but whilst expressing the gratification we feel at this wise determination of the Board of Admiralty, we with equal sincerity hope that some other acceptable appointment may speedily be bestowed on the gallant officer who, up to this period, has filled that of Inspector-General of the Marines.

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REFERRING to the observations we have recently made on the system pursued towards the exiled British Army in India, we will now endeavour to suggest a remedy for the existing evil; indeed, having felt the pulse, and ascertained the disease, we may fairly be required to prescribe for its cure.

We can hardly expect to accomplish a less tardy relief of the regiments now in India by sending out three or four regiments *direct* from England. Indeed there are only *two* corps which seem available for that purpose, as one must be reserved for the Convict Guards to New South Wales. The 18th, 33rd, and 35th might with justice be ordered abroad this season; the 18th and 35th direct to India, and the 33rd by detachments to New South Wales. Or, as the 33rd and 35th were last from the West Indies, and the 82nd returned from one of the best stations we have, the Mauritius, perhaps it would be more equitable that *it* should go to India instead of the 33rd. The 35th must share in the hardship of the present system, and in doing so it will only suffer as others have done before it. The following table proves that for 1837-8 there is but one regiment available for foreign service, the 46th, and that corps has last returned from *India*:—

*Infantry Regiments now in the United Kingdom, as next for Foreign Service.*

| Regiments. | Year of Return of Head-quarters from Abroad. | Returned Home from what Station Abroad. | How many years in United Kingdom. | When available for relief of other Regts. now Abroad. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18th | 1832 | Mediterranean | 4 | In 1836-7. |
| 33rd | 1832 | West Indies | 4 | do. |
| 35th | 1832 | West Indies | 4 | do. |
| 82nd | 1832 | Mauritius | 4 | do. |
| 46th | 1831 | India | 3 | In 1837-8. |
| 12th | 1831 | Mediterranean | 2 | In 1838-9. |
| 23rd | 1834 | Mediterranean | 2 | do. |
| 51st | 1834 | Mediterranean | 2 | do. |
| 71st | 1834 | Bermuda | 2 | do. |
| 77th | 1834 | West Indies | 2 | do. |
| 93rd | 1834 | West Indies | 2 | do. |
| 9th | 1831 | Mediterranean | 2 | do. |
| 66th | 1831 | India | 1 | In 1839-40. |
| 95th | 1835 | Mediterranean | 1 | do. |
| 96th | 1835 | America | 1 | do. |
| 1st, 1st Batt. | 1836 | West Indies | 0 | In 1840-1. |
| 7th | 1836 | Mediterranean | 0 | do. |
| 25th | 1836 | West Indies | 0 | do. |

By referring back to the table published last week, and from comparing the above, it is quite obvious that the regiments now in India cannot be relieved within even eighteen years, unless the authorities order out to join the head-quarters abroad the following depots of regiments at the Cape, the Mauritius, and Ceylon, viz. the 27th, 29th, 58th, 61st, 72nd, 75th, 78th, 87th, and 90th. There seems nothing peculiar in service or station, at least in the regiments at Ceylon, to cause a different system to be adopted towards them and the regiments serving but *a few miles apart* on the main land of India. By sending out the depots of the regiments in Ceylon, one regiment might be sent forward to relieve a corps in Madras or Bombay at very little cost. In like manner, by ordering out the depots of regiments at the Cape and the Mauritius, two might be sent on to India, and thus could three regiments be relieved in the course of 1837. We observe by the table for Indian reliefs that there are still three regiments of 1819, and two of 1821, fully entitled to return to their native land, unless eighteen and sixteen years be considered *too short* a period for English troops to serve in a burning and baleful climate.

Do not the 45th, 54th, 16th, 6th, and 55th, deserve relief, after eighteen and sixteen years service, in 1837, far more than regiments with four company depots at home, whose head-quarters six companies are enjoying the pure climates of America, the Cape, the Mauritius, and the Mediterranean? The Army was led to hope that fifteen years would be the maximum of Indian service, indeed, that no regiment should serve longer abroad. But this promise *cannot*, on the present system, be kept, and the Indian Army feels that till some other system be adopted, it is doomed to a service of twenty years abroad at the very least.

We all know that our present Quartermaster-General is a soldier, and that, as far as he is concerned, he would effect the relief of Indian regiments after fifteen years' service; but he is bound down by the depot system, and perplexed by the interest urged in favour of the *pet* corps, so that he cannot do as he would. To Lord Hill we must look, for he alone can put to rights a system that works evil to a large portion of the Army he commands. Retain the depot system for all corps but those in India, at Ceylon, at the Cape, and the Mauritius; send on the companies now here, and only reserve a skeleton company for each, as at present is the case for regiments in India and in Australasia. It may be questioned how far the depot system is a good one in *any case*, but we clearly see that it cramps the reliefs from India by keeping in Ceylon, the Cape, and the Mauritius *three* regiments which could be made available for India.

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IT is not long since we took occasion to advert to the valuable assistance derived by the Irish Government from the excellent system of Military Patrolling, so promptly adopted by Major-General Sir Edward Blakeney, under the immediate superintendence of Major Wrottesley, 95th Regiment, in suppressing the disposition to outrage and disturbance, which had so suddenly manifested itself in the county of Tipperary. Tranquillity has scarcely been restored in that quarter, when the county of Longford became the scene of similar violations of the public peace, and the same judicious measures having been put in force to frustrate the designs of the ill-disposed, they have proved equally efficacious on this occasion, the Magistracy having reported to Government the entire cessation of outrage.

Few men are so well, and at the same time favourably, known to the Army at large as Sir Edward Blakeney, whose reputation as a gallant, zealous, and talented soldier in the field, and a first-rate tactitian and disciplinarian, in the Military School (which the Dublin garrison, from its superior local advantages for field manœuvres may not inaptly be styled) so many of our regiments have imbibed the soundest principles of Military order and economy; and it cannot fail to prove a source of much gratification to his numerous friends and admirers, to learn that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint him a Privy Councillor, as also, by virtue of His Majesty's Letters Patent, one of the Lords Justices of Ireland during the temporary absence of His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, whose recommendation of the gallant General to His Majesty for this important post fully attests the confidence placed in his admirable integrity, and well known impartiality.

In the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 3rd ltimo, we noticed the report of a Brevet and aval promotion, which was then current, and we gain return tu it, because, as the King's Birthday pproaches, the belief (we fear the hope only) of ich an intention is the more indulged in. Our orthy contemporary, *The Hampshire Telegraph*, vours us last week with a detailed account of the tended arrangement of a Flag promotion, compreending the sixty Senior Captains, about twenty-ve of whom are eligible, but we believe upon no etter authority than the rumours which wags enerally set afloat for whims or purposes of their vn. In despatching the Honourable Captain ouverie to South America, our contemporary rgot to inform us for what reason Sir Graham lamond, who has held his command for little ore than half the usual term, is tu be *recalled!*

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We have elsewhere given the particulars of the tel between Brigadier-General Evans and Capin Dickson; and, although we shall continue to oid offering an opinion on the matters that have d to it, we cannot resist our satisfaction at the rigadier-General's ready deference to the opinion the Club, of which he is a member, in respect to aptain Dickson's position.

The Thirty-third regulation of the Junior United ervice Club states—

"Any Member wilfully infringing the Rules and egulations of the Club, or the ordinances of the Comittee, or whose conduct in or out of the Club, after his lection, shall, in the opinion of the Committee, be derogatory to his station in society, shall be subject to expulsion under the award of a General Meeting, which it shall be the duty of the Committee to expressly convene, for the purpose of investigating the charges brought against such Member: the opinion of such Meeting to be obtained by ballot," &c.

The Committee having, with reference to the title, decided that Captain Dickson's character and conduct were not affected by the affair with Major Long, the Brigadier-General immediately consented to give the satisfaction required.

To the Brigadier-General's statement, given in our last, we have now to add the following postscript.

"I confess, unfeignedly, that it has caused me deep regret to have been provoked to become the means of bringing this matter into notoriety, affecting, as it does, the reputation of a young officer; but I beg to submit to those officers of experience, who may have noticed these reports, how far it was consistent or becoming in a young officer of Captain Dickson's standing to have brought forward such statements as he has thought proper to do, against one of upwards of thirty years service, without adducing a single proof in support of his assertions.

"I have, since the year 1825 commanded four different regiments of the East India Company's service, and I have had a regiment of light dragoons, and a regiment of infantry, of his majesty's service, in a force under my command; I have also had detachments of king's troops under my command, both in garrison and in the field; and I can fearlessly appeal to every officer of the regiments and detachments, as to whether I ever struck or used a soldier ill, or abused or showed any disposition towards harshness in my conduct to officers.

"Having given these explanatory particulars, it now only remains for me to subjoin the account of the proceedings of the Court of Enquiry itself, together with the correspondence I have adverted to; and I shall then be content to leave the entire case to the fair judgment of all who may feel disposed to consider it with due attention.

R. De Lacy Evans,
Brigadier-General, B.A.L.

*London, May 6th*, 1836."

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All the ships lately commissioned are now fast advancing in their equipment, and will probably be assembled in squadron during the present month, it becomes a matter of speculation as to the service for which they are intended. To us this increase appears nothing more than a return to that policy which should always induce the Government of this country to keep employed a respectable Naval force, particularly when we view the position of France and Russia, and the extension which their Navies are progressively undergoing. With a dozen sail of the line available for particular service, to form the van-guard as it were against any contemplated or positive aggression, whilst, in the mean time, we should be developing the whole of our mighty resources,—we might laugh to scorn the naval pretensions of France, but more particularly of Russia, whose force, though high sounding in enumeration, if considered relatively, is by no means imposing, when compared with our own, even were it united instead of being detached at each extremity of that empire. The surest mode of maintaining peace is to be prepared for war; and the best demonstration, in this respect, is to show that a dozen sail of the line can be equipped in the short space we have just witnessed, without any greater exertion than the distribution of a few handbills, and ordering the Coast Guard officers to receive volunteers. It has been matter of astonishment to many, that, considering the period at which the ships were commissioned, so many simultaneously, and scarcely one paid off to form even the nucleus of a new crew, with the advance which has taken place in wages, owing to the great prosperity of commerce, and the necessity for even a greater number of spring ships for the North American and Baltic trades than is usual at this busy season, when so many homeward-bound ships are due too, and all things combined to produce a scarcity of seamen,—it is most gratifying to find that, without the necessity for bounty, levy money, or any unusual inducement, the required number of men has been readily procured; and had not the officers acted so precipitately in entering their crews in the first instance, but attended to our caution in this respect, there would not now be occasion for the only complaint we have heard, namely, that the crews appear too light for working the masts and yards of these heavy ships. A great portion of them are, however, young, and every day will remedy this matter. In the mean time, the prospect of many merchant vessels arriving from abroad in our principal ports, whose crews will be available, now that the great demand for seamen for the spring ships is over, will give a larger choice for selection; besides that several King's ships, whose term of service is expired, are daily expected, the crews of which will nearly all re-enter as soon as they have had their spree on shore.

As soon as the line-of-battle ships are completed, the *Pique*, *Madagascar*, and *Inconstant* will be commissioned, the latter ship will be launched about the middle of June, and Captain Hayes, her constructor, will have the command.

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We recently noticed the appointment of Lieutenant Otway to the *Comet* steam vessel of war. That old and gallant officer, we perceive, has participated in the recent affair under Lord John Hay, and we trust it may lead to his promotion. There is not a more deserving Lieutenant in the Service.

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Some time since an intention was reported to exist, of concentrating the *whole* of the departments connected with the Navy under the Board of Admiralty, by annexing the only remaining excluded branch, namely, the Ordnance, and placing the superintendence of all articles of artillery and stores, denominated under that term, under the control of Naval officers, directly amenable to the authority of the Admiralty. We advocated this laudable invention by every means in our power, and pointed out the various disadvantages which the Navy has suffered by the present arrangement, as well as the benefit which might be reasonably expected when every department connected with that service was placed under the absolute control of its own officers. Although many difficulties presented themselves in a division of the Naval and Military Ordnance, we were prepared to show that they could be overcome, and we have reason to think that but for the interruption caused by the successive and rapid changes of the heads of department, the intention would ere this have been carried into effect. We have heard of late that a comprehensive measure, having the object in view, is likely to come under consideration, and that the design which we have so often advocated, forms part of contemplated arrangements. But few Naval Officers of superior rank are said to exist, whose presumed attainments in the science of gunnery, and what is of equal importance, qualifications for business details, render them competent for presiding over the *management* of the Naval Ordnance. The lamented Sir Henry Duncan was generally considered the best qualified, having long studied the matter with this view, and moreover filled one of the most arduous offices in the Ordnance department with great ability. The Hon. Capt. George Elliot has also devoted considerable attention to Naval gunnery, and designed several valuable improvements therein, and as he is also well experienced in details of business, a better selection could not, we consider, be made than this officer, to organise and preside over a Naval Ordnance establishment.

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Our readers must be aware how long and how ze lously we have laboured on behalf of the Pursers of t Royal Navy; incessantly repeating the various caus which, in times of peace particularly, rendered the Ha pay of this class of officers altogether insufficient f decent maintenance, much less to support the rank gentlemen; neither did we cease in our strong remo strances on their behalf, until we came to the certa knowledge that an arrangement was in progress whi would materially better their condition, although not the extent we wished. We felt, however, that they wou be thankful for the boon bestowed, and thought it unwi to interrupt intentions in their favour, when once ente tained, well knowing the difficulty which exists to indu the authorities to make alterations in established regul tions, particularly when such alterations involve an i crease of expense. It has afforded us no small amus ment, therefore, to find our Port contemporaries takin credit for bringing about the long sought desideratum, the additional shilling a day half-pay, and wholly omi ting mention of our claim on such account. It is grat fying, however, to find, that the Pursers themselv think differently, and we have this week received comm nications from several, offering to convene a meeting their members in order to express their conviction of o exertions in their behalf; to vote their thanks to the Ed tor of this paper for the manner in which he has adv cated their cause, as well as that of the widows a orphans of their deceased brother officers, and to addre this public testimonial to us, in the same manner that deputation of Naval Lieutenants did last week, wi many more assurances of respect and support. Althou these intentions are highly flattering to us, we sincera assure our correspondents that we need no such displ to induce us to proceed in the line we have chalked ou to point out prevailing abuses, with the remedy whe ever it appears feasible, and to expatiate temperate upon the evils until the authorities are made fully awa of their existence. This is a *sure*, although, in so cases, it may be a *slow* means, of correcting, if not awe ing away the evil complained of; and we need only point the sensation which our exposure of the Coast Gua system has created, and the admitted necessity for a tot re-organisation of that service, which prevails even in t highest quarters, provided it be continued in connexi with the Admiralty and the Navy, for the truth of wh we have advanced.

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*The Great Solar Eclipse.*—The solar eclipse whi occurs to-morrow will be one of very considerable ma nitude, 11 digits 18 minutes, or nearly the whole of t solar disc will be obscured between the hours of one a five in the afternoon. The obscuration will be so gre that it is supposed the planets Jupiter, Venus, and so of the fixed stars will be visible. This eclipse will visible to North and South America, the Atlantic Ocea Europe, and some parts of Asia and Africa. Shou the larger stars be visible, Jupiter and Venus may found near the meridian, the latter northward of t former. The exact time of the greatest obscuration w be at 18 minutes 57 seconds after three o'clock in t afternoon. In the year 1858 there will be a still great eclipse of the sun, wanting only half a digit to a to obscuration. In 1887 an eclipse will occur wanting on two minutes to a total eclipse. No total eclipse visi in this country will take place till the year 1916, a even then it will be without continuance, as the two di well perfectly coincide.

The Earl of Mayo has taken a villa at Roehampt for the summer months. The Countess and the Ladi Elliot will remove there, from his Lordship's official re dence at the Admiralty, in a few days.

The Prince of Orange intends to remain in Engla about two months, and, previously to his departure, w place his two sons at the University of Oxford, where was himself educated. H.R.H.'s third son will shor go on board the squadron which is destined to cruise the Baltic; after which he will proceed on his intend voyage to the East Indies. On Wednesday Adm. Robert Stopford waited on the Prince of Orange, the purpose of presenting to the Prince's two sons t unanimous request of the Committee of the United S vice Club, that they would do the Club the honour permitting their names to be enrolled as permane honorary members. The Prince has been for seve years an honorary member.

In the miscellaneous estimates for the current y there are named 10,000*l.* for "relief to the distress Poles now in this country;" and 16,000*l.* (9,000*l.* to paid by the East India Company) "to defray the exper of the expedition to ascertain the practicability of e blishing a steam communication with India by the R phrates.

It is now placed beyond a [illegible] that the report paration in high life will [illegible] for the decisi of a jury. The [illegible] consultation with his [illegible] will be [illegible]

nd those who lived with him during the frequent visits f the nobleman in question, have undergone interroga- ries as to the conduct of the parties during the gentle- an's absence from home.

*Victimizing.*—The Irish constabulary bill has given an pportunity to a fashionable swindler to victimise several f the provincial applicants for situations under it. By eans of an advertisement in *Saunders's News Letter*, e entered into correspondence with some Johnny Raws, ellah, after much negociation, ended with their paying im from 50*l.* to 60*l.* down, and the like sum on their eceiving their appointments; the money so received he leged was to be divided between certain high function- ies. The gentlemen, whose names he made use of, on earning the circumstances, immediately entered criminal roceedings to be taken, but the fellow has fled, it is upposed, to England; he is, however, well known, and here is no doubt he will be shortly picked up. It is aid, that some of his victims absolutely sold every article f furniture to make up the required sum.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the Naval and Military Bible Society was held at the Freemasons' Tavern. Lord Cholmondeley took the chair. The meeting was very numerous and highly respectable. A reat number of ladies were present.

The wonderful Norwegian violinist has created quite sensation in the musical world. It is said he is about o give a series of concerts at the King's Theatre. We ttended both his rehearsals, and do not hesitate to pro- ounce him the Prince of Players. The whole family f "Bull" should hear Ole Bull.

Sir John Jeffcott has been appointed Judge of the in- ended colony in South Australasia.

Capt. Maconochie, Secretary of the Royal Geogra- hical Society, has been appointed Secretary to Sir John Franklin, the new Governor of Van Dieman's Land.

The bans of marriage between the Prince of Capua nd Miss Pauline Smyth were published in St. George's hurch, Hanover-square, on Sunday last. To-morrow ill be the second time of asking. Gretna, it is said, as visited by them between Saturday and Wednesday ast; and all but the friend old English mode of tying he knot has already been adopted.

*United Service Museum.*—Lieut. Godwin delivered a ecture at this Institution on Saturday, "On the Im- ortance and Utility of the Study of History, as con- ected with the Naval and Military Professions."

Mr. O'Connell has addressed the electors of the city f Kilkenny, announcing himself a candidate for its acant representation. Tuesday next is fixed for the lection. The probability is, there will be no contest.

*Singular Outrage on a Picture.*—The Committee of he Literary Fund, wishing to pay Sir John Soane a ompliment in acknowledgment of his liberal patronage, sked him to sit for his portrait, to be placed among the emorials of their benefactors which adorn their council hamber. Sir John consented, and M'Clise, the artist, ndertook the task. The picture was completed, framed, nd duly exalted on their walls. Some time after it was bjected to the portrait by some friends of Sir John, that t was a caricature, and Sir John expressed a wish to ave it given up to him, at the same time offering to ave a copy made of his portrait by Sir Thomas Law- ence, to supply its place. Mr. M'Clise, informed of what had occurred, consented to his picture being re- moved to make room for the one which Sir John pro- osed to give, but wished the former to be returned to im. Sir John, however, required that the picture hould be placed unconditionally at his disposal, on pain f his future patronage being lost to the Society. This ave offence to some of the members of the committee; hey considered it an insult, and insisted that the like- ess painted by Mr. M'Clise was a very fine performance. An angry discussion was expected, when on Sunday the members were unexpectedly summoned to meet on Monday, in consequence of the destruction of the por- rait. It appears that Mr. Jerdan went on Saturday ight to the Society's chambers, and, in the absence of he secretary, claimed admission as a member of the ouncil. The use he made of this was to cut the picture with his knife almost to ribbons. He then wrote a note ut ng that he had "destroyed the bone of contention," nd afterwards acknowledged the act, in

"a few [illegible] lines,
'Tis past all question that M'Clise
Had fain'd your friend Sir John to please;
Then never look at me askance,
For this, believe me, is the case,
If *I* had not *destroyed* his *face*,
*You* must have *lost* his *countenance*. W. J."

"dear Punch," says Mr. J., with truth's own grace,
"Your Knight I've slaughtered with my penknife's lance;
But then, if *I* had not *destroyed his face*,
*You* would have surely *lost his countenance*."

A logical defence! Let none deride,
Or doubt that this each graver charge rebuts;
Our friend may boast he has but multiplied
A single picture into several cuts!
But is the fact established? I hope then you
[illegible]

## The Court.

The King's levee on Wednesday was attended by—

*Adms.*—Sir T. Rodd Lambert, Sir C. Hamilton. *Capts.* (R.N.)—Sir D. Dunn, Blackwood, Aylmough, Slapsey, Dundas. *Commanders* (R.N.)—Appleby, Hamilton, Poles. *Lieuts.* (R.N.)—C. W. Pitt, Greene. *Generals*—Shrapnel, Sir J. Lambert, Forbes, Anderson, Sir J. Champagne, Hall, Reed, Sir H. Lowe. *Cols.*—Duffy, Digby, Armytage, York, Dorville, Thomson, Grant, Cornwall, Lawrence, C.B., B. Drummond, Salwey, Sir C. O'Donnell, R. G. Bailey, Delap. *Majors*—Coles, Callaghan, Cole, Hervey, Dyneley. *Capts.*—E. Freke, Haredon, Hope, Slade, Harcourt, J. W. Holdsworth. *Lieuts.*—J. W. Hamilton, Douglas Wilan.

The following were presented to the King on being made Knights of the Guelphic Order:—

Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., Governor of South Australia; Capt. Sir H. Lecke, R.N.; Capt. W. Bolham.

The following were also presented:—

Adm. Sir W. Hargood, on retiring from his command at Plymouth; Cornet Speer, on appointment to the 9th Lancers; Capt. Hon. F. G. Hood, Grenadier Guards, on being placed the rank and precedence as son of a Viscount; Hon. R. Needham, 12th Lancers; Lieut. Clay on his appointment to Grenadier Guards; Lieut. L. Weir, Bengal Cavalry; Ens. J. W. Holdsworth; Capt. Mann; Capt. J. F. Musgrove, 20th Madras N.I.; Lieut. J. D. Robinson, R.N., on return from service; Capt. Tahon, R.N., on return from service and paying off the *Royal Adelaide*; Com. C. H. M. Buckle, on promotion; Lieut. Lumsdaine, 21st Fusiliers; Capt. G. Huskey, on appointment as Paymaster of the Chatham division; Capt. H. W. Miles, 1st reg. Bengal army, on return to India; Capt. Stephens, on his return from Hanover; Major Borlase, Duke of Cornwall's Yeomanry; Gen. Sir G. Cockburn.

The Queen will hold Drawing-Rooms on Saturday, May 28, and Thursday, June 16. The Drawing-Room on May 28, being for the celebration of his Majesty's birth day, no presentations can take place.

The King gave a state dinner on Saturday to the Knights of the Thistle and St. Patrick.

Yesterday evening their Majesties gave their first state ball for the season. The King and Queen are expected at Windsor to-day from their visit to St. James's.

The king, on the nomination of Lord Ripon, has appointed William Daniel Bullock, Esq., one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Hector Archibald Macneal Esq., resigned.

The King has approved of Mr. Louis de Drummond as Consul at Port Louis, in the island of Mauritius, for the Republic and Hanseatic city of Hamburg.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed J. Lyster, Esq., one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to his Majesty, in the room of R. Browne, Esq., deceased, and A. Blackwood, Esq., one of the Grooms of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Chamber in Ordinary, in the room of F. Scudamore, Esq., resigned.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 9th May.—The House went into committee on the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill. On the second clause being read, a debate arose on the amendment moved by Lord Lyndhurst, in the course of which Lord Melbourne, the Marquess of Clanricarde, the Duke of Richmond, the Lord Chancellor, the Marquess of Conyngham, and Lord Brougham supported the original clause; and Lord Ellenborough, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Haddington, and the Marquess of Londonderry defended the amendment introduced. On a division, the numbers were—for the Amendment, 107, against it, 53; Majority, 54. Clauses 3 and 10 were then agreed to, and the rest of the clauses, to the 22d, were, upon the motion of Lord Lyndhurst, struck out. On Lord Lyndhurst proposing that the 23d clause should be struck out, the Duke of Richmond objected, as this was the clause by which aldermen and councillors were appointed in certain towns. He then proposed an amendment, to the effect that the large towns should be allowed corporations. On a division, the numbers were—for the Duke of Richmond's Amendment, 45; against it, 98; Majority, 53. The following clauses, to the 37th, were then agreed to without discussion, after which the House adjourned.

Tuesday, 10th May.—The Scotch Entail Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Monday week.—On the order of the day for the third reading of the Irish Constabulary Force Bill being read, Lord Ellenborough proposed a new form of oath in regard to secret societies, to be taken by constables. The proposal was agreed to; after which the Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into a committee on the Church Pluralities Bill. On clause 4 being read, Lord Wynford moved an amendment, to the effect that no spiritual person should hold two benefices who had a cure of souls, where the united value of the two livings exceeded 1,000*l.* a year. The House divided—contents, 29; non-contents, 7; majority against the amendment, 22. The remaining clauses were agreed to.

Friday, 13th May.—The Duke of Leinster presented a petition from the Mayor and citizens of Dublin in favour of the poor laws. The Noble Duke, although he did not go the full length with the petitioners, still thought that some system should be introduced to relieve the destitute poor. The Registration of Aliens' Bill was read a second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 9th May.—On the order of the day for the second reading of the Factory Bill being read, Mr. J. Thompson entered into some explanation of the measure. The object of the Bill was to place the law regarding factories in the same situation as that in which it stood previously to 1st March. By the present law, children under the age of thirteen years were prohibited from working in factories for more than eight hours per day, and the object of this Bill was to allow children between the ages of twelve and thirteen to work, if they were so inclined, for twelve hours per day. Lord Ashley said that the existing law had not had a fair chance, and complained that, within nine days of its coming into operation, the Government should come down with a project for its amendment. He moved that the Bill be read that day six months. Mr. Poulter seconded the amendment. After a long debate, in the course of which Mr. Potter, Sir R. Peel, and other Members supported the Bill, and Mr. Fielden, Lord F. Egerton, and Mr. Goulburn opposed it; the House divided, when the Bill was carried by a majority of 2, the numbers being—for the amendment, 176; against it, 178.

Tuesday, 10th May.—Mr. O'Connell moved for leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the Dublin Steam Packet Company, notwithstanding that the orders had not been complied with. Mr. R. Plunket seconded the motion. Sir M. S. Stewart and Mr. M. Philips opposed the motion. Lord F. Egerton thought that the introduction of capital into Ireland ought to be encouraged, and with that feeling he would give the motion his support. Sir H. Parnell, Dr. Bowring, Sir T. Clerk, and Mr. G. F. Young, severally opposed the motion. Lord Sandon, Lord Clements, and Mr. Roche, supported it. The House then divided—Ayes, 106; Noes, 65; majority for the Bill, 41.—In answer to a question from Mr. G. Berkeley, who said he understood that Government intended to provide accommodation in the House for the ladies by the 1st June next, Lord John Russell stated that he had been correctly informed, and that an estimate of the expense would be laid before the House.—Mr. C. Duncombe moved for a return of a copy of the Parliamentary Surveys of Church Lands preserved in the Library of MSS. at Lambeth. Lord John Russell admitted that the documents were public property, but saw no reason why the House should take possession of them. He therefore moved that the order of the day be read. The House divided—Ayes, 99; Noes, 40; majority for the amendment, 59. The House went into Committee on the Tithes (English) Commutation Bill. Sir E. Knatchbull moved an amendment to the 33rd clause, that instead of the seven years' average of the value of tithes produce, the words should be inserted "having regard to the productive nature and quality of the land." A lengthened discussion ensued; after which the committee divided—Ayes, 51; Noes, 111; majority against the amendment, 61. Two amendments, moved by Mr. Pannor and Mr. Richards, were severally rejected.

Wednesday, 11th May.—The Birmingham, Bristol and Thames Junction Railway Bill, was read a third time and passed.—Mr. Lynch moved the second reading of the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill. The motion was opposed by Dr. Lushington, who moved, as an amendment, that the Bill be read a second time that day six months. On a division, the amendment was rejected by a majority of 9.—The Public Walks Bill, the Public Institutions Bill, and the Poole Corporation Bill, were severally read a second time.—On the second reading of the Poor-laws (Ireland) Bill being read, Lord Monteagle said, that though he permitted the Bills to be read a second time, he disclaimed being thereby held pledged to sanction either of them.—The Civil Courts (Ireland) Bill went through a committee, and the clauses up to the 38th were agreed to.

Thursday, 12th May.—Mr. Clay moved—"That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the operation of the Act of the 7th George IV., c. 46, permitting the establishment of joint-stock banks, and whether it be expedient to make any and what alteration in the provisions of the Act." His object was to induce the House to inquire whether the system of joint-stock banking had acquired the best legal development of which it was susceptible. He took a full review of the rise and progress of the present system of banking, the result

which he stated to be to constitute a tremendous power in the monetary system of the country without any precaution being taken to limit its operations. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER thought there were sufficient grounds for the appointment of the committee, without exciting either alarm or distrust. If the Honourable Member would place the matter in the hands of Government, he would in a few days name such a committee as would insure an impartial inquiry. After some further discussion, in which Messrs. O'Connel, Gisborne, Richards, Pattison, Hume, Cayley, Forster, Handley, Pease, Hawes, P. Thomson, Warburton, and Attwood took a part, the appointment of the committee was agreed to; after which the House divided on an amendment by Mr. Hume, that the committee should be instructed to inquire into the effect of the clause introduced into the charter of the Bank of England, by which country bankers were held to have satisfied their engagements by paying them in Bank of England paper, when the numbers were—against the amendment, 98; in favour of it, 12; majority, 86.

FRIDAY, 13th May.—The Dublin Police Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Lord J. RUSSELL, the House went into Committee on the Tithes Commutation Bill, and several clauses were agreed to.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

AUSTRIA.—*Vienna, April* 25.—After all the reductions that have taken place in the army within the last year, government intends to proceed to an entire disarming, and to reduce the army to 100,000 disposable troops. First, the reserve of the army in Italy is to be dissolved. This army has hitherto consisted of two corps and the reserve, under Count Von Wahnoden, Count Geppert, and the Prince of Bentheim-Steinfort. Besides this, a division of each battalion of Landwehr will be disbanded, and 7,000 horses of the train sold. The artillery in Italy is to be reduced to 35 batteries, and the dissolution of the reserve batteries may be shortly expected. The hôtel hospitals at Cremona, Lodi, Pavia, and Brescia, are, or shortly will be, entirely broken up. All this gives great pleasure, as proving the good understanding between the great Powers, and certainty of the preservation of general peace. It is not doubted that the example of Austria will be followed by most governments, and an end be put to the expensive military establishments, and the heavy burdens which for these six years have oppressed all the continental states.

RUSSIA.—*St. Petersburgh, April* 2.—The Emperor has ordered that a quarantine shall be established on the arm of the Danube, called the Sulina, that it shall be in two divisions, viz one for pratique, at the end of the island of Peti, and the other stricter quarantine in the island of Georgisewsk. These establishments, which are to serve as a place of refuge for vessels detained by unfavourable winds, or by the strong current of the Danube, and also for those which come for a supply of fresh provisions, are not bound to purify goods, but are only to send them to the lazarettos of Odessa and Ismail. The Busartscheck quarantine barrier at the mouth of the Danube, which cannot be of any further use, shall be abolished. The sum of 2,25[illegible] silver rubles is assigned for the establishment of the Sulina quarantine.

*April* 25.—The first steam-boat from St. Petersburgh arrived at Cronstadt on the 19th of this month, with passengers. On the same day the *Pomona* frigate went out of port to take its station as guard-ship at sea. It hoisted its flag on passing the fort of Peter I., and a cannon shot announced the opening of the navigation. On the 8th a flag was hoisted on the Custom House Hall.

## Law and Police.

COMMON PLEAS.—The Court, on Monday, gave judgment in favour of Admiral Napier, in the action brought by Mr. Dobie to recover for losses sustained in the seizure of the *Lord of the Isles*, which was confiscated by order of the Admiral for attempting to break through the blockade established on the coast of Portugal whilst he held the chief command in the service of the Queen. The question turned upon several points, such as whether or not the blockade was effective; or whether, in that case, sufficient notice of it had been given; and whether, under such circumstances, the foreign enlistment act not having been at that time suspended, Admiral Napier, being a subject of the King of this country, could enter the service of a foreign prince, and make war upon his fellow subjects, or seize and confiscate their property. The judgment was generally in favour of the defendant.

ADMIRALTY COURT.—On Saturday the important salvage cause relative to the *Victoria* came before Sir John Nicholl. The vessel was an American, laden with copper ore and cotton, her cargo being of the admitted value of 20,000*l*. She went on shore on the Larne Sand in Carmarthen Bay, and was assisted off by the crews of the smack *Miranthe* and the *Pearl*, in all 21 men. The owners of the *Victoria* tendered 127*l*. 15*s*. to the salvors which was refused. After hearing all the facts of the case, the Court awarded the salvors 450*l*. for their services, with costs. It is a remarkable fact that, for the last 20 years, the *Victoria* is the only vessel, except a small coasting vessel, that has either been wrecked or seriously damaged, that has escaped off the Larne Sands. The *Victoria* was of 500 tons burthen.

SHERIFFS' COURT—*Thursday—Proclamation of Outlawry*—We give publicity to the following, though with some pain, as it may be the means of giving information to the parties concerned. This morning Mr. Kemp, the sheriffs' officer, made proclamation in open Court, and called upon the following noblemen and gentlemen to surrender themselves to the custody of the Sheriffs of Middlesex, upon pain of being declared outlaws, viz.:—

The Right Hon. William Paget, commonly called Lord William Paget; Edward Thynne, commonly called Lord Edward Thynne; the Rev. John Capel Hanbury Tracy; Charles Gore, commonly called the Hon. Charles Gore; Sir Francis Vincent, Bart.; George Burkett, George Herbert, John Scott, George Giles How, Henry Vetch, W. Byrne, Edward R. Baller, Edward Hull, Robert Abbey, Hugh Andrew Frazer, Henry Leigh Hunt, J. O. Luxford, Nicholas Power, T. Sowerby, and the Rev. William Hamilton Maxwell.

## Theatres.

COVENT GARDEN.—Mr Macready's appearance on Wednesday evening, in the character of *Macbeth*, attracted a very numerous and fashionable audience. His recent *rencontre* with the Lessee of Drury lane theatre has occasioned an extraordinary sensation in theatrical world. The audience rose *en masse* on the entrance of their favourite actor, and greeted him with the most tumultuous cheering. On Thursday a new opera, called *The Rose of the Alhambra*, was produced, and proved very successful. The poetry is from the pen of Captain Pothill, late lessee of Drury lane theatre, and the music by De Pinna. The story is full of romantic interest, but it has been spun out to far too great a length. The music is of a light and pleasing character, but does not present any thing particularly striking or novel. The instrumentation is not always what we could desire, it is occasionally by far too noisy, particularly in the chorusses and bass song given to Morley, there is, however, much to please.

LYCEUM.—A new piece, called *Gunpowder Plot; not the Fifth of November*, was played at this house for the first time on Monday evening, and we hope, for the credit of the theatre, it will not be repeated after this week: it is beneath criticism. *The Man about Town* improves upon acquaintance, and *A Day well Spent*, nightly convulses the audience with laughter. The houses have been excellent during the week.

STRAND.—We had two new pieces at this theatre on Monday evening—a translation from the French by Mr. Elton, entitled *Pay, or a Widow's Tears*, and an original burletta by Jerrold, called *The Man for the Ladies*. The first piece is an amusing trifle enough, and proved successful: the entire weight of the piece devolves on Mrs. Nisbett, who sustained the part of the *Widow Nethersole*, with her accustomed *naïveté* and humour. The waiting woman found an efficient representative in Miss Daly. *The Man for the Ladies* was not well received, and the sooner it is withdrawn the better, for it is an ugly affair from beginning to end. There is neither point, humour, nor situation in any one scene in the piece: it is, from first to last, as stupid an affair as we ever witnessed. In the farce of a *Dead Shot*, the audience were greatly amused by the acting of Mrs. Nisbett, Miss Daly, Mr. Attwood, and Mr. Hammond, and rewarded their exertions by roars of laughter.

## DUEL BETWEEN BRIGADIER GENERAL EVANS, C.B., AND CAPT. DICKSON.

### CAPTAIN DRAKE'S STATEMENT.

AT about half-past five o'clock on Saturday evening, 7th inst., Mr. Cooke waited on Brig. Gen. Evans at Hake's Hotel, and delivered to him a hostile message from Capt. Dickson, in consequence of a decision of the Committee of the Junior United Service Club as follows:—

"Copy of a resolution passed by the Committee, at a special meeting held on 7th May, 1836:—

"The committee having taken into their mature and deliberate consideration Capt. Dickson's letter of 26th April, and Col. Evans' statement of 5th May, together with all the letters and documents on the subject, are unanimously of opinion, that the conduct of Capt. Dickson throughout the transactions referred to therein has been *without stain*, and that of an officer and a gentleman.

(A true copy). THOMAS HATCH, Secretary."

Which General Evans had only been made acquainted with a few moments before Mr. Cook's arrival. Gen. Evans replied to Mr. Cooke that he should take into consideration the purport of the message, and send him a reply with as little delay as possible. At seven o'clock the same evening Capt. Drake addressed the following letter to Mr. Cooke:—

"Oriental Club, Saturday, 7 o'clock, P.M.

"SIR,—Having only this moment seen Brigadier-Gen. Evans on the subject of the communication you made to him this evening, and it being impossible under any circumstances to meet your friend to-morrow (being Sunday), I beg to inform you that he defers giving you an answer till to-morrow afternoon. I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant, W. DRAKE, Captain.

"To W. B. Cooke, Esq."

At a quarter to nine the same evening, Capt. Drake delivered in person to Mr. Cooke, at the Junior United Service Club, the following letter:—

"Oriental Club, quarter to 9, P.M., Sat. 7th May, 1836.

"SIR,—I wish much to see you as soon as possible, on the subject of your communication to General Evans. I have called with this note in the event of your absence. You will, however, find me at the Oriental Club till two in the morning. I am, &c. "W. DRAKE.

"W. B. Cooke, Esq."

Mr. Cooke and myself conversed for some time on the disputed question, but came to no satisfactory conclusion. Mr. Cooke, on the part of Capt. Dickson, demanded an apology from Gen. Evans, which I would not admit of. A meeting being inevitable, I proceeded to procure pistols, which, from the lateness of the hour, I had much difficulty in doing. I waited on Mr. Cooke at his lodgings about 11 o'clock at night, when he agreed to meet at my lodgings at 2 o'clock next day (Sunday). The pistols having been sent home next morning, I anticipated my visit, and waited on Mr. Cooke at eleven instead of two (the hour appointed), when I acquainted him that Gen. Evans would grant Capt. Dickson a meeting, and was ready to go to the ground whenever he pleased. At two in the afternoon Mr. Cooke called on me at the Oriental Club, when he again urged an apology from Gen. Evans, with as little success as on the former occasions; it was then agreed he should meet at Wormwood Scrubs by five in the evening. The meeting took place, and the principals being placed, Gen. Evans received Capt. Dickson's fire; when, after an interval of a few seconds, General Evans brought down his pistol, and uncocked it, without having fired. Upon which I addressed myself to Mr. Cooke and said, "I have now to say, that in deference to the opinion of the committee of the Junior United Service Club, I have brought my friend here; and having now paid that deference to the judgment of those gentlemen, I feel it my duty to withdraw Gen. Evans from the ground." Mr. Cooke then said, "I am not satisfied," and again made allusion to an apology. I persisted in withdrawing General Evans without further explanation; and on leaving the ground, he then only informed me of his being wounded; and on his return to his hotel he was attended by Sir Stephen Hammick, who extracted the ball, and left his patient in as comfortable a state as, under such circumstances, could be expected.

Oriental Club, May 8. W. DRAKE.

### MR. COOKE'S STATEMENT.

A meeting took place this afternoon at Wormwood Scrubs, between Brig. Gen. Evans, of the British Auxiliary Legion, and Capt. Lothian Dickson, of the British army. At the word "Fire" being given the Brig.-Gen. purposely withheld his fire, and was withdrawn by his second, Capt. Drake, of the Madras army, he having previously given me the following reasons for so doing, reading a paper he held in his hand: "I have now to say, that in deference to the opinion of the committee of the Junior United Service Club, I have brought my friend here; and having now paid that deference to the judgment of those gentlemen, I feel it my duty to withdraw Gen. Evans from the ground." To which determination I distinctly repeated several times that "I was not satisfied," on the part of my friend, Capt. Dickson, without having either an apology from the Brigadier-General, or a further exchange of shots, or words to that effect. However, Capt. Drake persisted in withdrawing his principal, and I therefore conceived my friend Capt. Dickson had not received the satisfaction to which he was entitled. I have subsequently heard, on my return to town, from Capt. Drake, that Brig.-Gen Evans was wounded, which was not known to Capt. Drake previous to the parties leaving the ground. W. B. COOKE.

*May* 8.

The ball from the pistol fired by Capt. Dickson, grazed the right arm of General Evans, and entered the back below his right shoulder, from which it was extracted by Sir S. Hammick.

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A meeting took place early on Friday morning, at Chalk Farm, between Col. Kirby and Capt. Dickson. An exchange of shots took place, but Col. Kirby's pistol having missed fire he demanded a second fire. Capt. Dickson said to his second, "You may give Col. Kirby what he demands, but I shall not fire at him." Col.

rby replied, "Well, that ends it;" and threw his rol on the ground. Capt. Dickson advanced, and ered Col. Kirby his hand, which was refused, and the rties were taken from the ground.

## Literary Notices.

*e Life of Robert Lord Clive.* By Major-General Sir John Malcolm. John Murray.

e only received this valuable work on the eve of going press, and must, therefore, be brief in our notice. It s commenced in consequence of the possession of a dy of unpublished documents, which having been pre-ved among the family records at Walcot, was thrown en to the late Sir John Malcolm, by his friend the rl of Powis. From these documents the gallant eneral was enabled to trace the whole of the eventful reer of this great and extraordinary public individual. he volumes are full of personal anecdote, as well as torical matter of the highest interest, and are credit-le to the literary reputation of the gallant biographer, o lived to complete all but the two last chapters, and hich have been ably supplied by a gentleman who was the confidence of Sir John. We have this week room t for two anecdotes.

" His impatience of control, and wayward and impracti-ble firmness, never forsook him. On one occasion it pears that his conduct to the secretary under whom the ilers were placed on their first arrival, was so inconsistent th the rules of official discipline, that the governor, to om it was reported, commanded him to ask that gentle-n's pardon. With this order he complied rather ungra-ously; but the secretary immediately after, before his itation had time to subside, having invited him to dinner,— No, Sir,' replied Clive, ' the governor did not command me *dine* with you.'

" He was engaged in a duel with an officer, to whom he d lost some money at cards, but who, with his companion, s clearly proved to have played unfairly. Clive was not only loser; but the others were terrified into payment by threats of those who had won their money. This example d no effect on him; he persisted in refusing to pay, and s called out by one of them who deemed himself insulted his conduct. They met without seconds: Clive fired, d missed his antagonist, who immediately came close up him, and held the pistol to his head, desiring him to his life, with which he complied. The next demand was, recant his assertions respecting unfair play. On non-ance with this being refused, his opponent threatened to oot him. ' Fire, and be d—d,' said the dauntless young n; ' I said you cheated; I say so still, and I will never y you.' The astonished officer threw away his pistol ying, Clive was mad. The latter received from his young mpanions many compliments for the spirit he had shown; t he not only declined coming forward against the officer th whom he had fought, but never afterwards spoke of his haviour at the card-table. ' He has given me my life,' he d, ' and though I am resolved on never paying money ich was unfairly won, or again associating with him, I all never do him an injury.'"

In portraying the character of this great man, Sir hn Malcolm observes—

" Lord Clive was one of those extraordinary men who e a character to the period and country in which they e. His name cannot be erased from the history of India, r from that of Britain. Born in the rank of a private ntleman, and launched out early in life into the wide sea Indian adventure, he soon far outstripped all his com-etitors in the race of fortune and fame. He was trained in e best of schools, a state of danger, of suffering, and. tivity. He could not be said to have had any master in e art of war; he was, to adopt the language of the great hatham, ' a heaven-born General;' and it was by the ldness and novelty of his measures, the impetuosity of a onset, and the imperturbable obstinacy of his defence, at he confounded his enemies, and changed the hesitating oops under his command into a band of heroes. He left othing to chance; he foresaw and provided for everything ictory seemed to attend him wherever he turned, and no terprise was too arduous where he was the leader."

The work must be, to our Indian friends, of particular terest.

*Day in the Woods: a Connected Series of Tales and Poems.* By Thomas Miller, Basket Maker, Author of "Songs of the Sea Nymphs," &c. Smith, Elder, and Co.

THROUGHOUT this volume much original talent is per-ceptible, though it is the production of a "Poor Basket Maker." It appears, that the Editor of "Friendship's Offering" has essayed to drag him from his obscurity, deeming him worthy of a better fate than basket-making; we hope most sincerely that authorship will prove so, though in general we believe it to be but a very pre-carious trade. Thomas Miller, at nine years of age, "was thrust forth to gain a livelihood by the labour of his hands," and when it is considered that the volume has been written "amid the fatigue and exertion consequent upon several hours daily perambulation in the streets of the metropolis, in unsuccessful endeavours to dispose of his baskets, when his spirits were subdued by poverty and disappointment, when even hope had deserted his dwelling, and despair sat brooding by his hearth," every al-lowance should be made for any defects in the composition, but for one defect there are numerous beauties, de-lightful poems, and bright sparks from a superior mind. We recommend the little book most warmly to every one disposed to patronise original genius in apparently a very deserving individual. Though exceedingly pressed for space we cannot resist giving an extract, in the hope that it may induce some to patronise the "Poor Basket Maker."

THE EVENING HYMN.

How many days, with mute adieu,
Have gone down yon untrodden sky!
And still it looks as clear and blue,
As when it first was hung on high.
The rolling sun, the frowning cloud
That drew the lightning in its rear,
The thunder, tramping deep and loud,
Have left no foot-mark there.

The village bells, with silver chime,
Come softened by the distant shore,
Though I have heard them many a time,
They never rung so sweet before.
A silence rests upon the hill,
A listening awe pervades the air,
The very flowers are still, and still,
And bowed as if in prayer.

And in this hushed and breathless close,
O'er earth, and sky, and sea,
That still low voice in silence goes,
Which speaks alone, great God! of Thee.
The whispering leaves, the far-off brook,
The hermit's warble fainter grown,
The hive-bound bee, the lonely rook,—
All these their Maker own.

Now shine the starry hosts of light,
Gazing on earth with golden eyes,
Bright guardians of the blue-browed night!
What are ye in your native skies?
I know not! neither can I know,
Nor on what leader ye attend,
Nor whence ye came, nor whither go,
Nor what your aim or end.

I know they must be holy things,
That form a road so sacred shine,
Where sounds the beat of angel-wings,
And footsteps echo all Divine.
Then mysteries I never sought,
Nor brake my mind to what Science tells,
For, oh! in childhood I was taught,
That God inhabits dwells.

The darkening woods, the lulling leaves,
The grasshopper's last feeble sound,
The flowers just wakened by the breeze,
All hear the stillness more profound.
The twilight takes a deeper shade,
The dusky pathways blacker grow,
And silence reigns in glen and glade,—
All, all is mute below.

And other eyes than ours this hour
Will close upon its calm or day,
And, sinking down the deep abyss,
Will, like the last, be swept away.
Until eternity is passed,
That boundless sea without a shore,
Then without time we ever rest,
And will what time is no more.

Now nature sinks in soft repose,
A dreamy semblance of the grave,
The slow steals on, rises on the rose,
The bright have almost ceased to wave,
The silent sky, the sleeping earth,
Tree, mount on, stream, the humble sod,
All tell from whom they had their birth,
And cry "Behold a God!"

## NEW MUSIC.

*Da, du Leigst mir in Herzen.* a German air, arranged for the Piano-forte, with variations. By Charles W. Glover.

THIS air is known as, "Am I not fondly thine Own;" it is a beautiful melody, and the variations are skilful compositions. The third variation is particularly pleasing, and the *allegro* finale, brilliant and effective. This piece does Mr. Glover infinite credit.

*The Queen's March*, arranged for the Harp. By Frederick Chatterton.

THIS is a showy and brilliant piece; the *staccato* move-ment, page 6, reminds a little of the air in Balfe's Opera of "The Siege of Rochelle." "'Twas in that Garden beautiful." It is a great favourite with the Foot Guards Bands. This will be found a good lesson for the Harpist.

*The Appeal*, a Ballad; the Poetry by Mrs. B. C. Wilson, the Music by Macdonald Harris.

A STRIKE and pleasing ballad; the poetry also good. Mr. Harris's composition, we predict, will be a standard song with every syren who may desire to make a suc-cessful *appeal* in matters of music as well as of love.

*Ah, Come Mascondere*, an air by Rossini, with variations for the Piano-forte. By Mr. Stephen Glover.

THIS air is well preserved throughout; the *andante* third variation, in four flats, is a bold and spirited work. The fourth variation, and finale, are clever, and written with the skill of a master. This will be found a good lesson in fingering for the *amateur*; it is a showy piece and not difficult.

*My very particular Friend.* A Comic Song, by Miss L. H. Sheridan.

THE words and music of this humorous little trifle are both by Miss Sheridan, and in her happiest comic vein. This song will, we are certain, be found in every lady's collection of music.

THE LILY. By Leigh Hunt.

We are blue fair,
The flower of virgin light;
Nature held us in her hand and said,
"Lo! my thoughts of white."

Ever since then, angels
Hold us in their hands;
You may see them where they
take
In pictures their sweet stands.

Like the garden's angels
Also do we seem,
And not the less for being
crowned
Within a golden dream.

Could you see around us
The enamoured air,
You would think it pale with
bliss
To hold a thing so fair.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 11, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91⅞. Consols, 91¾ to 91⅞. New 3½ per cents. 100¾ to 100⅝.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

May 10.—J. Hagger, of Richmond, Surrey, cordwainer.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Berry, now or late of Birmingham, stationer.—J. Berry, now or late of Birmingham, glass manufacturer.—G. Shuffle-botham, late of Macclesfield, Cheshire, coach-builder.—G. Strut-ton, of Chester, hotel keeper.—T. Marsden, of Salford, Lan-cashire, machine-maker.—R. Furness, of Preston, Lancashire, slater.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Hayton, shipbuilder, Maryport, Cumberland.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Evans Briden, surgeon, Great Coram-street, Brunswick-square.—J. L. Mortimer, haberdasher, St. Thomas the Apostle, near Exeter.—S. Shawler, brass-founder, Lichfield-street, New-port Market.—G. Lane, wine merchant, Bath.—W. M. Clapp, iron-monger, Exeter.—J. Pritchard, victualler, Kingswinford, Stafford-shire.

BIRTHS.

6th inst., at Mellington Hall, Montgomeryshire, the lady of Capt. J. A. Russell, of a daughter.—9th inst., at West Cowes, the wife of Capt. Deans, R.N., of a daughter.—In Adelaide-str., Stone-house, the Lady of Lieut. Edward Barrin, R.N. of a daughter.—29th April, at Bratton House, near Guilford, the Lady of Major Wright of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

At Christ Church, Marylebone, Capt. R. Kyan, Bart., to Mari-anne, only daughter of J. Barnett, Esq., of Dorset-square.—At Kensington, J. H. Worthway, Esq., of Oakford House, Devon, to Catherine, daughter of the late Col. Wilkinson, E.I.C.'s s.

May 7th, at St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. Codrington, 1st Regiment Guards, son of V.-Adm. Sir E. Codrington, to Mary, second daughter of Lord Amos, Esq., of the Hyde, Hertfordshire.

Miss Rhind, daughter of Capt. Rhind, R.N., to Capt. Wyatt, 65th reg.—At Dingwall, R. Mackenzie, Esq., of Kincraig, Maj. E.I.C.'s service, to Katherine, daughter of the late A. Macken-zie, Esq., of Fairburn Crescent.—At St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. Daniell, Coldstream Guards, to Caroline, daughter of the late Luke Lechan, Esq.—At Stoke, Capt. W. H. Jackson, 12th Bom. N. I., to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. W. Munton.—At Plymouth, Lieut. Bruce, R.N., to Anne, daughter of the late Rev. J. Amyatt Channly, of Bridgewater.—April 29th, at Bath, the Rev. W. Littlehales, third son of Rear-Adm. Littlehales, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Captain W. H. Cleather.—April 26th, at Shamford Arundell, F. A. Williams, Esq., son of the late Capt. Williams, R.N., to Ann D. Butler, only daughter of the late Capt. W. Butler, 22d Foot.—May 8th, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Lieut. Lewis P. Madden, h.p. 81. Marines, to Margaret, only daughter of the late Rev. R. Jordan, of Ro-chester.

DEATHS.

In his 54th year, Lieut.-Gen. Viscount Lake. He was ap-pointed Lieutenant and Captain in the 1st Foot Guards the 26th of April, 1793; Captain and Lieut.-Col. in the 1st Foot Guards the 22nd of August, 1798; Colonel in the Army the 25th of April, 1808; Lieutenant-Colonel in the 80th Foot the 10th of May, 1809; Major-General the 4th of June, 1811; and Lieutenant-General the 19th of July, 1821. His lordship served in Flanders with the army under His Royal Highness the Duke of York.—Capt. John Sibley, aged 78.—At Dangerfort, Galway, John Baunerill, Esq., late Capt. of the 5th Dragoon Guards.—At Dover, Catherine, relict of the late Capt. John Boyce, E.I.C., aged 71.—At Chel-tenham, Lieut.-Col. J. Jukes, Inspecting Field Officer of the Liverpool District.—At Loam-hill-hall, Rebecca, relict of the late Capt. Robert Gray, E.I.C.'s service.—At Vittoria, aged 23, Major A. W. Ring, 3d reg. British Legion, late of 94th Foot, son of Lieut.-Col. A. S. King.—Letitia, eldest daughter of Col. Wahab of Upper Temple-street, Dublin.—In Mountjoy-square, Dublin, Elizabeth, last surviving daughter of the late Col. Wolfe, of Forenaghts, Kildare.—At Burton Constable, Holderness, Mar-hornata, only daughter of Brig.-Gen. Chichester, of the Brit. Aux. Legion.—At Southampton, Anne, widow of Colonel Pheyre of Wexford.—In Bath, aged 71, Maj.-Gen. Dixon, R.A.—At Hayes, Kent, Caroline, daughter of Colonel Fraser, of Castle Fraser, N.B.—Crawford Dick, Esq., Surgeon 12th Reg.—In Rosetta, Capt. R. J. Latham, barrack master of that district.—At Youghal, Arthur Palmer, Esq., Lieut. R.N.—Lieut. D. Rhoward, R.N. (1815).—29th, at Rottesford, Leicestershire, Miss Isabella Sut-ton, youngest daughter of the late Adm. Sutton, aged 42.—At his residence in Cobourg-street, Plymouth, James Dickson, Esq., Surgeon, R.N., and late of H. M. S. Thunderer.—Capt. King, R.N., formerly Commandant at Plymouth.—[illegible] Gen. Mignen, late Lt.-Col. Scotch Fusilier Guards [illegible] next week).—6th inst., at Frankfort-sur-Maine, A. G. [illegible] youngest son of Lieut.-Col. Sir C. Dance, K.H.

# Advertisements.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.
2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only to be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder imported | 6s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| The rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.
G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 53, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling reels, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 53, Strand.

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation large quantities of which are constantly being shipped for almost every Port of the Globe. Address, W. C. MORGAN, 5, Brunswick-street, (five doors from Oxford-street).

THE ESSENTIAL PURITY OF BRETT'S IMPROVED BRANDY is established by the test of hot water; its salutary properties are confirmed by the constant recommendation of the Faculty; connoisseurs and dealers commend it, acknowledging its undistinguishable resemblance to the finest Cognac: and while families of rank think proper to adopt it in preference to any other Brandy, there are few who need be precluded from its use on account of the price, which is only 18s. per Imperial Gallon. Sealed bottles, 3s. 6d. each, bottle inclusive

HENRY BRETT and Co., Wine and Brandy Merchants, 190, High Holborn Bars.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000, With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of £5, each. Deposit, £1. per Share. The remaining £4. to be paid in two instalments, namely, £2. per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, pro. tem., No. 30, Essex Street, Strand.
Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with the Interest for the time, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by the ordinarily engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, [illegible] themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford to every class of Society, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company well avail itself of the [illegible] to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a general scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, £5. per cent. per annum. And each Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than £5 per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as speedily.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

30, Essex Street, Strand, March 19, 1838.

THE FOREIGN BANKING COMPANY, No. 31, Lombard-street.

Capital, 1,000,000*l.* in Shares of 100*l.* each.
First Instalment, 25 per cent.

BANKERS.—Messrs. Spencer, Attwood, and Co.

The business of this Company will consist in receiving deposits of cash and bills for the purpose of effecting payment through the agency of bankers, in the principal towns of Europe, at all the principal cities and commercial towns abroad.

In making payments and transacting pecuniary business in England, the Foreign Coupons, or bills of exchange, will be presented at the counter of the Company, and the money paid without any charge.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the [illegible] to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

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Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

30, Essex Street, Strand, March 19, 1838.

REFORM YOUR TAILORS' BILLS.
BY PAYING CASH AT THE CITY CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT.

A SUIT best quality, colours and patterns for the Season £2 12 6
Superfine Dress Coat 2 7 6
Extra Saxony, the best that is made 2 15 0
Superfine Frock Coat, silk faced 2 10 0
Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns 0 15 0
Cloth or Cassimere Trowsers £0 17 6 to 1 5 0
Fashionable Summer Trowsers 0 10 6 or 3 pair 1 10 0
New Pattern Summer Waistcoats 0 7 6 each, or 3 1 0 0
Splendid Silk Valencia Dress do. 0 15 6 3 1 10 0
Cloth and Tweed Fishing or Travelling Trowsers 0 12 6
Footman's Suit of Livery, best cloth 3 3 0

Cheapest and best House for Boys' Clothes.
DOUGNEY and SON, 49, Lombard-street. Established 1784.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies,—

SIR, I am honoured with the king's command to express his Majesty's sense of your politeness in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 9th 1837. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Dewhurst Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHEREAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all old pulmonic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in promoting instant relief to Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fullness, Pain and Oppression after Meals, also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies. Ingestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time. If taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wines it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undermentioned, and 298 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Thomson, Aldred, S. Ashwell, B. Rowley, A. Hubbleton, C. Lawton, D. Davies, Surgeon to Their Majesties, J. Ferrera, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, J. Tyrrell, A. H. Curtis, Apothecary to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DEWHURST WOODHOUSE, Operative Chymist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge, and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

MOST IMPORTANT INFORMATION.
BY HIS MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

G. MINTER begs to intimate to the Nobility, Gentry, &c., that he has invented an EASY CHAIR that will produce and elevate, at will, into innumerable variety of positions, without the least trouble or difficulty to the occupier, and there bring no machinery, i.e.h, catch, or spring, it is only for a person sitting in the chair merely to wish for recline or elevate themselves, and the seat and back take any desired inclination, without requiring the least assistance or exertion whatever, owing to the weight on the seat and back acting as a counterbalance to the pressure against the back; the application of a fit adjusting leverage, and the whole to be obtained by Mr. Minter's Letters Patent. G. M. particularly recommends this Invention to Invalids or to those who may have lost the use of their hands or legs, as they are by it enabled to carry their position without requiring the assistance of other persons, from the easily available, simple contrivance for the recumbent position, which is required to be continued in by the patient's case all hours.

The Chairs are made by the best cabinet makers, at his Wholesale, Retail and Upholstery Manufactory, 71, Gerrard-street, Soho. In Minter's method of reclination each is required to be examined in the patient's case all hours.

Merlin, Bath, Bingham, and every other description of Garden Wheel Chairs, most improved by G. Minter, with his elevating reclining backs; and as he is desirous to avoid the delay of bill boards, Spiral Counters, Portable Carriage Chairs, Water Beds, and every article for the comfort of the Invalid.

A MOST IMPORTANT NOTICE

G. Minter having tried the validity of his Patent, both in the Court of Exchequer, before Baron Alderson, and in the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Denman, and Special Juries each time, he will now give a handsome Reward to any person finding out another of any Chair, where the seat and back are so made otherwise, being sold, made, or even in use, that has not the legal stamp in the top of the legs, and the words "Patent, G. Minter, 33, Gerrard-street, Soho," &c.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S BUTTERHAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"SIR, For many years I suffered by Corns; lately I had such a one on my foot, becoming fixed on my left toe, that the frequent bodkins, pains, &c. of cling of them in no way removed me. For [illegible] I could wear boots, and for ten or twelve days and [illegible] Butterham's Corn Solvent, to obtain [illegible] to the Proprietor. After using it few days, I received [illegible] days, nor in the terms, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I considered more in perfect ease, as it was better to lay [illegible] I have [illegible] work after, and [illegible] Having experienced this benefit myself I [illegible] in my own person, and having recommended this Solvent to many [illegible] who have been cured, I [illegible] it [illegible] to [illegible] you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obliged servant,

D. EVANS, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton Grove, Strand,
10th March, 1838."

Another testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the many [illegible] who have [illegible] and [illegible] to substitute for it [illegible] and many [illegible] but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Butterham Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Vendors.

HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.—An eminent medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent illness, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

are particularly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fullness Sick Head ache, Pain and Oppression after Meals, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Stomach Coughs, Spasms, Worms, and Fits in Children and Grown Persons, and all Disorders incident to the Stomach and Bowels. They are also highly efficacious in the cure of Colds, Agues, Asthmas, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Dropsy, Gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Ladies who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit, who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not curtail mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, several of them highly distinguished Members of the Royal College, who know their value, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramp, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefitted by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes, and exceed credibility; in fact there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, 86, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and may be had of all the principal Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

*** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba.

Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"9, Lincoln's-inn Fields, April 15, 1838."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success.

"New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1838."

From WILLIAM HENTSCH, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been of many months' [illegible] treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

(Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

"Greville-street, Hatton Garden, April 16, 1838."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 80, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand, Bowring, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watkins, 106, Edgeware road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 18, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 84, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Directions included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

FALKINGTON'S PATENT SPECTACLES upon an IMPROVED PRINCIPLE.—These Spectacles have obtained the patronage of the most eminent of the Family, and are strongly recommended to all persons requiring the aid of glasses.—Testimonials of the most satisfactory nature may be seen, and the Patent Specimens obtained, at 11, Berners-street, Oxford-street. Also Telescopes, Microscopes, Opera Glasses, &c.—W. H. TAYLOR, Agent; and of most of the respectable Opticians in the country.

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT,
Established at Boulogne Sur Mer,

# WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY

Messrs. Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigns, Burgundies, and rich Muscat, and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations, or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably in six dozen cases, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. Cobb, Wine Merchant, 24, Haymarket, and 24, Wallbrook, near the Mansion House London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer.

J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

TO EPICURES.

# ROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S FLORENCE CREAM,

for Dressing Salads, Lobsters, &c. in a Minute.—This delicious Cream is most justly acknowledged the most superior preparation for Salads, Lobsters, and all kinds of Cold Fish, as a Salad after the Parisian manner, which is universally allowed to surpass all others, can be obtained in one minute. To Families and Hotel Keepers it will be found very economical and convenient, as it only requires the addition of Vinegar to obtain a rich and delicious dressing, and immediately fit for use.

ROSSE and BLACKWELL'S Celebrated SOHO SAUCE for Fish, Game, Steaks, Made Dishes, &c.

DINMORE'S ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS will be found far superior to the Essence of Anchovies for every description of boiled and fried fish, being of a more mild, rich, and delicious flavour.

TO EPICURES, &c.

DINMORE'S SHRIMP PASTE, a superior Delicacy to any thing yet offered to the Public, for Breakfast, Sandwiches, &c.

The above to be had of most Sauce Venders throughout the Kingdom, and wholesale of the Proprietors, 11, King-street, Soho.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

# THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS,

for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an Imposition by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes a delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, Imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use; in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates.

Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn, also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

# WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.

—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between the two, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots or discolouring the skin or linen. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and Gentlemen of the turf in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot on the horse any colour required. Sold by the sole Agents, William Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish House Warehouse, 95, Gracechurch-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and by all the principal Chemists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers, in town and country, in bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, having directions for use, with a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of William Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE UNFAILING VIRTUES OF

# OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA,

January 25th 1831.

GENTLEMAN,—I regret that I have not earlier acknowledged to you the great benefit which I have derived from the use of your Balm of Columbia, which, in my own case, I have happily found to possess all the virtues you ascribe to it; I at first, and by mere accident, purchased a Bottle from one of your Agents merely as a trial; and until lately, was unaware of its justly famed and great celebrity, or of your being resident, and having a principal establishment in England, otherwise I should have felt pleasure, and a sense of duty to you and the public in making this acknowledgment before. About four years ago, I found my hair rapidly falling off, not occasioned by any bodily illness, and to such an extent was my head really bald that I was compelled to wear a wig; about three afterwards I began to use your Balm, and after the lapse of nine months, and the application of only three 3s. 6d. bottles, I was enabled to leave off the wig, finding my hair quite restored to its pristine strength, which it has retained ever since.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very obliged,

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| Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. | Inches. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inches. | 15 | 18 | 20 | 22 | 24 | 30 |

| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10 | 0 7 8 | 0 9 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 11 9 | 0 13 6 | 0 16 11 | 1 0 0 |
| 12 | 0 9 0 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 6 | 1 1 6 |
| 14 | 0 11 2 | 0 13 9 | 0 15 6 | 0 17 6 | 1 0 0 | 1 3 11 | 1 6 1 |
| 16 | 0 13 6 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 7 6 | 1 10 0 |
| 18 | 0 14 11 | 0 18 0 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 3 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 6 | 1 13 9 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 0 0 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 8 | 1 15 0 | 1 17 6 |
| 22 | 1 0 8 | 1 2 6 | 1 7 0 | 1 10 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 18 9 | 2 1 3 |
| 24 | 1 2 6 | 1 5 0 | 1 9 6 | 1 13 0 | 1 18 0 | 2 2 6 | 2 5 0 |
| 26 | 1 4 3 | 1 7 6 | 1 12 0 | 1 15 9 | 2 1 9 | 2 6 3 | 2 8 9 |
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| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 12 0 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 | 2 16 3 |
| 32 | 1 10 0 | 1 14 0 | 2 0 0 | 2 4 6 | 2 10 0 | 2 15 0 | 3 0 0 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 16 8 | 2 2 6 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 6 | 2 18 3 | 3 3 9 |
| 36 | 1 13 9 | 1 19 2 | 2 5 0 | 2 10 3 | 2 16 3 | 3 3 3 | 3 7 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 1 21 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 13 0 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 | 3 11 1 |
| 40 | 1 17 6 | 2 0 0 | 2 10 0 | 2 15 6 | 3 2 6 | 3 10 0 | 3 15 0 |

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LIEUTENANT BEADON'S PATENT BOAT SAFETY.—The Gentlemen and Members of the Yacht Club, and others attached to aquatic recreation, are invited to an inspection of this highly important invention, by which the capsizing of sailing vessels and boats in squalls is prevented. The invention is contained in a small ornamental case, and consists of a reel of the simplest construction. By the use of which thousands of lives may be spared from a watery grave, and the pleasures of sailing enhanced by perfect security. A model of the Boat Safely's may be inspected daily at the Adelaide Gallery, Strand. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will have the goodness to forward the size of the main-sheets of their yacht or boat to Mr. Jones, Optician to the Board of Ordnance, Charing Cross, where one may be seen. Any person wishing to treat for the sole Agency for the sale of the "Boat Safety," may apply to Messrs. Newton and Berry, at the Office for Patents, Chancery-lane, London, and Town-hall Buildings, Manchester, who have also one of them for Inspection.

MESSRS PRATT beg to introduce the Newly-Invented CIRCULAR EXTENDING TABLE, which they have the honour to submit to the notice of the Nobility and Gentry, and to explain the principle of the very simple construction by which the table is adapted to any required changes. Messrs. PRATT's collection of Ancient Furniture has been increased by recent importations, and the MARQUETERIE and BOULE CABINETS and TABLES, CHAIRS and CONSOLES, and PANNELLING for SALOONS, some very rich VELVET DAMASKS, and TAPESTRY of the style of Louis XIV., and RARE CARVINGS in oak of the Gothic and Elizabethan periods.—47, New Bond-street, opposite Stratton-street.

DOUBLE PATENT PERRYAN PEN.—The increasing demand for this superior and long-established Writing Instrument, justifies the Proprietors in strongly recommending it to all Writers—its [illegible] Quill, in combination with the Patent [illegible], removes the objections made to Metallic Pens. Price of Holder, 2s.; with Elastic Holder, 2s. 6d.—[illegible], and 2s. per Bottle. Manufactured expressly for Messrs. [illegible] this Ink has a flowing property peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, and will not corrode them. It is also excellent for Pens made from Quills. Perryan Ink Powders 1s. per Packet, sufficient to make a wine bottle full of Ink. Sold by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion-square, London.

ARCHERY.—J. CHEEK, of No. 52, Strand, begs to submit the following List of Extraordinary Prices for the consideration of Gentlemen:—Gentlemen's 6-feet best self Lance, Wood Bows, of first quality, 14s. each; Ladies' ditto, 7s. each. Gentlemen's best [illegible], 1os. per dozen. Ladies' ditto, 12s. per dozen. Gentlemen's 6-feet [illegible], 6s. 6d. each. 6-feet Targets, 21s. per pair; 4 feet, [illegible]. Bow Strings, 9d. and 1s. each. The above prices are [illegible] Articles can be selected from a very extensive [illegible] from country attended to with punctuality, and any article exhibited if not approved of.—N. B. Lists of Prices forwarded, on application (post paid), No. 52, Strand.

CLARET, First Growth.—To be Disposed OF, for Cash, a considerable parcel of CHATEAU LAFITE, vintage 1825, part of the stock of Messrs. [illegible] and Co., of Bordeaux, and sealed with their seal, at the very low price of 45s. per dozen, duty paid, bottles and cases included, in lots of three and six dozen each.
Apply to Messrs. HENEKEY and Co., Cellar for Wine Establishment, 23, High Holborn.
This Claret is fit for immediate use, and adapted for the tables of Club Houses, first-rate Hotels, and Private Gentlemen.
N. B.—Sample bottles may be had on application, at 2s. each.

Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Cottages, West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard Street, Whitefriars, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at
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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 173. SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 1st June, the fine Frigate-built Ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 700 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BARBER, BATE, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. ROUSSAC, 3, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, with liberty to touch at MADEIRA and the CAPE of GOOD HOPE. Will leave Gravesend on the 15th of June, the TRUE BRITON, burthen 700 tons, CHARLES BEAGH, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Captain JAMES BARBER, Leadenhall Street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail 25th May and 1st June from the Downs, the fast sailing teak Ship THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,060 Tons, late of the Company's Service, ROBERT THRENHILL, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This ship is fitted in every respect as one in the Company's Service, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart., and Co., 8, Austin Friars; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—This Ship will not carry Troops.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will be Dispatched on 15th June, the fine teak ship HARRIETTO, UNION, 600 Tons, RICHARD SAUNDERS, Commander; lying in the West India Dock. This ship has first-rate Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., Broad-street Buildings; to Captain SAUNDERS, at their Office, between the hours of 2 and 4; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—This ship will not carry Troops.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail on the 25th July, the fine teak ship, LORD HUNGERFORD, registered 850 Tons, C FARQUHARSON, R.N. Commander; fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart., and Co., 8, Austin Friars, or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-st.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on 15th June, the fine fast sailing Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, Captain H. H. LINDSAY; lying in the West India Dock. This Ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY, Jerusalem Coffee-House; Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., 8, Broad-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR THE CAPE, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 1st of June, the fine teak ship HEROINE, 650 Tons, ROBERT M'CARTHY, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Docks. This Ship has most spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. GLENSTANES and Co, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-st.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail in June the fine teak ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, WILLIAM BELL, Commander. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs. PALMER, M'KILLOP, and Co., King's Arms Yard; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on 1st June, the fine teak-built ship SCALESBY CASTLE, burthen 1,050 tons, THOMAS SANDYS, H.C.S. Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively Sail on the 15th July, the fine new Teak-built ship SCOTIA, burthen 700 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander, lying in the East India Dock. Will carry a Surgeon, and has splendid Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; Messrs. LYALL, HOGGARTH, and Co., St. Helen's Place or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.
Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 650 Tons, Captain R. F. MARTIN.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.
Will Sail on the 26th July the new ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, Captain A. HANNING.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be despatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and will embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend the 12th and Embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 16th July, the fine ship LONDON, burthen 650 tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. Has Excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain WIMBLE, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA, to land at Madras Lieutenant-General Sir P. MAITLAND, K.C.B., and his family, the TRUE BRITON, 700 tons register, Capt. CHARLES BEAGH, will sail 15th June from Gravesend.—For passage apply to Capt. JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.
FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CAMBRIDGE), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 10 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, [illegible] per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; [illegible] handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress [illegible], 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great [illegible] and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen [illegible] and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' [illegible] 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., [illegible] per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen [illegible] dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the [illegible]; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and [illegible] Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENT.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.

Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 149, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residences, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage and for use in the interior, by O. H. HUGHES and CO., General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find this Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

SILVER SNUFF BOXES, of all sizes and of a great variety of Patterns, either Plain or richly Chased, are offered, price Eighteen Shillings per Ounce, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—A Pamphlet given gratis, containing a List of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Plate, Plated Goods, Watches and Clocks, &c.

FAMILIES of DISTINCTION and others who may be about to make extensive Purchases, will find important advantages in the present improved style of FURNISHING at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses of quality and price that fears no competition.—98, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left-hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to this Address.

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, [illegible] CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the [illegible] moderate prices of his much admired [illegible] ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for [illegible] titles of which are constantly being [illegible] part of the Globe. Address, W. C. MORGAN, [illegible] (Five doors from Oxford-street).

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

AR-OFFICE, May 20th, 1836.—1st Drag. Gds.—M. Pipon, . to be Cornet by p., v. Watson, who ret. Scots Fusileers—. Col. E. Bowater to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Keate, who ret.; . and Lieut.-Col. J. Aitcheson to be Maj. with the rank of Col. ., v. Bowater; Lieut. and Capt. G. Dixon to be Capt. and t.-Col. by p., v. Aitcheson: Ens. and Lieut. E. Gage to be t. and Capt. by p., v. Dixon; C. V. Levinge, gent. to be . and Lieut. by p., v. Gage. 6th Foot—Ens. M. Hall to be t. without p., v. Walker, dec.; C. N. North, gent. to be Ens. all, 11th—Lieut. H. Elliott, from h. p. 3d Drags. to be Lt., enson, app. Paym. 36th. 16th—Ens. R. A. Sparkes, from h. ork Chasseurs, to be Ens., v. Brabazon, dec. 20th—Lieut. Murray, from 35th, to be Lieut., v. Hutchinson, who ex. —Lieut. G. T. Benson, from 11th, to be Paym., v. Hilliard, to 58th. 31st—Lieut. S. O. Goodwin to be Capt. without p., rgene, dec.; Ens. W. Maule to be Lieut., v. Goodwin; Ens. Thomas, to be Lieut., v. Maule, whose prom. of 29th Dec., has not taken place; G. Douglas, gent. to be Ens., v. Tho- . 40th—Ens. W. A. Fryers to be Lieut. by p., Elton, who F. Russell, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Fryers. 55th—Lieut. Hotchinson, from 30th, to be Lieut., v. Murray, who ex. 56th aj. G. M. Eden, to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Pritchard, who Capt. F. G. Leighton to be Maj. by p., v. Eden; Lieut. J. to be Capt. by p., v. Leighton; Ens. W. A. Conran to be t. by p., v. Wegg; D. Lucas, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Con- 62d—Capt. H. Astier, from h. p. unatt., to be Cap., v. C. F. oe, who ex. 66th—Capt. T. H. Johnstone to be Maj. by p., aniell, who ret.; Lieut. G. T. Armstrong to be Capt. by p., v. aston; Ens. C. M'Carty to be Lieut. by p., v. Armstrong; . E. A. F. H. Lambart to be Ens. by p., v. M'Carty. 68th—t. W. F. V. Graham to be Capt. by p., v. Vivian, who ret.; J. M. Napier to be Lieut. by p., v. Graham; L. C. Elwes t. to be Ens. by p., v. Napier. 71st—Capt. C. Stewart to be by p., v. Napier, who ret.; Lieut. H. T. Beresford to be by p., v. Stewart; Ens. W. Wilkinson to be Lieut by p., v. sford; Sholto John Lord Abedour to be Ens. by p., v. Wil- on. 76th—Paym. M. Collins, from 2d W.I. Regt., to be m., v. Kennedy, app. to 72d. Royal African Col. Corps—. J. Hingston to be Lieut.-Col. without p.; Lieut. J. M'Dou- to be Capt. without p.; Ens. T. Smales to be Lieut., v. connell; W. St. Leger Angelo, gent. to be Ens., v. Smales. tt.—Lieut. H. Astier, from 31st Foot, to be Captain without May 20.

em.—The date of Dr. J. F. Clarke's app. to full pay as Assist.- . of Hospitals, is May 2, 1835.

is Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 5th reg. Foot, or Northumberland Fusileers, to bear on its colours and biotments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have heretofore been authorised, the word "Wittelmstahl," commemoration of the gallantry displayed by the regiment n serving with the Allied Army, under Prince Ferdinand of nswick, at the battle of Groebenstein, on the 24th of June, , particularly on the capture of a great number of prisoners onging to the Grenadiers of France and the Regiment d'Aqui- ne, in the Woods of Wilhelmstahl.

North York Corps of Yeomanry Cavalry—Sackville Walter an Fox, Esq., to be Capt., v. the Earl of Tyrconnell, resigned.

th Salopian Yeomanry—Philip Charlton the younger, Gent., be Lieut., v. Eaton, dec.; William Egerton Jeffrys the younger, t., to be Lieut., v. Graham, res.; Edward Joseph Smyth, t., to be Cornet; Thomas Jeffrys Badger, Gent., to be Cornet.

th Avon Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Pierman, Gent., be Cornet, v. John Ollip, res. Newark Troop of Sherwood gers—Robert Hall, Gent., to be Cornet.

### CAVALRY.

Drag. Gds.—Head-qrs. and one troop have arrived at ulme barracks, Manchester, from Birmingham, and two oops at Buroley.

Drag. Gds.—1 Offi., 1 Serjt., and 10 r. and f., and 1 ffi., 1 Serjt., and 14 r. and f., from Ballincollig, to rrive at Dummanway and Bandon on the 30th and 31st.

Drag. Gds.—have quitted Chichester and Brighton for Portsmouth.

Drag. Gds.—The 1st div., from Dublin, landed at iverpool on 4th inst.; two troops marched on the 5th, a Chester, and arrived at Birmingham on 10th; one oop and hd.-quarters marched on 6th, via Warrington, nd arrived at Birmingham on 12th. The second div. nded at Liverpool on 7th, and proceeded on 9th for the land district.

Drags.—Hd.-qrs. and 3 troops arrived at Dublin on oard the *Hart Roden* and *Cumberland* steam-vessels om Liverpool, and reached Dundalk on the 18th.

Lt. Drags.—Squadron and hd.-qrs, from Cork and Bal- incollig, to arrive at Cahir on 25th, and a troop from allincollig to arrive at Limerick on 24th. The detach- ents at Bandon and Dummanwey to arrive at Cahir on rd June.

Drags.—have arrived at Brighton and Chichester.

Hussars—Died of rheumatic fever, on the 12th May, aged 24, Capt. Arthur Annesley Cotton, M. M. 7th Hussars, son of C. B. Cotton, Esq., of Kingsgate, a nephew to J. P. Powell, Esq., of Quex Port, Isle of Thanet, deeply lamented by his family and numerous friends; he had obtained leave to attend his sister's wed- ding, the 6th April, being then ill, on which day he was put to bed, from which he never again rose. The general sympathy and interest exhibited towards this young offi- cer will always prove a consolation to his family, as being the most flattering mark of the general estima- tion in which his character was held. Few young men have lived more universally beloved, his lively and ami- able manners always secured him friends, and he never had an enemy.

Hussars—have arrived at Piershill.

7th Lt. Dragoons—Private letters from the Horse Guards, says the Cawnpore Omnibus, mention that this regiment will positively embark for England in the cold season of 1837.

14th Lt. Drags.—3 troops have arrived at Belfast from Dundalk, and hd.-qrs. with remaining troop to arrive on 23rd or 24th for embarkation.

15th Hussars—The hd.-qrs. and troops at Cahir, Limerick, and Clonmel have moved to Newbridge, and will arrive at Dublin on 25th. Capt. Wakefield is gone to Lausanne upon leave of absence. Four Officers were admitted brothers of the ancient honourable craft of free and accepted Masons, in Limerick garrison, within the last week.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2nd batt.—The second (hd.-qrs.) div. embarked on 13th inst., on board the *Innisfail* steamer at Dublin, for Cork.

5th—The King has been pleased to command that this corps shall in future be equipped as a Fusilier Regiment, and be styled the 5th Regt. of Foot, or Northumberland Fusiliers.

7th—when the force of Portsmouth garrison will admit of it, will move to Winchester and eventually to Windsor, for duty at the Castle, as his Majesty has signified his intention of presenting the officers' mess with his approving testimony, in the shape of a magnificent piece of plate for their table.

15th depot—The draft, 2 Officers, 2 Serjts., and 100 r. and f. arrived from Armagh at Warren's Point on 18th, to embark for Cork.

19th depot—were last week inspected at Stockport, by Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie.

27th Depot—Lieut.-Gen. Lord Bloomfield, the Magistrates, Clergy, and respectable inhabitants of Nenagh, presented a very complimentary but well-merited address to Major Maclean, on the departure of the Depot from that town.

34th Depot—At Carlisle, were inspected on 6th inst.

37th Depot—Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton inspected at Plymouth the Depot, most minutely, after performing a variety of evolutions in the most steady soldier-like manner, he was pleased to tell Major Kell that he commanded the best Depot in the service.

38th — Has arrived at Falmouth from India, after 25 years service.

43rd Depot—The comp. at Charleville arrived at Buttevant on 19th.

46th—Friday morning, the 13th inst., Capt. French, quartered at Downpatrick, threw himself out of a window in an upper apartment of the barrack in that town, and received such injuries that he shortly after expired. The unfortunate gentleman had been ill of fever, and was understood to be recovering. A coroner's inquest was held in the course of the evening, and a verdict returned accordingly. Several of the soldiers have been also under fever in the same barrack, although the town of Downpatrick is in a very healthy state at present. The com. at Downpatrick and Carrickfergus to arrive at Enniskillen on 23d and 24th, and 1 com. 55th r. and f., making 95 r. and f. to arrive at Cavan on 23d.

48th—At Blackburn and Bolton were inspected on the 9th.

52nd Depot—Was embarked at the Pigeon House, Dublin, on board the *Erin* steamer for Bowness and Isle of Man, on 15th inst.

56th Depot—Were, on the 4th, inspected by Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie, at Sunderland.

60th, 1st bat. Depot—Were inspected on the 4th inst. by Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie at Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

66th Depot—On the 9th inst. Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Cotton, commanding the Western District, made his half-yearly inspection of the Depot at Plymouth, under Maj. Daniell, with which he was much pleased. The Depot are under orders for Cork. Maj. Daniell is selling out, and is to Barrack-Master at Corfu.

71st—6 cos. and hd.-qrs. arrived at Kingstown on 12th inst., on board the *Jupiter* steam-vessel, from Glasgow, were disembarked, and occupy Richmond Barracks, in Dublin. The remaining 4 cos. arrived on 14th inst., on board the *Erin* steamer.

72nd—The draft arrived at Dublin on the 12th inst., in the *Ballinasloe* steamer from Glasgow, and embarked on the 13th inst. on board the *Innisfail* steamer, and sailed for Cork.

79th depot—have proceeded from Aberdeen to Edinburgh.

81st—The *Barrosa* tr. has left the river Thames for Cork, and the service cos. are to embark in her for Gibraltar, immediately on her arrival. Sir T. Arbuthnot will previously inspect them.

85th—1 Capt., 1 Sub., and 50 r. and f., from Cork, arrived at Middleton on 12th, to aid civil power in executing writs.

89th—depot were inspected on Saturday last by Maj. Gen. Sir J. Douglas, at Nenagh, who complimented the Commanding Officer (Major O'Hara), and the Officers, on the soldier-like appearance of the men.

93d—They were inspected on Monday in the Fifteen Acres, Phœnix Park, by Maj.-Gen. Sir Edw. Blakeney, K.C.B., who expressed himself in the highest terms of gratification at the effective state of the regiment. They have taken up the quarters of the 51st in Beggar's Bush, George-street Barracks, Dublin.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The band belonging to the Corps at Woolwich, commenced playing on Monday afternoon on the Parade, between half-past 4 and half-past 5, and will continue on the 3 first days in each week until the concerts cease. Serj. Tewey, Field Batteries, died on 12th in the hospital, from a severe accident received some months since in the course of his professional duties. He was a deserving N. C. officer. The extra wheelwrights taken for the carriage department, and who were engaged for three months, have been retained for another month. The Brigade in Limerick garrison will shortly proceed to Dublin.

BOARD OF ORDNANCE.—The row of houses in Dublin, which are occupied by the senior clerks of the Ordnance department, are ordered to be sold; and the Gun carriage Yard is to be attached to George-st. Barrack, for the accommodation of troops.

YEOMANRY CAVALRY.—All the yeomanry cavalry of England will be inspected this year, field officers of the line being appointed for this purpose. The lords lieutenant of counties have in consequence made the necessary communication to the commandants.

Major-General Sir George Elder succeeds Major-Gen. T. Hawker, at Madras.

We are authorised to state that there is no truth in the report that two steamers, the *Rhadamanthus* and *Tartarus*, have been sent to the Cove of Cork, to embark there two regiments for the coast of Spain.

The late Governor Muir was a truly charitable and hospitable man, a cheerful companion, a kind and faithful friend. It does not become us to speak of him as a husband and a father, but the character which he sustained in his domestic circle may be learned from the sorrow evinced by every member of his surviving family. He has left few behind him more distinguished by private and public acts of beneficence. The extent of his charities was known to few, but silently as the stream flowed, it could not altogether be concealed. A considerable number of the poor in the neighbourhood and other places, received regular supplies from his bounty; no season passed away, during which his family did not distribute clothing to the naked and food to the hungry. The applicant in the hour of need seldom, if worthy, went disappointed away. He was a great supporter of charitable institutions, and his name is, we learn, to be found on the lists of no fewer than eight religious societies. He was unusually anxious about the religious instruction of the young, and, whilst he often visited the Sabbath school at Fort George, and fostered it by his bounty, he assisted most liberally in the erection of a school house at Campbell Town, and for a period of sixteen years contributed anously to the objects of that valuable and flourishing institution. He has left a considerable sum to be distributed by Mrs. Muir for charitable purposes.

A Grand Review of the Horse Brigade and Field Batteries of Artillery will take place to-day at Woolwich, when in addition to the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Commander-in-Chief, the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Anglesey, and other distinguished officers, the Prince of Orange and his two sons will be present. There will be some mortar and bowitzer firing.

# Naval Intelligence.

### PROMOTIONS.

Commander—C. H. M. Buckle, on Sir W. Hargood's hauling down his flag.

Lieutenant—P. Campbell, and appointed to *Buzzard*.

Surgeon—De Dena, and appointed to the Island of Ascension.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—W. Robertson, (8) 1827, to Castor.

Lieutenants—R. Bryon (1824), Flag, to *Sir P. Campbell*; Thos. Hill (1815) to *Pylades*; Montagu Thomas (1831) to *Trincalo*. David Keys (1798) to the out-pension of Greenwich Hospital.

Mates—Messrs. Bligh, Roberts, Woolcombe and Blackmore to *Minden*; J. Palmer to *Bellerophon*; C. R. Walford (Col.) to *Vanguard*; R. R. Western (Col.) to *Pembroke*; F. E. Johnstone from *Excellent* to *Vanguard*.

Clerks—Mr. Eales to *Buffalo*; Borland to *Pylades*; Brown to *Trincalo*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

MELVILLE, 74, V.-Adm. Sir P. Halkett, Capt. F. J. Douglas (1811), arrived at Madeira from Portsmouth, April 6th, and sailed 10th dn. for West Indies.

PYLADES, 18, Com. W. L. Castle (1813), was at Fernando Po by the last accounts.

WATERWITCH, 10, Lieut.-Com. J. Adams, 8, (1814), was at Fernando Po by the last accounts.

WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1823), arrived at Ceylon from Mauritius, Dec. 19th.

RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), arrived at Madras from Trincomalee, Jan. 17th.

NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. C. V. Vincent (1827), arrived at Point Arinas, Jan. 4th.

TALBOT, 26, Rear-Adm. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. F. W. Pennell (1826), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Buenos Ayres, Jan. 21st.

HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1824), arrived at Pernambuco, from Bahia, 4th March.

RESEARCH, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Campbell (acting) was spoken on the 9th Feb. on passage from Sierra Leone to Ascension all well.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

### Corrected to May 21, 1836.

* Packats having no dates against them take the next malls.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Europa, Riley (1818), | s. April 11, | d. May 7, r. May 13. |
| Lutilus, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, | d. May 18, r. |
| Marion, Robillard (1824), | s. April 27, | d. May 23, r. |
| Medusa, Innes (1813), | s. May 4, | d. May 30, r. |
| Swift, Welch (1812), | s. May 16, | d. June 5, r. |
| Sir Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. May 18, | d. June 13, r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | s. Mar. 6, | d. May 24, r. |
| Griffin, Kennedy (1815), | s. April 4. | d. May 27, r. |
| Hartaaus, James (1812) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. Dec. 7, | d. Apr. 25, r. May 10. |
| Nimrod, O'Kelly (a. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, r. |
| Anger, Turner (a. 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 23, r. |
| Seahawk, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 6, | d. July 25. r. |
| Lightning, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, r. |
| Flight, Moore (b. 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Erwing, Forster (1812), | s. Feb. 17, | d. May 11, r. |
| Heat, Norrington (1812), | s. Mar. 6, | d. May 23, r. |
| Clark, Ladd (1815), | s. Mar. 17, | d. June 9, r. |
| Lisbis, Downey (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 r. |
| Dixon, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, r. |
| Key, James (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, r. |
| Linnard, Dunsford (1809), | s. | d. r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Era, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, r. |
| Julian, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 3, r. |
| Lutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, r. |
| Possom, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, r. |
| Swinger, Dicken (1815), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, r. |
| Raoull, Parsons (1815), | s. | d. r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| May. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmk. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 22 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 36 | 3 | 15 | 3 | 40 | 4 | 27 | 0 | 49 | 5 | 52 | 1 | 14 |
| Mo. 23 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 58 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 25 | 5 | 14 | 8 | 43 | 6 | 40 | 7 | 8 |
| Tue. 24 | 11 | 7 | 11 | 47 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 52 | 7 | 39 | 8 | 15 |
| We. 25 | ... | ... | 0 | 30 | 5 | 26 | 7 | 4 | 7 | 31 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 30 |
| Th. 26 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 47 | 7 | 39 | 8 | 13 | 8 | 47 | 9 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 38 |
| Fri. 27 | 2 | 14 | 2 | 50 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 46 | 10 | 9 | 11 | 8'11 | 30 | |
| Sat. 28 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 26 | 2 | 19 | 9 | 40 | 10 | 32 | 10 | 56 | 11 | 56 | ... | ... |

Portsmouth, May 20.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) On Saturday, May 14—*Trinculo*, 16, Act. Com. H. J. Puget, arrived from the coast of Africa with 2300 oz. of gold dust, and about 4 tons of ivory. Left Ascension on the 6th March, and Sierre Loone on the 28th March; relieved off Prince's Island by the *Pylades*. *Trinculo* sailed to Plymouth to be paid off on Sunday. *Maitland* transport, Lieut. Biosted, arrived from St. Helena on Tuesday, left on the 12th March, with despatches from the Gov., Maj.-Gen. Middlemore, and part of the East India Company's St. Helena garrison, to be disbanded in this country. *Maitland* brought 50 women and 140 children; the remainder of the troops are on their passage to England in the *Athol*. The 91st reg. were all well, but miserably off for provisions, &c. The *Maitland* was intended to have been sent to Chatham to land her passengers, but her services being required immediately, they have been lodged for the present in Cumberland Fort, and the ship is in harbour. *Hermes* steamer arrived on Wednesday, and was immediately employed to tow *Vanguard* to Spithead (she made an attempt to sail out on Monday, but the wind fell). *Hermes* went to Falmouth, and will take out the next Mediterranean mail. *Salamander* steamer arrived on Thursday on her way to the N. coast of Spain; she is fitted as an armed steamer. Lieut. Clapperton, 1 Corporal, and 11 Marines (artillery Gunners will embark from this division to form part of her complement. The *Salamander* and *Messenger* are to proceed together, the latter being filled with spirits and provisions for the marines and squadron. *Bellerophon* was towed to Spithead by the *Salamander*. *Pembroke* was hauled out of the basin on Tuesday, and is fitting alongside the hulk. *Moira* transport has been docked for 24 hours to ascertain if she experienced any damage from getting on the Hamilton Bank, but none discovered; she is fitting for the Mediterranean. Capt. Hoyes's frigate, the *Inconstant*, is to be launched on the 15th or 16th of June; the slipways are filling. You may calculate on hearing plenty of reports respecting Capt. Symonds's ship the *Vanguard*. All these emanate from certain gentlemen in the dockyard, who cannot conceal their spleen as they witness the progress of this splendid ship. They last week industriously circulated a report that she had been obliged to land a considerable number of her tanks, finding her too deep, &c., &c., whereas the fact was that having ascertained that she could stow 600 tons of water, and the order being to take on board 400, that quantity being considered fully adequate, the tanks which formed the ground tier in the after-hold, were taken out, and their place supplied with provisions. She stows by this arrangement, six months' provisions, twelve months' spirits, and 400 tons of water, for 650 men, with a magazine amidships. Every thing reported about the *Vanguard* from the quarter alluded to is false. She is beyond comparison the finest man-of-war that ever left Portsmouth harbour, and, when complete, will swim within an inch or two of the constructor's line, a thing never before accomplished in building a line-of-battle ship. Ships in port—*Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Pembroke*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Buffalo*, *Stakesby*, *Moira*, and *Maitland* transports in harbour.

Milford Haven, 17th May.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The change to fine weather has entirely swept the Haven of merchantmen. An order has been received at Pembroke yard stating that the Admiralty having reconsidered the subject, do not intend building the Guard-house there this summer, although Parliament had granted them the money. This is a great hardship on the military guard, who are now in a temporary room without even a fire to warm their toes. Would any regiment of the line be thus treated? certainly not; but unfortunately this gallant and royal corps are differently circumstanced. To relieve the sentries from the present barracks, a leaky old ship, the *Dragon*, is next to an impossibility, for some of the stations are at the very extremity of the Dock-yard. Lieut. M'Killop has relieved Lieut. Wright, R.M., at Pembroke, the latter is shortly for sea service, and hence has been recalled. The summer drills have commenced there preparatory to the annual inspection, which generally takes place in June. The United Service Club held their periodical dinner last Monday; the attendance was small. The entry of men for the Navy at this port has been a complete failure. The eclipse on Sunday was observed very advantageously from this neighbourhood; the hen and light were materially diminished, so much so, that the feathered tribe seemed to feel considerably. The barn-door fowls were actually crowing at the time. Remain, the *Sky Lark* cutter, and *Royal Sovereign* yacht.

We some time since stated that the Deptford collectors of taxes made some seizure in the Victualling yard for the non-payment of land-tax, and some new buildings, being *at the time cautioned against* the legality of the seizure, memorials were forwarded to stop the law investigation, which Government declined, and on Monday the trial came on, and in twenty minutes it was decided in favour of Government, thereby setting any other claims of the kind at rest for ever, either as regards Deptford, or any other public departments in the United Kingdom, of any sort or description whatever.

The *Trinculo*, 16, Com. H. Puget, arrived at Spithead from Sierra Leone on Saturday morning, 14th inst., bringing 2300 ounces of gold dust, and 309 elephants' tusks, weighing 4 tons, 6 cwt., 1 qr. of ivory. She left Prince's Island on the 13th Feb. (having been relieved by H.M.S. *Pylades*, which vessel sailed on a cruise the day she sailed), Island of Ascension 8th, and Sierre Leone, 28th March. 19 Spanish vessels were lying at Sierra Leone waiting adjudication, that had been detained by the squadron under the new treaty, no Act of Parliament having then arrived for carrying it into effect. *Trinculo* has been in commission since 14th April, 1832, during which time she has been actually under canvas 914 days, and run, by log, 82,900 miles. She has never lost a man by accident, and only three deaths have occurred on board, and those from fever. The principal part of her service has been on the East and West Coast of Africa, and perhaps her crew has seen as much, in boats and otherwise, as any vessel in commission. The squadron are disposed as follows:—*Thalia*, *Leveret*, and *Pelican*, at the Cape; *Ralla*, in the Gambia; *Curlew* *Forester*, *Griffin*, and *Buzzard*, at Sierra Leone; *Britomart* and *Fair Rosamond* in the Bights; and *Water Witch* at Prince's Island, this vessel had displayed her superiority in sailing in a most extraordinary degree in chasing a slave vessel in company with the *Thalia*; and had captured another, which had nearly ready, at Whydah, a cargo of 600 slaves, but was chased off the coast by the *Britomart*. *Trinculo* is ordered to Plymouth to be paid off.

By letters from Bilboa it appears that Lieut. Castieau, with one half of the detachment of Marine Artillery that left this place in the *Carron* st., has landed and quartered at Desierto Convent, where they were actively employed in constructing and arming redoubts.

*Melville* (with the flag of V. Adm. Sir P. Halket), arrived at Madeira on 8th ult., after a most boisterous passage. On 27th and 28th March she encountered a tremendous gale, in which she lost her quarter boat, the topsail yard was washed out of her chains, and six of her main deck ports were stove in. *Melville* was to proceed from Madeira to Bermuda on the 10th ult.

Mr. William Jenkins, of the Admiralty has been appointed Naval Dock-Yard Store Receiver, *vice* Mr. Williams, of Woolwich Yard, superannuated, after 43 years' servitude.

The *Rhadamanthus* is placed in Woolwich basin, in charge of Mr. Aylmer, Sec. Master, with all her stores, to be ready at a day's notice for service. Lieut. Blount has joined the *Hermes* st. for Malta.

The *Diligence* tr. will load this week at Woolwich, for Portsmouth and Plymouth.

The following steamers at Woolwich are expected to be commissioned, *Pluto*, *Blazer*, *Alban*, *Echo*, and *Firefly*.

Com. Kains, R.N., Coast Guard, Whitby, has been presented with a silver claret jug elegant pattern; and Lt. Brittain, of the same service, with a purse of gold, for their zealous and honourable exertions in taking charge of the *Spring* of South Shields, when she drifted on shore, and in preserving and securing the property, and when the whole of the crew, eleven, were drowned (two only since found). Inscription on the jug, "Presented to Com. J. Kains, R.N., by the underwriters on the ship *Spring* of South Shields, in testimony of their approbation of his prompt and efficient services in taking charge of that vessel when stranded near Whitby, on the 17th of April, 1836."

The *Barrosa* tr., Lieut. Goodlad, agent, sailed from Deptford on Wednesday, to take the 81st regt. from Cork to the Mediterranean. The *Salamander* arrived from Woolwich to tow her down, but not being required, returned in the evening.

The *Scarborough*, 74, was taken into the basin at Deptford Dock-yard this week to be broken up.

Royal Marines.—Woolwich Division—have had several splendid drills during this week, under the command of Colonel M'Cleverty.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, May 20th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—*Hermes* st.-v., Lieut. Blount, received orders to take on board marines for the Coast of Spain, which was countermanded by the arrival of the *Salamander* st.-v., Lieut. Duffill, which vessel went to Deptford with the Lascars out of the *Imaun* (or *Liverpool*) 74, to be hulked in the *Investigator* until the *Prince Regent* yacht is ready for sea. *Salamander* subsequently dropped down to Woolwich, and took on board 50 marines, she then hauled up alongside the *Sheers* at high water, and took in 12 guns and 2000 shot, and hauled off again to her moorings in the river, and sailed from here on Wednesday morning for the Coast of Spain. *Hermes* st.-v., Lieut. Blount, got up her steam to go down to the Arsenal night, and in doing, burst one of the stay-heads of her boilers, which they were engaged on Sunday in repairing, during which from the insolent conduct of the (third engineer, Richardson, Mr. Doyle, Master's Mate in command during the absence of Lieut. Blount, on duty on shore, ordered Bardoo into arrest, and on an inquiry being held on Monday before Sir S. Warren, C.B., Captain Superintendant, Bardoo was dismissed H. M. Service, and another was appointed off the Cheque of the Yard; this vessel left the Arsenal at five o'clock on Tuesday morning for Falmouth to take out the Malta mail. *Pluto* st.-v. left dry dock on Monday and hauled into the basin. *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, hauled out of the basin into dry dock. A collier brig has been alongside the *Rhadamanthus* st.-v., which, from the circumstance of her taking in coals, it is supposed will be commissioned. Ships in Commission in Port—*William and Mary* yacht. In the Basin none. In Dock—*Lightning*.

A Lieutenant and thirteen seamen, part of the crew of H.M.S. *Satellite* arrived at Falmouth in the *Nightingale* packet last week. They had been put on board a slave which that ship had captured on her passage from Janeiro to England. The *Nightingale* brought 30,000 dollars on freight.

The *Cornwallis*, 74, was docked on Monday evening, to ascertain the amount of injury done in touching the ground when going into the Sound.

The *Camel* lighter, sailed on Thursday for Pembroke with stores, and jury gear for the *Dido*, which is about to be launched. The master of the yard vessels, are to perform the duties of pilots as at Portsmouth, but at reduced rates. One regular pilot only being left to perform the various duties.

The *Trinculo* brig arrived from Portsmouth on Tuesday afternoon to be paid off.

Lieut. Arson and the 13 seamen who took the slaver at Rio de Janeiro, came home passengers in the Nightingale packet last week. The slaver was captured by H. M. brig *Satellite* on her passage home to England, and was condemned at Rio.

In Hamoase—*Royal Adelaide*, *Minden*, *Cornwallis*, *Transit* freight-ship.

In the Sound—*Talavera*, *Arab* transport.

Commander W. Robertson, late of the *Snake*, has been appointed Sec. Capt. to Lord John Hay, on that officer hoisting a broad pendant in the *Castor*, on the coast of Spain. Commander Henderson takes his passage in the *Salamander* st.-v. for St. Andero.

Accounts have been received by the ship *Anne Baldwin* from Macao, that H. M. sloop *Raleigh*, was upset in a tremendous typhon, on the 4th and fifth Aug. last, in lat, 2 18., lon. 118. 30., one hundred and fifty miles from the island of Formosa. Fortunately all her guns except three had been thrown overboard about two hours previous to the disaster, or she must inevitably have foundered. She remained with her tops under water and her keel above water for the space of a quarter of an hour, when, owing to the exertions of the crew, who, while clinging to the weather rigging, employed themselves in cutting away the lanyards with that coolness, determination, and obedience to discipline, for which the British seaman is so remarkable in situations of danger and difficulty; all the masts and bowsprit went, and the vessel righted, upon which the ca

gave a hearty cheer, and turned to "clear the wreck," and to pump the ship, which, owing to the hatches having been closely battened, had only made five feet water, and the pumps being fortunately uninjured, this was soon effected. The gale shortly after abating, and the sea subsiding, the ship was jury-rigged and carried safely into Macao.

The intelligence we gave last week of the situation of Inspector General of Marines being abolished is this day officially announced. It is reported that an extensive alteration in the Coast Guard service is contemplated by Government.

It is currently rumoured, that a French squadron of seven sail of the line, and five frigates, are on their way to Spithead from Toulon, and that a Dutch squadron, of frigates and smaller vessels, is likely to pay us a visit.

A new Code of General Regulations and Instructions for his Majesty's naval service has been prepared, and is expected to issue from the press in about two months. Separate codes have also been prepared for the surgeons and pursers of the fleet, which will be promulgated at the same time.

## East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. P. Maitland took the usual oaths on his appointment to the office of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces on the Madras Establishment, and Second Member of Council at Fort St. George.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of Calcutta on the 5th Jan. the following petition to the House of Parliament was agreed to:—"That the act for the renewal of the Charter tended only to benefit the East India Company, as appears from the 9th section, by which the whole Bond Debt of the East India Company in England, as well as the debt called the Territorial Debt, and every other kind of debt and liability, is charged upon the revenues of India, whilst neither the stocks of the Company, or the dividends accruing therefrom, nor the property of the Directors or Proprietors are chargeable with the existing debts. That the payment of the dividends is made preferable to any other liability, while the government promissory notes given for money unquestionably borrowed on the security of the territorial revenues, has been made secondary. That the creation of the Presidency of Agra was only to increase patronage. That the Episcopal establishment was entirely useless, and if necessary should be paid out of dividends, or otherwise paid for by Parliament. That the present method of civil and military appointments was particularly obnoxious. That it would be more just to remunerate the East India Directors with liberal salaries. They prayed likewise, that individuals connected with India, by locality and property, might be allowed a seat at the Council, and that a proper time might elapse between the passing and publishing of any law." This petition was presented to the House of Commons on the 13th of May.

Mr. G. Blunt has been directed to receive charge of the office of Collector of Customs at Agra from Mr. Laing, the duration of the latter officer being devoted to reduction. Mr. Laing's salary at present is nearly 50,000 rupees, and the reduced allowances is not to exceed 24,000 rupees. The two Cess Chokie Jurisdictions is abolished, and the interference of the preventive service is now every where confined to the class of articles declared liable to assessment an export or import across the final frontier.

Capt. Higginson is now spoken of as successor to Major Honeywood in the Guardianship of the Mysore Princes, and the appointment formerly pointed out for him, the Political Agency at Simla, is to be conferred on Major Gowan.

The abolition of the Custom Houses at Benares, Ghazeepoor, Allahabad, Cawnpoor, Furruckabad, and Bareilly have been determined upon, and will take place as soon as arrangements can be made, by which the interests of the present incumbent Collectors shall not be compromised. Report speaks of a surplus revenue being the cause.

The General Order has been republished, stating the Directors' determination not to make any pecuniary advances to officers at home beyond what they are allowed by the existing regulations of the service.

Sir Charles Metcalfe, finding that the District Charitable Society had suffered loss by the departure of Lord William Bentinck, to the extent of 500 rupees per month, has, with characteristic munificence, made up the deficiency, 5000 rupees, and intimated his desire to become a subscriber for 500 rupees monthly.

The overland despatch of August and September reached Madras Jan. 4, bringing news only two days later than the *Lady Flora*, which arrived on 29th Dec.

There is a rumour abroad of orders having been received from home to apply the pruning knife of retrenchment again to the military establishment, in order to effect still further reductions than have already been accomplished.

### BENGAL.

Political Depart.—G. O. 4th Jan.—Capt. C. G. Dixon, Art., to be Superin. in Mhairwarrah, and to command the Mhairwarrah Batt., in succ. to Lieut.-Col. Hall, proceeded to Europe. Lieut. C. E. Mills, Art., and Lieut. J. Sleeman, 73d N. I., to be Assistants to the Gen. Super. of the operations for the suppression of Thuggee. Lieut. J. H. Smyth, Art., placed at disposal of Resident at Gwalior, for employment in Sindia's Reformed Contingent.

Judicial and Revenue Depart.—G. O. 12th Jan.—Mr. H. S. Oldfield, to officiate until further orders as Coll: of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. Houstoun. Mr. James Young to be Clerk of the Peace in the room of Mr. W. H. Smoult, resigned. Capt. James G. Burns, 3rd N. I., to be Super. of Upper and Lower Cachar and Jyntam, in the room of Capt. T. Fisher.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O. 11th Jan. 1836—Inf. Major David Crichton to be Lieut.-Col. from 7th Jan., vice Lieut.-Col. W. Kennedy, dec., 69 N.I. Capt. Henry Norton to be Major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. D. White to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. Geo. Hutchings to be Lieut. from 7th Jan., in succ. to Major David Crichton, promoted. 7th N. I., Lieut. Wm. Macgeorge to be a Dep. Judge Adv. Gen. on Est., vice Lieut. R. G. Macgregor, who has been appointed to the Audit Depart.

Brevet.—The following officers are promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet from 7th Jan., 1826. 17th N.I., Lieut. H. J. H. Birch. 41st N. I., Lieut. F. W. Birch. 44th N. I., Lieut. John Woodburn.

Removals and Postings.—G. O. 8th Jan.—Lieut.-Col. J. Hunter, from 17th to 51st N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. Hawes, from 51st to 17th N.I. Cornet E. K. Money, from 2nd to 7th L. C., as Junior of his rank. Insp. Ens A. W. Onslow, to join and do duty with 4th N. I. at Berhampore, instead of 24th N.I. Insp. Ens. J. Plunkett to do duty with 4th N.I.

Furloughs.—G. O. 18th Jan.—The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe—27th N. I., Capt. William Grant; 41st N.I., Capt. John Martin; 48th N. I., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. C. Smith, via Van Dieman's Land; Surg. Thomas Stoddart and Assist.-Surg. D. Esdaile, on med. cert.; 1st L.C., Major H.L. Worral: Inv. Major Thomas Reynolds; 39th N.I., Capt. Henry on priv. aff., 27th N. I., Major Robert Fernie to proceed to Cape of Good Hope on med. cert. for two years.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. Jan. 22—W. H. Babington to be Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Cuddapah. W. A. Morehead, Esq. to be Assist. Judge and Joint Trim. Judge of Chingleput, vice Mr. Neave, proceeded to Europe. C. H. Hallett, Esq. to be Sub Coll. and Joint Mag. of the Northern Div. of Arcot. C. Whittingham, Esq. to act as Reg. to the Zillah Court of Combaconum, during the absence of Mr. Tracy, or until further orders. P. Irvine, Esq. to be an Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Vizagapatam.

Leave from Station.—R. H. Williamson, Esq., Reg. to the Zillah Court of Madura, for three years, to proceed to England on private affairs.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O. 19th Jan.—Senior Lieut. Robert Shirreff, of the 2d N.I., to be Capt., and Senior Ens. Arthur Wyndham, to be Lieut., vice Jeffries, dec.; date of comm. 9th Jan., 1836. Lieut. William H. Budd, of 31st L.I., to act as Sub Assist. Comm. Gen. during the absence of Lieut. Taylor, Dep. Assist. Comm. Gen. The Gov. in Council is pleased, under permission from the Court of Directors, to confer upon Dep. Assist. Comm. Brooker the rank of Lieut. on the non-effective estab. ( date of comm. 19th Jan., 1836. 5th Jan., Senior Maj. Henry William Hodges, from 31th L.I., to be Lieut.-Col., vice Ritchie, dec.; date of comm. 1st Jan., 1836. 34th L.I., Sen. Capt. J. R. Haig to be Major; Sen. Lieut. Thomas Rawson Crozier to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. G. Singleton to be Lieut.; in succ. to Hodges, promoted.

Returned to duty.—4th Jan., Lieut.-Col. J. Hanson, Quart. Mast. Gen. of the Army having returned to the Pres. on 26th Jan., will resume charge of his office and seat at Mil. Board from that date. Capt. William Stokoe, of 10th N.I., arrived at Madras on 31st Dec., 1835, by permission of the Court of Directors, without prejudice to his rank.

Furloughs.—G. O. 19th Jan.—Capt. A. Grant, 5th L.C., in Europe. Capt. C. H. Graeme, 5th L.C., to Presid., prep. to applying for furl. to Europe. 11th Jan., 45 N.I., to Lieut. W. E. Lockhart to do, for do.

Marriages.—On 8th Jan., Lieut. H. C. Armstrong, Engineers, to Eliza, youngest daughter of the late Lieut. Col. Rondall.

Deaths.—At Hydrabad, 31st Dec., Mrs. Lee, wife of Capt. G. Lee, 8th N.I. At Madras, 1st Jan., C. A. Kerr, Esq. formerly of the Madras Cavalry

### BOMBAY.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. 13th Jan.—Mr. George Waddall to be Super. Assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Poona. Mr. Davidson to be Assist. to the Coll. of Tannah. Mr. A. A. C. Forbes to be Assist. to the Coll. of Ahmednugger.

Military Appointments.—G. O. Jan. 11—3d L. C., Capt. J. Sutherland to be Major. Lieut. D. C. F. Scott to be Capt., and Cornet M. R. Daniel to be Lieut. in succ. to Jameson, dec.; date 12th Oct., 1835. Med Depart.—Assist.-Surg. David Forbes to be Surg., vice Cockerell, dec. 11th N.I., Lieut. J. P. Major is appointed Commissariat Agent at Bhooj.

Furloughs.—G. O. 11th Jan.—19th N.I., Ens. R. Jaffery, to Europe, for one year, on priv. aff., he ceasing to draw pay from the time of his embarking. Capt. J. S. Grant, Ex. Eng. at Poona, allowed a furl. to Europe for three years. 21st N.I., Lieut. G. Prior to Europe for health. 17th N.I., Lieut. J. Anderson to do, for do.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, May 14th: Morley, *Douglas*, Ceylon, 6th Jan.; Duke of Bedford, do.—16th: Exmouth, *Warren*, Bengal, 15th Jan.; Earl Grey, *Talbert*, do., 1st Jan.; Bolton, *Compton*, do., 25rd Dec.; Georgiana, *Thoms*, do., 27th Dec.; Prince George, *Shaw*, Madras, 17th Jan.; Lady Fayerbram, *Webster*, Bombay, 20th Nov.; Marquis of Hastings, *Clarkson*, do., 10th Jan.; Carnatic, *Brodie*, 19th Jan.; Penyard Park, *Middleton*, Mauritius, 10th Jan.; Dominica, *Huntly*, 27th Jan.; Henry Hill, *Wesley*, do., 3rd Feb.; Clinton, *Worrall*, Ceylon, 9th Jan.; Columbia, *Underwood*, Canton, 3rd Jan.—Liverpool, May 16th: Bombay Packet, *Garnock*, Bengal, 9th Jan.; Tory, *Reid*, Bombay, 23rd Jan.—Bristol, May 16th: St. George, *Thompson*, Bengal, 14th Jan.—London, 17th: Maitland, *Marshall*, St. Helena, 12th March; Sterling, *Bennett*, Mauritius, 31st Jan.—18th: Westmoreland, *Bugstick*, Van Dieman's Land, 30th Dec.—Liverpool, 20th: Diana, *Hawkins*, Calcutta, 18th Jan.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Cornwall: Mrs. Col. Kennedy, Mrs. R. Bird, Mrs. G. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Ritchie, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, Capt., and Mrs. Godwin, Majors Kennedy and Reynolds, Capts. Lowth, Johnson, Humphrey, and Simpson, Capt. and Mrs. Steel, Lieuts. Crawford, Phibbs, and Speir.—Per Lady Flora: Col. Hodges, Priv. Sec. to Governor, Major Stewart and lady, Capt. Derville, 31st N.I., Capt. and Mrs. Montgomerie, 7 L. C., Lieuts. Jones, Simpson, and Pereira (dead), Messrs. Hart (merchants), Dedville, Harvey, Brown, and Lambe, Mesdames Col. Fraser, Eden, Highmoor, Cuppage, Chambers, Humphreys, Pearse, and Bell, 24 children.—Per Wellington: Hon. Sir Ralph and Lady Palmer, and three Miss Palmers, Major-Gen. Hawker and lady (lady died at sea), Mrs. Briggs, Wahab and Harriett, J. Webster, Esq., Capt. Manners, H. M. 13th, Lieuts. Campbell and Lawford, Mr. Brailsford, Rev. H. Page, and Mrs. Armstrong.—Per Exmouth: Col. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. Bird, Dr. and Mrs. Chalmers and family, Mrs. Shirer, Mrs. Spens and child, Mrs. Eckford and family, Capt. and Mrs. T. Warren, Mrs. Phillips, Capt. Pyne, seven children.—Per Duke of Bedford: Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Sheldham, Mrs. Howard, G. A. Burney, Esq., Dr. and Mrs. Andrews, Major Buckley, Capt. and Mrs. Cooper, H.M. 62nd, Lieuts. Scott, Erskine, and Griskett, Mrs. Mellish (died at sea).—Per Lord Hungerford: Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Elliott, Mrs. Russell, Mrs. Dunlop, and Mrs. D'Aguilar, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomerie, Dr. Macdonald, Mr. Campbell, Misses Phillips and Turnbull.—Per Robert Small: Hon. Capt. and Mrs. Powys and five children, Mrs. Chicheley Plowden and two Miss Plowdens, J. Church, Esq. and Miss Church, Mrs. Major Finahard and child, two Misses Longstaff, Capts. Ellis (H.M. 16th Lancers), Croft, Frederick, Crosdale, Blanchard, and Jervis and child, I. Irvines, Esq.—Per Bolton: Major and Mrs. Johnston, Mrs. Shepherd, Capt. and Mrs. Edgcumb, Cni. Kitson, Capts. Hibgame, Richards, and Bell, Lieuts. Kendall, Channer, Scotland, Rose, Ensigns Impey and Freere (died at sea), 52 invalids, one woman, and six children.—Per Carnatic: Capt. and Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Farquharson, Lieut. and Mrs. Macleod, Mrs. Stephenson, Dr. and Mrs. Grierson, Mrs. Moore, Lieuts. Ralph and Stewart, Mr. Ross, Mr. Burrowes (H.M. 40th), Mrs. Blair, and Mrs. Dickson, and 45 H.M. Invalids.

Ships Sailed.—Gravesend, May 19: Royal William, *Ireland*, for Portsmouth.—Portsmouth, 17: Theresa, *Young*, for Madras.

Ships Arrived Out.—Madras, 19th Jan.: Mary Ann, *Tarbutt*, London, 16th Sept.—20th: Roberts, *Burke*, Covelong, do.—Bombay, 23d Jan.: William Metcalf, *Philipson*, London, 3d Sept.—9th: Java, *Todd*, 4th Aug.—Cape of Good Hope, 13th March: Andromache, *Andrews*, and sailed 14th for Bombay.

Ships Spoken.—April 2: John Pirie, Mauritius to London, lat. 42 N., long 12 W.—5th: May, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 3 N., long. 20 W. 19th: Jane, Liverpool to Bengal, lat. 25 N., long. 41. 10 W.—

The Hulk *Nutting*, convict ship, was lost in Jervis Bay previous to 18th Dec., convicts, guard, and crew, saved.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

### Captain P. O. Hanlon.

At a General Court-Martial, re-assembled 27th Oct., 1835, Capt. Pringle O. Hanlon, 1st L. C. was arraigned on the following charge, viz.—"With the publication of a letter in the *Meerut Observer*, containing false and scandalous charges against Col. Reid, 10 L. C., and Capt. J. A. Scott, 1st L.C., and on being made officially aware of the said letter, never offered any contradiction to, or disavowal of the same." Upon which charge the Court were of opinion that the prisoner (being then under suspension) was made officially aware of the letter in question, and that he allowed the said letter to remain before the army and public without any contradiction or disavowal of the same, to the great detriment of the said Col J. Reid and Capt. Scott, such conduct being unbecoming the character of an officer, and subversive of military discipline; but acquit the prisoner of the remainder of the charge. The Court sentence the prisoner, Capt. Pringle O'Hanlon to lose a portion of his rank in the regiment to which he belongs, by being placed next below Capt. Bradford, and to be severely reprimanded in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief may deem proper. The Court reassembled on 28th Dec., 1835, agreeably to the orders of the Comm.-in-Chief, to reconsider their former verdict, upon which the Court adhered to their former finding, and in doing so, respectfully explained to the Comm.-in-Chief that they considered it unbecoming in an officer to resort to the public newspapers in which to state his grievances; but they did not think it ungentlemanly in this instance, inasmuch as the Court acquitted Capt. O'Hanlon of having stated any falsehood in the letter he published, and therefore they adhered to their former sentence.—Confirmed, H. Fane, Gen. Comm. In Chief.

*Remarks by His Excellency.*—Although he had confirmed, he did not approve of the finding or sentence of this Court-Martial. He deemed that if Capt. O'H. wrote the letter he was bound as an officer and a gentleman to meet the charge of having done so, and to justify the act in the best way he could; if he did not write it, then was he bound, when it appeared before the public and army under the sanction of his name, to disavow it. He was likewise at a loss to understand for what reason the Court entered into so great a mass of evidence respecting the truth or falsehood of the charges preferred against Col. Reid and Capt. Scott, if in the end they were to abstain from pronouncing an opinion; but in his opinion the gravamen of those charges were disproved. With reference to the sentence, he thought the punishment quite inadequate to the amount of military offence found to have been committed. Capt. P. O'H. will receive what is called a portion of the reprimand ordered to be addressed to him, and the Comm.-in-Chief is not aware that there has been in Capt. O'Hanlon's military

ervices, or that enough may be expected from them to ompensate either to the army or the government, for the vil which his conduct is thus shown to have produced. His name is to be transposed in the Army List, accord- ng to the sentence of the Court. He is to be released rom his arrest, and to join and do duty with 9th L.C., otil further orders, since it is impossible that his ser- ices can be useful in the 1st L.C.

### Ensign M. V. Abbott, 16th Foot.

At a General Court-Martial held at Cawnpore, 4th Dec., 1835, Ensign M. V. Abbott, H. M. 16th, was rraigned on the following charge:—"For conduct ighly unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in familiarly ssociating and drinking with a serjeant and two privates f the same regt., in his bungalow, on 6th Oct., 1835, otwithstanding that he has been twice warned of the onsequences of his persisting in such improper con- uct."

The Court were of opinion that the prisoner is guilty f the charge preferred against him with the exception f the word "twice," of which they do acquit him, and ccordingly sentenced him to be dismissed from H.M.'s ervice, with a recommendation to the clemency of the Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the deep con- rition he has expressed, and his having alleged that he urchased his commission.

The Com.-in-Chief regrets that he cannot see any rounds which could justify his attending to the recom- endation of the Court. Ensign Abbott is to be struck ff the list of the 16th reg., which the Commanding Offi- er will immediately report to the Adjut.-General of H.M.'s forces in India, and to the Mil. Sec. to his Excellency.

### Lieut. Bell, 2nd Bengal N.I.

*7th Jan.*—1. Lieut. Interpreter and Quartermast. T. Bell, 2d N.I., fancying that the Adjutant of that regt. ad improperly interfered with some of the details of the Quartermaster's business, made an appeal against what e supposed to be the misconduct of the Adjut., to Lieut. Col. D. Dowie, commanding the regt.

2. The consequent line of conduct adopted by Lieut.- Col. Dowie led to a correspondence between him and ieut. Bell, and as the Lieutenant deemed that Lieut.- Col. Dowie, in his correspondence, had not done him or is office of Quartermaster due justice, he desired to ap- eal from his Commanding Officer's decision, and to sub- it the affair to the superior judgment of Brig.-Gen. mith, commanding the Saugor division.

3. Brig.-Gen. Smith having considered the case, rdered a severe and well-merited censure to be addressed Lieut. Bell for his conduct, and for the insubordinate nd highly disrespectful style of a letter which the Lieut. ad addressed to his Commanding Officer.

4. Lieut. Bell has thought proper to appeal from this ecision of Brig.-Gen. Smith to the Com.-in-Chief.

5. The Com.-in-Chief having looked carefully at the ase, and deeming that Lieut. Bell was in error from the ery commencement of his proceeding, and concurring ntirely in the view taken of the case by Brig.-Gen. mith, and quite approving the censure which he had xpressed, his Excellency called on Lieut. Bell to assign is reasons for his appeal.

6. In his reply, the Lieut. has so entirely overlooked he relative position of himself and Brig.-Gen. Smith in he army, as to presume to set up his (the Lieutenant's) pinion, that the General's decision "is at variance with xisting regulations," and that the General's censure of im was as "unjust" as "unmerited," and he winds up his highly disrespectful and insubordinate series of con- uct, by putting it as a questionable point whether the ecision of the General was given from "an error of dgment," or from "partiality!"

7. In order to mark the Com.-in-Chief's strong disap- robation of such a total absence of subordination and espect to superiors, he directs that Lieutenant Bell shall e dismissed from the staff situation of Quartermaster nd Interpreter of the 2d regt.

8. If Lieut.-Col. Dowie has officers in the corps fit to ill up the vacancy, he will send in their names. If not, n officer will be appointed from another corps.

9. This, and another case which has recently been rought under the consideration of the Com.-in-Chief, ccasion him to feel it necessary to call the attention of he Quartermasters of regiments to section four of the tanding orders of this army, pages 17 and 18, in which heir duties are clearly defined.

10. It would seem from the instances to which he al- ludes in the last paragraph, as if some fancied that the Quartermaster's department in a regt. formed something distinct, and differently circumstanced from other parts of he corps, and as if they considered themselves in some egree independent of the controul of their senior officers. They must learn, therefore, that their duties are merely executive, under the orders and controul of the Com- manding Officer of the regt., and that it is that officer who is the responsible person to the Com.-in-Chief for every article issued by the Quartermaster to a regt., and, consequently, that everything issued must meet his entire satisfaction and approval.

11. Lieut. Bell appears also to have quite mistaken the duties of the Adjutant of a regt. when he talks of his (the Adjutant's) "presuming" in having sent to Lieut.-Col. Dowie a turban, which was placed on the head of a recruit of the 2d regiment.

It is the duty of an Adjutant to observe all that is wrong in any department of his regt., and to bring the same to the notice of his Commanding Officer; and in reporting upon the turbans, which were in possession of the recruits on this occasion, the Adjutant did no more than was strictly his duty.

### Lieut. Molloy, 55th Foot.

*Court Martial in Perspective.*—The following are the charges upon which Lieut. Molloy, of H. M. 55th reg. is to be tried by Court Martial:—

Lieut. E. Molloy, of H. M. 55th foot, placed in arrest by order of Brig.-General Wilson, C.B. com- manding the ceded districts upon the following charges:—

For conduct subversive of good order and military discipline in the following instances:—

For having at Bellary, in October, 1835, written, or been implicated in writing or sending to Madras for pub- lication, and which was actually published in the news- paper of that place called the *Standard*, in No. 64, dated 27th October, 1835, a letter under the signature '*School- master Abroad*,' stating as follows:—

No. 1, "By what presumptive stretch of authority any individual in command can, in breach of the seventh clause of the Articles of War, detail an officer in command of garrison to sit as President of a general Court-Martial on prisoners under his command still remains to be proved. The articles in question are perfectly defined and patent, and on no account admit of any of the tortures of chicanery. Let those who should take notice of such a 'lapsus' turn their military noses to the ceded districts and they may find a case in point."

He, the said Lieut. E. Molloy, thereby calling in question the general order of his Excellency the Com- mander-in-Chief, bearing date the 8th of August, 1835.

For having, at the same place, in the same month, written, or been implicated in writing or sending to Madras for publication, and which was actually published in the aforesaid newspaper at that place, in No. 60, dated 17th of October, 1835, a letter under a similar signature, stating as follows:

"The Schoolmaster begs to refer an interrogator in your last paper, to G. O., 1828, August (he thinks) for the remarks of Sir G. Walker on an individual carrying into execution illegal sentences of Courts-Martial, and directing the removal of the same person from the com- mand of the rifle corps; let him and the person in ques- tion re-read the admonition and the Schoolmaster may well spare any further remarks. In Pharoah's army list he can refer and inform himself of the name of the per- son commanding the centre division."

He, the said Lieut. Molloy, thereby meaning to hold up Brigadier-General Wilson, commanding the ceded districts, in personal obloquy among the troops under his command.

For having, at the same place, and in the same month, written, or been implicated in writing or sending to Madras for publication, and which was actually published in the newspaper aforesaid, in No. 67, dated November the 3rd, 1835, a letter under a similar signature, stating as follows:—

"No. 5. Can you point out any regulations authoris- ing the officer commanding a ceded district, to turn an officer out of his seat in a public (*Church*) as such *a case did occur* this day at Bellary Church, which the School- master can scarcely credit. In great haste he takes his departure!"

All the above instances being grossly disrespectful and insubordinate, in contempt of authority, and in violation of the Articles of War.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### Battle of St. Sebastian.

My dear ——,—I am afraid my letter will not reach you until other accounts have informed you of the brilliant achievements of the British Auxiliary Legion. At three in the morning the whole of the British troops then in St. Sebastian marched out of the town, consisting of the 1st, 3rd, 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, and Rifles, with two companies of the 8th that had already arrived. The Carlists were strongly fortified, and in possession of all the heights immediately contiguous to the town; these were obstinately defended, and a murderous fire mowed down our brave fellows; still they advanced, and house after house, battery after battery, was gallantly taken. The 6th regiment suffered immensely; two officers, Capt. M'Neil and Lieut. Balfour, fell gloriously; six officers were wounded, amongst whom were Col. Tupper and Lieut. Story, both severely. The 3rd suffered also. The last and highest battery, however, obstinately held out, and things began to wear a gloomy aspect, as it would have been impossible to have retained any of the positions already in our power while commanded. The General determined, therefore, to storm it; the 1st regt. attempted it, and were driven back; the 9th, 10th, and 7th were successively repulsed. The *Phœnix* steamer played over the heads of our brave troops all the while, in a manner perfectly astonishing. At this critical mo- ment, the *Salamander* steamer appeared in the port, bearing the 4th Fusiliers and the 8th regiment on board, who landed with the utmost expedition, and instantly marched up to the lines. The Adjutant-General then ordered the 4th to storm the battery, and Lieut.-Colonel Harley, who commanded them, immediately determined to take it. The left wing, under Captain and Acting- Major Ramsay, were ordered to leap the bank under which they were sheltered, and charge without firing a shot. Major Losack was ordered to take the right wing through a breach in the second line, headed in gallant style by Col. Harley. A tremendous fire was then opened by the enemy. But one hurrah! and one simultaneous rush, did the business, and the 4th took the battery at the point of the bayonet, chased the enemy down the hill on the other side, drove them out of the houses they had shel- tered themselves in, and brought up on the second range of hills. The whole thing was done so expeditiously that scarcely my lives were lost. Capt. Allen was the only officer killed: Capt. Ramsay and Lieut. Kempe slightly wounded. The whole of their works are now in our possession; our loss is 803 men killed and wounded, and 65 officers!!

I am now writing to you upon a cold stone in an old ruin where we are quartered. The 8th regiment followed in rear of the 4th, and formed their support. In haste, your's sincerely,

### Mr. Hume's Accuracy, and General Sir Edward Paget.

*St. Sebastian, Hurrah! May 5th.*—We (4th) landed and instantly were marched to storm a battery that had foiled the whole Legion. The Adjutant-General came up to us and told us that there were plenty of crows upon the heights, that every other regiment had failed, and that the Fusiliers had an opportunity to crown themselves with glory. We landed from the steamer, we marched from the beach, and we took the battery without firing a shot! My conduct has been approved of. Colonel Harley be- haved like a hero. I am now writing this in a café at St. Sebastian. I carried this letter in my cap through the whole of the fight. We have *600 killed* and wounded, and upwards of 30 officers!!! We have carried every thing before us. Poor William is wounded. I traversed a fire of forty Carlists to go to his regiment to know how he was. His wound is slight, thank God! and he be- haved nobly throughout the affair.

Sir,—In perusing the evidence before the Commissioners for Inquiring into the system of Military Punishments, I was struck with the following statement from Mr. Joseph Hume, p. 57, No. 822. "Q. At that time (that is at the time Mr. Hume left India, 1808) was there a power of inflicting corporal punishment? *A.* Yes, the power of Courts-Mar- tial by native officers on natives. As interpreter I officiated not only at European Courts-Martial where Natives were examined, but at Native Courts-Martial where Europeans were examined, and I had thus frequent opportunities of forming my own opinion on these subjects, in addition to the other opportunities I had. I have in my hand a memo- randum *that the flogging of the natives* had after my leav- ing India increased to a very considerable extent. *I see in the minute of a Court-Martial* held at Dinapore on the 12th Sept., 1825, a man was sentenced to 1,900 lashes, on two charges of insolence and insubordination, and remitted by Sir Edward Paget to 1,250 lashes." From reading this evidence, the impression on my mind, as, no doubt, it would be on that of every one reading it, was, that the man tried was a native, and there could be no question as to what, according to Mr. Hume, was the number of lashes Sir E. Paget had authorised being inflicted on him. Still, how- ever, knowing the character of this most excellent officer and most amiable man, as well as the character of Mr. Hume, I was led to make further inquiry into the case, and the paper I herewith send you is copied from the printed order issued on the occasion.

General Orders by the Commander in Chief.

*Head Quarters, Calcutta, 7th Oct.*, 1825.

At an European general Court-Martial assembled at Dinapore, on Monday, 12th Sep. 1825, of which Lieut.-Col. Com. W. Innes, C.B., 39th reg. Native Infantry, is Presi- dent, Private James Wilson, 3d Company, 2nd European regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge, viz.:

"For mutiny, whilst under arms at the drill, on the evening of the 10th inst., in having lain down on the ground and refused, at my repeated orders, to get up and carry his arms, and (addressing himself to two soldiers, who were taking him to the Guard by my orders and alluding to me)

made use of the following expression—'I would see him damned first;' also, for afterwards looking me full in the face, whilst on the ground, and addressing me in the following terms—'you tyrannical rascal,' 'you foxy-headed scoundrel,' 'you villain—rascal,' or words to that effect.

(Signed) "Thos. V. Lysaght,
"Lieut. & Adjot. 2 Eur. Reg.

*Dinapore, 11th August*, 1825."

*Charge preferred by the General Court Martial.*—"Private James Wilson, of the 3rd company, 2nd European regiment, arraigned before the General Court-Martial, of which Lieut.-Col.-Com. W. Jones, C.B., 39th Native Infantry is President, and which was assembled for his (Private J. Wilsons's) trial on a charge preferred against him by Lieut. and Adjut. Lysaght, 2nd European regiment, in the following charges, viz.

"For making use of highly disrespectful language to the Court (although warned and admonished before by it for having done so), by saying, that he insisted on having the question put down, whether it did him harm or not, and looking round to the Court in an highly insolent and disrespectful manner, said, 'I expect justice to be done me, and that Lieut. Lysaght will not go against his oath,' or words to that effect."

Upon which charges the Court came to the following decision:—

*Finding and Sentence on the First Charge.*—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered all that has been adduced in support of the prosecution, as well as that has been brought forward on the defence, are of opinion, that the prisoner, James Wilson, Private in the Hon. Com.'s 2nd Bengal European reg., is guilty of the whole and every part of the crime preferred against him, which being a breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, Private James Wilson, to receive Thirteen Hundred Lashes (1300) on his bare back, in the usual manner, at such time and place as His Excellency, the Com.-in-Chief, may be pleased to direct."

*Finding and Sentence on the Second Charge.*—"The Court having found the prisoner guilty of the whole and every part of the charge exhibited against him, Private James Wilson, which being a breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him, the said Private James Wilson, 2nd Reg., to receive Six Hundred (600) Lashes on his bare back, in the usual manner, at such time and place as His Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, may be pleased to direct."

Approved, Edward Paget, General,
(Signed) Com.-in-Chief in India.

Remarks by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

In approving of the foregoing proceedings, the Com.-in-Chief has to remark, that the obvious impracticability of carrying into effect the double infliction of Corporal Punishment awarded to the Prisoner, ought to have pointed out to the Court the expediency of assigning a different Punishment on the second conviction; for, as the record stands, the prisoner must escape the penalty awarded to his last most grave offence. Half of the punishment on the original charge, and the whole of that awarded on the additional charge, is remitted; the remainder to be carried into effect in the usual manner. By order of His Excellency the Commander in Chief,

W. L. Watson,
Adjut.-Gen. of the Army.

From this it will be seen that Mr. Hume, when he stated that he held in his hand the memorandum to which he referred in giving his evidence, must either have wilfully misrepresented the case, both as regards the soldier tried, and the number of lashes to be inflicted, or else that he quoted from a document the correctness of which he had not ascertained. Mr. Hume is so frequently incorrect in his statements, that it is, perhaps, hardly necessary to bring forward this additional instance of it, nor should I do so, but that it is in justice due to Sir Edward Paget to show that the man tried was an European, and the number of lashes ordered to be inflicted was 650, and not 1250, as stated by Mr. Hume.

Vindex.

## ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—Well knowing your anxiety for the removal of all apparent abuses connected with the public service, I am induced to request your insertion of the following. At the last quarterly meeting of the Royal Naval Charitable Society, certain papers were produced by the Secretary, showing the amount of contributions in aid of the Society, the dividends in public securities, with the total of annual receipts from 1796 to 1835, inclusive, the amount of annual donations to widows, &c., the investments made in the public funds, and the *office expenses* during the above period. It appears to me that in a society so slenderly supported by the profession, and, I much regret to add, with so great an increase of claimants upon reduced funds, that the office expenses far exceed what propriety demands. On referring to these documents, it appears that in 1835, 1695*l.* were distributed in donations for relief; the office expenses for the same period were 247*l.*, which, in my opinion, is 100*l.* too much, being no less than a ninth of the total receipts for the past year; there likewise can be no doubt but that the office of *Secretary* ought to be filled by a *Naval member* (instead of the present Secretary, who enjoys a very handsome retirement from the public service, and has other occupations), which might be easily accomplished at much less expense. I propose that the Secretaryship should be balloted for by members resident in London and the environs. I am doubly induced to trespass upon your valuable columns, from the conviction that your insertion of my communication will be the means of reviving the declining state of our funds, and remedying the evil complained of.

Nauticus.

*London, 5th May*, 1836.

## SERJEANTS, ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Sir,—Under the head of regimental news in the *Gazette* of the 7th inst., you have given a list of several old Serjeants of the Artillery, with their years of service. I understand it would be curious, and by no means unamusing, if a statement could be furnished of the number of years each of the Serjeants alluded to has served at home and abroad. I believe it would be found that the servitude of very many of them is confined entirely to Woolwich, where they have enjoyed a long and uninterrupted reign, with very good pay and allowances, and comparatively far more comfortably circumstanced than many of their officers. I believe, indeed, that there is not one of the Serjeants named, who would not be extremely sorrow to exchange places with any Captain of their corps.

Pipe-Clay.

*May 11th.*

## COAST GUARD SERVICE (LETTER XII. & LAST).

Sir,—Having by my preceding letters shown what a perfect jumble this service is, what an admixture of those dissimilar particles, no more likely to amalgamate than oil and vinegar, and the manifest injustice done the Naval profession by employing its officers in it in a manner derogatory to the military rank given them, thereby making rank to them ridiculous, the shadow and not the substance, together with the manifold evils arising out of the system now pursued.

I presume, with all deference to the more matured opinions of others, to suggest, as succinctly as possible, some remedies which I conceive would cure *a portion at least* of the evils complained of, render the service more efficient, and make it one of selection and choice to those officers who may, on an improved plan, hereafter seek employment in it, instead of its being, as it now is to the generality of those at present attached to it, one, I fear, of dire and absolute necessity.

It seems admitted the service is now "*essentially Naval*," and, being so, it ought undoubtedly to be under *Naval* control, and none other. I would, therefore, in the first place, recommend that it be immediately transferred to the Admiralty and its officers, the *Naval* part of them, thus recognised by their only *legitimate* masters, and kept up in the same bearing they would be if on board a ship of war. The Admiralty Board is alone competent to command its own officers; and so large a body of them as are now under the Customs, deserve their most serious and immediate consideration.

It is an adage—vulgar, no doubt, but nevertheless true—"Show me a man's companions and I will tell you what he is." Association, whether good or evil, has its peculiar influence; if, then, you compel *gentlemen* to do duties only suited to men of *a low grade*, and make them subject to a companionship with such men—which must unavoidably be the case in the Coast Guard service, to a certain extent, as at present constituted (all officers in it of the same class being considered equal)—to keep up a cordial co-operation, then, Sir, it must be expected that in process of time a large proportion of Naval officers will become tainted by such grovelling duties and improper associations, and be rendered for the future unfit to be officers on board ships of war. Every species of unmerited degradation put upon an individual, be his situation in life what it may, must, in a moral point of view, have an evil tendency, and consequently prove highly injurious to his future prospects in his calling or profession.

There is, in my mind, an insuperable objection to Naval officers holding permanent appointments in the Coast Guard as the *Lieutenant "Sitters"* now do, especially if they be *young* men, because their minds are alienated from their profession, and being, from the causes I have already stated, stripped of their self-respect, and thrown into these associations so far beneath them, some of them have sunk, and from being gentlemanly men and good officers, they have become disgraced and degraded, as the order books of the several stations will unhappily testify.

I would, therefore, in the second place, recommend that all appointments of Naval officers to the Coast Guard be *for five years only*, and this with an altered restriction as to age. The duties of the officers in this service are peculiar as compared with those of the Navy, inasmuch that the smuggling laws have carefully to be studied, and they are constantly changing; besides, the expense of joining a district or station is considerable, and a *shorter* period would scarcely reimburse an officer.

I would, in the third place, in the re-organisation of this service, suggest that the officers now termed "Inspecting Commanders" should consist of *Post Captains*, as well as *Commanders*, assimilating as far as was practicable their respective commands to what they would be on board ships of war; they should have no more power—they should have no less.

The above-mentioned officers I would designate "*Divisional Captains*" and "*Divisional Commanders*;" their divisions consisting of a given number of districts. In the division of a *Captain* I would confine the number of *Lieutenants* to what it would be in the rate of ship he was entitled from his standing in the Navy List to command.

To the division of a *Commander* I would give *three* Lieutenants only, except, perhaps, where revenue cruisers were stationed, to which division, for obvious reasons, one Commander should be appointed who had not himself commanded *afloat*.

The duties of the Divisional Captains and Commanders I would make different to those at present imposed upon the Inspecting Commanders, whose day duties, God knows I are, as I think I have indisputably shown, manifold, irksome, and tedious enough, without imposing *night* visits upon them. These I would entirely dispense with, and for another reason, too, they are harassing and useless.

To each of these officers a clerk should be allowed, as was the case with the Divisional Lieutenants of the late Coast Blockade Service, deducting, if necessary, a certain portion from their emoluments to meet the expense incurred by this addition to the Coast Guard force, which arrangement would add that ease and respectability to their situations which, in this respect they now require, and would render totally unnecessary their making use of the Mounted Guard in the highly improper manner which has been brought under review in my second letter. With regard to their emoluments and general duties more hereafter.

Fourthly—the Lieutenants I would have placed in the position the Admiralty thought them worthy of when it first instituted the Coast Blockade Service—that is, give each charge and command of a certain number of stations to be comprised in one district, he bearing the appellation of *District Lieutenant*. The stations in his district he should constantly visit night and day, and he should be held responsible to his divisional officer for their good discipline and efficiency; his correspondence with the heads of the department being forwarded through that officer, no question ever being allowed to arise as to his *right* thus to address them.

The District Lieutenant of the Coast Blockade, as originally established, performed his duty on horseback. He had allowances approximating to 300*l.* a-year. The District Lieutenants of the Coast Guard I would assimilate with those of the late Blockade, paying them in the manner hereafter described.

(*To be Continued next week.*)

## RETIRING PENSIONS OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir,—It was not long since you announced to your readers the Plan of the Court of Directors, granting retiring pensions according to "length of service," in lieu of rank—viz. 35 years' actual residence in India for a Colonel, 30 for a Lieut.-Col., and 25 for a Major.

The only part of this regulation that is good is the *principle*, viz. "length of service;" but the extreme period of "actual residence" in India is so great, that the measure will totally fail to give that impetus and acceleration to promotion which the Home Government contemplate. Who can expect to battle with the debilitating climate of the East for an uninterrupted period of 35 years, without being obliged once or twice to proceed to Europe on sick certificate, or on furlough; thus bringing the aggregate period of his long service to about 45 years, when he shall have attained the age of 65 and upwards. Now it is quite certain that an officer of that age is totally disqualified for Indian service. In proof of the inconsistency and unreasonableness of the regulation, I beg to call your attention to the following questions and answers from the report of the Committee on Military appointments in 1833:—

Question to Sir W. Gordon.—"From your knowledge of the opinion of British officers, do you think they consider *five years residence in a tropical climate* as a harder service than service five campaigns on the continent of Europe?" Answer—"There can be no question upon it; one leads to nothing *but a broken constitution*, and the other to great distinction, honour, and reward."

The same authority also states—

"I think a man who has served at years has given the country the best of his service."

It is here clearly shown that the Indian Army has to battle up against the two evils of war and climate; for, in India not one year passes but some field force or detachment is employed. It is therefore most certain that unless the Plan, as originally proposed by the Court of Directors (but rejected by the Board of Control), viz. to deduct a "furlough" of three years from the present 35, 30, and 25 years, is brought into operation, no benefit or promotion will be gained by the Indian Army, and the evil must annually increase, as we have now Ensigns of 10 and 12 years, Lieutenants of 20, and Captains of 30 and 33. At present the state of promotion is truly disheartening; there will *this year* many regiments with 4, 5, and 6 Lieutenants of 8, Brevet Captains!!

I hope, however, the Court of Directors will again submit their plan to the Board of Control for deducting the furlough; it is the only one that will lessen the feeling

disgust and discontent so prevalent throughout the Indian Army. If the plea of expense is again urged by the Board of Control as a reason for non-compliance with this just and beneficial measure, why, in the name of justice and common sense, are *second* Councillors at Madras and Bombay kept up on salaries from 60 to 70,000 rs. each per ann., appointments which are just as useless as a supernumerary, or a second Commander-in-Chief. *One* Civil Councillor is in all conscience sufficient for Madras or Bombay, where they have Revenue and Judicial Boards of three and four members to each. The patronage of appointing men to such *sinecure* situations, with the title of Honourable and Silver Sticks, should not, in times of retrenchment and equalisation of service and reward, be allowed. Here might be a saving of a lac and 40,000 rupees a-year, *half* of which would more than defray any *future* expense that is likely to occur from "retiring pensions," and restore the Army, on which the security of India depends, to that tone and vigour which has so long been wanting through the unpardonable neglect and apathy of the home authorities.

Let me ask further, why should such invidious distinctions exist between the Civil and Military rates of pensions and periods of service? The Civilian has only *one* grade, viz. 22 years, with a pension of £1000 per annum. Mark the poor officer—he has four grades of from 20 to 35 years, with a pension of from £180 to £450 per annum. Consider also the duties to be performed. The Civilian's duties are conducted at quiet healthy stations, in their Bungalows or Cutcherries, with every comfort and luxury the climate demands, with a salary of *thousands* of rupees per month. The military man is obliged to be constantly prepared for field service in hill or jungle, so fatal to health, to battle against war and all its concomitant evils of sickness and a wretched climate, with the miserable salary of from 140 to 370 rupees per month (the pay of Captain, which is the highest grade any officer can now expect to attain after 20 or 22 years' service).

Should then the unfortunate officer who loses his health from field service, wounds, or climate, and from dire necessity, to save his life, is obliged to return to his native land, have the period of such furlough filched from his time of service? Reason forbids it, and justice denies it.

If the Army alone is to bear the brunt of all retrenchment, and the favoured Civil Service allowed to keep up such useless and expensive appointments as Second Councillors at Madras and Bombay, and many others that I can point out, independently of their over-paid salaries in general, the officers of the Army have nothing left but to memorialise.

In justice I will add that some gallant officers and gentlemen of the East India Direction have supported the cause of the Army, and in particular Major Sir J. R. Carnac. I have no doubt that Sir John Hobhouse, from the experience he must *now* have of Indian affairs, will clearly see the necessity and justice of allowing this deduction of a "sick furlough" as a boon to the Army, which will *add* as lasting a laurel to his fame and character, as any of the great and statesman-like acts he has performed since his joining the present liberal administration.

GANGES.

## *TRISTRAM'S* OPINION UPON CAPTAINS SUPERINTENDENTS PRESIDING AT NAVAL COURTS-MARTIAL, AND PROVING THAT THE STYLE OF POST-CAPTAIN WAS UNLAWFULLY TAKEN AWAY FROM CAPTAINS COMMANDING POST SHIPS.

SIR,—A Correspondent, "*Cato*," in your Gazette of the 22nd ult., has submitted a very proper query, viz., "Are the Captain-Superintendents of Dock-yards in commission *de facto* or *de jure*." I was as much surprised as himself, on being informed that Captain Ross, R.N., the Superintendent of Plymouth Dock-yard, had presided at a Court-Martial, holden in Hamoaze, upon an officer of the *Delight*, brig-of-war, when the Plymouth, Chatham, and Bermuda yachts have been for two or three quarters out of commission by the Navy Lists, published by authority. In the several letters which I have written upon Naval Courts-Martial, I never offered a decided opinion upon the legality or illegality of a Captain presiding at a Naval Court-Martial, when commissioned to a civil appointment only, as that of a Commissioner or Superintendent of a Royal Dock-yard must ever be so considered, unless he is also *bonâ fide* a Captain of one of His Majesty's ships giving Post-Rank.

The position which I took against the illegality of Sir Thomas Usher, the Superintendent of Bermuda Dock-yard, with his pendant flying on board the Bermuda yacht at BERMUDA, was his presiding at a Court-Martial at Halifax, as Captain of His Majesty's ship *Pyramus, then* and *there* lying a hulk out of commission *. With the greatest deference and respect to the opinion and authority of the Law Officers of the Crown, Admiralty Solicitors, the Sea Lords of the Admiralty, Flag Officers, and the Captains of His Majesty's Fleets and Ships of War, I beg to submit my decided opinion, that a Captain-superintendent of a Dock-yard, if he holds a commission for a Dock-yard yacht only, cannot *de jure* preside as a member of a Court-Martial; admitting that Captain Ross, *bonâ fide*, holds a commission for the Plymouth yacht, he cannot be considered as Captain of one of His Majesty's ships, like one of those commanded by a Post-Captain on the 23d December, 1749, when the existing Naval Articles of War became a Law by an Act of Parliament. His Majesty's ships, of a particular number of guns, and His Majesty's yachts, officered and manned, *although unarmed*, at that period, alone gave Post-rank, when those ships and yachts were commissioned by the authority of the Lord High Admiral, or the Commissioners for executing that high office. Whatever were the Admiralty instructions or orders in Council relative to *Post commands* in December, 1749, can alone stand good in 1836, and up to that period when the legislature, in its wisdom, may deem a revision of the Naval Articles of War judicious and necessary. The custom of the Navy, *in that particular*, at that period, was made a Law, consequently, any new custom, relative to *Post* or *separate* commands, contrary to that law, must be held unlawful. The *custom* of the sea is Naval Law. The 36th Article of War enacts, that "All other crimes not capital, committed by any person or persons in the Fleet, which are not mentioned in this Act, or for which no punishment is hereby directed to be inflicted, shall be punished according *to the Laws and Customs* in such cases used at *sea*." If then, any person or persons, is or are to be punished by the Laws and Customs used at sea, surely he or they are to be tried by members considered as such by the Laws and Customs of the sea; hence, as it was not the law or custom in 1749, for the Commissioner of a Dock-yard, or a Captain of any ship or vessel, other than a ship of a particular number of guns, or one of the King's yachts; a Captain-Superintendent of a Dock-yard in 1836, whose only command *afloat* is that of a Dock-yard yacht, cannot lawfully be considered in commission as a *Post* Captain, either *de facto* or *de jure*.

If this argument cannot be controverted against the impropriety and illegality of a Captain-Superintendent of a Dock-yard, presiding at a Naval Court-Martial, so it must stand good against an Admiral-Superintendent of a Dock-yard, if not *bonâ fide* in commission as a Flag-officer in command of a fleet or squadron, or as a *Port Admiral*, an appointment (if my memory do not fail me) existing in 1749. An Admiral-Superintendent of a Dock-yard, with his flag flying on board of an *unarmed, unofficered, unmanned, unwarlike*, Dock-yard *launch, hoy, pitch-boat, buoy-boat*, lighter, or yacht, cannot be considered a Flag-officer in command of a *fleet* or *squadron*, or even of *one* of His Majesty's Ships of War, according to the true intent and meaning of the Naval Articles of War, or the custom or regulation of the Navy *from time immemorial*.

A Flag-officer or Captain-Superintendent of a Dock-yard, commanding the ships in Ordinary, when commissioned, would place beyond controversy the legality of either officer presiding, according to seniority, at a Naval Court-Martial until that arrangement is completed; a General or *Field*-officer has equally as much right to preside at a Naval Court-Martial as a *Flag or Captain-Superintendent of a Dock-yard!!!*

Among the most inexpedient and inconsistent innovations in the Custom and Law of the Naval Service, since the Peace, was the annihilation of the rank of *Post* Captain, because the "Articles of War," an act of the Legislature, still declare that part of the members constituting a Naval Court-Martial may be of the rank and denomination of POST CAPTAINS. Forms, in our Courts of Law, have ever been held sacred; but here is an evident abrogation not only of form, *but of rank*, particularised in a solemn Act of Parliament. I admit, in point of *fact* or justice, it signifies *not*, whether a prisoner or persons, is or are tried by a Naval Court-Martial, consisting of officers denominated *Post Captains*, or Captains only, being (understood to mean) the one and the same rank, if commanding His Majesty's ships above a particular number of guns; but the Law enacts, that they shall be of the denomination and degree of Post Captains; hence it was, in my opinion, an injudicious act of the Admiralty some years ago, to order and authorise an improper and *degrading* innovation, and an *illegal* informality in the denomination of the rank of our Royal Navy, Captains of Post ships, and members of Naval Courts-Martial.

A POST CAPTAIN and a FULL Colonel, appear to *sound* like officers of equal rank, but the style of Captain *only* to a *Sea Colonel*, compared with that of a *Colonel*, *sound* a difference, as great as really exists between the ranks of Colonel and *Captain of a Company*. TRISTRAM.

*Senior United Service Club, 17th May.*

* Vide No. 32, Nov. 23, 1833.

## INTERNAL DEFENCE.

[At a time when so many speculations are afloat, and when the revival of the project of a Ship Canal from Portsmouth to London is contemplated, we take the opportunity of publishing the following observations in connexion therewith, which were drawn up and presented to his present Majesty, when Lord High Admiral, by Capt. Joseph Needham Taylor, Royal Navy, C. B., a gallant and talented officer, whose intended appointment to the Ordinary at Portsmouth has been generally rumoured.—ED.]

*To His Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of Great Britain.*

MAY it please your Royal Highness to permit me to lay before you a plan of internal defence, by rendering the contemplated Ship Canal from London to Portsmouth a most important national work. And I hope I am not too sanguine in deeming it worthy of the patronage of your Royal Highness as Lord High Admiral. It has been admitted by Napoleon Buonaparte that the metropolis of England, being totally undefended by fortifications, prompted him to make an attempt of landing an army on some part of the northern coast opposite France, conceiving it practicable, by a sudden attack, to destroy its emporium, before sufficient force could be collected to oppose an invading army, similar to the dash on Washington.

The recent invention of steam, and its rapid improvement, afford a greater facility to such an attempt now than these circumstances. I beg to offer to your gracious consideration, the plan of erecting from the excavated earth from the Ship Canal, a rampart or military road, connecting the fortifications of Portsmouth with the metropolis. The expense of combining the two works would not be much more than carrying away the excavated earth, and would merely require the aid of the Engineer Corps, to render the canal-bank a complete line of defence, with a canal of 150 feet wide in front of the works. An enemy, disembarking to attack London or Portsmouth, would be compelled to land to the westward of Portsmouth, or to the northward of London, which would increase the hazard of the voyage, and prevent a possibility of an enemy reaching the metropolis, before a sufficient force of British bayonets could be collected. In lieu of lock-houses a small Martello Tower might be erected to carry one pivot gun, to be mounted during war.

As paddles of every description are objected to from the injury they do the banks of the canal, all vessels could be propelled by the following plan, and at a much less expense than by any invention now in use, and not liable to get out of order to impede or obstruct the navigation of the canal. To obtain the level of the Thames it would require about four or five locks; therefore, at every flood tide, a reservoir formed on the first level from the Thames, would admit a constant supply of water to turn at various stations a large wheel, or axle, to warp vessels by an endless chain, applicable to a plan in my possession. As steam is the fashion of the day, it might be used to turn the windlass, but at a great expense, and more liable to be out of order. Prompted by that feeling which actuates every officer when employed for the benefit of their country, that their zeal will be found under the protection of your Royal Highness, I have the honour to remain,

Your Royal Highness's most obedient servant,

JOSEPH NEEDHAM TAYLOR, C. B., Capt., R.N.

*Belle Vue, Devizes, January*, 1828.

Connected with this plan is an invention of Capt. Taylor to save a lock of water on vessels passing down the canal, the water being restored to the upper level by merely the aid of one man. This invention is important to all canals.

The Lord High Admiral was much pleased with the plan. When the danger of the voyage during a war from the Thames down channel is contemplated from steam privateers, and the safety of convoy from Portsmouth, had the canal been carried into execution, no doubt so important an internal defence would have induced the government to have supported this grand national work. It is to be regretted that it is not immediately proceeded in.

*** "Philotheorus," "Carter T. Beetman," and "Friend to Naval Merit," next week.

*Railway Travelling.*—A gentleman left Manchester in the morning, went to Liverpool, 30 miles off, purchased and took back with him to Manchester, on the rail-road, 150 tons of cotton. This he immediately disposed of, and the article being liked, an offer was made to take another such quantity. Off he starts again, and actually that evening delivered the second 150 tons, having travelled 120 miles in four journeys, and bought, sold, and delivered, 30 miles off, at two distinct and successive deliveries, 300 tons of goods in twelve hours.

About the year 1803, when the apprehension of invasion induced many of our peaceful citizens to form themselves into soldiers, a worthy Serjeant of the line who had been promoted to the Adjutancy of a Volunteer Corps, and was serving several of the Officers eating oysters at the mess table with great relish, was induced to take one. On tasting it, however, to the great amusement of the whole company, he threw it down with violence on his plate, exclaiming, "D—n your eyes, AS YOU WERE;" the real passion of *drill* being strong even in taste.

*Venison.*—In August, 1673, the Common Council of London forbade the venison feasts in the halls of the City, from their being offensive to Queen Elizabeth.

*Homicide.*—It was one of the maritime laws of Richard I., that the homicide should be tied to the dead body and cast into the sea.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*To "An Enquirer" we say, that a* deserter *from the Spanish Legion," or any service, richly deserves punishment.—The "Old Captain" has again our best thanks.—"A. C.'s" favours are always appreciated: are we to hear from his friend?—"In Statu Quo 32 years" shall not be neglected, though the letter is not exactly* in fashion.—*We have to inform "An Old Officer," who states, "There are now 17 officers at home from the 13th Light Dragoons, and several of them at the regiment not fit for duty, which must make the duty very hard for the few at the regiment, if there is any duty to do," that several officers of this regt. now in England are under orders to join.—We should not object to publish Mr. Watson's letter respecting "Captain Fairweather's Tamarinds," but that we should do him a disservice, he being mistaken as to the officer who wrote the letter in our last.—An expasure of the abuses of brokerage, particularly upon presents and* small ventures *has long been desired: the duties upon* presents *and small* gin ventures *are not principally objected to, but the clearance charges and the brokerage, which cause so much vexation and annoyance, and so great a loss to the revenue, by the Masters, Mates, and Seamen smuggling them* at all risk *on shore at every opportunity.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY, MAY 21, 1836.*

The effects of the engagement of the 5th inst. appear to have been attended with greater results than the mere raising of the siege of St. Sebastion, and dispossessing the Carlists from the heights from whence they had declared their resolution of burning the town. The severe trial which the newly-organised Legion has undergone, has not only terminated to their credit as brave soldiers, but it has enabled them to appreciate the characters of their officers, and established that reliance on each other, so necessary for mutual support; but, above all, they are acquainted with the extreme importance of their Naval allies. The measure of employing a corps of marines, supported by armed steamers, upon this service, will render it impossible for the Carlists to maintain any position upon the coast, and as the French seem resolved to prevent their receiving supplies by land, they are thus thrown entirely on their own resources.

The beautiful precision of fire from the ten-inch gun of the *Phœnix* has been the theme of general conversation this week, and the effect of what one gun, well directed and served, can produce even against stone walls thus practically displayed, and that from a distance of 1500 yards, must tend more than anything which could be said or written, to prove the importance of armed steam vessels in time of war. It is our belief, indeed, that so apparent will this become, when the time of trial arrives; so superior will a division of steam vessels, armed with heavy guns, throwing shells and hot shot, prove over Line of Battle Ships; that the latter will be in a great measure superseded, and the materials used in their construction and armament, as well as their crews, more profitably applied to steam vessels.

We have many times deprecated the evil policy which, on the score of saving a few pounds, brought about the reduction of that well-organised and invaluable corps, the Marine Artillary—a corps eminently calculated for steam vessels, and which should, on the contrary, have been extended, as the value of these and the probability of their adoption to a great extent became apparent. We have never met a Naval officer who has expressed a contrary opinion on this head, and it is even now not too late to amend the error, for most of the men reduced in 1830, are still serving in the Navy, and would doubtless return to their favourite corps. The merit of laying the gun and apportioning the fuze on board the *Phœnix*, has been assigned to Serjeant Mark Smith, of the Marine Artillery, but, without detracting from his ability, we are sure that every Serjeant and Bombadier in the corps was qualified for the duty. The great difficulty is in estimating the exact distance, when there is no opportunity available for taking the angle. In a former number we pointed out how this might be accomplished at one view, by means of Dr. Brewster's Telescope, and as this is a matter of great importance in Naval Gunnery, particularly for correct firing at long ranges, we shall take an opportunity of returning to the subject.

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We have in former numbers submitted to the public and to the Military Authorities at the Horse Guards, a table of the rate at which the relief of Infantry Regiments in India has been effected, and by another table shown what regiments will become available for foreign service up to 1841. We have further pointed out how unequally the *present* system of reliefs operate with our regiments in India, and, in supporting the statement, have been reluctantly compelled to name several favoured corps, to which the best stations have been assigned during a succession of their tours of foreign service. We have also stated the glaring anomaly, that the regiments which serve in the least sickly and least disagreeable of our foreign stations enjoy the additional boon of leaving four company depots in their native land, and thus affording, by an interchange of officers and men, an abridgement of their *nominal* ten years' service abroad to an *actual* service of six years on an average. With this favouring system we have placed in juxta-position that adopted towards the regiments in India, which are doomed by it to suffer, in a scorching and baleful climate, a banishment of twenty years or upwards, leaving in England only *one* Officer, *four* Serjeants, *four* Corporals, and *one* Drummer to raise recruits, who are *yearly* embarked for India to keep up the full establishment there. We have suggested a remedy for the tardy reliefs from India, by sending out regiments, *now* available for foreign service, *direct*, and forwarding the four company depots of all regiments at or east of the Cape (particularly of those in Ceylon) to their head-quarters, leaving only a skeleton company at home, as is the case with corps in India and Australasia; for so long as the depot system of four companies is retained for regiments at and eastward of the Cape, the unequally pressing system of Indian reliefs must, from the small number of our regiments, necessorily continue. We hope that this recapitulation will draw the attention of the Quarter-Master General of the Army to the subject, and a representation to Lord Hill from such competent authority would probably effect a remedy for the crying grievance we have laid before the public.

We could pledge ourselves to prove that a great number of Courts-Martial in India have been caused by the protracted service of regiments in that country, so far removed as they are from the reflovating influence of European society, and the wholesome restraint exercised by the head of the Army over all ranks. The comparison which we could draw between the officers and privates of a regiment which has *actually* served fifteen years in India, and those of a regiment in almost any other part of the world, after ten years' *nominal* service would be such as, however well calculated to prove the truth of what we have stated in favour of relief not being deferred after fifteen years, we would regret to make, for it would do violence to the feelings of individuals, and only strengthen a statement already irresistibly strong.

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It is a singular anomaly in our Naval service that while we employ a considerable number of officers of Royal Marines afloat, we neglect to avail ourselves of such assistance as they are qualified to afford the general discipline, and confining their duties solely to the care of their own men by Admiralty regulation incapacitate them from any command, or authority in the ships in which they serve. The injurious consequence of this system is that, uninterested in every thing that concerns the Naval Service, the officers so circumstanced soon cease to acquire knowledge totally useless, and seek, while on board ship, such amusements as are congenial to their taste, anxiously looking forward to the time of their disembarkation, to resume the exercise of the duties proper to their station in the service. Were there no occupations on board ship for which they are qualified, this state of comparative idleness must necessarily continue, but far from this being the case, many of the duties for which their previous education on shore qualifies even the most inexperianced, are but imperfectly performed for want of proper superintendence; of this class we consider those nominally required of the Master-at-Arms and Ships' Corporals, namely, the police service and the drilling of the seamen at sword and musket exercises.

We have said that the Masters-at-Arms and Ships' Corporals nominally perform certain duties for we have frequently found that Serjeants of Marines are called upon to instruct the small-arm men and boarders, and also that non-commissioned officers are taken from the detachments to act as Masters-at-Arms or Ships' Corporals, when the death or sickness of any of these functionaries, the difficulty of finding, when the ship is first commissioned, properly qualified sailors to fill the ratings, renders such a measure necessary. In ships where this latter arrangement is adopted, the officer of Marines is seldom pleased to find that, probably, his best non-commissioned officers are taken from their own department, either throwing additional duty on the others or forcing him to cause privates to perform services for which they are not paid, and to which they are frequently not inclined, having only a remote chance of promotion.

The alteration we propose in this branch of our Naval Service is, that all the duties now expected from the Master-at-Arms and his assistants, be transferred to the Commanding Officer of the Royal Marines, who should make a daily report of all prisoners in his charge, and all irregularities observed in that department during the preceding twenty-four hours, to the Commanding Officer of the ship; but, as it is impossible the senior Marine officer can have more than a general superintendence, he should, in large ships, direct the subaltern of the guard to visit frequently every part of the ship, and see that the non-commissioned officers properly perform the duties assigned to them, namely, that the ship's boys are inspected, the bumboats watched, the sailors properly instructed in the musket and sword exercises, the orders respecting fire and lights obeyed, and,

short, that the whole internal discipline of the ship is such as will be approved of by the Captain.

To accomplish this purpose it will be advisable that an additional Serjeant be appointed in lieu of each Master-at-Arms, a Corporal of Marines in place of each ships' Corporal, and that the officer of Royal Marines be empowered to investigate all complaints made by those under his command, prior to his reporting to the Captain the names of such persons as may be charged with irregularities, thus freeing the Commander (or First Lieutenant) from much irksome detail, for which he has frequently but little time, and which materially interrupts more important occupations.

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Having in a former number offered some observations on the hard case of officers who have obtained appointments as Governors or Lieut.-Governors of our Colonies being called upon to pay several hundred pounds, in the shape of fees, on their being nominated to those situations, we have further to express our sincere hope that not only will this unjust system be discontinued, but that also officers, of either profession, receiving these, *or any other civil appointments*, will no longer have the insignificant sum, which they receive as half-pay, stopped. In the cases, to which we now immediately allude, this is from 100*l.* to at most 250*l.* per annum, which they, as Colonels, or Lieutenant-Colonels in the Army, or Captains of the Navy, get, as a remuneration, for at least, on an average, *thirty-five to forty years' service*: and this allowance is now taken from them, if the appointment they obtain be above three times either of these amounts. The *total* saved in this manner cannot exceed five thousand a-year altogether, amongst the whole of the twenty or twenty-five old and meritorious Military and Naval Officers filling these situations; and this comparatively trifling sum, we are sure, a grateful nation would not desire to withhold from men who have devoted the best of their lives in their country's defence, and whose salaries, as Lieutenant-Governors of our different islands and settlements, are barely sufficient to enable them to support the situations they hold, being, in most of these places, but from a thousand to twelve hundred per annum. When we reflect on this small allowance to the Chief of a Colony, having this rank and station to uphold, we fearlessly ask, ought the humble stipend of half-pay, which they have gained after from thirty-five to forty-five years gallant services, to be taken from them whilst filling, for half a dozen years only, these appointments? We put it to *Mr. Hume* even, whether or not the present narrow-minded regulation should, in common liberality or fairness, be continued, and we feel confident that if he thinks it ought, but which we will not believe that he would desire, he is the *only* man in the United Kingdom, calling himself a *liberal*, who, on hearing all the facts of the case, will concur with him in such an opinion.

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In the Brevet promotions of old Subaltern Officers to the unattached rank of Captains, we have been surprised to find that this favour has not yet been permitted to extend so far in the Royal Marines as in other corps, and we are the more astonished at this apparent unfairness, whilst we bear in mind the universally admitted high claims of the Marines to whatever boon a liberal nation may have to bestow upon its gallant defenders.

The senior ten, and we believe we may say *fifteen*, First Lieutenants in the Royal Marine corps have been, we understand, *nearly twenty-eight years in it*, and full twenty-four years of this period in active employ; the two or three years that some of this number may have been placed on half-pay, upon their being promoted to be First Lieutenants, *was not at their own requests*. Surely, then, no one will deny, but that these meritorious officers, who have been this length of time Subalterns, will merit the humble reward they seek, that of being placed on the unattached half-pay as Captains, to be called in as vacancies may occur in the corps, and they are the more led to hope that this favour will be granted to them, as this measure can be effected without any increase of expense to the Government; indeed, we are told, that a *saving* of sixpence per day, beside the allowance of coals and candles and some other extras, would, by this act of justice, be gained to the public.

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We call the attention of our readers to the letter of *Ganges* in this day's Gazette. The arguments are so fair that we earnestly hope the Home Authorities will listen to the claim of the deduction of a "Sick Furlough," from the fixed periods of service for pensions,—no officer falls sick of his own free will, and it is therefore unjust to punish him for a visitation of Providence.

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Intelligence was this morning received of the resignation of M. Mendizabal and the whole of the Spanish Ministry. M. Isturiz has the formation of a new Cabinet.

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Mr. Waghorn, in his last letter, dated Alexandria, April 7th, tells us that Mehemet Ali has left Cairo a week or two since, to direct his whole attention to the agricultural improvement of his country. In his letter of March 15th, he assured us that all the cultivators of Egypt were reduced by the Pacha to the state of hired labourers, having seized upon all their property. The truth is, the inhabitants of lower Egypt, through which he passed to Alexandria, were terrified to such a degree that they fled whenever he approached, as he merely stopped in the villages for the purpose of seizing upon those men who appeared suited to fill the ranks of his Syrian army. The last intelligence from the Hedjias is anything but favourable. The new troops which had arrived had been attacked by the Amhs, and completely defeated. It has been reported that the Austrian, English, French, and Russian Consuls who had set out for Syria a short time ago, had proceeded thither on a party of pleasure. This is not the case; they are on a political mission, and have positive orders from their courts to obtain a reform of the great abuses which exist as regards the monopoly still exercised by Mehemet Ali. Enquiries are also to be made respecting the conduct of Ibrahim, who has, upon recent occasions, insulted and ill-treated several Consuls and other European subjects. It is a well-known fact that a *very* powerful English and French fleet will very shortly arrive on the coast of Egypt, and unless Mehemet Ali strictly conforms to certain regulations ordered by the Sultan in favour of England and France, the vessels of the former will be taken possession of by the combined fleet.

A letter from Baïrout states that Ibrahim, in his last visit to Aleppo, whither he had repaired under pretence of assisting at the nuptial ceremonies of the Governor with the daughter of an opulent Bey, occupies all his time about what he calls the *conscription*, which means that every individual whom he can seize, from the age of fifteen to fifty, is converted into a soldier, and sent off to Baïrout. In consequence of the great number of sick recruits, who were assembled at Aleppo, an hospital had been partly erected for their reception; but Ibrahim, with his wonted recklessness, has ordered the works to be suspended, and insisted upon the speedy termination of very extensive barracks, which are to serve as a receptacle for the unfortunate wretches who have been dragged from their homes. Ibrahim says that sick men are of no use to him, he wants soldiers to attack the Arabs, and soldiers he will have, *coute qui coute*. The fortifications of Colas-Boghaz are nearly completed, and the other fortifications of the defiles of the Taurus are in an advanced state. A great quantity of timber is expedited to Egypt for the arsenals, but the Governor will not pay for it; on the contrary, he compels the inhabitants to cut down the trees, and although the distance may be considera before the timber reaches the place of embarkation, unfortunate peasantry are obliged to perform this cor a Captain named El Seid accompanying them, w several companies of military, who drive them forw *à coup de bâton*; in fact, the Syrians are in a more co plete state of slavery than the negroes of America. less some alteration should soon take place, Syria will as depopulated as Egypt now is; indeed the necess agricultural labours cannot be performed, as every al bodied man has disappeared; the consequence is, t provisions are extremely dear, and the cattle have much decreased, that none can be found to cultivate land. Ibrahim has issued a decree that no more ox shall be slaughtered by the inhabitants—all must be s to his army under the severest penalties; and this st of things is called by Mr. Waghorn "tranquillity a happiness."

The accounts from Tripoli of a recent date are o highly favourable nature, and such measures have be taken by the Governor, Raeif Pacha, that in future will be out of the power of those who caused the seri disturbance in this province to bring misery upon a w meaning population, some of whom were unfortunat led away by the machinations of a restless set of villa Raeif Pacha, learning that the rebels had assembled Tadjorai, a small place nine or ten miles from Trip despatched an officer to assure them that, unless th sent in their submission, he would immediately ma against them. Upon their refusal, three regiments t possession of the town, and completely destroyed the surgents. Baitkji Molaisellim Osman has escaped i the interior. At the earnest solicitation of the princi inhabitants, after Colonel Kussein had arrived with artillery, another Molaisellim was nominated, and R Pacha has appointed his brother Moustapha Bey gov nor; since that period tranquillity is restored, the Ar and inhabitants of the mountainous districts have ret to their dwellings, and there is every reason to beli that these disturbances are completely at an end.

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The daily complaints which we hear expressed, r tive to the *Declaration* now required to be made by h pay officers instead of the former oath, leads us to h that some more satisfactory regulation will very soon established, as this one has all the *objectionable* po connected with the administration of the oath befo magistrate, and, in addition to these, its form is *thric long*. We must repeat our perfect conviction, that t *lines*, written every quarter by each officer, decla upon *his word of honour*, that he had strictly comp with the rules required to be observed, would h binding as the most sacredly administered oath; bec the man who, holding a commission, would violate one would as readily violate the other. It should, at same time, be publicly signified, that the detection of *slightest* intentional deviation from the truth would eject the person, so far forgetting himself, to *instant missal* from the service of his Majesty *for ever*. The Duke of Richmond, himself a gallant and distinguis soldier, as a sincere friend to both professions, most berally did his best in the last Session thus to benefit officers of the United Service, and we are sure that his Grace has the power, he will again in *every way* p mote their interests and welfare.

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We have already observed, in a former number, h much the Navy List for this quarter has been improv by the insertion in it of the dates of the different comm sions held in each successive grade by the Captains a Commanders. As to still further improvement, we wo suggest that this arrangement should be extended to *Flag Officers* also, and which could easily be done referring to the old lists of officers of the Navy in t Admiralty. A similar arrangement for the General a Field Officers of the Army, likewise, would be a gr desideratum, or even were it only confined to *Gener* and *Colonels*, it would prove of great utility, and wo well repay the trouble of compiling; we, therefore, mu hope that this too will, at an early period, be carri into effect. But the great deficiency of the month Army List is that it does not include the officers on ha pay, and that there is not an alphabetical arrangement in the Navy List.

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*Brigadier-General Evans and Capt. Dickson.*—*Vi ria, March* 20, 1836.—" Dear General,—As you are n on the eve of proceeding to England, we cannot all you to leave us without stating, that, having observed the *Courier* of the 5th inst. that illusions were made some reports in circulation unfavourable to you, emana ing (as mentioned in that newspaper) officer, who had been under your com a duty we owe to an esteemed friend to express our surprise and indignati tempt that has been thus made to inj an officer who stands so deservedly a gentleman. We must also expr person, whoever he may be, who

ation, should have waited to do so until remote from the cene where parties and circumstances were known, in- ead of here openly demanding, before a competent tri- unal, in the event of his having felt aggrieved, that in- estigation which no one would have been more anxious forward then yourself. Believe us to be, dear Gen., ost sincere and faithfully yours,

" L. E. M'Dougall, Brig.-Gen.
" C. Chichester, Brig.-Gen.
" Wm. Reid, Brig.-Gen.

" Brig.-Gen. Evans, &c. &c.

" We beg you may make any use of this letter that ou may consider proper.

" L. E. M'D.
" C. C.
" W. R."

The Royal Highland School Society held its sixty- ird anniversary dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern on turday last. The Duke of Richmond presided, and e Duke of Sutherland sat on the Noble Duke's right nd. The Chairman, in proposing "Prosperity to the stitution," expatiated upon the immeasurable advan- ges it had conferred upon the people of Scotland. om the Scottish nation the army and navy of Great ritain were recruited. He had had the honour of ren- ring his humble services in the former during the Pe- nsular war; and he could say, from his own personal servation, that, for endurance under suffering, for lour in the field, and humanity when it was won, the ldiers of Scotland were to be surpassed by no nation earth (cheers). The Chairman next proposed "The rmy and Navy of Great Britain, and Sir William Keir rant," who returned thanks. The Duke of Sutherland oposed "The Chairman," and in so doing took occa- on to expatiate on his heroic services in the field. The airman was sensible that the applause they had be- owed on the allusion to his humble services in the Pe- nsula was attributable not so much to their intrinsic lue (for there were far better and braver officers) as to e circumstance of his being present on that occasion o, no!). He was most happy to preside at so bene- olent and useful an association, for he saw no advantage being born to rank and station if they did not enable eir possessor to attempt to promote the welfare and ppiness of his fellow men (loud and continued cheer- g). The Secretary read the list of subscriptions, mong which were the following donations: His Majesty 0l., the Queen ten guineas, Duchess of Kent and Prin- ss of Victoria 30l., the Duke of Richmond 50l., the uke of Sutherland 25l., and Louis Philippe, the King f the French, 50l. The Chairman said, that as Duke Lennox they had done him the honour of requesting m to preside on that occasion; as Duke of Richmond ey had listened to him; as a Duke of France they would w permit him to propose his Majesty the King of the rench, whose munificent donation was a splendid in- ance of the anxious desire entertained by the reigning ntentate to promote the great cause of education mong all classes, and was one of the many gratifying oofs which were every day afforded of the harmony and od understanding which subsisted between France and ngland. The toast was received with the loudest accla- tions of applause. Several other toasts were pro- sed and duly acknowledged.

*The Great Solar Eclipse.*—On Sunday this sublime enomenon, the anticipation of which has excited so ch attention, was viewed under the most favourable spices. The eclipse commenced at eight minutes ty-eight seconds before two o'clock in the afternoon, l the course of the moon over the sun's disc was arly traced. At the time of the greatest obscuration, e eclipse could be viewed with the naked eye without n. The gloom at that time towards the south-east s very striking, but the darkness was not so great as ny persons were led to expect. As the dark circle ntinued moving over the face of the sun, gradually ving it, the light increased, and the fowls and birds, ich might be seen about three o'clock betaking them- ves to their houses, marvelling at the astonishingly ly coming of the grey twilight, resumed their cheer- ness and chirruping, and soon after half-past four lock the moon had finally passed over the great lumi- ry. Altogether the weather was as favourable and the as clear for viewing the eclipse, as was ever remem- ed on any former occasion.

On Monday two gentlemen, who gave their names eter Simpkins and Charles Jenkins, were charged at ow-street with being found drunk and disorderly, and capable of taking care of themselves, in White Hart- reet, Drury-lane, at half-past five in the morning. Mr. mpkins, on being put to the bar, was recognised as the rquis of Waterford, the noble Marquis having been in milar scrapes before.

The Duchess of Buckingham died last Monday morn- have at Stowe, after two days' illness.

*Northamptonshire.*—Sir Wm. Wynne, Bart., has started conwary opinion of this county against Mr. not too late to a Chief Baron Richards.

*Astonishing Increase of Trade.*—In the *Shipping Gazette* of Monday, the 16th of May, there appeared information respecting the movements of upwards of *five thousand* vessels, chiefly British, comprised in about twelve closely printed columns of the smallest newspaper type.

*The Reform Club.*—The House No. 104, Pall-Mall, situated between the Carlton and the Travellers' Club-houses, and next door to the temporary National Gallery, has been fitted up for the immediate occupation of the Club, and is to be opened on Tuesday, 24th inst. The Club already consists of above a thousand members, admitted by the original committee, and there are above four hundred candidates to be balloted for, as soon as the regulations for admitting members by ballot shall be organised, and confirmed by a general meeting of the Club.

H. B.'s last is entitled "The Eclipse of 1836 at its highest Obscuration." A Noble Viscount is represented as the sun, and a certain fair one as the moon partially eclipsing the political god of the day.

The printed Parliamentary papers for the House of Commons only, for the last Session, occupy *fifty one* thick folio volumes!

Mr. D. O'Connell was on Tuesday returned without opposition representative in Parliament for Kilkenny.

The British Navy.—We are glad to observe that Captain Brenton, one of the oldest and most distinguished officers in the service, is about to publish an enlarged and improved edition of his "*Naval Memoirs*," in monthly numbers. It has been the misfortune of the Navy that its history has generally been written by men who, however qualified by classical education, have wanted those indispensible requisites which can only be acquired by professional habits, local knowledge, and constant attention. Hence it has arisen that many important events connected with the Navy have been improperly stated, and consequently have proved uninstructive to the rising generation, whose improvement should ever be regarded by the historian as the great object of his labours. Indeed, the interest and importance of a Naval history to this empire are incalculable, nor is any time more favourable for reviewing the the past, and preparing for the future, than a period of profound peace. Captain Brenton, who is about to renew his claims on the public attention, first entered the Naval service with the late Admiral Cornwallis in the year 1789, and ended his career at the time of Napoleon's surrender on board the *Bellerophon* in 1815. During this entire period, he had been in the habit of taking notes of every public event which came under his observation, and as the vast field of naval history lay unoccupied by any professional author, he determined to execute the task, the magnitude of which has occupied him for many years. This important work will be comprised in ten monthly parts, at *3s. 6d.* each, and will be embellished with numerous finely executed portraits and other plates.

The Emperor of Russia has sent to this country an order for one thousand pair of flesh-coloured silk pantaloons, for the dancers at St. Petersburg and Moscow. They are to arrive at their destination before the end of August.

The cruise of the Prince de Joinville, son of the King of the French, in the South Seas remains uncertain; the only thing decided upon is, that his Royal Highness will sail in the *Dilon* for the Levant, and join in the manœuvres of the squadron on that station. The rendezvous is said to be fixed for the roadstead at Smyrna. The Prince will visit Athens and the principal towns of Greece.—*Impartial.*

Lord Harborough is residing at Stapleford Park, near Melton. His seclusion is never broken in upon by any intruder. Even the lady of his Love forms no part of his domestic establishment, but has taken wings and vanished, no one knows where. His Lordship is contemplating great improvements on the property.

It is rumoured in the higher circles that the visit to this country of the Prince of Orange and his sons is connected with some domestic matters of great public interest, which involve the consummation of the happiness of two exalted and highly interesting personages.

On Friday se'nnight, a Gentleman Cadet, named Smith, with two others, went into the Repository grounds at Woolwich to amuse themselves by fishing, when, while sitting across a plank, the above-named unfortunate youth slipped into the water, but as it was well known he was an excellent swimmer, his companions thought it a joke, and actually threw some small bits of wood at him; but one of them, named Wilson, observing he did not move, after a short interval, and with the assistance of the other young gentleman, got him out and laid him on the grass. Three gunners near at hand were despatched across the common to the hospital for a litter, before reaching which, he breathed his last, although life was far from extinct some time after he was brought out of the water. A Coroner's Inquest was held the next day; it was stated there was a most reprehensible neglect as the young gentleman should have been taken to the nearest place and assistance afforded, the Repository Sergeant having quarters on the ground; but from this lamentable want of discretion, the accident terminated fatally, as the youth had to be conveyed near a mile before any expedient could be resorted to endeavour to restore him. It must be remarked that his two friends were younger than himself, he being only fifteen years of age; he was the only son of the late Capt. Sir William Smith, Kt., who had served during the best part of the Peninsular War and at Waterloo, but who was unfortunately killed by falling from his jaunting car in the streets of Dublin, about twelve months ago.

*The Bishop of Leon*, accompanied by his chaplain, and escorted by a Lieutenant of the Gendarmerie, arrived at Strasburg on the 11th. In the course of his journey, all the bishops have visited him. His carriage was driven on his arrival to the Prefecture. The Prefect advised the Bishop to quit Strasburg forthwith, and cross the frontier. "I advise you to do so," said the Prefect, forgetting that the bishop had just travelled 200 leagues. "I do not deceive myself," replied the prelate, "an advice from you is an order. I am your prisoner, and must obey." "My prisoner," observed the Prefect, "no; only I shall not give you a passport unless you pledge me your word that you will not cross France again, if ever you endeavour to join Don Carlos." "You deem that you are doing your duty," replied the Bishop, "and I shall also do mine, by refusing such promise, because to me every promise is sacred, and I neither will nor can enter into such an engagement." The wish to get rid of as soon as possible of so inconvenient a visitor, caused his resistance to be overlooked; the Prefect gave the Bishop two hours to cross the frontier. The Bishop crossed the Bridge of Kelp at eight in the evening.—*Quotidienne.*

Brigadier-General Dallas, the late Governor of St. Helena, with his lady and family, arrived in town on Saturday from that island, which he quitted on the arrival of his successor, Maj.-Gen. Middlemore.

*Horticultural Society.*—On Saturday the first exhibition of flowers, and first distribution of prizes for the season, took place at the society's gardens at Chiswick. The extreme fineness of the day, especially after the late long period of unfavourable weather, attracted one of the most numerous and fashionable assemblages which ever graced the gardens. The exhibition of flowers was one of the best we have witnessed for a long time, and called forth the admiration of all present.

*Game of Chess.*—Amongst the novelties of the season an exhibition just opened at the Lowther Rooms deserves especial notice. It is a game of chess played on a board of considerable dimensions, with living characters, dressed in appropriate costumes, and arranged in sizes, with proper attention to their relative importance. To the lovers of that scientific game, we strongly recommend a visit to the Lowther Rooms, fully assured that it will afford them considerable interest. Those also who do not understand the game will derive much amusement from the novelty of the exhibition. The whole of the dresses are of a costly and elegant description.

The approach of the registration for the ensuing year, and the rumour of a dissolution, have excited so much interest among the Conservatives of the county of Middlesex, that they have determined on holding "high festival" in the ensuing month.

Robert W. Hall Dare, Esq., representative in Parliament for South Essex, died at Cranbrook-house, his residence in the country, yesterday morning.

"It is true," says a Brussels paper, "that on Sunday last, in a church at Brussels, the congregation were advised from the pulpit to provide themselves with holy water against the eclipse?" We can hardly believe it.

*Sailors' Home, and Destitute Sailors' Asylum.*—The conductors and supporters of these institutions, which, though now under the same management, are still separate establishments, held their annual meeting yesterday in Exeter Hall. A number of gentlemen of the Royal Navy and Merchant Service were present. Lord Radstock, R.N., was called to the chair. The Hon. Capt. Maude, R.N., moved the adoption of the report. Capt. V. Harcourt, R.N., seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously. Several resolutions were then moved and spoken to by Sir Henry Hart, R.N., Capt. Saurin, R.N., the Rev. N. Jones, and the Rev. S. Robins, &c., after which a collection was made, and the meeting separated.

*Grand Fete Champetre, Regent's Park.*—Although this week will be crowded with various amusements for the host of fashionables now in town, and although there will in most of these amusements be considerable attraction; yet we think that few of them will be able to compete with the splendid *fete* to take place in Mr. Jenkins's grounds on Thursday and Friday next. The company alone who are expected to be present will be sufficient to stamp it with a very high character, and the entertainments provided will be of the first order.

*Epsom Races.*—The weather has been colder at ever

been equalled, certainly never surpassed—the weather was glorious, the company on Thursday and Friday brilliant in fashion and number. The race-ground was fitted up much in the old way, the Grand Stand being, as it ought to be, the focus of attraction to all who preferred "good society;" it was literally full. *Tuesday*—The Craven Stakes of 10 sovs. each, won by Sir L. Glyn's ch. c. Recruit. The Shirley Stakes of 25 sovs. each, won by Mr. Phillimore's Lady Anna. Sweepstakes of 30 sovs. each, won by Sir G. Heathcote's c. Lupus. Handicap sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each, won by Mr. Shelley's b. h. Airy. *Wednesday*—The Woodcot Stakes of 50 sovs. each, won by Capt. Williamson's b. c. The Gold Cup Stakes of 10 sovs. each, 20l added, won by Mr. Forth's Knobstick. The Ewell Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 30 added, won by Col. Peel's b. m. Rosalie. The Epsom Stakes of 5 sovs. each, with 40 added, won by Lord Chesterfield's filly. *Thursday*—The Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h ft, for 3 yr. olds; colts, 8st 7lb; fillies, 8st 2lb. Last mile and a half. The owner of the second horse to receive 100*l.* out of the Stakes, and the winner to pay 100*l.* towards the expense of additional police officers. (128 subs.) Lord Jersey's b c Bay Middleton (Robinson) 1st; Lord Wilton's ch c Gladiator (Scott) 2d: nineteen also started, but were not placed. There was a good deal of altercation after the race with respect to the start, several of the jockies insisting that it ought not to have been suffered, inasmuch as the Athenian never went up to the post; the starter, *per contra*, declared that it was a *bona fide* start, and so it was decided. Lord Jersey and his friends are very large winners, and the betting men, with one or two exceptions, losers; some of the balances are so heavy on the debtor side, that an indifferent settling is anticipated. The winner is bred of a running family on both sides. The Headley Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added, was won by Col. Peel's ch. f. Arsenic. The Croydon Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 35 added, was won by Mr. Cooper's ch. g. Edward. *Friday*—The Oaks Stakes of 50 sovs. each, h ft 98 subs. Mr. Scott's Cyprian (Scott) 1st; Mr. Houldsworth's Destiny 2d. Won by half a length. Twelve started.

A disturbance took place late on Thursday evening on Epsom Downs, which was productive of serious consequences. It appears that two rival gangs of gipsies had quarrelled and got to blows. A cry of "Murder" was raised, and a policeman named Girdler ran to the spot. He was immediately struck down, stabbed in the arm, and his head cut open. A second, named Wright, proceeded to his relief, and was stabbed in two or three places; nor was it till several other policemen arrived that their companions were rescued and the gipsies secured. A subscription has been opened for Girdler and Wright, who are dangerously wounded.

The Hon. Berkeley Craven committed suicide yesterday, by shooting himself with a pistol. The deceased, it appeared, was a loser by the Derby stakes to an enormous extent; some say as much as 30,000*l.* As soon as the result of the race became known, he was observed by his friends to be excessively agitated; and in this state he left Epsom, and arrived at his residence the same (Thursday) night. He flung himself on the sofa in the parlour in a state of mental distraction, and all attempts to solace him being in vain, the domestics were forced reluctantly to leave him, and retired to bed at a late hour. About six o'clock the following (yesterday) morning, one of the female servants came down stairs, and, on entering the parlour, a most appalling spectacle was presented to her view; the body of her master was found extended on the floor, deluged in blood, which had flowed from a frightful wound in the head, and near him lay a large duelling pistol, with which it was evident the deed had been perpetrated. He was about fifty years of age.

It was a dispute respecting the marriage settlement which broke off the marriage between Lord Villiers and Lady Mary Herbert.

## The Court.

The King's levee on Wednesday was attended by—

*Generals*—Viscount Combermere, Sir A. Clifton, Lord Lynedoch, Sir J. Cockburn, G. Michell, O'Loghlen, Mainwaring, Pigot, Bonham, Sir C. Wale, Sir F. Maclean, Sir J. Maclean, Miller. *Cols.*—Powell, E. G. Fitzgerald, Leicester Stanhope, Thackwell, Williamson, Spink, Rice, Mattlebury, R. Y. Butler, Latter, Money, F. Cathcart, Sir H. Watson. Adye, Fox. *Majors*—H. Pratt, Forbes, Dundas, Scott. *Capts.*—Garth, Hawker. *Lieuts.*—P. Amstrother, Goldie, Nembhard, Culpepper. *Admrs.*—Sir R. Otway, Lawford, Sir P. Malcolm. *Capts.* (R.N.)—Wendrid, Wm. Young, Ayscough, Sir N. J. Willoughby, A. Shippard. *Commander* (R.N.)—G. Evans. *Lieut.* (R.N.)—P. Bisset.

The following were presented:—

Mr. Augustus J. Curtis, on appointment to the Madras Cavalry; Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Elder, on appointment to the command at Madras; Lieut.-Gen. Hodgson, on being appointed Colonel of the King's Own reg.; Maj.-Gen. Dickinson, on appointment of Col. Com. Sec. Batt. Royal reg. of Artillery; Mr. John Orde Ommanney, Cornet Surry Yeomanry Cav.; Lieut.-Col. Pritchard; Col. C. S. Fagan, C.B., Bengal Army, on return from India; Col. Sir A. Maclaine, on his return from abroad; Lieut.-Col. Hill, 7th Hussars, on his marriage; Gen. Viscount Lutton, on return from Ireland, and going abroad; Col. Cockburn, on return from Honduras; Mr. Lawrence, Surg. Bl. Md. Asylum; Lieut.-Col. Baker, on his return from Greece; Lieut. W. F. Curtis, 1st Bombay Light Cavalry; Lieut. A. Shirley, 7th Hussars; Capt. W. Flockton, Surrey Yeomanry; Capt. Woodriff, R.N.; Lieut. F. A. Ellis, R.N., upon promotion; Capt. E. Willoughby, Bombay Army; Capt. M'Crummen, 11th Foot, on return from the Ionian Islands; Capt. M. Willoughby, Bombay Army; Capt. Butterworth, Royal London Militia; Capt. Tickner; Capt. G. Scott, R.N.; Capt. J. Shambler, on appointment to H.M.S. *Lightning*; Com. Woodriff, R.N.; Capt. Colquitt, R.N.

His Majesty's next Levee will take place on Friday, the 27th inst. instead of Wednesday the 25th.

The Drawing-Room to be held at St. James's Palace, on Saturday, the 28th inst., being for the celebration of his Majesty's birthday, the Knights of the several Orders are to appear in their collars.

Their Majesties will return to St. James's on Monday, and remain in town for several days. On Wednesday his Majesty will entertain a small party at dinner; and on Friday and Saturday her Majesty will give two grand concerts. The first will include all the eminent foreign artists, vocal and instrumental, now in London:—the second will embrace the deservedly popular English singers and musical professors, to whom her Majesty has always been a munificent patron. Sir G. Smart will direct and lead the English concert. There will also be a dinner party at the Palace on Saturday, after the Queen's Drawing-Room, in celebration of his Majesty's birthday.

His Majesty's Letter Patent has passed the Great Seal, appointing Lord Plunket, the Archbishop of Dublin, and Major-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, Commanding the Forces in Ireland,—Lords Justices of Ireland. The King has appointed F. H. Talman, Esq., M.A., one of his Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, v. T. Reeve, resigned.

The King has appointed Samuel Gardner, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul at Jassy.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 16th May.—On the motion for the recommitment of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, the Marquis of Lansdowne declared that he would resist the Bill in its present shape in all its future stages, and that he should move the third reading merely for the purpose of affording the House of Commons an opportunity of knowing how their Lordships had dealt with the Bill which was sent from that House.

Tuesday, 17th May.—The Marquess of Londonderry presented a petition from certain inhabitants of Belfast, praying for the abolition of the punishment of death, except in cases of murder. He took the opportunity of asking Lord Mulgrave if it was his intention to appoint Mr. Finlay, the editor of *The Northern Whig*, to a situation in the Stamp-office? Earl Mulgrave did not intend to give place to Mr. Finlay, and for the best of reasons—he had it not in his gift. The Earl of Winchilsea presented the petition of F. Leigh, Esq., of Rose Garland, Wexford, complaining that after having been nominated to fill the office of high sheriff for that county, his appointment had been cancelled by the Irish Government, and an individual not named by any of the judges sworn in in his place, and praying the House to institute an inquiry into the circumstances. The petitioner stated that he had heard that the cause of his removal was the supposition of his being an Orangeman; but he denied being a member of that society. The Earl of Mulgrave said with respect to the petitioner he had rejected him in the firm belief that he was an Orangeman, and having previously determined, with the sanction of H. M.'s Ministers, that no one connected with secret societies should be appointed to any office in his gift. After a lengthened discussion the petition was laid upon the table.

Wednesday, 18th May.—The Earl of Clare gave notice that he should, on the 31st inst., present a petition from the E. India Company on the subject of the sugar duties. On the motion of the Duke of Richmond the despatch received at the Admiralty detailing the particulars of the late action at St. Sebastian was laid upon the table.—The Marquess of Lansdowne moved the third reading of the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, and begged it to be clearly understood that he did so merely because he thought it right and fitting that the other House of Parliament should be apprised of the way in which their Lordships had dealt with the measure," and as that was the only course by which they could be duly made acquainted with the state of every on this great question. The Marquess of Clanricarde protested against the Bill as being an insult to the Irish people. The Earl of Haddington strongly denied that the course adopted was an insult to the Irish people. The Duke of Richmond moved that schedule A, in the first clause, be left out, and another schedule, including the towns of Belfast, &c., be substituted. The effect of this amendment would be to continue the corporations in the larger towns. A debate ensued, after which, the House divided, when the numbers were—non-contents present, 80; proxies, 61—141. Contents, present, 45; proxies, 37—82. Majority against the amendment, 59. The Duke of Richmond then proposed as an amendment on clause 31, to leave out the words, "The recorder for the county of the city of any town shall not be disqualified from sitting in Parliament." But this was also negatived without a division. Another amendment by Lord Templemore, for the purpose of constituting the town of Belfast a county of a city, for all the purposes of this Bill, was also negatived. The Bill was then passed.

Thursday, 19th May.—The Royal assent was given by commission to a great number of public and private Bills.—Lord Glenelg presented a petition from the Legislative Council and Assembly of New Brunswick deprecating any change in the timber-duties. Lord Glenelg said that there was no intention of making any change during the present session.

Friday, 20th May.—The Royal assent was given by commission to several Bills.—The Manchester and Leeds Railway Bill, the Teignmouth Improvement Bill, and the Leeds and Derby Railway Bill, were severally read a second time. The great North of England Railway Bill and the Hungerford Market Incorporation Bill were read a first time. The Marquis of Lansdowne moved that the House adjourn till to-morrow, with the understanding that to-morrow, after the judicial business is over, the House will adjourn to the 30th inst.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 16th April.—Mr. Maxwell brought up the report of the committee on the Dublin election. The committee found that Daniel O'Connell, Esq., and Ruthven, Esq., were not duly elected, and that C. Hamilton, Esq., and J. B. West, Esq., are duly elected and ought to have been returned to serve in the present Parliament for the city of Dublin. The committee specially reported that certain voters were struck off the poll as having voted from corrupt motives, but that there was no evidence that Messrs. West and Hamilton were implicated in these corrupt practices.—On the motion of Lord G. Lennox the time allowed to the committee on the London and Brighton Railway to report their report, was extended to 25th June.—Sir A. Hay moved the further consideration of the Tay Harbour and Docks Bill; upon which the Attorney-General moved that the further consideration of the Bill be postponed for three weeks, in order that the committee about to be appointed to inquire into the state of Leith harbour should have an opportunity of making their report. The amendment was rejected by a majority of 153. The numbers being, for the motion 15, against it, 15.—Mr. Bannerman moved that the Aberdeen Schools Bill be referred back to the select committee which had already reported upon it, which was seconded by Mr. R. Ferguson. Captain Gordon opposed the motion. Mr. Poulter was of opinion that the committee had gone greatly beyond their power in deciding against the principle of a Bill which had been affirmed by the House on a second reading. Sir G. C. Mr. Lefroy, and Mr. Pringle opposed the motion, and Capt. Wemyss supported it. The House then divided. For the motion, 158; against it, 107; majority, 51.—Mr. Roebuck moved that this House resolve itself into a committee to take into consideration such parts of the 31st Geo. III., c. 31, as relate to the Executive and Legislative Councils of the Canadas, for the purpose of rendering the same efficient to the good government of those provinces. Sir G. Grey contended that the House ought not to entertain the motion, the object of which was to make the Parliament of Great Britain the medium of settling the question between the Legislative Assembly and Executive Government without waiting for the report of the Commissioners of Inquiry. Mr. Roebuck cordially joined the Government in resisting the motion. Mr. Hume suggested that the Hon. Member for Bath should withdraw his motion. The motion was withdrawn.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer a select committee was appointed to inquire into the Leith Harbour Debt.

Tuesday, 17th May.—Messrs. West and Hamilton took the oaths and their seats.—Sir C. Knightley inquired if it was intended to introduce the motion for the repeal of the stamp duties on newspapers, as it was his intention to move an amendment for the substitution of a

end of newspapers? The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHE-QUER proposed that the Bill be committed *pro formo* be-re the holidays, in order to have it printed, and the cussion to take place on it the first Friday after the lidays. Mr. MORRISON moved "That in all Bills r railways, or other public works of that description, it made a condition, with a view to the protection of the blic interests, which might otherwise be seriously com-omised, that the dividends be limited to a certain rate, that power be reserved to Parliament of revising and ing at the end of every twenty years the tolls charge-le on passengers and goods conveyed, or the services ndered by the same." Lord STANLEY recommended e Hon. Gent. to withdraw the motion, and to move r leave to bring in a Bill imposing upon all railroads e condition that they should be subject to the revision Parliament at the end of such a time as Parliament ould think fit to fix. The motion was withdrawn, on e understanding that the Hon. Member would introduce Bill to the effect stated by Lord Stanley. The rest the sitting was occupied with the motion of Mr. WAL-ACE for a commission to proceed to Carlow to inquire to the circumstances set forth in the petition of N. A. igars, Esq., relative to the persecution and ejectment Parliamentary electors by removing them from their mes and possessions, and otherwise coercing and mal-ating them, &c. A long discussion ensued, after hich the House divided, when the motion was lost by ; the numbers being, ayes, 52; noes, 123. The use then proceeded to the consideration of the Lords' endments on the Irish Constabulary Bill, but before uch progress was made, Lord COLE moved that the ouse be counted, and there being only 31 Members esent, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, 18th May.—The Port of Carlisle Dock ll, the York North Midland Railway Bill, the Dundee d Newtyle Railway Bill, the Manchester and Leeds ailway Bill, the Newry Navigation Bill, and the North England Railway Bill, were severally read a third time d passed.—On the motion for the third reading of the ver Inclosure Bill, it was moved as an amendment, at the Bill be read a third time that day six months. fter some discussion, and two divisions, the amend-ent was carried, and the Bill consequently lost.—Mr. ACLEAN inquired if any account had been received the Admiralty of the number of killed and wounded board H.M's ships in the recent affair at St. Sebas-an, and was informed by Mr. WOOD that no loss what-ver had been sustained.—Sir A. AGNEW moved the econd reading of the Lord's-day Bill. Mr. WARD oved as an amendment that it be read a second time at day six months. On a division the numbers were—r the amendment, 75; against it, 43; majority against e second reading, 32. The House went into commit-e on the Tithes Commutation Bill. On sect. 76 being ad, Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved, "That from and after e passing of this Act, all tithes of fish or of fishing, or personal tithes, shall cease and determine." The mmittee divided—for the amendment, 50; against it, ; majority, 46.—The Irish Constabulary Force Bill as agreed to, after a struggle made by Lord COLE and r. SHAW, to have the members of the Friendly Bro-ers' Society excepted from the operation of that clause the Bill which prevented members of secret societies tering the constabulary force.

THURSDAY, 19th May.—The Municipal Corporations reland) Bill was brought down from the Lords. Lord HN RUSSELL stated his intention was to move that e amendments be read a first time and printed, and hen printed, their effect upon the principle of the easure would be fully and clearly understood. He was illing to make every concession consistently with jus-e and the dignity of the branch of the Legislature hich he was addressing, but he would not be a partici-tor in depriving the people of Ireland altogether of unicipal government. Sir G. SINCLAIR said there was public assembly at this moment in the empire which joys a larger share of the confidence, respect, and gra-tude of the religious, moral, and intelligent classes of e community than the House of Lords. Mr. HUME oped that the House would never rest satisfied until it ad carried through the Legislature measures of equal stice to Ireland. Let collision come when it might, the ouse of Commons had not sought it. Sir JAMES GRA-AM said that the concessions already made to the people of reland had not had the good effects expected from them, nd the time had arrived when they ought to pause. A ery spirited debate ensued, after which the amendments ere ordered to be printed, and to be taken into consi-emtion on Wednesday the 1st June.

FRIDAY, 20th May.—Mr. O'Connel took the oaths nd his seat for Kilkenny, and gave notice that on the 21st June next he should move for leave to bring in a Bill to reform the House of Lords.—The Trinity Harbour Bill was read a 3rd time and passed.—Mr. TOOKE moved the 2d reading of the Gravesend Pier Bill. After some discussion the House divided, when there appeared for the Bill, 14; against it, 90; majority against the Bill, 76.—The Hungerford Market Bill was read a 3d time and passed. The House at its rising adjourned to the 30th.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

SPAIN.—*Madrid, May* 9.—The news from St. Sebastian, with details of the decisive victory gained by the British Legion over the Carlist forces in their fortified position on the heights of Ayeta, has spread universal joy among the well-disposed of this capital. The *Gazette* publishes Gen. Evans's despatch. "The Spanish and English troops," he says, "rivalled each other in valour and perseverance in overcoming the difficulties which this military operation presented." Gen. Evans pays a very just tribute to "the efficient and opportune co-operation afforded by the ships under the command of Lord John Hay." The service rendered by the *Phœnix*, Capt. Henderson, is described as of the utmost importance.

The *Espagnol* states the force of the Carlists at 3,000, their loss at 600 or 700 killed and wounded, among whom were 80 officers. All accounts concur in describing the resistance of the Carlists as most determined. In one part of the field of action, measuring not more than 25 square yards, it is said that not fewer than 75 bodies were counted.

By the last accounts, it seems that Cordova had marched from Murgaia, in the direction of Villalba de Fasa, distant 13 or 14 leagues from Murgaia. A letter from Bayonne, in the *National*, states that the British Legion is *demoralised* and *discouraged* by its victory.

*Carlist Account.*—"The arms of the King have obtained a new victory in the person that has been given to the British Legion under Evans, on the morning of the 5th, before St. Sebastian. As many as 6,000 men sallied forth from that place at four in the morning, and were several times vigorously repelled: but receiving re-inforcements from the steamers, so as to complete 9,000, and favoured by the fire of the British ships, our troops, not 3,000 strong, withdrew to the heights of Oriamendi, where they remain, in good order, and with little loss. That of the enemy is more than 1,000, including 52 officers—one a Colonel. His Majesty's government im-mediately ordered reinforcements to proceed towards St. Sebastian yesterday. They must have reached Hernani, with the Com.-in-Chief at their head. This glorious affair, which will ever be celebrated by loyal Spaniards, nevertheless cost us a painful sacrifice in the loss of the brave and meritorious Gen. Sagastibelza, deeply lamented by his Majesty as well as all who knew him and valued his services. The King and the Infante, Don Sebastian, continue in the enjoyment of good health, &c.

"JUAN B. DE ERRO.

"*Elorria, May* 10, 1836."

HOLLAND.—It has been decided by the royal resolu-tion that the *maximum* of the pensions to be granted to persons in office, belonging to the old pension fund, as well as to the widows and children, shall not exceed 4,000 florins.

BELGIUM.—The Belgians are now bestirring them-selves in commerce. A society of Antwerp merchants have lately purchased in England a fine steam-vessel of 500 tons, called the *Princess Victoria*, which now runs regularly between Antwerp and London, and for which the society have obtained the privilege of the Belgian flag.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor and Empress have returned to Vienna, after a visit to the capital of Hungary. They were received by the people there with many demonstra-tions of attachment. The Session of the Diet was closed by the Emperor. The Empress spoke her Latin answer to the address with great propriety and elegance. The Archduchess Maria Louisa is daily expected at Schoen-brunn. She will remain there till next autumn, and will accompany the imperial family to Prague, for the solem-nity of the coronation. The Dukes of Orleans and Nemours are expected at Vienna at the beginning of next month.

PORTUGAL.—The Prince Royal of Portugal has re-cently been indisposed, with symptoms of a malady very closely resembling that which proved fatal to his prede-cessor. This coincidence had naturally produced a great deal of speculation, and not a little alarm, for the patient has made himself very popular. He has, however, mas-tered the attack, and is now in a safe way of recovery. The complaint of both the Royal consorts was in the chest; but the living one, with better fortune, declined the prescriptions of the Portuguese Court physician, and trusted altogether to the adviser whom he had brought with him from Germany, and who has been successful in bringing him through.

GREECE.—The troubles in this kingdom are now said to have been everywhere put down, and the Government appears to have gathered strength from their suppression. During King Otho's absence upon a visit to Munich, where he is expected on the 15th or 20th of the present month, the government will be administered by Count Armensperg.

## Theatres.

LYCEUM.—A melo-drama, called [*The Smuggler of St. Brieux*, was performed on Monday evening, and re-ceived with more favour than its merits entitle it to. This piece was performed a few years since at Covent Garden Theatre, under the title of *The Smuggler Count*, and was laid on the shelf after a run of a few nights. Its reproduction was uncalled for; it is not an effectly drama, nor is it as well played as it was when first pro-duced. The only parts worth notice, were those sus-tained by Mrs. Keeley, Mrs. Matthews, and Mr. Mc Ian. Oxberry was miserably imperfect in the little he had t do, and Serle was never more out of his element than in the part of *Paul*. We wish Mr. Keeley and Mr. Wilson were added to this company.

STRAND.—This theatre has been crowded to suffoca-tion during the week, in consequence of the decided hi of a burlesque called *Othello*, a *travestie* on the traged of the same name. The piece is from the pen of Mr. Dowling, the Superintendent of the Dock-yard Police Liverpool, and has been played in the provinces wit great success. It abounds in humour and fun, and is very complete parody on the principal situations in th tragedy. The parts of *Othello* and *Iago* were cleverl sustained by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Hall; they were highly comic and effective, and sang the songs allotted t them with considerable humour. The other characters were well played by Benson Hill, Mr. Atwood, Mr. Simpson, and Miss Daly. To those who wish to enjoy a hearty laugh we recommend a visit to the Strand Theatre. *The Married Rake* has been produced, and i a decided favourite, though by no means so well acted a it was at the Queen's Theatre.

Mr. O. Bull's grand concert at the King's Theatre, this evening, promises to be the richest musical treat of the season.—Miss Faucitt and Mr. Kemble are to appear a Covent Garden, in Knowles' play of *The Wife*. This play has not been acted these four years. We trust there will be a crowded house, as it is for the benefit of the valuable public servant, Mr. Nutter, the Box-book keeper.

## EXPERIMENTING.

SOME years since, when the late Lord Orford, who was well known in Norfolk as "*the* Lord Orford," and "the eccentric Lord Orford," was raising in that county a considerable corps of Militia, or volunteers, (which, by the way, he dressed in a very singular and grotesque uniform,) his choice for the officers necessarily fell upon county gentlemen and yeomen, who, devoted to agricul-tural pursuits and field sports, were generally men of little education and refinement, either in mind or man-ners. Good-hearted, honest fellows, undoubtedly they were, but inimitably vulgar, and perfect in their provin-cial idiom. Amongst these Cymons shone conspicu-ously a Mr. G——tt, who in process of time became Lieut.-Col. G——tt, and used frequently to dine at Lord Orford's table with his brother officers. At one of these official dinners, balloons, and their capability of applica-tion to military purposes, became the subject of conver-sation, when Lord Orford directed the attention of the party to *parachutes*, then a recent invention, relate several experiments that had lately been made with them and particularly explained their use in bringing living creatures unharmed to the ground. Colonel G. listene with profound attention to this discourse, and said nothing; not, however, as it afterwards appeared, "from want of thought," since, dining subsequently with Lord Orford, he suddenly broke out in the middle of dinner in his uncouth way of laughing and speaking, with "Haugh! haugh! haugh! my lord, 't won't *du*, 't won't *du* at all, I tell yoo, for I've tried it."—"What won't do and what have yoo tried, Colonel?" asked his lordship —"Why that there *experiment* o' yours, the pair o' *sheets* experiment to be sure; but I knew all the while you was talking about it, 't wouldn't *du*, and 't won't."—"And how have you tried it?" asked Lord Orford.—"Why when I got home I thought a good deal about what you said, and without letting my wife know a word of the matter, I pops her tortoise-shell cat into a *pair o' sheets*, and a pair of our finest too, and souses her down from the top of our church steeple, fully expecting, after all your fine talk, to find her alive and merry when I went to look. But lo, and behold! there laid the *pair of sheets*, and, untying 'em, there laid the cat too, poor creature, trig—trig—trig, in the agonies of death; she died, my lord, in a few minutes after, and, lauk! I've never been able to look my wife in the face since!"

An eccentric gentleman, well known some years since to the literary and philosophical world of Edinburgh, once took it into his head to make experiments on the *centripetal* and *centrifugal* forces. Being in the country he caused a stout post to be firmly fixed in the ground, and attached horizontally upon its top a large cart wheel, which, by a simple mechanism of pulleys and ropes, we

…ade to revolve on its axis at his own pleasure with …nazing rapidity. His prime idea was to try the effect … those forces, by which the planets are kept in their …aces, upon the human system, and he prevailed at …ngth upon a simple rustic to become the subject of his …periment. Our philosopher accordingly bound his …ctim upon the spokes of the wheel, with his feet touch…g the nave, and his head reclining upon, or hanging …er, the rim. Now, the effect of this arrangement was, … cause the man, had he been laid unbound upon the …heel, to fly off it at a tangent, as soon as it was set in …ntion, by the power of the *centrifugal* force, the attrac…on of his own body, and the rim of the wheel being … sufficient counteractives to keep him upon it. This, …d much more of philosophical and scientific, our specu…tor had not considered, so when the unhappy peasant …as bound, whirr! whirr! whirr! went the wheel, and …ound and round spun the man, at an inconceivable rate, …ttle aware that he was in the extremest danger of going …ther further than the experimentalist intended; fortu…ately, however, after a few rounds, our philosopher …ought he might as well observe and inquire what had …een the effect of his experiment, and therefore stopped …e wheel, when, to his infinite dismay, he beheld the …apless rustic black in the face, senseless, motionless, …d, to all appearance, *dead*; the *centrifugal force*, …hich could not cause a bound man to fly off the revolv…g body to which he was attached, had, nevertheless, …cted by violently impelling all the blood in his body to …s head, and a turn or two more must inevitably have …ent him to the country from whence is no return, in a …t of apoplexy. Our worthy instantly apprehended the …ause of this mishap, and as instantly devised a remedy: …uick as lightning unbinding the man, *he reversed his …osition*, placing his head at the nave, and his feet on the …im of the wheel; then, fastening him as before, he again …ent it swiftly round, and lo! with such infinite success …as this mode of performing the experiment attended, …het it is credibly asserted when the man of science next …topped the wheel, and looked at his patient, he found …im perfectly recovered, and quite unconscious that any …hing particular had befallen him, setting aside the vertigo …hich necessarily resulted from this novel mode of taking …xercise.

## Literary Notices.

*The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, during his Administration in India.* Edited by Mr. M. Martin. Vol. I. John Murray.

We are glad to add this to the standard works of refer…nce for Indian history. The present volume commences …ith Lord Mornington's correspondence from the Cape …f Good Hope in February 1798, while on his voyage to …ndia to assume the Governor-Generalship, and it closes …ith the fall of Seringapatam: thus embracing the origin …s well as the termination of the eventful war in Mysura, …erhaps the most important period in Indian history. The next volume will be the Mahratta war. The work …s compiled with that skill and industry Mr. Montgomery Martin has displayed in his several literary undertakings.

*Narrative of a Journey to the Zoolu Country, in South Africa.* By Capt. A. F. Gardiner, R.N., undertaken in 1835. W. Crofts.

A missionary spirit induced the author to undertake the journey and to publish the book. He says—"His single aim, he trusts, has been the glory of God, and if, after the indulgent perusal of the facts he shall narrate, a more ardent zeal for the instruction of our fellow-creatures in the truths of Christianity, and a more sincere personal devotion of time and energy to the cause of Christian Missions, especially in Southern Africa, shall be induced, he shall deem that he has not written in vain, but thank God, and take courage." The work, though sketchy, is in many respects interesting; but the religious object of Captain Gardiner would, we think, have been more advanced, had he not introduced an abundance of very second-rate pious poetry, which has no connexion with the remarkable history of the Zoolu country, and ill assorts with our view of the Missionary character.

*Charges against Custom and Public Opinion.* By the Rev. H. Jeffreys, A.M. Smith, Elder, and Co.

The reverend author is a determined supporter of the "Temperance Cause;" his exposure of the mischief arising from intemperance—that it endangers the property of the rich, debars the poor from rising in the world, and is at all times demoralising to society, may, and we hope will, lead many to relinquish the pernicious habit of indulging in ardent spirits. The little tract contains some excellent reasonings.

*The Art of Cookery.* By John Mullard. Whittaker and Co.

This is a new edition of an excellent a cookery book as any that we know of. Those who have visited the Beulah at Norwood appreciate highly the catering of the *Maitre d'Hotel*, John Mellerd, and he may justly expect that his friends will not be averse to receive the receipts for those dishes they have so often welcomed when set before them. We further recommend the work for two of the best reasons; the most frugal may consult it on the score of economy, and the most ambitious cook, for the sake of a guide to scientific principles and refined luxury.

*The Priors of Prague.* By the author of "Cavendish." 3 vols. John Macrone.

We have before had to do with Mr. Johnson Neale, and we are not sorry to meet with him again, for though in his Naval Novels there was much to blame, still there was talent which placed him considerably above the level of the herd of novelists. The present work is an assumed autobiography of the son of Lady Mary Wortley Montague: it is extravagant in the extreme, full of extraordinary adventures and improbabilities, but related in that off-hand, gay, and lively style, that must render the volumes piquant to all who can find time to read works of this character. Mr. Neale, it appears, has not forgotten his sea life, and he gives us a vivid picture of a shipwreck, which we shall transfer to our columns, as calculated to interest many of our readers.

"In a few minutes our guides halted, and we distinctly beheld the form of a fine large cutter, over which the sea was breaking with resistless impetuosity. She lay only a few hundred yards from the shore, and as the light of the moon occasionally brightened amid the cloud, we could perceive all that was going on upon her deck. . . . The topmast and bowsprit were carried away, but the mainmast and its rigging still remained secure. On the lee-side of the latter were crowded a number of human beings; a few also were crouching down on the forecastle, to shelter themselves behind the butts and bulwarks. From those, as each sea broke over them with terrific fury, we heard a dull cry of agony, as if men, worn out in vain contention with death, could not yet fall its victim without the involuntary utterance of horror. . . . For a while the objects of our fears became obscured from view in the mass of towering foam, and this as suddenly falling back to the sea, streamed off from their unhappy bodies, and exposed them to the piercing blasts of the bitter wintry wind. . . . As this horrid spectacle was presented to our eyes, it was in vain that we consulted as to any means of saving them; that any boat could have lived in such a surf was utterly impossible. I proposed that we should make a raft, and try and push off to them on that, but courageous as Dutch seamen are, they assured me the project was equally futile. . . . I then considered the possibility of getting a hawser out to the vessel. This, in the teeth of a gale of wind, was found utterly impracticable. The only hope then that remained, was to hail them, and desire them to bend a rope round an empty cask, fling it overboard, and let it drift on shore. By this means, a hawser might have been hauled from them, although one could not be sent to their assistance. We had brought a speaking trumpet with us, and each in turn now hailed the unfortunate vessel, endeavouring to make them comprehend our plan. . . . Here again the wind was directly against us, and we received no answer to our call, but the short and awful wail that decreased in strength as each successive sea poured over them. . . . Thus, then, we were compelled to stand silent and helpless spectators. It was suggested among us that the tide would soon begin to fall, and gradually leave the vessel dry. This appeared our only hope, and all that was left for us was to watch in horror and await the result. . . . We had been standing on the shore thus planning and debating half an hour, when we observed the doors of the after companion hatch open, and one or two gentlemen, seemingly passengers, make their way upon deck. . . . The moon had been gradually brightening, and we could now observe far more minutely all that took place on board the wreck. Scarcely had these men emerged from the hatchway, when a terrific sea poured full upon the decks of the devoted vessel with a dull heavy beating sound, that reached us even where we stood. . . At first we imagined that the passengers must inevitably have been washed over board, but as the sea swept across the slant of her deck, we perceived them breasting the surge, and manfully maintaining their hold. The force of the water at one blow demolished and carried off the whole of the glass and railwork which surmounted and protected the cabin; and its defences being swept away, the water rushed down in one vast volume. . . . A scream, never to be forgotten by those who heard it, was now borne along the tempest. No male voice ever could have given utterance to such a sound, and the whole of us at once exclaimed, 'There are women in her!' The words had barely passed our lips, when the inside of the vessel filled, and overflowing with this tremendous flood, a jet of water burst from the cabin sky-light sufficiently strong in volume to bear up a small trunk which floated overboard, and was gradually washed to our feet. . . . The three or four men who had issued from the companion hastened forward to find protection in the rigging or on the forecastle, while one of the seamen made his way aft and looked down into the cabin skylight, as if to enquire whether anything could be done to save those whom we supposed had perished below. . . . Nothing, however, was to be seen but the dark waters bubbling up and swelling over on the deck, as if in mockery of the many lives they had just swallowed."

*Observations on the Present State of Naval Architecture in Great Britain.* By James Caulfield Beamish. T… and W. Boone.

This may be called an *ingenious* pamphlet. The author advances two propositions, both erroneous, and having raised his giant, proceeds forthwith to demolish him. He asserts that the ships constructed by the present Surveyor are leaner than others in the counter or run, and that owing to their sharp flooring they cannot stow the same quantity of provisions, stores, &c., as ships of the like displacement; and the necessity for placing the greatest bulk in the full bow not being counterbalanced by weight abaft, causes an uneasy motion. Now as regards the first point (and we perceive that others beside Mr. Beamish have fallen into this error), the ships in question *are not* so lean or sharp at their extremities as most others; and, secondly, and in proof of the first, they do stow considerably more than other ships of the same tonnage, of which he may readily satisfy himself, if he chooses to make the inquiry, or refer to the contrasted statements which have been so often published. Most of them will carry six months' water, provisions, and stores, under hatches, evenly distributed; enough in all conscience for any purpose. The ingenious design of competition, and mode of assigning the premiums, has the merit of originality at least, and places the School of Naval Architecture in a better position than they have hitherto attained by the success of their productions. We think, however, that Capt. Symonds's principle is a well defined, from the brig to the first-rate, and, spite of all the calumnies which have assailed it, has undergone such tests, as to have satisfied those who have access to the official reports, of its great superiority over others; that unless some better mode could be shown, there is but little probability of a repetition of experiments being adopted with six eighteen gun brigs, at the cost of 3,000*l.* or 4,000*l.* in premiums, and the expense of the squadron for four or five months, in order to discover that which has been already ascertained. We would recommend those gentlemen who continue to undertake to elucidate the difficult subject treated on in this pamphlet, and who cannot get access to the ships themselves, to inspect the models of each arranged at Somerset House, where any person connected with nautical affairs can have ready access to them on proper application. By adopting this precaution, and inquiring of naval officers who have served in, or in company with the ships, the character and performances of the Surveyor's ships, their capacity for stowage, stability under canvas, behaviour in bad weather, weatherly qualities, speed, &c., they will avoid wasting their arguments for the remedy of faults which only exist in the imagination of those gentlemen who "sit at home at ease," and from mortification at their own want of success, would be just as ready to traduce any plan brought forward by Mr. Beamish, as they have fruitlessly endeavoured to mislead the public by false statements, and to resist conviction as long as it was possible, by any means, however unworthy, as regards the Surveyor of the Navy. The pamphlet is worth the attention of those interested in the subject.

## THE DUTCH ROYAL DOCK-YARD.

This establishment is situated on the island of Kattenburg, and connected with the town by a bridge. The principal building was erected, in 1665, on eight thousand piles. It is two hundred and twenty feet long by two hundred broad. An extensive range of magazines have since, at different times, been added. There is a spacious dock on the west, in front of the building slips, and the great Nieuw Dyke, which with ample quay room, on the pile-fenced islets of Kattenburg and Oosterburg, (on the latter of which stands the buildings of the *ci-devant* East India Company,) may be considered as forming an immense, safe, general dock.

The royal dock-yard itself appears somewhat larger than that of Deptford; and as to the arrangement in regard to the ground plan, the magazines, forges, and safety of launching, I would say that of Amsterdam claims superiority; in other respects there is very little difference. The dock-yard at Portsmouth, from its greater extent, its block-making machinery, and its iron and copper forges certainly claims pre-eminence over all others. Having had occasion to visit, in America and in Europe, the principal naval yards, and, having made myself tolerably well acquainted with those establishments, I may perhaps, take upon me to say, that the English, Dutch and American dock-yards are arranged, as nearly as may be, on the same plan; that in carpentery, the Dutch and English may be considered as equal; and the Americans as generally finishing their ships with more elegance, as having made improvements which give more room on the decks, and expose less perpendicular surface to

nemy's fire. In the French dock-yards, the spirit of rderly arrangement appears sadly wanting. Much time is onsequently lost, and altogether we cannot help observng the absence of that steady, quiet, straight-forwardning work which characterises the naval yards of Engnd, Holland, and America.

While we were visiting the different magazines of arine stores, the arsenal, forges, the riggers and sailakers' lofts, the carver's shop, the ships on the stocks, e boat-builder's yards, and rope walks, accompanied by officer who very courteously showed and explained verything, no one lifted their heads or hands from their ork, except the head of each department, to give us such formation as we might desire. Every article was ranged in its respective place—no confusion, no workan running in the way of another; each knew his place d business, and all bespoke the highest degree of regurity. The sheds covering the ships are handsomer, and think a little higher than ours; along the sides are galries for the convenience of spectators to see the ships unched. The ships on the stocks, or whose keels are id down, are:—the *Van Tromp*, 74 guns (nearly nished); the *Holland*, a double-banked 60-gun frigate nearly planked); a large corvette, ready to be launched; 74-gun ship, in frame; a 74-gun ship, laid down; a -gun frigate, in frame, and another laid down; in all ven.* A small new sloop of war lay in the dock. hese ships have all round sterns, and modelled exactly ce British round-stern ships. On remarking that this as Sir Robert Seppings' plan—"Yes, Sir," politely plied the officer who accompanied us, "he introduced but it was Dutch from the first; there has not been a aliotte constructed from time immemorial in Holland, t exactly on this same plan." Such is the fact, and, hatever merit may be due to Seppings for introducing e round sterns, we have only to go down (but few will ke the trouble) to the docks of London, Liverpool, or y other port, to see a Dutch galiotte, and satisfy ourlves that Sir Robert had no claim to the invention.

The ships of war built at Amsterdam are towed down e northern canal to the Helder, at the arsenal and dockrd of which they are finally equipped for service, in ke manner as the ships of war built at Rotterdam are t Helvoetsluis.

According to an official document I have a few days go received, the Dutch Navy in January, 1835, was onstituted, including one 74 and one 60, and smaller essels on the stocks, as follows:—*Ships of War*—2 of 4 guns; 6 of 74; 1 of 62; 3 of 60; 16 of 44; 6 of 32; 2 of 28; 4 of 20; 10 of 18; 4 of 14; 12 of 12; 3 of ; 4 steam-boats; 4 transports; total 76 ships of war, exclusive of the ship used for exercise as a Naval School, nd 50 gun-boats. *Officers*—1 Admiral (Prince Frederick); 4 Vice-Admirals; 7 Rear-Admirals; 26 Captains; 2 Captains-Lieutenants; 71 First Lieutenants; 171 econd Lieutenants; 89 Cadets of the First Class†; 4 urgeons-en-chef; 50 other Medical officers.—*Macregor's Note Book.*

* The Navy of Holland, in 1799, consisted of 40 ships of the ne, of from 50 to 74 guns; 40 frigates of from 30 to 44; 10 tters or sloops of war of from 12 to 34 guns, besides numerous n boats.

† Prince William Frederick Henry is among the Cadets. The gistered seamen of the Navy amount to about 6,000 men

*Steam* v. *Horses.*—It would require 12 stage coaches, rrying 15 passengers each, and 1,200 horses to take 80 passengers 240 miles in 24 hours, at the rate of ten iles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take al number, and go two trips in the same time, consequently will do the work of 2,400 horses! Again, it ould require 30 mail-coaches (six passengers each) and 000 horses to take 180 passengers and mail 240 miles 24 hours, at the rate of ten miles an hour. One locomotive steam-engine will take that number, and go two ips in the same time, consequently will do the work of 000 horses.

*A Queer Cat-o'-nine-tails.*—Robert of Gloucester says at Queen Elfrida used to whip her step-son Edward, on to King Edgar, with *wax tapers*, so that, when he rew up, he "*hated the sight of a candle.*" Few, erminly, would make light of such a flagellation.

*Scientific Pun.*—A gentleman was showing a friend a alloon of ox-bladder inflated with oxygen. "But (observed the friend) if the oxygen should escape, how can ou get it into the bladder again?" "That is not the ifficulty (*quoth* a by-stander), it is not how to get the xygen into the bladder again, but how to get the bladder into the ox-again!"

*Steam Marriages.*—It may be important to state, that the Preston and Glasgow Railway passes through Gretna Green. It will be easily possible to travel from London to the forge matrimonial and back again to London on they same day; and what is, perhaps, of still greater consequence in an elopement, the rail-road trains cannot overtake each other, so that pursuit will be vain.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, May 21, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91⅞. Consols, 91⅛ to 91⅞. New 3½ per cents. 100¼ to 100⅞.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

May 12.—T. Townes, New Broad-street, saddler. May 14.—E. Staples, Castle-street East, Oxford street, oilman.

BANKRUPTS.

C. J. Delvalle, Peckham Grove, Camberwell, Surrey, bill-broker.—T. Dodd, jun., Finchingfield, Essex, plumber.—J. P. Birley, Luton, Bedfordshire, plumber.—W. H. Alexander and C. S. Richards, Upper Clifton-street, Finsbury, hardwaremen.—J. Hayes, Little Bartholomew Close, builder.—T. W. Willows, Fleet-street, fishmonger.—G. Collins and E. Durset, Newgate Market, butchers.—J. Gomm, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, hotel-keeper.—J. Lloyd, Liverpool, jun.—J. Simpson, Manchester, publican.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

E. Rapallo, Walnut Tree walk, Lambeth, merchant—E. F. Grant, Clarendon-sq., Somer's town, surgeon.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Batten, Rodney-buildings, New Kent-road, carpenter—T. Dobson, Barge yard, Bucklersbury, Scotch and Manchester agent—W. Craven, Horsforth, Yorkshire, paper manufacturer—R. James, Chalkside, Cumberland, bone-dust manufacturer—H. Waterhouse, Glossop, Derbyshire, cotton spinner—W. Hawkins, Nottingham, timber merchant—J. Burwell and H. Crookes, Huddersfield, cloth merchants.

MARRIAGES.

17th May, at St. Mary's, Marylebone, Capt. C. S. MALING, Hon. Comp.'s 6th reg. B.N.I., to WOLFREY JANE, relict of the late Maj. C. H. Campbell, and daughter of the Hon. L. G. K. Murray, youngest son of the late Earl of Dunmore. At the Abbey, Romsey, Capt. CLARK, 84th reg. to CAROLINE LUCY, eldest daughter of Capt. Lodder, of Lee Cottage, near Romsey.—At Plymouth, Lieut. DUDD, R.N., to Miss Chaundy, of Summerland Place.

DEATHS.

14th May, at Glasgow, JOHN WILLS, the youngest son of Maj. Hulme, 90th reg., aged nine years.—15th inst., at his father's, Lieut.-Col. Dives, Oystermouth, near Swansea, after a long and severe Illness, Capt. LEWIS GEO. DIVES, Royal East Middlesex Militia, aged 35.—Lieut. H. PAYEN, R.N. (1801).—9th May, at Wellington, Capt. JAMES KNOX, on the Retired List of the Royal Marines, aged 77.—At Gosport, Retired Com. T. L. ROBINS (a), 1825.—At Southsea, 1st Lieut. T. R. AVE, R.M. on reserved h.p.—In the East Indies, Mr. F. THOMAS, Mid. H.M.'s ship *Rattlesnake*, son of Capt. Thomas, R.N., Southampton.

ADVERTISEMENT. — *Epsom Races.* — There are few places within the vicinity of the metropolis so luxuriantly pleasant as Epsom. The scenery around it is finely picturesque, embracing landscape views of the most interesting nature. On the Downs the famous Race-course is situated. The Races commenced on Tuesday last, and the Derby Stakes on Thursday were the grand object of attraction. The attendance of fashionable Ladies especially was numerous and brilliant. Never did the British Fair appear more captivating in the naivette embellishments of their charms, blazing in splendid radiance with dazzling lustre, demonstrating to the most incredulous the astonishing effects of *Rowland's Macassar Oil* and *Kalydor*, as enhancing Female Beauty.

## Advertisements.


FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder Imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder Imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Prime Smuching | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

NO. 50, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S.—A. JOHNSON, Liquor Merchant, by appointment, to his Majesty (late of the Firm of Johnson, Justerini, and Brooks, No. 2, Pall Mall), respectfully notifies the dissolution of his Partnership with Mr. A. Brooks, and that he has removed his Business to No. 50, Jermyn-street, where he solicits those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have so long patronised his house to send their orders. He assures them his Liqueurs, Wines, and Spirits will be found of the same superior quality as heretofore, and he has much pleasure in announcing a considerable reduction in their price.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply DEFICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of the gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of Mr. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all acquainted with the subject of its superiority.

Tender and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from further decay.—At home from ten till five.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers general that he has the largest assortment in London of the very b articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolli lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout a salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Li of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on ference in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers s plied. Golden Perch, 52, Strand.

TROUSERS ON A NEW PRINCIPL —G. WALKER, 33, St. James's-street, has discovered entirely new principle of cutting Trousers, and offers to furn the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for Ready Money, with important article of dress, admirably adapted to the display of figure, and at the same time affording such comfort in all ex cises, as to insure the highest satisfaction to those who hon him with orders. If Art can give ornament to Nature—if thing can surpass her in the contour of a limb, it is when clot made elegantly to fit the same; then it may fairly be admit that Art has added a charm even to Nature.—G. W. begs to a that he continues to supply Uniforms for Officers of the Ar and Navy, also Deputy Lieutenants' and Court Dresses, in most tasteful style and at moderate charges.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMIL PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a p extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ou of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pi they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully succe ful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick heada loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of digestive organs: they require no alteration of diet, and th operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomac regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several ye have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses hea and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Dutier; E. Edwar F. Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willough and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Wi out, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medic Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in con quence of their great success some unprincipled persons h prepared a spurious imitation.

STIRLING REES' ESSENCE.—Its va and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the high Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced salubrious and beneficial effects proves its great success and periority over every other preparation, in being the most safe effectual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrh Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whi Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the sh space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated sta all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined w Sarsaparilla, Buchu, and other choice alteratives, which render invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptom Pains of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eru tions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tain and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wa ing Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has b taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, str the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate fem may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorat after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercu or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 86, Hi street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of Lond (carriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medic Vendors, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, un the name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c., a worthless and injuri article of their own make, feels it is an imperative duty to a that it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the n "J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Governme Stamp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without wh it cannot be genuine.

Patronised by their MAJESTIES and the ROYAL FAMILY, th Imperial Majesties the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSS and the EMPERORS of AUSTRIA and CHINA.

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, a Vegetable Production, the only article that produ and restores Hair; also WHISKERS, MUSTACHIOS, and EY BROWS; prevents Hair from falling off or turning Grey to latest period of life; changes Grey Hair to its original colou frees it from Scurf, and makes it beautifully SOFT, CURL and GLOSSY. In Dressing Hair, it keeps it firm in the cu uninjured by damp weather, crowded rooms, the dance, or in exercise of riding. To Children, it is invaluable—as it lays foundation for a Beautiful Head of Hair.

CAUTION.—Ask for "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," observe their Name and Address in RED on the wrapper, thus

A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, HATTON GARDE Counter-signed ALEX. ROWLAND

The *lowest* price is 3s. 6d.—the next price is 7s.—10s. 6d., 21s. per Bottle.

Impostors call their trash the MAXIMA and omit the (&) in signature—offering it for sale under the lure of being cheap

ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL is sold by the Proprietors above, and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—Capital, £500,000,

With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5*l.* each. Deposit, 1*l.* per Share. The remaining 4*l.* to be paid in two Instalments, namely, 2*l.* per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 30, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. Montagua.

The object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *to every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*," and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7½ per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. Montagua, Secretary.

30, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.

## FULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by

which Four Different Ices can be made in a few minutes, and repeated as often as required. The Freezing Apparatus, by which Ices can be made by artificial process, also the Ice Preserver, in which Rough Ice can be kept three weeks in the warmest season, to prevent the necessity of opening the Ice House, except occasionally. Ice Pails for Icing Wine, Water, Butter, &c.—Fuller's Spare Bed Airer. This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat for sixty hours with once filling.

The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen only at the Manufactory, Jermyn-street, Six Doors from St. James's-street, London.

## WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—INFALLIBLE HAIR DYE.—The

only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between the two, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots or discolouring the skin or linen. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and Gentlemen of the turf in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, William Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 98, Gracechurch-street; Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; and by all the principal Chemists, Perfumers, and Booksellers, in town and country, in bottles, at 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* each, having directions for use, with a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of William Day and Co. All others are spurious and counterfeit.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

## THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine,

in Pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each. The high repute, and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use; in Bottles, 2*s.* and 4*s.* each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 225, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.
AS the following letter received from [illegible] General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Pu[illegible] testifies:—
Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending [illegible] two bo[illegible] of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct to forward you ten pounds in payment for it.—Inclosed you [illegible] find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,
St. James's Palace, June 28th, 1833. H. WHEATLEY.
To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse,
WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of [illegible] cularly recommended to all cold, phlegm[illegible] constitutions; it is certain in affording [illegible] bns, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Langu[illegible] Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain [illegible] Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and [illegible] from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, [illegible] is restored to its pristine state, by the use of [illegible] short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, [illegible] Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.
The undernamed, and 999 other Medical men have given [illegible] tificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of [illegible] Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar [illegible] tions. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. [illegible] Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Bowley, A. Middleton, C. [illegible] Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Forbes, G. [illegible] Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. [illegible]
This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his [illegible] liam-street, New London-bridge; and sold [illegible] and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and [illegible] may be had of all Medicine Venders.


Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Co[illegible] West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard Street, [illegible] Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, [illegible] Published by him at
THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,
in the same County, where all advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 174. SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1836. PRICE 1s.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE THOMAS GRENVILLE, 1,000 Tons, R. THORNHILL, Commander, will leave the East India Docks on Tuesday morning next, and will proceed to Portsmouth to embark her Passengers. Has most superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 1st June, the fine Frigate-built Ship SOMERSETSHIRE CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons, WILLIAM CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. BARBER, NEATH, and Co., 30, Fenchurch-street; to Mr. A. G. HOUSSAC, 27, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, will leave Gravesend on the 15th of June, the TRUE BRITON, Burthen 700 tons, CHARLES BEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Captain JAMES BARBER, Leadenhall Street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will be despatched on 11th June, the fine teak ship HARRIETTO, JUNIOR, 500 Tons, RICHARD SAUNDERS, Commander, lying in the West India Dock. This ship has Separate Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., Broad-street Buildings; to Captain SAUNDERS, at their Office, between the hours of 2 and 4; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—This ship will not carry Troops.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail on the 25th July, the fine teak ship, LORD HUNGERFORD, registered 736 Tons, C FARQUHARSON, R.N. Commander; fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart., and Co., 8, Austin Friars, or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-st.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT. Will Sail on 30th June, the fine fast sailing teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, Captain H. H. LINDSAY; lying in the West India Dock. This Ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY, Jerusalem Coffee House; Messrs. REID, IRVING, and Co., 8, Broad-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR THE CAPE, MADRAS, and CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 1st of June, the fine teak ship HEROINE, 554 Tons, ROBERT M'CARTHY, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Docks. This Ship has most spacious Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. GILCHRISTANDS and Co, 3, White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-st.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend in all June, the fine teak-built ship SCALEBY CASTLE, burthen 1,400 tons, THOMAS SANDYS, H.C.S. Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively Sail on the 8th August, the fine new frigate built ship SCOTIA, Burthen 700 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Will carry a Surgeon, and has splendid Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; Messrs. ERSKINE BROTHERS, and Co., St. Helen's Place; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA, Will Sail on the 27th June the DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 656 Tons, Captain R. F. MARVIN.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT. Will Sail on the 25th July the new ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, Captain A. HENDRIE.

By arrangement these fast sailing frigate-built ships will be despatched punctually at the above dates from Gravesend, and will embark their Passengers at Portsmouth.—For Passage or Freight apply to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CANNADOS), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend 12th July and Embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the fine ship LONDON, burthen 850 tons, JOHN WIMBLE, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. Has Excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain WIMBLE, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 15th June, the ship [illegible] EVERSHAM, 500 Tons, GEORGE WEBSTER, Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This ship has most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILDS and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

DIRECT FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail from Gravesend on the 20th of July, the fine, new, frigate-built ship, ROBERT SMALL, burthen 700 tons, WILLIAM FLETCHER, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock, has excellent Accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to Captain FLETCHER, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. SMALL, COLQUHOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The Fine Teak-built Ship, JAVA, Burthen [illegible] Tons, ROBERT JOSLING, H.C.S. Commander, lying in [illegible] Docks. Has splendid Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or [illegible] ROBERT SCOTT, FAIRLIE, and Co., No. 37, [illegible] Street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 176, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention in their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 10 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Officers of the King's and Company's Service, Civilians, Ladies, and Families, Writers, and Assistant Surgeons can be completely Equipped at a Month's Notice, if necessary, at MAYHARD & CO., 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY, and on the most reasonable scale; samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse.

PLATE, PLATED ARTICLES, CHINA, GLASS, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., supplied at Wholesale Prices.

The CAMP COUCH, forming a SOFA, SWISS COT, or FIELD BED for INDIA will be found the best adapted for its objects of any yet in use. A NEW PORTABLE DOUBLE COUCH is just introduced, to which the particular attention of Families is invited. MAYNARD and CO., 27, Poultry.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. Levy, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Dressing Rooms supplied with every article required.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 36s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters, of a very superior quality, Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

NAVAL and MILITARY OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE, 378, STRAND, two doors from Southampton-street.—J. PHILLIPS begs to call the attention of Naval and Military Gentlemen to his newly-established Depot for Brass and Iron Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description, always ready for inspection, at prices considerably under what is usually charged by other Establishments. A variety of solid Leather Portmanteaus, Trunks, Hat Cases, Carpet Bags, &c. &c.

T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, [illegible] 7, Cornhill, London, informs the Public, [illegible] SILVER WATCHES, on the celebrated PATENT LEVER CONSTRUCTION (the most accurate on which a watch can be made), for SIX GUINEAS EACH, with all the latest improvements, the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, [illegible] mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and [illegible] to continue going while winding up.

N.B.—If in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.—Specie and Watches purchased in exchange.

Office of Ordnance, 18th May, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such Persons as may be willing to ...nder for the same, a quantity of Brass and Iron Ordnance, ...ad. Old Shot and Shells, Iron, &c., in Store, at the Royal ...senal, Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may ... viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any ...y (Sunday excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of ...e Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained ... Persons willing to become Purchasers at the Storekeeper's ...fice, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office, Pall Mall, where ...e Tenders for the whole, or any number, of the said Lots are ... be delivered on or before Monday the 13th of the ensuing ...onth of June.

By Order of the Board.
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

SALE OF OLD VICTUALLING STORES AT GOSPORT.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 21st May, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great ...ritain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday ...e 9th of June next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, the Admiral Su...perintendent will put up to Sale at the Royal Clarence Victual...ing Yard at Gosport several Lots of

OLD PROVISIONS, IRON TANKS STAVES, HEADING, CASES, RELIGIOUS BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

...lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Admiral ...superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

...atalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

CONTRACTS FOR COOPERS' TOOLS AND WOOD HOOPS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 27th May, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great ...ritain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the ...h June next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with ...ch Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and ...elivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford all ...rch quantities of

COOPERS' TOOLS and WOOD HOOPS

...s shall from time to time be demanded for Twelve Months cer...tain, and further until the expiration of Three Months' warning.

Samples of the Articles may be seen at His Majesty's Victual...ing Yard at Deptford, and Forms of the Tender at the said Office.

...o Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of ...resty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent ...or him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be ...ccompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admi...ralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, ...ngaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the ...um of £200 for the due performance of each of the Contracts.

CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL MARINE CLOTHING, APPOINTMENTS, AND NECESSARIES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 27th May, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Bri...tain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the ...9th June next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with ...ach Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and ...delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford for ...twelve Months certain, and further until the expiration of Three ...Months' warning, the following Articles, to be from time to time ...demanded, for the use of the Royal Marines, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Serjeants' Caps with Balls. | Privates' Ponches. |
| Drummers' ditto. | ,, Pouch Belts. |
| Privates' ditto. | ,, Bayonet Belts. |
| Serjeants' Sashes. | ,, Breast Plates. |
| ,, Pouches. | ,, Gun Slings. |
| ,, Pouch Belts. | |
| ,, Bayonet and Sword Belts. | Clothes Brushes. |
| ,, Breast Plates. | Shoe Brushes in sets of Three. |
| ,, Sword and Scabberd. | Button Brushes. |
| ,, Fusil Slings. | ,, Sticks. |
| Drummers' Sword Belt & Breast Plate. | Turnscrews. |
| ,, Sword and Scabbard. | Brushes and Wires—sets. |
| ,, Slings. | Tin Mess Cans. |
| | Tin Mess Can Straps. |

Patterns of the Articles and the Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the Contract.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| MAY. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | PORTSMH. Dock Yard | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | LONDON Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 29 | 3 51 | 4 19 | 10 2 | 10 23 | 11 17 | 11 40 | 0 22 | 0 47 |
| Mo. 30 | 4 34 | 4 58 | 10 43 | 11 6 | ... ... | 0 4 | 1 9 | 1 31 |
| Tu. 31 | 5 56 | 5 51 | 11 31 | 11 57 | 0 21 | 0 55 | 1 56 | 2 20 |
| We. 1 | 6 16 | 6 42 | ... ... | 0 24 | 1 21 | 1 47 | 2 47 | 3 15 |
| Th. 2 | 7 4 | 7 28 | 0 52 | 1 15 | 2 9 | 2 34 | 3 37 | 4 3 |
| Fri. 3 | 7 53 | 8 18 | 1 41 | 2 9 | 3 2 | 3 28 | 4 29 | 4 55 |
| Sat. 4 | 8 [illegible] | 9 4 | 2 36 | 3 3 | 3 52 | 4 19 | 5 16 | 5 43 |

*A Trick worth an Egg.*—A French gentleman, of Gibraltar, has, it is confidently stated, made the curious discovery that egg-shells are quite equal to hops for brewing beer. How excellent they must be for the brain, of which so much is made of drugs instead of [illegible]

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenants—P. Baskerville, passed 1823; John Morshead, passed 1828, W. Harvey, passed 1832.
Surgeons—R. L. Birtwhistle; John Kirk, M.D.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—W. Smyth (1827) to *Terrible*; T. S. Brock (1827) to command *Magpie* cutter; John Cheere (1826) to *Caledonia*; J. A. Bainbridge (1825), to *Talavera*.
Mates—J. Riddell from *Pembroke* to *Salamander*; Messrs. Clifford Currie, and Paterson, Supernumeraries to *Salamander*; T. Lewis to *Cornwallis*. James Adams, (Col.) to *Minden*; Walter Eeodall to *Cornwallis*.
Second Master—G. H. Skead to *Racehorse*.
Master's Assistant—M. Hungerford to *Minden*.
Chaplain—The Rev. H. H. Franklin to *Pembroke*.
Assistant Surgeon—A. Little to *Cornwallis*.
Vol. 1st Class—William Wilbraham to *Vanguard*.

WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

CORRECTED TO MAY 28, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, | d. May 13, | r. | May 25. |
| SCORPION, Robilliard (1834), | s. April 27, | d. May 23, | r. | |
| PANDORA, Innes (1813), | s. May 4, | d. May 30, | r. | |
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. May 10, | d. June 5, | r. | |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. May 18, | d. June 13, | r. | |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley (1818), | s. May 23. | d. June 18, | r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 24, | r. | |
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), | s. April 4. | d. May 27, | r. | May 31. |
| TARTARUS, James (1812) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. | |
| HERMES, Blount (1824) | s. | d. | r. | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SPIDER, O'Reilly (a. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. | |
| RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 29, | r. | |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25. | r. | |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. | |
| DALGHT, Moore (a. 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 38, | r. | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LAEWING, Forster (1812), | s. Feb. 17, | d. May 11, | r. |
| ALERT, Norrington (1812), | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 23, | r. |
| SAYLARE, Ladd (1818), | s. Mar. 17, | d. June 9, | r. |
| BRISKE, Dowsey (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. |
| PIGEON, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, | r. |
| SPEY, James (1818), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. |
| RANAED, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. | May 14. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 3, | r. | |
| MUTINE, Pewie (1827), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. | |
| OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. | |
| RHINOCER, Dicken (1815), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, | r. | |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. | |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Mar 8, | d. May 10, | r. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. April 9, | d. June 11, | r. |
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. |
| EXPRESS, Croke (1807), | s. | d. | r. |

The *Lyra* packet brought 466,000 dollars on freight. The *Mutine* packet arrived at Havannah, on 18th March. The *Tyrian* packet sailed from Vera Cruz for Tampico 21st March.

*Royal Marine Office, May 21, 1836.*

GENERAL ORDER.—The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, having been pleased to abolish the office of Inspector-General of Royal Marines, all reports and communications heretofore made to Major-General Sir James Cockburn, Bart., G.C.H., are in future to be addressed to Col. Sir J. B. Savage, C.B. K.C.H.

Major-General Sir James Cockburn cannot quit the command with which he has so long been honoured, without expressing to the Corps of Royal Marines, the gratification which he has, upon all occasions, derived from it, and assuring them that he shall ever consider the period of his connexion with the Corps, as one of the proudest and most satisfactory of his life.

He leaves them, impressed from long experience, with the deepest sense of their quality, discipline, and professional value; and, confident of their upholding in all after times, the high and distinguished reputation, which they have already so deservedly attained.

He requests they will accept the assurance of his lasting best wishes and regards, and that he shall never cease to feel the liveliest interest in their welfare, prospects, and renown.

By command,
(Signed) J. WILSON, A.A. Genl.

A strong east wind has prevailed all the week, and prevented arrivals from the westward.

Ships in Port:—at Portsmouth, *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon*; at Spithead, *Britannia, Excellent, Pembroke, Royal George*, yacht, *Buffalo, Moira, Stakesby*, and *Maitland*, transports.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, May 27th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—On Saturday last orders were received here for the crews of the *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, and the *Confiance* st.-v., Lieut. Waugh, to man the *Rhadamanthus* st.-v., and proceed under the command of Lieut. Shambler down to Sheerness, to tow the *Asia*, 84, Capt. W. Fisher, out into the Channel. The *Rhadamanthus* left on Sunday and has not yet returned. Lieut. Otway, ... command of the *Comet* s.-v., is appointed supernumerary ... the *William and Mary* yacht. *Firefly* st.-v. is lying ... the Surrey Canal instead of being in commission, as state... by a contemporary. *Pluto* is nearly ready for service, ... the *Lightning* st.-v. is still in dock, undergoing a refit, an... repairs to her wheels. The *Echo* st.-v. has been brought down from the Surrey Canal, where she has been to get h... engines on board. The Dock-yard Police have had the... new clothing delivered out, and the addition of a crowe an... anchor has been made to the collars of the great coats... and with that attention which distinguishes the gallan... director to the comforts of his men, at the suggestion ... Lieut. Pease, the capes have been lengthened, so as to ten... the rain off their hips and loins. Ships in commission ... the port, *William and Mary* yacht; in dock, *Lightning* st.-v.; in the basin, *Confiance* st.-v.; not in commission ... in the basin, *Blazer*, *Echo*, and *Alban* st.-vs.

WESTERN PACKET STATION.—There has been a meeting in the open air, just behind the Commercial-buildings, th... afternoon, the Mayor in the chair, to consider Mr. M. Bar... rington's recent letter upon the advantage of a weste... packet station from the Shannon, in connexion with a rai... way between Limerick and Dublin, objects of such gre... local importance as to receive at once the approval of th... meeting. A variety of resolutions recommendatory of th... measure were passed, and a committee appointed to institu... such inquiries as may be expedient in this preparatory stag... of the business.—*Irish paper.*

ROYAL WESTERN YACHT CLUB.—The Plymouth Regat... will take place on Wednesday the 20th, and Thursday th... 21st July.

Captain Thomas Searle, C.B., is to supersede Capt. th... Hon. H. D. Byng, in the command of the Ordinary ... Portsmouth. But the appointment has not yet been officiall... announced.

The *Pembroke* has taken her lower deck guns in, an... will go out of Portsmouth Harbour to Spithead next week.

Mr. C. Wood, the Secretary to the Admiralty, has ad... dressed a letter to the Secretary at Lloyd's, informing h... that, in consequence of the prevalence of the easte... winds, vessels had been despatched to the Chops of th... Channal, with provisions and water for the relief of ve... sels.

H.M.S. *Jupiter*, having Lord Auckland and suite ... board, arrived at Bengal, March 3rd, all well.

EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.—According to the latest ... counts, *via* Constantinople, Col. Chesney's expedition ha... definitively started for Bussorah, under the most favoura... auspices. Heaven speed them! We shall now look an... ously for further intelligence.

H. M. S. *Talbot* arrived at Rio Janeiro, from Buen... Ayres, 21st Jan. H.M.S. *Barham* arrived at Malta, fr... Barcelona, 1st May.

The *Salamander* steam-vessel, Lieut. Duffil, proceed... on Saturday to St. Sebastian, having taken on board Lie... Clapperton, one corporal, and ten gunners of the Roy... Marine Artillery, to be borne as part of her complemen... and six small field howitzers. Brigadier-General Eas... Colonel de Lacey, and Commander W. Robertson (t... latter to join the *Castor*), took passage in the *Salamand...*

AMERICAN NAVY.—There is pending before the Sen... a Bill for the increase of the naval establishment of t... country. The title of Commodore is unknown to the la... of the United States. It is, however, an appointment m... by the President, through the secretary of the Navy, ... confers neither rank nor emolument, excepting on ... particular occasion for which it is made. There are to ... end second lieutenants, as the establishment is to be ... organised. These gentlemen take rank according to the d... of their commissions. By the provisions of the proposed ... there are to be—1 admiral, new; 1 vice-adm., new; 1 re... admiral, new; 9 commodores, new; 55 post captains, be... an increase of 16; 75 masters commandant, an increase ... 35; 250 lieutenants; 100 second lieutenants, all new; ... passed midshipmen; 300 midshipmen, being a reduction ... 69; 50 surgeons, an increase of 7; 25 passed surgeons; ... assistant surgeons; 45 pursers; 40 sailing masters, an in... crease of 13; 20 second sailing masters, new; 16 chaplai... This is a bird's-eye view of the contemplated change in t... naval establishment, according to the Senate Bill; but ... will not pass. Indeed, I consider it probable that it ... not receive the sanction of even the Senate, in which bo... this arm of the national defence is most popular.

Advices from Bermuda are received to the 20th Ma... H.M.'s ship *Champion* had captured on the 2nd of ... month the slave brig *Reconnoitre*, pierced for 16 guns, h... a long chase, during which guns, anchors, boats, &c., w... thrown overboard. She ran on shore on the East at Cu... and 288 slaves were forced on shore, and 80, principa... women, drowned in attempting to land. The brig, h... ever, was got off, and, with 188 slaves, taken to ... Havannah.

The contemplated Naval promotion and Army brevet ... are assured to for this year set aside, unless Mr. Ham... man's motion in the House of Commons to take into co... deration the hardships under which the old officers of t... services labour, has the same effect on the Ministry, w...

tha motion for granting prize money to the seamen who fought at Neverin produced—namely, to do that which they are willing, but fearful to do, more particularly when mooted by a member of the liberal party.—*Hampshire Telegraph.* [We have repeatedly assured our readers that no general promotion would take place this year; but it is probable that there will be, as we have said elsewhere, a Brevet upon the occasion of the Princess Victoria attaining her majority next year.—Ed.]

The *Terror*, bomb-vessel, which was strengthened for the purpose of going in search of the ice-bound whalers, is now fitting for another northern voyage of discovery; Capt. Back, who has been appointed to command her, intends to go up Weger River as far as he can, from which point he anticipates he can complete his survey of the northern shore of the American Continent, from Cape Turnagain, which he reached in his first expedition to Victoria Head-land, the point where he made the sea in his last expedition.

Official dispatch of Lord John Hay, respecting the attack on the lines near St. Sebastian,—

"*His Majesty's Steam Ship, Phœnix,*
"*San Sebastian, May 5,* 1836.

"Sir,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that, at daylight this morning, her Catholic Majesty's forces, consisting of the British Legion, about fifteen hundred Spanish troops, in all six thousand, under the command of Lieut.-Gen. de L. Evans, marched out of the garrison for the purpose of attacking the insurgents in their intrenched positions. I conceive their Lordships will not expect from me a detailed account of the various movements of her Catholic Majesty's troops during these operations, which are at this moment only imperfectly known to me. I cannot resist, however, stating the proud gratification I experienced in witnessing the gallantry displayed by the British Legion on this occasion; the intrenched positions of the insurgents appeared impregnable; but one after the other were stormed by these brave men in a manner that created an universal feeling of admiration. It is impossible to report with any accuracy the amount of killed and wounded; but, from the most accurate accounts I can obtain, it is from five to six hundred, and a very large proportion of the superior and other officers wounded. The insurgents' loss must have been considerable. Four pieces of artillery and a stand of colours were taken from the insurgents. His Majesty's steam-vessels, *Phœnix* and *Salamander*, were enabled to render her Catholic Majesty's forces most essential service. The precision with which the *Phœnix* directed her fire on the insurgents' lines destroyed one angle of their principal redoubt, which enabled two regiments of the British Legion to enter.—I have the honour to be, &c.,

(Signed) "John Hay, Commodore.

"Charles Wood, Esq., Secretary, Admiralty."

We believe the port recommended to the Admiralty by Captain Evans, as the most eligible for the contemplated packet station on the Irish coast, is Beerhaven.

The *Lady Kennoway* sailed from Deptford to embark male convicts for New South Wales, and the *Captain Cook* is taken up at the same place for similar service.

It is confidently reported the Deptford (Greenwich) railroad averaged over one thousand pounds a day during the fair, and to-day being the King's birth-day, there was a very interesting sight at Greenwich Hospital, the pensioners being paraded and supplied with an extra allowance of meat and strong ale; the officers will dine together to celebrate the day.

There will be splendid doings on Trinity Monday and Tuesday at Deptford; the dock-yard there will be, as usual, thrown open to every one, through the kindness of Sir John Hill, and the fair on the above days at Deptford will have every thing to attract and deserve notice.

It is generally reported that two frigates will be put in commission next week. There are now a vast number of seamen in the Port of London, occasioned by the numerous arrivals within the last fortnight, and the crews will doubtless be speedily enlisted.

It is rumoured, that should the line of battle ships fitting out, form a squadron, and assemble at Spithead, (of which there is little doubt,) the *Howe*, if she can be manned in time, will repair to this anchorage, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Fleming.—*Hampshire Telegraph.* [It is more than a month since we informed our readers that the assembled squadron would be commanded by Vice-Adm. Sir C. E. Fleming; by this arrangement the expense of hoisting another flag will be saved. Should the destination of the fleet be the Baltic or the Black Sea, however, another Admiral will be appointed for this special service.—Ed.]

The Admiralty have had under consideration the severe case of the Master Assistants, and decided that in future H.M.'s ships are to bear as follows:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Line of battle ships | - - | 3 Master Assistants. |
| Other rated ships | - - - | 2 ditto ditto |
| Sloops | - - - - | 1 ditto ditto. |

And that in default of Captains applying for the same, the Admiralty will appoint that number to each ship in commission, from amongst the most deserving.

Letters received from H. M.'s st.-ves. *Medea*, dated Aocoee, 20th April; we extract the following:—We have been cruising round all the islands of Greece with the King of Bavaria, and we are now waiting for answer to know if we are to attend on his Grecian Majesty—it is likely we shall be with him all the summer. Nothing new—all quiet.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, May 21.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Capt. W. M. Gosset, to be Capt. v. Haigh, placed on the retired list; First Lieut. Thomas Budgen, to be Second Capt. v. Gosset; Second Lieut. R. S. Beatson to be First Lieut. v. Budgen; First Lieut. M. W. Heath, to be Second Capt. v. Stocker, placed on retired list; Second Lieut. S. Freeth, to be First Lieut. v. Heath.

Second Regt. of Surrey Militia—A. C. Onslow, Gent., to be Lieutenant, v. Usher, deceased.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, May 27th, 1836.—2d Drag. Gds.—Lieut W. Campbell to be Capt. by p. v. Hedley, who ret; Lieut H. Bracos, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut. by p., v. Campbell. 4th Drag. Gds—Lieut. M. Clark, from 16th Lt. Drags., to be Lieut., v. Clark, who ex. 16th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. W. A. Rose, from 4th Drag. Gds., to be Lieut., v Clark, who ex. 3d Foot—Capt. R. M'Nabb, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. A. Stewart, who ex.; Lieut. R. Jones, from h. p. of 58th, to be Lieut., v. M'Nabb; Staff Assist.-Surg. J. Law to be Assist.-Surg., v. Dyce, app. to 81st 6th—Lieut. J. Benyon, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut., v Kelly, prom. 11th—Ens. A. Cockburn to be Lieut. by p., v. Elliott, who ret; C. A. F. Berkeley, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Cockburn.—15th—Capt. R. Straton, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. Thomas Colman, who ex., rec. the diff. 19th—Paym. P. Fleming, from 56th Regt., to be Paym., v. Tydd, dec. 40th—Capt. J. Kelly, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. L. Bulkeley, who ex. 46th—Lieut J. Taylor to be Capt. without p., v. French, dec.; T. Martin, gent. to be Ens. without p. 48th—W. Wilby, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Nicholson, who ret.; Ens. J. Potter, from 30th, to be Qr.-mast., v. W. Hanna, who ret. upon h. p. 53d—Ens. Hon. St. G. G. Foley to be Lieut. by p., v. Scott, who ret. Ens. and Adj. W. Pullowa to have the rank of Lieut.; R. N. Phillips, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Foley. 55th—Ens. W. H. L. D. Cuddy to be Lieut. without p., v. Hope, dec.; Serj.-Maj. T. Gibson, from 33d, to be Ens., v. Cuddy. 81st—Assist. Surg. D. Dyce, from 3d Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. 83th—Ens. O. Jackson to be Lieut. by p., v. Humphrys, who ret.; Gent. Cadet C. J. Colville, from R. Mil. Coll., to be Ens. by p., v. Jackson, prom. 1st W. I. Regt.—G. Wade, gent. to be Ens. without p. Unatt.—Maj. C. Gray, from 44th, to be Lieut. Col. without p. To be Capts. without p.—Lieut. J. Kelly, from 6th Foot; Lieut. R. M'Nabb, from 3d Foot. Hos.-Staff—F. S. Sauer, gent. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Law, app. to 3d Foot.

Mem.—The Christian names of Ens. Russell, 40th Foot, are Frederick Thomas Lechmere Graves. The Christian names of Ens. Whimper, 98th Foot are Frederick *Cornelius* and not Frederick *Augustus*.

CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Gds.—On Thursday week Capt. Huntley's troop left Limerick for Cork.

2d Drags.—The three remaining troops arrived at Dublin from Liverpool on the morning of 17th inst. A squad. moved on 17th to arrive at Belturbet on 24th, and remaining troop to arrive at Dundalk on 19th. One troop moved from Dundalk on 24th, and arrived at Belfast on 27th.

3d Lt. Drags.—Capt. Phillipps' troop, with Lts. Yerbury and Greene, have taken up their quarters in the New Barracks at Limerick, under command of Maj. Tuite, and Capt. Congreve's troop 3d, will join next week to complete the squadron.

8th Hussars—The 1st Div. (3 troops) arrived at Dublin on 21st inst. on board the *Earl of Roden* and *Cumberland* st.-vs., and occupies Barracks in that garrison.

14th Light Drags.—A Division (3 officers and 39 men) embarked at Belfast on board the *Arab* st. on 17th. Another Division (2 officers and 40 men) embarked on board the *Mercury* st. on 18th. The 3d Division (1 officer and 19 men) on board the *Tomars*. Another on 19th, the 4th Div., (2 officers and 47 men) on board the *Rapid* on 20th inst.; and the 5th Div. (3 officers and 35 men) embarked on board the *Arab* on 21st and sailed for Glasgow.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot. 1st Batt.—3 cos. and head-quarters moved from Templemore on 24th, to arrive at Limerick on 26th. The co. at Killenaule to arrive at Limerick on 28th. Remaining 3 cos. at Templemore to arrive at Limerick on 27th. The detachment at Guldeo (withdrawn) to arrive at Limerick on 27th. The co. at Roscrea on 28th. The co. at Thurles to arrive on 1st June.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—The 3d (last) Division of service cos. embarked on 20th inst. on board the *Innisfail* st., and sailed for Cork.

2d—Gen. Sleigh, commanding the Poona Division, inspected this corps at Poona, and expressed himself pleased with its state. It was expecting a route for Belgaum on the arrival of the 17th from N. S. Wales, which was looked for daily.

8d—have arrived at Meerut.

6th—The right wing landed early in January from Guzerat, the left wing had halted in Deesa, till the arrival of the 40th. Capt. Bonamy had been appointed by Sir William Keene to the depot King's troops in Calabar Island, vice Millar of the 40th, ordered to join his regt., proceeding to Deesa on the N.W. frontier.

18th—The detachment at Shanoon harbour moved to Athlone on 23d inst.

19th depot—to embark at Liverpool for Dublin. The *Maitland* tr. will proceed to W. Indies early in June to bring home the service cos.

20th—were in orders to volunteer immediately; no the 17th head-qrs. reached Bombay.

22d depot—were embarked at Liverpool for Dublin.

30th depot—will embark at Dublin for Liverpool on the arrival of one of the depots from Liverpool (22d or 59th).

34th depot—on board the *Erin* st. arrived in Dublin on 19th inst, and occupied barracks in the Pigeon-house. The depot of this regt., under the command of Major Greaves left Carlisle on Wednesday morning last for Dublin. They marched to Port Carlisle, where a st.-boat was waiting to convey them to their destination. This fine body of men were in a state of discipline that would do honour to any corps in the British Army, and conducted themselves during their stay in Carlisle (just a year) with the utmost decorum; in fact, no set of men, soldiers as well as officers, ever left that city with more heartfelt wishes for their individual welfare, or whose remembrance is more likely to remain in the recollection of the inhabitants. We understand that the gentlemanly conduct of the officers has been the theme of general conversation in the higher circles.

35th—On Monday week, Maj.-General Sir T. Arbuthnot, with his Aid-de-Camp, arrived at Fermoy from Cork, and proceeded to inspect this regt. under Col. Keightley. They went through several movements in splendid style, after which the appointments of the men were minutely examined, as were also the internal arrangements in barracks, with all of which the General was highly pleased.

40th—marched for Deesa in December last.

43d depot—is ordered to embark at Cork for Devonport.

44th—Bt. Maj. Johnstone has obtained 2 years' leave to England on private affairs. A General Court Martial has been sitting at Barrackpore for the trial of Capt. Horne for "wilfully absenting himself from parade," &c.

47th depot—Head-qrs., including Captains Michell's and Skipwith's co-s, with Ensigns Longmore, Rooke, and Assist.-Surg. Fox, marched into Limerick on Thursday week from Castlebar, under command of Maj. Sadleir, en route for Buttevant.

52d—The *Parmelia* tr., having on board the remaining 3 service cos., sailed from Cork on the 16th inst for Gibraltar.

59th—This depot was inspected on Southsea Common, by Major-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon on Monday.

60th, 2d Batt. depot—The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* tr. having on board the depot, sailed from Cork harbour on 15th inst for Jersey.

66th—is expected from Canada the latter end of this summer.

68th—depot was inspected on Wednesday on Southsea Common, by Maj.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon.

73d depot—A detachment was sent from Birr to Shanoon harbour on 23d.

76th—Depot cos. under command of Maj. Hutchinson, from Paisley, have arrived at Edinburgh Castle.

81st—Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot on Tuesday week inspected the service cos. under Col. Maclean, and highly approved of the state of discipline of the corps.

83d depot—embarked at Dublin for Liverpool on the 21st inst.

84th depot—Capt. Franklyn's co. (49) moved from Limerick to Rathkeel and forts on 23d. The depot were inspected on Saturday by Sir James Douglas.

86th depot—Stationed in Cashel, under the command of Capt. Creagh, were inspected by General Douglas on Thursday week, who was highly pleased with the appearance of the men.

90th—A comp. (54) moved from Tralee on 23d, to arrive at Newcastle on 25th.

94th—Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Douglas made his half-yearly inspection of the reg., under Lieut.-Col. Paty, in the square of the New Barracks, Limerick, on Wednesday week, when he was received by the entire line with the usual salute, and immediately proceeded to inspect the ranks in open column, after which Lieut.-Col. P. put the reg. through a variety of batt. and light inf. movements which were executed in capital style, and the General next called upon Capts. Tulloch and Pipon to manœuvre the corps, which both officers evidently did to his satisfaction. The reg. then formed solid square, and Sir James addressed the Colonel, Officers, and men, telling them what pleasure he felt at the result of his inspection in fact that he could not say more of the conduct and discipline of the reg., than he had expressed at the preceding half-yearly inspection. The General examined the books, messes, hospital, &c., and in the evening the officers entertained Sir James, his Staff, and all the officers in garrison to a sumptuous dinner. 2 cos. and hd.-qrs. from Limerick, to arrive at Templemore this day, remaining 2 cos. on 30th; the comp. (40) at Ballingarry, Tarbert, and Carrick Island arrived at Killaloe on 26th

a comp. (44) at Limerick moved to Roscien on 24th, and the comp. (44) at Newcastle to arrive at Thurleeon 30th. Ensign Vaughan goee on sick leave for a few months.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Lieut.-Col. Gamble, appointed to the command at Plymouth, will leave Woolwich for that station next week. The batts. at hd.-qrs. went through a drill field day on Wedneeday, and several cos. on Mondsy and Tuesday practised mortar and howitzer firing, both at the high and low engle. Similar prartice has also tsken plaec in the marshee at Plumstead. Two other cos. will shortly embark for foreign service. A deputation of officers belonging to the corps waited on Sir R. Ferguson on Tuesday last by appointment; the particulars will be given next week. The body of Lieut. Cadet Smith (whose unfortunate death we recorded last week, son of the late Capt. Sir W. Smith, Kt.) has been conveyed from Woolwich to Dublin on board a steamer, under charge of a Bombadier. Lady Smith, whose melancholy bereavements have the strongest sympathies of her late husband's brother officers, has left Woolwich also for Dublin.

YEOMANRY.

The "Queen's Own" Oxfordshire Yeomanry, under the command of their Lieut.-Col. Com. Lord Churchhill, completed their annual period of eight days' training and exercise on Saturday, at Woodstock, when they were inspected by Col. Hill, R. Horse Guards (Blue), in Blenheim Park.

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GRAND REVIEW AT WOOLWICH UNDER THE INSPECTION OF THE PRINCE OF ORANGE.—On Saturday last the Prince of Orange, accompanied by his two sons, Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipstall, as well as a numerous train of officers, the Master-Gen. of the Ordnance, Sir Hussey Vivian, and a distinguished assemblage of British Officers of all ranks, escorted by a troop of Life Guards and Horse Artillery, (the latter had been in waiting on Blackheath,) arrived at Woolwich. H.R.H. was received by the Heads of Departments, and a royal salute from the mortar battery where the royal standard was immediately hoisted. He then proceeded with this brilliant cortege to view that capacious emporium of the materiel for martial achievements, the model room, and foundery, &c., &c., which were inspected with much interest; they then passed through the Plumstead Gate, and entered the marshes, where parties of Foot Artillery were stationed at the recochet, the three-gun battery, and an erection to represent the ports of a ship-of-war, where there are two carronades and a sixty-four pounder (which is loaded with 9lbs. of powder), upon a very improved principle, the invention of Maj.-Gen. Millar, Commandant of the 4th Batt., and Director-Gen. of the Field Train. The Horse Brigade, Rocket Troop, and Field Batteries, were also in attendance, but were drawn off (except the Rocket Troop), as they were subsequently to exercise on the common. An order had been issued that carriages were not to be admitted, which was adhered to, with the exception of the Dutch Ambassador and three or four others; otherwise there was free ingress for all respectable persons. The rocochet battery fired three rounds with admirable precision, when the Master-Gen. remarked to H.R.H. "*en badinage*," they could not afford any more powder, and the Rocket Troop exhibited their skill in discharging ground rockets; the three-gun battery did not fire, and the Princes, with the train of Officers by whom they were attended, returned to the carronades, where Maj.-Gen. Millar received the Royal Party, and, having dismounted, the Prince of Orange singled out of the assemblage several old Officers whom he recognised and greeted as his companions in arms in many a battle-field with the greatest condescension, and with the cordiality of an old friend. Two rounds were fired from the carronades which threw the ponderous projectiles to the foot of the target 1270 yards distant in succession, while several groups of England's fairest daughters were within a few paces of these mighty engines of war, unawed by the thunder of the great guns, viewing their tremendous effects with curiosity and admiration. A splendid *dejeuné a la fourchette* had been laid out in the beautiful mess-room of this gallant corps, in which hospitality and elegance were blended, and to which the Princes and cortege sojourned while the band played some delightful airs. Subsequently the R.H. was attended by the Master-General to the Academy, where he was received by Col. Drummond, C.B., the Lieutenant-Governor, Col. Parker, C.B., the 2nd Captain of the Company of Gentlemen Cadets, Lieut.-Col. Gravatt, &c., &c., during which the mortar battery had been repeated, and H.R.H., with the splendid *groupe en train*, returned for the purpose of inspecting what advance in skill we had made in this essential branch of military tactics since he *served under our colours*. The usual signals having been made by beat of drum, the first shell thrown from a howitzer, under the direction of Bombadier Morton, of the 3rd Battalion, at the distance of 600 yards, cut down the flag-staff. This so pleased Sir Hussey Vivian that he instantly gave him a sovereign, and several other Officers were similarly liberal during the interval of setting up another staff. Subsequently several round shot and shell were thrown within a few inches, but did not carry it away. There were also three volleys of round shot fired at the low angle, which is altogether a new practice, and was exhibited for the first time on this occasion. The Royal Party then made for the Military Repository and grounds as the object of attraction, where gunners had been stationed at different guns, &c., to illustrate their utility in mounting and dismounting heavy ordnance. Bell's gun (the invention of a N.C. Officer of the corps named after him) was much admired for its simple construction, combined with great strength. The Horse Brigade and Field Batteries were drawn up on the common, and received H.R.H. with a general salute and trumpets sounding the march. H.R.H. preceded by the D.A.G., Sir A. Dickson, rode down the line formed by this fine body of men, and was followed by at least 200 equestrians, whose diversity of uniform produced a *coup d'œil* seldom surpassed, and, on his return to the flag-staff, the Horse Brigade and Field Batteries, marching past at a walk and trot, the Heavy Brigade returning at a gallop and retiring to the rear Field Batteries, which advanced in line at the gallop, and, after performing several manœuvres in brilliant and efficient style, firing blank cartridge with almost incredible celerity, marched off the ground, the Heavy Brigade advancing in fine style down the hill; several movements were then executed which vied with the preceding of the Field Batteries in effect, but an accident of a nature never before witnessed by the oldest veteran on the ground, somewhat prematurely closed the review. The mounted gunners in advance covering their guns which were in column, when, having arrived within a certain distance of the staff, an order was given to countermarch to the rear, by the inward and outward face of the two divisions; but the drivers of the right gun on the left division did not take a sufficient circle, and so completely overturned the gun, that it lay on the ground bent downwards; the rest of the Brigade were compelled to cease the exercise, from the people flocking to the spot from the flanks, and their R.H.'s with the Staff riding up. None of the men were injured, and the only damage done, was one of the wheel-horses being slightly kicked in the face; order was quickly restored, and, advancing in line, the order was given for the Brigade to halt and dismount the limbers; in a few seconds the whole of the guns were laying on the ground, with the gunners reclining on the wheels, &c., as if totally *hors de combat*. The effect produced was beyond expression unique, and withal gratifying, when, in less than three minutes, on the word of command being given, the artillery were blazing away at the supposed enemy, "action to the front;" and, making an echellon movement to the rear, advanced in line, and closed the review with a general salute. Before the Field Batteries left the ground, H.R.H. advanced to Lieut.-Col. Whingates, C.B., who commanded, and whilst paying a well-merited compliment as to the efficiency of the corps he had exercised, shook the Colonel very heartily by the hand as an old Waterloo Hero, who had shared the glory and danger of that eventful day with himself. It is needless to add that very high eulogism was passed upon the skill evinced; the Princes returned to their carriages under a royal salute, highly gratified with the exertions of the gallant corps for their amusement. H.R.H. wore the uniform of a British General, decorated with the Grand Cross of the Bath, and several other orders and medals, conspicuous among which was that of Waterloo. Prince Ernest of Hesse Phillipstall wore a Prussian uniform, and the young Princes Dutch with orange sashes. The whole of the Staff-Officers of the Royal Artillery were in full dress.

It is said that Sir Edward Blakeney has received orders from the Horse Guards to detain at Cork the 1st Royals and 85th Reg., which are to wait special orders from the Com.-in-Chief. The presumption is they are to be sent to Spain. A detachment of the 99th Regt., at Hasler Barracks, about to proceed to reinforce the Regt. at the Mauritius, has also been countermanded.

As it is not at present intended to send any regts. out to the West Indies, in lieu of the 19th and 86th, both of which will be home in a few months, two regts. will ere long become available for the East Indies.

At the close of the half-yearly examinations at Sandhurst on the 19th, the following officers were presented with first class certificates of qualification:—Lieut. J. G. H. Holmes, 62nd reg.; Lieut. F. Lushington, 9th ditto. In consequence of the very superior talents and acquirements displayed by Lieut. Lushington, in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to that officer's certificate; and the following gentlemen cadets who had completed their qualifications for commissions were recommended to the general commanding-in-chief for appointments in ensigncies in the line, without purchase:—James M. Fowler, William W. Horner, Thos. J. Hawker, Frederick D. Lister, Henry E. Loogden, Rich. H. Currer, Henry Needham, William G. Robun, Henry J. Coole, Wm. H. Kirby, Francis H. Crawford, Wordsworth Smith, Arthur H. Elton, George Molle, Isaac H. H. Gall, Henry F. F. Johnson, and Robert Owen.

The *Sovereign* transport arrived at Cork Harbour on the 19th inst., and the draft of the 84th, 43rd, and 63rd Regts. were embarked on board that vessel on the 21st for Nova Scotia.

*General Order by Lieut.-General Sir R. W. O'Callaghan, Commander-in-Chief at Madras.*—The Commander-in-chief has derived much gratification from his Inspection of the troops at Bangalore, and has noticed with great satisfaction the clean and soldier-like appearance of the men and their steadiness under arms as evincing their efficient state of discipline. His Excellency particularly observed the excellent order of the horse artillery under Captain Seaton, H.M.'s 13th Light Dragoons under Lieut.-Colonel Brunton, H.M.'s 39th regiment under Maj. Poolman and the 4th and 12th regiments of Native Infantry. In the separate inspections made by His Excellency of the two corps of H.M.'s service, their high state of order particularly attracted his Excellency's observation, as fully supporting that long established reputation which he has personally known each to maintain, and as highly creditable to their respective commanding officers.

RECRUITING IN THE FOOT GUARDS.—Recruiting has commenced for a large number of young men into the Foot Guards; but in consequence of the difficulty experienced in obtaining men of the height of five feet eight inches, the Commander-in-Chief has issued an order authorising the recruiting serjeants in the country to enlist men of the height of five feet seven inches.

We hear that desertions have been very numerous at Chatham from the depots of Indian regts., particularly the 9th, caused probably by the cadaverous appearance and horrid *yarns* of the old soldiers of the 38th quartered there. It is a great error to let our recruits think and say "to this complexion we must come at last."

The Medical Officers of the Grenadier Guards having recently been excluded from the Royal parties to which the other Officers of the Regiment were invited, the circumstance has been severely commented on by a Medical contemporary.

ST. HELENA ROCK, *March* 8.—I cannot allow the *Maitland* to quit, without sending you a growl from Napoleon's tomb; here am I doomed to live upon a Subaltern's pay on this Island, where meat is half-a-crown a pound, and a small cabbage a shilling: the consequence is, we cannot keep a mess, but are compelled to live in our rooms, and must do so until Government gives us an allowance, or makes such an arrangement that we may get a regular and cheap supply of other provisions than salt beef and salt pork from the Cape of Good Hope. This Island has hitherto been garrisoned by the E.I.C.'s Infantry and Artillery, the whole of which are now to be sent to England to be disbanded; and to make it beneficial to some of your English parishes, they are to take their wives and children with them, about 150 women, and perhaps 400 children. Some of the women are native blacks, and some of African birth. The officers of these troops are generally natives, and are the sons of traders and inhabitants of the Island, and, with their military duties, mixed up other employments. These gentlemen, without having rendered one hour's service to the country, are now to be pensioned off at the Government charge, in a manner highly insulting to the army, and many of them anticipate to receive India Cadetships, with liberty to hold also the Government pension which is to be given to them, a scale of which I subjoin. They have never seen an hour's service beyond a Ladder Hill sham fight, and the greater part have been receiving numerous advantageous emoluments, in addition to their bountiful regimental pay and allowances. Contrast the pensions of these St. Helena heroes, who have no possible claims on the country, with the half-pay of our meritorious old Army and Navy Officers, who have actually and faithfully served their King for years, and have gallantly fought and bled in defence of his cause.

| Officer's Rank, St. Helena regt. | Full pay granted to each Officer serving on the Island. | Officers' retired Pension granted and paid by Government. |
|---|---|---|
| Lieut.-Colonel commanding the St. Helena regiment, native of the Island | 900*l.* per ann. | 650*l.* per ann. |
| Maj. of St. Helena regt., a native | 512 | 420 |
| Capts. ditto, 10 to 14 yrs. serving | 400 | 255 |
| *Lieutenants ditto, many natives, served 6 to 8 years | 16*s.* per day. | 180 |
| *Ensigns, 2 to 3 yrs. in the service | 11*s.* per day. | 100 |
| Major of Artillery, a native | 516*l.* per ann. | 400 |
| Capts. of ditto, 10 to 15 years | 400 | 255 |
| 1st Lieutenant, 3 to 5 do., several natives | full pay 15*s.* per day | 135 |
| 2d Lieutenants, 3 and 4 years, several natives | full pay 12*s.* per day | 100 |
| | CIVILIANS. | |
| 1st Member of Council, enjoying for years a perfect sinecure | 1,500*l.* | 1000 |
| 2d ditto, enjoying ditto | 1,000 | 600 |
| Storekeeper | 1,000 | 600 |
| Master Attendant (an old and deserving honest servant) | 600 | 400 |

—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The order to furnish infantry regiments with belts in place of belts hitherto worn in the ranks is general.

The officers of the Scots Greys, while at Leeds, presented a handsome gold-snuff-box to their late Chaplain, the Rev. W. C. Wallack.

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* Of the junior Ensigns, native boys, several retire on a greater pension than Military and Naval Officers of 30 years' rank as Lieutenants.

## East India Intelligence.

On Saturday the Directors of the East India Company gave a grand dinner to Sir F. Maitland, on his appointment as Commander-in-Chief at Madras. Lord Hill, the Duke of Richmond, Lord G. Lennox, Lord Saltoun, Sir J. Hobhouse, Gen. Sir T. Dallas, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir W. K. Grant, were among the guests. The Chairman of the Company presided.

An arrival from India by way of Marseilles, announces the arrival at Bengal of H.M.S. *Jupiter*, with the Governor-General and suite on board on March 3d. This left Bombay 18th March, but we have received neither letters or papers by it, but merely shipping details.

H.M.S. *Spitfire* has also arrived from the Mediterranean, bringing three Parsian Princes, cousins to the reigning Shah, with their suite, and other passengers, in all 45 persons. The object of their visit to this country has not transpired.

The Commander-in-Chief having concluded his inspection of the troops at Cannanore, expressed his approbation of their general state of good order and discipline, especially of H. M.'s 57th reg., which he reported favourable to the General Commanding-in-Chief of H.M.'s Army.—*Madras Gazette, Jan.* 2.

The greatest confusion continues to prevail in the Bazaar, on the subject of the Pice, and the Gazette of January 2nd, regulating the value of the new coin, seems only to have made matters worse.—*Madras Gazette.*

Orders have been received from the Political Secretary of the Agra Government by the magistrate of Agra, to make over Hookum Chund and Futty Lall to Major Alves, whenever he may demand the delivery of them to the Jeypore Durbar.

Sir C. Metcalf on his removal from the Supreme government is, they say, to be provided for at Madras from which Sir F. Adam is to be recalled.

A recent communication from head-quarters announces that all Artillery officers have been granted full tentage in all situations, in the same manner as to officers of Native cavalry and infantry, in consequence of the frequent calls for the movement of Artillery officers. This tardy measure of justice has been obtained in consequence of a representation from Col. Lindsay in his own behalf, and that of his fellow officers of Dum Dum.—*Bombay Courier, Jan.* 23.

The following *morceau* came out on the recent trial of Capt. O'Hanlon: that Lord W. Bentinck, on removing Col. Reid from his regiment, prohibited him from joining the corps he was posted to, giving him at the same time permission to reside in any part of India.—*Agra Akhbar, Jan.* 2.

The attempt of the *Indus* steamer to ascend the Indus had failed, owing to the shallowness of the river. She had lightened herself every way possible, but had not been able to proceed beyond Sihla. Another attempt had been made by the company's cutter, at Nerbudda, to enter the river, but it had failed.—*Overland.*

Sickness had prevailed to an alarming extent in Lahore, and many families had, in consequence, encamped on the banks of the river Zareh.—*Overland.*

The *Repulse*, now on the eve of departure for Calcutta, will carry out as passengers the Projector and Superintendent of the Calcutta and Saugor Railway and Harbour, for the purpose of commencing the important undertaking.

*Signs of Amelioration.*—We feel happy in congratulating our military readers upon the recent instances that the Court of Directors have displayed, of returning consideration for the feelings and interests of their officers. The general order of Lord William Bentinck of 1834, confining the appointments of Deputy Adjutant General and Deputy Quarter Master General to the ranks of Lieutenant-Colonel and Major, has been rescinded, by orders from England, and the regulation of 1824,—by which Captains and Subalterns of twelve years standing are eligible—again revived. The Court of Directors has also ordered the issue of full tentage to artillery officers at half batta stations. The effects of these amendments have already commenced; but there is, however, we learn from an English contemporary, *The Naval and Military Gazette*, another proposition, and one of more general benefit, on the tapis;—it is a regulation for granting pensions according to the length of service, instead of by rank; by which means the slowness of promotion in any particular corps will not place the members of it similarly in arrear with regard to their pensions for service. This we have long considered a measure absolutely necessary; and when we see a Cadet of 1810 promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and superseding about 70 Majors and 160 Captains; and when we see a Cadet of 1818 a Major, and exalted over the heads of above 140 officers of superior standing, some of whom are 12 years his senior, and others of whom are still regimental Lieutenants, we are still more confirmed in the opinion that the alteration is imperatively required.—*East India United Service Journal.*

### BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. 5th Jan. 1836.—Mr. R. Williams to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sess. Judge of Behar, in the room of Mr. Cuthbert. Mr. John Hawkins to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sess. Judge of Zillah Shahabad. Mr. R. Houstoun to officiate until further orders as Coll. of Calcutta and the 24 Pergunnahs, in the room of Mr. Hawkins. Lieut. F. W. Birch, 41st N. I., to be Superintendent of Police.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O. 11th Jan. 1836.—Major James Stuart to be Lieut.-Col. from 7th Jan., in succ. to Lieut.-Col. W. Sterling, retired on the pension of his rank, 34th N.I. Capt. Robert Low to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Richard Angelo to be Capt.; and Ens. Patrick J. Chiene to be Lieut., in succ. to Major James Stuart, promoted. 6th Jan. 29th N. I., Lieut. G. B. Reddie to be Interp. and Quartermaster vice Marsden, gone to Europe on furl. Lieut. Edw. Backle, Art., Dep. Comm. to be Comm. of Ord., vice Capt. G. Bixon, appointed Superintendent in Bhairwarrah. Lieut. W. O. Young to be Dep. Comm. of Ord., vice Lieut. E. Buckle. Assist.-Surg. Geo. Craigie, M.D., to be Assist. Marine Surg., vice Spens, dec. Assist.-Surg. John Spence Login, M.D., to be Second Assist. Garrison Surg. of Fort William, vice Craigie. Assist.-Surg. John Jackson, to the Medical duties of the Civil Station of Howrah, vice Login.

Furloughs.—G. O. 8th Jan.—10th L.C., Col. S. Reid, from 1st Nov., 1835, to 1st June, in extension, to enable him to join his reg. at Multra. 37th N.I., Lieut. T. Hutton to 31st Dec., 1836, to visit Simla on med. cert. 18th Jan.—The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe—Lieut.-Col. John Craigie, 41st N.I., and Member of Military Board. Major E. J. Honywood, 7 L.C., and Superintendent of Mysore Princes, and A.D.C. to Gov. Gen. of India. Capt. John Matthias, 32d N.I. Capt. J. W. H. Turner, Inv. Est. Lieut. William Little, 3d N.I. Lieut. William Martin, 52d N.I. Surg. John James Paterson, Med. Dep.

Births.—At Chinsurah, 9th Jan., the lady of R. H. Maugles, Esq. C.S., of a son.—At Dum Dum, 7th Jan., the lady of Capt. W. R. Maidman, Art., of a son. At Sultanpore, Oude, 2d Jan., the lady of J. J. M'Morgan, Esq., 63d N.I., of a daughter.

Marriages.—9th Jan., Capt. William Hamilton Halford, 41st reg., to Mrs. Anna Gibbs, youngest daughter of the late Col. James Delamain, Bengal Army.

Deaths.—At Berhampore, 19th Dec., Capt. Thomas Swaine, 49th N.I.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. Jan. 5.—A. F. Bruce, Esq., to act as Col. and Mag. of Guntoor Instead of Mr. Neave, whose appointment to act has not taken place; to join as soon as his services can be dispensed with at the Mint. Hatley Frere, Esq. to be an Assist. to the Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Malabar, and to act as Head Assist. while Mr. White officiates as Sub. Coll. in Mr. Smith's absence on leave.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O. 8th Jan.—Sen. Cornet 3rd L.C., Henry F. Siddons to be Lieut., vice Jones, resigned; date of comm. 5th Jan., 1836. 5th L.C., Lieut. Lorenzo Moore to be Quartermast. and Interp. 7th N.I., Lieut. H. C. Gosling to be do. and do. 12th N.I., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. A. Hornsby to be do. and do. 43d N.I., Lieut. C. N. Marleane to be do. and do. 46th N.I., Lieut. Charles Yates to be Adjutant.

Resignation.—3d L. C., Lieut. A. B. Jones is permitted to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

Furloughs.—G. O. 9th Jan.—The undermentioned officers are permitted to return to Europe—Lieut.-Col. J. Kitsun, 23d N.I. on furl. Capt. E. T. Hibgame, 29th N.I., on sick cert. Lieut. D. Scotland, 7th N.I., on do.

Births.—On 29th Dec., the lady of Lieut. Rowlandson, Persian Interpreter at Head-quarters, of a daughter.—At Trinchinopoly, 28th Dec., the lady of Capt. E. J. Butcher, Dep. Assist. Comm. Gen., of a son.

Marriages.—At Waltair, 21st Dec., the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsopp, Chaplain, to Louisa, third daughter of the Rev. W. Chester, Chaplain at Vizagapatam.—At Trinchinopoly, 1st Jan., Capt. J. M. H. Minto, 5th N.I., to Miss C. M. Richens.

Deaths.—At Cannanore, 1st Jan., Edw. Chamier, Esq., Bombay C.S. At Madras, 1st Jan., Lieut.-Col. A. Ritchie, 2d N.I.

### BOMBAY.

Judicial Department.—G.O. 20th Jan.—Mr. G. Grant, Acting Judge and Sess. Judge, received charge of the Surat Adawlut from the Assist. Judge, Mr. James Grant Lumsden, on 11th Jan. The Hon. the Judges of the Supreme Court appointed John Lloyd Phillips, Esq. to act as Examiner on the Equity side, and Mr. Oswald William Ketterer to act as Ecclesiastical Registrar of the Supreme Court at Judicature, until the return of Martin Thomas West, Esq., or until further orders. J. Lloyd Phillips, Esq. is likewise appointed Clerk of the Crown, Clerk of the Indictments, Clerk of the Arraigns, and Registrar on the Admiralty side in the Criminal Department of that Court.

Military Department.—Curraghs, 12th Jan.—Col. Ballantine is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health. 13th Jan.—Surg. J. M'Morris to England for three years, agreeably to regulations. Assist.-Surg. D. Grierson, M.D., is allowed a furl. to Europe for health.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, May 23d: Velocity, *Whitecomb*, Muscat, 19th Nov.; Trovontius, *Thompson*, China, 30th Dec., and St Helena, 22d March; Pyramus, *Weller*, Siam, 27th Oct.—28th: Manchester, *Hawks*, Mauritius, &c.

Ships Sailed.—Portsmouth, May 23: Royal William, *Ireland*, Madras.—Gravesend, May 22: Royal George, *Wilson*, Bombay.—Downs, May 25 George Canning, *Winn*, do., Jean, *Goldie*, Calcutta; Hebrew, *Parkinson*, Mauritius; Trusty, *West*, China.—Falmouth, May 24: Alexander Baring, *St. Croix*, do.—Liverpool, May 23d: John o' Gaunt, *Robertson*, Batavia and China; Emerald, *Crawford*, Mauritius.

To Sail.—June 1, from London, Duke of Lancaster, *Hargreaves*, for Madras.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Royal William: Mrs. M'Leod and Miss Tulloch, Mrs. Smith and family, Miss Chuter, Miss M'Donnell, Capt. Gray and family, Capt. and Mrs. M'Pherson, Mr. Prendergast, two Misses Prendergast, Mr. Raikes, Capt. Peshall, Messrs. Money and Gordon (Cadets), Mr. Cockburn, Ens. Butler, Mr. Wahab, Mr. Grant.

Ships Arrived out.—Bengal, Feb. 1; Zenobia, *Owen*, London, Oct. 3.—2d: William Salthouse, *Roberts*, Liverpool, Sept. 5.—3d: Robarts, *Wake*, London, Oct. 27.—8th: Dennehy, *Pyott*, Liverpool, Aug. 11.—28th: Mary Dugdale, *Worthington*, Liverpool, Sept. 14.—29th: Lascins, *Ingram*, London, Nov. 9; Coromandel, *Boyes*, do., Oct. 7.—March 3d: H.M.S. Jupiter, *Grey*, do., Oct. 3: Staffordshire, *Scobie*, Liverpool, Oct. 5.—Bombay, March 12: Buckinghamshire, *Hopkins*, London, Sept. 7.—16th: Palmira, *Loader*, do., Oct. 14.—Feb. 7: Trincula, *Jeffs*, Liverpool, Oct. 19.—14th: Grenada, *Sullivan*, do., Aug. 11.—March 8: Canton, *Gibson*, Sept. 22; Lord Lowther, *Grant*, China, do.

Ships Spoken.—March 7: Claudine, *Kemp*, London to Madras, lat. 2.12 S., long. 16 W.—April 1: James Laing, *Godney*, London to N.S. Wales, lat. 2.30 N., long. 21.30 W.—28th: Tarquin, *White*, Liverpool to Singapore, lat. 4° N., long. 14.30 W.

Ships Expected.—From Bengal, sailed Feb. 1, Duke of Northumberland, *Pope*, for London. Feb. 2, Broxbourne Bury, *Chapman*, for do. Feb 13, Isabella, *Bloom*, for do. Feb. 20, William Salthouse, *Roberts*, for Liverpool. Feb. 25, Emily, for London. Feb. 27, Montrose, *Wall*, for London.—From Bombay, sailed Jan. 30, Lady Raffles, *Pollock*, for London. Feb. 25, William Metcalfe, *Phillipson*, for do. Feb. 15, Java, *Todd*, for do. March 15, Buckinghamshire, *Hopkins*, for do.

## Theatres.

Drury-Lane.—A young man of the name of Paumier said to be son of a Colonel in the army, has been gratifying his mania for theatricals at rather an expensive rate, having paid the lessee of Drury-Lane theatre three hundred pounds for being allowed to *amuse himself* by attempting to perform the parts of *Hamlet* and *Richard the Third*. This wholesale plunder is disgraceful—it is an insult to the public, and degrading to the theatre.

Covent-Garden.—After the tragedy of *Macbeth* on Monday evening, we had a new romantic drama of enchantment, called, *The Steel Pavilion; or the Charcoal Burners of the Hartz*. As a drama the only merit we could discover is in the scenery exhibited, some portions of which is extremely beautiful. The opening scene, a view in "the Brockenburg in the Hartz Forest," is an imposing and finished painting, wild, bold, and effective, and worthy a far better piece. The plot of this drama is quite unintelligible. Some portions of this piece are of the comic pantomime order; but in the scenes or comic it does not possess one scene which awakens the slightest interest, and as a drama it is unworthy critical notice. The scenery saved the piece. Mr. Macready's benefit at this theatre on Thursday evening proved what the theatrical world anticipated—a bumper. We scarcely remember to have witnessed a more crowded, or more fashionable audience on the night of a benefit, for we may with truth assert that half the leading men at the bar, from the judge down to the barrister, were present on this occasion, to witness the first performance of Mr. Serjeant Talfourd's tragedy of *Ion*, and to greet the leading tragedian of the day, for whose benefit it was played. We have two translations from Euripides of the tragedy of *Ion*, one by R. Potter, having the date of 1781, and another by Michael Wodhull in 1782. In the former play *Ion* is said to be the son of Apollo, and educated in the temple of Delphi: the scene of this tragedy is laid before the temple of Apollo at Delphi. The plot of Mr. Talfourd's play differs entirely from either of these. *Ion* is represented as the son of *Adrastus*, king of Argos. The time of the action of this tragedy is during a plague, which it is foretold will not cease to ravage the island while one of the race of *Adrastus* lives. As a dramatic poem *Ion* will stand among the foremost of the present day; it is beautifully written throughout, and lacks only strong and powerful situations to rank it as the first of our modern acting dramas. It is a splendid poem, comprising many qualities which conduce to tragic excellence—simple pathos—and a noble degree of self-devotion, are alike prominent features of it; while for diversity and contrast of character and the sublimity of the catastrophe, it has not been surpassed by the most fervid imagination of our best of modern authors. The poetry of this play is full of genuine passion, of high-toned virtue, of lofty grandeur, sufficient to make a levelling world respect, and not revile it. The accomplished author of this tragic poem can, and, we trust, will do more—he has powers; he has genuine perception of the poetical, and if he will but condescend to study situation and stage effects, which are always more strongly pourtrayed by action than they can be by the most touching poetry, brilliant success and profit must attend his labours, and a brighter dawn may yet arise on theatricals. Our only regret is that we have not space to enter more fully into the merits of this delightful poem, should it fall under our notice for review, in our literary capacity we may indulge more freely. In the part of *Ion* Macready performed wonders; we thought his death scene rather too extravagant; his exertions throughout the play received reiterated peals of the most deserved applause. Mr. Dale's *Adrastus* was a very uneven performance; it was not without merit, but it had many defects; he was by far too violent, which occasioned him to murder one of the finest speeches in the play. The acting of Bennett, Wallack, and Pritchard, is entitled to our warmest commendation; they exerted themselves carefully and diligently for the success of the tragedy. Miss Ellen Tree did as much as could be done for the part of *Clemanthe*; she looked beautifully, as she always does. At the conclusion of the tragedy Mr. Macready reappeared to thank the audience for their flattering approbation of *Ion*, and, we regret to add, that he stated "it was probably the last play he should be the means

troducing to the stage. *Mr.* Serjeant Talfourd was udly called for—he bowed his thanks from one of the ivate boxes.

STRAND.—The great success of the burlesque of *thello* has, we fear made the managers indifferent to the odnction of other novelties. The two new pieces oduced on Monday are in every way unworthy this eatre; the new mythological burletta, called *The Sea-*, is like the weather, most *unseasonable*, was never t out a more tame and spiritless affair. The burletta *Venus in Arms* has nothing new or amusing to recom-nd it. It is a miserable patch-work, produced for the rpose of showing off Mrs. Nisbett in the old blue frock t, blue cap, and blue inexpressibles. The house was wded, and the audience greatly disappointed with all entertainments of the evening, except the *Othello*, ich will have a long run.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

AT a General Court-Martial, assembled in Fort William, 21st Dec., 1835, Lieut. Sem. Boileau and Cornet mes Irving, of the 1st L. C., were arraigned on the lowing charges:—For conduct unbecoming the character of officers and gentlemen, in having at Meerut, on frivolous and unjust pretences, refused to make equate reparation to Lieut. Wm. Martin, 52nd N.I., er he had acknowledged himself to be the writer of etter signed "Vindex," in the *Meerut Observer* of 2d ly, 1835, whom Cornet Irving had designated in his ly to that letter, published in the *Meerut Observer*, July, 1835, as a "coward," who, sheltering himself der the imagined bulwark of a false signature, hesitated t to launch forth his venomed falsehoods. The Court on the evidence before them finds both prisoners t guilty of the charge, and they do accordingly ac-it them.

BEFORE the same Court-Martial, on 24th Dec., 1835, eut. Wm. Martin, 52nd N. I., was arraigned on the lowing charge:—"For conduct prejudicial to good ler and military discipline, in having written and sent Cornet Irving a paper containing the following ex-essions:—'I hereby denounce him as a cowardly pol-oon, and desire that he will consider himself as posted d horse-whipped'"

The Court upon the evidence before them finds the risoner guilty of the charge brought against him, and ntence him to be reprimanded in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct, but taking to consideration the great provocation given by Cornet rving, recommend him to the attention of the Com-ander-in-Chief.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—He unwillingly tems to the recommendation of the Court, because the risoner has fairly and honourably acknowledged himself be in error. He much disapproves of the conduct of sist.-surgeon Tweddell, who appears to have acted as eut. Martin's friend. Had he proceeded with more-tely good judgment he must have felt that as "Vindex" s the aggressor. "Vindex" ought to have been the st to have contradicted what he said. He deprecates, very strong terms, the practice of writing down the aracters of others in the public newspapers

# Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

## BATTLE OF ST. SEBASTIAN.

MY DEAR ——,—On the night of the 4th, the army lied out of the gates of St. Sebastian at 3 o'clock. The y of the morning saw the first lines of the enemy taken. t many of our brave comrades lay stretched on the field. e light brigade, consisting of the 3rd, 6th, and rifles, then acked the centre. This was a tremendous position, of urse. The enemy had no cannon, or the thing would ve been impossible; but every house on each side of the ad, which was the object of contention, was transformed to a battery, filled with infantry; every window loop-led and bricked up. Colonel Tupper led up the 6th to e attack; they stood as long as they could, but were re-lsed with great slaughter. ——, in charge of a com-ny, behaved as gallantly as ever soldier did, and fell ounded in front of his company after two hours hard fight-g. About 200 or 300 men fell before this position; still remained untaken. The Irish brigade, consisting of the h, 9th, and 10th regts., attacked the left flank of the emy's position, and gallantly took the first lines, though ith great loss: the 1st regiment (the only one of our bri-ade that had landed) accompanied them. The second lines, owever, firmly resisted. The 1st charged the battery three mes, and were three times repulsed: the 10th the same; he 9th then attempted it, were repulsed, and refused to eturn. Every one now despaired; though the *Phœnix* steamer had opened a breach, the men were disheartened. At this critical moment the *Salamander* steamer was seen ter the port, having the 4th and 8th on her decks. They disembarked, and company by company, as landed from the boats, marched along the sands, ascended the heights, joined the army, and formed. The honour of attacking the battery was given to the Fusiliers. The Adjutant-General came up to them, and addressing them told them that every regiment had been repulsed, and that the honour of taking the battery remained for them. They gave one loud huzza! and, disdaining to fire a shot, rushed up the hill at the point of the bayonet, burst through the breach, and in a moment the battery was ours!!! So great haste, and much bugle blowing, Z.

*St. Sebastian, 13th May.*

## COAST GUARD SERVICE (LETTER XII. & LAST).

(*Continued from page* 326.)

I have already made known the tremendously harassing duties the men have to perform, nor have they much encouragement given them to a vigilant and faithful discharge of those duties. It must be obvious to every one at all conversant with the nature of this service, that upon their integrity mainly depends the protection of the revenue. I would, therefore, make the Coast Guard Service one of promotion, and every man in it eligible to become a Chief Officer. Following up my plan, then, the district of a Lieutenant should consist—say of three stations, the day-pay of the three would, of course, at the present rate of pay for a Chief Officer at each, amount to twelve shillings, independently of half-pay. The aggregate of his salary, with half-pay, would amount to 310*l.* per annum; 30*l.* of this sum I would take away, and give 10*l.* to each chief boatman in his district deserving promotion to a chief officership, in addition to what he now has. The Lieutenant would then have left 280*l.* a-year, out of which he should be obliged to keep a horse, the Government finding him one, as it does for the Mounted Guard, and paying those taxes which it does for the Inspecting Commanders. The active duties of the Blockade were entirely performed by the District Lieutenants—I mean as respects visiting the stations by night, &c.—and although that service was a very expensive one, it was most efficient. This I mention to show that Lieutenants are quite competent to the duties I propose for them; and, as regards those subordinate to them, I hold it, Sir, to be an undoubted axiom in life, and one which will hold good in this service, that the greater confidence you place in men, the higher you raise them in their own esteem, the better you make them, and the more cheerfully and indefatigably you induce them thereby to do their duty. Hence, I conceive that were good men put to do Chief Officers' duty under the control I have named, there would be an undoubted stimulus to exertion, which would most materially benefit the service, and make it a popular one. I would, in proof of my argument, instance the moral control the non-commissioned officers of the Army have over the men, arising from the confidence placed in them by their superior officers, and the well-regulated control they themselves are under to those superior officers.

In divisions composed entirely of Naval officers, the alterations above proposed would, of course, have the effect of removing two Lieutenants out of every three; but those who have held their appointments for periods extending far beyond *five* years, could not, with any show of reason, complain on that score; and the appointments in future being only for that period on one tour, instead of permanent, *all* officers desirous of holding them would receive them in rotation, which would, unquestionably, be much fairer to all parties than the present almost *exclusive* system; besides which, this very plan would, in due course, bring back to these situations those individuals who would, if it were adopted, (as I hope for the good of all that it will be,) be superseded.

With regard to any additional expense being created through the change I propose by Lieutenants being appointed to the command of districts where some of the old civilian chief officers now are, this might be met by the more economical arrangements as to cutters which I shall presently suggest, or by the removal of those officers in the manner hereafter pointed out; add to which, all occasions should be taken advantage of to appoint them to eligible situations in the Customs as they fall vacant.

I will now revert to the Divisional Captains and Commanders.

The emoluments of these officers (independently of their half-pay) I would have guaranteed to them to the same amount as those of the present Inspecting Commanders (including, of course, that allowed for *night* visits, which, as I before suggested, I would remit), save and except the deduction, if necessary, to which I have already alluded. By my plan (I do not lay claim to it as an original one) the Commanders' divisions would be lengthened, as they would have nine stations (three districts) instead of seven, which I believe is now the *average* number; nothing, therefore, more than what I have hinted at, should be taken from these officers' incomes.

I have said I would assimilate the command of a Divisional Commander to what it would be on board a vessel of war; it should never be less, and seldom or never greater, especially where those commanded by them stand in so near a relation to themselves, and have consequently a proportionate respect and consideration due to their rank and standing. Following up, then, the suggestions contained in the seventh paragraph of this letter, I am of opinion that Divisional *Captains*, not Commanders, should be appointed to those districts on the Coast of Kent and Sussex where the officers and men are so very numerous. If the data I have before me be correct, there are upwards of twenty Lieutenants in the district of Commander Sherer, and taking all the force together, inferior officers, mounted guard, crews of cutters, &c. upwards of 300 persons. Now, Sir, if this be not an unnatural and improper command for a young man who is now only six years and four months a Commander, *after being five years and two months in this service*, I am, indeed, in error. I boldly maintain that no officer under the rank of a *Captain* should hold it; and could I adduce no other reason for a re-organisation of this service, I humbly conceive that, in the opinion of experienced officers, this one would be amply sufficient. Other districts on the Coasts I have named are equally thickly officered and manned; *the pruning knife*, therefore, is required in all of them.

(*To be concluded next week.*)

## THE DISPARITY BETWEEN THE PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY AND THE NAVY.

SIR,—Every naval officer will, I am sure, feel deeply indebted to you for the irrefutable statement which appeared in your paper of the 14th inst., and every right-minded officer of the army will likewise, I am confident, unite in this expression of satisfaction, because he must see by it that all you seek is to obtain for both professions the *same* advantages in every form. That the Navy merit this consideration, no man in these kingdoms will, I am positive, deny, and the astonishment of all must be, that this boon which they now ask, has been so long withheld from them. In confirmation of the existence of the vast disparity which you have alluded to, I will beg leave to state an example or two which have come under my own observation, and which cannot fail of convincing even the most sceptical on this head. In the year 1807, I was a Lieutenant in a ship in the Mediterranean, when I well recollect the gallant officer whose case you have particularly referred to as having been advanced to the rank of Major-General in 1825, though he did not enter the army till about 1806 or 1807, then an *attaché* in the suite of Sir Arthur Paget, and when he was a fine handsome lad, about eighteen years of age, being at that time, as I understood, from those who were intimate with him, a Cornet in, I think, the 4th regiment of dragoons. In 1812 he became a Lieut.-Col., and in 1815 a full Col., and in 1825, as you have stated, a Major-General.

Knowing as I do, the distinguished conduct of this gallant young man in the Peninsula, under the illustrious Duke, I freely admit that he has most fully deserved all that he has gained, but my object is to show that in the sister profession, it was impossible, under the regulations of the naval service, for an officer to have risen in anything like the same degree, let his merits be what they might. In proof of this, I will suppose a Midshipman to have entered the Navy in 1807, he could not possibly have attained the rank of Lieut. till 1813, and that of Commander till 1815, even supposing his father had been the *Prime Minister* all this period, nor that of Captain till 1816, and when, supposing he had then the highest interest advanced thus rapidly, he would *still* be, in the year 1836, (*eleven years* after the military officer had become a *Major-Gen.*) 422 down the list of Post Captains; so that the chances are, he will not obtain the corresponding rank of the officer of the army, till the year 1855!

Again, we find other examples of the justly complained of disparity in the cases of different General Officers, though not so great as the one above alluded to. I will name two of these—the late Maj.-Gen. *Lord Frederick Bentinck*, and Maj.-Gen. *Neil Campbell*, and I could point out very many more were it necessary. Each of these officers entered the army as *Ensigns* in the year 1797; when they thus commenced their careers in the service, LORD MARK KERR, SIR EDWARD BERRY, the present ADMIRAL MURRAY HUSSEY, and others were *Post Captains*, in the actual command of *frigates* or *ships of the line*, and yet these military officers attained the rank of *Major-General* two years before the naval Captains were advanced to the corresponding rank of Rear-Admiral. These are FACTS which cannot be controverted, and which, I trust, will, through your able exposition of their existence, cause that assimilation between the two professions, *in every way*, which is so anxiously and so rightfully demanded by the officers of his Majesty's fleet. CONSTANS.

*May 21st*, 1836.

## SOLDIERS' MARRIAGES.

SIR,—I cannot resist making the following strictures on the annexed cautionary notice, which appeared in the *Times* of the 18th May, 1836:—

"It is very desirable females marrying soldiers should be made aware that unless such marriages are previously consented to by the Commanding Officer of the regiment to which the soldiers belong, agreeably to an order issued from the Horse Guards to that effect, the female will neither be permitted to live in garrison nor to follow the regiment. Clergymen ought on no account to perform the marriage

remonial, without previously satisfying themselves of the gularity of this procedure; for it is plain that, by doing , in the absence of any evidence to this effect, which ight always to appear on the certificate of the proclama- on, they inflict a cruel injury on the female."

1. This would appear a stretch of power and despotic le assumed by the military to restrict the decree "to in- ease and multiply," and so repugnant are the clergy * to y reference being made to the Commanding Officer of any giment, that I maintain one half would throw such a paper ide, and its absence prove a stimulus to join in indis- oluble bonds a couple whose happiness is delusion, and ratchedness the sequel of such a union.

2. Six women per hundred men is the proportion on em- rkation, unless for the Cape of Good Hope, and eastward fit, when the number is increased to eight. The lot is et—the Pay-Serjeant is released from this miserable state f excitement, but the others are doomed to draw the future estioy of their wives and children. Those who are fortu- ate enough to accompany their husbands are provided with ations (on a stoppage of six-pence per diem), however rge their families—even the infant has a gill of spirit— hilst the unfortunates are passed through the country under e vagrant act to the parishes of their husbands; those for cotland and Ireland being furnished with certificates ranting *free* passages, and thus ends their indiscreet and elancholy compact.

3. By the preceding article it will appear that a good oldier, who has been married eight or ten years, has no tore advantage than a recruit after a servitude of as many onths.

4. This is an act of cruelty, for the soldier would gladly ceive the issue of the ration; and often the Captain of the ompany has offered that, should the private die, he would e answerable that his widow should not prove an incum- rance; but all this is of non effect, a severe rap on the anckles is wound up by the philippic of "attend to His ajesty's regulations."

5. The Commanding Officer can have no power to with- old a soldier's marriage. He may prevent his sleeping ut of barracks, which is, I grant, nearly tantamount hereto. Mixed up, therefore, as these poor people are, it always prudent on the part of the officer, and his duty trictly to perform it, to inquire the character of the woman he soldier is about to marry, otherwise a worthless hussey ay creep in, and become thereby a nuisence to the very any praiseworthy wives of the soldiers of the present ay.

6. So hard is the order in the colonies on poor creatures tting out by stealth, that Governors or Commanding Offi- ers are ordered to re-ship them to England on their arrival, nd all this for saving a few pounds of Irish pork and the mainder of the allotted ration. I believe this severe de- ree emanated from the representations made by the Trea- ury to the Duke of Wellington.

7. During the war, the Duke of York (that widows' riend and orphans' father) formed the Asylum at Chelsea; his unfortunately led to marriages, under the hope of pro- iding for the offspring of the soldier; after a time its being nly open to orphans was made general to all children born o the regular army, and very often the result proves un- atisfactory; indeed, the females were removed to South- mpton in consequence, which was supposed to be more ut of the way of vice than so near the metropolis.

8. The best recruit is the husbandman, in his smock frock nd loutish exterior.

I have thus endeavoured to come to the point by not fol- owing the milk-and-water suggestion of the preamble. Indeed, I doubt whether a clergyman would be justified to efuse the ceremony to a soldier who is a citizen, unless he were a Chaplain under the bayonet. It is a pity the House f Commons do not interest themselves more about the com- ort of a good soldier, than caring whether the bad are pro- erly punished or otherwise. In the West Indies black women are obliged to be employed, in consequence of the mall proportion of women with the regiments.

*London, May*, 1836. ARISTIDES.

* Judge Mansfield says, "I will correct a strange mistaken notion which has taken place, that, because men are soldiers, they cease to be citizens. A soldier is gifted with all the rights of other citizens." And again, "It is highly important that the notion should be corrected, which supposes that an Englishman, by taking upon himself the additional character of a soldier, puts off any of the rights and duties of an Englishman."—*Vide Term Reports of Common Pleas*, 4, p. 449.

## BRITISH PACKETS AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

SIR,—Through the medium of your valuable paper, I wish to call the attention of the proper authorities to the circumstance of the great delay and repeated postponements which take place here with the "British Packets," in the hope that steps may be taken to prevent such shameful occurrences as have been common here for a *long time*, but particularly of late.

It may be asserted that there is a *more proper* and regular *course* to the object in view,—viz. by petitioning through our Consul to the resident Minister, and so to the Government; but from the little consideration, or contempletion of British interests, which has on several late occasions been manifested, by keeping the mercantile community in a state of suspense and uncertainty, highly prejudicial to *its* interests, and of their friends in England, particularly referring to the case of the "Eclipse," a few weeks ago, when she was posted for a certain day, after having been detained *twice*, when at 3 o'clock, which is after business hours here, she was again postponed for two days, although up to that hour it was given out at the Packet Office that she would *positively* sail on the following day. I say, judging from such proceedings and the constant occurrence of them, I am forced to the conclusion, that, however *well-disposed* our Minister may be to the interests of the British community, he must be authorised to overlook the practices I complain of, out of deference or courtesy to the Brazilian Government, at whose instance, it is said, the postponements take place.

At foot, I send you a copy of, or an extract from, a letter received per packet from Buenos Ayres, which will convey an idea of the *general* feeling on the subject *there*. *Here* it may be summed up and considered general, that except for occasionally bringing us out later intelligence than the Merchant vessels, they are of no service to the mercantile body, but on the contrary, *an annoyance*.

If the Brazilian Government *have* a claim, or if political circumstances in which our Government is concerned, demand it, it should be done (the postponement) *only* upon notice given 48 hours previous to the period before appointed, and on no account repeated, so as to protract the sailing of the Packet beyond 48 hours after the stated period of 14 days after arrival. I remain, dear Sir, your most obedient Servant, CARTER T. BEETMAN.

*Rio de Janeiro, 12th November*, 1835.

*Extract from a Letter received from Buenos Ayres.*

"We have heard it suggested, since the arrival of this Packet (*Hornet*), that we should all give up writing by her, for it is perfect folly to do so. Letters have been received, *via* Havre de Grace from this, with dates up to the 20th May, and our letters of the 15th August state, they were looking anxiously for the April Packet, making a difference of about 45 days. We learn that the letters which left here in August, would be detained in your place about 35 days; it is a very serious evil to us, when we are relying upon our orders for Insurance getting home; there is no wonder at us saving this same Insurance at times, however, we know a most glaring exception to this; a friend of ours wrote for Insurance by the Packet, the *letters* were detained in Rio *about a month*, the vessel on which he had ordered Insurance, knocked her bottom out in the river, and a vessel that sailed about 14 days after this happened, took home the news in about 76 days. We must have these Packets out direct, they must, on calling at Rio, *not be detained*, in the way they were formerly, or the Government may take them away altogether.

"*Buenos Ayres, 22nd Oct.*, 1835."

## DISTINCTIONS OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SIR,—Allow me to ask why the Royal Artillery, who take the rank of His Majesty's Guards, are placed at the tag end of the army list? Also, is it because true merit is dumb, that they have not at the head of their columns the battles they have ever distinguished themselves in from Minden to Waterloo? The merely placing the last sanguinary fight, and to me troop "Leipsic" had better be left out, for it is only a fractional part of a whole, and since every Gazette is now teeming with honorary distinctions to regiments of the line, why is this fine old corps so constantly neglected. EPROUVETTE.

*Woolwich, May*, 1836.

[The Royal Artillery are certainly misplaced by the compiler of the Army List; but the motto "Ubique" may indicate the varied and distinguished services of this splendid corps.—ED.]

## SERVICES OF THE SERJEANTS ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SIR,—When an individual voluntarily steps forth to detract from long and faithful services, and has made your valuable columns the vehicle of his invidious feelings, by reason of your commendable impartiality, it is an imperative duty to the corps and to the injured parties, that the allegations of such as those of your correspondent *Pipe Clay*, should be rebutted by authentic facts, thus weighing sterling truths in the balance against anonymous vituperation. The following is a rough but correct sketch of the places in which the meritorious non-commissioned officers "black-balled" by *Pipe Clay* have served with a degree of honour and credit to themselves, and redounding highly to the discrimination of those gallant officers who recommended them for the appointments they now fill to the satisfaction of their superiors. Serj.-Maj. Peter Grey, Egypt and Lincelles, &c.; Quart.-Mast.-Serj. John Powers, Denmark, Walcharen, France, Spain, Portugal; Quart.-Mast.-Serj. W. Aitkin, Walcheren, Portugal, Spain, France, and in Canada; Serj.-Maj. Robert Bayfield, Denmark, Portugal, Spain, France, and America; Serj.-Maj. Fleming, Portugal, Spain, France; Serj.-Maj. A. Alexander, Portugal, Spain, and France, &c., and a few years since had a sword presented to him by Sir John May of the H. B., in the name of the officers as a slight testimonial of *their* approbation; Serj.-Maj. W. Sheppard, America, &c. Band Master Mc Kenzie certainly has been 46 years on the home station. As for Quart.-Mast.-Serj. Bawman, Serjts. W. Rudd, and J. Knight, I have not had time to ascertain accurately their foreign duty, but have confined myself to those I can strictly vouch for.

AN OFFICER AT WOOLWICH,
26*th May*, 1836. AND FRIEND TO THE GAZETTE.

## THE RAPID ADVANCEMENT IN THE ARMY OVER THAT OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—I mean not to censure the recent appointment of Lord Brudenell to command the 11th Dragoons, on the contrary, I deem that that nobleman had just reason to complain of his dismissal from the 15th, *without trial* because I hold that no man should be condemned unheard in his defence. My only object in thus addressing you is to shew the rapid promotion in the one profession, over the other. A young friend of mine entered the navy in 1824—in the very same month, I believe, that Lord Brudenell entered the army as a *Cornet*. In 1830, even before the poor Mutiny had completed his time (and who, though a the eldest son of a peer, was of noble descent), Lord Brudenell had advanced to the rank of *Lieutenant-Colonel* and attached; and at this moment, when this military officer is again placed in command of a regiment of dragoons, my poor naval friend is *still but a Midshipman!* Here is a fact that must carry conviction to every dispassionate mind, that our *sailor* defenders are sadly behind their gallant *soldier* brethren in promotions, as in *every other way*, but JUSTICE will, I feel assured, be rendered them, if an independent PRESS does but continue to urge their claims to the nation's regard.

CATO.

## INSTRUCTING THE APPRENTICES IN DOCK YARDS.

SIR,—Having repeatedly read in the pages of your valuable and influential Gazette, that a plan has lately been brought into operation at the Dock-yards for employing the apprentices belonging to those establishments, on the idle day (Saturday), in obtaining useful information in the different branches of their professions; may I trouble you to spare me a corner for the following observations on this important subject.

The plan, it appears, originated with Mr. Josh. Burdwood of Pembroke Royal Dock-yard, who observing the loose habits assumed by these youngsters, from being totally disengaged on Saturdays (the days on which our Naval arsenals are closed), proposed, some time since, to the Admiral that they should be had into the Dock-yards on those days and receive a course of instruction, as well in reading, writing, arithmetic, and the rudiments of mathematics, as in the theoretical department of their trades. The double object would thus be obtained, of keeping them out of mischief and devoting one-sixth of their time to the theoretical while the remaining five-sixths would, as usual, be given to the practical study of their respective arts. The receipt of this was duly acknowledged by the Board, and a series of letters passed on the business; yet strange to say, in the order which directs the plan to be brought into execution the invention of it is ascribed to the Portsmouth officers!

Now, Sir, if there is any merit in the idea, and that there is, appears evident from its adoption, I call upon you, ever ready as you are, to advocate the cause of justice, to give Mr. Burdwood an helping hand, for "*Palmam qui meruit ferat.*"

When we reflect on the moral influence unemployed or mis-spent time super-induces, we cannot too strongly urge the necessity of continually occupying the mind and attention of youth; for as the poet justly says,

"Satan finds some mischief still
For idle hands to do."

Besides all this, a decided improvement in the intellectual acquirements of these youths must take place. Shipbuilding, like all other arts, can *not* be instructive. Practice alone makes perfect, and hence the modes of Captain Symonds, from his extensive observation and experience, greatly excel those of the parties crammed, with what they erroneously call the scientific knowledge of construction. *Scientific!* How can the science of the resistance of fluids be brought into calculation, seeing a ship's body does not, one instant, present the same surface to the

"Weve's tempestuous motion."

As well might the leopard change his spots, or the Ethiopian his skin, as man attempt the solution of such a theorum. Mathematics may assist in forming, but never can create a perfect ship-builder. Little x, multiply big Z, divide by plus one, minus eight, will look very well on paper, but like the vessels constructed on such data, too often vanish in the end "leave but a *wreck* behind." What do those veteran master ship-wrights, Roberts, Stone, Hawkes, and Bla know of algebra, and yet where are there better builders than these, or men who understand more fully, the form a ship ought to assume? But I am rambling and intruding on your columns.—Adieu. PHILOTECHNOS.

16*th May*, 1836.

*** "Nautical," and a "Friend to Naval Merit," certainly appear next week.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The official distributions of the Army and Navy, corrected to the time of Publication, will be given in our next.*
*We have written to our friend in the West.—Many thanks to the "Old Captain," from whom we shall at all times be glad to hear.—A "Kuzzelbash" has our thanks, but we must avoid truth when a libel.*
*We are compelled to postpone more than two pages of Advertisements till next week; of course we must give a preference to our regular Advertisers.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

SATURDAY, MAY 28, 1836.


It appears by a Parliamentary Report, on the State of the Post Office, just published, that the recommendation, which the evidence had prepared the way for, and which we assured our readers would take place, has been formally announced, namely, that assigning the Home Post Office Packet Establishment to the management of the Admiralty. This is one of the economical and beneficial measures which a brief space from party strife has produced, and we doubt not, in the organisation of so extensive a design, their Lordships will be governed by the principle of making the Post Office Service a nursery for producing future officers and men competent to the management of steam-vessels. We hail with pleasure the adoption of any system calculated to give employment to officers of either service, especially the Naval, whose profession requires constant application, more particularly in a period when steam navigation bids fair to supersede the old mode of navigating whenever it can be practically applied. Besides, with due regard to the present Post Office Commanders (many of whom are highly respectable men, and not a few amongst them Naval Officers) we consider that all duties connected with the sea are more ably performed by those who have made that service their profession, and have before them the stimulus of promotion for good conduct, and the certainty of disgrace by dismissal and loss of half-pay for bad; in fact, who are actuated by those motives which govern all mens' conduct, the hope of praise and reward, or the dread of disgrace. It is not the least of the merit of this plan, which the Government will certainly adopt in the recommendation of the Committee, that the new arrangement will cause a considerable saving to the country. The pay and emoluments of Commanders of Post Office Packets we have heard account in some cases to from 700*l.* to 1,000*l.* a-year, and the evidence has divulged a system of carelessness in the mode of keeping and auditing the accounts, which we were certainly not prepared for under the management of the Post Office, which once boasted the merit of being the best conducted public department. It is said, that the vessels will in future be commanded by Lieutenants with 10*s.* per diem in addition to their half-pay; with a Clerk, whose office it will be to provide for the passengers, &c.; and we would recommend, that these latter situations should be invariably bestowed upon Pursers, the commend and the pursership continued for the term of five years, which is not too long a period for this service, when the expenses it will involve, in the shape of outfit, are considered. We would also suggest, that a liberal portion of Mates should be employed in these vessels, and the men entered to serve in the Royal Navy, should occasion require it, by adopting this precaution, and fitting each vessel with a gun (the heaviest she can sustain), such gun to be afterwards landed, and with the necessary Ordnance stores kept in readiness for immediate replacement, we might in twenty-four hours, develope a steam flotilla of considerable force, on any given point, with no other preparation, or exertion, than the embarkation of a party of Marine Artillerymen in each vessel along with the gun and stores, the mails being carried, *pro tempore*, by private steam-vessels, of which there are always plenty available. We need hardly refer to the importance a number of these steam auxiliaries would be in the best appointed fleet; and the line-of-battle ships might even appropriate a great part of their stowage to fuel, when they have the certain means of reaching stations where they can replenish their provisions within a given time. In fact, a line-of-battle ship should never move in war without a couple of steamers, and present the simile of the shark accompanied by his attendant little pilot fish. We shall have much more to say on this Post Office arrangement (which we hail with great cordiality on behalf of our Naval brethren) in future numbers.

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In stating the tardy reliefs of Infantry Regiments in India, we purposely avoided all mention of the Cavalry, which serve fully as long in that distant and dangerous climate. The circumstances in which the Infantry and Cavalry of the King are placed are neither similar as regards the nature of their services nor their quartering. The four Cavalry Regiments are stationed, and most properly so, in the *very best* districts at each Presidency, and do not, like the Infantry, move from one unhealthy quarter to another. Indeed, at Madras and Bombay the Cavalry never change station from the day they land till they embark, unless a force takes the field. Compare the case of Infantry corps, who circle round all the country, and encounter the varying, but alike baleful, climates of Guzerat, Bengal, Myaore, and Tenessarim.

The authorities at the Horse Guards must be quite at a loss for regiments to effect the reliefs, when four corps of infantry and two of cavalry have been serving in India since 1819. This long period of service, however be[illegible]on the Cavalry, is still more so on the Infantry, as in all the foot corps more than one-half is composed of men who (having served some years in regiments before ordered home) had extended their services for a bounty, but who are thus enjoled into serving all their days in India; for few, very few, ever live twenty years in that climate. Let us look at the case of the Indian soldier. Can any thing be more desperate? He leaves his native land for India, perfectly certain that nothing but sickness, or a service of nearly twenty years, can relieve him. Indeed, many of the dreadful crimes committed by soldiers in India arise from this conviction, and they are found to purchase relief from that wretched climate at the price of their health, character, or life. Many men prefer to be sentenced as felons for life, to New South Wales, rather than remain in India. But, it will be said, many volunteer on their corps being ordered home. True; but what sort of men are they? men who, from the distant prospect they had of returning to their own country, have formed connexions with native women, and are sunk into utter depravity of mind and debility of body. No man, who has served in India, will say that volunteers are not the plague spots in every regiment newly arrived, as they introduce to the sound sober, and steady soldier the evils which are most to be shunned. If a soldier, on enlisting for India were confident that his regiment would be relieved in fifteen years, he would embark with the hope of returning, and this hope would be still stronger in each succeeding draft, after the head-quarters had landed there. But soldiers become brutalised by the long residence they now make in India; and from finding themselves in a *hopeless* situation at first, they run into gross excess to kill care, and when they are lured to volunteer by a few rupees they find themselves still deeper sunk in despair.

It would be more pleasing to see our Members of Parliament advocating a fair relief of our Indian regiments, than urging the Government to forego the power of corporal punishment. It is *mere talk*, to make speeches about meliorating the condition of our soldiers; and absolute cruelty teaching them to look upon their officers as inflictors of punishment, so long as they leave their countrymen wasting their lives in hopeless exile in India. Let the well-wishers of the Army in Parliament come forward and solicit attention to the grievances which we have stated. They will find no opposition we promise them from Lord Hill. He will gladly hail any means afforded him, of relieving the regiments in India. We have only stated what must often have crossed *his* mind, and we trust that in these remarks we have been conveying to the public sentiments universally felt by the Army also. Some of the military members should move for a return of the services *of* our regiments from the embarkation of their head-quarters for foreign service, up to this date, classing them by Colonies. If a return of the number of officers tried in each regiment in India, since 1825, were also called for, the state of regiments *there* and elsewhere might be seen, by comparing it with an equal number of corps in any other station abroad. In short, a return of the number of officers and men tried *there* would astound the public; and could the nature of the offences be also shown, horror would succeed. Here is a field for our friends in the House. Much as the disclosure would *vex* a few corps and commanding officers, it would operate for the general benefit, and draw attention to the sad and neglected condition of our Indian regiments.

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The question of removing part of the Foreign Packets to a Port in the south-west of England, has, we observe by the Cornish papers, excited much attention in the town of *Falmouth*, where those possessing property in the immediate neighbourhood naturally desire to retain the whole of the Packet establishment for their own individual advantage; but the point at issue is a NATIONAL one, and consequently it cannot be supposed that the government of the country will be influenced by half-a-dozen or a dozen persons, who may interestedly seek to continue these vessels at Falmouth, when the inhabitants of all our great commercial cities, like *Birmingham*, *Manchester*, &c., must be sure to derive such important benefits through the proposed change, whereby their correspondence with foreign countries on the other side of the Atlantic, would be conveyed to and fro full *ten days earlier* every voyage. This has been clearly shown by the evidence of the experienced Hydrographer of the Admiralty, Captain Beaufort, before the Committee, and which testimony we consider *incontrovertible*; and as our sole object is

advocating this measure has been the PUBLIC good, we earnestly hope to see it carried into effect an early period.

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Never since India became subject to the British sceptre has it been in such imminent danger as at present, and that from the most dangerous of causes—internal fever and discontent, amounting to almost convulsion. In the heart of the Army of the East, entirely brought on by a series of as unwise and unjust acts as ever were introduced. Should a foreign power (and Russia, with her giant arm, is anxious to grasp it) succeed in conquering India, the British nation will ever have cause to mourn the day of misrule.

Would any high-minded man have come forward the willing executioner of as dishonest an act as ever tarnished the name of one who broke through the sacred bond of right? But how are we to palliate Lord William Bentinck's conduct, when he descended to be the instrument in the hands of the Court of Directors in carrying into effect the Half-Batta order? And what has been the result?—a paltry saving per annum, at the immense, nay, incalculable loss of the confidence of as gallant and devoted an Army as ever bore the name of soldiers. His Lordship had not the plea of ignorance to cloak himself under, neither was he deprived of wise, virtuous, and talented counsellors to guide him. He well knew that the great, the noble, and good Marquess of Hastings positively refused to carry the order into effect, which robbed the officer of part of his regimental pay and allowances, which had been guaranteed by the Court of Directors, and sanctioned by the Ministers of the Crown. That high-minded nobleman—that intrepid General—that soldiers' friend—spurned the idea of wounding the feelings, far less the interests, of the soldier.—Lord Amherst declined to obey the order.

The gallant Lord Combermere was Commander-in-Chief at the time the natural indignation of the Bengal Army rose so high; he addressed Lord W. Bentinck on the subject, pointing out the danger of forcing an unjust measure, and expressing his apprehension that, by persevering in such a course, the spirit and discipline of the Army would be impaired: nothing could be more soldier-like, or more friendly to the Army, or more just and enlightened to the Governor-General, than his letter, but if it was treated more with defiance and slight than respect and thankfulness. Lord W. Bentinck's answer we have seen: it gives assurance that he himself thought the Batta order reprehensible, for he says, "It will afford me sincere gratification if the Court of Directors shall see fit to reconsider the whole question." Then why do evil if he wished the order to be rescinded? for surely what is morally wrong cannot be politically right, and no one is bound to enforce an unlawful act. In another part of Lord William's letter is a most inconsistent reason given, as it were, why the officers of the Bengal Army should have their feelings wounded, and their pay reduced; he says—"The honourable conduct of the officers of the Bengal Army, during a long course of years, their gallantry in the field, their subordination in peace, is a sufficient guarantee for their future conduct." Does this really mean that without a murmur they are to be reduced, till pay and allowances entirely vanish? We well know that the *moral* force of the Bengal Army will keep its physical power in subjection as long as any Army in the world; but it must be remembered that a departure from a solemn engagement or pledge on the part of the governing power absolves the allegiance of the governed; and that unmerited insult and aggression unresisted, form no part of civil or military law; and tacit acquiescence but invites the repetition of injuries. Lords Lake, Hastings, and Combermere, Generals Gillespie, W. G. Keir, Adams, Scott, and many others we could enumerate, have borne ample testimony to the bravery and zealous attachment of the Indian Army; and is it not therefore deplorable that such a force should be driven nearly to the brink of distraction?—that Army, too, of which the Duke of Wellington said (and he gathered laurels with that Army)—"He had seen the armies of every nation, but to none did the Indian Army yield in point of discipline and valour;" and Lord Combermere declares it to be his "deliberate opinion that the Bengal Army has the qualities for which the best armies in Europe are conspicuous." We know with certainty the condition of the Indian Army; there is an universal, powerful, and justifiable feeling of resentment and alarm, of past injuries and present neglect, which should be redressed and soothed; and a voice is heard which says, "Beware of resentment, render justice, and forbear further insult and injuries; the Army have been supplicants, but may be asserters of their rights." We have heard it said, the Army is broken-hearted; God forbid! Misfortunes may depress, sorrows and griefs may bow the sternest breasts, but wrongs, insults, and injuries never!

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CAPTAIN ANSELM GRIFFITHS, Royal Navy, has just published an able and interesting pamphlet, on the case of the Senior Captains on the List, and their claims for promotion. It is a subject on which we have so frequently expatiated, that we have left the gallant Captain, or ourselves, nothing new to state. We believe there exists the best feeling, on the part of the Government, to bestow the boon so justly due, and so long called for, by both Services,—a Brevet and Flag Promotion,—but it is a difficult matter to accomplish, in the face of the recommendation from the Parliamentary Committee; and, as we have frequently assured our readers,—although loth to damp hopes confidently indulged,—there is no chance of such an event occuring *this year*. It is, however, the general belief, that the intention will be proposed to Parliament next Session,—we mean that the sum necessary will be moved for in next year's estimates, and, as we trust, it will be granted. We may suppose this desirable event is intended to give eclat to Her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria attaining her majority, and add to the many heartfelt rejoicings which will celebrate that desirable event. To return to Captain Griffiths' pamphlet, which will doubtless be read with avidity by old officers, we must do him the justice to say, that he has performed a very difficult task most delicately, we mean that of putting forth the claims of his brother officers, and contrasting them with soldiers of equal rank, without indulging in observations on the comparison, to which we grieve to say some of our ablest correspondents are prone, and which we have frequently had occasion to deprecate. We have here the proof, that the claims of the Navy can be set forth in temperate language, and supported by incontrovertible facts, to elucidate which considerable labour appears to have been incurred, without detracting from the merits or rewards of the sister service, which all men admit are little enough to compensate the toils and privations of an arduous profession. We hope to see this generous spirit, of which the gallant Captain has given so good an example, followed up with brotherly feeling in future disquisitions respecting the United Service.

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UNDER the head of correspondence will be found a letter, signed *Corineus*, and another signed *Cato*, confirming some of the statements we made in our number of the 14th instant; indeed, it has gratified us to learn that the facts we then gave have met the approval of the Service generally.

By the letter of *Corineus*, we are shown that, although it has been possible for a MILITARY Officer to rise from the rank of *Ensign* to that of *Major-General* within nineteen years, and part of this period in *Peace*, yet that a NAVAL Officer cannot, under the existing regulations, look to attain the corresponding rank of *Rear-Admiral* under *forty-five* to *fifty* years! and the letter of *Cato* proves that an Officer can become a *Lieutenant-Colonel* in the Army even before a Midshipman of the Navy can become eligible for the commission of a *Lieutenant!* Surely, then, this cannot be deemed to be fair or right, and as we have already observed, we must again repeat that in every form and shape that it is possible to be done, these two honourable and distinguished professions should be assimilated and placed side by side, for both equally deserve their Sovereign's favour and their country's protection.

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VIEWING, as we do, the welfare of our Fisheries as an object of vast importance in this maritime nation, we have regarded with much pleasure the patriotic efforts of the gallant Member for *Brighton*, in bringing in a Bill for the correction of the many abuses which are now *so generally complained of*, particularly as connected with the *Fisheries* in the Channel. The first and principal of these is that which is committed daily by the numerous *trawl vessels* dragging their trawl-nets close along the shores at all seasons, and thus breaking up the ground whereon the different species of fish have deposited their spawn, as well as by their using nets of a mesh that a shrimp even would not go through. Whilst we have been thus regardless of our Channel Fisheries, which formerly produced some of the very best and hardiest seamen for our Fleets, FRANCE has wisely directed her close attention to the improvement of this great nursery for her Navy, both at home and abroad. By an ordinance of the French Government, no nets of *any kind* can be used *within three leagues* of the shore from between the 15th of April and the 1st of September, nor within *two leagues at any other season of the year*. We would seriously call CAPTAIN PECHELL's attention to this salutary regulation; and we would also submit to the Government the propriety of directing that the CUSTOM-HOUSE and COAST GUARD OFFICERS, together with those in the REVENUE CRUISERS, should make it part of their several duties to see that the laws regarding our Fisheries be duly and closely observed, giving in those officers the fines that might be levied on all offenders. This regulation can *alone*, we feel satisfied, secure the fishery laws from being violated, *and we therefore strenuously urge its adoption.*

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WE have lately noticed in some of the Port Journals, a statement that the situation of SUPER-

TENDENT *in our Dock-yards and Hospitals*, together h *every other* under the Admiralty, is *positively* ncefor*ward* to be limited to FIVE YEARS. A asure so just, so equitable, and so fair, no one with reason object to: our columns have unsingly pressed its adoption on the attention of Government, and we shall hail with sincere isfaction a regulation which will give in succession to every meritorious officer upon the list opportunity of benefiting his family by holding one of these advantageous appointments for stated period.

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We have again to announce the promotion of three and highly meritorious mates to be Lieutenants, and Assist-surgeons to be Surgeons. The invariable artiality of the Earl of Minto's promotions and appointments is the theme of general congratulation through the Navy. There never was a time when merit was re appreciated, and patronage more disregarded than present; and we cannot sufficiently applaud the em now acted on, when officers' claims are patiently minutely scrutinised, and the most meritorious preferred. The gentlemanly and urbane behaviour of the vate Secretary, Mr. Tufnel, to those numerous individuals who have occasion to put their cases in his ds for the First Lord's consideration is also highly ken of.

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We have never witnessed a better conducted sailing ch than that of the Royal Thames Yacht Club, which k place on Thursday. The arrangements were adrable, and the Club had provided the *City of London* on vessel for the accommodation of their friends and tors, on board of which an excellent band of music s provided for the enjoyment of the votaries of rpsichore, and refreshments were served up in a most eral style of elegance and abundance under the direcn of Mr. Harrison. The match was uncommonly ll contested, and the freshness of the breeze at st obliging the vessels to reef occasionally, as well the accidents to spars, &c., attendant upon carrying a ss of sail, by producing frequent changes in the sition of the yachts, made the race exceedingly inresting. Some little delay occurred at starting, in nsequence of the committee waiting upon the gallt veteran Sir Thomas Hardy, the governor of Greench Hospital, who is one of the Vice-patrons of the lub, and takes a warm interest in its concerns. But is preliminary having been accomplished, about a quarafter 11, at 12 o'clock the following yachts started from reast of Greenwich Hospital, to sail round a boat with ag moored off Gravesend.—*Princess Victoria*, 25 tons, Barron, Esq., owner; colours white, with the inrial crown in the centre. *Telemachus*, 21 tons, J. illiams, Esq., red and white dingy. *Ada Jane*, 17 s, Messrs. Sweeting and Malby; blue with a star. *ert*, 16 tons, W. Lyon, Esq.; white with blue cross. *b Roy*, 16 tons, J. Southam, Esq.; black and red ckered. *Lady Louisa*, 13 tons, T. Smith, Esq.; e. The odds at starting were in favour of the *Princess Victoria*, the freshness of the breeze giving a vessel her tonnage a presumed superiority. The *Louisa* took lead, but could not long maintain it, being obliged to , and also carrying away the cleet of her boom, this bilcot threw her completely out of the race, which s now admirably contested by the *Victoria* leading, lowed close by the *Ada Jane*, the *Alert*, and *Rob Roy*, t a short distance astern, *Telemachus* having evidently chance. The bets were now in favour of the *Victoria*, race becoming extremely interesting, owing to the en quality of the sailing and the admirable manageit displayed. In Long Reach, however, the favourite t with an accident to her bowsprit, and she lost conerably before she could refit her jib. The *Ada* took lead, and rounded the boat at Gravesend at 3 h. 27 m. sec. P.M., followed by the *Rob Roy* at 3 h. 31 m., and *Victoria*, which had recovered considerably, at 3 h. m. We did not observe when the *Louisa* rounded, d the *Telemachus* had abandoned the contest. During e race up the river the *Ada* maintained the lead, and ssed the winning boat at 5 h. 45m.; the *Victoria* being tle more than 17 seconds astern, the *Rob Roy* and *lert* about ten minutes after. The ceremony of preenting the cup, which is a very handsome one, and alued at sixty guineas, then took place amongst the eers and congratulations of the company. We believe o accident occurred to mar the enjoyment of the day, nd we think that no amusement can be more rational r national than such a sailing match as that which occurred on Thursday, conducted as it was with such gentlemanly taste and hospitality on the part of the stewards of the Club. Doubtless the *Victoria* must have won the race had not she carried away her bowsprit and, and had the distance been a little more it is probable she would have accomplished it afterwards, owing to her superiority of size enabling her to carry on when the smaller yachts were obliged to reef. There was some considerable betting, but everything went off pleasantly.

The election for South Essex will take place on the 22nd June, at Chelmsford. The only gentleman who has yet addressed the electors is Mr. G. Palmer, of Nazing, a Conservative. Mr. Conyers, also a Conservative, is talked of as likely to oppose him; and the names of Mr. Long Wellesley, jun., and Mr. Branfill, have been mentioned; indeed, placards were on Saturday issued, calling upon the electors to reserve their votes for the latter gentleman.

We could only notice on Saturday the abolition of the office of Inspector-General of Marines. It was held by Sir James Cockburn, Sir George's brother, who lately figured in the Orange correspondence of Col. Fairman. The duty will be carried on by the Deputy-Adjutant General, who is a marine officer. Great dissatisfaction was felt amongst the marine officers when Sir James Cockburn, who was a civilian, was put over their heads in military command of the corps, for which purpose the military rank of Major-General was given to him. The office was quite unnecessary, as there are no more duties to be performed now by the marine staff in London than were performed by the Deputy-Adjutant General and his Adjutant before the creation of the office of Inspector, and there will be a saving of 1,000*l.* per annum to the public, when the retiring allowance to which Sir James Cockburn's services entitle him, falls in.—*Morning Chronicle*. [We noticed this abolion three weeks since, and we have given this day the farewell order of the Major General.—ED.]

On Monday Prince Charles Ferdinand of the Two Sicilies was united at St. George's Church, according to the rites of the Protestant church, to Miss Penelope Smyth now Princess Charles of the Two Sicilies and Capua. The ceremony was performed by the Dean of Carlisle, the rector of the parish. The congregation of St. George's Church were asked on Sunday, for the third time, whether any of them knew any just cause or impediment why a marriage should not be solemnised between Charles Ferdinand de Bourbon and Penelope Smyth? The inaudible response was "No;" but the bans on the Sunday preceding were forbid by the Neapolitan minister, Count Ludolf, attended by his Secretary, who advanced to the pulpit and said, "Yes." A communication took place in the vestry room between the count and the rector, at which the former said it was the will of the King of Naples that the marriage should not take place; but the Rev. gentleman refused to entertain the objection. A ludicrous circumstance occurred during the ceremony; the Prince's valet, who had been entrusted with the ring, was actually shut out by the beadle, and a ring was therefore borrowed on the spot from a bystander. This is the fourth celebration; the first at Rome by Cardinal Weld, the second at Madrid, and the third at *Gretna-green*.

The town of New Ross offers a wager of 100*l.* that a handsomer lady will be found therein than in any other town in Ireland.

There exists at present an active demand for the precious metals for exportation to the United States, where a very great pressure for money is felt.

Lord Mulgrave has left town for Ireland.

The Right Hon. Edward Ellice, M.P. embarked at Portsmouth on Saturday last, on board the *Samson*, American line of packet ship, and sailed for New York. The Right Hon. Gentleman has considerable landed property in the United States and in Canada.

*Highland Property.*—The estate of Geanies in Ross has been sold to Col. Hugh Baillie, M.P. for Bristol, for the sum of 60,000*l.* The late proprietor at one period refused the sum of 90,000*l.* for this estate, and when it was proposed lately to sell it by lottery, the value of it was estimated at 80,000*l.*

*Greenwich Railroad.*—An immense number of persons availed themselves both on Monday and Tuesday of this means of conveyance for travelling half the distance to the fair. The trains took as many as 150 at a trip, and such was the celerity with which they travelled, that fresh trains started every ten minutes.

On Thursday the Marquess of Anglesey gave a sumptuous entertainment in Old Burlington Street, to the Prince of Orange, the Commander-in-Chief, and a distinguished party of military officers, many of whom, including the Illustrious Prince, were the gallant Marquess's companions in arms at the battle of Waterloo.

Malibran receives 20 guineas for singing a single song at a concert, and 25 guineas for attending private parties; besides a check for 370*l.* from the lessee of Drury-lane Theatre, every Monday morning, *prospectively*—that is, for work to be done in three nights only during the week! It is calculated that Malibran receives about 600*l.* a week.

The *Morning Herald* states there is a report from the clubs "of a decisive intimation having been given from the highest authority, that if a certain legal case is brought into Court, the defendant in the action will not be allowed to hold his present situation." Now the sentiments entertained and expressed by *the highest authority* are, unmingled disgust on account of the dastardly attempt to drag before the public private disagreements and family feuds, and to circulate slanderous reports merely for political purposes.

*Extraordinary Circumstance.*—One night during the last gale a pilot yawl, sailed from North Yarmouth, with nine men, in pursuit of a vessel homeward bound, with the intention of putting a pilot on board, to conduct the ship into port. When about 6 miles from the shore, the yawl was upset by a sudden gust of wind, which took her a-back and she instantly sunk. The men swam on their oars until benumbed with cold and worn out with fatigue. One man only who was an excellent swimmer, observing all his companions pass into eternity and finding no alternative for himself if he remained, took out his knife from his pocket, cut off all his clothes, and then swam for the shore, at the same time not aware how to steer, but at last caught a glimpse of the Lowestoff light, and steering towards it he arrived successfully on board a vessel which lay at anchor about a mile from shore, about 12 o'clock at night.

A meeting took place on Sunday morning between an Irish Member of Parliament whose name has been recently before the public in connection with certain transactions at the Turf Club, and Captain S——, of the —— Reg. of Foot. The quarrel arose out of observations made by the latter on the conduct of the Hon. Member, and all attempts at accommodation having proved fruitless, the parties met, and preliminaries being arranged, they fired, when Mr. R——'s ball struck the watch of his opponent, without effecting further injury. No second fire took place, but the friend of Capt. S. having repeated the offensive expressions, personal chastisement was immediately inflicted upon him by the insulted legislator. Without much parley the second took the place of principal—the pistols were again loaded, and at the first fire Mr. R.'s ball took effect in his opponent's hip, but happily without any fatal consequences. The affair thus terminated, and the gentlemen left the ground without any explanation.

A meeting took place on Monday morning off the Uxbridge-road, between N. A. G—h—n, Esq., and Capt. ff—t—n, the former attended by J. N—t—n, Esq., the latter by P. W—k—s, Esq.; on the first fire Mr. G. was hit very slightly, Capt. H. severely, but not dangerously. The seconds having interfered, the parties left the ground reconciled.

The Prince de Montfort, Jerome Bonaparte, has just left Switzerland, and is going to Rome to regulate the affairs of his late mother's property.

Mr. Stanley Stokes, a proctor of Doctors' Commons, committed suicide at Brighton on Monday morning under peculiar and melancholy circumstances; and on Wednesday Mrs Anne Colson, aged 71, a lady of great respectability, residing at Highgate, destroyed herself under circumstances of a very afflicting nature.

It is stated that the Bishop of Leon, accompanied by his Secretary, Antoine Pelvier, took his passage for London on board of the *Batavier* steamer, which left Rotterdam on 24th inst. The Bishop travels under the name of "Palarin."

Sir John B. Pechell, Naval Aide-de-camp to the King, and his Lady, niece to the Duke of Norfolk, set out next week for the waters of Carlsbad, which have been recommended to him by his physicians.

*London Improvements and Steam Excursion Extraordinary.*—Thursday last, a party, to while away an afternoon, embarked at Hungerford stairs on board the Greenwich steam packet, started at 2 o'clock precisely against a stiff breeze of wind and wave; landed at Greenwich Hospital before 3 o'clock, took a view of that noble and truly national establishment; entered the chapel where the brave sons of the battle and the breeze bend with humility before the throne of Grace, those foreheads which would yield to no foe not be dismayed by any danger. A veteran with one arm, in which was a long small wand, explained the beautiful altar-piece by West, and other objects in the chapel deserving of notice, and on returning, this veteran, with an apparent blush upon his manly countenance at the humiliating offer, asked with a low and trembling voice "to be remembered," and while he received the trifling gift in his one hand, he was obliged to lay down the wand to deposit the money in his pocket. Is this a position in which to place a brave and honest man? Is not this noble institution sufficiently supported by the nation? What a reflection upon this rich nation, that after viewing with true British feeling those emblems of our glory, our spirits and lofty sentiments of the greatness of our country are depressed with shame when your veteran guide asks for charity. After a view of Greenwich Park and passing through the remains of the Fair (being the day after the Fair) which exhibited woeful traces of its demoralising effects on the whole population within its immediate vicinity,

the party reached the Rail Road at Deptford, and in *six minutes* were laid down at Bermondsey, accompanied in five carriages, by at least 70 passengers, all wishing it had been a hundred miles; so easy, so comfortable, so rapid was the journey. The party thence proceeded to that stupendous master-piece of human genius, the Thames Tunnel, and there also steam is the moving power which draws the earth from the workmen to the winch, and then hoists it to the surface. Here the party went 600 yards under the bed of the noble Thames, on whose bosom they had been sailing only two hours before. It is this singular circumstance which has induced these observations:—sailing upon the Thames, and walking *under* the Thames in less than two hours.

Lord Charles Lenuox Kerr has resigned his appointment of second Aid-de-Camp to Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Keane, at Bombay, and returned to England.

*The Hon. Berkeley Craven.*—The balance in his betting-book upon the Derby amounted but to 7,000*l.*; the difference, which was of course the real loss, only to 5,000*l.* The horse he chiefly backed was *Gladiator*—who came in second—and although he lost all that he had betted upon Gladiator's being the first in, he won proportionably of the losings of the field against his being second. Again, the *Oaks day* was all in favour of the deceased, who backed the Yorkshire Filly—the winner—upon whom he had 3,000*l.* in one bet. Altogether it is computed that he would have netted about 200*l.* by the recent two days. We believe his principal loss upon the Derby was to the eldest son of a gallant Marquess.

The recess of ten days in the Parliamentary session seems not to have had any visible effect on the fashionable world, in sending members and their families into the country; in addition to which, the parties interested in the Railway Bills, now under discussion in the House of Commons are all kept in town and on the *qui vive* for the assembling of the various committees, particularly in the Brighton Railway, upon which the committee are to meet on Tuesday by adjournment to decide on the evidence which they have been hearing for some weeks. It seems that the contention for the best line in this committee has rested principally between Stephenson and Sir John Rennie's lines. The latter has now become the favourite, and since the engineer's evidence has closed, and the counsel have summed up, the effect on the public has been manifest. The circuitous line has fallen, whilst the *direct* line has been rising daily. The latter is to Brighton, whilst the former is to Shoreham, and by a *branch* terminates at Brighton. There can be no doubt that the citizens of London and the inhabitants of Brighton are entitled to a *direct* line.

One of Mr. Colburn's earliest Windsor publications is to be a little volume from the delightful pen of L. E. L. called "Traits and Trials of Early Life." The young, in particular, may anticipate much gratification from this new production by the fair "Improvisatrice."

*The Duke of Gordon.*—Several of our contemporaries have not only reported the death of this gallant nobleman as occurring on Thursday last, but have also published biographical sketches, &c. His Grace is seriously ill, arising from an attack of influenza; but from the answer to inquiries at his residence in Belgrave-square, we may still hope that his constitution will rally.

*King's College.*—The distribution of prizes in the medical school took place on Saturday, and was a very gratifying ceremony.

## BRITISH LEGION IN SPAIN

### General Orders.

*Head-quarters, St. Sebastian, May* 17, 1836.

The time requisite for obtaining the reports from the commanders of brigades and regiments, enumerating the officers, non-commissioned officers, and men who more particulary distinguished themselves in the glorious action of the 5th inst., and the necessity of classifying the names of those so reported, has obliged the Lieut.-Gen. to postpone till the present moment the duty so grateful to his feelings of expressing to the troops his deep sense of obligation for their noble and admirable conduct on that day. The enemy's defences, after five months of preparation, had become screened on either flank by a river and a morass, and defended by what may be termed a garrison of 8000 men.

Before day-light our three columns of Spanish and British troops, under Brig.-Generals Chichester, Reid, and Shaw, ascended, attacked, and carried in the most prompt and excellent manner the enemy's first line of entrenchements. A series of barricades, some deep ravines, and, for the moment, insurmountable obstacles presented themselves to oppose any further immediate progress against the enemy's centre and right. What we gained, however, in that quarter was firmly maintained till the proper moment arrived for a farther advance. In the meantime the 1st and 2d brigades, and the Spanish corps attached to them, still pressing forward, carried in brilliant style that part of the second line in their front, where the 7th, 9th, and 10th regiments established themselves, although continually exposed to a very heavy cross fire.

The whole of the 1st reg., with some detachments from the 7th, 8th, 10th, and Segovia reg., continuing in the same direction their triumphal career, soon bulged themselves, notwithstanding all the difficulties of the ground, close under the enemy's third and last line of defence—the redoubt or battery of Loguiz. From this point some heroic attemps were made to climb over the enemy's parapets on the summit, led by Col. Ellis, accompanied by Majors Freestun, Hicks, Thompson Capt. Seaman, and other officers. These efforts, which were for a time ineffectual, owing to the steepness of the ascent, but still more to the extreme fatigue and exhaustion of the troops from previous exhaustion, redounded in the highest degree to the honour of those engaged in them. One of the chivalrous onsets referred to was headed by Capt. Knight, A.D.C. to Gen. Chichester, a gallant officer, who never went into action without achieving distinction, and whose loss is a source of the utmost regret to the Lieut.-General and his companions in arms.

At length the admirably-directed fire of his Britannic Majesty's ships under Commodore Lord J. Hay, and especially that of the *Phœnix*, Capt. Henderson, destroyed a part of the enemy's defences. The 4th and 8th regts. of the Legion, under Lieut.-Colonels Harley and Godfrey, just disembarked from H. M.'s ships now mounted to the assault through the breach thus made, and with the most cool and splendid intrepidity, without firing a shot, rendered themselves masters of this long-contested point.

At the same moment the Saragossa and Oviedo regts., the distinguished volunteers of Guipuzcoa, the mobilized company of National Guards, the 3d, 6th, and Rifles of the Legion, penetrated the centre, carrying in rapid succession several fortified houses, and capturing the enemy's cannon in that part of the line. At this point the rebel standard, erected in the centre of their works, indicating their intention of giving no quarter, became the prize of the Westminster Grenadiers, under Lt.-Col Churchill. Here also fell, mortally wounded, the rebel chief Segastibelza. On the other hand, it was in this last charge that Col. Tupper received his wounds. He was leading on his men with that daring ardour which those who knew him can conceive. He met the fate of a brave soldier, and his honoured remains now rest beneath the spot ennobled by his fall.

The victory was gained—the enemy fled utterly routed in all directions. The first proper fruit of this memorable action was the destruction of the enemy's works erected against this interesting city, and of placing it and its important bay in a state of permanent security. This preliminary is now nearly accomplished, and shortly the Lieut.-General has no doubt but that further successes await the troops. The Lieut.-General has now but to endeavour to express his sense, though inadequately, of the merits of those whose conduct shone most conspicuously on the occasion. For himself he claims nothing but that of having been the senior officer present. It was an affair of straightforward fighting, and the end was distinctly gained by the intrinsic valour of all ranks, officers and men—Spaniards as well as British.

The extensive experience, superior ability, and unbounded zeal of Brig.-Generals M'Dougal and Reid are so fully known and appreciated, not only in this corps, but in the British army, that the Lieut.-General need only say, that to their advice and assistance on every occasion, and to their indefatigable exertions in forwarding the executive parts of the service, he is more indebted than it is possible for him to describe. To Brig.-Gens. Chichester and Shaw, for their constancy, unrivalled practical skill, courage, and fine example, in directing throughout the day the first and second brigades under their command, the Lieut.-General will ever feel the deepest sense of gratitude. The prominent and conspicuous claims of those four officers in particular to a high and honourable consideration for their great share in the issue of this hard fought contest are submitted to the government, and will not be unattended to. To the Governor of St. Sebastian, Don Ramon Rebollo. To Col. Don Joaquim Maria Bellosa, commanding the Oviedo reg., and for a time succeeding to the command of the Light Brigade; Cols. Don Tiburcio Saraged, of the Saragossa reg., Don C. Mellendiz, of the Segovia reg., Don N——, of the Jaen reg., Don Fernando Cottoner, commanding the volunteers of Guipuscoa, Don Jose Resusta, commanding H. C. M. Marine Forces, Lieut.-Col. Don Manuel Menendez, Segovia reg., Capt. the Baron Burgueld, San Fernando reg., and Lieuts. Don Francisco Serrano, Carbineros of the Real Hacienda, and Don Luis Gautier, of the Rl. Engineers. To Col. Colquhoun, whose well-known ability and energy in command of the Artillery were of the greatest service, and to the following officers commanding regiments of the Legion:—Lieut.-Colonels Ellis, Churchill, Harley, Ross, Swan, Godfrey, Fitzgerald, O'Connell, and Fortescue, the very best and highest acknowledgments are due. In this list of brave and excellent chiefs it would indeed be difficult and invidious to make any selection. To the officers of the General and Personal Staff, to the Quartermaster General, Brig.-General M'Dougall; to the Adj.-General, Brig.-General Le Marchant; to the Military Secretary, Col. Considine; my A. D. C. Lord W. Paget; Lieut.-Cols Cotoner and Lezama; Majors Espelero, and Hermann, and Shelly, and Don Ignacio Gurrea, the three last named of my A.D.C.'s having been wounded, and to all of whom, for their devoted zeal and remarkable efficiency, he offers his sincerest thanks. And he has only again to reiterate to the whole of the troops—officers, non-commissioned officers, and soldiers of both nations, this heartfelt testimony of his admiration of their conduct. In the brief and hurried despatch which the Lieut.-Gen. transmitted to Government at the close of the action, pressed for time, and nearly overwhelmed with fatigue, he felt unable to enumerate at the moment more than a few indeed of the names of those who had distinguished themselves, and he therefore thought it more just not to do this partially, but to embody the whole, as he now does, in one record, which will be transmitted to the General-in-Chief and Minister-at-War. The whole of those named in this order, as by law, receive the decoration of the military merit of St. Ferdinand, and the non-commissioned officers and privates for their conduct also in the field of battle, according to the recommendations sent in, receive the decoration of Isabel the Second:—

Third Class of St. Ferdinand.—Brig.-Generals M'Dougall, Chichester, Reid, Shaw.

Second Class of St. Ferdinand.—Brig.-Gen. Le Marchant, Cols. Ramon Rebollo, J. M. Belloso, Tiburcio Saraged, José Resusta, chief of Spanish Marine, Colquhoun, Considine, Lord W. Paget, Capt. Henderson, R.M. *Phœnix*; Lieut.-Cols. Fernando Cotoner, Fitzgerald, Godfrey, O'Connell, Churchill, Ellis, Harley.

Lieut.-Colonels—Alex. Cruise; 9th reg. Staff; Malcolm Ross, 6th reg.; M. Fortescue, Rifles; J. Thompson, 1st reg.; J. Hicks, 1st reg.; W. F. Campbell, 3rd reg.; Cannan, 4th reg.; C. Shaw, 10th reg.; B. Mitchell, 8th reg.; V. Lezama, 7th reg.; A. Losack, 4th reg.; G. M'Cabe, 7th reg.; A. Jackman, Staff.

Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals—Rutherford, Alcock.

Majors.—St. J. O'Neale, 6th reg. Staff; J. W. Woodridge, 4th reg.; J. P. Meade, 10th reg; G. Mitchell, 8th; Maj. Hogg, 8th reg.; Maj. Cotter, 9th reg.; Maj. Boyd, Rifles; Maj. Fitzgerald, 3d reg.; F. Clarke, 6th reg.; J. Newcombe, Rifles; P. Ramsey, 4th reg.; W. Shields, 6th; P. M'Knight, 8th reg.; George Talbot and Edward Bethune, 1st reg.; W. L. Freeston, 3d reg.; Don Raphael Scudere, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Gen.; G. F. Herman, Rifles Staff; Don Ricardo Shelly, A.D.C. to the Lieut.-Gen.; P. Thoreau, Artillery.

Captains.—T. Edge, 7th reg.; W. H. Fitzgerald and T. Parke, 10th reg.; E. W. Thompson and F. B. Street, 9th reg.; Andrew Mackie and J. Sheppard, 9th reg.; C. Gilway and Count de Ralling, 10th reg.; R. Reed and J. Regg, 3d reg.; J. Shaw and C. Wood, 6th reg.; E. Costello, H. Atkyns, and Jeffries, Rifles; Baron de Burgueld, Spanish Army, attached to Light Brigade; P. Allez, 9th reg.; R. Wright, 10th reg.; Don Vicente Goenaga, Volunteers of Guipuzcoa.

Lieutenants.—Don Ignacio Gurrea, aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-General; C. Townly, M. Xumines, 1st reg.; M. Chadwick and James M'Intosh, 3d reg.; Walter Carey, 6th reg.; E. de Burgh and John Courtney, Rifles; Serrana attached to the Light Brigade—W. Phelan and Alexander Duncan, 7th reg.; Lieut. J. H. Hamilton, Artillery; J. J. Sparrow, 9th reg.; Felix Prado, Volunteers of Guipuzcoa.

Ensigns.—J. C. Byrne, 9th reg.; H. O'Donnell, 10th reg.; Volunteer Dillon, 9th reg.

Dr. Lacy Evans, Lieut.-General.

By command, J. Gaspard Le Marchant, Adjutant-General.

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Official List of Promotions to take effect from 8 May, 1836.—To be Brigadier-Generals.—Colonel G. Le Marchant, Adjutant-General, 1st regiment; C. C. Shaw, K.T.C.S., 6th reg. To be Colonels.—Lieut.-Col. Fitzgerald, 9th reg; Lieut.-Col. G. C. Swan, 7th; Lieut.-Col. E. L. Godfrey, 8th. To be Lieut.-Col. Commandant of 4th reg.—Brev. Lieut.-Col. P. Harley, K.T.S., from 9th reg. To be Brevet Lieut.-Colonels.—Maj. J. Thompson, 1st reg.; Maj. J. Hicks, 1st; Maj. Malcolm Ross, 6th; Maj. W. F. Campbell, 3d; Maj. R. Cannan, 4th; Maj. S. Shaw, 10th; Maj. B. Mitchell, 8th; Maj. M. Fortescue, Rifles; Maj. V. Lezama, 7th; Maj. A. Losac, 4th; Maj. G. M'Cabe, 7th; Maj. A. Jackman, Staff. To be Majors.—Capt. Ramsay, 4th reg; Capt. Woodridge, 4th; Capt. J. Cotter (v. Harley, prom.); Capt. Brev. Maj. G. Hogg, 8th; Brev. Maj. Boyd, from 10th to be Maj. in the Rifles. To be Brev. Majors.—Capt. Freestun, 3d; Capt. O'Neale, 6th; Capt. Herman, Rifles; Capt. Talbot, 1st; Capt. Meade, 10th; Capt. and Adj. F. Clarke, 6th; Capt. W. Shields, 8th; Capt. R. Hanton, 7th; Capt. Newcombe. To be Captains.—Lieut. Boyd (v. Ramsay, prom.), 4th reg; Lieut. George [illegible] (v. O'Reilly killed), Rifles; Lieutenant [illegible]

…utenant Arnold (vice Scarman, killed), 1st regiment; …ut. J. D. Miller (v. Koigin, killed), 8th reg.; Lieut. … Erskine (v. Hogg, prom.), 8th reg.; Lieut. M'Kellar … M'Neill, killed), 6th reg.; and Lieut. Carnaby, 6th …; Lieut. and Adj. Edge, 7th reg., to be Capt. and Adj.; …nt. and Adj. P. Allez, 9th reg., to be Capt. and Adj., … Cotter, prom. To be First Lieutenants—Sec. Lieut. H. … de Backer (v. M'Kellar, prom.), 6th reg.; Sec. Lieut. … Forster (v. Balfour, killed in action), 6th; Sec. Lieut. … Dellamore, 6th. To be Lieuts.—Ens. P. H. Roberts … Miller, prom.), 8th; Ens. R. Shields (v. Erskine, …m.), 8th; Ens. J. J. Sparrow (v. Aller, prom.), 9th; …s. Doherty (v. Arnold, prom.), 1st, dated May 12; Ens. …gnson (v. Cooper), 1st, dated May 12. Hugh Robert… to be Quartermaster 7th reg., v. Warner, killed in ac… …. Serj. Howitt, to be Quartermaster 6th reg., v. …bertson, prom. to 7th Quartermas.-Serj. Hayes, to be …artermaster 9th reg., v. Wright, killed in action. Serj …ly to be Ens. 1st reg., v. Doherty, prom. Brev. Lieut.-… Ross, 6th reg., to be Lieut.-Col. Commandant, from …th inst., v. Tupper, dec. Brev.-Maj. and Adj. Clerk, to … Maj. and Adj., v. Ross, prom., May 13. Artillery—… pt. Thoreau to be Brev.-Maj., May 12. Medical De…tment—Assist. Inspect. of Hospitals, R. Alcock, K. T. … to be Dep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals for services in the …d.

(True copy.) C. Wetherall, Lieut.-Col.

*Freeman's-court, Cornhill, May 24.*

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*Brig.-Gen. Evans and Capt. L. Dickson.*—The fol…wing letter was on Wednesday sent by Brigadier-Ge…ral Evans to the Secretary to the Junior United …rvice Club:—

"*Hokes' Hotel, Duke Street, May 25, 1836.*

"Sir,—As I no longer wish to belong to the Junior …ited Service Club, I request you will be so good as to …e my name out of the list of its members. I am, &c.,

"R. De Lacy Evans,

"Lieut.-Col. F.L.C. Service, Brig.-Gen. B.A. Legion.

"To T. Hatch, Esq. Sec. Junior United-Service Club."

After the very strange conduct of the committee of …e Junior United Service Club, the step which Brig.-…en. Evans has taken will occasion little surprise.

Some time after the affair between Gen. Evans and …apt. Dickson, a printed account of the proceedings of … Court of Inquiry, on a statement reported to have …een made to Lord F. Somerset by the latter gentleman, …as put into our hands. It is always with reluctance …at we enter on questions of this nature, and after the …nfortunate turn which the dispute had taken, we deemed … on the whole advisable to publish ourselves nothing … any way calculated to revive animosities. As, how…ver, some of the documents inserted in the account have …een transferred to the columns of our contemporaries, …nd as reports have been circulated at variance with …uth, we are induced to lay the following particulars be…re our readers:—

In *The United Service Journal* for this month appear… a statement made by Capt L. Dickson, which was …rwarded to Sir H. Taylor for the purpose of being … him submitted to the King. In that statement Capt …ickson has omitted to give a very important document, …hich establishes the real cause of his resignation of the …mmission of Lieut.-Colonel in the British Auxiliary …egion. What the conduct of Capt. Dickson was, is, … think, proved in the following letter of Mr. Staff…rg. Barry, an old and most respectable medical officer … the British army:—

(Copy.) *Vittoria, April 9, 1836.*

"Sir,—I have just had the honour of receiving your let… of yesterday, and in reply, can have no hesitation in …ting, that the barracks of the 7th reg., while commanded … Lieut.-Col. Dickson in this city, were in a most filthy …te, and that Lieut.-Col. Dickson did not, either here or …ewhere, while the hospital arrangements of his regiment …ere under my inspection, evince that regard for the acco…modation of the sick which is always expected from the …mmanding officer of a regiment, and which is indispensa…le to the success of their treatment. Several complaints have …een made to me on this subject, both here and at Bilboa, … Mr. Fitzgerald, the late surgeon of the 7th reg.; and …nile your head-quarters were at Velunn, I witnessed a …ost deplorable proof of the utter disregard of Lieut.-Col. …ickson for the comforts, indeed the lives, of the sick of his …egiment. On one of the coldest mornings I have ever yet …xperienced, Lieut.-Col. Dickson ordered the whole of the …ick to be paraded, and kept them writhing under the in…ense severity of an easterly wind during the time that he …ad been drilling the regiment. I have, &c.,

(Signed) "G. Barry, M.D.,

"Staff-surg., late of the 1st Brigade.

"*To Brig.-General Evans, &c.*"

We have also before us a printed copy of the court-…artial which tried Maj. Long for striking Capt. Dick…son, and we there observe that Capt. Dickson states on …ath that Maj. Long struck him "*in the face;*" while, …n his statement in *The United Service Journal*, he es…timate (page 92), that Maj. Long struck him, [*on his back being turned, a violent blow on the side of the head.* We merely allude to the contradictory nature of these two statements, for the purpose of cautioning the public against placing confidence in any statements to the pre…judice of Brig.-General Evans and the British Auxi…liary Legion from the same quarter. We trust that his Majesty's ear will not be poisoned against respectable officers of long service and well-earned reputation, by *ex parte* statements, emanating from a source from which the contradictory evidence above quoted has proceeded. *Morning Chronicle.*

[We have been some time in possession of a copy of the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry, alluded to by our contemporary.—Ed.]

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## The Court.

The King's Levee yesterday, as is usually the case when it precedes a birthday Drawing-Room, was most numerously attended, many having come from distant parts of the country to pay their respects to the Sovereign. The following Naval and Military officers were presented:—

Aberdour, Lord, on being appointed Ensign 71st reg.; Aitchison, Col., on promotion and appointment to 2nd batt. Scots Fusileer Guards; Anstruther, Maj. R., late 73rd, on marriage; Back, Capt. Geo., on appointment to H.M.S. *Terror*, and to present a copy of his late Arctic Land Expedition; Biggs, Capt.; Bisbane, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. M., on being created a Baronet; Bolean, Maj., on return from India and prom.; Bowater, Col., on being appointed Lieut.-Col. Scotch Fus. Guards; Brickenden, Lieut., on prom.; Campbell, Maj. E. A., on return from India; Carpenter, Com. E. J., on return from foreign ser.; Cavendish, Hon. Capt., on return from India; Chapman, Lieut.; Colt, Capt. W. O.; Conde, Lieut. H., R.N.; Crosse, Maj.; Cuppage, Capt., R.N., on return from the continent; Dallas, Brig.-Gen. C., late Gov. St. Helena; Davies, Lieut.-Col. F., Gren. Gds., on marriage; De Lacy, Capt., on return from W. Indies; Denman, Cornet, on appointment to Denbighshire Yeomanry; Dixon, Lieut.-Col., on promotion; Dudgeon, Capt.; Eden, Lieut.-Col., on promotion; Edmunds, Ens. H., on appointment to 89th reg.; Egerton, Lieut., R.N.; Farquharson, Cornet, 7th Hussars; Franklin, Lieut., R.N.; Gage, Capt., on prom.; Graham, Capt. V., on prom.; Grassett, Lieut.; Henderson, Lieut.-Col., on receiving the Guelphic Order; Hill, Lieut. H. W., R.N., on return from foreign ser.; Home, Lieut.-Col. J.; Hope, Lieut.-Col., on appoint. to 21st Fusileers; Hornby, Capt., on appointment as extra A.D.C.; Hunter, Col. C. Hunter, C.B., on return from India; Hunter, Dr. W.; Inglis, Lieut. P., R.N.; James, Major; Jephson, Lieut. E. St. John, Kennedy, Lieut.-Col. Shaw, on removal to Ireland; Kinloch, Sir D.; Lacy, Lieut.; Langdall, Ens. M., on appoint. to 41st reg.; Lowth, Capt. J. J., on prom., and return from India; Molyneux, Major, on appoint. to Third Class Guelphic Order; Monckton, Maj.-Gen.; Moncrieff, Capt., on marriage; Montresor, Lieut.; Morris, Capt.; Ogle, Capt. H., Loyal Blues Yeomanry; Orde, Lieut.-Gen.; Peebles, Lieut.; Penny, Cornet H. J., 7th Hussars; Philpott, Lieut.; Phipps, Lieut.-Col. P., on receiving Third Class Guelphic Order; Poynter, Capt.; Robbins, Mr. J., on being appointed Lieut. Lymington Yeomanry; Roberts, Lieut.-Col. A., on return to India; Robertson, Lieut.; Savile, Lieut.; Simpson, Capt. H.; Smith, Ens. L., on appoint. to 51th reg.; Smythe, Lieut.-Col., on return from India; Smyth, Lieut. G. Brunswick; Smythe, Mr. Shropshire Yeomanry; Steel, Capt. J.; Streng, Lieut. J. D. Vigo; Sutton, Lieut. H. J.; Tempest, Maj., on return from Malta; Tollemache, Cornet, Tomkyns, Capt., on prom., and return from abroad; Walker, Ens., on appoint. to 33rd reg.; Woolridge, Lieut.-Col. T., K.H., on appoint. to Third Class Guelphic Order; Wilkinson, Lieut., on return to India.

His Majesty's next Levee will take place on Wednesday 8th of June, and in future the Levees will be held on Wednesdays as usual until further orders.

*The King's Birth Day.*—His Majesty's birth-day will be celebrated to-day by a grand Drawing Room at St. James's, and an evening party on an extensive scale. The Drawing-room is expected to be the most brilliant of the season.

Their Majesties and suite will return to Windsor Castle on Monday afternoon; and will not again visit St. James's until after Ascot Races. His Majesty has given very extensive invitations to the Nobility, to accompany the Royal *Cortegé* to the Heath during the Ascot Races. The Earl and Countess Grey are specially commanded, and will sleep at the Castle. The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have also been invited.

The Queen gave a state ball (the second this season) at St James's Palace on Tuesday (the anniversary of the Princess Victoria's birthday).

On Tuesday the Princess Victoria entered her 18th year: it was marked by general demonstrations of respect and attention.

The King, on the nomination of Lord Foley, has appointed Charles Dance, Esq., one of his Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Charles Bague.

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## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

Spain.—Cordova was on 22d near Arloban at the head of 20,000 troops, well armed. Instead, however, of attacking the Carlists openly, and in their strong-holds, he was carrying on a sort of village warfare. Gen. Evans is still at St. Sebastian, where he will remain till the arrival of more reinforcements. Don Carlos is at Villareal. As we stated last week, Isturiz reigns in the stead of M. Mendizabal. Of this there is no doubt, notwithstanding rumours that a telegraphic dispatch from Paris has arrived, announcing the recall of Mendizabal by the Queen. This has not been confirmed.

Russia.—The Emperor has seven children, amongst whom are three Princesses; the eldest is the Grand Duchess Maria Nicolaiowna, who is very handsome, and has a great desire to see France. The Court of Russia does not disapprove of her wish, and it is stated that her suite who are to accompany her have been chosen. Reports are spread in the *salons* of St. Petersburgh of the probability of a marriage between the Duchess Maria and the Duke of Orleans. It is likely during the visit of the Duke of Orleans to Berlin the Princess Maria will be in that capital.

Italy.—It is stated the Duke of Modena has refused the hand of his daughter to Don Miguel. The Princess is not only distinguished for her beauty and amiable qualities, but possesses a very considerable dower. Don Miguel appeared to found high hopes upon the alliance, and it is known that of all his own fortune he has saved only a few diamonds. Two of the sons of Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Canino, killed a gamekeeper of Canino, in a hasty quarrel that arose between them. The Government immediately sent a detachment of carbineers to arrest the young Princes, who resisted by force of arms, supported by several others. On presenting the warrant of arrest, the Lieutenant, who commanded the party, was killed by a pistol-shot from one of the Princes. A general contest ensued, in which several were wounded. In the end, the armed force gained the upper hand, and secured one of the Princes; but the other succeeded in effecting his escape.

Sweden.—*Stockholm, May 15.*—The *Staats Zeitung* gives to-day the following article from the *Morgenbladt* of Christiania:—"According to the accounts from Sweden which have been mentioned in this paper, we may daily expect that the garrison of Christiansand and Fredericksvarn will be reinforced, to preserve those points against a *coup de main* of any foreign power—Russia, or, probably, England in particular, which it is conjectured wishes to have a strong point in the Baltic, or at the entrance of it. Perhaps orders may be given to arm some gun-boats."

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## Literary Notices.

*A Home Tour through the Manufacturing Districts of England in the Summer of* 1835. By Sir George Head, Author of "Forest Scenes and Incidents in the Wilds of North America." John Murray.

There is scarcely a more entertaining or lively tourist than Sir George Head, or one who can better dress up every day scenes and occurrences into playful sketches. In his present volume he gives the "impressions" he received in a desultory ramble through the manufacturing districts. From these we certainly cannot gather statistical facts or information beyond what is to be found in previous publications, but we have in their place many sportive and amusing sketches that will render the volume acceptable to most readers. Liverpool, Stockport, Manchester, Leeds, Newcastle, Hull, Sunderland, and other places are included in the tour. The description of a scene on board a packet-boat from Manchester to Liverpool is rich:—

"Among the tenants of the best cabin were a newly-married couple—if such a description can reasonably be given of two young people travelling with a little infant, their first-born, and a nursery-maid in their train. This pair presented an interesting study of nature, were it only because it led one to estimate the different degrees of that dominion and power in which mankind exult, and also because it exhibited one of the very numerous ways there are in the world of being happy. I think I never saw a couple more rich in their own conceit, or more inclined to be satisfied with themselves and the things about them—and these were all on a small scale. He was a slight, weasel-shaped man, like a stunted stay-maker;—the wife, little;—the child, by appearance, an abortion;—and the maid-servant, little,—fresh from the country, with clattering thick-soled shoes, and hair tied back, evidently on her promotion, in a little knot like a shaving-brush, the length of one's thumb. The man and wife smirked and smiled on each other, and both gloated with eyes of affection on the dear

r. The lady, anxious to shew to the rest of the pas-
ers that she kept a maid-servant, ever and anon was
eg her from one part of the vessel to another to give
some trifling order. The little maid, nevertheless,
ed truly happy, and the more the child cried, the more
jiggled it, and the more her active eyes travelled round
round, looking first at one person and then on another,
e they sparkled with delight as she inhaled the pure
t air. When the child dropped asleep, the mistress
ediately set her to work on pieces of glazed, crackling
n contained in her bag, in order that she should not be
The child, too, was happy, for it was an ill-conditioned
tbing, that delighted in crying, and it cried in its
t's content; and the more it cried the more its papa's
glistened as he suggested this, that, and t'other
dy."

t Liverpool Sir George went to the Clarence Dock
es a cargo of pigs unladen from Ireland, and thus the
r is described:—

The pigs were, contrary to my expectation, persuaded
walk out without any difficulty by means of planks
ad zig zag, and leading upwards, all the way from the
. The service of attending a cargo of pigs, and re-
ining in their company below,—when it is considered
the flavour arising from their hides is so strong as to
t a column of air a mile long or more, and nobody
ws exactly how broad,—must be really arduous. I
understood, however, that such attendance is abso-
ly necessary, and regularly performed, in order to stir
up, as the only means, the creatures being so closely
ed, to prevent their suffocation. At all events, on the
eet occasion, men were doing duty below manfully, in
ot and corrupted atmosphere. As each pig walked up
platform, Paddy behind with a small switch, whenever
animal attempted to swerve, persuaded him with a deli-
touch on the rump. The animal, probably mistaking
for the bite of a fly, gently placed one leg forward:
was no sooner set in its place, than another tickle of
switch on the other side caused him to advance the
r. An Irishman can certainly, in common cases, do
with his pig than the native of any other country; and
is, no doubt, mainly owing to his treating the beast
kindness. A very short time ago I met a man leading
ge boar in a string through the town of Litchfield. It
sot necessary to inquire whither the latter and his gen-
en usher were going; but I could not help stopping to
a little conversation with the man, to which the boar,
a playful glance of his eye, actually seemed to be
ning. The creature followed his master as willingly as
g, a leathern thong being tied loosely round his thick
; and I was assured that, by kind treatment alone, he
boee brought to such a state of discipline as to be tho-
hly depended on. Once or twice during the time the
stopped, the boar seemed anxious to proceed; and
gh he did not put forth his strength, his weight alone
d for a counteracting power. In order to stop him,
man placed one foot against his flank, as a purchase,
then, the other foot resting on the ground, he laid his
lders to the draft, and pulled him off his centre."

We will now turn to a very different subject,—ladies
ing at Southport Sands:—

The ceremony of ladies bathing is accompanied with
s peculiarities. Owing to the rapid rise and fall of the
they are obliged to be particularly quick in their move-
ts, so that, not only those who are about to dip are as
y as bees, but likewise the mothers, and aunts, and
rs, and cousins, and friends, who attend them. And,
aps, it is this appearance of bustle that always attracts
ang of idlers, who, having nothing better to do, stand
nd look on. I did not remark any specific regulations
rced as to distance among the spectators, which point
ned to be decided by custom and common consent to
y body's satisfaction. A painted board, nevertheless,
ed in a conspicuous position in the rear of a score or
ards of bathing machines standing in a line, decrees
those of the gentleman shall not advance nearer than
hundred yards to those of the ladies; and further, that
pleasure-boats are prohibited from approaching the
as when bathing, within the distance of thirty yards,
r the penalty, in case of contempt of the regulation, of
shillings; a fine which, under the circumstances, cannot
ink be called exorbitant. I am not aware how it is
osed to adjust a case of disputed distance, some favour
g properly due to the variation of the sleeveman's eye
uch an occasion. The amount of the fine has been cal-
ted, probably, by those best able to assess the damage,
affords the means of turning, in these liberal days, even
dy's charms to the good of the parish. The insulted
one becomes a public benefactress, while the gentleman
d, provided his eyes are tolerably good, has no cause to
plain on the draft on his purse. The fine, moreover,
ng on the boat's crew, would be paid in a kind of *ad*
*rem* rate, as the case might be—not exceeding, at all
its, a few pence per naked lady. All the old bathing
en at Southport (to make use of an Hiberoticism) are
g men, that is to say, stout lusty fellows, under middle
Whether the service diminishes the chilling effects of
the water; whether it makes young men old, or old men young, is a point, they say, not yet determined; at all events, the young ladies, one and all, without hesitation, submit to their guidance, such as they are. The guide, or male personage, or what not, having taken his post in front of the door of the machine, in the usual manner, the young lady undresses within. Having disencumbered herself of her apparel, she puts on a dark blue bathing dress (in which I perceived no other difference from those commonly used, than that it was invariably fastened with strings between the ancles), and, in this costume, makes her appearance, '*albo sic humero nitens, ut pura nocturno renidet luna mari*,'—(her shoulder white as the clear moonbeam that glitters on the midnight sea),—on the upper step of the sanctuary. Presenting both her hands to the guide, and supported by his grasp, she then falls backwards on the wave, receiving the embraces of Old Neptune as young ladies usually do, with the accompaniments of squeaking, giggling, kicking, splashing, and wincing."

Another lively sketch of the ladies and we have done.

"Women are terribly nervous creatures, and, somehow or other, whenever they have to deal with that rude rough animal, man, they universally put themselves into a twitter. I particularly remarked that every one of these damsels began to be fussy the moment, or rather a few moments before, her turn to be carried arrived; and invariably one and all anticipated the gallants, by stepping forward most unnecessarily to meet them, and placing each her dainty little foot in the puddle. But this action was merely preliminary, and quite trifling compared with the furious fit of the fidgets which followed on being actually lifted. This ceremony was attended by an innumerable host of little difficulties. First they would not be helped at all,—then they would be helped, but their clothes were in the way. Some found fault because the gentlemen placed their hands too high,—others squeaked because they were too low,—then they were sure they would fall forwards; and then again there was nothing at all to prevent their falling backwards; so that, finally, what with all their whims and fancies, they really, poor things, became seriously frightened, sometimes, as it wrought to a frenzy of ungovernable agitation, seizing the beau by the curly poll; at other times by an ear or a whisker. However, they were no sooner on board than their fears were all forgotten, and they became so joyous and happy, that the bloom of youth and hilarity not only irradiated their own countenances, but also shed a reflected light all round."

Sir George Head is the elder brother of Sir Francis Head, now in Canada, the talented author of the "Bruneens of Nassau."

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*The History of Brazil, from the arrival of the Braganza Family to the abdication of Don Pedro in* 1831. By John Armitage, Esq. 2 vols. Smith and Elder.

This is an elaborate and valuable history of the Brazilian Empire, and to which the commercial world may refer for much important information. Mr. Armitage was induced to undertake the task from having experienced, during his long residence in the Brazils, the want of any ordinary means of reference regarding the financial and political affairs of the country. He assures us that, during the execution of his work, he has had opportunities of associating with some of the most eminent political characters in Brazil. He has had access to documents and stores of information open but to few; and he has also had occasion to visit the seat of the Cisplatine war, and thus been enabled to estimate the manners and character of the wild inhabitants of that district, from personal observation. These advantages our author has turned to the best account, and his work will be consulted as the most sterling authority we have of the present state of Brazil.

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*Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c.* Illustrated by W. H. Bartlett, W. Purser, &c., with Descriptions of Plates by John Carne, Esq. Fisher and Co.

We have repeatedly had the satisfaction of noticing Dr. Beattie's "Switzerland," with the admirable illustrations by Mr. Bartlett; and we are glad to find the latter gentleman lending his valuable talents to this new undertaking, which promises to be of at least equal interest to the former work. Most of the places illustrated have been visited by Mr. Carne, previous to the Egyptian invasion. The first part is in every respect an admirable specimen in pictorial excellence, as well as letter-press.

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*Qualifications of an Adjutant General.*—It requires, and always did, and always will require, an officer known to the army, and by the army admitted to be *fully* equal to the duties—and to be professionally respected in the army, and to have the proper influence,—the influence of opinion,—over the officers of the line, without which zeal must be degenerated by the engenderment of contempt. *He should have both a head and a heart*, or he will fail to win those golden opinions which can alone make him a truly beneficial public servant; and let his rank or his disposition be what it may, he must be a gentleman in his manners, or he will not be deemed the fittest to have to deal with gentlemen.

*The Constable of France, Armand de Montmorenci.*—Brantome says of this warrior, that every morning whether he was at home or in the army, on a march or in camp, he never neglected to receive and hear his *Pater-nosters*. But it was a famous saying among the soldiers, "take care of the Paternosters of Mons. the Constable," for, whilst he was muttering over them, he would throw in, by way of parenthesis, as the occasions of discipline or war demanded, "hang me that fellow on the next tree; pass me that other through the pikes, bring me hither that man and shoot him before my face; cut me in pieces all those rascals who are so audacious as to defend that steeple against the king; burn me that village; set fire to all the country for a quarter of a league round;" and all this he would do without the least interruption to his devotions, which he would have thought it a sin to defer to another hour, *so tender was his conscience!*

*Lord Clive and Colonel Lawrence.*—When his venerated commander was on the point of retirement, with a very moderate fortune, Clive settled *500l.* per annum on him during life. "It gives me great pleasure," he observes to Lawrence on this occasion, "that I have an opportunity given me of shewing my gratitude to the man to whom my reputation, and, of course, my fortune is owing."

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## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, May 28, 12 o'clock.—Consols for Account, 91¾. Consols, 91½ to 91¾. New 3½ per cents. 100½ to 100¾.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

S. Smith and J. Smith, of Nottingham, brick-makers.—E. Clark and A. Deacon, of Goswell-street, drapers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Hagger, of Richmond, contractor.—J. Palmer, of Sydney street, Mile End, carpenter.—J. Potts, of Swan Bank, in Congleton, Cheshire, tailor.—G. Wootton, of Redbourne, Lincolnshire, coal-dealer.—K. Shaw, Lane End, Stoke-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, manufacturer of china.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

A. M'Indoe and Co., of Glasgow, merchants.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. H. Shelton, Manchester warehouseman, Piccadilly.—J. Sims and E. Sims, common-brewers, Gloucestershire.—J. Sharp, the elder, printer, Leamington-Priors.—J. Kymer, merchant, Back-lane, St. George's in the East.—W. Chibley, horse-dealer, Wood Ditton, Cambridgeshire.—W. Pissey, draper, Rayleigh, Essex.—E. Staples, oilman, Castle-street, Oxford street, Middlesex.—J. Cosgrove, rope-man, Mile end Old Town, Raven row, Middlesex.—J. Blyth, miller, Langham, Essex.—W. Pickles, linen-draper, Blackburn, Lancaster.

MARRIAGES.

In Jersey, on the 18th inst., Edward Ricard, Esq., of the 76th regt. of Foot, to Eliza, only daughter of Edward T. Dickson, Esq.—21st inst., at St. George's, Hanover square, Charles Wurmwell, Esq., 10th Hussars, to Charlotte, eldest daughter of T. Orby Hunter, Esq.—Charles Rowlandson, Esq., Madras Army, to Ellen, second daughter of C. P. Sorensen, Esq., of Bathwick Hill.—At Mylor, near Falmouth, Lieut. Fortescue, of the *Nightingale*, to Miss Forster, daughter of Lt. G.B. Forster, of the *Lapwing*.—At Alverstoke, James Windsor, Esq., Ordnance Storekeeper at Trinidad, to Lydia, second daughter of John Hancorn, Esq., of Priddy's Hard.—May 15, Capt. W. A. B. Hamilton, R.N., second son of Lady Charlotte Hamilton, to Lady Harriet Hamilton, sister to the Marquis of Abercorn.—In Dublin, Henry, youngest son of the late Lieut. J. W. Osborne, to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late A. Wall, Esq.—In Dublin, Dr. Alman, 4th or King's Own, to Maria Bunbella, daughter of James Mahon, Esq., of Northampton, Galway.—At St. George's-church, Hanover-square, Capt. Weekes, 9th Lancers, to Laura, second daughter of Lieut.-General Sir H. J. Cumming.

DEATHS.

On Thursday last, at Eton, John Charles, eldest son of the late Col. Johnson, of Walbury, Essex, in his 13th year.—At Jamaica, on 19th Jan., C. H. Lee, third son of the late Lieut. Lee, R.N.—At Gosport, 17th inst., Commander T. L. Robins (a), R.N. aged 76.—At his father's residence on the Mall, Tuam, Mr. H. Burke, third son of Major Burke.—At Lackbane, Killarney, Isabella, wife of C. Mayburry, Esq., late of Kerry Militia.—At Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Marianne, wife of Captain Fenwick, R.E.—At Arthur-terrace, Commercial-road, London, Capt. G. Brown.—At Wrexham, Lieut. R. S. Parry, Rl. Flint Rifle Corps.—In Chichester, Lieut.-Col. G. Humphry, many years in 14th Lt. Dragoons.

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Advertisement.—*Ascot Races.*—These Races, which invariably present a Coup d'Œil of surpassing magnificence and gaiety, are indebted for the most brilliant attraction to the presence of a combination of rank and beauty, rarely displayed in such splendid profusion. The constellation of charms irradiating the scene with the feeling of spontaneous admiration, awakens also that of regret, that aught less balmy than the breath of Zephyr, or less congenial than the dewe of a perpetual spring, should visit the delicate tints which bloom on the female countenance; the activity of modern research has however withdrawn from their previous repose amidst the exotic treasures of the East, and transferred to a sphere of the most felicitous utility those Gems of the Toilet, *Rowland's Kalydor* and *Macassar Oil*. The

former in the maintenance of its proud title of "the *Auxiliary of Beauty*" diffuses the delightful and refreshing coolness, protecting the face and skin from the effects of sun and dust, and decidedly averts parched skin, sunburns, freckle, &c., while the latter, ever true to its unrivalled reputation, preserves the undulating beauties of the graceful curl, uninjured by perspiration, during the ride, drive, or promenade; and together with that peculiar glossy transparency of the Hair, which alone distinguishes those who habitually use it.


## Advertisements.

**FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb**

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder Imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

**CLARET. First Growth.—To be DISPOSED** OF, for Cash, a considerable parcel of CHATEAU LAFITTE, vintage 1825, part of the stock of Messrs. EARLE, BELL, and CO., of Bordeaux, and sealed with their seal, at the very low price of 45s. per dozen, duty paid, bottles and cases included, in cases of three and six dozen each.

Apply to Messrs HENSKEY and CO., Gray's-Inn Wine Establishment, 29, High Holborn.

This Claret is fit for immediate use, and deserves the attention of Club Houses, first-rate Hotels, and Private Gentlemen.

N. B.—Sample bottles may be had on application, 4s. each.

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT.
Established at Boulogne Sur Mer.

**WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY** Messes, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigns, Burgundies, and rich Muscat, and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations, or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably in six dozen cases, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. Webb, Wine Merchant, 24, Haymarket, and 24, Wellbrook, near the Mansion House London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer. J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

PIANO FORTES BY BROADWOOD.

**MR. BROWNE** begs to announce to his Friends and the Public, that he has an extensive assortment of superior SECOND-HAND PIANO FORTES by BROADWOOD, of every description. To those who may not have visited this establishment, Mr. Browne begs to state that the Piano-forte Repository, 27, Soho square, was established expressly for the sale of genuine Instruments by that highly-esteemed maker, and that a greater number of Broadwood's Piano fortes may be inspected here than at any other MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Broadwood's purchased or taken in exchange.

27, Soho square.

**ARCHERY.—J. CHEEK, of No 52, Strand,** begs to submit the following List of Extraordinary Low Prices for the consideration of Archers.—Gentlemen's 6 feet best self Lance, Wood Bows, of any strength, 11s. each. Ladies' ditto, 7s. each. Gentlemen's best Arrows, 14s. per dozen. Ladies' ditto, 12s. per dozen. Gentlemen's Belts, 3s. 6d. each. 3 feet Targets, 21s. per pair; 1 feet, 16s. per pair. Bow Strings, 9d. and 1s. each. The above prices are for the best Articles, and can be selected from a very extensive Stock. Orders from the country attended to with punctuality, and any article exchanged if not approved of.—N. B. List of Prices forwarded, on application (post paid), No. 52, Strand.

**PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought FIDDLE PATTERN SPOONS and FORKS, at 7s. 2d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

| | | oz. | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiddle Pattern | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Silver Table Spoons | 30 at | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 | do. Dessert ditto | 20 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| 12 | do. Table Forks | 30 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 | do. Dessert ditto | 20 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 4 |
| 2 | do. Gravy Spoons | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| 1 | do. Soup Ladle | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| 4 | do. Sauce ditto | 10 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 4 | do. Salt Spoons (gilt strong) | | | | 1 | 6 | 0 |
| 1 | do. Fish Slice | | | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 12 | do. Tea Spoons | 10 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 1 | pair do. Sugar Tongs (strong) | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |

A Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of various pattern Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and of the different articles of Plated Ware, may be had on application, free of cost, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter.

**DOUBLE PATENT PERRYAN PENS.** —The increasing demand for this superior and long established Writing Instrument, justifies the Patentees in strongly recommending it to all Writers—its close resemblance to the Quill, in combination with the Patent Elastic Holder, entirely removes the objections made to Metallic Pens. Nine Pens, with Holder, 2s.; with Elastic Holder, 2s. 3d.—PERRYAN INK, 6d., 1s., and 2s. per Bottle, Manufactured expressly for METALLIC PENS; this Ink has a flowing property peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, and will not corrode them. It is also excellent for Pens made from Quills. Perryan Ink Powders 1s. per Packet, sufficient to make a wine bottle full of Ink. Sold by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion-square, London.

**ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker,** No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles for trout, salmon, and other odds; patent fly and trolling-lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 900 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Gidden Perch, 52, Strand.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.**—CAPITAL £500,000, With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share. The remaining 4l. to be paid in two instalments, namely, 2l. per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 39, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one of whatever station in life who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford to every class of Society, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to its equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined, for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders holding two or more shares who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7½ per cent per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

39, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

**AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse,** testifies:—

Sir, I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount. I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 24th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals, also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Costly Flatulences; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their *Flatulent* tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations:—Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Thirlwall, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Apothecaries to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

**LONDON, SHOREHAM, & BRIGHTON RAILWAY** WITHOUT A TUNNEL.

An advertisement having appeared in the papers of this day, stating, inferentially, that only two projected lines of Railway between London and Brighton are under the consideration of Parliament, the Provisional Committee of this undertaking (the third line, but the only one without any Tunnels whatever) deem it right to put their Shareholders and the Public in possession of the fact that this projected undertaking is under the consideration of the Committee of the House of Commons, equally with the line proposed by Sir John Rennie, and that (as varied from this line) by Mr. Stephenson. The Committee of the House of Commons will, in due course, report upon this line, which, in the minds of all parties not prejudiced, is the best line proposed, and notwithstanding the efforts strenuously making to induce a belief to the contrary, confident reliance may be placed upon a favourable report being given by an impartial Committee of the House of Commons upon this line—the only one without a Tunnel.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

J. C. FOURDRINIER, Secretary.

Railway Offices, No. 31, New Broad-street.

**GINGER WINE MANUFACTORY,** Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.—Messrs. DALL CO., having for many years past continued to receive the distinguished patronage of the Nobility and Gentry for their Double Strong JAMAICA GINGER WINE, flatter themselves, from the immense stock always on hand, they can offer that article more pure and unadulterated than any house in London. The continued recommendations of His Majesty's Physicians, and the Faculty in general, for its unequalled efficacy in cases of Gout, Spasms, Indigestion, and Flatulency, induce the Proprietors to caution the public against the extraordinary puffs now taken by numerous vendors to puff off an article of inferior value. Price 20s. per dozen, or 24s., bottles and hampers included.

The Trade Supplied.

**TROUSERS ON A NEW PRINCIPLE** —G. WALKER, 33, St. James's-street, has discovered an entirely new principle of cutting Trousers, and offers to furnish the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for Ready Money, with this important article of dress, admirably adapted to the display of the figure, and at the same time affording such comfort in all exercise, as to insure the highest satisfaction to those who honour him with orders. If Art can give ornament to Nature—if anything can surpass her in the contour of a limb, it is when clothed made elegantly to fit the same; then it may fairly be admitted that Art has added a charm even to Nature.—G. W. begs to state that he continues to supply Uniforms for Officers of the Army and Navy, also Deputy Lieutenants' and Court Dresses, in the most tasteful style and at moderate charges.

**NO. 50, JERMYN STREET, ST. JAMES'S.**—A. JOHNSON, Liqueur Merchant, by appointment, to his Majesty (late of the Firm of Johnson, Juster and Brooks, No. 2, Pall Mall), respectfully notifies the dissolution of his Partnership with Mr. A. Brooks, and that he has removed his Business to No. 50, Jermyn-street, where he solicits the Noblemen and Gentlemen who have so long patronised his house to send their orders. He assures them his Liqueurs, Wines, and Spirits, will be found of the same superior quality as heretofore, and he has much pleasure in announcing a considerable reduction in their price.

**LONDON and PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT,** with a Branch to CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, terminating in capacious DOCKS at PORTSMOUTH.

CAPITAL—1,200,000*l.*, in 21,000 Shares of 50*l.* each.—Deposit 2*l.* per Share.

The Provisional Committee are proceeding with the necessary arrangements connected with the Branch advertised to Chichester, and an active survey of the line is being prosecuted for carrying into effect the original intention of this Company for constructing the intended Railway between LONDON and PORTSMOUTH by the most DIRECT and practicable line, as they have throughout acted under the conviction that any other, or more circuitous line must only entail on the passengers and transmission of goods between those places additional cost of conveyance in proportion to the extra length adopted, without any corresponding benefit being derived.

The promoters of, and the Provisional Committee of Management of this undertaking, abstain from fully publishing the result of their surveys until the results of the surveys will enable them to lay down the exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective branches in detail before the public, so that efficient means of investigation may be afforded, which can alone secure public support and the sanction of the legislature.

The proposed direct line, which will pass through Guildford and Godalming, was submitted to the attention of a Public Meeting held at Guildford on the 25th inst., at which the Mayor, J. SMALLPEICE, Esq. presided, when a Committee of the inhabitants of that Borough was appointed to take into consideration the best means of securing to Guildford and Godalming the advantages of such mode of communication.

Any information required, may in the meantime be obtained at the offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, where applications for Shares will be received (if by letter, post paid) and also at the Company's Agent at Portsmouth J. N. Robinson, at Portsea, to Archibald Law, Esq., Solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secretary.

**THE DIRECT LONDON and BRIGHTON RAILWAY.**—The DIRECTORS think it right to lay before their Subscribers and the Public the principal points which have been proved before the Committee of the House of Common[s] by scientific and practical engineers and contractors of the highest respectability—namely, Dr. Lardner, Sir John Rennie, Mr. Rastrick, Mr. Locke, Mr. Leather, Mr. Myine, Mr. Price, Mr. Robinson, Mr. Lewin, Mr. Hoof, Mr. Plewes, and Mr. Elwall.

1. That Sir John Rennie's, or the direct line, is perfectly practicable—that it has no engineering difficulties—that it may be completed within three years, and for the sum estimated.

2. That the terminus of the direct line at London-bridge is much to be preferred to Mr. Stephenson's, or the circuitous at Nine Elms, Vauxhall, which is about three miles from the Royal Exchange.

3. That the direct line is nearly six miles shorter than the circuitous line.

4. That the journey to and from Brighton by the direct line may be performed in 50 minutes less time than the journey by the circuitous line to and from its northern terminus at Brighton, and in 18 minutes less time than to and from its western terminus at Brighton.

5. That the mechanical power which will be required to work the direct line will be 22 per cent. less than the power required to work the circuitous line, taking the northern terminus of that line, and 12 per cent. less, taking the western terminus of that line.

6. That the direct line will be worked at much less expense than the circuitous line.

7. That the gradients on the direct line are fair-working gradients, and that 1,400th part of a penny per ton per mile, will compensate for the trifling difference in the gradients on the two lines.

Should, therefore, the circuitous line be adopted, and the trains perform the journey to and from Brighton twelve times a-day, as is contemplated, they would traverse 80,000 miles a-year more than if the direct line were adopted, a distance twice the circumference of the globe; and this would impose an enormous tax upon the public, for it has been proved before the Committee of the House of Commons, that half-a-million of passengers travel yearly between London and Brighton, and, allowing only the usual three-fold increase by the establishment of the Railway, the public would be taxed more than 75,000*l.* a-year for the extra distance of the six miles, to say nothing of the additional charge for goods.

30, Parliament-street, May 26. H. DEAN, Secretary.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.
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Richard Bentley, 8, New Burlington-street.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now complete their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of France, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the day. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—
Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.
Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.
Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.
Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.
Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.
Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and gums from decay.
Delcroix's Creme de Sultanne, for softening and beautifying the complexion.
Delcroix's Genuine Russian Beats' Grease and Huiles Antiques.
Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained Injunctions from the Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spurious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signature on the labels, and their address, 186, New Bond-street, on the back of the bottles.

TEA.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Gunpowder | | 5 | 0 |
| Ditto Hyson | 3s. 4d. to | 7 | 0 |
| Very superior ditto | | 8 | 0 |
| Hyson Kind | | 3 | 0 |
| Congou | 3s. 6d. to | 4 | 0 |
| Fine Souchong Flavour | | 4 | 6 |
| Very superior Pekoe, or Souchong Flavour ditto, particularly recommended | | 5 | 0 |

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berbice, the best imported | 2s. to | 3 | 4 |
| Mocha of very superior quality | | 3 | 6 |
| Plantation | | 1 | 10 |

Raw Coffee one-fifth less than roasted.
The best Powdered Candy, for Coffee, &c. 1 0
SAMUEL ANDREWS, 49, Old Bond-street, first house on the left from Piccadilly.
N. B. The finest Bermuda Arrow Root imported, in pottle canisters 2s. each.

LIEUTENANT BEADON'S PATENT BOAT SAFETY.—The Gentlemen and Members of the Yacht Club, and others attached to aquatic recreation, are invited to an inspection of this highly important invention, by which the capsizing of sailing vessels and boats in squalls is prevented. The invention is contained in a small ornamental case, and consists of a reel of the simplest construction. By the use of this invention thousands of lives may be spared from a watery grave, and the pleasures of sailing enhanced by perfect security. One of the Boat Safety's may be inspected daily at the Adelaide Gallery, Strand. Gentlemen wishing to purchase will have the goodness to forward the size of the main-sheets of their yacht or boat to Mr. Jones, Optician to the Board of Ordnance, Charing-Cross, where one may be seen. Any person wishing to treat for the sole Agency for the sale of the "Boat Safety," may apply to Messrs. Newton and Berry, at the Office for Patents, Chancery-lane, London, and [illegible] Buildings, Manchester, who have also one of them [illegible]

[illegible] West, [illegible]
Office of Mr. [illegible] Beadon, 20 [illegible] Street, in the Precinct [illegible]
Published by him at
THE OFFICE, 10, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,
in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

# THE NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE AND East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 175. SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836. PRICE 1s.


FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will Sail on the 15th June from Portsmouth the fine frigate built ship ROXBURGH CASTLE, Burthen 600 Tons W CUMBERLAND, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock This vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house; to Messrs HANNAY, NEATH, and Co, 36 Fenchurch street to Mr A G ROBERTS, 17, Austin Friars; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co, 5, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, will leave Gravesend on the 15th of June the TRUE BRITON, Burthen 700 tons CHARLES BIRCH, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee house, Captain JAMES BARNES, Leadenhall Street or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's court Cornhill

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend in all June, the fine teak built ship MOALEBY CASTLE, burthen 1,400 tons, THOMAS SANDYS R C S Commander; lying in the East India Dock The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description and will carry an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs WALKINSHAW and Co, Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's court, Cornhill

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively Sail on the 8th August the fine new frigate built ship SCOTIA, burthen 700 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R N, Commander; lying in the East India Dock Will carry a Surgeon, and has splendid Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs WALKINSHAW and Co, Holborn Bridge; Messrs LYALL, BOOTHBY and Co 81 Helen's Place; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

DIRECT FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail from Gravesend on the 30th of July, the fine, new, frigate built ship ROBERT SMART burthen 700 tons, WILLIAM LEECHER, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock Has an excellent accommodation for passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon —For freight or passage apply to Captain LEECHER, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs SMALL, ONSLOW and Co, 6, Old Jewry, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

UNDER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak built Ship, JAVA, Burthen 1200 Tons, ROBERT BURNETT, R C S, Commander, lying in the East India Docks Has splendid Accommodation for Passengers and Will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs FORBES, BONTY, FAIRLIE, and Co, No 47, Great Winchester street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 15th July from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the MALABAR Burthen 650 Tons, ENWARR VOSS, Commander, lying in the East India Docks This ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's court, Cornhill N B Will land Passengers in the Malabar Gantt.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 10th August from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the LADY RAFFLES, Burthen 650 Tons, ROBERT FOX, Commander, lying in the East India Dock This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to Mr FREDERICK GREEN, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co, 5, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY, will leave to sail at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE on the 1st of July from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the ARNATIC, burthen [illegible] tons, [illegible] Commander, lying in the East India Docks; Commander. This ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to Captain [illegible] at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to Mr FREDERICK GREEN, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 5, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will be despatched on 11th June, [illegible] teak ship [illegible] Tons, RICHARD [illegible] Commander, [illegible] Dock This ship [illegible] and carries an [illegible] apply to Messrs Reid, [illegible] Co., to Captain SAUNDERS, [illegible] and 4; or to T HAVILAND and Co., 147, [illegible]

N.B.—This ship will not carry Troops.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 10th of August, the frigate-built ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH 650 Tons, R F MARTIN, Commander; lying in the East India Docks This ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to T HAVILAND and Co, 147 Leadenhall street

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 25th July, the frigate-built Ship WINDSOR 700 Tons, ALEXANDER BENNETT, R N, Commander lying in the East India Docks This Ship has Excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co, 147 Leadenhall street

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail 10th July, the fine teak Ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons lying in the West India Docks, WILLIAM BELL, Commander Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to Messrs PARBURY, MORTON, DENT, and Co, King's Arms Yard; or to T HAVILAND and Co, 147 Leadenhall street,

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, the Ship DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND 650 Tons, WM L. PEAKE, Commander Is expected immediately, and will sail again from Gravesend on the 25th July Has superior Accommodation for Passengers and will carry an experienced Surgeon —For Particulars apply to Messrs, GILMANDERS and Co White Lion Court, Cornhill, or to T HAVILAND and Co 147 Leadenhall street,

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail on the 1st August the fine teak ship LORD HUNGERFORD registered 740 Tons C BARCLAY ADAMS, R N Commander fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to SIR CHARLES COCKERELL Bart and Co, 8, Austin Friars or to T HAVILAND and Co 147, Leadenhall st

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT. Will Sail on 30th June, the fine fast sailing teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, Captain BELL, [illegible] lying in the West India Docks This ship has most excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY Jerusalem Coffee House Messrs RITH, IRVINE, and Co, 8 Birchin street Buildings; or to T HAVILAND and Co, 147, Leadenhall street

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 15th June, the ship LADY FEVERSHAM 400 Tons, GEORGE WEBSTER, Commander lying in the East India Docks This ship has an excellent Accommodations for Passengers and carries an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to T HAVILAND and Co 147, Leadenhall street

TO INDIA CHINA and the COLONIES

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with the above places apply to CAPT JAMES BARBER late of the ship CAMBRIDGE, No 4 Leadenhall street

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS SHIP SOFAS and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness and durability with the greatest facility of erection and removal These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are peculiarly adapted for the camp the cabin or household use They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture

An inspection and competition is respected at No 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall) next the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, where ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture with several Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms

Tronk and Case Maker by appointment, to the Hon the East India Company

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Officers of the King's and Company's Service, Civilians, Ladies, and Families, Writers and Assistant Surgeons can be completely equipped at 48 Hours' Notice if necessary, at MAYNARD & CO., 27, Poultry The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY, and on the most reasonable scale) samples may be seen, with prices at the Warehouse

PLATE, PLATED ARTICLES CHINA, GLASS, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c, supplied at Wholesale Prices.

The CAMP COUCH, forming a SOFA, BWING COT, or PIELD BED for INDIA will be found the best adapted for its objects of any yet in use A NEW PORTABLE DOUBLE COUCH is just introduced, to which the particular attention of Families is invited. MAYNARD and CO, 27, Poultry.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs THRESHER and CO, 152, [illegible] Somerset House respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, [illegible] article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an [illegible] arrival Every article is made in the neatest and most [illegible] able manner, of materials manufactured expressly [illegible] mate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without [illegible] to the parties —Ladies waited upon at their own [illegible] lists of articles, with the number of each required, [illegible] parts of the country

N B Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALE, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation large quantities of which are constantly being shipped for almost every part of the Globe. Address, W C MORGAN, 4, Dean-street (Five doors from Oxford street)

N B.—Manufacturer of the Highly Carbonated Soda Water and Effervescing Lemonade

H. and G. FLETCHER, 126, New Bond [illegible] MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronized them, that the convenience of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all the workmen Prices as before, viz, Dress Coats, coloured, 3l 3s Frock Coats, ditto, 4l 4s Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 1os 6d to 1l 5s; Trowsers, from 18s to 36s; a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l 4s Military and Naval Outfits, the most Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform &c

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's row, having [illegible] obliged some time ago, from ill health to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises No 28 King William street, Charing Cross within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent below the charge of any other house in the trade

S L has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled Also to his new Ship Sofas, with Backs in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots or Camp Beds forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Cartridge Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hour Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash A Officer's Bedstead, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete only 6l 6s

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 158, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY No 2, Hemming's row, St Martin's [illegible] Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Cabin Furniture, Clothing, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, [illegible] and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms, every article [illegible]

PASSAGES TO INDIA [illegible] present season, may be engaged [illegible] terms on application to Mr ADAMSON, Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House), where Plans of Cabins of every Ship may be seen. [illegible] procured, and every information [illegible] 5l, 5s. obtained.

## CONTRACTS FOR COALS AND CANDLES.

Office of Ordnance, 26th May, 1836.

THOSE PERSONS who may be desirous of Contracting with the PRINCIPAL OFFICERS of the ORDNANCE, to furnish, from the 1st July next to the 30th of June, 1837, such Quantities of Coals and Candles as may from time to time be required, for Barracks and Ordnance Stations in the undermentioned Counties and Islands, can receive Particulars of the Contracts on applying at this Office between the hours of Ten and Four; and to the respective Barrack-Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, Alderney, and Man.

Tenders for supplying either Coals or Candles must be sealed up and marked "Tender for Coals," or "Tender for Candles," and will be received at this Office, addressed to the Secretary to the Board, until Eleven o'Clock on Tuesday the 21st of June; but no proposal, either for Coals or Candles, will be noticed, unless made on, or annexed to, a printed Particular, and the prices inserted in Words at length; nor unless a Letter to be subjoined to such Proposals from two Persons of known property, engaging to become bound with the Party tendering, in the Sum expressed in the Particulars, for the due Performance of the Contract.

Tenders to be made for the several Counties, and separate Barracks and Stations, as specified in the Particulars of Contracts.

COUNTIES, &c.

| | |
|---|---|
| Berks, | Norfolk, |
| Brecknock, | Northumberland, |
| Chester, | Northampton, |
| Cornwall, | Nottingham, |
| Cumberland, | Pembroke, |
| Devon, | Suffolk, |
| Dorset, | Somerset, |
| Durham, | Surrey, |
| Essex, | Sussex, |
| Hants, | Warwick, |
| Isle of Man, | York, |
| Isle of Wight, | North Britain, |
| Kent, | Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney. |
| Lancaster, | |
| Middlesex, | |

N.B.—The practice of allowing Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents to pass free of Postage is discontinued; but the Official Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

By Order of the Board,
R. Byham, Secretary.

Office of Ordnance, 18th May, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such Persons as may be willing to Tender for the same, a quantity of Brass and Iron Ordnance, Lead, Old Shot and Shells, Iron, &c., in Store, at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeeper at that place any day (Sunday excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders. A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained by Persons willing to become Purchasers at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office, Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole, or any number, of the said Lots are to be delivered on or before Monday the 13th of the ensuing month of June,

By Order of the Board,
R. Byham, Secretary.

## SALE OF OLD VICTUALLING STORES AT GOSPORT.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, 21st May, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 9th of June next, at Twelve o'clock at Noon, the Admiral Superintendent will put up to Sale at the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Gosport several Lots of

OLD PROVISIONS, IRON TANKS STAVES, HEADING, CASKS, RELIGIOUS BOOKS, &c. &c. &c.

all lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Admiral Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

## CONTRACTS FOR COOPERS' TOOLS AND WOOD HOOPS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 27th May, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 9th June next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford all such quantities of

COOPERS' TOOLS and WOOD HOOPS

as shall from time to time be demanded for Twelve Months certain, and further until the expiration of Three Months' warning.

Samples of the Articles may be seen at His Majesty's Victualling Yard at Deptford, and Forms of the Tender at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £200 for the due performance of each of the Contracts.

## CONTRACTS FOR ROYAL MARINE CLOTHING, APPOINTMENTS, AND NECESSARIES.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 27th May, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 9th June next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford for Twelve Months certain, and further until the expiration of Three Months' warning, the following Articles, to be from time to time demanded, for the use of the Royal Marines, viz.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Serjeants' Caps with Balls. | Privates' Pouches. |
| Drummers' ditto. | ,, Pouch Belts. |
| Privates' ditto. | ,, Bayonet Belts. |
| Serjeants' Sashes. | ,, Breast Plates. |
| ,, Pouches. | ,, Gun Slings. |
| ,, Pouch Belts. | |
| ,, Bayonet and Sword Belts. | Clothes Brushes. |
| ,, Breast Plates. | Shoe Brushes in sets of Three. |
| ,, Sword and Scabbard. | Button Brushes: |
| ,, Fusil Slings. | ,, Sticks. |
| Drummers' Sword Belt & Breast Plate. | Turnscrews. |
| ,, Sword and Scabbard. | Brushes and Wires—sets, |
| ,, Slings. | Tin Mess Cans. |
| | Tin Mess Can Straps, |

Patterns of the Articles and the Conditions of the Contract may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the Contract.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, May 27.—Royal Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Major T. Cubitt, to be Lieut.-Col. v. Coffin, placed on retired list; Sec. Capt. Walter Elphinstone Locke, to be Captain, v. Cubitt; First Lieut. Theophilus Deshrisay, to be Sec. Captain, v. Lock; Sec. Lieut. Walter Frederic Crufton, to be First Lieut. v. Deshrisay.

South Saloplan Yeomanry Cavalry.—David Crawford, Gent., to be Surgeon, v. Humphreys, resigned.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, June 3d, 1836.—Scots Fusilier Gds.—Lieut. Lord W. Butler to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Fitzroy, who ret.; E. J. Stracey, gent. to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Lord W. Butler. 3d Foot—Ens. H. P. Chamberlain to be Lieut. by p., v. Jones, who ret.; K. M'Kenzie, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Chamberlain. 16th—J. A. Campbell, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Sparkes, who ret. 28th—Sec. Lieut. W. Abbot, from h. p. 3d Ceylon Reg., to be Ens., repaying diff.; Ens. E. R. Priestley, from 45th, to be Ens., v. Abbot, who ret. 33d—Ens. G. Erskine to be Lieut. by p., v. Massy, who ret.; C. Mills, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Erskine. 45th—J. G. Smyth, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Priestley, app. to 28th. 59th—J. Tomline, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Bell, prom. in 1st W. I. Reg. 62d—Ens. G. J. Fulton, from 77th, to be Ens., v. Mulock, who ex. 76th—Lieut. R. C. Lloyd to be Capt. by p., v. Marlton, who ret.; Ens. C. S. S. Evans, to be Lieut. by p., v. Lloyd; T. Tydd, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Evans. 77th—Ens. T. E. Mulock, from 62d, to be Ens., v. Fulton, who ex. 88th—Maj. F. Maunsell to be Lieut.-Col. without p., v. Warburton, dec.; Capt. H. H. J. French to be Maj., v. Maunsell; Lieut. W. H. Phibbs, from 25th, to be Capt., v. French. 87th—Capt. R. Keatinge, from 99th, to be Capt., v. Maxwell, who ex. 99d—Ens. W. P. Trevalyan to be Lieut. by p., v. Fitz James, who ret.; G. Studdert, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Trevalyan. 99th—Capt. M. Maxwell, from 87th, to be Capt. v. Keatinge, who ex. 1st W. India Reg.—Ens. W. C. Pinder to be Lieut. by p., v. Humfrey, who ret.; Ens. T. Bell, from 59th, to be Lieut. by p., v. J. R. Grant, who ret. Brevet—Maj. G. Baker, on h. p. unatt., to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army. Commissariat—Dep. Assist. Commis.-Gen. T. C. B. Weir, to be Assist. Commis.-Gen.

Memorandum—The date of the commission of the Rev. Wm. Beattie Smith, as Chaplain of Stirling Castle, is Nov. 22, 1835, and not Oct. 23, 1835. The date of Lieut. Donaldson's commission in the 41st Foot, and that of Lieut. Vaughan's appointment as Adj. in that Corps, are Sept. 18, 1832, and not April 12, 1833.

### CAVALRY.

4th Dragoons.—On Sunday morning, Private Edward Tuwey shot himself through the heart. He was respected in the reg., but having given way to intemperance since he had come to Trowbridge, and being threatened to be sent to head-quarters for his misconduct, the circumstance is supposed to have preyed upon his mind. He was about 40, and had been twelve years in the regiment.

8th Hussars.—The remaining *three* troops and hd.-qrs. arrived at Dublin, on the 24th ult., on board the *Earl Roden* and *Cumberland* steamers, from Liverpool, have been disembarked, and occupy Portobello Barracks.

14th Light Drags.—The 6th Division embarked at Belfast on the 23d ult. on board the *Mercury* steamer, and sailed for Glasgow at half-past 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The 7th Division embarked at Belfast on the following day on board the *Howard Castle*, and sailed for Glasgow at half-past 3 p. m. And the 8th and last Division with hd.-qrs. embarked at Belfast on the 25th, on board the *Rapid* steamer, and sailed for Glasgow at 5 p. m.

### INFANTRY.

19th Depot.—on board the *Cumberland* steam-vessel, arrived at Dublin on the morning of the 31st May from Liverpool, and proceeded *en route* for Galway. 3 cos. and hd.-qrs. to arrive on 11th inst., leaving a comp. at Loughrea. Major Campbell has arrived in England from the Service Cos.

29th Depot.—arrived at Dublin from Newbridge on 1st inst., and embarked on board the *Cumberland* steamer, and sailed for Liverpool.

31st.—was to march from Kernaul to Dinagpore in the beginning of February.

35th.—The detachments at Doneraile and Castlestown Roche, have arrived at Fermoy; 2 Subalterns and 40 r. and f. have been detached to Macroom; 1 Capt., 1 Sub., and 40 r. and f. to Millstreet; and 2 Officers, and 4 and f. to Doneraile.

43rd depot.—The Comp. at Millstreet, arrived at Butte on 27th ult.

46th.—The Comp. at Fenton's moved to Enniskillen on ult.

58th depot.—A detachment has been ordered to take duty at Tipnor.

60th, 2nd batt.—Lieut. Jones embarked at Cork the *Barossa*, for Gibraltar, which vessel sailed on ult.

61st depot.—It is expected will embark in the *Moira* week, for a passage to Cork.

74th.—Capt. Crawley has arrived in England, from Service Cos. in the West Indies.

77th.—We understand that Capt. Raines is about to b raigned before a Court-Martial, on charges pref against him, by Capt. Clerke. We believe that measure has been reluctantly resorted to by the officer, in consequence of the mis-statements in the lic papers, so unscrupulously put forth, on unfai charges. We cannot but approve of the course ad by Capt. Clarke, of treating these palpable misr representations, without notice or recrimination on part,—he would insult the common sense of the pu sion, were he to think it necessary to contradict insinuations as that his brother Officers "were *prised at* his, Capt. Clerke's honourable acquittal We can safely assert the *direct reverse* to have bee case!

81st.—The *Barrosa* transport arrived at Cork harbo the 26th ult., and the service cos. were embarked on that vessel for Gibraltar. The *Barrosa* sailed o 29th. The following Officers were on board: Li Colonel Maclean; Maj. Creagh; Capts. Dixon, Hill, Splaine, and Ward; Lieuts. Gay, Walla Perry, Bowyer, Farrant, Renoy, Hon. R. Dalzell, Sorell; Ensigns Nethercote, Denys, Bailie, and Payn. Thompson; Quart.-Mast. Patterson; A Stewart; Sarg. Reas, Assist.-Surg. Ball. Capt. Ty Ensigns M'Mahon and Thompson are on leave fro depot at Clare Castle. Capt. Orange has got lea join at Gibralter by the Falmouth packet.

83rd Depot.—arrived at Dublin from Newbridge on ult., and embarked in the evening on board the *berland* st.-v. for Liverpool.

85th.—By the death of Col. Warburton, Major Ma in command of Depot Cos. had succeeded to the L Colonelcy, and will proceed with the Service Co Nova Scotia in the *Moira*.

Rifle Brigade.—1 batt. depot have arrived at Portsmou the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* tr. from Jersey, und command of Maj. Gossett, and taken up their q at Fort Monkton, Gosport. They are to move to mouth when the Fusiliers quit, or the depot of 61st vacate their barracks. The *Moira* is to tak 85th to Halifax, and bring home the hd.-qrs. of batt. Rifles.

Royal Artillery.—Hd.-Qrs. The Concert on Fe ac'nnight, given by this distinguished Corps, was the brilliant of the season. On the same day, a detach marched in from Weedon Barracks; on Wednesday different battalions furnished men to go through a field day, but after marching past in slow and qu time, they were compelled to be dismissed, from a h fall of rain. The same morning, Capt. Stopford' 3rd batt., left the barracks at 8 o'clock a. m., pre by the band, for the river side, where they embar on board a steamer for Dover; they will j Lt.-Col. M'Laughlan's co., 2nd battalion, which return to head-quarters, on the 3rd inst. Lieut. Gambia will leave head-quarters this day, to assu command of the Royal Artillery at Plymouth.

Royal Academy, Woolwich.—The Gentlemen C commenced their exercise on the Common, on Tue last, with light field-pieces, firing blank cartridge, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Parker; and in the co week they will practise from the Mortar Battery.

Royal Arsenal.—The extra hands taken on for the riage Department, having completed the term of employment, have been discharged.

The Army Medical Board is removing to Somerset and a small saving is thereby made.

*Resignations and Promotions during the past M* —Colonel Keats, 8th Ft. 74th Ft. Lieut.-Colonels— ett, 52 F.; Prichard, 66 F. Majors—Ray, 3 F.; Hon. C. Napier, 66 F.; Daniell, 28 F.; Hamilton, F. Captains—Tranter, 2 L. Gds.; Wilson, 1 Dr. Hedley, 2 Dr. Gds.; Linsell, 5 Dr. Gds.; Tomkyns Irea, 15 Dr.; Temple, 16 F.; Gowler, 32 F. 36 F.; Strachan, 66 F.; Vivian, 66 F.; Mansell, Lieutenants—Dalgleish, 2 Dr. Legard, 3 Dr.; Fo 16 Dr.; Elliott, 11 F.; Dent, 17 F.; Bowen, 32 F.; Buchanan, 36 F.; Humphreys, Rifle Brig. Cornet Wauton, 4 Dr. Gds. Hodgson, 1 F.; Nesbitt, 13 F.; Dixon, 31 F. ratt, 71 F.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depot of the regiment is stationed.]

Life Guards—Regent's Park.
1 ditto—Hyde Park.
Horse Gds.—Windsor.
Drag. Guards—Manchester.
1 ditto—Lougford.
do—Ballincollig.
do—Dartmouth.
do.—Leeds.
do.—York.
do.—Birmingham.
Dragoons—Dublin.
1 do.—Dundalk.
1 do.—Cahir.
do.—Bombay.
do.—Brighton.
Hussars—Nottingham.
do.—Dublin.
Lancers—Edinburgh.
th Hussars—Glasgow.
th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
th Lancers—Dorchester.
th Light Dragoons—Madras.
th do.—Glasgow.
th Hussars—Dublin.
th Lancers—Bengal.
th do.—Norwich.
reu. Gds. [1st bt.]—Dublin.
o. [2nd batt.]—Wellington B.
o. [3rd batt.]—Portman B.
old. Gds. [1st batt.]—St. John's Wood.
n. [2nd batt.]—Tower.
. Fusil. Guards [1st batl.]—St. George's B.
n. [2d batt.]—Windsor.
t F. [1st batt.]—Limerick.
o. [2nd batl.]—Cork, ord. to Canada; Boyle.
d do.—Bombay; Chatham.
d do. Bengal; Chatham.
h do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
h do.—Malta; Dover.
h do—Bombay; Chatham.
h do.—Portsmouth.
h do.—Jamaica; Castlebar.
h do.—Mauritius; ord. to Bengal; Sheerness.
th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford.
th do.—Dublin.
th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
th do.—W. Indies, Nass.
th do.—Canada; Armagh.
th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham.
th do.—Athlone.
th do.—W. Indies, Galway.
th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
st do.—V. D. Land; Chatham.
nd do.—Jamaica; Hull.
rd do.—Manchester.
th do.—Canada; Cork.
th do.—Cork.
th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Kinsale.
th do.—N.S.Wales; Chatham
th do.—Mauritius; Devonport
th do.—Bermuda; Liverpool.
st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
rd do.—Dublin.
th do.—America; Dublin.
th do.—Fermoy.
th do.—W. Indies; Plymouth.
th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
th do.—Chatham.
th do.—Madras; Chatham.
th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
st do.—Madras; Chatham.
nd do.—Ionian Isl., ord. home; Fort Geo.
rd do.—America; Buttevant.
th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
th do.—Madras; Chatham.

46th Foot—Enniskillen.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Buttevant.
48th do.—Bolton.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham.
51st do.—Belfast.
52nd do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle.
53rd do.—Malta; ord to Corfu; Ynughal.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; ord. to Corfu; Newcastle.
Do. [2nd batt.] Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st do.—Ceylon; Cork.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Stirling.
65th do.—W. Indies; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Cork.
67th do.—W. Indies, Chatham.
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmth.
69th do.—W. Indies, Sheerness
70th do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
71st do.—Dublin.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Omagh.
73rd do.—Ionian Isles, Birr.
74th do.—W. Indies; Belfast.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Wexford.
76th do.—W. Inds.; Edinburgh.
77th do.—Mullingar.
78th do.—Ceylon, ord. home; Armagh.
79th do.—Canada; Edinburgh.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. to N.S. Wales.
81st do.—Clare Castle; Gibraltar.
82nd do.—Kilkenny.
83rd do.—America; Liverpool.
84th do.—Jamaica; Limerick.
85th do.—York; ordered to Nova Scotia.
86th do.—W. Indies; Cashel.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Nenagh.
89th do.—W. Indies, Drogheda.
90th do.—Ceylon; Traire
91st do.—St. Helena; Newry.
92nd do.—Gibraltar; ord to Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Templemore.
95th do.—Birr.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon, ord. home; Gosport.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Portsmouth.
99th do.—Mauritius; Plymouth
Rifle Brig. [Matbatt.]—America; ord home; Portsmouth.
Do. [2dbt.]—Ionian Isl.; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

General Lord Lynedoch, or Gen. Lord Ludlow will succeed the Duke of Gordon, as Colonel of the 3rd regiment of Guards. The latter nobleman is a very old general officer; he lost his arm while serving with the Guards in Holland, and afterwards commanded a brigade of Guards throughout the campaign in Egypt. Gen. Rose, now Governor of Guernsey, is to have the vacant regiment, and Major-General Ellice is to be appointed Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey in his place.

*New Army Club.*—At a meeting of a few officers on the 19th ult., Lieut.-Gen. Sir Ed. Barnes in the chair, it was Resolved—1st. That a Club be formed to be designated "The Army Club," and to be exclusively composed of officers of all ranks in his Majesty's Army, and governed by such rules and regulations as the experience derived from the existing Clubs may suggest. 2nd. That the number shall be limited to ; one third thereof to be reserved for foreign stations. 3rd. That the entrance subscription on its formation shall be twenty guineas, and the [illegible] five guineas. 4th. That a Provisional Committee be formed, who are authorised to take [illegible] the management and direction of the [illegible] the purpose of carrying the objects of the [illegible] 5th. That all members be balloted for [illegible] following Regulations," till the Club is [illegible] and subject to such rules and regulations as shall be hereafter approved by a General Meeting, namely:—That the first 250 Members shall be balloted for by the Provisional Committee. That as soon as 250 Members are elected, the balloting for new Members to be made by General Meetings, to be convened by advertisement, by the Provisional Committee, as occasion requires. 6th. That upon there being 500 Members elected, "The Army Club" shall be considered as formed; when a General Meeting shall be called by the Provisional Committee, for the purpose of adopting such rules and regulations as may be deemed desirable for the final guidance of the Club, and also for electing a permanent Committee for carrying the adopted arrangements into effect. 7th. That no subscription be received till there are 500 Members, and then the payment thereof be under the direction of the Committee of Management. 8th. That any officer on half-pay who shall have retired from full-pay in consequence of any regimental proceeding affecting his character as an officer and a gentleman, shall not be eligible to become a Member; and any Member of the Club on full-pay who shall retire from the service, or to half-pay, from any cause affecting his character as an officer and a gentleman, shall cease to be a Member of the Club. 9th. That any Member of the Club discontinuing his subscription, or from any cause rendering him ineligible to be continued a Member, shall have no claim to, or be entitled to participate in, any of the effects or property belonging to the Club. [Several new Clubs are attempting to be formed, and one, "The Alliance," proposed by Captain Marshall, of Cheltenham, promises to be more successful than any that has come under our notice.]

REVIEW AT WOOLWICH.—On Saturday last the whole of the corps at Woolwich were assembled in Brigade on the common, being commanded by the following officers:—Rl. Horse Artillery, by Col. Whynyates, C.B.; Field Batteries, by Col. Cleveland, C.B.; R.B. Foot Artillery, by Col. Adye, C.B.; Rl. Engineers, by Lieut.-Col. Harding; and Rl. Marines by Lieut.-Col. Conolly. Maj.-Gen. Sir Joseph M'Lean, K.C.H., Commandant of the Royal Artillery, attended by a numerous staff, was present. The ground was kept by a party of Foot Artillery, under Capt. and Adj. Bent, and Quarter-master Gates, and the Riding School troop under Lieut.-Col. R. Jones, and Lieutenants Phillips and M'Pherson. The Brigade formed line from the East to the Western sides of the common, the H.A. on the right flank, and the F. Batteries to the left. At 12 o'clock the H. Brigade fired a royal salute of 21 guns, and the Infantry fired a "*feu de joie*" in succession, the F.B. following it, and the three bands, the Buglers of the H.A. and F.B. simultaneously playing the "National Anthem." Columns were then formed, and the troops marched past the General in slow time, the officers saluting; the line was again formed, and the Brigade advanced with truly admirable steadiness, the more worthy of remark and encomium when it is remembered how seldom the different corps in this garrison are in the field together, and upon the word "halt" being given, the General rode up, and by a signal from the Brigade Major the officers and men took off their caps and gave three hearty and deafening cheers for His Majesty. The corps then separately marched off to their respective private parades.

The *Sovereign* transport, having on board the undermentioned detachments, sailed from Cork harbour the 22nd ult., for Nova Scotia: 34th regt., Lieut. James and Ensigns Goodenough and M'Donald, 3 Serjs., 50 r. and f.; 43rd, Lieut. Oxenden, 1 Serj., 30 r. and f.; 83rd, Ens. Dercnzy, 1 Serj., 40 r. and f.

The *Arab* transport arrived at Cork harbour on the 22nd, and detachments embarked on board that vessel on the 24th ult., for Canada: 15th regt., 2 officers, 2 Serj., 100 r. and f.; 24th, 2 Officers, 2 Serj., 75 r. and f.

The Knightsbridge Barracks, which for nearly two centuries have been appropriated for the accommodation of the Foot Guards, are about to be taken down.

The anniversary dinner in commemoration of the capture of the French West Indies by the Army and Navy, under General Sir Charles Grey and Admiral Lord St. Vincent, took place on Saturday last, at the United Service Club.

Count d'Orsay was asked the other, at the Travellers' Club, whether he thought that the marriage between the Prince of Capua and Miss Smyth would be considered binding. "Of course," was his reply, "*four negatives* must make an affirmative." In the diplomatic circles this marriage has been termed "the Quadruple Alliance."

### TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| June. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmouth Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m | h. | m | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 8 | 0 | 38 | 10 | 1 | 3 | 30 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 46 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 40 |
| Mo. 9 | 10 | 31 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 23 | 5 | 7 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 8 | 7 | 39 |
| Tue. 7 | 11 | 44 | ... | ... | 5 | 44 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 52 | 7 | 28 | 8 | 15 | 8 | 31 |
| We. 8 | 0 | 36 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 35 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 37 | 9 | 24 | 9 | 48 |
| Th. 9 | 1 | 30 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 8 | 38 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 40 | 10 | 29 | 10 | 59 |
| Fri. 10 | 2 | 24 | 3 | 0 | 9 | 38 | 9 | 31 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 33 | 11 | 29 | 11 | 54 |
| Sat. 11 | 3 | 20 | 3 | 48 | 0 | 42 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 54 | 11 | 13 | ... | .... | 0 | 18 |

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—E. Codd to *Caledonia*; C. Simmonds to Chatham Ordinary, W. Coyde to Coast Guard.

Mates—Edward Little and D. Reid to *Royal Adelaide*; J. Aleton to *Talavera*, R. Pipon (Coll.) to *Britannia*; Mark Kerr (extra) to *Pembroke*; T. Kimball to *Cornwallis*.

Chaplain—Rev. Thomas Ferris, re-appointed to Portsmouth Ordinary.

Assistant-Surgeons—W. F. Carter to *Britannia*; John Stuart, to *Bellerophon*; M. Little to *Cornwallis*; W. Paterson, from *Rover* to *Confiance*.

Midshipmen—A. Tower to *Talavera*; C. Isaacson to *Bellerophon*.

Vol. 1st Class—W. Wilbraham to *Vanguard*, J. C. B. Hay to *Minden*.

Clerks—J. Lawes to *Terror*; J. Mitchell to *Vanguard*; J. Davidson to *Asia*.

### HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTÆON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, scr. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1825), Coast of Africa.
ALGERINE, 10, W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASIA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Sheerness.
ASTREA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1809), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, H. S., Mus.-Com. A. Karley (1814), particular service.
BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Curry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, krtch, Lt.-Com. H. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEALUS, 8, sur. v. Lt.-Com. S. Hope (acting), part serv.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
BELLEROPHON, 80, Capt. S. Jackson, C.B. (1807), Spithead.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1826), South America.
BONETTA, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Bisson (1826), Sheerness.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. J. W. D. Dundas (1807), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1813), Coast of Africa.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
BUFFALO, , Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), Portsmouth, fitting.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CARRON, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. Dow (1819), particular service.
CASTOR, 36, Commodore Lord J. Hay (1818), N. Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1829), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (s.) (1818), Mediterranean.
CURLEW, 11, Lt.-Com. W. L. Rees (1813), South America.
COLUMBIA, tr. st. ves., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1833), Leeward Islands.
COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Plymouth.
COMUS, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1833), West Indies.
CONFIANCE, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), Woolwich.
CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. R. W. G. Festing (1811), Plymouth.
COVE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), particular service.
CRUIZER, 16, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
CYCLOPS, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1816), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DROMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
DUBLIN, 50, Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Capt. G. Willes (1814), S. America.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Sanders, part. service.
ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1818), Lisbon.
EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sr. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (6) (1826), Surveying Service.
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1826), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, sl. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Falmouth.
FLAMER, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Potbury, Barbadoes.
FORRESTER, 3, brigantine, Lt. Com. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of G. Hope.
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. H. Pell (1813), North America.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. H. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
GRIFFON, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parlby (1825), Coast of Africa, ordered home.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), North America.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Ships (1819), Lisbon.
HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley (1814), Nore.
HERMES, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1834), Falmouth.
HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellis (1831), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
JASPER, 16, Com. J. Hackell (1828), Mediterranean.
JUPITER, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1833), East Indies.
LARNE, 4, sur. v., Lt. Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
LARNE, 18, Com. W. S. Smith (1830), North America.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bosanquet (1831), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), part. service.
LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Particular Service.
LYNX, 3, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), Coast of Africa.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Burk (1827), Plymouth attg.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MASTIFF, surv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, Capt. F. A. Dowell (1814), North America.
MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), W. Coast of Af.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1830), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1812), Plymouth.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. C. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Newell (1826), Mediterranean.
PANTALOON, 16, Lt. Com. N. Cory (1815), Coast of Africa.
PATRIDGE, 10, Tender to *Royal George* yacht, part. service.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1809), particular service.
PELICAN, 18, Com. R. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.

Pembroke, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), Portsmouth.
Phœnix, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1834), N. Coast of Spain.
Pickle, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1829), West Indies.
Pincher, 5, Lt.-Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
Portland, 52, Capt. D. Price (1813), Mediterranean.
Portsmouth Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1822), F. L., Portsmouth.
President, 52, Vice Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., Capt. James Scott (1828), on passage home from North America.
Prince Regent, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1802), Deptford.
Pylades, W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
Racehorse, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), West Indies.
Racer, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), on passage to West Indies.
Rainbow, 26, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
Raleigh, 16, Com. M. Quin (1834), East Indies.
Rapid, 18, Lt.-Com. Fred. Patten (1822), S. America.
Rattlesnake, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), S. Indies.
Raven, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Coast of Africa.
Ravenna, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
Ringdove, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), Lisbon.
Rodney, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
Rolla, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
Rose, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1838), East Indies.
Rover, 18, Com. Charles Eden (1824), South America.
Royal Adelaide, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1804), Plymouth.
Royal George, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
Royal Sovereign, Capt. Sup. Charles Bullen, K.C.H., (1802), Pembroke.
Royalist, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1822), Plymouth.
Russell, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
Salamander, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), N. C. of Spain.
Sapphire, 28, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
Saracen, 16, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), Lisbon.
Savage, 16, Lt.-Com. R. Loney (1812), Lisbon.
Scout, 18, Com. Robt. Cragie (1826), on passage to the Cape.
Seaflower, cutter, Lt.-Com. Jos. Rocha (1814), part. service.
Seagull, 5, Lt.-Com. S. H. Usher (1828), West Indies.
Snake, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1828), West Indies.
Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
Speedy, 5, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1826), Plymouth.
Spitfire, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
Starling, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett, South America.
Sulphur, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), South America.
Talavera, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), Plymouth.
Talbot, 28, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1828), S. America.
Tamar, 16, Capt. George Back (1835), Sheerness.
Thalia, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
Thunder, sur. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
Thunderer, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
Tribune, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
Tweed, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Lisbon.
Tyne, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
Vanguard, 90, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802), Spithead.
Vernon, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
Vestal, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c) (1828), West Indies.
Victor, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
Vipre, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), Lisbon.
Volage, 28, Capt. F. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
Wanderer, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.
Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
Waterwitch, 16, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (b) (1815), Coast of Africa.
William and Mary yacht, Capt. S. Warren, Knt., K.C.H. (1802), Woolwich.
Winchester, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
Wolf, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1832), East Indies.
Zebra, 16, Com. E. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

Corrected to June 4, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*c.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nautilus, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, | d. May 18, | r. May 25. |
| Pandora, Innes (1813), | s. May 4, | d. May 30, | r. May 28. |
| Swift, Welch (1818), | s. May 16, | d. June 6, | r. |
| Lord Melville, Wabbe (1826), | s. May 18, | d. June 13, | r. |
| L'Espoir, Griffin, act. (1818), | s. May 23, | d. June 18, | r. |
| Thorpion, Robilliard (1824), | s. June 1, | d. June 27, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 24, | r. May 27. |
| Pitt, Kennedy (1816), | s. April 4. | d. May 27, | r. May 21. |
| Castanet, James (1813) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. |
| Hebe, Blount (1824) | s. | d. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pluto, O'Reilly (c. 1815), | s. Jan. 9, | d. May 26, | r. |
| Lancer, Turner (c., 1828) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 22, | r. |
| Helena, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25. | r. |
| Dolphin, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. |
| Falcon, Moore (c. 1818), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harpwing, Forster (1812), | s. Feb. 17, | d. May 11, | r. May 31. |
| Albert, Norrington (1812), | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 23, | r. |
| Skylark, Ladd (1815), | s. Mar. 17, | d. June 9, | r. |
| Falkis, Downey (1816), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. |
| Hebon, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, | r. |
| Spy, James (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. |
| Linnet, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, | r. |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Eyre, St. John (1808), | s. Dec. 17, | d. May 4, | r. May 14. |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 2, | r. |
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 21, | r. |
| Prosper, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. |
| Clarence, Dicken (1815), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, | r. |
| Seagull, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cannon, [illegible]ey, | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 16, | r. |
| Linnet, [illegible] (1816), | s. April 9, | d. June 11, | r. |
| Flovna, [illegible] 1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 6, | r. |
| Extra [illegible], | s. | d. | r. |

[illegible], June 3.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) [illegible] May 29.—The *Beacon* returned from the Orkneys [illegible] 40 seamen for the fleet. They have volunteered [illegible] and *Hercules*. The *Beacon* is to Harbour [illegible] be paid off.—Monday. *Messenger* st. returned [illegible] coast of Spain; left St. Sebastian's the previous Thursday; brought passenger Brig.-Gen. M'Dougall of the Legion, who has resigned, and two or three other officers on sick leave. There are several letters in the town, dated 26th May, from officers of Marines, stating that the battalion is only intended to garrison St. Sebastian's when General Evans moves out. No casualty had occurred among them. The *Messenger* has been sent to Woolwich to be repaired, taking volunteers, lists of the *Quail*, to join the *Bonetta*. Wednesday, June 1. *Pembroke* went to Spithead.—Thursday. Arrived *Bonetta*, Lieut. Bisson, from Sheerness, with seamen for this place and Plymouth: she is to return for her guns, &c., and then go to the Coast. The Surveyor of the Navy went over the Dock-yard on Monday, and afterwards visited the *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, and *Pembroke*; he also inspected *Inconstant*, *Volcano*, and *Quail*. The *Madagascar* is ordered to be brought forward for commission, and the *Vindictive* to be moved down to be caulked. *Inconstant* will be launched on the 15th, and *Volcano* 30th June. Capt. Searle, C.B. has arrived to take charge of the *Ordinary*. Ships in port—*Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Bonetta*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Buffalo*, *Beacon*, and the four transports, *Maitland*, *Moira*, *Stakesby*, *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, in Harbour; and the *Seaflower* and *Cracker*, having just arrived from Guernsey to refit.—Wind S.W. blowing hard in squalls.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, 3d June—(*From our own Correspondent*).—On Friday se'nnight at noon, the *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, was hauled out of Dock, and taken into the Basin, and the *Alban* st.-v. was to have been put in dock, but from the state of the tide it could not be accomplished until Monday. *Rhadamanthus* st.-v., under the temporary command of Lieut. Shambler, came up the river on Saturday, and took up her moorings alongside the *Warrior* hulk. Lieut. Shambler has since hauled down his pennant and resumed the command of the *Lightning* st.-v. The crews of the *Lightning* and *Confiance*, by whom the *Rhadamanthus* was manned, have returned to their respective vessels. The *Firebrand* st.-v., Mast. Allen, R.N., arrived here on Tuesday at eleven o'clock, P. M. from Ireland. The *Confiance* st.-v. has had her boilers and engines taken out and replaced by others. The *Pluto* st.-v. is nearly ready for commissioning, which it is not improbable may take place on Saturday. Ships in Commission in Port—*William and Mary* yacht, and *Firebrand* st.-v. In Dock, not in Commission—*Alban*. In the Basin—*Lightning* and *Confiance*. Not in Commission—*Blazer*, *Echo*, and *Pluto*.

Malta, May 4.—The squadron under the command of Vice-Admiral Sir Josias Rowley quitted the harbour on 20th ult., and has been cruising within sight of the Island since that period. It consists of *Caledonia*, 120; *Canopus*, 84; *Thunderer*, 84; *Revenge*, 78; *Edinburgh*, 74; *Vernon*, 50; and *Favourite*, sloop of war. *Portland*, 52; and *Barham*, 50, are in the harbour.

*Royal Naval School.*—The first annual general meeting, for the year 1836, of the friends and supporters of this institution was held on Thursday, at the Horticultural Society's Rooms, No. 21, Regent-street, at 2 o'clock, Admiral the Hon. Sir R. Stopford in the chair. The meeting was numerously attended, and the report of the state of the funds very satisfactory. Sir E. Codrington communicated that the King had granted an acre of land in Greenwich Park for building; and after a long discussion as to whether a large portion of the fund given to the institution by Dr. Bell should be set aside as part of a building fund, or whether a portion of the amount of its Exchequer-bills should be devoted to that purpose, it was ultimately arranged, that the whole question of a building fund should be left to the discretion of the Council of Administration.

Plymouth, June 1.—*Columbine*, 16, Com. Henderson, arrived from the Mediterranean on the 27th ult. *Messenger* st., W. King, Mast., from the North Coast of Spain, with invalids from the British legion, arrived here on Sunday, and proceeded the same day for Portsmouth. She brought no news. Ships in Hemoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *Minden*, *Cornwallis*, *Trinculo*, *Columbine*, and *Magpie*. In the Sound—*Talavera*.

Notwithstanding the superiority which the Devonport folks claim for their Dock-yard, the *Cornwallis*, 74, which touched the ground on leaving the harbour, and returned to have her bottom examined, has been obliged to wait near a fortnight for the spring tides, before she could be taken into dock.

On Monday last, according to annual custom, the Marquis Camden, as Head Master, and all the members of the Trinity House, proceeded by water in state to Deptford. In the procession were all the barges of the Government departments, Greenwich Hospital, city of London, Marine Society, &c. &c. The Trinity yacht saluted several times during the day. On landing at Deptford they proceeded to St. Nicholas's church, and after hearing divine service, proceeded to the Trinity ground, where having been supplied with the usual refreshments, returned in similar state to the dinner and ball in London.

The *Rochester* lighter sailed on Thursday from Deptford for Plymouth, &c.

The *Chatham* yacht sailed from Deptford on Thurs for Chatham.

*Beacon* is ordered to Portsmouth to be paid off.

*Trinculo*, at Plymouth, will be paid off into Ordinary a few days.

Within a trifling number, the line of battle ships at P mouth are manned. *Minden* and *Cornwallis* no Tuesd are both, as well as the *Talavera*, ready for sea, and proceed to Spithead, where, it is understood, the whol the line of battle ships, recently fitted out, are to rendezv The *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* are already at that chorage.

H.M.S. *Russell*, was lying in Vigo Bay on 27th Apr *Tyne*, 28, Capt. Lord Ingestrie, left Gibraltar for M oorca on the 13th May. On the same day, *Orestes* sai for Barcelona, and *Columbine* for Tangiers, and thence Plymouth.

Lieut. Wesley, Royal Marines, whose case and mar rial was noticed in our *Gazette* of 30th April last, has Adjutancy of Major Owen's battalion in Spain. The m are quartered in a large building at St. Sebastian.

A letter from Capt. Clavell, of his Majesty's s *Astrea*, at Falmouth, dated 31st ult., reports the return the *Star*, which vessel had been despatched for the relief the homeward-bound trade.

The young gentlemen of the *Vanguard* all mess toget to the gun-room, and a splendid show the room presen the youngsters appearing, from the great size of the sh like tom-tits whilst seated at table. The midshipm berth has been appropriated to a library and reading-roo a design which, as well as every other tending towards t comfort and convenience of the Officers and ship's co pany, has been warmly encouraged by the Hon. Capt Bouverie and his able second Capt. Currie. It is rumour that the young gentlemen intend establishing a forum society to canvass the question of Naval architecture, th "imperium in imperio," we shall have this interesting su ject discussed in the very fabric which displays the perfe rion of the art.

The *Columbine*, lately arrived at Plymouth, has be docked, and no defects having been ascertained, she equipping for the coast of Africa, a destination we recom mended for a vessel of her superior qualities some month ago, and where she will no doubt give a good account the slavers.

The *Swift* has had a trial with the *Pantaloon* and is re ported to have beat her; so much the better, we hope ave successive vessel which the Surveyor builds may beat th preceding one.

By a letter from Sierra Leone, we learn that on the 10 March was condemned the Spanish slaver brig the *Vend loro*, with 378 slaves. She was captured on the 21st Ja off the mouth of the Bonny river, before she had been 48 hours at sea, by H. M. ship *Lynx*, Lieut.-Com. H. W Huntley. We believe that this is the fourth prize we hav had to record as having been taken by this vigilant Office since he has had the *Lynx* in commission.

*H.M.S. Portland, May 4th.*—On Monday 19th Apri the *Portland* received pratique, when at ten o'clock we assembled a Court Martial, to try Lieut. Puddicomb R.M. and Mr. T. Hancock, Midshipman of that ship, f conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a ge theman. The Court sat five hours, and the charges bein proved, Lieut. Puddicomb was sentenced to lose on year's time in the service, and Mr. Hancock two. Th fleet, under the command of Sir Josias Rowley, sailed o 21st, and have constantly since then been cruising off th Island. On 1st May, *Barham* arrived from Barcelon having been sent with provisions for the troops. *Columbi* sailed on 2d May for England. *Manchester* Glasgow a sailed on 2d May. She takes the giraffes that were pr sented by his Majesty to the Zoological Society. M Cook, of the Portland, is among the passengers. He go to England on Admiralty leave.

Letters from H.M. ship *Larne*, dated Porto Cabell 31st March, state that they "expect to be in Englan about the latter end of June."

It has excited considerable astonishment, that so litt has been heard of the *Rodney* since she left Plymout Being a new ship, an account of her behaviour at sea w looked for with great interest. Report says she has hogge considerably, and that she rolls very deep and heavily i bad weather. She has never, we believe, had a trial sailing with a two-decked ship.

The reports about shipwrights being employed alterin the magazine of *Vanguard*, which appeared last week in Portsmouth paper, may be set down to the falsehoods of t day. No such alteration has taken place, the Dock-yar men being employed nailing the ports, as is usual aft receiving the guns. It is beneath us to notice any more these unworthy statements.

The late Duke of Norfolk, among whose peculiarit that of neglecting personal cleanliness, was not the le remarkable, complaining one day to Dudley North th he was a martyr to the rheumatism, and [illegible] remedy ineffectually, "Pray, my Lord," [illegible] he, "d you ever try a clean shirt?"

## East India Intelligence.

AN experiment in steam navigation, on a grand scale, baut to be made under the direction and at the aola enes of the East India Company. Two vessels af largaat class have been far some timo preparing, and now naarly complated, with which it is intended, at rvals of about a munth each, that tha voyage ta Ben- shall ba made by the Cape af Good Hope. The m anginea of each vessel will be af 200 horse power. rangemonte have baan aiade for providing a supply of la at-eetated places, for which 3,000 tons have been ared, and thay are said to be so well chosen as ta allow power of steam ta he kept up with very little inter- aion daring tho whola dlatance. To what use these tels are to be put at the termination of the voyage a not appear to he yet fully aettled; but the great fea- of this grand experiment ie tha lead taken in it hy the t India Company, wha have shown all along an un- ountable reluctance in giving any assistance to the im- vement af the communications with India. The trary spirit now manifasted must lead ultimately to y lmpartant reaults.

Wa have laarned another version of the Jeypore affair, ch, lf true, throws new light an it, and proves une- vocally that tha atrocious murder of Mr. Blake, and attack on Major Alves, were planned by the public horities af the state, and executed by their connivance, ot by their direction. It states that the Rawul was hly displeased at having athers associated with him in management af the young Rajah, and the Ranee was nly oppased to tha Rawul being sole manager, ta ch she knew his ambition looked. The Rawul'e keel was heerd openly to say, that as long as Majar ves and Mr. Blake had influence at Jeypure, his ter had no chance of attaining his wishes. A jealousy wise axieted among the Ranees, under the idea that oever had charge of the Rajah would possess the con- uent authority of the affairs of the state. On the ht during which these women first proceeded to act nly against the Rance, there was a state party given to European gentlemen at the palace. In the course of evening the wife of Jysing Sowny, who was, with ny other women, behind purdahs, addressed herself to jor Alves, and, in a menacing angry tone, told him, ha would never submit to be under the influence of nea Chundrewut—that he had, under the cover uf the tish government, taken the Sambhur country, got pos- sion of the Shekawat country, and called upon him to e up Jota Ram, or punish him himself. The result chie evening'e proceedings, and the negative counte- nca given by the Rawul, caused an immediate report over Jeypore, that tha intention of massacring the ropeana was too evident to leave a dèuht on the sub- t. On the following day, Major Alves, accompanied Mr. Blake, Lieut. M'Naghten, and Capt. Ludlow, nt to tha palace to endeavuur to persuade the women to molest the Ranee and young Rajah, but to con- ue to enjoy all their former lucomes, &c., and leave airs in peace and quietness. After many inaffectual empts ta appease the growing wrath of these women, jor Alves and the whole party left the palace, with purpose of going to the Presidency. Major Alves a attacked only thirty yards from the spot where the wul was standing. As one of Major Alves' suwars proceeding to Dewsa to communicate the tidings, he s detained by the Rawul's guards at the pass, and pre- nted executing his orders of bringing up the troops to protection. The sirdars, when expostulated with, threatened by Mr. Blake, were heard to call out to ir people, "Take care be does not escape," and went the palace. These are the material facts in this state- nt. It is to be regretted that some official or ac- edited account of the affair is not put forth to stop se contradictory details.

The late Shumsoodeen's estates and other property are be sold by public auction. The Putteahlah and hitul Rajahs are expected to be the principal purchasers. The estate of Alexander and Co. will pay its creditors, March next, a dividend of three per cent. on all proved ims. The original declarations led the creditors to pect dividends of eight annas in the rupee.

The different bankrupt firms of Calcutta have pub- hed a statement of their receipts and disbursements for e past year, which show the following:—Ferguson d Co., receipts Sa. Rs. 5,54,867, payments 4,92,394; ah balance in hand of assignees 62,473; In possession ass'gnees, company's promissory notes belonging to tate amounting to Sa. Rs. 17,7,000. Macintosh and .—receipts 2,80,564, payments 1,05,987; cash in nd and in Union Bank, 1,74,577; government securi- s, 58,500; unrealized acceptances, 3,00,645; loans at terest, 41,000; total balance, Sa. Rs. 5,69,722.

By the *Calcutta Gazette* we perceive that five natives e been appointed Deputy Collectors, of whom three Mussulmen and two Hindoos. It is understood to the intention of government to reserve these situa- ns almost exclusively for natives.

The following news has been received from Goomsor, dated 20th Dec. Col. Hodgson is encamped one mile to the northward of tha town of Goomsur. The force is now pretty healthy; hut a short time ago it was quite the contrary, having on an average 220 men in tha hospital, principally fever. Many prisoners found with arms in their possession have been taken.

A communication from the camp at Goomsur states that there is scarcely a doubt of the Rajah's death. This will not, however, relieve us from the necessity of taking the country, and of keeping it till the whole family submit. Four incendiaries have been hanged by sentence of the special Court-Martial.

Col. Pattinger was, by late accounts, suffering from indisposition, and had determined on proceeding to Bombay.

An annual general meeting of the proprietors of the Union Bank took place January 14. The accounts exhibited a most favourable aspect of the last half-year's transactions, the profit realised being 13½ per cent., of which 10 per cent., or 125,Sa. Rs. per share were ordered to be paid to proprietars as dividend, and the remainder retained and added to the value of shares, making them Company's rupees 2,700, instead af Sa. Rs. 2,500, as formerly.

### BENGAL.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—G. O. Dec. 30, 1835.—Mr. L. Magniac to off. as Sclt Agent of Bullooh and Chittagong during absence of Mr. Blagfove. Jan. 6.—Mr. C. F. Young, officiating Second Assist. to Board of Customs' Salt and Opium, to take charge of office of Superintendent of Stamps from Mr. Saunders, proceeding to Europe; Assist.-Surg. T. Corbet appointed to office of First Assist. to Opium Agent at Behar in room of Dr. Clark, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G. O, Jan. 15, 1836.—15th N. I., Ens. J. W. Carnegie to be Interp. and Quartermast. from 5th Dec., v. Ogilvy, app. Adjut. Ens. C. F. M. Mundy, removed from 1st to 34th N.I., as junior of his rank. Jan. 18th.—41st N. I., Lieut. J. W. V. Stephen to be Interp. and Quartermast., v. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. F. W. Birch, app. Superintendent of Police at Calcutta. Lieut. C. Graham, 55th N.I., having been declared by the Examiners at the College of Fort William to be qualified for the duties of Interp., is exempted from further examination in the native languages.

FURLOUGH.—G. O. 18th Jan.—Lieut. J. R. Revell, Art., to Van Dieman's Land for two years, for health.

BIRTHS.—At Barrackpore, Jan. 10, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Swinhoe, of a daughter.—At Fort William, Jan. 11, the lady of R. B. M'Crea, Esq. H.M. 44th Foot, of a son.—At Calcutta, Jan. 18, the lady of Lieut. W. Martin, 52d N.I., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.—At Calcutta, Jan. 7th, John Gale, Esq., Pundool Factory, to Mary, second daughter of M. Stalkert, Esq., of Calcutta.

### BOMBAY.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.O., Jan. 4th.—Lieut. T. Cleather, of Golundauze Batt., to act as Interp. in Hindostanee to 4th N.I., from 23d Dec. as a temp. arrangement. Jan. 11th—The following temporary arrangements confirmed: Capt. J. Farquharsan, 9th N.I., to assume command of station at Baroda from 4th Dec.; Lieut. T. T. Christie, 17th N.I., to act as Quartermast. to that reg. during period Lieut. J. Pope may be in temp. charge of that reg.; Capt. E. M. Earle, 24th N.I., to act as Mahratta Interp. to that reg. from 4th Dec.; Lieut. J. R. Anderson, Line Adj. at Rajcote, to receive charge of Comm. Depart. at that station; Lieut. and Brig.-Major A. R. Wilson to act as Assist. in Quartermast.-Gen.'s Depart., and to accompany Brig.-Gen. Salter on his tour of inspection during absence of Lieut. Del Hoste, on duty at Tankaria Bunder.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. Jan. 9th.—Capt. J. Reynolds, 1st Assist. Comm. Gen., to Cape of Good Hope for eighteen months for health. Jan. 12th—Col. Ballantine to Cape of Good Hope, for health (eventually to Europe).

DEATHS.—Jan. 2d, at Fort George Barracks, Capt. T. W. Stoccoe, aged 65.—Jan. 6th, in Colaba Barracks, Lieut. J. T. Latham, of H.M. 6th reg. of Foot.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 3rd June: ELIZA, *Campbell*, from Bengal, 27th Dec.; Cape, 12th March; St. Helena, 25th March.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per ELIZA: Major and Mrs. Munro and children, Mrs. Hope Dick and do., Mrs. Allan, Capt. and Mrs. Roberts, Art., Lieut. and Mrs. M'Lewth, Lieut. and Mrs. Grant, and Lieut. Crockett, H.M. 38th, Lieut. and Mrs. Dalton and children, Mr. and Mrs. Stephenson and children, Capt. A. L. Campbell, 1st Ben. Cav., J. A. Tyall, Esq., Lieuts. Voule and Campbell.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, June 1st, DUKE OF LANCASTER, *Hargraves*, for Madras and Calcutta. From Gravesend, June 3rd, RAPULSE, *Pryce*, for Madras and Calcutta.

Passengers per RAPULSE: Lieut.-Col. Gummer, Mr. and Mrs. Bray, Messrs. Horniman and Thbotaou, Miss Reddish, Major and Mrs. M'Donald, Mr. and Mrs. Heylands, Mr. Heylands, Messrs. Glascott, Greathed, Le Bas, Marquis, and Cummins, Dr. Balfour, Messrs. Ford and Harris, Capt. Wake, Lieuts. Walker and Prescott, Messrs. Johnson, Alexander, and Magennies, Mr. Gedge, and Mr. Colvin.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At Madeira: April 16th, ARTEMIS, Forbes, from Downs, April 3rd, and sailed 24th for Madras and Bengal. 28th: PRINCESS VICTORIA, *Bissett*, from Greenock, April 16th, and sailed 30th for Bombay.

## GENERAL THE DUKE OF GORDON, G.C.B.

The hopes we entertained last week when this paper went to press have been disappointed. The death of this gallant soldier took place at his house in Belgrave-square, on Saturday morning last, about ten o'clock. He was a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath; and formerly Keeper of the Great Seal of Scotland. He was Governor of Edinburgh Castle, hereditary keeper of the Castle of Inverness, Lord-Lieutenant of Aberdeen, and Chancellor of Marischall College. He was brother to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond, to the Marchioness Cornwallis, to the Duchess of Bedford, and to Lady Madelina Palmer; and brother-in-law to the Duke of Manchester; uncle to the Duke af Richmond, the Marchioness of Tweeddale to Viscount Mandeville, M.P., to the Lady af J. H. Calcraft, Esq., M.P. to Baroness Braybrooke, to the lady af Lord Eliot, to the lady of C. Ross, Esq., M.P., to Sir John Sinclair, Bart., &c. His Grace's sisters are coheirs presamptiva to the baronies of Beauchamp and Mordaunt. The title is extinct. The Earl af Aboyne, born June 28, 1761, succeeds to the title of Merquis af Huntley, and a considerable portian of the estates. Gordon Castle and the other estates go to the Duke of Richmond. The late Duke of Gordon sat in the House of Peers as Earl af Norwich. He was born Feb. 1, 1770; succeedad his father, fourth Duke, January 17, 1827; and married, Dec. 11, 1813, Elizabeth, daughter of the late Alexander Brodie, Esq. Of His Grace's military services the following is a correct record:—Appointed Ensign 35th, and Lieut. in 1790; in 1791, Capt.; and 1792, Lieut. and Capt. in 3rd Guards. He embarked with his reg. in Feb., 1793, for Holland, and was present in the actions of St. Amand, Famars, Lannoi, and Dunkirk, and at the siege of Valenciennes. On the army going into wintar-quarters he returned to England. In the beginning of 1794, His Grace, then Lord Huntley, raised the 100th, subsequently the 92nd foot, and went with it to Gibraltar. In 1795 it was ordered to Corsica, and he aerved in that island above one year. He received the brevet af Col. 3rd May, 1796; and was nest appointed Brig.-Gen. in Ireland, where he aerved during the rebellion. In 1798 he embarked for Holland; was at the landing at the Helder, and actively employed till 2nd Oct., when he was wounded. The 1st Jan., 1801, he received the rank of Maj.-Gen.; in May, 1803, was appointed on the Staff in North Britain, where he served three years; 3rd Jan., 1806, Colonel of 42nd Foot; and 25th April, 1808, Lieut.-Gen. In the expedition to Walcheren, in 1809, he commanded a division of the army. The 12th Aug., 1819, he received the brevet of General. He was removed to the Colonelcy of the Royals, 29 Jan., 1820, in succession to the Duke of Kent; and to the Colonelcy of the Scotch Fusilier Guards on the death of the Duke of Gloucester. He obtained the government of Edinburgh Castle, 15th Nov., 1827.

The remains of the gallant Duke were yesterday conveyed in great funeral pomp to Greenwich: the Fusilier Guards preceded and received the body at the Royal Hospital. The Governor and all the Officers, with some hundreds of the Pensioners, were in full dress; and the band of tha Guards performed with great effect the sublime "Dead March" in Saul. Tha coffin was afterwards removed on board the *Spitfire* steamer, which immedintely sailed for Scotland, where tho interment is to take place.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### ON THE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

SIR,—An article appeared in your last week's paper, subsequantly copied into the Morning Chronicle, which erroneously gives tha Monthly United Service Journal as the authority, respecting the future intentions of the Admiralty with regard to Naval Officers holding civil appointments. As tha Naval and Military Gazette is looked upon as an authority in these matters, and I perceive you have frequent occasion to contradict the foolish reports continually concocted at the seaports, often raised for purposes of waggery, to give a little excitement in these dull times, I have ventured to address a few lines to you on the subject. You say that the report originated with the port papers, and I vanture to contradict it as wholly untrue. No such idea has aver been entertained; in fact, it would be a suicidal measure on the part of the Admiralty, because their Lordships themselves must partake of it. Besides, Sir, such a measure would *eventually have the effect of excluding Naval Officers altogether from civil situations*, unless, indeed, it can be proved that they are gifted to take up instinctively the duties and details of an official office, which it requires several years to gain even a comparative acquaintance with. To say nothing of the evils which are complained of by constant changes at the Admiralty Board, and the great interruption to measures designed for the benefit of the service, let me ask where are you to find a Surveyor of tha Navy avery five years from the [illegible] list; then come we to a Comptroller General of [illegible] whose duties will require some few years at least [illegible] stand, besides many others; well, Sir, what is the result? these offices become imperfectly performed, & the consequence is that they are consigned to Civilians and lost to the Navy for aver. This is not all; if civil situations under the Admiralty, held by Naval officers, are to be changed every five years, why not under other Boards? You gave [illegible] last year to a return, laid upon the table of the House of Commons on the motion of Mr. Harvey, *of all Naval officers* deriving any benefits from the public money in civil situations whatsoever, exclusive of their half-pay, which amounted altogether to 650, or thereabouts, and [illegible]

about 300 for Pensioners and Coast Guard Service, there were found to be 360 employed as follows:—Governors and Lieutenant-Governors, Lords of the Admiralty, Grooms of the Bed-chamber and Privy-chamber, Aides-de-camp, Collectors and Comptrollers of Customs, Post-masters, Gentlemen Ushers, Chairman of Board of Stamps, Commissioners, Hydrographers, Judges, Sheriffs, Registrars of Knights of the Bath, Protectors of Slaves, Clerks in the Mint, Excise, and Customs, Consuls, Tide Surveyors, Landing Waiters, Catechists, Chief Constables of Police, Surveyors of Distilleries, Superintendents of Female Orphan Asylums, Emigration Agents, Land Revenue Collectors, Keepers of Records, Paymasters, and Hop Inspectors, *cum multis aliis*, and to wind up all, there is a Lieutenant of nearly 30 years standing, described as "Ensign in the Militia." Now, Sir, it is to be presumed that these one hundred varied duties are not to be attained by instinct by sea officers, and if they are to be changed every five years, the cry will soon be, every three, or every one or two, to give every one a chance *who has a large family*, and mark the consequences; they will soon be all filled by Civilians, who, holding them for life, or during good behaviour, will have sufficient time to take care to inform themselves of the duties, and perform them properly; and Naval officers under such a regulation will be in fact excluded from betstowing their condition by these means. This is no ideal apprehension; in the very paragraph of the *Chronicle*, a recommendation is put forth to abolish the governorships of Victualling-yards and Hospitals. I need not, with the disposition and talent you have ever shown to benefit the United Service, further intrude than to request you will contradict the ridiculous report, originating, as it appears, in some obscure local Journals.

C.

*Naval Club, June 2, 1836.*

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MAJOR-GEN. SIR J. C. SMYTH, SIR ANDREW HALLIDAY, AND CAPT. HARPOUR, 67TH REG.

SIR,—Some time back I forwarded to you the official correspondence, charges, and judgment of the Court-Martial on Sir A. Halliday, Dep. Insp.-Gen. of Hospitals. As there was a scene enacted during the trial, in which Sir James Carmichael Smyth, the Lieut.-Governor of Demerara, acted a prominent part, it may be worth transcribing for you and your readers. It will be easily seen whose conduct was indecorous and uncalled for. The Lieut.-Governor had no authority to reprimand the Deputy Judge Advocate. A General Court-Martial is the highest Military Court, and the Lieut.-Governor was there merely as a witness.

A FRIEND TO JUSTICE.

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On Sir James Carmichael Smyth, the Lieut.-Governor, attending to give evidence, the Court stood up on his entrance, and then resumed their seats, while the Deputy Judge Advocate requested the witness to be seated also. After the witness had been sworn in, and the third and fourth charges read over to him, the Deputy Judge Advocate read the first question, as follows:—

"Has your Excellency any recollection of having received information, in the month of January, 1835, that a cruel punishment had been inflicted on an apprentice labourer in the neighbourhood of Mahaica?" The Judge Advocate added, "Will your Excellency have the goodness to stand up, if your Excellency pleases, while answering a question?"

*Witness.*—That is a very improper way in which to address me, Sir. [We believe the witness added, that he should have been addressed by the President of the Court.]

*President* [standing up].—Your Excellency, every evidence has been addressed to the same way, and it was what was about to do myself.

*Witness.*—But I was standing, and he desired me to sit.

*Judge Advocate.*—I am sorry that your Excellency has misconceived me. I hope your Excellency does not think I meant to give you any offence; I meant only to do my duty; I certainly meant no disrespect to your Excellency.

*Witness.*—Very well, Sir, it was very indecorous and uncalled for. My good fellow, I have been too long in the Army not to know that every man must stand up while giving his evidence.

*President.*—Go on with the business.—The witness stood up, and the Judge Advocate repeated the question. After the witness withdrew, the following minute was submitted to the Court by the Judge Advocate:—

"His Excellency, Sir J. C. Smyth, having been requested by the Deputy Judge Advocate to be pleased to stand while answering the question, reprimanded, in an intemperate manner, the Deputy Judge Advocate for having done so, the Deputy Judge Advocate respectfully submitted to his Excellency that he intended no disrespect to his Excellency, but was merely doing what he conceived to be his duty; and which he had done with former witnesses. His Excellency, after this explanation, ended by saying the Deputy Judge Advocate's conduct was indecorous and uncalled for. The Deputy Judge Advocate respectfully submits the whole of this proceeding to the Court, and claims their consideration and opinion whether his conduct was such as to deserve the public reprimand as above stated."

Upon which the Court pronounced an opinion as follows:—"The Court having taken into its consideration the appeal made to its protection by the Deputy Judge Advocate is of opinion that the intemperate manner and language exhibited by his Excellency Sir J. C. Smyth towards the Deputy Judge Advocate was quite uncalled for by anything on his part, and only calculated to wound the feelings of that officer, at the same time that it infringed on the dignity of the Court."

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*To Lieut.-Col. Sir Michael Creagh, and the Gentlemen of the Court.*

With reference to the very indecorous and unbecoming tone and manner in which the officer officiating as Deputy Judge Advocate at your Court (forgetting not only my rank, standing, and experience in the service, but also, more especially, whose authority I represent in this colony) thought proper yesterday, when I was about to reply to a question, to take upon himself to admonish me, saying, "Sir, when you address this Court, you will be pleased to rise," I beg to state that it will be my pleasure to sit whilst giving any future evidence before you. The extraordinary breach of decorum of which Capt. Harpour has been guilty, is, however, of too serious a nature, and was committed before too many witnesses, to permit of my allowing it to pass without further notice. It will be my duty to represent the same to the Major-General commanding the Forces, by whom I have not a doubt but that Capt. Harpour will be instructed as to the respect due by all military men, but more especially by officers on his Excellency's staff, to his Majesty's representative in this colony.

J. C. SMYTH, Lieut. Governor of, and Major-Gen. Commanding in, British Guiana.

To which the Court rejoined—

"SIR,—I have the honour to acknowledge your Excellency's communication of this morning, and to say that the circumstance to which it refers has been already the matter of consideration by this Court, inasmuch as the Deputy Judge Advocate submitted yesterday a minute on the subject to the Court, which, together with the Court's opinion thereon, have been recorded. Herewith, I beg to forward to your Excellency a copy of the Deputy Judge Advocate's minute, and the opinion of the Court thereon, which opinion has not been altered by your Excellency's communication; and I beg to state that the letter this morning received, has also been appended to the proceedings, for the consideration of a higher power."

This letter produced the following reply from the Lieut.-Governor:—

"SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of this day, together with the enclosure. In presuming to censure my conduct, and in publishing that censure in a colony in which I am his Majesty's representative, you, and the members of the Court, have strangely mistaken your authority, and laid yourselves open to serious responsibility. I have the honour to be, &c. &c. &c.

J. C. SMYTH."

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When the usual hour of assembling arrived this morning great interest was excited by the circumstance *of all the garrison officers* being in full uniform, and by the appearance, in the spot usually occupied by the plain chair assigned to the witnesses, of a chair of state similar to, if not the same with, what is used for accommodating each of the members of the Colonial Legislature in the Court of Policy. A short time after, a Captain's guard of the 80th reg., with colour and band, took post in the verandah leading to the Court-room. A rumour ran through the civilian spectators that all these preparations awaited the arrival of his Excellency the Lieut.-Governor, who was to come to give his evidence for the defence.

The Major of Brigade Robertson was now despatched by the President to Camp House, to announce that the Court were ready to examine his Excellency Sir J. C. Smyth, the second witness summoned for the defence; and the Court in the meantime adjourned until the witness should arrive. After a short interval, the witness, accompanied by a numerous suite, came up, and was saluted by the guard of honour and the colour and band, while the Court, who had resumed their seats as soon as he appeared in sight, received him as before, standing. The witness, dressed in the uniform of a Lieut.-Governor, with a profusion of insignia on his breast, took his seat in the chair of state. On his left was the High Sheriff, and on his right was the Government Secretary, both in the costume of office, while to the right of the last-mentioned functionary was posted Mr. Gloster, the Attorney-General, dressed in black clothes, but without his gown. Mr. Gloster, however, soon afterwards quitted the station assigned him, and left the room, in consequence of a suggestion from the Deputy Judge Advocate that the prisoner meant to call him for the defence. Finally, behind the witness's chair stood *two orderly officers*, Ensign Smyth, son of the witness, and Ensign Coote. After all these dispositions the witness, and Ensign Coote. After all these dispositions had been made, the examination of the witness upon his former oath, went on, the witness maintaining his seat while answering the questions put to him.

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COAST GUARD SERVICE (LETTER XII. & LAST)

(*Continued from page 342*).

I now come to revenue cruisers, and, following up the forcible argument of Sir James Graham on the Navy Estimates, in which he most truly said that "it is better to have *six* sail of the line *efficient* than *ten inefficient*," so say, in respect of revenue cruisers, it is better to have this good vessels, in all respects well-officered, manned, and equipped, than the number there now is. Can any other proof be wanting of the uselessness of many of the cutters than the fact that some of them are laid up in harbour during the winter months (the very time they ought to be cruising) and their crews distributed along the coast. I would therefore recommend, that all the small cutters, tenders, &c. be paid off, and a greater force put upon the shore, which could also be strengthened by considerably reducing that privileged useless and overpaid class, *the* GENTLEMEN *of the mounted guard*. To suppress smuggling, the guard must be where the smuggler has to come, not remote from the spot, affording him an opportunity of slipping in, while from the casualties of wind and weather, a [illegible] must be unavoidably absent.

As respects the supplies of stores and repairs of cutters, the former ought to be furnished, not, on reconsideration, as I before suggested, but from the government depots; and the latter done at the naval arsenals, the same as when they were under the Admiralty. I believe a reasonable objection was formerly made to the lavish way the dock-yards went to work with the cutters, and the heavy style of the work done to them; but superior workmen are now to be found in the yards, and, with care, similar complaints may be obviated. Cutters are a fine class of vessels, and our naval architects and naval officers should be made well acquainted with them. It is a well-established fact that there was scarcely a good cutter sailor to be found in the Navy during the late war. Whenever a Lieutenant was appointed to a cutter he set about making her a little ship, by giving her a topsail and top-gallant-sail, and so lumbering her with top hamper that the intention of her sailing well by the wind was defeated, and scarcely one ever went to sea that did not return with the loss of a spar, from the want of proper experience in the Commander and officers, thus rendering them quite as expensive as sloops of war.

One thing more I would suggest in respect of them—that is, that the Commanders be paid the amount I have named for the District Lieutenants of Coast Guard, and the saving of provisions taken from them; their time of service to be the same. The present system has occasioned irregularities. Provisions should be considered as stores in charge of the steward or clerk, with an additional salary, and nothing allowed but what was absolutely wanted. By this mode a considerable saving would accrue to government.

The preceding alterations I would, by way of experiment, confine for the present to England, Scotland, and Wales, and if the new system worked well and beneficially for the country, I would then extend it to Ireland.

It now becomes a question as to the manner in which the present civilians in the Coast Guard are generally to be disposed of.

As respects Mr. Dombrain, who has deserted his profession to become a Custom-house Officer, I would at once remove all Naval officers from under his control, the places (if he is to retain his situation) being filled up by civilians from other parts of the United Kingdom; for it is self-evident *Commissioned* NAVAL officers, right-minded ones, will never be found to act cordially under him in the *military* capacity: it is highly irregular for *Lieutenants* to do so, but certainly much worse that *Commanders* should be made subordinate to this ex-*Lieutenant*.

Such of the Civilian Inspecting Commanders and Chief Officers as might remain after the arrangements were brought to bear, which I have herein submitted, could be disposed of by superannuation, &c.; those of the Chief Officers, who would be placed under the District Lieutenants, would not, certainly, be *degraded* by the alteration.

It may, in what I am now going to touch upon, be perhaps thought invidious in me to instance the cases of individuals who have been so fortunate as to have had especial favour shown them in this Service, seeing how little favour, generally speaking, *Naval* men have experienced at it; but justice compels me to take this course to point out the very opposite positions of the respective parties, and thus further to show the true Inconsistencies of the Service.

I find that all the Captains and Commanders who were formerly in it as Inspecting Commanders, have been superseded, except one of the latter class of officers, and above Lieutenants, although they, as well as those more fortunate gentlemen, received their appointments as [illegible]. I therefore revert to *principle*, and where one is said to do if it be not made to apply to *all*, but it [illegible] then it is *highly unjust*.

It has also been established as a rule, that Commanders entering this service shall not exceed 40 years of age, and how is this rule acted upon? why, only as far as respects men who have not powerful [illegible]. Setting however this species of favouritism aside, is it not [illegible] the height of folly to suppose a man of forty [illegible] of doing the duty of Inspecting Commander [illegible]

his health is good, as one of *Sixty*, or upwards, wielding the destinies of this great empire, or of leading its fleets and armies to victory? The present restrictions, therefore, with regard to age, has the effect of throwing the appointments generally into the hands of a few men, whom we find appointed and re-appointed, to the manifest injustice of others; the greater portion of the old officers *cannot obtain them*, and the higher and aristocratic orders of the service *will not accept them*.

Seeing, now, Sir, as you must, what an extraordinary Service the Coast Guard is, is it not surprising that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should promote officers from it on a mere *Custom House* Certificate? If the Board of Customs be permitted to continue making the selections, you must expect it will necessarily resort to its favourite mode of references, and those men will most likely obtain their promotion *who have said and written most for themselves*, and absolutely *done least for the Service*. If, on the other hand, it is left *exclusively* to Captain Bowles, which I have reason to believe it is not, is it not an improper and too extensive patronage to be placed in the hands of any individual? for, however just this highly respected officer may wish to be, is he not likely to be warped in his judgment by designing individuals, who may by chance and unlooked-for circumstances, in so very extensive as the Coast Guard, have greater facilities for pressing themselves upon his notice by *apparent* zeal, than those who are animated by far different and nobler motives, but whose zeal is *real*, not *superficial*? no human being is infallible, from which maxim Captain Bowles, with all his admitted and proved upright and honourable principles, cannot, of course, be considered exempt. It is very much to be regretted that he is, of necessity, compelled to judge of the characters, talents, and capabilities of his officers from secret reports (a system, it must be admitted, highly dangerous and unconstitutionally inquisitorial), instead of forming his opinion of them by *personal* observation.

I humbly conceive that my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty should *themselves* be fully cognisant of the merits of every officer they promote, and allow none of their *legitimate* patronage to pass from them. There are, too, several thousand men in this Service, some few of them seamen, all of whom, certainly ought to be under their Lordships' eyes, in order that they might fully know their collective capabilities *as such*, in the event of a war suddenly breaking out; but, unhappily for this service, the preceding Boards of Admiralty have never identified themselves with it. Their Lordships certainly nominated and appointed the officers and men to it, but seem to have had no other interest in it whatsoever, and, consequently, too readily acquiesced in the arrangements the Board of Customs had, from time to time, proposed to them.

The present Board of Admiralty, however, is composed of men of a high and independent tone of mind; they have the good of their country really at heart, and, therefore, are sensitively alive to the interests of a profession upon which that country must ever depend for safety in the hour of need. I do consequently most sincerely and devoutly hope that the service which has been the subject of the series of letters I have attempted addressing to you, will at once be taken under their Lordships' especial protection, which, in my humble opinion, is the only *effectual* way to reorganise it.

In conclusion, I thank you most cordially for the attention and support you have given and promised to my feeble efforts, to benefit the officers and men of this ill-defined, badly regulated, and anomalous Service; and I beg to assure you that in thus making known their grievances and complaints, I have been solely influenced by the desire to rescue them from their present degraded position.

*Naval Club, 12th April*, 1836. NUMA.

[Having now published the whole of these important letters, we shall next week offer a summary of the evils that imperatively demand redress.—ED.]

*** "The Memorial of the Lieutenants of the R. N.;" "Ordnance Engineer Clerks;" "Nautical;" and "Trisram's" excellent Letter; with other articles, are postponed till our next.

## PERIODICALS.

THE Editor is the dupe of Destiny. His lot was [illegible] down to him a bargain, and it turns out to be [illegible]. His land of promise is a moving bog. His seat of power is a high-backed chair studded with thorns. His laurel wreath is a garland of nettles. His honours involve themselves into a capital hoax; his pleasures are merry penalties; his guidon is the snuff of a candle; his sword, but volumes of smoke. The Editor is the most ill-starred man alive. He, and he alone—the ten thousand pretenders about town notwithstanding—is indeed the identical martyr commonly talked of as the Most Ill-[illegible]. He seems to govern opinion, and is in [illegible] to the opinions of others. He incurs [illegible] of the risk and responsibility, and [illegible] tenth of the [illegible] and reputation. [illegible] work are [illegible] to him—[illegible] to his merits appear, the Editor is unsparingly condemned; if a brilliant one be inserted, Anonymous carries off the eulogium. The editorial function is supposed to consist "in the substitution of *if it be* for *if it is*, and the insertion of the word *however* here and there, to impede the march of a fine style." Commas and colons are the points he is reputed to make—his niche of fame is merely a parenthesis—he is but a note of admiration to genius! His life is spent in ushering Clever People into deserved celebrity; he sits, as charioteer, outside the vehicle, in which Prodigious Talents are driven to immortality. It is his fortune to insert all his Contributors in the temple of glory, and to exclude himself "for want of space." He is always to "go in," but expires unpublished at last. He bestows present popularity on thousands, without securing posthumous renown as his own share. His career is in this life a tale of mystery—"to be continued in the next." He is only thought of when things go wrong in the journal. Curiosity then looks out at the corners of his eyes, and with brows and lips pursed-up, querulously ejaculates "Who *is* he?" If, by any chance, praise instead of censure should be meditated, the wrong man is immediately mentioned. People are only certain of their editor when they design to horsewhip him. Is there a bright passage or two in an indifferent article, you may be sure they are *not* indebted for their polish to the editorial pen. Is there a dull phrase or a harsh period in some favourite contribution?—Oh! the Editor has altered it, or neglected to revise the press! But if the Editor is abused for what he inserts, he is twice-abused for what he rejects. It is a curious feature of his destiny, that if he strikes out but a single line of an article, whether in verse or prose, that very line is infallibly the crowning beauty of the production. It is not a little odd, that when he declines a paper, that paper is sure to be by far the best thing its author ever wrote. Accepted articles may be bad; rejected ones are invariably good. It is admitted that judgment is the first essential for an editorship, and it is at the same time insisted on, that judgment is exactly the quality which the Editor has not. An author is praised in a review—he is grateful to an individual writer, whose name he has industriously inquired for; an author is condemned in a review—he is unspeakably disgusted with the Editor. Week after week, month after month, the said Editor succours the oppressed, raises up the weak, applauds virtue, exalts talent—he pens or promulgates the praises of friends—of their books, pictures, acting, safety-lamps, and steam-peddles—but from the catalogue of golden names his own is an eternal absentee. Greater self-denial was not shown by the late Mr. Massingham of Drury-lane, who held office in the theatre for nearly forty years without once witnessing play or farce! Being solely responsible, the Editor is compelled not only to review, but even to *read* new volumes. There is another peculiarity in his condition. Of all the MSS. that come before him, it is his fate to peruse only those which will least repay the trouble. Observe; a contributor writes nonsense ten times over, the articles are returned—he sends one much better, it is inserted—a third exhibits a striking improvement—a fourth contains touches of genius—a few more papers are written and accepted, and their author has won a character for assured and established excellence of composition. *It is superfluous to read further.* Of so masterly a style, not another specimen need be perused. The Editor can rely upon his Contributor. His productions were read while they were worthless or indifferent, but they are now so admirable, so full of thoughts "that give delight and hurt not," that to inspect any more such MSS. would be clearly a waste of time. May it be so with ours!—*New Monthly Magazine.*

*Drinking to Excess with Eminently Gifted Men.*—Sir Richard Steel spent half his time in a tavern. In fact, he may be said to have measured time by the bottle; as on being sent for by his wife, he returned for answer, that "he would be with her in half a bottle." The like may be said of that great genius, Savage; and Addison was as dull as an Alderman till he was three parts drunk. Neither would he stop at that point. It is on record of him that he once drank till he vomited in the company of Voltaire, which called forth the cutting remark, that the only good thing that came out of his mouth, in his (Voltaire's) presence was the wine that had gone into it. It is also recorded of Pitt, but I cannot vouch for the truth of it, that two bottles of port wine per diem was his usual allowance, and that it was to *potens Bacchus* he was indebted for the almost super-human labour he went through during his short but actively employed life. His friend and colleague, Harry Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville), a clever man also in his way, went the pace with him over the mahogany; and the joke about the Speaker in his chair, after they had dined together, cannot be forgotten. Pitt could see no Speaker, but his friend, like Horace with the candle, saw two. Sheridan, latterly, without wine, was a drivellar. He sacrificed to it talents such as no man I ever heard or read of possessed, for no subject appeared to be beyond his reach. I knew him when I was a boy, and thought him then something more than human. That learned Person would get drunk in a pothouse—so would Robert Burns, the poet; and Byron drank brandy and water by bucketsful. Fox was a thirsty soul, and drank far too much wine for either a politician or a play-man, yet, like Nestor over the bowl, he was always great. But a contemporary of his, likewise a great playman and a clever fellow, out-heroded Herod. He estimated his losses in hogsheads of claret; and it was humourously said of John Taylor—for such was his name—that, after a certain hour of the night, "he could not be removed *without a permit*, as he had more than a dozen of claret on board." Two of the finest actors that ever graced the British stage could scarcely be kept sober enough to perform their parts.

*Intellectual Qualifications of Officers of the Army.*—In several regiments, which I could name if called upon, the topics of conversation at the mess are very frequently of a nature requiring a greater range of cultivated intellect for their discussion, than you will find at the tables of gentlemen in the same sphere of life; and I never yet met a corps in which there was not some one remarkably clever fellow, who could tell you more upon almost every subject than any one else. They do not, unquestionably, exercise their thoughts in the superior walks of their own profession, for the reasons I have before adduced; nor, with few exceptions, do I say that they delight much in books on politics, because they are almost universally of one way of thinking on that head, being honest Tories—Conservatives at any rate, and much more prone to obey orders than to question them; but in foreign and domestic literature, the fine arts, natural history, natural philosophy, the state of foreign countries, with their productions, commerce, laws, and manners, &c. &c., I have seen more knowledge displayed than, I think, I should have found elsewhere. In so closely packed a community as a regiment must necessarily be, some individual, who possesses more force of character than his fellows, will invariably give the tone to the rest; he will set the fashion, and that fashion will change as other fashions change. I recollect the officers of one corps, who nearly all became mineralogists. I remember another, where not a word could be uttered, for full two months, without being followed by a pun; this was tiresome beyond belief. At one time we were joined by a most metaphysical assistant-surgeon, who set all the youngsters by the ears about the nature of the soul: at another time, we had a young officer with us who sketched remarkably well; so several of us took pencils into our hands, which we had not touched since we left school: and I knew a regiment in India, where the mania for a couple of years was insect-hunting and bird-stuffing. But, unfortunately, it is too true, that there is great waste of intellect among regimental officers, which, if only brought into use by a system of rewarding men of superior attainments, and making each undergo a certain examination in the scientific parts of the profession, regulated according to his rank, before obtaining a higher grade, we should rescue the body of British officers from the forced *ennui* of which they themselves complain so much, and make them eminently fit for the arduous, complicated, and heavily responsible situations, which, from the nature of the service, they are occasionally called on to fill.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

*China Paper and Marriage Offers in India.*—Should the young lady herself observe the delicacy and consideration which a discarded lover has some right to expect, her friends are not always equally scrupulous, and the *innamorato* himself, in many cases, becomes the herald of his own defeat, by proclaiming his sorrows or his wrongs aloud. In some instances, the sting is rendered more poignant by the manner in which it is conveyed; a slight laconic answer inflicts a severe mortification; but the grand affront, in the estimation of a society, the male portion of which are great sticklers for etiquette, is a *juwaub* indited upon China paper. This is esteemed an inferior article of stationery in India, being obtainable at a low price in the bazaars; it is thin, with a watery edge, which will not bear the ink; and one side only being hot pressed, the other is rough and unsightly, and in fact scarcely capable of being written upon. The reader may judge of the depth of the annoyance occasioned by this "unkindest cut of all" by the following dialogue, which may be relied upon as the genuine effusion of a Corydon suffering in all the freshness of a newly-inflicted wound:—

"Do not mention her name to me, Alfred; speak of her no more; false, perfidious, ungrateful girl!" "Now be tranquil, my dear fellow; regard the matter philosophically; she is a mere girl, undeserving such an exhibition of feeling; indeed, the difference in your ages makes the affair scarcely a subject for regret; you may consider it a fortunate escape." "No, Alfred, no; I might have viewed the circumstance in the light in which you have placed it; I might even have made it a matter of congratulation; but consider the insult I have received, the heartless creature has positively rejected me upon China paper!"—*Asiatic Journal.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We shall be most happy to have a chat with "A. C." having already informed our friend in the West that we have replied to him through the M.P., we are sure ed at his letter of this week.—It is difficult to decipher D.'s" Letters, and moreover, we believe, copies are elsewhere.—"W.C." shall have attention, but as yet opportunity has not offered.—What has become of our friend "Richard."—We regret the disappointment of friends in not being able to obtain several of our back . The demand for this paper had so much increased week, that we published a Second Edition on Monday.*


# aval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JUNE 4, 1836.*


E regret to say that, notwithstanding the con- nt statements put forth by some of our con- poraries, on the subject of a Brevet and Flag motion, our apprehensions have been verified, all hope of such an event, during the present r, must now be abandoned.

n Tuesday night Mr. Bennerman, the Member Aberdeen, brought on the subject of which he given notice (namely, the tardiness of Military Naval Promotion) in a luminous speech, and statements seemed to make a very considerable favourable impression upon the House. We r our readers to our *Parliamentary Report*, ch we have given at more than ordinary gth, to show that the Honourable Member's position could have been accomplished for n mperatively small sum. Nevertheless, the re- mmendation of the Committee of 1833, which adverted to last week, and now subjoin, turned t as we expected the objection, and it was cited the Secretary at War, Viscount Howick, in ply to Mr. Bannerman. From the Noble Se- etary's speech, however, we may conclude that inisters are favourable to a measure for bettering e condition generally of the officers of all ranks the United Service; and the very considerable cess of revenue, which the unexampled prospe- y of the country must place at their disposal, ll give them the easy means of accomplishing eir praiseworthy intention, even did not the con- nually accelerating decrease, produced by the nu- erous deaths recorded every year, together with e system acted upon of making only one promotion r three vacancies, render the same sum as that ted in the estimates of the preceding Session, sliable to a considerable extent, to meet the pense caused by any measure of amelioration d relief to those veterans who have shed their st blood in defence of their King and country.

ome interesting statements were made respecting e length of service in different ranks, and the umber of deaths since the war, which will be ound in the Report, and Sir Henry Hardinge ook occasion to clear himself from the imputation hich he has generally (although it appears un- stly) borne, namely, that, as one of the Com- ittee, he agreed to the resolution in question, whereas the gallant officer asserts, that he divided pon and protested against it. Every grade and epartment of the United Service had its advocate n the debate, and Captain Pechell, R. N., took occasion to instance the case of a Midshipmen of his acquaintance, who was entitled to the vener- able title of grandfather, of which the gallant Captain assured the House there was no doubt, as he had himself stood sponsor to the child. We trust this is but a solitary case. A few such would make us suppose the days of Billy Culmer re-

The following is the recommendation of the Committee :—

"The Committee beg leave, in conclusion, to express their anxious hope, that no addition to the number of Flag Officers in the Navy, any more than to that of General Officers in the Army, will in future be made, except upon some very strong grounds of public necessity."

Upon the grievance of withholding Promotion we have received many communications, and some of our correspondents have doubted the accuracy of the information we have for months given, in opposition to some contemporary publications, particularly the *Limerick Chronicle*, which have had the folly to publish lists of officers to be included in the Brevet. We wish most sincerely that our statements had proved incorrect, though we are cautious not to advance statements but upon the information of parties on whom we can rely. We shall select, from numerous letters before us, an appeal to the First Lord of the Admiralty, on behalf of Naval Officers of each grade, and we shall return to the subject on behalf of the Officers of the Army.

### PAY OF THE ROYAL NAVY.

My Lord,—I shall venture to trespass a few moments upon your attention for the purpose of soliciting your interference in favour of a class of men who, while suffering everything for their country, are really, in the scale of comfort, scarcely upon a parallel with the meanest subject that this country contains—I mean, my Lord, the officers of his Majesty's Navy. It is needless for me to observe that their pay is utterly inadequate to the rank they hold, and that it is less now, comparatively speaking, than it has ever been at any period since the flag of England ruled the waters which encircle her coasts. It is less than when, during eighth Henry, the unfolding energies of maritime strength were called into action by the warlike family of Norfolk, and directed to their proper sphere of authority and empire. It is less than, when animated by the lofty genius of Elizabeth, and valiantly led by Howard and Drake, her little squadron vanquished the then powerful Spaniard, and dealt upon her shores the destruction intended for her own. It is less than when the powers of the Protector Cromwell were wielded by the immortal Blake, and Spain and Holland, and the States and Barbary, were humbled at his feet. It is less than when, after the revolution which confirmed and consolidated our freedom, the haughty despot of France, while the continent trembled at his nod, was taught by the illustrious Russel that the ocean was the dominion of the rival kingdom. It is less than when, under the august House of Brunswick, the same useful lesson was repeated to his successor, by the splendid triumphs of Hawke and Boscawen. It is less than when, under the late venerable King George the Third the standard of England, fortunate only upon land, at the fortress of Gibraltar was led to glory and victory upon its own element by the gallant Rodney. And finally, my Lord, it is even less than in the late war, when the heroic Nelson, the mightiest amongst the mighty, descended in thunder upon the enemies of his native land from the mouth of the Nile to the confines of the Baltic. A slight comparison of the progressive, and latterly the rapid, advance in the prices of every article of life, with the tardy and hardly discernible increase of naval pay, would at once convince you of the fact, were the circumstance in any way questionable; but it is so palpably self-evident, that I should deem it an insult any further to comment upon it. To point out the insufficiency of the compensation at present attached to the services of the officers of the Navy, and to endeavour to obtain, through the medium of your Lordship, a removal or palliation of the hardships under which they consequently labour, are the motives which have prompted and excited this address. I wish, my Lord, the persons affected had so abler advocate, but I cannot wish them a more impartial judge. In order to place the matter more immediately before you, I shall take a view of the several ranks in the service, and I believe I shall have no difficulty in proving, that in each grade, and every one of them, the pay is no way commensurate with the importance or respectability of the situation. The first post, my Lord, is, as is well known, that of a Midshipman, and certainly the wretched pittance afforded to the young adventurer is such, that he never can be supposed to support with it the character of a gentleman—the thing is impossible; and when there is no other resource, which ought not to be expected in any, and is really possessed but by a few, there cannot well be conceived a state of less comfort and greater privation: the eager hopes and buoyant spirits incidental to early age can alone make it tolerable. Much, very much, my Lord, is wanting to render it agreeable. The next stage, after a service necessarily of six years, and often of double that period, is that of Lieutenant, and as this is the highest point at which the far greater part can ever attain, so it is, perhaps, of all others, the most entitled to relief and commiseration. As a gentleman he must at all times appear, and, however unable to bear it, must live; the unavoidable charges of the table require more than half his income, and what might pass unknown, and on that account unfelt, in the cockpit, cannot be admitted in the wardroom. The mind is wounded by the shafts which fall hurtless upon the boy; and what the careless gaiety of youth never considers, makes a deep impression upon riper years, the mind is oppressed equally in being thought to be poor and by the consciousness of being so the life is consumed, and often shortened, in a vain effort to support what cannot be supported, and in seeming not to feel what is most poignantly felt. The third step is that of Commander, and surely, my Lord, when you reflect that he, with nearly the expenses of Post Captain, has much less to defray them—that he is deemed company for every table, and cannot keep his man—and that many who attain this rank languish for want of employment, and cannot obtain a higher, you must conceive that, in a pecuniary light at least, it is no very enviable station. Little better, considered in the same view, is that of Post Captain; it is, indeed, highly and justly respected, but it is the respect of command alone, and it has not unfrequently happened that he who coerces so many is himself under subjection to the tradesman who furnishes the articles of his establishment, and even the necessary habiliments of his person. The last rank is that of Admiral, and this, my Lord, which so very few can reach, and, generally speaking, when they do reach, can for so short a time enjoy, one would expect would be so far rewarded by a grateful country that the growing infirmities of age would be alleviated, the possibility of disease and its attendant charges anticipated, and the evening of life rendered easy and agreeable, by an adequate provision. Far otherwise, my Lord; the pay of an Admiral is insufficient for any of these purposes: when his flag is down he must descend infinitely below his level in society, and the man who may have headed and directed the squadrons of his country, can barely afford himself, in an obscure retreat, the indispensable luxury of a single servant to perform the menial offices of his household. Truly, my Lord, this should not be; the venerable warrior, when his energies are wasted, should not be consigned to the period of his decline to the accumulated miseries of indigence, neglect, and obscurity. In this brief detail I have avoided entering upon the class of non-combatants; one of them owes its present increased comforts to the benevolent intention of the late Lord Melville, and the good effects of introducing men of talent into the Navy; another is in some degree a part of profit, though doubtless not more than equal in trouble the risk and possible loss attending it; the third, the Master, although thus classed, bears a conspicuous part in battle, as has been shown on very many occasions during the late wars, and has many other important duties to perform, which it must be admitted entitles him to superior rank and an increase of pay. I shall now, my lord, make a few observations relative to prize-money, the only method by which officers in the Navy have a chance of improving their condition. Upon this point, my Lord, it cannot escape you that a very great reduction has been made from that of the two first classes, as also some reduction in that of the third, without any compensation whatever. The propriety of this is not attempted to be questioned, but as it was a thing which had been for a very long time enjoyed, it is humbly conceived that where so much was taken away something should have been given, and that an extension of benefit to the seamen, (an extension, too, my Lord, neither asked nor thanked for,) should not have been accompanied with a great diminution of the hard earned profits of their Commanders. Besides, my Lord, even in other times prize-money was but a contingency—a mere affair of chance which could happen but to a small number, and never reached, or only in an ineffectual manner, a very large proportion. In these times there is but little to expect from few slavers, for, exclusive of the circumstances before mentioned, which attaches to Admirals and Captains only, there is another of greater moment, which [illegible] to all—circumstance of infinite advantage to the country and highly honourable to the Navy, though, it cannot be dissembled, in no trifling degree detrimental to its interests, and this affording a strong argument in favour of the measure I endeavour to advocate; I allude, my Lord, to that commanding superiority of the British fleets which has swept the [illegible] enemies from the ocean, and destroyed the mighty efforts of the tyrant of the universe. To this, my Lord, we owe the security of our commerce, the safety of our [illegible] the integrity of our coast, the preservation of [illegible] and the unmolested enjoyment of all the [illegible] social and domestic life. What, my Lord, is the reward of those valorous exertions to which all [illegible] ings are attributable, and by whom alone it [illegible] tained? Can it be found in the possession of [illegible] independence, or of competence? No, my Lord, [illegible] different fate awaits the greater part; even those [illegible] the good fortune to attain the summit of their profession most shrink from a comparison of their [illegible] with those of the least wealthy, and [illegible] able of their [illegible]

support their proper rank, the pity perhaps, questionless ot the envy of those around them, they are compelled to ek in retirement and seclusion a refuge from the evils of o arrow fortune, and wounded, and sometimes a broken, init. Yet even this, my Lord, is happiness compared with hat must inevitably be the condition of the retired Lieut- naot. It is true he has not to support the appearance ex- ected from the two first classes, but there is one character hich he is imperiously called to support, the character of a entleman, and I know of no higher. To imagine that this a be done with the paltry allowance afforded him, is in- ulting to common sense. Perhaps, my Lord, the powers of ancy cannot depict a more wretched being than he who is educed to struggle without hope against the current of dversity—to shelter himself from impertinent curiosity in e hovel or the garret—to eat his scanty meal with inde- ent haste, fearful of discovery or intrusion—to shiver over few miserable embers in cold and cheerless winter nights —to wear the semblance of tranquillity over the reality of istress, and to lie down with the conviction that the suc- eeding morning will bring either a renewal or an accession f affliction.

My Lord, this description may appear highly coloured, nt be assured, under existing circumstances it is but too rue a representation of what does or must happen to a very rge proportion of the officers of the Navy. In this melan- holy picture I have not considered the possibility of the ncumbrances (for also such it must be deemed) of an aged arent, an orphan sister, and (dearer still) a beloved wife nd helpless family; yet all these things may, and I am ell informed very frequently do, occur: what then, my ord, must be the anguish of a man so situated. I can asily conceive, but I am destitute of language to describe , the grave alone can give relief to his sufferings, and his st moments must be embittered by the recollection that hose, an anxiety for whom caused or accelerated his end, rill be left, friendless and unprovided, to the mercy of an nfeeling world." A cold heart, my Lord, may object that a erson so placed in life should never marry; but, not to ention that such an idea is at variance with the noblest nd most generous passion of the human mind, the person apable of conceiving it may safely be consigned to infamy nd contempt. What I have said, my Lord, applies with he same force both to the full and half-pay, and I might numerate many other circumstances which entitle the Navy the attention of the country, as the losses by accident, by re, and shipwreck, with various other expenses as heavy as hey are unavoidable, for which there is no compensation; ut what I have already stated, however toobly, will, I hope, e sufficient for my purpose. Your Lordship may, perhaps, ndeed imagine that much of the misery I have depicted is deal, because it may never have been observed by you or hose in your confidence; but, my Lord, you must consider hat while scenes of woe are excluded from the mansions, hey also very rarely fall under the observation of the great, nd I must intreat you not to form an opinion from the ountenances of those who are admitted to your levee, or nore distinguished throng, who are honoured with an invi- ation to your table; many a serene and smiling face has he canker in the bosom, and surely, my Lord, the manly ortitude which is superior to misfortune is an argument, not or the continuation but for the removal of it. We admire he courage which faces the tempest, but where is the heart hat would desire it to fall a sacrifice. I have now, my ord, presumed much upon your goodness, and I can only hew my wish that in such a cause it had been engaged by abler pen. But I feel convinced that the persons inte- rested will find in you a willing friend and powerful ediator.

*Hull, May* 4, 1836. A Friend to Naval Merit.

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The lucubrations of some of the daily Journalists n the subject of our Naval co-operation with he forces of the Queen of Spain, are not a little mmsing. The policy of cordially adhering to the Quadruple Treaty, whereby we are bound to ren- er such co-operation, may be a fair subject for ewspaper discussion; but that our contempore- ies, who invariably betray a lamentable ignorance n military matters, should undertake to instruct our gallant seaman in the performance of any duty hey are ordered to execute, is ludicrous in the xtreme, and reminds us of the presumption of hat precocious youth who undertook to enlighten is grandmother in the practice of an art in which he was an adept long before he was born. Be- ause the *Phœnix* took up an admirable position, at a range calculated, to discharge her shells at an levation which carried them over the heads of the nemies, [illegible] are thrown out that such a [illegible] a cowardly one, [illegible] to the Carlists, as not affording them an opportunity of returning the fire; and our Navy is represented to be for the first time engaged in a war of assassi- nation, with more of the same puerile stuff. We believe this is the first time that the accommoda- tion of an antagonist has ever been considered when taking up a position. Although sailors assert that good manners are only to be acquired at sea, such an excess of it would be carrying politeness too far. If ships have been run along- side of an enemy before engaging, it is because such close action will generally insure the victory to the best fought ship, by depriving the combat of those chances of dismasting, &c. attendant upon a distant cannonade; and in Fleets where ships are closely united for mutual protection, it is more ne- cessary still to bring about a decisive and speedy result; hence it has always been our favourite mode of warfare. But cannonading and shelling are different things, and even were it not in the case under review necessary to fire over the heads of the assailants, it is always desirable to perform the latter practice at an elevation, in order to pitch the shell into the spot where it is intend- ed to burst, and to perform this, it must be discharged from a carronade gun from an ex- tended distance. We are aware that, however well-informed our contemporaries may be on other subjects, they are not generally looked upon as authorities on military matters, and there- fore anything advanced regarding such can have little or no effect. But we are sorry to find one respectable Journal, after exhausting its spleen upon the parties engaged in opposition to the Carlists, extend it to the acts of our Naval officers (who are merely doing their duty with that skill and ability which they have ever displayed), and, by the statements indulged in, endeavouring to de- tract from the merit of what we consider a very skilful display of gun practice. Could General Evans have been assured that the well-directed fire of the steamers would have opened a breach in the manner it was performed, it is probable he would have suspended the assault until it had been accomplished.

We have also noticed that, whilst giving eager publicity to any success, positive or doubtful, on the part of the Carlists, *The Morning Herald* studi- ously avoids the insertion of any advantage gained on the other side, even when effected by the blood of our countrymen. When it is remembered that a large British squadron is vigorously employed upon the Coast of Spain, and that many thousands of our fellow-subjects, commanded by British Half- pay Officers, are actively engaged in the struggle, and that they have all friends more or less inte- rested in their fate, we do think that a faithful and impartial statement of the events which are daily occurring in Spain would be more acceptable to *English* readers, than hyperbolic accounts of matters which can only be interesting to the wor- shipful community of Stock-jobbers, and are in- serted one day, for no other reason that is com- prehensible to us, than to be contradicted on the next.

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An *Old Indian* has furnished us with a memo- randum of the principal events that occurred in a regiment, stationed in the East Indies, during a service of thirteen years and six months. This document most fully corroborates all we have ad- vanced in preceding numbers, on the subject of the almost expatriated Regiments of the King's Army in India. We are here shown that, out o 2,150 men, no less than 1,171 have died, and only 649 are now with the corps; and we ask whether any further evidence can be necessary to induce the Military Authorities to adopt measures for the relief, within a reasonable period, of regiments in India, and to give a fair proportion of foreign duties to every corps in the service.

*A Schedule of the principal Occurrences which took place in India in the —— Regiment, from July* 1822, *to De- cember*, 1835.

| Date. | In Quarters. | In the Field. | Recruits and Volunteers received. | Killed in Action. Officers | Killed in Action. Men | Died. Officers | Died. Men |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1822 | from July | | 168 | — | — | 2 | 7 |
| 1823 | to | | 183 | — | — | 2 | 6 |
| 1824 | 11th May, 1824. | From 12th May, | 89 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 31 |
| 1825 | | 1824, to | 287 | — | 10 | 5 | 17 |
| 1826 | From 14th June to 14th Aug. | 13th June, 1826. | 246 | — | — | 2 | 14 |
| 1827 | From 26th Sept. 1826, to 1st Jan., 1827 | From 2nd Jan., 1827, to 20th Dec., 1828. | 110 | — | — | 7 | 18 |
| 1828 | From 21st Dec. to | | 27 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| 1829 | 20th Jan., 1829 | From 20th Jan. to 20th March | 50 | — | — | 2 | 4 |
| 1830 | | From 7th to 27th July - - | 76 | — | — | 2 | 8 |
| 1831 | To 21st Dec. 1831 | In a field station | 69 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| 1832 | ,, ,, | From 21st Dec., | 2 | — | — | — | 4 |
| 1833 | ,, ,, | 1831, to the 30th Nov., 1834 | 10 | — | — | — | 1 |
| 1834 | From 1st to 31st Dec. - - | ,, ,, | 18 | — | — | 1 | 6 |
| 1835 | ,, ,, | ,, ,, | 65 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| | 6 yrs. and 4 mon. | 7 yrs. and 2 mon. | 1508 | 2 | 17 | 41 | 117 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Present Strength | 765 |
| Remained in Hospital on the last day of the past year | 39 |
| Admitted during the present year | 1163 |
| Total treated | 1202 |
| Discharged | 1136 |
| Died | 62 |
| Remaining | 44 |

Recapitulation of the different Grades.—Lieut. Cols. 2; Majors, 2; Captains, 11; Licuts., 20; Ensigns, 1; Pa master, 1; Quartermasters, 2; Surgeon, 1; Assist.-Surg., Volunteer, 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Privates who landed from England | — | 652 |
| Recruits and Volunteers | — | 1508 |
| Killed in Action | 17 | — |
| Died | 1171 | — |
| Present | 649 | — |
| Invalids, time expired, men and transfers | 313 | — |
| Total | 2150 | 2150 |

No Officer now present with the Regiment who landed with and *served throughout*.

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The portion of pay which the Seaman or Marin is allowed to allot to his wife, while he is servin on board ship, is not only a source of great com fort to the families of such men as avail themselve of this indulgence, but is also extremely benefici to the Royal Navy generally, by inducing men good character and settled habits to join the Se vice. Being fully convinced of the wisdom an benevolence of the policy which has caused th adoption of the allotment system, we would gladl see the benefits of it enjoyed by our men unde every possible circumstance, and are therefore in duced to point out some situations in which th families of our Royal Marines are subjected much temporary distress, which a slight alteratio in the present regulations would alleviate witho injury or inconvenience to the Government.

If we are not misinformed it is customary in th Naval Service, when a ship is destined for foreig service, immediately before her departure, to pa the men two months' pay, and to grant allotme tickets to the married men, payable after thr months, by which the wife is empowered to r ceive about one-half of her husband's growi pay, thus enabling the careful man, not only provide himself with such articles as he may re quire for the voyage, but to leave something assist in the present maintenance of his family; has also the satisfaction of knowing that, when

oxpiration of three months, the allotments are
ourse of payment, they will have a regularly
, although small, income; but when Royal
ines are suddenly sent from head-quarters on
icular service, as were the battalions for Lis-
Ireland, and recently for the Coast of Spain,
are generally embarked in some vessel for a
age, and it is not usual to make out the lists of
men, who wish to allot, until they join the
, or station, for which they are destined. Thus,
he case of the men recently sent on service,
left their respective head-quarters and proceed-
steam-vessels direct to the Coast of Spain
out making any allotments previous to leaving
land, consequently the wives have to wait for
period consumed in the passage out and home,
in the unavoidable delay in sending home the
, which will probably add three weeks or a
th to the usual time they must be without
ey from their husbands: nor is this the only
avenience to which they are exposed, for men
permanently attached to a ship do not receive
two months' pay usually issued prior to sail-
therefore those employed on this description
ervice are unable to make any provision for
support of their families, and much distress
misery is the consequence.

s it is probable that the Royal Marines will be
e employed abroad than formerly, as bat-
ne or detachments, not borne no part comple-
t of a ship, this may be considered a growing
, but can, we conceive, be easily remedied by
ing a column for allotments in all the embark-
n, discharge, or transfer sheets, in which
umn should be inserted, opposite the man's
ne, the name and address of the person to whom
allots. When men embark, the Paymaster
uld be required to see to the correctness of
se lists, and transmit copies of them to the
puty Adjutant-General for the information of
Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, who
ld send the allotment tickets to the parties
cerned immediately the ship leaves port, pay-
e in the usual time, for those who have received
months' pay prior to sailing, but at one months'
for those that have not received any advance
vages. When men are discharged to the shore,
ransferred to another ship, the Captain's Clerk
uld see that these lists are corrected, and that
ry thing is done to prevent confusion in the
unts, in case it be deemed convenient, in the
t of a force being landed, to put the men on
re pay while serving abroad.

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Such of our readers as may have noticed a
graph which went the round of the press a
night back, are by this time doubtless prepared
hear that the *Vanguard*, which ship could not
Portsmouth Harbour without leaving nearly
ee hundred tons weight of her stores behind, is
w that the said weight has been received on
rd), if not sunk outright, so deep that her ports
near the water's edge, the constructor's line
olly at fault, and various other matters, which
gentlemen of the School, who strut about the
ck-yard, and never fail to impress upon every
e who will listen the contempt they are pleased
entertain at the proceedings of the head of their
partment, these exquisitely scientific Naval
chitects (Shipwrights is too vulgar a term) were
eased to predict. It has come to pass, however,
at the *Vanguard*, instead of an alacrity to sink
the reputation of these philosophers, displays
a contrary disposition, and, whilst the School are driven to invent new falsehoods to pass current for a week, by the aid of a little humbug imposed on editors who have not the penetration to see through their designs, the noble ship is riding majestically at Spithead, floating within an inch of the constructor's line, with her midship lower-deck port *seven feet* from the water's edge; and all that could be mustered in her dispraise last week was that she *looked short*, unlike the faces of certain of her traducers, whose visages have sensibly elongated during this ship's equipment, and we have heard of matter which will no doubt give a tendency to further extension. Thus ends the first chapter: all the infamous reports, circulated in every possible manner, are now falsified by the result, that so far Captain Symonds has accomplished what no builder has perhaps ever yet done, given the calculated flotation of his ship from the draught *within an inch*. We shall take no notice of the statements of prepared tanks, extraordinary draught of water, &c. &c., but sum up our remarks on the whole by the assurance that all the reports which have been palmed upon the press by certain parties, who we trust will be brought to book, are false.

When all the ships are assembled, we shall furnish our readers with their individual tonnage, displacement, weight on board, complements, draught of water, &c. &c. as correctly as we can obtain those particulars, and as everything has been done for the *Vanguard* that the constructor could effect, we know that her officers will feel it incumbent upon them to use their best exertions in the trial about to take place; and, with all due respect for their skill and ability, we must still be of opinion that it would be but justice to Captain Symonds to allow him to take the first cruise in the ship, a practice always performed by Chapman, the Swedish builder, and not unfrequently in this country, as in the case of Sir Robert Seppings, we believe. In fact, the eye of the builder (and that builder one of the best seamen in the Navy) is the most proper to detect fault, if fault there should be, and apply the proper remedy.

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With reference to the letter from an officer of high rank, signed C., on the subject of a paragraph which appeared in our last week's Gazette, we must remark that we have always been of opinion, and still think that, in all those situations, for the performance of the duties of which the Naval Officer's *education has qualified him*, a periodical change should take place; and we believe that, as regards the Packets, and the appointments to commands of steam-vessels particularly, the only reason that the regulation has been deviated from, is the disinclination to place inexperienced officers in those situations. The paragraph in question, we are free to confess, admits of qualification. There are many situations, held by Naval Officers, in which an acquaintance with the official details of business is of more value than even professional knowledge; where an incompetency in such respect would not only throw the affairs of a whole department into confusion, but entail enormous expenses upon the public. The result would be—that situations (after those changes had failed) would be made permanent, and probably be held by civilians. There is much good sense in our correspondent's letter, and we shall shortly return to the subject.

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Reports are current that two companies will be added to the Royal Marine Artillery. It is remarkable, that, on the two or three occasions which have called into play this corps, they have received great praise,—Lieut. Logan receiving the order of the Legion of Honour for the extraordinary accuracy with which he threw shells into the Morea Castles during the Greek business,—Lieut. Castien having much credit for the accuracy of his plans of the Lines of Lisbon,—and now the *Phœnix* affair surprises all military folks, and causes them to wonder why a corps so useful should have been reduced.

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*Gossip.*—The much talked of correspondence, left behind by mistake, furnishes daily anecdotes in the world of fashion. It is said that a nephew and uncle were equal favourites, at the same time with a third party, who was removed by a high appointment. The characters and actions of individuals are confidentially canvassed with more truth than caution; and those of a *relation* and a convenient female friend have somewhat suffered by discussion. The head of the family is reported to say that no consideration shall prevent a trial requisite to remove the chance of succession from one unworthy to support it; and a Peer of the highest rank, whose son married against his consent, is said to be indignant to the greatest degree at the disgrace recently added to the connexion. —*Herald.*

The action brought by the police magistrate, Mr. Norton, against Viscount Melbourne, to recover damages for crim. con., is set down for trial in the Court of Common Pleas for the Middlesex sittings after this term. The damages are laid at 10,000*l*. It is expected that the trial will take place on the 19th or 20th inst. A special jury is to be summoned for the occasion.

Mr. O'Connell passed through Ipswich on Sunday, on his return from Bungay, and attended the Catholic chapel there. As he was afterwards passing through the streets to the Suffolk Hotel, he was hooted and jeered at. On Friday, as he was passing to the Suffolk Hotel, on his way from the Corn-hill, he was pelted with mud and dirt.—*Suffolk Herald.*

The King of Greece is expected in Paris on his way to Bavaria.

The Minister of War at Brussels has given orders for the recal of soldiers belonging to four regiments of the line and three of cavalry who were on furlough.

On Friday the police made a seizure of muskets and other weapons of war at the house of M. Buri, gunsmith, the same person who supplied Fieschi with barrels for his infernal machine.—*Galignani.*

The Commissary of Police at Bordeaux have seized at the coach-office of Laffitte and Caillard a chest containing epaulettes and military effects bearing the cipher of Don Carlos.—*Messager.*

Rear-Admiral Hugon, who has assumed the command of the squadron, is about to sail from Toulon to Tangier, to demand satisfaction from the Emperor of Morocco.—*Galignani.*

A gentlemen of great enterprise and talent has agreed with the King of France to light the city of Versailles with gas. The same individual has contracted to supply Caen, in Normandy, with water.

The Bishop of London has had a serious relapse, and has been interdicted by his physicians from attending to business of any kind.

A meeting of Baronets and their eldest sons took place this week at the Clarendon Hotel, to petition the King, to grant them permission to wear the badge conferred on their ancestors by the royal founder. Sir R. Greisley presided. A deputation of four Baronets, accompanied by the Secretary, was appointed to take his Majesty's pleasure as to the time when he would receive the petition and address, preparatory to another general meeting of the order being held to appoint the deputation to carry the same to the foot of the throne.

*Cobbett Monument.*—Sir Francis Burdett has addressed the following to the Committee, in reply to their application for his support:—"Sir, a letter from you, dated the 16th of May, having followed me here, I lose not a moment in returning, according to your request, an answer. You invite me to a meeting to be held on the 13th of the month, at the Crown and Anchor, at which Mr. D. O'Connell is to preside, for the purpose of raising a subscription for a monument to be erected to the memory of the late Mr. Cobbett. The application is unique, as the French say, seeing that whoever attends that meeting becomes a public voucher for the honesty, disinterestedness, and patriotism of the said Mr. Cobbett. Now, as I believe, or rather know, the world and as all the world besides know my opinion [illegible] rience thereon, it would be something worse than [illegible] in me to attend such a meeting, and I [illegible] at the application. At the same time I [illegible] acknowledge that the united empire could not [illegible] more appropriate chairman. Nor can I refuse to the Committee any contribution [illegible] belief's [illegible] by [illegible]

as lent, will amount to considerably more than 8000*l.* I trust the committee will think this a handsome and uitable offer. I remain, gentlemen, your most obedi-ht servant, F. BURDETT.

" Leamington, July 1, 1830."

On Wednesday, Mr. W. Cobbett, son of the late Mr. W. Cobbett, M.P., applied upon his petition from the Fleet rison, to be discharged under the Act. After an ex-mination by the Court, he was ordered to be discharged.

We have the pleasure of being able to announce the ntire recovery of Gen. Lord Howden.

On Wednesday Miss Warehorn, the daughter of the roprietor of the Dover Castle gin-palace, Marsh-gate, loped with, it is supposed, a military officer. The lady nade her escape through the door of the gin-cellar.

The late Col. St. Leger Keeting, who died in Paris, eft 1500*l.*, and six acres of land at Inchiquin, Kildare, o endow a charitable institution for 10 poor widows.

Another action for crim. con. between parties in high life is said to have been commenced, which if it succeeds, will, it is said, go far to establish a kind of family rality.

*Gin.*—Mr. Buckingham is said to have ascertained hat the 14 largest gin-shops in the metropolis were visited in one week by 142,458 men
108,593 women,
18,391 children.

In all, by ... ... 269,437 persons.

*Fall of the Lander Column.*—This handsome column, rected at Truro to commemorate the noble exertions nd great African discoveries of the Lauders, has fallen o the ground. It was just completed, and a test of its tability applied, when the foundation gave way, and it became a mass of ruin.

The Alien Office is to be discontinued at the end of he present month.

Prior Park, Bath, was partly destroyed by fire on Monday night. By prompt exertion the injury was confined to the centre mansion. The library and valuable paintings, and the furniture generally, were preserved.

*Sporting.—Ascot Races.* These races commenced on Tuesday, and were honoured on the first and third days by the presence of their Majesties with a large party rom Windsor Castle; and as brilliant an assemblage of he fashionable world as we ever recollect. Tuesday: His Majesty's Plate of 100 guineas, won by Col. Peel's Jacob Faithful. Derby Stakes, of 50 sovs. each, h. ft. won by Sir F. Collier's b. c. Lieutenant. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. Mr. Greville's Marmalade walked over. Wednesday: Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three-years olds, won by Lord Egremont's Helga. Swinley Stakes of 25 sovs. each, won by Lord Exeter's Annella. A Plate of 50*l.* for all ages, won by Lord Egremont's Helga. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, h. ft. for three-years old fillies, won by Col. Peel's Arsenic. Thursday: Windsor Forest Stakes of 50 sovs. each, won by Mr. Phillimore's Lady Anna. Fern Hill Dinner Stakes of 200 sovs. each, h. ft. won by the Duke of Richmond's Haveldar. The Gold Cup, value 300 sovs. by subscription of 20 sovs. each, with 200 added from the fund; second horse to receive 50 sovs. from the stakes; won by the Marquess of Westminster's Touchstone. Royal Stakes of 100 sovs. each, won by Lord Tavistock's Sister to Oak Apple. Two-years old Stakes of 30 sovs. each, won by Capt. Gardiner's b. c. by Peter Lely. Sweepstakes of 100 sovs. each, Mr. W. Edwards's Royal George walked over. Match 100 sovs. h. ft. T. Y. C. Lord Conyngham's Heiress beat Capt. Gardiner's Magic.

## DISPATCH OF LIEUT.-GEN. EVANS.

" Head-quarters, St. Sebastian, May 28.

" Most Excellent Sir,—This morning the enemy's entrenchments on the right bank of the Urumea were attacked and carried in the handsomest manner by her Majesty's troops and vessels of war, and by those of his Brit. Majesty; and I have the pleasure to add that the important sea-port town and harbour of Passages, so long in the power of the rebels, is at length subjected to her Majesty's authority, and is now again occupied by her Majesty's troops and ships of war. At six o'clock in the morning we opened thirty pieces of artillery, which evidently surprised the insurgents, made considerable havoc in their ranks, and compelled them to a precipitate retreat, even before the ebb of the tide permitted the heads of our columns to reach the other bank of the river. The insurgents in a hurried manner fell back from one position to another, evincing, evidently, much feebleness and discouragement. Two columns of Brig.-Gen. Jauregui's division, under that excellent officer, commanded by Cols. Van Halen and Amor, with [illegible] British and Guipuscoan volunteer companies, led the attack, supported by the British auxiliary brigade of [illegible] and Col. Fitzgerald, and by the British [illegible] Maj. Owens, Lieut.-Col. Rait of some Lancers, into Passages. [illegible] Hesse Homburg reg., which company of the first British reg., crowned the heights above the harbour of Passages, driving the enemy by their fire from the opposite cliffs. The castle, in which the insurgents had a casemented battery of four pieces of artillery, was gallantly attacked by his Brit. Majesty's ship, under Commodore Lord J. Hay, and those of her Majesty, under Adm. Ribera and Commodore Henry, and four pieces of cannon and an armed schooner were captured. The fire from the *Phœnix* and *Salamander* was again remarkable, as was that of ten pieces of artillery, belonging to the Legion, and directed by Col. Colquhoun. Brig.-Gen. Shaw remained in command of the lines on the left bank of the river. To all these officers and others, whom I have not time to enumerate, I am greatly indebted for their able assistance, &c. What adds to the pleasure of this important and useful success, is the very trivial loss with which it has been gained. Capt. Moitland, of the *Tweed*, rendered important services in constructing and laying a bridge of boats over the broad and rapid Urumea river. We now have a considerable tract of country within our positions on either bank of the river, and the altered tone of the inhabitants, the confidence evinced in the conduct of the Queen's troops to them, the absence of apprehension and of injury observable, was most satisfactory, and augurs well for the future. As the tract of country acquired to day comprehends one town, two or three villages, and numerous farms and other houses, apprehensions existed lest the rebels might persist in devastating what they could not defend. But such was not the case. Ashamed, perhaps, of the odium produced by their late conduct in that respect, not a house was injured.—I have, &c. DE L. EVANS.

## The Court.

His Majesty's next Levée will take place on Wednesday 8th June, and in future the Levées will be held on Wednesdays as usual until further orders.

The King has appointed Thomas Newley Reeve, Esq., Standard Bearer to His Majesty's Hon. Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice Sir George Pocock.

The Duchess of Kent gave a full dress ball (the second this season) on Monday evening, at Kensington-palace. The Princess Victoria had for her partners during the evening, their Royal Highnesses Prince George of Cambridge, the Hereditary Prince of Orange and the Prince Alexander of Orange, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg, the Prince Albert of Saxe Coburg, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis of Douglas, Lord Maidstone, and Lord Morpeth. The ball was one of the most brilliant of this season.

On Tuesday and Thursday the King and Queen, with a brilliant *cortège*, honoured Ascot-heath race course with their presence. Their Majesties, on both occasions, were received with the greatest enthusiasm.

To-day their Majesties will be present at the Eton Regatta; and on the return of the boats from Surly Hall, the usual display of fire works will take place on the island above the bridge.

The Duchess of Gloucester and suite left town on Thursday morning for Dover, on her way to Hanover.

To-day is the anniversary of the birth-day of the Duke of Cumberland, his Royal Highness having completed his 65th year.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 30th May.—Petitions were presented for the better observance of the Sabbath; from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Durham, praying that the surplus funds of that See might be applied to the augmentation of the smaller livings; against the Great Northern Railway Bill, and for the Abolition of the Jewish Disabilities.—The Scotch Entail Bill was referred to a Select Committee.—The Shetland Seaman's Fund Bill went through a Committee.

TUESDAY, 31st May.—The Slavery Abolition (Jamaica) Bill went through a committee, Lord GLENELG having previously stated the circumstances under which the Bill had originated, and Lord ABERDEEN having expressed his opinion that the Bill was not only desirable but necessary.—The second reading of the Bishopric of Durham Bill was opposed by the Marquess of Londonderry, and supported by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Earl Grey, and the Duke of Cleveland, and the Duke of Wellington. Ultimately the Bill was read a second time.

THURSDAY, 2nd June.—Lord MELBOURNE stated that Government had determined to extend the time for the repayment of sums advanced for the building of workhouses. Lord CLARE, in presenting a petition from proprietors of East India stock, praying for an equalization of the duties on East and West India sugar, asked what the intentions of the Government were with reference to this subject? Lord MELBOURNE replied, that he trusted, that when Ministers had communicated with the various parties interested, they would be enabled to introduce a measure satisfactory to all. The petition was withdrawn, in consequence of some informality.

FRIDAY, June 3rd.—The Dundee Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed. In a conversation on the subject of Rail-roads, the Duke of Wellington said it was desirable to insert in all Railways some clause to enable the Government and Parliament to revise the enactments of those bills at some future period.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 30th May.—Petitions were presented in favour of the emancipation of the Jews; against any further grant to Maynooth College; and praying the House to reject the Irish Municipal Reform Bill, as sent down from the Lords.—The debate on the Dublin Election Petition was resumed. A short but animated discussion took place, and ultimately the petition was withdrawn.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL moved the first order of the day for the purpose of allowing Mr. Grove Price an opportunity of bringing forward his motion to expunge Mr. O'Connell's motion for a reform of the House of Lords from the notice book. Mr. PRICE said that in deference to the opinion of some friends, and also on account of some technical objection to his motion, he would withdraw it. The House went into a Committee of Supply.—Mr. WAKLEY complained that the British Museum was shut up in holiday time; and the CHANCELLOR of the Exchequer pledged himself to bring the subject under the notice of the trustees.—A desultory conversation ensued on the subject of the Zoological Gardens, in the course of which the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER horrified Sir Andrew Agnew by declaring that he occasionally afforded himself some Sunday relaxation by a visit to those gardens, and in doing so, he thought, devoted a part of the day to a perfectly legitimate and proper purpose. Several votes were then agreed to, after which the House resumed.

TUESDAY, 31st May.—A vast number of petitions were presented, praying for an adequate reform of the Irish Corporations, and for the rejection of the alterations introduced into the Bill by the Lords.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE brought forward his motion in favour of Prince Polignac and the prisoners at Ham, and was seconded by Mr. C. Berkeley. After a debate, in the course of which great sympathy was shown for the prisoners, and a strong feeling was expressed that it would be inexpedient for this country to interfere directly and actively in the domestic affairs of another nation, Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion. Lord J. RUSSELL postponed the further consideration of the Irish Municipal Corporation Amendment Bill for a week.—Mr. BANNERMAN called the attention of the House to the situation in which many officers of various ranks, belonging both to His Majesty's land and sea forces, are now placed. He perceived by the Navy List that there were 78 captains of 30 years' standing, and between 60 and 70 years of age, who, though they were of course too old to be efficient flag officers, should nevertheless receive some increase to the miserable amount of pay which they at present receive. There was a similar proportion of officers in the other ranks, for whom he was about to claim the same act of justice. Those who had given so many years of service to their country, were entitled to the additional rank and half-pay of senior officers. It would not be attended with any very great expense; which expense, besides, would not be a permanent charge upon the country, while in granting it they would be doing a positive act of justice, nay, of humanity, to those individuals. He found that officers who held the rank of Lieut.-Colonel at the battle of Waterloo, were still Lieut.-Colonels, while officers who had held a similar rank at the same period in the Prussian service had attained the highest rank in their profession. The expense of doing this act of justice to those individuals would not exceed 20,000*l.* or 25,000*l.* for each service. He concluded by moving for various returns. Mr. B. HOY seconded the motion. Lord HOWICK could not forget that in 1833 a committee was appointed to examine into this subject, and that committee came to a resolution that no additional promotions to generals', and field-officers' appointments should be made except for some very particular and remarkable service. On that committee there were several officers, and he believed the gallant member for Launceston; therefore such a committee was well qualified to judge of the claims of officers. There were now on the list no less than 800 general officers, while the whole demand for their employment was very little above the proportion of one to every ten; for military appointments of all sorts, both at home and abroad, did not exceed from 30 to 40. In some estimates which he had lately submitted to the house he had to propose 100,000*l.* as an additional allowance beyond their [illegible] emoluments to 134 officers as colonels of regiments. It was a subject which deserved attention, and he [illegible] remain in office until the next session, he should [illegible] duly feel it to be his duty to bring the [illegible]

before the House. Had means been taken during the war to prevent the great increase of officers in the Army and Navy, there would have been considerable less difficulty now in providing a proper remuneration for deserving men. By a statement which he had procured from the Admiralty, it appeared, in the years 1828 and 1829, there were no less than 213 promotions to lieutenancies in the Navy; in 1831-1832, when there was no reduction in the number of ships of war, the promotions were reduced to 84; in 1828-1829, not less than 139 commanders and 57 captains in the Navy were made; in 1831-1832, only 31 commanders and 17 captains were made. During the same periods, also, means were taken to restrict the number of midshipmen. Now, if that system of reduction had been adopted at an early period of the war, the means would not now be wanting to reward deserving officers according to their merits. At present, however, H.M.'s Government did not feel (especially with the recommendation of the Parliamentary committee before their eyes) at liberty to propose a general brevet promotion; but they were prepared with all possible speed, to look into the general state of the army with a view to a better arrangement of the whole system, and this would most probably be done next session. Sir H. HARDINGE said that the number of general officers at the close of the war was 550, but according to the statement of the noble lord it was now 360 only, consequently there was a diminution to the extent of 190 general officers. That alone ought to constitute a case to call for a brevet promotion. But since the war there had been a diminution of 6,000 officers, and the saving to the country occasioned by the reduction in the number of officers since the termination of the war was not less than 1,300,000*l*. When it was recollected that the officers who fought at Waterloo received no higher payment than officers a hundred years ago, was it not an act of injustice to deny them a brevet promotion, which, from the custom of time immemorial, they had every reason to expect? It was perfectly true, that he was a member of the committee which sat on this question, but he divided against the resolution for not granting any additional promotions. Sir R. FERGOSON made a few remarks. Maj.-Gen. Sir J. ELLEY said that he was a Maj.-Gen. of 17 years' standing, but though he did not feel particularly desirous of any further promotion, he certainly felt anxious that many deserving men who were at present below him in rank should receive that promotion to which they were justly entitled. He would particularly press the case of the Artillery corps on the attention of the House and the Government. The Artillery was the most efficient arm of the British force in the field, and they were exposed to more danger during the war than the Artillery of the French, because, while the object of the latter was to dismount the guns, that of the former was to reduce the numerical strength of the enemy, and the manner in which they executed their hazardous duty during the frequent opportunities he had of witnessing it had always excited his admiration. Capt. BERKELEY complained of the circumstances in which the midshipmen were placed by the present system of promotion. They now received but 50*l*. a-year, and that only if they found a Captain to keep them. Should they prove so unfortunate as not to acquire that advantage, they obtained no pay at all. Mr. HUME objected to the motion. He complained that the dead weight was chiefly made up of men who had never seen any service at all; there was no service so well paid as the Naval and Military of this country, and hence it was that the aristocracy were so eager to enter into them. Sir E. CODRINGTON thought the best interests of the country depended upon the distribution of fair and impartial justice both to Army and Navy. Capt. PECHELL said there were now 700 midshipmen, of whom 200 were unemployed, and amongst them there were to be found men upwards of 30 years, and one instance of a midshipman who was not only married, but who was actually a grandfather. (A laugh). Mr. WOOD said it could not be expected that the same number of officers could be kept up in peace as in war; and that to carry into effect the suggestions which had been made would require an immense sum of money. We were now paying the penalty of the numerous promotions which had been made during the war. After a few words from Capt. DUNDAS and Mr. BANNERMAN, Capt. BOLDERO pointed out the impolicy of the existing plan of allowing officers of the Artillery to remain at the grade of Captain for so many years; it would probably happen that an Artillery Captain might be 60 when employed on actual service. The motion was then agreed to.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER next moved that the House resolve itself into a committee to consider the laws affecting his Majesty's subjects of the Jewish persuasion. Sir R. INGLIS opposed the motion, and contended that the emancipation of the Jews was not called for by the country. Mr. Estcourt, Mr. Plumptre, and Col. Perceval opposed the motion, and Mr. Robinson, Col. Thompson, and Mr. O'Connell supported it. For the motion, 70; against it, 19; majority, 51. A committee in pursuance of the motion was agreed to.

WEDNESDAY, 1st Jen.—A number of petitions were presented on the subject of Irish Tithes and Irish Municipal Reform.—The Midland Counties Railway Bill, Irish Waste Lands Bill, Deptford Pier Junction Railway Bill, and London and Dover Railway Bill were read a third time and passed. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, in reference to the notice by Lord Stanley that he would submit, on reading the order of the day for the second reading of the Church of Ireland Bill, a motion for "leave to bring in a Bill for the conversion of tithe composition into rent charges, and for the redemption thereof, and for the better distribution of ecclesiastical revenues in Ireland," stated he had no objection to the introduction of the Bill as a substantive motion, but as an amendment on the reading of the order of the day, he would feel it his duty to oppose it. Lord STANLEY was willing simply to introduce his Bill, if the Noble Lord would consent to postpone the second reading of his Bill for three weeks. Lord JOHN RUSSELL would not consent. Lord MORPETH then moved the order of the day for the second reading of the Church of Ireland Bill, upon which Lord STANLEY brought forward his motion. It was opposed by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and a debate ensued, which occupied the rest of the evening, and ultimately was adjourned till Thursday.

THURSDAY, 2nd June.—Mr. T. DUNCOMBE having presented petitions for inquiring into Lieut.-Colonel Bradley's dismissal from the Army, stated he should postpone his motion for a select committee until the arrival of Col. Arthur into this country. The House was almost exclusively occupied with the adjourned debate on Lord STANLEY'S motion. The speakers were Mr. Barron, Mr. G. Knight, Mr. O'Brien, Mr. Roche, Mr. E. L. Bulwer, Mr. Maclean, Lord Morpeth, Sir Jas. Graham, and Mr. Shiel. The debate was again adjourned.

FRIDAY, 3d June.—Mr. GROTE presented a petition from persons engaged in the paper trade in the city of London, praying that the reduction of duty on paper might be accompanied by a drawback equivalent to the stock in hand.—Sir J. GRAHAM begged to know when the question of the Stamp Duties would be brought forward. Lord J. RUSSELL said Friday next, or some day subsequently. The debate on Lord John Russell's motion for the second reading of the Irish Church Bill, and on Lord Stanley's amendment, was then resumed. In the course of it, Mr. Serjeant Jackson, Messrs. Ward, Harvey, O'Connell, Sir Robert Peel, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, spoke. The House divided. For the second reading, 300; against it, 261; majority, 39.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

FRANCE.—There is no political news of any importance. In the Chamber of Deputies, the chief point of interest is an Anti-English speech delivered by the Duke of Fitzjames (the last of the Stuarts), deprecating the alliance formed by the French Government with the English—to the humiliation and ultimate ruin of France, who is made "the dupe of English selfishness." M. Thiers answered this speech with spirit and ability.

SPAIN.—The dissolution of the Mendizabal Ministry, has been succeeded by the dissolution of the Cortes so recently assembled. The vote of the Chamber, expressive of distrust of the new Ministry, was followed by another still more fiercely denunciatory, declaring M. Isturiz and his colleagues wholly unworthy of confidence. The Queen determined to hazard a dissolution. Madrid was tranquil on the 25th, and the news from the provinces good. We have elsewhere given Lieut.-General Evans' account of the movements of his force and the capture of Passages. The point seems to have been pretty stoutly contested again by the Carlists, but owing to the co-operation of some of the British and Spanish ships within gun shot, and the active exertions of a party of his Britannic Majesty's Marines, they were at length compelled to give it up to the assailents, and leave the coast quite free. Cordova claims a victory over the Carlists on 23d ult., but it could have been of no moment, as on the following day he was attacked in his position at Artaban with great obstinacy. The Carlists are stated to have been repulsed with loss.

PRUSSIA.—It is stated that 43 members of the Secret Association of the Students in the University of Greswald, and 42 members of a similar association in the University of Breslau, have been sentenced to six years' imprisonment in a fortress, to inability to hold any office, and finally, to payment of the costs.

CANADA.—On the 20th April the Lieut.-Governor, Sir Francis Head, prorogued the Parliament, and subsequently, according to a Philadelphia paper, dissolved it. He read a long speech on the occasion, recapitulating the proceedings of the session. All the supplies have been withheld, and all the money bills passed by the Assembly for the improvement of roads, canals, &c., have been reserved by the Lieut.-Governor for his Majesty's pleasure. These papers contain a very long and circumstantial report of a Committee of the House of Assembly on the Executive Council, which was read to the Assembly on the 15th April; and is said, by the Canadian papers, to have excited a great sensation, both in the House and throughout the colony. It is drawn up in a spirit very unfavourable to Sir Francis Head. The House of Assembly of Lower Canada had been further prorogued to the 30th May.

## Theatres.

KING'S.—Grisi has been playing her old characters to crowded houses; and Rossini's opera of *L'Assedio di Corinto* this evening, being the first time of its performance this season, will be certain to attract a very large attendance of the fashionable world.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Balfe's new Opera, *The Maid of Artois*, has been produced, and proved successful, but we are decidedly of opinion that it is not a work calculated to force its way into popularity; its highest merit is to be tolerable, for it is without any gleam of genius which can forcibly impress the imagination. The great fault of this Opera is the absence of melody; a person may listen to it time after time, and but *one* strain will dwell upon the memory, and that cannot boast the merit of originality,—we allude to the air sung by Phillips commencing "The light of other days has faded." The Opera is far inferior to Mr. Balfe's first work, *The Siege of Rochelle*, and certainly not likely to make us forget the *Somnambula* and *Fidelio*. The acting of Malibran in this piece is above all praise; her singing delightful, except in a few instances, when by overstraining the notes above her compass, she failed; her lower notes are the most perfect and beautiful we ever heard. The *finale*, of which so much has been said by our contemporories, owes its entire success to Malibran's powerful execution. Phillips sings the ballad above named very sweetly; it is the only piece in the opera, except the *finale*, that is *encored*. The poetry is wretched, and as a drama, *The Maid of Artois* is neither interesting nor well constructed.

LYCEUM.—We remember to have seen a very interesting comedy, called *The Queen's Jewel*, written by Mr. Collier, which was acted frequently last year at the Queen's Theatre; the new piece called the *Queen and the Cardinal*, played here on Monday evening, is taken from the same French piece, but with this difference, that former is a skilful adaptation, the latter a poor translation. The piece at this house is by no means so well acted as *The Queen's Jewel* was at the Queen's Theatre. The proprietors of the Strand Theatre should let Mrs. Nisbett shine out in full splendour in her original part of the *Queen*: it would show the public the difference between the two pieces. The amusing burletta of *The Middy Ashore* continues to attract, it is one of the most agreeable trifles produced this season; Mr. Keeley's acting in the part of the *Middy* is inimitable.

## Literary Notices.

*A Summer in Spain, being the Narrative of a Tour made in the Summer of* 1835. Smith, Elder, and Co.

OUR author professes to give a faithful account of what passed under his own observation, during a residence of three months in Spain, but we are compelled to doubt the fidelity of some of his representations, from the decided party spirit that is discernible in every page. The tour comprises Barcelona to Valencia, thence to Madrid, Saragossa, the Pyrenees, and St. Sebastian. From his concluding remarks we take the following:—

"Perhaps I cannot pay a higher compliment to the people, than by saying that I saw fewer beggars in Spain than in any other continental country I have visited,—excepting France; and considering that the poor are supported merely by voluntary contributions, this circumstance says more perhaps for the independent character of the people, than anything else that could be said in their favour. Indeed, with all due deference to Mr. O'Connell, I believe the Spanish peasantry to be the finest in Europe. In outward appearance, they certainly are, for amongst them I have seen more handsome men than in any other class in Spain.—The Spanish nobility are poor, generally speaking, though a few of them still retain, what would even in England, be termed large revenues. The richest of them has an income, it is said, of 80,000*l*. per annum.—But the great want in Spain appears to be, that there is no middle class; where, in other countries, society has generally found its most useful members. This arises undoubtedly from the want of industry and intelligence,—the two elements which in free countries have formed that useful class, whose duty it is to hold the balance between anarchy and despotism. From the want of this wholesome check, the Spaniards are inclined to run into extremes, and ever will be, until by encouraging industry and commerce, spreading intelligence and wealth over the nation. If it is true that government

ake men, and that the destinies of nations are frequently the hands of individuals,—the present Spanish minister rely holds a station of tremendous responsibility. Spain, re every other country in Europe, is at present divided to two great parties, the one wishing to go forward, the her to stand still. The movement party comprises all her ealthiest and most intelligent citizens, many of whom have ffered every thing but death for their principles. Of the her party I can say nothing from my own observation, as never heard any one in Spain speak in favour of Don arlos or his cause: but if we may judge of him by his mpanions,—Moreno, the executioner of Torrijos, and such ke men,—we may conclude that they are composed of ad-nturers who have little besides their lives to lose. The in-abitants of the insurgent provinces have, I believe, been solely misled, and will I have no doubt, be as basely be-trayed, whenever it shall suit the convenience or safety of e Pretender. The rest of the party is composed of all ose who are interested in upholding despotism,—the *em-loyés* of the late government, who have lost their places, e monks, the priests, and the priest-ridden. Indeed, it ould be difficult to name any man of acknowledged abili-es at present on the Pretender's side.—Such are the men ho have vainly attempted to conquer Spain,—I say, to nquer, because I consider, and I think every man of ense will agree with me, that as long as a child of Ferdi-and's is alive, Carlos has no more title to the throne of pain than he has to that of Japan. In all probability, owever, the war will be brought to a conclusion in the ourse of the ensuing summer. Ever since the death of mualacarregui, the Carlists appear to have been without a ad; their movements are isolated, and made, seemingly, thout a co-operation or design, and their credit is at the west ebb. Meanwhile, the Spanish government has gained l the advantages lost by its opponents; its credit is rapidly creasing, and its troops are augmented both in numbers d confidence. The British auxiliaries are now perfectly icipliced, and the new levies will be available by the com-mencement of summer. The united forces will form an my sufficient to subject and occupy the insurgent pro-nces: and though the Basques may make a vigorous re-tance, there can be no doubt as to the result. In the d, Don Carlos will probably throw himself, either upon e hospitality of the autocrat of Sardinia, or proceed to ome, where he may have the pleasure of attending mass th the ex-usurper of Portugal,—a most exemplary ob-rver of all such ceremonies.—The recent excesses com-tted at Barcelona, however they are to be regretted, are t too easily accounted for. The provocation received by e Catalans, on that occasion, was greater than what used the September massacres during the French revolu-n. One hundred and seventy of their fellow citizens had en murdered in a manner that is scarcely credible in mo-rn warfare*: and is it to be wondered at, that men thus xasperated took vengeance on their enemies?—Spain has t awoke from the slumber of three centuries. She finds l, since she sunk into sloth, her mighty possessions have llen one by one from her grasp,—that her wealth and ndeur are gone, and that from being the first of Euro-an nations she is now the last. Her first desire was for engeance on her enemies; but that has now subsided into ardent wish to follow the footsteps of France and Eng-nd, the only European nations worthy of her imitation. e has chosen her path, and from that, neither the arts of plomacy, nor the force of foreign bayonets can now turn r aside. Her path is, indeed, a rugged one, beset with fficulties and danger, and she has yet to learn, that free-m is acquired only by toil and danger, and maintained industry and courage: but there is a calm determination the character of her people, and when roused, a contempt hardships and death, which will carry her unharmed ough the storms that threaten her. Let those who wish ll to Spain remember her long-continued struggles for in-pendence, both ancient and modern, in which her indomi-e spirit ever prevailed: let them remember that she is w determined to be free, and that the first man of modern me has declared, "That for a people to be free, they have y to will it!"

Making due allowance for partizanship, we may gather m this little book information as to the present state Spain.

*Wood Leighton; or, a Year in the Country.* By Mary Howitt. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

is, we believe, is Mrs. Howitt's first prose work, less, indeed, as we suspect, some of the charming ts of "The Book of the Seasons" are to be attri-ed to her pen. "Wood Leighton" is a delightful k, formed partly of sketches and partly of tales, all which are redolent of the country. The rustic town ich she veils under her imaginary name, is, to use her n words, "a rare treasury of old narratives. There ot a cottage there without its pleasant or its sad little of human history; nor a grange nor hall but has ditions and memories lying thick about it as leaves in the woods of Valambrosa." We love the place for the manner in which she has consecrated it, and, now that the summer promises at last to visit us, would willingly make a pilgrimage thither, did we know in what sequestered part of our island its locality could be traced. Nothing can be fresher, truer, nor more abounding in minute detail, than her pictures of woodland scenery; and her narratives, while they powerfully arrest the attention of the reader, are characterised by that love of human nature, and that untiring faith in its redeeming qualities, which do such honour to the female heart. This, indeed, seems to brood over, and to hallow even those passages of her stories which deepen into fearful interest; for though the predominating qualities of her narratives are grace and sweetness, there are, ever and anon, pages of tragic strength. The story of "The Sinner's Grave" is altogether one of melancholy grandeur and most enthralling power, from the spell of which we awaken to be relieved and enchanted by the sylvan sketches of her "Summer Rambles." From this portion of Mrs. Howitt's present work, we cannot refrain from extracting the following delicious bit of painting, which will do more than our praises to recommend the volumes to universal attention.

"And the very next day to Croxden we went. It is about four miles from Wood Leighton, and the road to it leads through some of the most delightful woody scenery imaginable. We set out after breakfast, and strolled through fields, some mown, some with the fragrant hay lying about, and troops of merry people amongst it; others standing yet unmown, with all their flowery grass; and everywhere were trees—sweet, umbrageous trees. Around every field they grew, stretching their branches far over the sward, and dealing out bountiful shadows; and all before us was a sea of wood, terminated by the blue Weaver hills. Sometimes we came into deep, hidden lanes, where the damp coolness was delicious; and from the high banks hung ferns and polypodiums, and such like plants, and flowers that love the summer shade. Then we came to some beautiful stream, too large and too plentiful to be termed a brook, and yet not large enough to be dignified with the title of a river,—its just appellation being, I take it, that of rivulet. But be its style and title what it might, a most heavenly place it made where it ran; so far off from populous regions,—so still, so fresh, so sunny. Here it ran across our way; and a single plank ran across it, on which we stood and regarded its beauty. What, indeed, is there so beautiful, so refreshing to heart and mind, as such a stream in such a secluded, solitary, summer place? Over bright sand and pebbles it goes, rushing, and hurrying, and talking, a thousand little sweet voices together, from as many little ripples, like a crowd of eager children, borne on by some intense topic, through a populous city, which they see not through their own busy thoughts. Away it goes streaming in crystal clearness; and the leafy thickets and the humid flowers stoop in very love to its face, and the long grass floats on its surface from the banks. What a place for trout! And there they go, ever and anon, darting past like arrows from a bow, or rather like swift shadows through a clear sky. What a place for a poet to haunt; with his favourite book, and his own fair dreams and fancies!—to see the water flowing and flowing on; to see the sunshine playing on bank and stream and tree; to feel the breeze come in its pure delight; and yet to see and feel them not, but, as in a golden dream; to have the consciousness upon him that he was far from the working-day race and intrusions of the world; and to convert the amenities about him into parts of that fairy-land of love and beauty, and nobility of heart—of all that is dreamed of by poets, and lies far off in antiquity, as some Atalantis of a summer sea, or in a glorious future, the very millennium of the imagination. How delectable! But, having drunk of the fair stream, and sat on the end of the plank, and on the grass, and talked to our heart's content of a thousand things as unapproachable as our supposed poet could dream of, we went on,—on through meadows all overshadowed with wood, till in the valley rose, over the tops of the trees, the tall ruinous walls of Croxden Abbey."

*Ryall's Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen.* Part I. Fraser, Regent-street.

We some weeks ago had occasion to notice favourably a specimen plate of a work under the above title. The first part of the work is now before us; and we have no hesitation in saying that it more than fulfils the expectations raised by the portrait which preceded it as a sort of *avant courier*. The first number contains three portraits,—that of the greatest Conservative of his day, the Duke of Wellington, with Lord Lyndhurst, and Lord Wharncliffe. As mere personal resemblances of the above distinguished men, we can speak of these portraits with almost unmingled commendation. In fact, there are no other such engraved likenesses of them extant. And as works of art, the portraits are of corresponding merit,—each of them being capable of bearing the most minute examination into the details of its execution, while its general effect is of the most striking and brilliant character. Upon the whole, this work will at once take its place at the very head of the class to which it belongs, and rank among the most successful pictorial speculations of the day.

*They were prisoners in a fortress, which Mina was besieging, were thrown alive over the walls, and dashed to pieces on rocks below, by the Carlists.*

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, June 4th, 12 o'clock.—Consols, shut. Reduced, 90¾ to 91. 3½ Reduced, 98¼ to ⅜. Consols for Acct., 91⅛.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

May 31.—J. Holford, Clapham, tailor.—J. Seller, Pulborough, Sussex, tailor.—J. Wade, Lynn Regis, Norfolk, stationer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Yeoland, Oxford-street, straw-hat maker.—E. Finlayson Grant, Clarendon-square, Somers Town and Tavistock-place, Tavistock-square, surgeon.—J. Ewen, East Knoyle, Wiltshire, shopkeeper.—R. D'Oyly, Moreton, otherwise Moreton-in-the-Marsh, Gloucestershire, scrivener.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Philips, brewer, Wapping—T. C. Webb, ironmonger, Ilminster, Somersetshire—R. Hunt, silk-manufacturer, Steward-street, Spitalfields.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Snow, innkeeper, Timbersham, Chertwood, Surrey—W. Townsend and W. Brown, warehousemen, Cheapside—W. Bonsey, miller, Chatham—J. Folgate, grocer, Chichester-place, Gray's Inn-road—R. Lund, joiner, Bridlington, Yorkshire—W. Jennings, victualler, St. Alban's, Hertfordshire—R. Yates, victualler, Great Wild-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields—J. Finley, leather-seller, Houndsditch—W. Gibbs, soap-manufacturer, Liverpool—S. Harding, victualler, Melksham, Wiltshire—J. Jeffreys and W. Burton, wine-merchants, Liverpool—J. Frankland, merchant, Liverpool—R. Ridsdale, horse-dealer, Morton, near York—M. R. Legge, common brewer, Gateshead, Durham.

BIRTHS.

At Upper Sackville-street, Dublin, the lady of Capt. CRAMER ROBERTS, A.D.C., of a son.—At Woolwich, the lady of Lieut. GOSS, R.A., of a daughter.—At Corfu, the lady of H. F. WAY, Esq., 88th reg., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

31st ult., at Kensington, the Rev. G. W. MURRAY, M.A., to MARYANNE, second daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Sir W. Douglas, K.C.H.—In Birr, Mr. FOSTER, 18th Royal Irish, to ELIZA, second daughter of Mr. Loughrey, of Birr.—30th ult., Vice-Admiral Sir JOHN BERESFORD, Bart., to AMELIA, widow of the late Samuel Peach, Esq.

DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary*—Generals—Duke of GORDON, G.C.B., Scotch Fus. Gds., London, 28th May.—MILNES, late of Scotch Fus. Gds., London, 13th do. Lieut.-Generals—F. G. Visc. LAKE, 12th May; Sir WM. SHEARMAN, K.C.H., 23d April. Major Generals—DIXON, R., Art., Bath, 27th April; Hon. H. A. D. CRAVEN, 20th May. Colonel—WARBURTON, 85 F., May. Lieut.-Colonels—JORDAN, K.H., Insp. F. O., Liverpool Rec. Dist.; GREAARD, h.-p. 23 Dr., April; MAIR, K.H., Unatt., Lieut.-Gov. of Grenada, 31st March; M'NAIR, K.H., Unatt., Glasgow, 11th May. Major—WHITTY, Paym. 20 F., 16th Dec., 1835. Captains—COTTON, 7 Huss.; GARANS, 31 F., Kurnaul, Bengal, 21st Dec., 1835; FRANCIS, 46 F.; GRURLAY, late 7 R. Vet. Bn., 3d April; ROBINS, h.-p. 4 F., 13th do.; EDWARDS, h.-p. 28 F., Sutton, near Hull, 16th May; SPARROW, h.-p. 85 F., Leamington Priory, 14th Jan.; MAHER, Unatt., 10th April; TUFFEN, Unatt., Spain, May; VIVIAN, Unatt., 11th do. Lieutenants—PARK, h.-p. R. Art.; Drivers, Charlton, Kent, 23d May; FINNAY, late 1 R. Vet. Bn., 25th April; GOODE, h.-p. 10 F., 19th Dec., 1835; DESPARD, h.-p. 62 F., London, 30th April; MACPHERSON, h.-p. 89 F., 13th May; CHAMBERS, h.-p. Queen's Ger. R., 7 F.; ELLIS, Unatt., 3d April. Ensign—BRABAZON, 16 F., Cawnpore, Bengal, 7th Nov., 1835. Paymaster—IRWIN, h.-p. 99 F., Hay, Wales, 11th May. Quarter Master—M'CLEAN, h.-p. 6 Dr. Gds., 8th April. Commissariat Department—Dep. Comm. Gen. POPPLETON, h.-p. Brussels, 30th April. Medical Department—Surg. SMITH, M.D., h.-p. Staff, Leden, Russia, 16th April; Assist.-Surg. DICK, h.-p. 12 F., Maybole, N.B., 23rd do.

At Heavitree, near Exeter, on the 30th ult., Col. DELAMAIN, C.B., late Commandant at Agra.—At Holywood, WILLIAM JAMES MACINNIS, Esq. He entered the army at a very early age, and went through the entire of the Peninsular campaigns in the 87th reg. He was wounded at the battles of Vittoria, Nivelle, and Orthez.—At Edmondsbury, near Durrow, MARY ELEANOR, wife of Capt. Edward Thompson.—At Passage West, Cork, Lieut. G. HEACOCK, R.N.—At Fareham, HARRIET, daughter of the late Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker.—At Cheltenham, Col. A. WARBURTON, 85th reg., which distinguished corps he had the honour to command nearly twenty years.—30th May, at the Cottage Otley, Gloucestershire, aged 27, HERCOURT ROX SLADE, R.A., the last surviving son of Capt. Slade, R.N.—Commander R. S. TOMKINS, aged 43. This officer was Lieutenant of the *Pallas* in the Navarine action.—May 14, at Hunstanton, Norfolk, Lieut. RICH. NAPPER, R.N.—25th ult., after a protracted illness, GEO. ROWE, Esq., Surgeon R.N., aged 60, which rank he held for upwards of 40 years.—23d May, at his residence at Quartertown, County Cork, HENRY CROSBIE, Esq., aged 78; one of the last surviving officers of those who fought in all the battles of the first American war, and one of the oldest Captains in the Army—having obtained that rank in the year 1779. He was appointed to the situation of Brigade Major of Yeomanry in 1798, which he held for over 30 years.—26th May, at his house in Castle-Coquell, after a short illness, N. D. BOUCHIER, Esq., formerly Lieutenant in the 87th and 7th regiments.—On Thursday, at his house in Portsmouth Dock-yard, THOMAS ATKINSON, Esq., Master Attendant. This distinguished and highly respectable officer was for many years a follower of Lord Nelson: he was with him when his Lordship lost his arm at Santa Cruz, and Master of the flag-ship in two of his Lordship's most brilliant actions—the Nile and Trafalgar. Immediately after, the late Mr. Atkinson was appointed Master Attendant of Halifax Dock-yard, and from thence removed to Portsmouth as third officer of that rank. From length of service he became Senior Master Attendant and King's Harbour Master, and has died greatly lamented by his family, and esteemed by a number of officers and private friends.—On Saturday last, at Southsea, Mrs. F. CAMPBELL, wife of Lieut. F. Campbell, R.M., she had given birth to a daughter only three days previous.

# Advertisements.

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J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

ARCHERY.—J. CHEEK, of No. 52, Strand, begs to submit the following List of Extraordinary Low Prices for the consideration of ARCHERS:—Gentlemen's 6 feet best self Lance, Wood Bows, of any strength, 14s. each. Ladies' ditto. 7s. each. Gentlemen's best Arrows, 14s. per dozen. Ladies' ditto, 12s. per dozen. Gentlemen's Belts, 5s. 6d. each. 3 feet Targets, 21s. per pair; 4 feet, 30s. per pair. Bow Strings, 6d. and 1s. each. The above prices are for the best Articles, and can be selected from a very extensive Stock. Orders from the country attended to with punctuality, and any article exchanged if not approved of.—N. B. List of Prices forwarded, on application (post paid), No. 52, Strand.

HIS MAJESTY'S PHYSICIANS continue to recommend DALE and SON'S DOUBLE STRONG JAMAICA GINGER WINE, being a sure preventive against Spasms and Gout, and serviceable to persons afflicted with Indigestion. The Proprietors have the honour to serve the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, and most of the Nobility and Families in the Kingdom, who have expressed the highest satisfaction for the relief they have received from the above article. Price 4s. per dozen, or 4s. hamper and bottles included.—Country orders forwarded by a remittance, to be had only at the Manufactory, 97, Coventry street, London.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE.—Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. This Sauce, which from its unparalleled excellence has obtained such extensive patronage, is prepared only by C. W. LOPRESTI, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness, but, in consequence of the numerous disappointments experienced from the substitution of spurious mixtures, purchasers are particularly CAUTIONED to observe that the genuine bears Lopresti's name, seal, and address. Also, Lopresti's Cayenne (Liquid), Pure Dissolved Anchovies for Fish (wholly superseding common "Essence"), and various other Sauces, Flavoured Vinegars, Piquant Seasonings, Wholesome Cookery Flavours, &c. LOPRESTI'S RECIPES for many excellent Dishes, price 1s., or Gratis in the 1l. Boxes of his Condiments, at 199, Piccadilly.

TROUSERS ON A NEW PRINCIPLE.—G. WALKER, 33, St. James's-street, has discovered an entirely new principle of cutting Trousers, and offers to furnish the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public, for Ready Money, with this important article of dress, admirably adapted to the display of the figure, and at the same time affording such comfort in all exercises, as to insure the highest satisfaction to those who honour him with orders. If Art can give ornament to Nature—if anything can surpass her in the contour of a limb, it is when cloth is made elegantly to fit the same; then it may fairly be admitted that Art has added a charm even to Nature.—G. W. begs to add, that he continues to supply Uniforms for Officers of the Army and Navy, also Deputy Lieutenants' and Court Dresses, in the most tasteful style and at moderate charges.

BOUQUET du BOUDOIR.—E. PARKER the manufacturer of this new and exquisite perfume, respectfully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the high honour they have been pleased to confer on him by pronouncing it to be the most delightful for the handkerchief now in use. Its intrinsic merits have at length obtained for it the favourable notice of the leaders of the fashionable world; its fragrance, at once the most delicate and lasting; its purity and elegance, leaving no stain, entitles it to a decided preference, either in the boudoir, assembly, or drawing-room.—To be had of the proprietor, at his establishment for foreign perfumery, No. 184, Piccadilly; of Messrs. Atkwell, James, and Co., Regent-street, and of every perfumer of consequence either in town or country, at 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. per bottle. Ask for Parker's Bouquet du Boudoir.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply DEFICIENT TEETH, on his improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of the mouth, &c. (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without wounding the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case restores perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of Mr. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all acquainted with the subject of its superiority.

Loose and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from further decay.—At home from ten till five.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now completed their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of France, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the day. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Mille fleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regenératrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Crême de Sultanas, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bears' Grease and Huiles Antique.

Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained Injunctions from the Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spurious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Milleflenrs and Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signature on the labels, and their address, 158, New Bond-street, on the back of the bottles.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, in high Condition, and of excellent quality, may be had at the GRAY'S INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT, at 63s. per dozen, or in pints at 36s. per dozen—Cash on delivery. Country orders must contain remittances or orders for payment in London.
23, High Holborn. GEO. HENKKEY and Co.
NOTE.—Three dozen cases, 9l.—Six dozen cases, pints, 10l.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

SIR,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your politeness in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,
St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.
To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain to afford instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals, also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undersigned, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Bayley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each, and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.
"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM BENTSEN, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it [illegible] in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) "WILLIAM BENTSEN.
"April 15, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 190, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Rowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 196, Edgware-road, London; Evans, son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

TO the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public.—Families of distinction and Visitors to the Metropolis this Season, who frequently experience great difficulty in suiting themselves with FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED HOUSES, owing to the great demand, are respectfully informed every attention will be afforded in the House and Estate Agency Department of HENRY L. COOPER, in obtaining or disposing of the same, or in the Selling, Letting, or Valuing, any description of property in Town or Country.

From the central situations of the Establishments in their respective commanding localities, every facility is rendered to families honouring his house with their instructions, and offers the advantage of a double register usually replete with eligible properties.

The general introduction of PLATE GLASS for Windows, Carriages, Conservatories, Internal Decorations, &c., has induced H. L. C. to analyse a Tariff of Sizes, adapted to those uses, with Prices exceedingly moderate, but of a quality not to be excelled; also is added an outline of his general business, comprising the Cabinet, Upholstery, and Decorative Departments, in each of which the most careful attention is paid both to quality and cost.
HENRY L. COOPER, Plate Glass and Furniture Warehouse, No. 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left hand side.

Among the variety of Articles above referred to, will be found LOOKING GLASSES of every denomination and size, varying from one foot to eighty feet and upwards; plate glass for windows, carriages, &c., which possess great advantages over crown, and when required for exportation, a considerable drawback obtained. Annexed are the Prices of Current Sizes of Plate Glass for Sashes, &c.

| Inches. | Inches. 15 | | Inches. 18 | | Inches. 20 | | Inches. 22 | | Inches. 25 | | Inches. 28 | | Inches. 30 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. d. | £ | s. |
| 10 | 0 | 7 5 | 0 | 8 3 | 0 | 10 6 | 0 | 11 9 | 0 | 13 6 | 0 | 15 0 | 0 | 16 |
| 12 | 0 | 9 3 | 0 | 11 6 | 0 | 13 0 | 0 | 14 6 | 0 | 16 11 | 0 | 19 8 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | 0 | 11 2 | 0 | 13 9 | 0 | 15 6 | 0 | 17 6 | 1 | 0 9 | 1 | 3 11 | 1 | 6 |
| 16 | 0 | 13 0 | 0 | 16 0 | 0 | 18 6 | 1 | 0 10 | 1 | 4 7 | 1 | 8 0 | 1 | 10 |
| 18 | 0 | 14 11 | 0 | 18 3 | 1 | 1 6 | 1 | 4 3 | 1 | 8 3 | 1 | 11 6 | 1 | 13 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 11 | 1 | 1 6 | 1 | 4 6 | 1 | 7 6 | 1 | 11 3 | 1 | 15 0 | 1 | 17 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 8 | 1 | 8 2 | 1 | 11 3 | 1 | 14 5 | 1 | 19 1 | 2 | 3 0 | 2 | 6 |
| 28 | 1 | 6 1 | 1 | 11 6 | 1 | 15 0 | 1 | 18 6 | 2 | 3 9 | 2 | 9 0 | 2 | 12 |
| 30 | 1 | 8 2 | 1 | 13 9 | 1 | 17 6 | 2 | 1 8 | 2 | 6 11 | 2 | 12 6 | 2 | 16 |
| 32 | 1 | 10 0 | 1 | 16 0 | 2 | 0 0 | 2 | 4 6 | 2 | 10 0 | 2 | 16 0 | 3 | 0 |
| 34 | 1 | 11 10 | 1 | 18 3 | 2 | 2 6 | 2 | 6 0 | 2 | 13 2 | 2 | 19 6 | 3 | 3 |
| 36 | 1 | 13 9 | 2 | 0 6 | 2 | 5 0 | 2 | 9 6 | 2 | 16 3 | 3 | 3 0 | 3 | 7 |
| 38 | 1 | 15 7 | 2 | 2 9 | 2 | 7 6 | 2 | 12 9 | 2 | 19 4 | 3 | 6 6 | 3 | 11 |
| 40 | 1 | 17 6 | 2 | 5 0 | 2 | 9 11 | 2 | 15 0 | 3 | 2 6 | 3 | 10 0 | 3 | 16 |

Or any sizes containing from 3 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot; the [illegible] a plate being 30 inches by 18 inches, contains three feet nine inches superficial measure, and costs £1. 13s. 6d. as per above tariff. All under three feet superficial at a reduction.

CARVING AND GILDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

In this department will be found a very elegant and extensive variety of Chimney and Pier Glass Frames, Cornices for Windows, Ornamental Tables and Furniture, and richly mounted Frames in various sizes for Portraits, Paintings, &c. Paintings and Prints mounted, framed, and re-gilt.

PAPER HANGING, AND INTERIOR DECORATIONS in all its branches, from the most simple to the first style of elegance. A rich variety of new patterns on show.

IN THE UPHOLSTERY ARRANGEMENT, the greatest attention is paid to unite elegance with economy of character for the drawing-room, boudoir, dining-room, library, and bed-chambers, from the most quiet to the most costly style. In the various articles of chintzes, moreens, damasks, silks, &c. A great variety of the most splendid and novel styles are constantly on view of those qualities which can alone insure permanent satisfaction, the extreme disparity in prices in these articles mainly arises from the inferiority of the fabric.

CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA WORK manufactured of the most seasoned materials. In the finish Chairs, Sofas, &c., much depends on the quality of the material used, and the workmanship. It may not be unworthy of remark that a similar effect may be produced at a saving of nearly one half, but which in the wear must eventually prove a serious disappointment to the purchaser. This applies also to the manufacture of Cabinet Goods, which, from being made of unseasoned materials and unsound work (that cannot be detected by the casual observer), can never be of that service and durability so essential. H. L. C. begs to add that he manufactures them on his own premises, and has always on hand a large stock of well-seasoned materials, which enables him to produce work at the lowest possible sale and of a superior quality.

STEAM and SAILING VESSELS promptly fitted up with CABIN FURNITURE and PASSENGERS' REQUISITES.

SOLID and PORTABLE Furniture, Bedding, Mosquito Hangers, &c., for Foreign Climates. Families going abroad will receive every information respecting the articles best adapted for their particular destinations.

Merchants, Captains, and Dealers, supplied with the usual despatch, on the most liberal terms.

CARPETING of the fabric especially made for the first Upholstery Houses, viz. Brussels, Kidderminster, and Venetian; also a few of the most admired velvet Pile carpets, hearth rugs, druggets, baize, floor cloth, &c.

BEDDING, BLANKETS, &c. well-seasoned, real Dantzic feathers, also finally prepared Iceland downy feathers for second and third rate beds, elastic spring hair, and wool mattresses; real Witney, fine Bath, and Yorkshire blankets; Marseilles quilts and counterpanes. In the article of bedding, blankets, &c., so essentially important to all, H. L. C. is determined that no trader shall supply them on better terms.

FUNERALS FURNISHED, and conducted with the greatest propriety, and with every due attendant regard to economy.

Families in the country may command the most approved taste by being waited on at home with patterns; and designs made on the spot, calculated to harmonise with the plans, proportions, and decorations of the rooms; and their orders delivered [illegible] fixed-on terms forming a very small addition to the first cost, on the system adopted by this concern.

With this short enumeration of the leading articles of his trade, and the very favourable terms on which he undertakes to supply them, HENRY L. COOPER begs for a continuation of that flattering [illegible] his house, No. 93, Bishopsgate Street [illegible] Conduit-street, nine doors from [illegible]

H. L. C. begs [illegible] tion to the Address. Also, [illegible] would a few Directions also, [illegible]

British College of Health, New Road, King's Cross.

WE have received the most gratifying intelligence from Exeter. Mr. Tothill, of the Royal College of Surgeons, who has for some time practised upon the principles of Hygeiaism, is daily witnessing the beneficial effects produced by the Universal Vegetable Medicine.

The following cases have been transmitted by Mr. Tothill, they have all occurred within a few days:—

I was a short time since consulted by Mr. Silvester Slocombe, of Paris Street, Exeter. He said he had been in an ill state of health for upwards of two years, and had been under various medical men for weeks and months at a time, during that period, finding no relief, he was induced to consult two physicians of that city; after trying their medicines, likewise without benefit, for many months; as they gave it as their opinion that he was in a decline, and that there was little hopes of his recovery, his friends requested me to prescribe for him; he complained of a violent pain in the right side, extending through the shoulder blade, he had great shortness of breath, accompanied with a distressing cough, and was so much weakened that he could scarcely walk; for nearly two years had vomited every thing soon after taking it. I immediately put him upon a course of the Universal Medicine, telling him to take five of No. 1 and 2, night and morning, and after continuing them for some days to increase the number to seven or eight every night.—After the lapse of one week, a most extraordinary improvement had taken place in him; the cough and the pain in the side had much subsided, and he was able to retain nourishment on the stomach. He continued his mode of treatment for near three weeks and he became quite restored to sound health; he has had no return of any of the complaints since, and is now become as stout and healthy a man as ever I saw. This person will be happy to answer any questions relative to this most wonderfully rapid recovery by any person applying at Mr. Bowden's, Paris Street, his brother-in-law.

I was sent for to visit Mrs. Coles, of Heavitree, who was in a very alarming state of illness, she complained of a violent pain in her side, with great shortness of breath, countenance much flushed, with a thick brown coat on the tongue, violent perspirations and a bad cough. The pulse beating at 130 in the minute, at the time she was nursing her infant, aged 3 months. I attribute her illness to getting cold after accouchement. To subdue all those alarming symptoms, I ordered her to take the Universal Medicines, taking 5 of No. 1 and No. 2 pills every night and morning, increasing the dose to 7 or 8; she continued taking those doses for a week, with astonishing benefit, and at the end of that time, all the unfavourable symptoms began to subside, and as she got better, the pills were reduced to 5 every night, which she continued till convalescent, which she was at the end of 14 days. She has continued quite well ever since, and is grown stout. The old mode of treating this case would have been by bleeding, blistering, antimonials, with saline draughts, &c. &c.

Mrs. E., of Exeter, requested me a little time since to prescribe for her infant, aged four months, which was suffering greatly from an eruptive disease; the neck, face, and head were so thickly covered with scabby sores, that the child was much disfigured and in great torments, caused by the irritation. I requested the mother to give the child three of the strong pills, reduced to powder, in a little milk and water, every night, which was done, and no effect was in making it sick and acting as a powerful laxative. The child continued this course for one fortnight, at the end of that period it became quite well, and has had no return of it. Since then the child has had the hooping cough, for the alleviation of which nothing whatever has been given it but the Universal Medicine, and only five of the strong pills reduced to powder every other, or every third night, which quite carried off the cough in less than three weeks. The child has a beautiful clear complexion, and is now in perfect health.

Mrs. A., of Heavitree, has within these few days been relating to me the state of illness a very old servant of the family had been in for upwards of three years; that she had been under the care of the most eminent medical practitioners of Plymouth, Exeter, and London, without deriving the least benefit whatever, her case being considered by them a hopeless one, and that she could not possibly survive longer than a few months. She was by her mistress (who had been in the habit of taking the Universal Medicines occasionally for six years) advised, as a last resource, to try them, which she did with the happiest effects, as by her taking a dose from five to seven pills every night at bed-time for two months, she was at the end of that period quite restored to sound health, and has never been ill since. She occasionally takes a few pills at night, when she requires medicine. I will not attempt to describe the nature of the complaint; it must have been a most complicated one, as it appears to have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians, but the person herself will be most willing to give an account of her sufferings, and also as to the wonderful effects of Morison's Pills, by any one calling on me for her address.

Mrs. Payne, of Tedboure St. Mary, near Exeter, requested me to see her child, aged 18 months, which was suffering from a high kind of fever, with its tongue and gums in a state of deep ulceration (commonly called cancer); I ordered it five of the strong pills every night, reduced to powder, mixed in a little milk and water. After taking two or three doses the fever had quite left, the ulcerations were healed, and the child became well.

A few weeks since I was sent for to see W. Bowden's child, of Paris-street, Exeter, aged two years (which was suffering from a highly bilious fever); I ordered it five of the strong pills every 2 hours, and as the fever subsided, the quantity was reduced to five every night; these doses were continued according to the directions, and the child soon got well, and has continued so ever since.

I have been attending two children of Mr. Thomas's, cheesemonger, Heavitree, who have been suffering from influenza—one died with the other seven; these children have been taking every night from five to seven pills, and are now quite well.

(Signed) Rd. Targett,
Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.

Heavitree, May 31st, 1836.

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*Dr. Tellkampf, the Hygeian Professor and Agent of Moldavia, Wallachia, and Bessarabia, has sent the following Certificate to the British College of Health:—*

"The Prince Michael of Moldavia has issued, through the Medical Committee at Jassy, the following order, as given in an

*"Extract from the Jassy Bulletin.*

"Year 4.—No. 29.—Thursday, April 16, 1836. No. 738.

"We have both seen and heard the testimonies adduced by Professor Dr. Tellkampf, General Agent to the British College of Health, in favour of his successful practice as a Hygeist in our principality, and the numerous petitions that have been addressed to us, both by the nobility and by other persons of condition, begging permission to obtain the free sale of Morison's Universal Vegetable Medicine in Moldavia.

"Know all men by these presents, that,

"We do grant the introduction and free sale of Morison's Pills in our principality, and that everybody is at liberty to use them for the preservation or restoration of health."

Jassy, April 15th, 1836.

The following is a list of the LONDON GENERAL AGENTS, authorized by the British College of Health to sell MORISON'S PILLS:—

1. Mr. Field, 65, Quadrant, Regent Street.
2. Mr. Salmon, 6, Farringdon Street.
3. Mr. Twell, 14, Red Lion Square.
4. Mr. Haslett, 116, Ratcliffe Highway.
5. Western Branch, Connaught Terrace, Edgware Road.
6. Surrey Branch, 178, Blackfriar's Road

And their Sub-Agents.

Regular Agents are established in all the principal towns of Great Britain, and in almost every city of the Globe. *No Apothecaries or Chemists are allowed to sell Morison's Medicine.*

---

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler, E. Edwards; F. Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consequence of their great success some unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

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HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.—An eminent medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

are particularly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quioine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Sick Head ache, Pain and Oppression after Meals, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Stomach Coughs, Spasms, Worms, and Fits in Children and Grown Persons, and all Disorders incident to the Stomach and Bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the cure of Colds, Agues, Asthmas, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Dropsy, and Gravel, and as an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Females who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, several of them highly distinguished Members of the Royal College, who know their value, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefited by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes, and exceed credibility: in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, 85, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 13½*d*., 2*s*. 9*d*., 4*s*. 6*d*., and 11*s*. each, and may be had of all the principal Medicine Venders in the kingdom.

*** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

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FOR EXPORTATION, OR GENTLEMEN TRAVELLING

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By order of the Provisional Committee,

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 176. SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836. PRICE 1s.

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IRECT FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail from Gravesend on the 25th of July, the fine new frigate ship, ROBERT SMALL, burthen 700 tons, WILLIAM CRAIG, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock excellent accommodation for passengers, and will carry an rienced Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to Captain CRAIG, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs SMALE, COL how and Co, 6, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PEELE and Co, 3, eman's Court, Cornhill

DER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

OR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak-built Ship, JAVA, Burthen 1200 Tons, ROBERT LING, R N, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. splendid Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an rienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs SCOTT, FAIRLIE, and Co., No. 37, Great Winchester et; or to JOHN PEELE and Co, 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 15th July from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth the MALABAR Burthen 650 Tons EDWARD VOSS Commander lying in the East India Dock This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House, to Mr LANGLEY & CRAKE 1 to JOHN PEELE and Co 3, Freeman's court Cornhill N B Will land Passengers on the Malabar Coast

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 10th August from Gravesend and embark Passengers at Portsmouth the LADY RAIFFS, Burthen 600 Tons R NAGAT POLLOCK Commander lying in the East India Dock This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers and will carry an experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House to Mr FREDERICK GARDEN of the JOHN PEELE and Co, 3, Freeman's court Cornhill

FOR BOMBAY, will leave to call at the CAPE of GOOD HOPE, and will Sail in the 1st of July from Gravesend and embark Passengers at Portsmouth the CARNATIC burthen 650 Tons JOHN HOPE Commander Lying in the East India Dock This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers and will carry an Experienced Surgeon For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House to Mr FREDERICK GARDEN of the JOHN PEELE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 5th of August the fine Frigate Built Ship DUKE OF ARGYLL Burthen 700 Tons HENRY BARROW R C S Commander Lying in the East India Export Dock Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BARROW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 5 Great St Helen's Passage or to JOHN PEELE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court Cornhill

FOR THE CAPE OF [illegible] ALOOA BAY —To [illegible] then 700 Tons, Coppered [illegible] London Dock This Vessel has [illegible] Passengers For Freight or Passage [illegible] Board to Messrs WILCOCK and [illegible] street Within; or to JOHN PEELE and Co, 3, [illegible] Cornhill

FOR THE MAURITIUS DIRECT [illegible] ultimately under Engagement to leave Gravesend [illegible] of July, the EAGLE, burthen 480 Tons, Coppered, [illegible] PATTERSON, Commander, lying in the London Dock This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers — For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at Lloyd's; or to Messrs BEVAN and SONS, Limehouse or to JOHN PEELE and Co, 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS SHIP SOFAS and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability with the greatest facility of erection and removal These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use They are particularly adapted for a warm climate and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An Inspection and comparison is requested at No 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL STREET opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon the East India Company

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No 2, Hemming's-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health to abandon his business at the above place he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No 28, King William street, Charing Cross within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent below the charges of any other house in the trade

S L has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs THRESHER and GLENNY, 152, Strand next door to Somerset House respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage and an ample supply on arrival Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner of materials manufactured expressly for the climate and are prepared packed and shipped without any trouble to the parties Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country

N B Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner

H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours and also to overlook all their workmen Prices as before viz Dress Coats, coloured, 3l 6s; Frock Coats ditto 4l 4s Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats 1l 6d to 1l 5s; Trousers, from 18s to 30s; a Footman's Suit of Livery 4l 4s Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform &c

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled Also to his new ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, forming at the [illegible] A [illegible] Drawers, [illegible] Liquors [illegible] which [illegible] Outfitting [illegible] Ironmongery, [illegible] Cutlery, [illegible] Whole [illegible] Cabin [illegible] Portable [illegible] Tents, [illegible] Lamps, [illegible] Canteens, [illegible] Portmanteaus, [illegible] Carpet [illegible] Bags, [illegible] Hammocks, [illegible] Bedding, [illegible] Mattresses, [illegible] Pillows, [illegible] Bolsters, [illegible] Blankets, [illegible] Counterpanes, [illegible] Sheets, [illegible] Quilts, [illegible] Table [illegible] Linen, [illegible] Glass, [illegible] China, [illegible] Stoves, [illegible] Fenders, [illegible] Fire [illegible] Irons, [illegible] Kettles, [illegible] Tea [illegible] Urns, [illegible] Coffee [illegible] Pots, [illegible] Saucepans, [illegible] Stewpans, [illegible] Frying [illegible] Pans, [illegible] Gridirons, [illegible] Toasters, [illegible] Dish [illegible] Covers, [illegible] Knives, [illegible] Forks, [illegible] Spoons, [illegible] Ladles, [illegible] Candlesticks, [illegible] Lamps, [illegible] Oil [illegible] Cans, [illegible] Tin [illegible] Ware, [illegible] Brushes, [illegible] Mops, [illegible] Pails, [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Candles, [illegible] Tea, [illegible] Coffee, [illegible] Sugar, [illegible] Pickles, [illegible] Sauces, [illegible] Preserves, [illegible] Biscuits, [illegible] Portable [illegible] Soups, [illegible] Essences, [illegible] Cocoa, [illegible] Chocolate, [illegible] Mustard, [illegible] Pepper, [illegible] Spices, [illegible] Vinegar, [illegible] Oil, [illegible] Salad [illegible] Cruets, [illegible] Cheese, [illegible] Hams, [illegible] Tongues, [illegible] Potted [illegible] Meats, [illegible] Fish, [illegible] Soups, [illegible] Jellies, [illegible] Arrowroot, [illegible] Sago, [illegible] Tapioca, [illegible] Isinglass, [illegible] Barley, [illegible] Rice, [illegible] Flour, [illegible] Oatmeal, [illegible] Macaroni, [illegible] Vermicelli, [illegible] Maccaboy, [illegible] Snuff, [illegible] Cigars, [illegible] Pipes, [illegible] Tobacco, [illegible] Cigar [illegible] Cases, [illegible] Tobacco [illegible] Pouches, [illegible] Shaving [illegible] Cases, [illegible] Dressing [illegible] Cases, [illegible] Writing [illegible] Desks, [illegible] Work [illegible] Boxes, [illegible] Dressing [illegible] Bags, [illegible] Portfolios, [illegible] Blotting [illegible] Books, [illegible] Paper, [illegible] Envelopes, [illegible] Pens, [illegible] Pencils, [illegible] Ink, [illegible] Sealing [illegible] Wax, [illegible] Wafers, [illegible] Quadrants, [illegible] Compasses, [illegible] Telescopes, [illegible] Barometers, [illegible] Thermometers, [illegible] Sextants, [illegible] Charts, [illegible] Maps, [illegible] Guns, [illegible] Rifles, [illegible] Pistols, [illegible] Powder [illegible] Flasks, [illegible] Shot [illegible] Belts, [illegible] Percussion [illegible] Caps, [illegible] Gun [illegible] Cases, [illegible] Pistol [illegible] Cases, [illegible] Swords, [illegible] Sword [illegible] Belts, [illegible] Sword [illegible] Knots, [illegible] Epaulettes, [illegible] Gold [illegible] Lace, [illegible] Cocked [illegible] Hats, [illegible] Feathers, [illegible] Cockades, [illegible] Gold [illegible] Embroidery, [illegible] Regimentals, [illegible] Shirts, [illegible] Stocks, [illegible] Cravats, [illegible] Gloves, [illegible] Braces, [illegible] Boots, [illegible] Shoes, [illegible] Slippers, [illegible] Hosiery, [illegible] Flannels, [illegible] Waistcoats, [illegible] Trousers, [illegible] Great [illegible] Coats, [illegible] Cloaks, [illegible] Dressing [illegible] Gowns, [illegible] Caps, [illegible] Hats, [illegible] Umbrellas, [illegible] Parasols, [illegible] Fans, [illegible] Perfumery, [illegible] Soaps, [illegible] Hair [illegible] Brushes, [illegible] Tooth [illegible] Brushes, [illegible] Combs, [illegible] Razors, [illegible] Strops, [illegible] Shaving [illegible] Brushes, [illegible] Shaving [illegible] Soap, [illegible] Sponges, [illegible] Medicines, [illegible] Surgical [illegible] Instruments, [illegible] Leeches, [illegible] Lancets, [illegible] Trusses, [illegible] Bandages, [illegible] Plasters, [illegible] Lint, [illegible] Medicine [illegible] Chests, [illegible] Surgeons' [illegible] Chests, [illegible] Medicine [illegible] Boxes, [illegible] Surgeons' [illegible] Boxes, [illegible] Medicine [illegible] Cases, [illegible] Surgeons' [illegible] Cases

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 1st June, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply the following Articles for the use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the first day of August, 1836, and to continue (subject to the usual Conditions of the Contracts) until the following periods:—

MEAT, 30th September,
BREAD,
FORAGE,
OATS, } 31st October. } both days inclusive.

viz:—

**BEEF and MUTTON.**

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in the Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties:—

Chester,
Somerset,
Salford,
Worcester,
York.

**BREAD.**

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in the Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks in the undermentioned Counties and Islands:—

Berks,
Chester,
Dorset,
Essex,
Gloucester,
Hants,
Isle of Wight,
Kent,
Middlesex,
Northumberland,
Somerset,
Wilts,
Worcester,
York.

**FORAGE.**

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in the undermentioned Counties:—

Berks,
Devon,
Dorset,
Hants,
Kent,
Middlesex,
Norfolk,
Northumberland,
Nottingham,
Suffolk,
Sussex,
Warwick.

**FORAGE (continued).**

Dorset,
Hants,
Kent,
Middlesex,
Norfolk,
Northumberland,
Nottingham,
Suffolk,
Sussex,
Warwick.

**OATS.**

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in the Counties undermentioned.

Berks,
Cornwall,
Devon,
Dorset,
Durham,
Essex,
Gloucester,
Hants,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Northumberland,
Nottingham,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Sussex,
Wilts,
Worcester.

That Proposals in Writing, sealed up and marked *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at this Office, on or before Tuesday the 12th day of July next; but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Proposals must be made separately for each County and Island; and each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him; and Persons Tendering are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall.

N.B.—Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents cannot be allowed to pass free of Postage; but the Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual, provided it be strictly official. The Board of Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## CONTRACT FOR MAHOGANY.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 10th June, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 30th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Chatham, half by the 30th September and the remainder by the 31st December next,

100 Loads of HONDURAS MAHOGANY TIMBER.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the Sum of £500 for the due performance of the Contract.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| June. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsm. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 12 | 4 7 | 4 26 | 10 19 | 10 39 | 11 33 | 11 51 | 1 38 | 1 1 |
| Mo. 13 | 4 47 | 5 [illegible] | 10 56 | 11 14 | ... ... | 0 11 | 1 20 | 1 39 |
| Tue. 14 | 5 26 | 5 [illegible] | [illegible] 31 | 11 51 | 0 30 | 0 53 | 1 56 | 2 7 |
| We. 15 | 6 4 | 6 [illegible] | ... ... | 0 10 | 1 10 | 1 20 | 2 35 | 2 53 |
| Th. 16 | 6 39 | 6 [illegible] | 0 29 | 0 47 | 1 43 | 2 2 | 3 14 | 3 28 |
| Fri. 17 | 7 13 | 7 [illegible] | 1 0 | 1 28 | 2 18 | 2 35 | 3 48 | 4 2 |
| Sat. 18 | 7 [illegible] | [illegible] | 1 41 | 2 1 | 2 54 | 3 11 | 4 22 | 4 37 |

ON AN ALBUM.

An Album!—prythee what is it?—
A book I always shun;
Kept to be filled with others' wit,
By people who have none.

G. D.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—Sir John Strutt Peyton (1811), to *Madagascar*; Henry William Bruce (1821), to *Imogene*; F. R. Loch (1814), to *Stag*.
Commander—W. H. Pierson (1826) to *Madagascar*.
Lieutenants—James Charles Prevost (1826) to *Pembroke*; Edw. Bevan (1826), and Wallace Rouston (1832), to *Madagascar*; John Hathorn (1824) to *Imogene*; J. J. Robinson (1834) to command *Skipjack*.
Master—H. J. Strutt (1820) to *Madagascar*.
Mates—R. S. Hewlett and E. W. Saunders (Coll.) to *Bellerophon*; J. T. Carroll to *Pembroke*.
Surgeons—George Johnstone (1813) to *Britannia*; Charles Carter (1813), M.D., to *Malabar*; Alexander M'Kechnie (1830), M.D., to *Madagascar*.
Midshipmen—R. A. Powell (Coll.) to *Excellent*; W. Pollard from *President* to *Snake*; J. A. Dunbar (Coll. Vol.) to *Bellerophon*.
Master's Assistant—J. H. Cooke to *Cornwallis* from *Royal Adelaide*.
Purser—John Howard (1807) to *Madagascar*.
Royal Marines—1st Lieut. Alex. Jarvis to *Madagascar*.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ATHOLL, 28, Master-Commander A. Karley (1814), arrived at Portsmouth from the Cape of Good Hope, 5th inst.
BALVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), arrived at Barbadoes from Para April 15th.
BONETTA, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Bisson (1826), sailed from Portsmouth for the Coast of Africa, to call at Plymouth 6th inst.
CARRON, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. A. Dow (1813), sailed from Madeira for the West Indies May 5th.
LARNE, 18, Com. W. S. Smith (1830), arrived at Portsmouth from Bermuda 5th inst.
PRESIDENT, 52, Capt. J. Scott (1828), with the flag of Vice-Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, G.C.B., arrived at Portsmouth from Bermuda 6th inst.
ROVER, 18, Com. C. Eden (1834), arrived at Chorillos from Valparaiso, Dec. 28, 1835.
SNAKE, 16, Com. E. L. Warren (1823), arrived at Maranham from Para April 16th.
SAVAGE, 10, Lieut.-Com. R. Loocy (1812), arrived at Barbadoes from Para April 15th.
VICTOR, 16, Com. R. Crozier (1827), sailed from Calcutta for Canton Jan. 23d.
WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1832), arrived at Madras for Trincomalee Jan. 26.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JUNE 11, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, | d. May 13, | r. May 25. |
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. May 10, | d. June 5, | r. June 4. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. May 18, | d. June 13, | r. |
| L'ESPOIR, Griffin, act. (1819), | s. May 23, | d. June 18, | r. |
| SCORPION, Robillard (1824), | s. June 1, | d. June 27, | r. |
| PANDORA, Innes (1813), | s. June 6, | d. July 2, | r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), | s. April 4. | d. May 27, | r. May 21, |
| TARTARUS, Jones (1812) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. |
| ITHAMAR, Blount (1821) | s. June 3, | d. July 24, | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 23, | r. |
| SHALDERAK, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25. | r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. |
| DELIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. | d. | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ALERT, Norrington (1812), | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 23, | r. June 4. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Mar. 17, | d. June 9, | r. June 4. |
| BRISEIS, Downey (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. |
| PIRON, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, | r. |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 26 | r. |
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 3, | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. |
| OPOSSUM, Peter (1801), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. |
| REINDEER, Dirken (1815), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, | r. |
| SKAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. | d. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 10, | r. June 4. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. April 9, | d. June 11, | r. June 7. |
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 6, | r. |

PORTSMOUTH, June 10.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) Sunday, June 5, *Larne*, Commander Smith, arrived from Bermuda, sailed from thence 5th May, in company with H.M.S. *President*. *Athell*, troop ship, Mr. A. Karley, master, from St. Helena; left that island on the 15th Apr. with the remainder of the St. Helena garrison, consisting of 80 Infantry and 70 Artillery, including 7 officers. Their wives and children have also been brought to England in the *Athall*, and muster upwards of 150. The *Athall* sailed with them on Tuesday to Chatham. Rear-Admiral Sir P. Campbell, in the *Thalia*, was at the Cape on the 28th March all well, had been to Ascension. The *Thalia* was to complete her provisions and water, and sail for a four months' cruise without the flag, and visit the different stations, St. Helena, Ascension, Prince's Island, Acra, Fernando Po, and the Bights, would return to the Cape in August. *Pelican* was refitting at the Cape. *Lynx* had captured a schooner with 387 slaves on board, making her sixth prize and 2563 slaves. Monday, June 6. *President*, Captain Scott, with the flag of Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir G. Cockburn, came up to Spithead; she encountered heavy easterly gales, and run into Bantry Bay, and remained there two days. Sir G. Cockburn, after paying his respects to the Port Admiral, proceeded to London, his flag was struck at sunset. Lieut. Ussher invalided from the *Skipjack*; Lieut. Powell to rejoin the *Conway* (on her passage home), and the officers and crew of H.M.'s late schooner *Pike* lost on the Island of Jamaica came passengers. A Court-Martial was held at Bermuda on Lieut. Brooking and his officers, Capt.-Superintendent Sir Thos. Ussher, C.B.K.C.H., President, to enquire into the circumstances attending the loss of this vessel, and the result has been, that Lieut. Brooking has been dismissed from the service; Mr. Michell, mate, and Mr. Stokes, Master's Assistant, also dismissed; but the former ordered to be imprisoned in the Marshalsea; the remainder acquitted. Tuesday, June 7. *President* and *Larne* went into harbour to be paid off. *Athell* sailed to Chatham. *Bonetta* went to the westward. *Emerald*, tender, returned from Killybegs with eleven seamen for the squadron. *Beacon* paid off and recommissioned by Lieutenant Hope; Commander Copeland is expected to rejoin her at Malta. Thursday *Buffalo* bauled out of the Basin will be ready to sail on the 27th inst. Friday. *Madagascar* commissioned by Captain Sir J. S. Peyton; she is to relieve the Forte in the West Indies. Ships in port.—*Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Moira* and *Stakesby*, transports at Spithead; *Britannia*, *President*, *Madagascar*, *Excellent*, *Royal George Yacht*, *Buffalo*, *Larne*, *Beacon*, *Seaflower*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, *Maitland* and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, transports, in harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, 1st June, 1836.—(*From our own Correspondent*, but received too late for last week).—The anniversary of his most gracious Majesty's birth-day was welcomed at this port on Saturday last with every possible demonstration of loyalty and affection. The standard of England was seen floating aloft at more than one of the Government stations, and the *Royal Sovereign* yacht at the Dock-yard was decorated with flags of all hues, and ranged in a most tasteful manner. At 12 o'clock the guns at Pembroke Fort fired a royal salute, under direction of Serjeant Wild, Rl. Art., and just at the same period the detachment of Rl. Marines at Pembroke, drawn out on the heights under command of Maj. Bailie, fired a *feu de joie*, which was followed by three hearty cheers for his Majesty and one cheer more. The day being remarkably propitious this fine body of men afterwards went through a number of evolutions, which for firmness and precision obtained from the Major Commander an unqualified meed of praise. The *Carysfort*, 26 gun frigate, another of Surveyor Seppings' constructions, will be launched from Pembroke yard on the 13th of the present month. A large steam frigate and the first of her class, is ordered to be laid down at Pembroke. She is to be upwards of 1100 tons, and to carry 6 guns between decks, in addition to the two long guns and swivels as usual on the upper deck. The Yeomanry of this county, called the "Castle Martin Yeomanry," are to be called out to do permanent duty in the neighbourhood of Pembroke the latter end of next month. The Lord Lieutenant of the county, Sir John Owen, Bart., has just informed the commanding officer that they are to be inspected on the 4th of August. The *Sky Lark*, tender, cutter, was the only King's ship in port down here on the 28th, but she did not fire on the occasion, I mean the birth-day.

The eight sail of the line at the Nore, Spithead, and Plymouth Sound, are now ready for sea, but they require a few more men to render them effective for hostile operations. The *Vanguard*, about which so much has been said, is certainly a noble looking ship, but would be improved in appearance by a little more length; she has on board 384 tons of water, though it is intended she should only carry 350 tons, has all her stores on board, with provisions for four months, the bread in bags, and her bread-room would take 500 more bags without starting; her draught of water is 23ft. 1 in. aft, and 22ft. 11in. forward; her after lower-deck port is 8 feet, her midship 7 feet, and her foremost 8 feet 6 inches out of the water. Whether this was her proper mined immersion is not known.—*Hampshire Telegraph*.

[We are glad to find our respected contemporary making the *amende honorable*. The estimated immersion of the *Vanguard* is 23 feet forward, 24 feet aft, and when her powder is on board she will float very near this line. For foreign service, with 6 months stores, provisions, and water, 3 months bread and spirits, she would be about 6 inches deeper. We trust to be able to give all the particulars we have promised relating to the 80-gun ships next week.—Ed.]

*Beagle*, surv. ves., Com. Fitzroy, was at New Zealand on her way to England, on 30th Dec. last.

The Col. Commandant of Royal Marines, Sir John Lovage, made his first half-yearly inspection of that Corps on Tuesday, commencing at Woolwich. Sir John will inspect Portsmouth division on Monday.

The following English men-of-war were at St. Sebastian's 20th May, when the *Messenger* came away:—*Phœnix*, Com. Henderson, with the broad pendant of Commodore Lord John Hay; *Salamander* st., Lieut. Duffill; *Castor* st., Lieut. Otway; *Tweed*, 20, Com. Maitland; *Royalist*, 10, Lieut. Barlow; *Viper* sch., 10, Lieut. Robinson; *Alonzo* trans., Waters, Master, the victualling depot, 120 marines and seamen. Commodore Henry has also

armed steamers with him, manned with Englishmen, but carrying the Queen of Spain's colours.

Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Fleming is to be appointed to the government of Malta, and Sir Robert Otway will succeed Sir Charles at Sheerness.

The *Dido*, a splendid corvette, of the new class, 730 tons by measure, and 725 tons displacement, is ordered to be launched at Pembroke in the course of next week. She will be commissioned immediately at Sheerness.

The *Harlequin* is fitting at Sheerness for commission, and will be ready in about a fortnight.

The *Bellerophon* appears very crank, with the least breeze, or even the shifting of a gun, she shows an evident heel. *Vanguard* is as stiffes a church.

The *Inconstant* will be launched on the 16th, and immediately commissioned by Capt. Hayes.

The *Volcano* st.-v. (same as *Hermes*), will be launched at Portsmouth 30th inst.

*Gorgon* st.-v., of the first class, 1080 tons, is ordered to be built at Pembroke, of teak timber, forthwith.

*Dolphin* brigantine, at Sheerness, will be launched on the 14th inst. She will be fitted similar to *Bonetta*, for the coast of Africa.

Among many articles preparing for the diet and comfort of the crew of the *Terror* discovery ship, about to sail for the Arctic Sea, is beef called "Pinnikin Beef," which is preparing at Deptford Victualling-yard in the following manner; the hinder joints of beef are disincumbered of all veins and skin, and then dried and ground to powder in a mill, then mixed up with spices (no salt) and suet, and put into boxes for use. There is nothing that can in any way contribute to the health, comfort, and amusement omitted towards the officers and crew of the above vessel.

The *Vivid* is taken up as a freight ship at Deptford, for the Mediterranean. The *Captain Cook* has sailed from Deptford for New South Wales, and the *Lady Nugent* is taken up for convict service.

Monday morning arrived at Spithead Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. Sir George Cockburn, G.C.B., in the *President* frigate, Captain James Scott, having been relieved as the Commander-in-Chief on the West India station by Vice-Admiral Sir Peter Halkett, K.C.B., who arrived at Bermuda from Madeira, after a very boisterous passage, on the 2nd May in the *Melville*, 74, Captain Peter Douglas. The fever, which had so fatally prevailed among some of the ships' crews, had quite subsided, and the squadron was employed as follows:—*Melville* flag-ship, *Rainbow*, 26, *Wasp*, 16, with the surveying vessel *Thunder*, were at Bermuda; Commodore Peil (second in command on the station) had proceeded to Vera Cruz and Tampico in the *Forte* frigate. *Belvidera*, 46, *Racehorse*, 16, *Savage* brig, with the *Snake* sloop, were on particular service at Para. *Comus*, 16, *Cruiser*, 16, and *Gannet*, 18, were at Jamaica. The *Dee*, *Columbia*, *Flamer*, and *Meteor*, steam-vessels, were employed to and between the several islands, conveying the mails, &c.

It will be seen, by reference to our Naval Appointments, that the *Madagascar*, 46, and the *Imogine*, 28, have been commissioned this week.

The following Mates and Midshipmen passed for Lieutenents at the Naval College on Tuesday and Wednesday:—Mr. Charles Joseph Frederick Ewart, *Pembroke*; Edward Halkeil Beauchamp Procter, late *Favourite*; David Hope Stenhouse, George Manley Alldridge, *Beacon*; F. William Plydell Bouverie, William Durham Lysler, *Vanguard*; Edward Hughes Alsmn, *Talavera*; Mr. Erasmus Galton, *Confiance*; Robert Reed, *Talavera*; Paul Wellington Gibson *Britannia*; William Henry Webb, *Larne*; Cuspatilck Baillie Hamilton, *Canopus*; Messrs. George Rhodes Wolrige, Hawkins Godolphin Ayscough, Charles Rich. Mercoura, James Horsford Cockburn, Henry Gordon Veitch, *President*.

VALPARAISO, 28th Jen.—The *Blonde* is hourly expected from the coast; also H.M.S. *Sparrowhawk* to sail shortly for Rio Janeiro and England.

H.M.S. *Racehorse* passed through the Gut of Canso on the 20th April for the Magdalen Islands. The Gulph of St. Lawrence was reported clear of ice on the 6th ult.

The *Osprey* sloop, from Santander, arrived at Portsmouth, on Saturday night. She landed two Officers of the Legion; had not any other intelligence than what is now generally known, i. e., Cordova having gone to Madrid.

*Wreck of the Hine.*—(From the *Hobart Town Courier*, 1st Jan., 1836.) Intelligence was received on Sunday morning, that the ship *Hine*, Capt. Luscombe, with male prisoners from Ireland, was on shore at Jervis' Bay. Despatches were at the same time received from the Governor, at the Brigade-office, directing that H.M.'s brig *Zebra* and the revenue cutter should be despatched to the assistance of those on board. The steamer *Tamar* was also despatched to the same destination, whence she returned yesterday morning with the guard and 100 prisoners. The *Hine* got aground on a sandback a little below Jervis' Bay. Only one life was lost (the boatswain we believe.) The remainder of the prisoners are on board the *Zebra* and revenue cutter. The *Hine* had on board 40,000*l.* in specie, which has been saved. The vessel is embedded six or seven feet in the sand. It is expected she may be got off.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, June 6.—Scots Fusilier Guards—Gen. George James Earl Ludlow, G.C.B., from 68th Foot, to be Colonel, v. Gen. the Duke of Gordon, dec. 68th Foot—Major-Gen. Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, K.C.B., from 98th Foot, to be Colonel, v. General Earl Ludlow, app. to Scots Fus. Gds. 98th—Major-Gen. John Ross, to be Colonel, v. Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Greville, app. to 68th Foot.

Surrey Yeomanry Cavalry—Cornet Gamel Francis Farmer, to be Lieut. v. Trower, res.; Herbert de Crespigny, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Farmer, promoted.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, June 10th, 1836.—2d Drag. Gds.—Lieut. E. L. Robertson, from 91st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Vandeleur, who ex. 13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. W. Knox, from 60th Foot, to be Capt., v. Collins, who ex. 25th Foot—Lieut. C. F. Sweeny to be Adj., v. Gaille, who re. Adjutancy only. 31st—Lieut. T. M. Gardiner, from h. p. 17th Foot, to be Lieut., repaying the diff. he rec., v. Astur, prom.; Ens. E. S. Mercer to be Lieut. by p., v. Gardiner, who ret.; D. Fyffe, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Mercer. 35th—Lieut. P. W. B. M'Leod, from h. p. 64th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Joseph Nugent Blood, who ex. 44th—Maj. G. Tryon, from h. p. 2d Provisional Batt. of Mil., to be Major, v. Gray, prom., Capt. J. B. Ainsworth to be Maj. by p., v. Tryon, who ret.; Lieut. R. B. M'Crea to be Capt. by p., v. Ainsworth; Ens. D. T. Grant to be Lieut. by p., v. M'Crea; G. H. Skipton, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Grant. 56th—R. W. Hunter, gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Lucas, whose app. has not taken place. 60th—Capt. J. G. Collins, from 13th Lt. Drags. to be Capt., v. Knox, who ex. 79th—Capt. T. W. B. Monnsteven, from h. p. unatt., to be Paymaster, v. Castle, app. to a Recruiting District. 87th—Ens. F. W. Bowles to be Lieut. by p., v. James, who ret.; W. Hamilton, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Bowles. 94th—Ens. R. L. Coxe to be Lieut. by p., v. Thompson who ret.; H. S. Blackwood, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Coxe. 97th—Sec. Lieut. H. Jephson to be First Lieut. by p., v. Cole, who ret.; R. K. Rich, gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Jephson. 91st—Lieut. R. J. G. Vandeleur, from 2d Drag. Gds., to be Lieut., v. Robertson, who ex. 92d—W. R. N. Campbell, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Munro, who ret. Rifle Brigade—Sec. Lieut. R. Viscount Jocelyn to be Adjutant, v. Wilbraham, who resigns the Adjutancy only. 1st W. I. Reg.—Hon. T. C. S. Foster to be Ens. by p., v. Pinder, prom.

### CAVALRY.

2d Dragoons—1 troop, 35 r. and f., moved from Dundalk on the 6th.

3d Lt. Drags.—1 Off., 1 Serj., and 20 r. and f., moved from Cork to Middleton on 5th.

7th Hussars—The officers have their annual dinner at the Clarendon on Thursday next.

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2d Bn.—Major Warde proceeded from Cork to Middleton on 5th. Orders have been received for the embarkation at Cork of *the* Service cos., for Canada, on board the *Maitland*. (See a correspondent's letter in this day's paper.)

2d—Lieut. Stirling has replaced Lieut. Pitta as recruiting officer at Perth.

7th—Viscount Raoelagh has returned from a tour in Spain. His Lordship visited the head-quarters of Don Carlos, and also those of General Evans and General Cordova.

9th—was to embark at Calcutta for Chinsurah on 25th Jan.

15th depot—Hd.-qrs. removed from Armagh on 6th, to arrive at Galway on 17th.

19th depot—moved from Tullamore on 6th, to arrive at Nenagh on 9th. 1 comp., 2 Off., 2 Serj., and 40 r. and f., to arrive at Killaloe on 10th.

22d depot—was to reach Liverpool yesterday.

43d depot—moved from Buttevant on 5th, to arrive at Cork on 7th.

50th—"The Adventures of Capt. John Patterson," of this corps, with notices of the Officers and Regiment, from 1807 to 1821, are about to be published.

53d depot—2 Off., 50 r. and f., moved from Youghal to Castle Martyn on 5th.

64th depot—were last week reviewed in the King's Park, Stirling, by Maj.-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart. The soldierly appearance of the men was of so creditable a nature, that the Inspecting General was specially pleased to express himself in terms of high approbation, and to say that he had not been prepared to meet men, so young and inexperienced, in such a high state of discipline and proficiency.

74th. depot at Derry is under orders for Perth to exchange with 92d depot.

76th—By accounts from Graham's Town, Cape of Good Hope, to the end of Feb., it appears that the natives on the frontier of the eastern province of our Cape colony have been conciliated, by the adoption of a firm and friendly demeanour towards them. Capt. Delaocey has returned from his mission, and made a very favourable report of the friendly feeling of the natives throughout its entire range. He reports in the highest terms the able assistance he has received from every officer, as well as the exemplary conduct of the men. Depot were inspected last week by Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney.

79th—The Service cos. will return to England in the *Maitland*, ordered to Canada with the 2d Bn. Royals.

85th—Orders have been received for the embarkation of the Service cos. at Cork for Helifax.

88th depot—Hd.-qrs. moved from Nenagh to Fermoy on 5th. 1 comp. from Killaloe on 10th, to arrive at Fermoy on 15th.

91st depot—1 comp. moved from Newry to Armagh on 6th.

94th—Capt. Hart has gone on leave. Lieut.-Col. Paty, as senior officer, commands the garrison at Templemore.

99th.—Lieut. O'Leary has succeded Lieut. Baxter, 50th., on the recruiting service at Athlone.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—The Officers will give a grand entertainment on Friday next, to the Prince of Orange, the Hereditary Prince, and Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, the Marquess of Anglesey, Lord Hill, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Sir W. Gordon, Sir W. H. Clinton, and a distinguished party. Capt. Kelsall is appointed to a command at Van Diemen's Land. Lieut.-Colonel Gamble commands at Devonport, in place of Lieut.-Colonel Paterson.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Capt. Alexander is gone to St. Helena on duty. Lieuts. Lancey and Stace have arrived at Athlone, preparatory to commencing the Ordnance Survey of Roscommon. Capt. Marshall succeeds Lieut.-Colonel Calder at Dublin.

YEOMANRY.—The Martock troop of Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Tatchell, were inspected on Ham Hill, near Ilchester, on Friday, 2nd June, by Colonel Sir Charles O'Donnell. After the inspection, Mrs. Quantock, the lady of Capt. Quantock, of Norton, presented the troop with a very handsome Standard, embroidered with her own hands. The Dorchester Yeomanry, under the command of Colonel Frampton, underwent their inspection by Colonel Chatterton, K. H., of the 4th Dragoon Guards, in the vicinity of Dorchester, on the 3rd of June. The officers of the 4th Dragoon Guards dined afterwards with the officers of the Yeomanry; and a grand ball was given in the evening, at which both officers and gentlemen of the Yeomanry with many of the county families attended. The West Somerset Yeomanry, commanded by Colonel Tynte, were inspected by Colonel Chatterton, K.H., about four miles from Bridgewater, on the 7th Inst. This corps, consisting of eight troops, went through a variety of movements, which would do credit to any regiment of Cavalry, and received from the Inspecting Officer the highest praise. The officers with Colonel Chatterton and several strangers afterwards dined together at Bridgewater, where, in the evening a ball was held, at which they attended.

On Wednesday Lieut.-Col. Parker, R.I. Artillery, on the part of the Master-General of the Ordnance, waited on the Prince of Orange, to request the honour of the Prince and his sons at an inspection of the Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich on the 17th inst., when a number of interesting scientific experiments will be made, after which there will be a grand *dejeuné* at the mess-room to his Royal Highness. The Prince accepted the invitation.

Colonel Shaw Kennedy has assumed the management of the Irish constabulary department, Dublin Castle.

On Thursday, General Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief, held a levee at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Geo. Gascoyne, Lord Cork, Lord Byron, Admiral Southeron, Lieut.-Gen. Buller, Lieut.-Gen. Balfour, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Evan Lloyd, Lieut.-Gen. Sir T. Molyneux, Major-Gen. Sir D. Gilmore, Major-Gen. Sir T. Reynell, Major-Gen. A. Campbell, Major-Gen. Nesbitt, Major-Gen. Sir F. Mulcaster, Major-Gen. Sir A. Broke, and others.

The following is the distribution of the troops at present in the West Indies:—14th reg., St. Kitt's—detachments at Tortola and Nevis; 19th, Barbadoes; 36th, St. Lucia and Dominica—detachments at Pigeon Island; 65th, St. Vincent's; 67th, Demerara—two cos. at Berbice; 69th, Demerara; 74th, Antigua—detachments at Montserrat; 78th, Grenada—left wing at Barbadoes; 86th, Barbadoes; 89th, Trinidad—two cos. at Tobago; 1st W. I. reg., Trinidad, —detachments through the West Indies.

# East India Intelligence.

By a recent regulation of the Court of Directors, an officer, after serving three years in India, and producing requisite evidence to prove that he was incapacitated from further service by loss of health or wounds in that country, will be allowed to retire on the half-pay of his rank.

We have received an account of a tremendous hurricane off the north of the Mauritius, by which the *Coromandel* was greatly damaged, but has since arrived safe at Calcutta. The *Canton*, Liverpool to Bombay, after having been out 145 days, was met by the *Duke of Argyll* in 1 N. long., under jury-masts, and had sustained considerable damage during the hurricane. Fears are entertained for the safety of many vessels in that latitude. The town and harbour of Port Louis have sustained considerable damage, the buoys having been torn up, the light-vessels driven on shore, and nearly every ship in the Roads suffered severely.

The duty on pice, or unwrought copper, imported into the Company's territories, which was imposed in the

early part of last year, has been remitted by an order of the Government of 5th Jan. The object nf this nboxious duty was to prevent the influx of native pice, which was so great as entirely to occupy the market, to tho exclusion of Company's pice, the introduction of which was the object of our government.—*Agra Ukhbar, Jan.* 16.

We learn from Goomsur that things remain at present in the same state, but that confident hopes are entertained of a speedy adjustment of difficulties on the arrival of Mr. Russell.—*Gazette, Jan.* 13.

The following dividends were declared in the Insolvent Debtor's Court, Bengal, on the 25th Jan.:—Fergusson and Co., 10 per cent. (this estate has already paid 10 per cent.); Colvin and Co., 5 per cent. (making, with former dividends, 20 per cent., and it is expected there will be 18 per cent. more); G. A. Prinsep, 2½ per cent.—*Bengal Hurkaru, Jan.* 25.

We have to announce the death of John Palmer, Esq. on Jan. 22d, aged 69, who was not inappropriately styled by Lord Hastings the prince of merchants. He was followed to the grave by nearly two hundred persons.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL, JUDICIAL, AND REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 20th Jan. 1836—The Governor of Bengal has been pleased to confirm the following appointments.—Mr. G. J. Shiddons to be Postmaster-General. Mr. Charles Hyde to be Coll. of Customs. Mr. Charles M'Kenzie to be Comm. Resident at Bauleah.—19th Jan.: Mr. Charles Smith to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sess. Judge of Zillah Sylhet. Mr. G. C. Brown to officiate as do. at Zillah Cuttack. Mr. J. W. Sage to take charge of the remaining Pilgrim Offices of the Radnagore Residency from Dr. Stuart, on his vacating the appointment.

RETIREMENTS.—G. O. 20th Jan., 1836—The following gentlemen have been permitted to retire from the Civil Service from the 1st May, 1836, under orders of the Court of Directors dated 27th May, 1835, Para. 8.:—Mr. J. A. Pringle; Mr. P. A. Tulloh; Mr. Charles Hertier; and Mr. G. W. Traill, of Agra Presidency.

LEAVE FROM STATIONS.—G. O. 19th Jan., 1836.—Mr. B. Gidding, Mag. and Coll. of Tipperah, to proceed to Cape of Good Hope for two years on med. cert. from 1st Feb. Mr. Robert Saunders to proceed to Europe on furl. Mr. T. B. Driscoe, of Agra Presidency, to New South Wales for two years on med. cert.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 21st Jan., 1836—8th L. C., Lieut. Thomas Moore to be Adj., vice M'Kenzie, on furl. 25th N.I.: 13th N.I., Major Hugh O'Donnel to be Lieut.-Col., Capt. Gwatkin to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John E. Bruce to be Capt.; and Ens. O. F. Whitelock to be Lieut., in succession. Lieut.-Col. Hardy, retired. Art., Supern. 2d Lieut. E. K. Sidney is brought on effective strength, vice 2d Lieut. H. H. Parnish, resigned 15th July, 1835. Med. Dep.—Assist.-Surg. Ezekiah Clarke to be Surg., vice Surg. M. W. Hamilton, M.D., assigned with rank from 15th Oct., 1835, vice Surg. John Allan, M.D. 70th N.I., Capt. Gavin Young to be a member of the Military Board, from the departure of Lieut.-Col. Craigie for Europe.

RESIGNATION.—G. O. 25th Jan., 1836—Brev.-Capt. Edward Cook-Archbold, 8th L.C., is permitted to resign the service of the Hon. Company.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O. 25th Jan., 1836—The following officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on priv. aff.—18th N.I., Capt. Wm. F. Manning. 9th N.I., Lieut. S. Smith. 39th N.I., Lieut. Hon. Hancock Low. 44th N.I., Lieut. Nicholas Palmer. 68th N.I., Lieut. S. James Grove.

MARRIAGES.—28th Jan., J. A. F. Hawkins, Esq., C.S., to Margaret Edmonstone, youngest daughter of Col. D. M'Leod, Eng. Mhow.—9th Jan., H. G. Bagge, Esq., C.S., to Margaret, second daughter of Brigadier Bowen, commanding Malwa Field Force.

BIRTHS.—24th Jan., the lady of Lieut. J. F. Codd, H.M.'s 44th Regt., of a daughter. At Cossipore, 25th Jan., the lady of Major Richinson, Engineers, of a son. At Barrackpore, 22d Jan., the lady of Capt. J. Cumberlege, 41st N.I.

### SHIPPING.

PORTS ARRIVED.—London, June 6th: ARBROATH, Robinson, *Scott*, Colne, 30th Jan., St. Helena, 7th April; FAIRY QUEEN, *Douthwaite*, Ceylon, Jan 22, St. Helena, March 31; RETURN, *Stockley*, China, Feb. 5, St. Helena, April 7.—7th: LADY RAFFLES, *Pollock*, Bombay, Jan. 30, Cape, April 7, St. Helena, April 16; MARQUIS OF HUNTLEY, *Mollison*, China, Feb. 5.—Liverpool, June 7th: COEUR DE LION, *Walmsley*, China, Feb. 22, St. Helena, April 7; TRIBOONIA, *Coleman*, Bombay, March 25; MEDORA, *Dixon*, Bombay, Jan. 26, St. Helena, April 16; ANNANDALE, Madras, Jan. 30, St. Helena, April 7.—London, 8th: WILLIAM BARRAS, *Norris*, Mauritius, Feb. 20, St. Helena, April 8; BROXBOURNEBURY, *Chapman*, Calcutta, Feb. 2, St. Helena, April 16; TRIUMPH, Bombay, Jan. 31.—9th: DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, *Pope*, Bengal, Feb. 1, St. Helena, April 15; FAIRY ANN, *Turbutt*, Madras, Feb. 16, St. Helena, April 19.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON: Major Mrs. Huoter, Capt. Haskell. Per FAIRY QUEEN: Mr. and Mrs. Ackland, Mr. and Mrs. Mackay, Mr. Young, Lieut. Jones, seven children, and three servants. Per LADY RAFFLES: Mrs. Shuphell, Mrs. Grierson, Col. Russell, Major Havilock, Capts. Shiff and Long, Lieuts. Pilor, Jones, and Frederick, Ens. Berrys, Mr. Sparshott and two children; from the Cape—Mr. and Mrs. Greig, two Masters and two Miss do., Mr. Hodgskin and two children, Miss Dixie. Per BROXBOURNEBURY: Hon. Mrs. Lindsay, Mesdames Lushington, Col. Faithful, Capts. Fell, Campbell, W. Bell, Low, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Miss Hallcott, Mrs. Saunders, Esq. C.S., J. W. Traill, Esq., Capt. W. Grant, 27th Regt., Lieut. Harper, H. M. 9th, Miss Davidson, Master J. G. Campbell, two Masters Blair, Mr. G. Metcalf and two Miss do. Per TRIUMPH: Mrs. Hadow, Mr. and Mrs. Shaw and two children (at Cape), Col. Ballantine, Lieuts. M'Donnell, 19th (in charge of invalids) and Anderson, 17th N.I., Dr. Ramsay, H.M. 44th, Surg. John Walker, M.D., Surg. John M'Morris and son, Mr. White and child, Master and Miss Shaw (at Cape); from the Cape—J. Harvey, Esq., Treasurer-Gen. (died at sea), and lady, Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Hughes and Miss do., W. Harvey, Esq., three Masters do., Miss Gibbs. Per MARY ANN: Mesdames Harper, Maidman, Major Crisp, O'Neil, Crisp, Hosmer, Cochrane, Wright, and Maitland, Lieut.-Col. Jourdan, 16th N.I., Rev. C. Crisp, Major J. Todd, 33rd N.I., Capts. R. Gordon, 26th N.I., —. Cochrane, H.M. 41st, H. Wright, H.M. 39th, C. H. Graeme, 5th L.C., Hazard, H.M. 39th, Lieuts. Leslie and Lockhart, Assist. Surg. Rose, and Rev. F. Louis.

SHIPS SAILED.—Downs, June 6th ARAB, *Sparkes*, Calcutta.—8th: LADY KENNAWAY, *Davison*, New South Wales; HOUGHLEY, *Bayly*, do.; THOMAS GRENVILLE, *Thornhill*, Madras.—9th: ROXBURGH CASTLE, *Cumberland*, Portsmouth.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Calcutta, 3rd March: the HIBERNIA, from Madras and London; DISCOVERY, from Bombay; ARGYLE, from Madras; TAPLEYS, from Madras.—Madras, 17th February: ORONTES, from Portsmouth, and was to sail 5th March from London; 19th February, DUKE OF ARGYLL, from do. and Cape; LA BELLE ALLIANCE, from do.; HIBERNIA, from do.; 8th March, HINDOSTAN, from Deal.—Bombay, 31st Jan.: GRENADA, from Liverpool; 3rd Feb., BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, from London; 4th Feb., LUNACH, from Calcutta; 10th Feb., HUGH LINDSAY, from the Red Sea.

SHIP EXPECTED.—ZENOBIA, from Calcutta, sailed March 3d, with the following Passengers—Mrs. Tower and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Mr. and Mrs. Cowie, Capt. and Mrs. Rowcroft, Lieut. and Mrs. Martin, Miss Dougan, J. Masters, Esq. S.T., Mr. J. G. B. Laurett, J. Bayley, Esq., Major Gardiner, Capt. Matthias Scott, Lieut. Masters, Joseph Edwards.

Letters are in town by the overland despatch.

## MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.

*Remarks on the Assertions made by the Duke of Wellington, in the English Parliament, upon the Discipline of the Prussian and English Armies, by General Von Grollman.*

THE honour of the Prussian army being nearly affected by the assertions of the Duke of Wellington, which are in many respects exceedingly erroneous, it appears to us highly necessary that they should be examined and disproved.

The first mistake which we find concerns the strength of the Prussian army, which the Duke has stated at 150,000 men. Now, it is difficult to conceive how such an error could take place, since the Duke was in possession of the most exact communications from the Prussian army; the four corps on the 15th June consisted of 116,466 men. Even if the body of North German Confederation troops, at that time assembled on the Moselle, and in the neighbourhood of Luxemburg, had been included, they could only have amounted to 138,953 men. It cannot, however, be unknown to the Duke of Wellington that this corps, not yet complete, and at a distance of 20 (German) miles from the scene of action, did not take, nay, could not possibly have taken, part in the battles of the Netherlands or the march to Paris.

When at the battle of Ligny, after an obstinate struggle of seven hours, the enemy succeeded, towards night, in penetrating into the centre, between Sombreuf and Ligny, and by that movement threatened the left wing and the rear of the 1st and 2d corps, which had been engaged in the above-mentioned tedious and difficult village fighting, they fell back on the Bry, without so much as a single tirailleur being taken by the enemy, although the troops returning from Ligny were continually attacked by the enemy's cavalry. Both corps had received orders to retreat, not by the previous line of march, by the high road to Namur, or the Roman road to Liege, but by ordinary field paths, to Wavre. This command was punctually executed, and the troops bivouacked near Tilly and Meliereux, whilst seven battalions, under Gen. Von Jagow, remained in and near Bry in full sight of the enemy, and began their retreat in perfect tranquillity after midnight.

It may be left to the judgment of every experienced officer whether an army effecting all this could justly be accused of want of discipline. We may, on our parts, be permitted to ask whether the Duke of Wellington would have ventured, had the battle of Waterloo been lost, to conduct his army back by the road of Hall or Louvens instead of that of Brussels?

Napoleon was not able to effect a retreat by the high road to Nivelles, which yet would have saved a great part of his artillery, and prevented the entire dispersion of his army; he was forced to yield to the current of flying soldiery which hurried him back against his will by the road by which he had come.

One circumstance, however, must in justice be mentioned which may well cast a slur on the discipline of the Prussian army. Some thousands of healthy unwounded soldiers deserted from their regiments during the battle and fled to the Maas and the Rhine. In order to explain this, it will be necessary to cast a glance at the situation of the Prussian States at that time. After the termination of the campaign of 1814, the greater part of the regiments of the line remained in the countries between the Maas, the Moselle, and the Rhine. Not only were these regiments, after two bloody campaigns, necessarily incomplete, but their volunteers had been dismissed, and the militia had returned into their respective provinces. During the session of the Congress at Vienna no fresh troops were drawn; even the depots were not completed, and as the decisions of the Congress were every moment expected, all restoration to order was delayed till the return to their native provinces.

On the return of Napoleon, these defects were to be supplied in the greatest hurry. All the troops from the depots in Old Prussia were put in motion, and 8000 recruits were raised from the provinces between the Maas and the Rhine, and distributed among the weakest regiments. In the district of Berg also considerable levies were made to complete the two regiments of this province and to form six battalions. The deserters were from these new levies, and from the two militia regiments of Westphalia, which did not belong to the old Prussian dominions. Even these men, however, must not be too severely judged. The long unsettled situation of these provinces could not have awakened either confidence or attachment, and in the course of a few days they found themselves belonging to a new country, owing a new allegiance, subject to a new organization and fresh levies, which had not joined the army above six or eight weeks before hostilities began. It was not, therefore, to any want of discipline in the Prussian army, but to the impossibility of this discipline taking root in so short a time, that the fault is to be attributed.

When, on the evening of the battle of La Belle Alliance, the two Generals met to discuss their further proceedings, the Duke of Wellington declared himself unable to pursue the enemy during the night, and stated the necessity he was under of returning to the camp for the refreshment of the troops and their restoration to discipline.

The Prussian army therefore undertook the pursuit, in order to complete the victory, and produce that result which conducted the allies to Paris. The pursuit was followed as far as Gemeppe by the entire Prussian army, but here, the road being choked by thousands of vehicles, the great body of the army was detained, and only a small number of men under General Von Gneisenau, who had forced their way through Gemappe, followed the enemy until break of day; and, before reaching Frasnes, drove them from seven different points where they had attempted to bivouac, and completed the dispersion of the French army. After clearing Gemappe (an operation which consumed four hours), the two Prussian corps were again put in motion, and by 1 o'clock in the day the first had reached Charleroi (five German miles from the field of battle), and the second Fontaine l'Evêque.

In the subsequent advance upon Paris, the Prussian army was obliged to halt a day and a half at Chatillon-sur-Sambre, in order to give the English time to come up. By this delay the body of the enemy's troops, under Grouchy, and those assembled at Soissons, were enabled to reach Paris, although by the circuitous route of Meaux. The advanced guard alone of the first corps of Prussians reached Villers Coterets and Naoleuil at the time when the enemy was defiling through. The French lost, indeed, 13 cannon, and many prisoners, but could not be entirely stopped. Had not the delay at Chatillon-sur-Sambre taken place, the whole army of the Prussians would have been on the ground, and the retreat to Paris would have become impossible to the French army, which must have fallen back on Chalons and Epernay, or at best on Chateau-Thierry, behind the Marne. Which discipline now, we ask, is to be considered the better—that which admits only of slowly-ordered movements, or that which adapts itself to all circumstances, and allows of the improvement of every fortunate accident?

On the advance of the Prussian army into France, the second corps, which was, on the breaking out of hostilities, 31,529 men strong, with the body of the North German Confederation troops, was left behind on the frontier, to take possession of the fortresses from the Sambre to the Moselle, and render secure the operations in the interior of France. Of the three corps entering France, two battalions were left as a garrison in the fortresses of Avesnes and Guise, a detachment of wearied and unshod troops (*Maroden und Unbeschuhten*) remained in St. Quentin, one battalion and two squadrons of horse blockaded La Fere, and a detachment similarly situated to that in St. Quentin remained in Compiegne. Besides these, a regiment of cavalry was sent to Rethel, to endeavour to effect a junction with the Bavarians; a second towards Laon, to observe the rallying of the defeated French army; and subsequently a third to Meaux, to open a communication with the main body of the army, and obtain intelligence from it. After drawing off these troops, the Prussian army arrived at Gonnesse, before Paris, with 62,445 men. At the breaking out of hostilities, these three corps consisted of 84,937 men.

The army under the Duke of Wellington consisted, according to his own statement, at the commencement of hostilities, of 90,000 men; the official accounts, however, make it 99,875; 17,000 were left in the frontier fortresses under the command of Prince Frederick of Orange, and about 50,000 men reached Paris.

If these numbers are compared, it will appear difficult to understand how the Duke of Wellington could draw from them conclusions so injurious to the discipline of the Prussian army, and it appears evident that he has fallen into some leading error.

Just as difficult is it to understand the reproach that the Prussian army could not have existed on account of the want of discipline, and must therefore have decided on a retrograde movement. To show the untenable nature of this assertion, it will be necessary to inquire a little closer into the means of provisioning the Prussian army.

The extraordinary exertions made for the campaigns of 1813—14 had so exhausted the strength of the state, that on the return of Napoleon, when still greater exertions were demanded, with every sacrifice, no more could be done than

o provide the absolute necessaries of fighting—viz., men, horses, weapons, and ammunition: magazines and commissariat arrangements on a large scale were not to be thought of. The pay for the troops were obliged to remain in arrear, and that there might be some money in the military chest, Prince Blucher borrowed several hundred thousand crowns from the Elberfield merchants, on his personal security. Under such circumstances, the Prussian army were compelled to occupy extensive cantonments in Belgium—an unavoidable expedient, which has been often made a subject of reproach to them. In these cantonments it first became possible, through the strictest regularity and economy, to provide the soldiers and the park columns with three days' bread and other necessaries.

It might here be permitted to ask, whether under similar circumstances an English army would have held itself in fighting condition—whether, instead of seeking a battle, it would not rather have retreated on the sea, in order to be nearer their means of subsistence, and in order to satisfy all those numerous wants which seem to them necessaries of life, and on which their whole system of discipline is built.

With such scanty provision hostilities began; forced marches, four important skirmishes and battles in four days, but one night's rest, and consumption of the provisions carried with them, mark the days until the destruction of the hostile army. At a distance from their line of operation, thrown on another, on which the friendly army lived, separated from their park columns, which remained near Overyssche and Louvain, the Prussian army was nevertheless in condition to follow the enemy without interruption here through the least fertile part of France, where only the conquest of Avesnes and St. Quentin supplied them with necessaries to press forward to Paris, and to reach that city in fighting condition, and in the before-mentioned strength, without having suffered from want of necessaries on the march. That under such circumstances a regular system of requisition was impossible, that the troops were obliged to help themselves in the places they passed through, and that, consequently, some excesses were unavoidable, are accidents of which every experienced officer can judge for himself. The army of the Duke of Wellington, in the possession of the whole resources of the most fertile part of Belgium, in communication with the sea, and England lying so close, provided even to superfluity with money, and marching through the richest parts of France and Belgium, which were yet untrodden by any other army, lost a day and a half before it reached Chateau Cambresis, which, as we have already observed, enabled the hostile army to effect a retreat to Paris, and when the Prussian army appeared before that city, the English was two marches behind, although the Prussians had had several skirmishes with the retreating enemy, which necessarily caused some delay.

Which system of war and discipline, then, deserves the preference—that which, with scanty and insufficient means, was constantly in marching and fighting condition, ready to take advantage of every lucky accident, and to hinder the enemy, by incessant harassing, from forming again to try once more the fortune of war, or that system which, with every possible want provided for, is still only able to move in established order, and is thereby, even after a splendid victory, hindered from pursuing the advantage already gained, and allows the enemy time to get together again, and cause a renewal of the bloody contest? The Prussian army suffered no want before Paris, and would have suffered none, if they could have remained in their position after the English army came up. The fertile environs on the north-eastern side of Paris, and the whole country towards the Marne and the Ourcq, afforded ample means of subsistence; and a longer occupation, until the park columns and the officers of the Commissariat had reached the army, would have rendered the establishment of a regular system of supply possible. It was not the want of supplies, but very different motives, which occasioned the deviation of the Prussian army to the right. In the campaign of 1814, the strength of the defences on the north side of Paris had become known. A reconnoitring party despatched towards the Ourcq Canal, by whom the enemy was driven with loss from the village of Aubervilliers, confirmed the intelligence that the enemy had strongly fortified the line of the Ourcq Canal, and occupied it with so great a force, that an attack on them must have been both a difficult and a doubtful undertaking. In a like manner became known the weakness of the south side of Paris, and the importance of the possession of the Plateaus of Meudon and Clermont, from which strong position the whole plain was commanded, and Paris might be easily assaulted from the south, unless the preference were given to a forced surrender by cutting off Paris from southern and western France. These considerations, and the conviction that no time must be allowed the enemy to recover, induced Prince Blucher, who always gave the first impulse on all great occasions, to resolve on the march to St. Germain, on the left bank of the Seine, where the bridge was taken possession of by a patrolling corps. The Duke of Wellington concurred fully in this plan, being still a march behind with his army, to take up the position of the Prussian army, by occupying the enemy, by threatening their north line, and by the construction of a bridge by Argenteuil, and passing it towards the bridge of Neuilly to support the Prussians.

After this short representation of the chief movements of the campaign, where Prussian and English soldiers fought and conquered together, the impartial reader may be safely left to judge for himself; it is, however, deeply to be deplored, that after an interval of 21 years, the Duke of Wellington has suffered the impression to be destroyed which he in the first moments so freely acknowledged. The affront offered to his old companions in war and victory does not originate so far back, they have their birth in heated party spirit and in the obstinacy of an old commander, who sees with dislike the alterations of institutions which existed in the days of his glory. Every admirer of the Duke of Wellington, and every friend of the English army and nation, must deeply lament that the laurel-crowned hero of so many victories did not complete his warlike career by abolishing, or at least alleviating, a cruel law, and one which cannot be enforced—a law which degrades and brutalises those warriors who laid the foundation of his victories and his fame.

The English common soldier is a rough, powerful, and valiant man, who in common with the whole people possesses a high feeling of nationality, and therefore unites in himself all the qualities of an excellent soldier; if with these qualities the discipline of the army were combined he would be all that could be desired in a warrior. Instead of this, the soldier is by complete alienation from social life, by a peculiarly cruel punishment, degraded and brutalised, acted on by the coarse indulgence of being well fed, and the gratification of the lowest desires, without the least prospect of improvement in his situation. Such is the position of the English soldier, avoided and undervalued by his own nation, to which he stands opposed, and what he effects against the foreign enemy is more to be ascribed to his original good qualities, and his contempt to all that is not English, than to a discipline which would make a wild beast of him if left to himself. These are the causes which render the English soldier only the soldier of the battle, incapable and unfit for foreposts and detachments—in short, for all that precedes and follows a battle, and brings the war to a speedy decision. On this account, England cannot conduct a war unless foreign troops undertake the active and difficult part of the war; on this account an army composed only of English would be easily manœuvred back to their ships, if a battle were avoided, the troops daily harassed and perplexed by small skirmishes, and if the principal operations were directed against the supplies. The observations of the Duke of Wellington respecting a Prussian review prove the little attention he has paid to the Prussian system of punishment, although a Prussian corps was for several years under his command, and during the whole of that time a very intelligent and experienced English staff-officer remained at the Prussian head-quarters. The Duke remarks, that at that parade very few soldiers were in the second class; his deductions from that fact are certainly only obscurely intimated, and do not appear to have the designed tendency,—viz., to exalt the character of the English discipline, but rather to show that the Prussian law is not always conscientiously observed. A few words on the system of punishment and discipline in the Prussian army will here best explain what is meant. When the remainder of the Prussian army, after the unfortunate peace of Tilsit, was to be re-modelled, the half of the troops were foreigners, who, enrolled in the former German empire, did not and could not morally belong to Prussia; the punishments were severe, even cruel corporal punishments were in use, and which were often capriciously administered. It was, however, resolved to abolish corporal punishments, and establish in their place imprisonment in fortresses, in separate divisions, which, under military direction, should be directed to military objects, but should have nothing in them revolting or degrading; arrests, more or less severe, and for disgraceful or oft-repeated offences, to form a second class, which should be subject to corporal punishment; and also to the further punishment of losing the national cockade, the honourable right of every citizen. In order, however, to open even to individuals of this second class a return to the right path, and to awaken in them a feeling of honour, it was resolved, that after a year of irreproachable conduct the privates of the company should be entitled to ask for re-admission to the first military class, and that this demand, after being approved of by the proper authorities, should be laid before the King himself, who would decide upon the claim for re-admission, and thus personally restore the honour of the individual. These arrangements have, among a people little inclined to heinous offences, and susceptible on the point of military honour, greatly assisted in bringing about the very small amount of punishment which distinguishes the Prussian army. It is frequently more necessary to moderate a too sensitive feeling of honour than to complain of the want of that feeling. That the highest dignities in the military service are within the reach of every soldier who distinguishes himself in war or peace by his talents and conduct, must tend to elevate their sense of honour, and will, in any future war, produce the most brilliant results.

It rarely happens that a soldier, withdrawn from the standing army, remains in the second class; he has been either re-admitted, or, on a repetition of his offence, he has been a second time sent to a fortress. On a third considerable offence he is dismissed the army, and given over to the civil authorities. After this statement, the impression of the Duke of Wellington, as if too few individuals of the second class had appeared on parade, may fall harmless, especially if it should appear that some of these individuals had been left behind for service in town and barrack duty.

A system like the Prussian requires, indeed, greater effort and attention on the part of the officers, and their great intimacy with the men. It is not enough that the care and superintendence of the soldier should be left to adjutants and sergeants, and that the officer should think, when he takes his place at the head of the assembled regiment, and leads it into battle, that he fulfils all his duty. What officer, however, would not willingly take on himself the increase of duty, if by that means he could remove from his country the reproach of treating its defenders with cruelty, and could render his companions in arms capable of every service which war can require? V. GROLLMANN.

*Posen, May 9, 1836.*

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### *TRISTRAM'S* OPINION AND REMARKS UPON "LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING."

Sir,—"Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" having been instituted two years, its merits or demerits—its probable or real benefit and utility to the mercantile navy, must have been discussed and descanted upon in all its bearings, in every society connected with our maritime affairs, and supported and calumniated by the press, or by pamphlets, magazines, or other periodicals, as various interests may have governed the mind or inclination of the parties concerned. As a naval officer in the service of my King, I have no concern *whatever* in this institution beyond cherishing a patriotic wish and hope, that Britannia in war

"May ever rule the waves"

in her floating bulwarks, manned with *willing* "hearts of oak," so may she, in peace, ever be the patroness and protectress of commerce in her mercantile fleets, wafted o'er the main to her distant colonies, freighted with the manufactures of her skilful and industrious artisans and the produce of her native soil—to return in safety freighted with the riches, the gems, the luxuries, and the merchandise of those flourishing colonies, the welfare, the maintenance, and government of which it should ever be our legislature's chief object and care to protect, to succour and defend. As a British naval officer and patriot then, I beg to offer my humble opinion upon the importance and advantage of a Public Register of classed and surveyed merchant vessels in which are embarked so many thousands of human lives, frequently all our fortunes, at all times immense wealth, and often our only hope and prospect.

The formation of the "General Ship Owners' Society," for the interest of British shipping and navigation, and the establishment of "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," must at present materially, and in time effectually benefit the trading community at large, by registering none but *sea-worthy and well-formed ships* and vessels for the conveyance of persons and property across the seas to every part of the world.

From a variety of interest and prejudice acting against every new institution, whether for the general prosperity of the kingdom or not, it is probable some time may elapse before government deems it expedient to countenance and legalise this establishment by a legislative enactment; but as the government or the country has never denied the real or probable advantages of a public register of the qualities of merchant vessels to this wealthy and great maritime nation, government can so far countenance and support it as to direct that no ship or vessel should be chartered for the conveyance of public stores or property, or for the transport of troops, convicts, or emigrants, which has not passed the ordeal of the strictest survey and most scrutinous inspection in the hull, masts, yards, sails, anchors, cables, stores and boats, by the scientific and experienced Surveyors appointed by the society at the principal Ports in the United Kingdom, and *classed* and *registered* in "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping."

As the number of ships and vessels so *surveyed* and *registered* is sufficiently great to authorise an opinion that they are now being navigated in all parts at home and *abroad*, the governors of our colonies ought to be instructed not to charter or employ any other for the public service. A copy of the registered, classed, and surveyed shipping, should be furnished by government, for the information and guidance of the authorities, at the principal ports of every British colony; and I beg to suggest that the Committee of Management would best promote the interest of the society and the owners of the *registered* shipping, if a pamphlet fully particularising the purport and intention of "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," and the names of the ships classed and surveyed agreeably to its orders and regulations, were supplied gratis by the society (*but under*

*the authority of government)* to every British Consulate or Factory established in foreign states or territories, to give a merchant or passenger an opportunity and a choice to embark his property or his *life* in a *good* ship or a *frail* one.

With a view of expediting the promulgation, and exhibiting the advantages of "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," I beg the insertion of this letter in your widely-circulated Gazette, which voyages by sea, and travels by land, till it winds and works its way in its serpentine and tortuous route, into every port and city between Archangel and Newfoundland, Petersburgh and Quebec, London and Canton, Paris, Bordeaux, and New York, Lisbon and Madeira, Cadiz and Panama, Constantinople and Algiers, Gibraltar and Jamaica, Havannah and Vera Cruz, the Cape of Good Hope, St. Helena, and the River Plate, the East and West Indies, Kamschatka and Juan Fernandez.

Not only this letter, my good friend, Mr. Editor, but another and another, till I convince the public that this Register is compiled to ensure a preservation of life and property, exposed to the ordinary dangers of the elements; and to prove that the proceedings and intentions of the society are all "*fair play and above board*," I will give them publicity, by extracting from the printed regulations of the "Register" such matter as may be necessary in explanation.

"Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping has been established for the purpose of obtaining a faithful and accurate classification of the Mercantile Marine of the United Kingdom, and of the foreign vessels trading thereto.

"That the superintendence of the affairs of this society be under the direction of a Committee in London, composed of twenty-four members, consisting of an equal proportion of Merchants, Shipowners, and Underwriters, and that, in addition, the Chairman of the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's, and the Chairman of the General Ship Owners' Society, for the time being, shall, *ex officio*, be members of the Committee.

"Six of the members, namely, two of each of the constituent parts of the Committee, shall go out annually by rotation, but be eligible to be re-elected.

"The vacancies so arising shall be filled up by the election of two Shipowners and one Merchant by the Committee of the General Shipowners' Society, and two Underwriters and one Merchant by the Committee for managing the affairs of Lloyd's."

Although I am now engaged with a mercantile subject, I shall not forget, as opportunity offers, to answer every correspondent who has referred to my opinion, or "*taken my name in vain*," for I long to prove to *A. C.*, by the articles of war, that unless the constitution of a nine-of-war is *capsized*, her commissioned officers are "SKYSAILS" above the "ROYALS."

*Senior United Service Club,* TRISTRAM.
*30th May,* 1836.

[We have elsewhere noticed this letter.—ED.]

## EMBARKATION OF TROOPS—SECOND BATTALION OF THE ROYALS.

SIR,—You would do myself, and many others of your subscribers, a service if you would bring to the notice of the Government and the country in general, the manner in which troops are now-a-days embarked for Foreign Service. For instance the 2d Battalion of the Royal Regt. now at York, and waiting to be shipped on board the *Maitland* transport for America, are to embark in that ship towards the end of the present month, upwards of 600 souls. The accommodation for the soldier is not so good or so extensive as in any common emigrant vessel, and there are not positively berths sufficient for the Officers and their families; every part of the vessel is to be crowded with live lumber. Six Officers are to sleep in the cuddy, or mess-room! and how the ladies are to be stowed away is a question of great interest to them. I cannot see how they can be accommodated at all; for this regiment is to be the victim of an experiment, the ship being fitted up on a new plan, to see how many human beings can be stowed away in the smallest space and at the least expense. At this late season of the year, when westwardly winds prevail so much, a voyage of two months and upwards to Quebec is not uncommon; and fancy upwards of 600 of his Majesty's subjects, soldiers, and Englishmen, closely shut up all this time in an old bad sailing ship of 600 tons. If all this is meant as economy, the Government were never more mistaken than to suppose John Bull ever wished to see the guardians of his country sent forth on Foreign Service in such a miserable prison. Might not this be remedied even at this late hour?

*June 9th.* A SOLDIER OF 25 YEARS' SERVICE.

## THE MEMORIAL OF THE LIEUTENANTS, R.N.

SIR,—The attention of the junior members of his Majesty's Naval Service has been forcibly excited by the perusal of the Memorial of the Lieutenants of the Navy, which has lately appeared in your very excellent paper; and we are convinced, that had the intention of such an appeal been generally known throughout the united kingdom, it would have received a very great augmentation of signatures. Nothing, Sir, can be more reasonable than the brief, clear, and respectful memorial and appeal made to the Lords of the Admiralty, upon the anomalous circumstance in which the above class of officers find themselves placed, by the boon bestowed upon the Officers of the army alluded to, and extended to those of the Royal Marines also. We rejoice heartily at this act of royal bounty; and however we may regret that their Lordships were deterred, at the moment, from laying the memorial before his most gracious Majesty, yet, from the well-known desire of that august Board, collectively as well as individually, to render justice to, and protect the interest of all classes of officers in the sea service, as well also as from the conspicuous distinction thus existing between the services, we cannot but hope and believe, that the subject has attained their Lordships' sympathy, and that it will obtain their advocacy also, which eventually may lead to the end desired by a very deserving class of his Majesty's loyal, dutiful, and faithful subjects. We may just mention here, *en passant*, that earlier relief would be afforded to a few of the senior Lieutenants of the six and five shilling lists, if those Officers of their class, who now enjoy what may be styled "civil" appointments and pensions (not for wounds), and who voluntarily prefer such to the rank of Retired Commanders, were removed from the Lieutenants' list.

The number of these old Officers appears to be, Greenwich Hospital 8, Out-pensioners 50, Warders of Dockyards 5, attached to Hospitals 4, ditto to Royal Naval College 2—Total 69. We have the honour to be, Sir, &c.,

FRIENDS OF OUR BRAVE DEFENDERS.

*Clifton, May* 30, 1836.

## THE COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGES OF THE ARMY OVER THE NAVY.

SIR,—Having recently observed in your Gazette, Letters, written by Naval officers, complaining of the comparative advantages of the Army over the Navy, in regard to pay, superior rank, and other points, I will beg to offer a few remarks upon the subject.

With all due deference to the writer of the above mentioned Letters, and giving them every consideration for courtesy in writing as they do, it must be manifest that as comparisons are not unfrequently called ungenerous, so, in the present instance, they may be called injudicious.

The recent motion of Mr. Bannerman in the House of Commons, and the speeches thereon fully demonstrate, that in the course of the next year it is the intention of the Government to ameliorate the condition of the old officers of either service.

Instead, therefore, of making invidious comparisons, it would be obviously better, that full explanation should be made of the length and nature of the services of those officers, who served during the late wars, and who are *still without adequate remuneration for the same.*

It may then be found that a more just cause of comparison must be made, showing how very far inferior is the remuneration of half-pay, to even the oldest Field Officers of the Army and senior Post-captains of the Navy, to the persons who fill the civil departments.

There is scarcely a retired clerk from either of the Government offices who has not a greater superannuation (as it is termed by them) than the superior officers of the Army and Navy, who may have passed through the whole of the last war.

It is, therefore, to be wished, that previous to the next Session of Parliament, some able writer, or man of influence, will communicate the above statement to the Secretary at War. † †

*United Service Club, 6 June.*

## ON THE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

SIR,—Having given a place in your valuable Gazette to a correspondent under the signature of *C.* (and one who, as you observe, stands high in rank), I also request the same favour, although I cannot boast of *high rank* (having been made Lieutenant between 20 and 30 years); I am, Mr. Editor, on your side of the question, viz.—"that no civil situation should be *held longer than five years*," and which is on a just principle. May I be allowed to ask *C.* (*if not already in a snug place on shore*), whether he would not accept of a five years' station? *C.* endeavours to make you believe officers could not be found with abilities sufficient if these changes were to take place *once in five years.* Good God! let *C.* and the happy few look at our overgrown Navy List, and they will too plainly see the names of thousands, who would be most happy to say, "once in my life I held a civil situation for *five years*," and if it should be bestowed for *merit only*, that officer will always feel proud at having held it *once.* *C.* speaks much against Civilians, and, at the same time, would make *all officers Civilians*, wishing the present officers to retain their situations for life, or until they are superannuated and return on a pension.

*C.* wishing to make the best of his argument, goes into extreme cases, naming the Lords of the Admiralty and the Surveyor of the Navy, which is quite *argumentum ad ignorantiam.* I must say for one, and I believe it is the opinion of *nine-tenths of the Navy*, that their Lordships and Surveyor should *not be removed at every change of the Ministry*, but all other civil situations under their Lordships' command should not be held for a longer period than five years. Were their Lordships once to carry these excellent reforms through all the civil establishments under their control, it would be one of the greatest boons ever granted; even Mr. Joseph Hume would *applaud such a measure*, as it would save all *future superannuations*, each officer returning again on his half-pay at the expiration of five years.

In conclusion, I hope, Sir, your *Naval and Military Gazette* will be well supported by the United Service. It is true, I cannot afford a shilling per week, being nearly fast a-ground since the peace (with one exception, not a five years' station at one of the civil establishments, but in a cutter for three years), yet a brother Lieutenant and myself take a copy of your paper weekly. I shall not, I suppose Sir, trouble you again, but if you could collect the opinions of the whole of the Navy, I am confident the *majority* would be *overwhelming in our favour.*

C. C., Lieutenant, R.N.

*Blackheath,* 6th *June.*

SIR,—Although, very likely, I cannot boast of the "high rank" of your correspondent *C.*, to whose letter on the subject of civil appointments held by naval officers you have alluded in your last number, yet I am quite ready to enter the lists with him in this controversy; and if he will, in reply to this communication, place his *real name* to his next letter, I also will at once affix mine to the rejoinder; if, however, he declines this offer, I willingly authorise you, Sir, to tell him by whom his arguments are opposed, provided he will allow you to make known to me his name. My object in making this first proposal is, that the officers of our profession may then possibly take a greater interest in this disquisition, than they would do under that of anonymous correspondents; and as I feel and know that I have JUSTICE and RIGHT on my side, I am indifferent as to the secrecy which a fictitious signature guarantees.

Now then, Sir, I will proceed to answer the observations of your correspondent; but first, I must express the satisfaction I have derived from reading, in the paragraph in which you have referred to the letter of *C.*, "that you *still* think, that in all those situations for the performance of the duties of which the naval officer's *education has qualified him, a periodical change should take place.*" This opinion, Sir, is quite in unison with that spirit of liberality and justice which has ever marked the columns of *The Naval and Military Gazette*, and whenever it ceases to maintain those straightforward and independent principles, I trust and hope that *it will cease to be.* But to revert to the remarks of your correspondent. I would begin by asking, "Does he really consider it 'waggery' the advocating the right and fair play of officers of every grade having a *turn* of service in the few places of employment that there are at this moment open for the several thousands borne upon the Navy List? Or does he deem it right and proper that, because a man may have aided in procuring the return of a Member of Parliament, or of *boning* to men in power, by which he has himself obtained an advantageous appointment, that he is entitled to retain it as long as he lives, to the exclusion of all his brother officers of equal, and perhaps of *very superior pretensions*? If this be JUSTICE—if this be the HONOUR we have been promised, farewell to the declarations of British statesmen. But the thing is impossible, as the present Ministers, I am positive, mean to fulfil their sacred pledges of correcting *every abuse*; and looking at the men now at the head of our naval affairs, I am satisfied that they will be the foremost in carrying every salutary measure into execution. That there may be *two* or *three*, and perhaps four or five, situations under the Admiralty now filled by naval officers which it would be impolitic and unwise to remove the possessors from, I readily admit; situations under the appointment of the Admiralty—such as the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants employed in the Coast Guard Service—the Superintendents of our Dock-yards and Hospitals—the Superintendents of the Packets, and, I must suppose, the Captains of the Ordinary too, together with many more, are to be held in perpetuity on the ground, as your correspondent so *liberally* infers that there are no other officers on the list of the Navy *capable* of filling these situations (!!) is as unjust as it is insulting to the whole profession. Does *C.* not know that the Parliamentary Committee recommended that ALL appointments should be changed every five or six years?—and are not all Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of our Colonies, and all superior officers filling staff situations in the Army, removed at the end of these periods? Why then, should not the same degree of fair play be extended to the NAVAL service?

As to the argument that, because all appointments *under the Admiralty* should be changed every five years, the Lords of the Admiralty themselves, together with *Grooms of the Bedchamber*, &c. &c., should be subject to the like regulation, is too absurd to be dwelt upon. It is the situations held by Naval officers, in the *gift of the Admiralty* that I contend should be limited to FIVE YEARS, with the few exceptions I have named; and this I will further

maintain ought to be done, let Whigs or Tories be in power, for it is founded on strict justice, and *justice* every Englishman has a right to look for and to claim, and, through your independant columns I still will trust that we shall ever find this principle upheld in spite of any *interested* individuals, who, holding good appointments, may desire to keep the loaves and fishes all to themselves, whilst their brother officers, with equal abilities and equal fitness for such places, and possessing, perhaps, *far higher pretensions* to their country's favour and protection, are, with large families, fated to live in penury and obscurity, in order to save enough annually out of their miserable pittances to pay for the education of their children. But this must not—it *cannot* longer be.

*6th June*, 1836. A.

## NO BREVET!

Sir,—Lest those of our fellow-countrymen, whose sympathy a generous advocate has recently done much (and I trust will do more) to excite, should be led to believe that, if silent, we do not feel and suffer, and that their friendly interference is not required, you will essentially serve our cause by reminding them that it is our duty and our habit to submit to our superiors without a murmur; that we of the United Service are trained to patience and long-suffering, and that, although our hardships and our wrongs be many and grievous, we still look with confident hope to the justice and benevolence of our Sovereign, supported by the now awakened sympathy of a generous nation, for that prompt and liberal interference in our behalf that shall dispel the penny-wise scruples, and over-rule the heart-breaking procrastination of those who, at the expense of justice and good faith, would perpetuate the pernicious policy under which we have so long been made to suffer.

To Mr. Bannerman the best thanks of the Army and Navy are due; that his just and generous sentiments have been, and will be, responded to by the whole nation there is already sufficient proof: it is a national, not a party question. Let him but persevere and bring it to a parliamentary vote, and the slender proofs by which the Secretary-at-War seeks to support the policy of further procrastination, after six years' total stagnation of promotion—the feeble apologies by which he has deemed it his duty to attempt the justification of an acknowledged injustice, must inevitably be swept away by the overwhelming majority, which will not fail then, with cordiality and truth, to speak the honest sentiments of the British people, to whom as a nation the character of injustice, ingratitude, or illiberality does not belong.

*Junior United Service Club, 6th June.* A Veteran.

## PAY OF THE ENGINEERS.

Sir,—The pay of the British army having lately become a topic of conversation, will you allow me to ask why should there exist so much difference between the troops of the line and the ordnance, as to their pay; for instance, all engineer officers on foreign stations receive double pay,—perhaps you can inform me why it is so; but no doubt the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, if *they deemed it necessary, could explain* *.

A Lieutenant of Engineers, of 7 years standing, receives 7*s.* 10*d.* per day, on arriving in the West Indies it is doubled, making 15*s.* 8*d.*, with 1*s.* 6*d.* for a servant, 1*s.* 6*d.* for a horse and rations, total 18*s.* 8*d.*, or as good pay as a Field Officer †. An Engineer Officer, about 12 months appointed, is ordered to the West Indies, his pay at home is 5*s.* 7*d.*, on arriving in the West he receives 11*s.* 2*d.*, while an Ensign of the Line, who may be 10 years an Ensign, and perhaps half of that time in the West Indies, receives 5*s.* 3*d.*; ought this to be? I asked an old Engineer Officer the reason for giving double pay, but he could not *inform me.*

I am aware Engineer Officers pay for their quarters, Subalterns, I think 26*l.* yearly, but I presume they will not venture to say this is the reason for receiving double pay; they might perhaps assert they have much writing, but let it be remembered they have an Ordnance clerk who drives the quill, while they merely sign their name.

The Artillery are also well provided for; the officers not so well as the Engineers, but the gunners and drivers receive good pay, and the smallest work they perform is paid for extra.

A deputy Ordnance Store-keeper in the West Indies receives 10*s.* per day, 2*s.* 6*d.* *climate pay*, 2*s.* for lodgings, 1*s.* 6*d.* for a servant, 1*s.* 6*d.* for a horse, and 1*s.* 3*d.* or 22*l.* yearly office rent, with rations, total 18*s.* 9*d.* per day; and the lodgings act also as an office, killing two birds with one stone.

A barrack-master receives the same pay and allowances * (with the exception of climate pay) as the D. O. Store-keeper.

The Ordnance Clerk † receives 7*s.* 6*d.* per day, 2*s.* 6*d.* climate money, 1*s.* 6*d.* for a servant, 1*s.* 4*d.* for lodgings, with rations, total 12*s.* 10*d.*; and should he succeed a D.O.S. keeper who may go home to England on leave, he receives all his allowances, while an Ensign receives 5*s.* 3*d.* per day, nor can he receive any of the allowances of his Captain should he be absent, unless he is next in rank. The Ordnance no doubt requires a cleansing, and the sooner the department is placed under the Secretary at War and Commander-in-Chief the better. I have the honour to be, &c. An Infantry Soldier.

[We have no doubt that the necessary explanation will be given by some of the Officers of this gallant and scientific corps.—Ed.]

## YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Sir,—It appears upwards of *one hundred thousand* pounds have been voted in the army estimates this year for the volunteer corps of the kingdom; now a great portion, indeed, I may say, the major part of it, is devoted to the service of the Yeomanry Cavalry, a force for which, none, save the officers and others interested, can, with any degree of propriety, advocate the continuance. Not only are they thus directly excessively expensive to the nation, but equally *indirectly* so, inasmuch as the assessed taxes suffer considerable reduction by their existence. There is scarcely a gentleman in the neighbourhood where such regiments are in being (at least I speak confluently of some districts), but has *one, two, three*, or *four* horses serving in them, by which he is freed of the duty. This is surely a crying evil, and wants but publicity to be remedied.

Perhaps the insertion of these remarks in the pages of your widely circulated Gazette, may attract the attention of the authorities; if so, my end will be answered, as I know the affair will then be in better hands than mine.

29th *May*, 1836. A Tax Payer.

[We differ most widely with this writer; the value of the Yeomanry is acknowledged by men of all parties, and the "crying evil," an exemption from the horse duty, is but a trifle when compared with the personal expenses this service entails upon Yeomanry officers.—Ed.]

## ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—Feeling confident, from the readiness with which you inserted my last communication, that you are fully alive to the interests of the service, I again beg to call your attention to the subject of the "Royal Naval Charitable Society." It is true, and the most sceptical cannot deny but that the Society is *liberal* with its *confined* means, at the same time, I beg to add that that liberality is sometimes not guided by proper discriminations in its distribution. Having in my former letter alluded to the "office expenses," wherein I showed that 247*l.* was charged to that account for 1835, the amount of donations and subscriptions for the same period being only 1329*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*, I am convinced that the members who do not attend the meetings must feel anxious to know in what manner these expenses arise; with this persuasion I give the principal items for the past year, agreeable to the statement laid before the last January meeting, as follows:—"Secretary's salary, 60*l.*; ditto's 5 per cent commission on 1329*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; the receipts, 66*l.* 9*s.*; ditto's expenses in personal inquiries relative to parties applying for relief that are residing in London, 8*l.* 8*s.*; total to secretary, 134*l.* 17*s.*; rent, coals, and candles, 60*l.*; postages, 17*l.* 17*s.*; advertising the four quarterly meetings, 13*l.* 10*s.*; stationery, 6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.*; hire of room at Thatched House Tavern for the Quarterly Meetings, 2*l.* 2*s.*" Now it seems to me that as we are associated for benevolent purposes, our aim ought to be "*Economy*," but the above shows the reverse. As the meetings are always at fixed periods (the second Monday in January, April, July, and October,) the expense of advertising to such an *extent*, or in fact at all, is unnecessary, and the hiring a room for those meetings equally so, when we are paying 60*l.* per annum for rent, &c.; an eligible office, with a committee room might be easily procured at much less expense, there being seldom more than 25 members present at the meetings; with respect to the postages, the secretary ought to be directed to inform parties applying for relief, their communications should be *Post Paid*. I also beg leave to suggest, while I avail myself of your medium, (to call upon those who do not contribute to lend their aid), the propriety of impressing on the minds of the present members the necessity of the curtailment of our expenses, with a view to the subject being brought forward at the next meeting (11th July). Nauticus.

23*d May*, 1836.

[We disagree with *Nauticus*; the above expenditure evinces a due regard to economy, and we do not think the institution could be conducted efficiently at less expense.

We have received a further letter from this Correspondent thanking us for the publication of the above (before it published) and *for supporting his opinions*, which we not. We are therefore inclined to think that *Nauticus* more need of reform than the Naval Charitable Institution —Ed.]

## ORDNANCE ENGINEER CLERKS.

Sir,—You will greatly oblige me by inserting the following letter to an "*Engineer's Clerk*" in your much val paper, *The Naval and Military Gazette*.

Sir,—Your representation of the Engineers' Clerks *The Naval and Military Gazette*, a few weeks since, very much to the purpose; but much more might have b advanced in behalf of those trustworthy servants. Since r ing your letter, I have been informed that the Clerks, in Out-port not many miles from London, are indefatigab they attend to their office duties a great portion of the till late at night, and sometimes on Sundays, without ceiving one fraction extra for that duty. In your acco respecting the scale * the Duke of Wellington made for better remuneration of the services of the Engineers' Cl when his Grace was Master General of the Ordnance, omitted the dates of the Board's letters sent to the Inspe General's Office, Pall Mall, viz. 14th May and 8th Ju 1824, and 28th July, 1826, which letters will greatly el date their grievances, and should this brief notice of th deserving servants of the Ordnance meet the eyes of present Master-General and Board (gentlemen of lib minds and Christian philanthropy), no doubt but they order the above letters to be laid before them, and e equal justice to be done to one class of valuable servant is afforded to others—every labourer is worthy of his hi

*Portsmouth, 23d March*, 1836.

*** In type "Fogey;" "A Searcher after Truth;" "W. C."

*Ambassadorial Presents.*—The manner in which th presents were disposed of at Constantinople is a p of the estimation in which they are held. They sisted of jewels, snuff-boxes, and other articles presen to the Sultan, Grand Vizir, Reis Effendi, and other cers. These things were made by Rundell and Bri jewellers to the King, who had an agent at Const nople to re-purchase them. Instead of being retaine the persons to whom they were presented as hono distinctions, which they would be fond to keep and play, the agent was immediately sent for; and freque on the very day on which they were given, a bargain made, and the article was bought, and sent back to don, where it was a little altered in the setting, re chased by Government, and again presented by the Ambassador; so that the same article has gone thr this process several times.

Lord Clive fought a duel, in which his determ character was manifested, at Madras, after it was t by the French, in 1760. He had charged an officer playing unfairly at cards; the latter called him Clive missed his antagonist, who stepped up to him, putting a pistol to his head, insisted upon his recan his assertion respecting foul play. "Fire," replied C coolly, "I said you cheated; I say so still."

*Baronets.*—There is one badge of honour in our c try which I never contemplate without serious reflec arising in my mind. It is the bloody hand in the de chief of a baronet—now often worn, I grant, by t who, perhaps, during their whole lives, have never ra their hands in anger. But my thoughts have ventured days of yore—the iron hands of ironed men, when it the symbol of faithful service in the field—when it re was bestowed upon the "hand imbrued in blood;" I have meditated whether that hand, displayed with a totion in this world, may not be held up trembling in next, in judgment against itself.—*Marryat.*

*Warren Hastings.*—The only individual relate him by consanguinity, who came out to Bengal whil remained at the head of the government, was a ge man in the military service of the Company. His n was Gardiner. I believe he never attained beyond rank of a subaltern; and he fell in the storming of Gualior by Colonel Popham, about the year 1780. vious to the attack, Gardiner made his will on a head. It began thus:—"Whereas I have the hon being related to the Governor-General; and possess no fortune, have incurred many debts, and besides a mistress with two children; I hereby bequ my debts, my affairs, my girl, and my two children the protection of Mr. Hastings." The Governor neral took the persons thus made over to him under immediate care, paid the demands, and fulfilled the He displayed a magnanimous mind, as much superi revenge as above the desire of accumulating riches.

* Whenever it is considered necessary to cut off any allowances from Officers of the Line, the Master-General and Board *deem it necessary to explain*. Vide Ordnance General Order, 12th Aug., 1835.

† Col. Sir Charles Smith has been in the W. Indies, commanding the Engineers, these 15 years, receiving double pay, viz.: 638*l.* 19*s.* 9*d.* yearly, besides large allowances; why has this been permitted, is he to be a fixture like the Quarter-master-General at the Horse Guards? I do not believe it ever was known that an Engineer Officer held a command in the West Indies for such a length of time; if an officer does not wish to show himself in England, is the Master-General to screen him by allowing the individual to remain in the West Indies, while a junior officer could [illegible]

* Why should not the D. O. S. keeper act as Barrack-master, it is from his store the barrack utensils are issued to the Barrack-master, who issues them to the troops; Barrack-masters could be dispensed with.

† Ordnance Clerks in England perhaps do not receive such good pay.

* This scale was sent by the Board to all the Out-ports questing the Commanding Engineers to forward to the Boa names and length of services of each Clerk, which I believe done, but after waiting in suspense for two years, they rec a Board Letter stating whatever might have been the Clerk appointment, &c., they think proper to inform them the scale for promotion was only intended to extend to the Lon General's Office, Pall Mall and Dublin.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*"Fair Play" might be of service if he would give more attention to his subject; but he is crude and invidious.—A. R." urges our attention again to the "snuggery" of The United Service Museum," and to an examination of the accounts:—the subject shall have notice.—We cannot tell whether the postage of the circulars of Messrs. Downes and Tonna is charged to the Institution; for though marked* Post Paid, *they have to be paid for by the parties to whom addressed.—We shall be glad to receive the promised communication from "Miles."—The Books have been left at this Office for our friend in the West, and we await his further directions.—The "Old Captain" is again thanked.—"H. D." seems bent on misunderstanding us: he is not gifted with the "suaviter in modo;" but we cannot devote further time to a private correspondence.—Some other points in "Numa's" letters will have early notice.—The joke upon the* Inconstant *and Pique is without point.—"Z." will find that we have given a full account of Sir Edward Codrington's speech on the dismissal of Naval Officers.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## SATURDAY, JUNE 11, 1836.

In offering our promised comment on the excellent and convincing letters of *Numa*, on the subject of the Coast Guard Service, we feel that to do any thing like justice to them would require far more space then the columns of a weekly journal could afford. We will, however, briefly call attention to the principal points contained in those admirable strictures, with the hope, that evils of such magnitude as *Numa* has shown, cannot and will not longer escape the regard of His Majesty's Government, but that the correction sought will be applied *effectually* in every quarter in which those letters prove that it is so manifestly required.

Amidst the many amendments that are so much needed in this anomalous establishment, the first and most prominant is, that which relates to the *Officers of the Navy* belonging to it. That a man of character and honour, bred in a profession where the slightest stigma on reputation is justly regarded as rendering the individual unworthy the further esteem and respect of his brother officers, should, by entering the Coast Guard Service, be fated to meet with degradation and insult in every step he takes,—where, instead of being under the absolute controul of the superior officers of his own profession, he is, in point of *fact* and of *truth*, under that of some *Custom-House Clerk*, who, without the slightest hesitation, *doubts his word* in any representation that he may have to make:—for an officer to be thus humiliated and dishonoured is, we say, a disgrace to the British Navy, and calls for instant correction, through the active interference of the legitimate protectors of the Naval Officer's character—the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. In stating as we do, that it is a few of the *Clerks* in the Custom House who commonly have the arrangement of all matters of reference made to the Commissioners of Customs, through the office of the Comptroller-General; we speak advisedly, not from the facts given by *Numa* alone, but also from various other letters that we have received, in all of which we are assured, and which our own knowledge of the universally-respected character of *Captain Bowles* confirms, that had this service been under the *sole* management of this worthy officer, but few, if any, of the senseless complaints, which are now made against it, would ever have been heard of; but unhappily the Comptroller-General has not the power to remedy it as he could desire to do, and we have been shown cases where even his immediate recommendations have been treated with contumely by the subordinates attached to the Board of Customs.

That between three and four hundred commissioned officers of the Navy, wearing the uniforms of their several ranks, fifty-five of whom wearing that of Field Officers, should be placed under the directions of a *civil* department, the chief of which can know nothing of Naval affairs, or of Naval discipline, must at once convince every dispassionate observer of the extreme inconsistency and folly of such an arrangement. The consequences attendant on this "oil and vinegar" amalgamation, is, that the Custom-House Commissioners place no reliance whatever on the statements of the *Naval* Inspectors, or Chief Officers, but refer all representations that may be made to them by these officers, although passing through the Comptroller-General, to some Custom-House officer stationed in the vicinity of the Naval Inspectors' district, in order that this Custom-House Collector should ascertain if such representation be *true!* Thus, we have ourselves seen, that the statements of old Commanders of the Navy, pointing out different things that required alterations or repairs, on the stations under their several commands, have been referred to the nearest Collector of the Customs, for him to report on the *correctness* and *truth* of the Naval Captain's complaints.

Is not this, we ask, disgraceful to the British Navy? That the word of a Captain belonging to it,—a man, in rank, in education, in birth, and best and most important of all in *character* and in *conduct*, equal to any Custom-House Collector, or Commissioner either, under the Crown, cannot be relied upon, without the corroborating testimony of an officer of this Civil Department. Farewell, indeed, to our Naval greatness, if the superior officers of the profession are sunk to this degradation. But it cannot longer be. The whole Coast Guard establishment must be re-organised and placed under the immediate directions of the Admiralty, or if this be not done, at least every Naval Officer must be instantly withdrawn from it.

Next, we will say a word or two on what has been styled the "tom-foolery" practised in this service, as regards the Lieutenants being expected to render *military honours* to the heads of this establishment, whenever they happen to visit the different stations. This silly regulation, we feel convinced, never originated with the Comptroller-General, as he has too much good sense ever to have wished for such an unprecedented honour being rendered to an officer holding the corresponding rank of *Major* only, or even to himself, with that of *Colonel*, as that of being received by an officer with the rank of a *Captain* of the Army, at the head of a guard. It is useless to animadvert further on those ridiculous ceremonies, because we are assured that all these anomalies must and will speedily be cured.

As regards the pay and allowances of the different officers belonging to the Coast Guard, we think with *Numa*, that the Chief Officers are by no means sufficiently paid, when the arduous and harrassing duties that they have to perform is considered; and we hope that, whenever the expected change takes place, the emoluments of the Lieutenants will be made fully competible with their Naval rank.

Again, the duties of the Inspecting-Commanders require to be more clearly and expressly defined, so that these officers may be enabled to know *positively* when they are acting rightly; and, above all, we fervently hope, that the *un-English* system of *confidential*, or *Star-Chamber* communications, relative to the conduct and characters of the subordinate officers in this service, which the Inspecting-Commanders have heretofore been required to furnish, may receive its death-blow with the termination of the present establishment under the Board of Customs; and that such a detestable system of *espionage* may never again have existence in a service to which officers of the British Navy are attached. If any man acts unworthily in it let him at once know his crime and his accuser, in order that he may have the opportunity of meeting both in the open day, and not by *secret* representations or sinister inferences, be exposed to have all his brightest hopes and prospects damned, through such an inquisition-like exercise of authority as has been too long encouraged under the *system* of "*private* and *confidential* reports."

We would most gladly refer to each and all of the other numerous points to which *Numa* has called attention, were it not that the variety of topics, claiming a share of our columns, prevent our fulfilling this desire at this time, but we hope at an early period again to recur to this subject which cannot but be deemed to merit the immediate regard of His Majesty's Government, inasmuch as that the expense to the country of this vast establishment far exceeds HALF A MILLION per annum, and consequently that where there is such large an expenditure at the public cost, the public are entitled to expect that the service, upon which this immense outlay is made, is rendered efficient in every form.

In concluding our remarks for the present on this question, we will briefly observe, that we quite agree with *Numa* in all he has said relative to the inefficiency of the Revenue Cruisers, both as regards their being checks to smuggling, as well as to the inferiority of their appointments, as compared with what they were when under the Admiralty. Far better would it be to have but a *dozen* well-constructed and well-equipped vessels that could keep the sea in all weathers, than *three times* this number of such as are now belonging to this Service. Further;—with regard to the *abuses* complained of, connected with the *supply of stores*, and which it is evident is beyond the Comptroller-General's correction, or they would long ere this have been put an end to; we would advise *Numa* to select two or more flagrant cases of this kind with all their *details*, and to submit them to some patriotic Member of the Legislature, in order that they may be brought fully and distinctly before the public. This would at once put a final stop to the highly objectionable, we might say the *corrupt* system to which *Numa* refers.

In the thorough re-organisation of the Coast Guard Establishment, which must occur at an early period, the duties of the officers and men will, we are assured, be more satisfactorily arranged, for as *Numa* has most truly observed, wherever *impossibilities* are exacted *evasions* and deceptions must ensue. The regulation, too, which exists, of stopping the pay of the men when *unwell*, is we deem as unjust as it is impolitic, for by thus reducing them to *poverty*, and for that too, which is their *misfortune* and not their *fault*, you expose these boatmen to the daily influence of a *bribe*, and the practice of muleting officers and men of the whole of their day-pay, while on leave of absence, if for a few

ys only, ought also immediately be put a stop , for such a system is as partial as it is unjust, d for this simple reason,—it is, we believe, not rsued in any other branch of the King's Service. Grseter encoursgement should be given in this rvice to those whose *actual* exertions and *personal* al had made the seizure; this should be done putting an end to all "*flank sharing*," as it is med, and also to the immoral and unworthy stem of *informations*, which, whilst it holds out inducement for man to betray his fellow man, d thereby to debase his nature, it at the same ne conduces but little, if ever anything eventually, wards the public benefit, as nine times in ten, as nurselves have been shown on many occasions have happened, the informer, who almost uniemly is himself a principal smuggler, when he es information that a run is to be made at a certu spot, and draws all the force to that point, and ere perhaps 50 or 100 kegs are landed, he is well are that at the same instant 500 or 1000 kegs, perhaps ten times this value in silks, &c., are ding in another direction. It is, then, in every y advisable to put an end to informations, more rticularly such as are communicated by persons the ports of France and Holland, who vaguely present that several vessels are loading for itish ports without giving any particulars, and n, if *either* of these be captured, claim the reard, though, very likely, the individual giving s loose and unimportant information is himself erested in the cargoes of the *whole!*

Amidst other extraordinary regulations in the est Guard Service, the Officers are required to several pounds for their commissions; why or erefore this is exacted from them we know not, t we hold it to be most unjust. In short, it uld seem that every possible exaction is in every pe made from the pay and allowances of the cers and men in this Service, as though they not deserve that which their arduous duties, in weathers, especially by night, so fully entitle m to receive.

With respect to the suggestions of *Numa*, as en in his last letter, for the remodelling all the pointments in the Coast Guard, we concur with s able writer in almost every point that he has mitted, and deem that the public is largely his tor for the labours he has used; and we would in strenuously recommend that every *Civilian* uld be removed from this Service, on the day t it is placed under the Admiralty, and that all val Officers, who have been *five years* in it, should nnce be made to give place to others of equal ims to their country's protection, so that each and might have the chance of serving by turns in the proved establishment. Where, however, an cer belonging to it had evinced an extraordinary d *conspicuous* zeal in the execution of his duties, would say, that, if this meritorious conduct did t bring him promotion, he should have a *double* n granted to him, if he desired to remain in this ployment; and, in once more renewing our rnest—our confident hope, that the Coast Guard ll be immediately removed from the control of e CUSTOM-HOUSE Department to that of the ADRALTY, we will confirm the words of *Numa*, as en in the conclusion of his Twelfth Letter,—That, as the present Board of Admiralty is comsed of men of high and independent minds, who ve the good of their country really at heart, we fully assured that they will ever be sensitively ve to the interests of a profession upon which that country must ever depend for safety in the hour of need, and hence our natural desire arises, that this and every other thing NAVAL should at once be placed under NAVAL CONTROUL."

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IN reverting to the roster of the King's regiments serving in India, we would solicit attention to the nature of the service there. Not only do the regiments of His Majesty serve on an average twice as long in India as in any other foreign station, but while there are foreigners to the Company's government. The army of the King is kept quite distinct from that of the Company, and, politically, no wiser plan could be adopted for the obedience of both. But the King's regiments suffer under that system by being deprived of the stimulus afforded to the Company's European Forces, of laying open to their Officers all the offices of the State, and to the non-commissioned Officers and Privates the numerous situations of emolument in the Ordnance, Commissary, Barrack, and other Military departments. To few, very few, staff appointments are His Majesty's Officers eligible, and those few are on the personal, not the general, staff. This is not stated as a grievance, but merely to show that, during a twenty years' service, the same stimulus does not exist in the King's army as in that of the Company to raise the torpid feeling resulting from a long and hopeless banishment. This is also true of His Majesty's soldiery, to the best and bravest of whom no door of promotion is open in India. They *there* (as in better climates, and during half the period of service) have only the situations in their own regiments to look to. Let us state the case thus:—the King's and the Company's soldier leave their Depots at Chatham on the same day, the King's soldier to serve twenty years—the Company's fourteen. Say they live to return at the expiration of those periods: mark their different conditions. The old soldier of the King, after twenty years' tropical service, if he have health, *continues to serve* on his return, or, if worn out, receives 6*d.* or 1*s.* per diem pension. The soldier of the Company lands *discharged* after fourteen years of similar service; but from the lucrative situations he held, he is probably worth some hundred pounds, and may have a pension of fifty or seventy pounds, should he have risen to be a Conductor of Stores, &c. &c. &c. Can it be wondered that officers and soldiers in our regiments in India feel utterly disgusted at being banished under such circumstances for twenty years (and upwards till lately), without even *one* advantage over their brethren in arms serving in Ceylon. Nay, the advanteges are *all* on the side of those who serve in the six service companies at Ceylon, who, while they enjoy a better climate generally than that of the Indian Continent, have equal, if not superior, pay and allowances, and have several colonial situations open to them. The regiments there, having their four Company Depots at home, possess the means of abridging the ten years' *nominal* foreign service, by exchanging periodically the officers and men. From this the regiments in India are precluded *in toto*. The local regulations *there* forbid any Captain to *apply* for leave of absence, unless seven Captains be in the country; and as one is at the depot it follows that only two can ever be on leave. This does not allow for any being sick, and we have known many, many instances of Captains who have been compelled to wait two or three years before the number present in India admitted of their return home. Compare this with the state of regiments in our other foreign stations: in those regiments *four Captains* are at home! Let us see now the case of the Subalterns in India. Of that class eighteen must be in India before one can obtain leave. In all other corps serving abroad, the complement of Subalterns for *four* companies is kept at home. Is there arrangement here? If so, it seems to be of the *vice versa* kind —*Funeral order*—all reversed. Why are officers and privates alike averse to embarkation for India? Need the answer be given? 'Tis the long and hopeless exile they have to endure in a far land—foreign not only by distance, but in climate, manners, customs, religion, and languages. But what is the boon which the army of His Majesty asks? Is it full batta or full tentage, or staff situations, or civil appointments? No; the King's army (say as *some few* may) is not on these heads solicitous, and it is assuredly not discontented. The boon our army asks is, a less tardy relief from this land of imaginary wealth and fancied luxury; to be permitted after fifteen years' service in that enervating and relaxing climate, to feel the renovation of European discipline, and the morelising effects of serving among its countrymen; seeing the blessings of English Institutions, and reviving the dormant feelings of veneration for our holy faith, which is, alas! too often left at the Cape, and not taken up on returning from India. Is this boon unreasonable!

We again call on the authorities to consider the possibility of effecting an earlier relief. They have before them proofs, we well know, of the Asiatic state in which our five old regiments are: that state shows the evil of leaving them so long in a land remote from the wholesome control of the Commander-in-Chief. Those regiments have not the advenieges of having the healthy and youthful blood transfused into the diseased and worn-out system, certainly in mere drops at best, and not as in corps, which receive annually from their four company depots, well-instructed, well-conducted, and formed soldiers. No; the Indian regiments are made up *chiefly* of Volunteers—another name for drunkards—of men whose depraved habits cause them to remain where they can best indulge them. Let our regiments there be relieved faithfully after fifteen years, and that *promise* alone will keep our men sober, obedient, and contented.

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We have had just now placed in our hands a copy of the petition to the House of Commons from Captains David Rae Newall, Thomas William Barrow, and Richard Glasspoole, of the East India Company's Service, and we regret that our limits will not admit of its insertion in our *Gazette*. Each of these officers performed five voyages as Commanders of the Company's own ships, and had the Company's trade continued, they would have obtained commands in the freight service: they are therefore, most justly entitled to the compensation provided by the Act of Parliament, and yet their claims have been rejected!

The petition of these gallant and deserving officers will be presented to the House of Commons on Monday next; we believe that copies are already in the hands of several Members, and on behalf of the Petitioners, we urge an attentive perusal. These honourable gentlemen seek for a Committee of Inquiry, who, in a single sitting,

st most, would be enabled to make a decisive
ort. It would be but simple justice to grant
r request. We feel assured that the Petitioners
look to obtain the support of every Naval,
lary, and Civil servant of the Crown having
in the House of Commons, as well as the
pathy of the public, in their appeal to Parlia-
t against the hardship inflicted upon them by
extraordinary and incomprehensible rejection
eir claims. The professional Members will
understand the grievance complained of; for
, or a similar question, may one day come
e to themselves or relatives.

'e will add that the correspondence shows
the claimants have tried every other means
re they resolved to appeal to Parliament and
ic opinion; and in this appeal they violate no
ls of discipline, for they are supported by the
gest resolutions of the East India Company;
it must be remembered that they are now *dis-*
*ed* officers, who retain their nominal rank only
ho permission of the King, officially stated in
*Gazette* of the 9th of February, 1835.

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WHILE the propriety of maintaining a large
e of Royal Marines seems to be generally
iesced in, it appears somewhat strange that
ittle attention is paid to the manner in which
fine body of men is officered. We have no
ire to say anything that may hurt the feelings
ho gallant men who hold commissions in this
ps, or impute blame to those whose chief fault
ears to be that they labour under the infirmities
mon to all of advanced age. The corps of
ich we are now writing consists of about nine
usand men, divided into one hundred compa-
s, and is officered by twenty-five Field Officers,
hundred Captains, one hundred First Lieu-
ants, and eighty Second Lieutenants, among
om the promotion is entirely by seniority.
the Field Officers, the junior has served up-
ds of thirty-eight years. We will consider
hteen as the average age at which they joined
service, and will ask, what fatigue is likely to
borne by men, the youngest of whom is fifty-
? When we ask this question, we are well
are that occasional instances do occur of men
o are still strong, active, and healthy at this
iod of life; but we submit it to those acquainted
h the Military profession, whether the exer-
s requisite for the proper performance of the
y of a Field Officer attached to a regiment on
ve service can be sustained by the generality
men who have attained this age! We think
may venture to anticipate their reply, and
ume that they will agree with us in saying that
h mental and bodily vigour is not to be ex-
ted. But supposing all to be able, we conceive
t, among officers of such long standing, it would
difficult, even with the usual incentives to
ivity, to find men sufficiently *zealous* to undergo
eerfully, in time of war, the privations of foreign
rvice. What then can be expected in times of
nger and difficulty, but discontent and disgust,
hile we promote entirely by seniority, while the
od and the bad, the active and the indolent, are
assed together, and those have the best chance
rising to commands who, avoiding the dangers
war, and the destructive influence of climate,
ek only to prolong a useless existence.

We have no doubt that Government would
adly alter the irrational system of indiscriminate
which prevails in the Royal Marines;
for even while it is the rule of that corps, they
have striven to mitigate the inconvenience to
which it subjects them, by an expedient which,
however unjust to the individuals, and injurious
to the Service, has been forced on them by circum-
stances not subject to their control. While eight
disposable Lieutenant-Colonels are at home, they
have given the command of six hundred men on
the North Coast of Spain to a Major, and have
abstained from attaching any other Field Officers
to that force, although they have six Majors at
Head-quarters unemployed; thus causing the
Field Officer and Senior Captains to perform the
duties of the rank next above that for which they
receive pay, and preventing those officers from
having that general rank and consideration among
the troops with which they serve, to which, by the
importance of their regimental commands, they
are justly entitled.

After the Battle of Navarin, the Lord High
Admiral wished to fill up the vacancies caused by
the death of those who fell in that action, by pro-
moting the seniors of the respective ranks present
in the engagement; this caused great discontent
among some of the old officers who had distin-
guished themselves during the last war, and who
were so unfortunate as to be then only Captains
or Subalterns. In consequence of the representa-
tions and remonstrances of those individuals, the
plan was abandoned; but it is probable that some-
thing will shortly be done for the old officers of
all services, and the Admiralty might avail them-
selves of the opportunity they will then have to
remodel the Marine corps. We think, if they had
a scale of retiring pensions, not dependent on rank,
but on length of service, and allowed all officers
after thirty years' service to claim, at their option,
either this stipulated yearly sum, or the full pay
of the rank they held, they would be enabled to
promote by patronage in all ranks, without injus-
tice to any of the serving individuals, and would
thus get rid of that system of advancement which
has brought the Marine corps to its present de-
plorable state.

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THE Prussian Official Reply to the Statements
made by the Duke of Wellington, and lately pub-
lished in this paper, before the Committee for in-
quiring into the practicability of abolishing Cor-
poral Punishment in the British Army, will be
found in our columns. The Reply is signed by
General Grollmann, now holding the chief Military
command in Prussian Poland, and who is con-
sidered to be one of the most distinguished Officers
in the Prussian Service. It appears, that imme-
diately after the publication of the Duke of Wel-
lington's Opinions, the Prussian Government
ordered a full inquiry to be made into the state-
ments advanced by his Grace, and the document
we now publish, and which must be regarded by
all Military men as a valuable Historical Official
Report for future reference, is the result of such
inquiry.

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THE *Metropolitan Magazine* for this month, in
reviewing Mr. Cranmer Philipps's proposal for a
Code of Universal International Signals, takes
occasion to recommend the design as an improve-
ment upon all other systems, and the latest, as
well as the best, plan for the purpose. This praise
is the more creditable and disinterested on the
part of Captain Marryatt, seeing that the gallant
and talented officer is himself the author of a Code
of Signals, now in use in merchant vessels, but
which for some reason (probably the expense of
the flags and book) has not been so generally
adopted as a means so desirable as that of a com-
munication at sea, or with the shore, would have
led us to suppose. We have elsewhere expatiated
on the benefit which the Mercantile Marine might
expect from the exertions of a well-supported so-
ciety, composed of the leading Shipowners, and this
is one of the legitimate objects which that institu-
tion should take in hand and accomplish, either
by entering into correspondence with similar
societies in maritime countries, or, what would
be more to the purpose, with the Governments of
such, under the auspices of our Minister of Trade,
who would doubtless support them, and offer a
premium, open to all countries, for the most con-
cise and intelligible mode of communicating in
the several languages used by nautical people,
to be universally adopted at sea, and at the same
time efficient for corresponding with assigned
stations on shore.

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WE are glad to perceive that our esteemed correspondent
*Tristram* has undertaken to make apparent the great
benefit and utility to this maritime country of such
highly respectable communities as the "General Ship-
owners' Society" and Lloyd's Register of British and
Foreign Shipping; and we think that, should the
Government adopt the course *Tristram* has suggested, it
will have the effect of inducing, if not of compelling, all
shipowners to register their vessels under the superin-
tendence of the Society's inspectors, by whom they will
be placed in that class which their merits or demerits
shall justify after an impartial survey. The shipowners,
although a large and wealthy body, possess little influence
as a community, in consequence of that want of harmony,
liberality, and unanimity, which induces other interests
to combine for mutual protection and support. Many
hold back from contributing even the smallest trifle to
further the interests of the society, on the selfish plea,
that, if any general benefit results from their labours,
they will partake of it nevertheless; and, indeed, until
the leading members can be convinced of the fallacy of
those ideas of prohibitory intercourse, which they so
fondly cherish, without, it would appear, giving full
allowance to the altered position of affairs, we cannot
perceive how those of their body who have acuteness
enough to see the impossibility of returning to the system
of our old navigation laws, and whose every-day experi-
ence convinces them of the fallacy of adhering to them,
those men, we say, who have tact enough to manage
their business and conduct their affairs in the best man-
ner under the altered state of matters, though they may
not have the ability to reason upon causes and effects,
will mistrust the declamations of philosophers, and, as
we imagine, never be induced to *contribute universally*
until certain admissible axioms are laid down, and acted
on, instead of disputed theories, to the resistance of
which the legislature is strongly opposed. When this
becomes the case, we predict that the Society of Ship-
owners, or whatever name that important national body
may be called, will assume that position to the commu-
nity which their wealth and importance deserves, and we
anxiously wish that this desideratum may be accomplished
as soon as possible. We invite *Tristram* to continue
his lucubrations.

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By the death of the Duke of Gordon the Duke of
Richmond will, we understand, succeed to about 30,000*l.*
a-year, after so much land is sold as will clear off all in-
cumbrances on the estates, subject to a yearly payment
of 2,000*l.* a-year to his Grace's mother, the Duchess
Dowager, who was the Duke of Gordon's eldest sister.
The Duchess of Gordon is to have the house in Belgrave-
square and Huntley Lodge in Aberdeenshire, which the
late Duke occupied before his father's death. The dis-
ease of which the Duke died was found, on the *post*
*mortem* examination, to be cancer in the stomach. The
Duke of Richmond, as chief mourner, accompanies the
remains to the family burial-place. His late Grace,
among other liberal bequests, has left 200*l.* a-year to his
private servant, and lesser sums to others of his do-
mestics.

The Duke of Richmond has taken for his new resi-
dence the late mansion of the Turkish Minister, in Port-
land-place. The Noble Duke, who has derived so con-
siderable an accession to his fortune under the will of his
maternal grandfather, Alexander fourth Duke of Gordon,
who died June 1827, has a family of ten children, of

om the eldest, Charles Earl of March and Dernley, is
ia eighteenth year. The Duke, we expect, will join
Ministry.
Mr. John M'Neill, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister
niputentiary to the Court of Persia, set out on Sun-
evening for Paris, on his way to Tehran.
The ulleged conversion to the Catholic faith of a noble
l, lately holding a promluent office in the Adminis-
inn, bas not been contredicted.—*Morning Paper.*
t is said that the Duke of Roxburgh is about to be
ted to the beautiful daughter of General Dalbiac.
The Duke of Wellington's annual Waterloo fête on
18th inst. will be on the usual scale of splendour.
Majesty has, for several years back, dined with the
ke of Wellington on that day. The Prince of Orange
l remain in England purposely to be present.
The Duko Charles of Brunswick, after a brief stay in
vn of four days only, set off from the Brunswick Hotel,
rmyn-street, on Saturday, for Paris.
*South Essex Election.*—Mr. Palmer was on Tuesday
urned by a majority of 576 votes.
*Eastern Division of Cornwall.*—The Hon. G. Fortes-
, brother of Lord Eliringtnn, is canvassing the eastern
ision of Cornwall, on the Tory interest, with a view
opposing Sir W. Molesworth.
The Hon. Mrs. Norton, by her union with the Hon.
eorge Chapple Norton, brother and heir-presumptive
Lord Grantley, has three infant sons, the eldest of
om is in his eighth year.
Lord William Bentinck, M. P. for Glasgow, and
e Governor-General of India, has consented to take
Chair at a Public Meeting to be held next week in
xeter Hall on the subject of Mr. Buckingham's case.
*The Ladies' Gallery.*—Subscriptions to present Mr.
antley Berkeley with a piece of plate are received at
nsom's. The sum is limited to one guinea.
*Hampton Races.*—The meeting commenced on Wed-
sday, with all the success that could have been de-
ed. The weather was fine, the attendance respectable,
d the sport excellent. The Claremont Stakes were
n by the Marquess of Conyngham's ch. f. Heiress;
d the Waterloo Stakes by Mr. Kingston's b. c. Oberon.
n Thursday, the running was exceedingly good, the
ather delightful, and the course crowded with fashion-
les. A plate of 100 gs, presented by his Majesty,
s won by the Duke of Richmond's ch. g. Haveldar,
d the County Stakes, of 5 sovs. each, with 25 added,
re won by Mr. Bacon's br. m. Eagle.
" Prince Talleyrand," says the *Messager*, " on leaving
alencay, will go to Munich with the Duchess de Dino
d her daughter. This journey appears to have a per-
nal as well as a political object. A marriage in the
use of Talleyrand is reported to be in contemplation."
The Brussels papers assert that a military force, com-
sed of troops belonging to Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and
den, will speedily be sent to the frontiers of Switzer-
nd, on account of the revolutionary intrigues going on
ere, and where the arrests continue. The *Courrier*
*lge* asserts that several changes are about to be made
the Belgian Ministry, their Majesties having been
nvinced by the indifference displayed on their late
urney that some alteration is necessary.
According to a letter from Barcelona, a quarel arose
few days since between a French sailor and a soldier of
e Spanish regiment of Savoy Infantry, about the pay-
ent of a bottle of wine. The Frenchman having
weapons attacked the Spaniard with his list, when
Spanish cavalry soldier coming up, drew his sword,
d without inquiring into the merits of the affray, killed
s sailor on the spot. The murderer, upon the applica-
n of the French Consul, has been arrested, and will be
ought to trial.
At Vienna the King of the Two Sicilies is shortly
pected. The object of his visit is stated to be to de-
and in person the hand of the Archduchess Theresa,
ughter of the Archduke Charles.
The Russian Prince and Princess Gallitzin and family,
ith a numerous suite, arrived in Charges-street, on
uesday, from Rotterdam. The Prince is on a tour of
easure, and has before visited this country.
Three Princes of the Blood Royal of Persia have ar-
ved in town from Malta, where they were conveyed
om Beyrout in H.M.'s steam-packet *African*. They
s grandsons of the late Schah of Persia, and first
usins of the reigning Sovereign.

## The Court.

The following Naval and Military Officers were pre-
nt at the King's Levée on Wednesday:—
*Admirals*—Sir R. Otway, Page, Scott. *Captains*, R.N.
H. B. Powell, Sir H. L. Baker, C. Dix, Mangin, E. Chet-
am, Skipsey, Dilket, Lambert. *Commanders*, R. N.—
. Gordon, Oldrey. *Lieut.*, R.N.—C. Ackerley. *Gens.*
rd Aylmer, Sir S. Whittingham, Sir C. Dalbiac, Sir
mes Cockburn, Sir J. Lambert, Belfour, Grosvenor, Sir
. Ferguson. *Colonels*—Madox, Sir G. Scovell, F. Dun-
das, Fox, Sir W. de Tuyll, Peel, Crowe, Hon. H. Murray, Mercer, M'Cleverty, Rushbrooke, Baine, Mayne. *Majors*—Lord W. Paulet. *Captains*—Mundy, Sir W. Joliffe, Trant, Mackay, Newberry, Wigram, Waddington. *Lieut.* M. Ashdenne.

The following were presented:—

Col. J. S. Harriot, 70th N.I., Bengal. Com. Lord F. Gordon. Major C. P. Kennedy, late political agent in the Himalaya, on return from India. Sir W. James, on appointment to the W. Kent Militia. Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Fairfax, on being created a baronet. Ens. R. M. Napier, 29th Highls. on appointment. Lieut. H. Smythe, N. Hants Mil. Capt. Laith, R. N., on return from abroad. Lieut. Kingston James. Lieut. Armstrong. Lieut. Smith. Col. O'Mal-lay, on return from abroad. Col. Hardy. Mr. Ducie, Assis. Inspec. of Ordnance Hospitals, on proceeding to Canada. Cornet A. Thompson. Lieut. O'Brien. Capt. Paget. Capt. Murray. Major Clarke, on his return from W. Indies. Capt. L. S. O'Connor, on promotion. Capt. W. H. Jackson, Bombay Army. Capt. Dallas, on return from the Continent. Ens. Singleton. Cornet Murray. Lieut. J. D. Blythe, on return from W. Indies. Lieut. K. C. Moore. Capt. Colebrooke. Capt. Ernest Jackson, on return from abroad. Capt. Eyres, Grenadier Guards, on his marriage. Capt. M'Donald, on return from Canada. Capt. Alfred Jackson. Capt. Burroughs, on return from India. Lieut.-Col. Harrison, Welch Fusiliers, on receiving 3d Class of Guelphic Order.

The King and Queen returned to Windsor Castle on Thursday evening from St. James's. To day the King will hold an Investiture of the Bath, and confer the honour of Knighthood and Invest with the Ribbon and Badge of the Order, the Landgrave of Hesse Homburg, and the two sons of the Prince of Orange. In the evening the King will give a grand banquet in St. George's Hall to the Knights and Officers. His Majesty will hold a Levee on Wednesday; and on Thursday the Queen her last Drawing-room for the season. On Friday there will be a grand dinner at the Palace. The rumour of their Majesties' visit to Hanover this summer is premature. A visit was contemplated sometime since, but the present unsettled state of political affairs renders it doubtful if it will now take place.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg Gotha, the Hereditary Prince, and the Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, took leave of her Majesty on Wednesday.

The King has appointed the Earl of Errol to be Lieutenant and Sheriff Principal of the Shire of Aberdeen, in the room of the Duke of Gordon, deceased.

The Duchess of Kent had an assembly at Kensington-palace on Monday evening, at which most of the nobility and gentry, and foreigners of distinction, were present.

The King has appointed John M'Neill, Esq. (whose appointment as his Majesty's Minister Plenipotentiary to the Shah of Persia was notified in the Gazette of 9th Feb. last) to be His Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Shah of Persia.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 6th June.—The LORD CHANCELLOR gave notice that on Monday next he should move the second reading of the Bill for amending the Administration of the Court of Chancery, and also the second reading of the Bill for amending the Appellate Jurisdiction of the House of Lords.—Viscount MELBOURNE laid on the table a Bill to regulate the Universities of Scotland, founded on the report of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into that subject, the second reading of which was fixed for Monday next.

TUESDAY, 7th June.—Lord LYNDHURST presented a petition from a Catholic clergyman of the name of Mullholland, who complained that he was removed from his living by the authority of the Roman Catholic Primate in Ireland, for having brought an action in a civil court against a brother clergyman, and praying that their Lordships would afford him some redress. Lord HOLLAND thought that this was a petition which their Lordships ought not to receive, or at all events upon which they should not act. The Earl of WICKLOW supported the petition. Lord MELBOURNE doubted the prudence and policy of presenting the petition, as it was clearly an appeal to the public under cover of a petition to that House, into the merits of which petition the House could not enter. A lengthened and spirited discussion ensued, in which the Duke of Wellington, the Marquess of Lansdowne, Lord Holland, the Marquess of Westmeath, and Lord Dunsmuir took part. Ultimately the petition was ordered to lie upon the table.

THURSDAY, 9th June.—The Postage Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of WICKLOW withdrew his motion for the production of papers relative to certain proceedings which had been adopted in the Court of Exchequer in Ireland on the subject of writs of rebellion; his reason for withdrawing his motion was, that the decision had been appealed against.—The Marquess of CLANRICARDE postponed the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill until the Dissenters Marriages Bill should be brought up from the House of Commons.

FRIDAY, 10th June.—The Duke of Newcastle presented a petition from the Nottingham Operative Conservative Association in favour of the Irish Municipal Corporation Bill as amended by the House of Lords. The Noble Duke trusted that the House would not give way to any intimidation, let it come from whatever quarter it might. The Noble Duke also presented a petition from the Protestant Association, held at Exeter Hall in May last, to the same effect. The petition occasioned a long and animated discussion.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 6th June.—Lord PALMERSTON stated that the treaty of commerce with Portugal having expired, and that negotiations for a new treaty were in progress, no efforts should be wanting to persuade the Government of Portugal to conclude one upon principles of just reciprocity.—Earl JERMYN presented a petition from Bury St. Edmunds, complaining of the appointment of some magistrates, and the non-appointment of others. Lord JOHN RUSSELL defended the appointments.—On the motion being made, that the House resolve itself into a committee on the Registration of Births, &c., Bill, Sir E. CODRINGTON rose to move, in pursuance of notice, for a return of the names of all officers of whatever rank who have been deprived of their half-pay without their consent, or the Investigation of a Court Martial, from the year 1790 up to the present period; and also a return of any persons whose half-pay has been restored to them subsequently to such deprivation, with the alleged reasons for such restoration. He had been more than two years endeavouring to bring this subject before the House, but had hitherto been prevented by no fault of his own. It was a hardship peculiar to the Army and Navy, that officers of any rank or standing were liable to be struck off the list, and deprived of half-pay, without trial, or even without knowing the nature of the offence alleged against them. It brought every sort of indignity upon the service, on the Navy in particular. He had good authority for the course he was now pursuing. The Member for Tamworth had on a former night pleaded the cause of the clergy of Ireland, and had compared their incomes of 800*l.* a-year with the pay to the door-keepers of the House of Commons. He agreed that the clergy of Ireland were in a hard situation; but he did not think that they had so great a cause to complain as the officers in the Navy. He held in his hand a list of Post-captains, some of whom had served 35 years and were only receiving 264*l.* a-year; others had served 30 years, and were receiving 228*l.*; while others had no more than 191*l.* a-year. He saw on the list the name of a Commander who had been in the service 50 years, and was only receiving 182*l.* 10*s.* a year, and if he were to be promoted to-morrow, after such a period of service, he could never receive more than 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* Let them compare this with the condition of the clergy of Ireland, and then he trusted those who pleaded so forcibly the cause of that clergy would with equal earnestness support him on this occasion. No men were more exposed to danger than those engaged in the Naval service. Peace was no period of quiet to them. They were on deck four hours a day let the weather be whatever it might, and this service they were required to perform until they were made captains; they were disproportionately paid, and beyond this they were subject to the extraordinary power of being struck off the list without any reason assigned, and without being allowed to understand the grounds on which they were to be deprived of their pay. He moved for these returns, therefore, not as it had been said from mere curiosity, but in order that those persons who had been scratched off the list might have an opportunity to come forward and prove their innocence and maintain their rights. Lord J. RUSSELL having opposed the motion on the ground of irregularity, the Gallant Admiral gave notice that he should renew the motion at a future period. The House then went into committee on the Bill, when the clauses, up to the 83rd (inclusive), were, after some discussion, agreed to.

TUESDAY, 7th June.—The Aberavon Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. EWART presented a petition from the inhabitants of Malta, complaining of certain grievances, and praying for redress. Similar petitions were presented by Mr. HOLLAND and Mr. HUME.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER intimated the intention of Government to introduce one or more Bills founded on the recommendations of the Commissioners of the Post-office.—Mr. WAKLEY inquired whether it was true that a disease resembling the plague had appeared in London within the last few days. Mr. P. THOMPSON gave the most unqualified contradiction to the rumour.—Mr. TULK brought forward his motion in favour of the claims of Mr. Buckingham on the East India Company, and the discussion which ensued occupied a considerable time. Ultimately Mr. Tulk's motion

…s lost by n considerable majority; the numbers being, …r the motion, 60; against it, 92; majority, 32.—…e Bankrupts' Fund Bill was read o third time and …ssed.

WEDNESDAY, 8th June.—The Galway Improvements …ill was read a third time and passed.—Mr. LOCH pre…nted a petition from the fishermen of Wick, complain…g of certain grievances to which they are subject; upon …hich Mr. LABOUCHERE assured the Hon. Member that …e subject was under the consideration of the Board of …rade, with a view to a removal of those grievances.—…a select committee was appointed to inquire into the …fficient modes in which land has been and is at present …rposed of in the British Colonies, with a view to ascer…n that mode which would be most beneficial in future …th to the colonies and to the mother country.—The …eam Vessels (Thames) Bill was read a second time.—…r R. Musgrave, Mr. S. O'Brien, and Mr. P. Scrope, …thdrew their Bills for the relief of the poor in Ireland, being assured by Lord Morpeth that Government …ould take the first opportunity in the next session to bring …rward a complete and satisfactory measure for the …lief of the poor of Ireland.—The remainder of the …ening was occupied with the consideration of the Fish…es Bill and the Oyster Fisheries Bill, which were …spectively forwarded a stage.

THURSDAY, 9th June.—The Thames Haven Rail…y and Dock Bill was read a third time and passed.—…r. ROBINSON postponed his motion on the subject of …r commercial relations with Portugal till 7th July.—…r. BUCKINGHAM obtained leave to bring in a Bill for …e protection of copyright of prints and engravings in …eland. Lord J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day …r taking into consideration the Lords' amendments to …e Bill relating to municipal corporations in Ireland. …he Noble Lord stated the view taken by the Govern…ent of these amendments, and the course they meant …pursue. They proposed that the towns in Schedules …A and B of the original Commons' Bill, shall, toge…er with Carrickfergus, making in all 12, (Belfast, …ork, Dublin, Galway, Kilkenny, Limerick, Waterford, …lonmel, Drogheda, Londonderry, Sligo, and Carrick…rgus,) be placed in one schedule, and all the clauses …hich the Lords have struck out revived, with the view …f applying them to the above-mentioned towns—in …ther words, corporations are to be established in those …wns. The remainder of the towns in the schedules …f the original Bill are not to be corporations, but are to …e brought under the operation of the act of 9 G. IV., …nd all corporate property, together with the power of …ppointing local officers, will be made over to the com…issioners elected under that act. These towns again …ill be divided into two schedules: in the towns in the …rst the commissioners will be elected by the 10*l.* house…alders, while in the towns in the second they will be …ected by the 5*l.* householders. The adoption of the …t of 9 Geo. IV. will be compulsory in the first class of …ese towns, but it will be voluntary in the second. The …fference, therefore, between the measure he proposed …d that of the Lords was this,—namely, that his in…ted upon local government, while that of the Lords …nsferred the government of localities to the Executive. …fter a debate, which occupied the remainder of the …ght, the question was adjourned.

FRIDAY, 10th June.—A report was presented from …e South Durham Railway Committee, announcing a …rsonal fracas in the course of the day between Colonel …F. TRENCH and Mr. RIGBY WASON, while sitting as …embers of the Committee. Both the Hon. Members …re ordered to attend forthwith in their places. Col. …rench happened to enter the House at the moment, …d was of course served with the Speaker's Order.—…r. HUME presented a petition from the Legislative …ssembly of Upper Canada. The petitioners, after re…ing various grievances, referred to the evils of irres…nsible legislation, which had been most injurious to …e interests of that country, and which compelled them …t year to stop the supplies. Sir G. GREY said the …tition contained charges against the character of the …overnor of Canada. An answer had been sent to the …overnment, and if the House permitted the petition to …e printed, he should move for a copy of the charges.—…he adjourned debate on the Irish Municipal Corpora…ons Bill was opened by Mr. Crawford. After a long …scussion the House divided; for the Ministerial plan, …24; against it, 238.—After the division Sir F. Trench …as called upon by the Speaker to promise that he would …ke no notice of any message he might receive from …Mr. Rigby Wason, who had not been found, and conse…uently had given no assurance on his part. Sir Fre…erick respectfully declined a course inconsistent with his …ersonal character as a gentleman, and on the motion of …Lord John Russell the Hon. and Gallant Member was …committed to the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. …The House then, at a quarter before four, adjourned …ve o'clock on Monday, when the further con…of the Lords' Amendments will be pro…with.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence

FRANCE.—The journals are speculating upon some immediate alterations in the Cabinet. The rumoured changes would more pointedly affect Marshal Maison, the Minister of War: his successor would probably be either General Guilleminot or Marshal Molitor. M. Pelet (de la Lozere), to be superseded in the Ministry of Public Instruction by M. Vivien, and M. Duchatel (late Minister of Commerce) to succeed M. D'Argout, in the Ministry of Finance. The Marquis of Dalmatia, Marshal Soult's eldest son, the Ambassador at the Hague, has been recalled.

SPAIN.—During the absence of Conlova, Espartero is to have the command-in-chief. It is believed that Cordova will be back about the 10th. There has been some skirmishing before St. Sebastian, but of no importance. Letters from Madrid of the 1st state that all the Procuradores holding office, who voted against the Government on the 21st May, have been dismissed from office. The Madrid journals of the 3d, inst. announce that a junta had established itself at Malaga; but its attempts at an insurrection have been unsuccessful. The junta was displaced on the 26th.—On the 22d May serious disturbances, which lasted three days, and in which ten Carlists were assassinated, broke out at Carthagena. The National Guard ultimately succeeded in restoring order; forty of the factions were seized and shipped for Cadiz. The Governor has been dismissed by the Government.—Advices from Bayonne of the 7th confirm the account of the last attack attempted by the Carlists upon the line from St. Sebastian to Passages. The attack was made by ten battalions, which were repulsed at all points, with a loss of 800 men. Up to the first of this month nothing new had passed at Vittoria.

PORTUGAL.—Accounts from Lisbon tend to confirm the hopes entertained of the Queen's giving an heir to the throne. The provinces are much disturbed.

UNITED STATES.—The New York papers last received, which come down to the 17th ult., are chiefly occupied with documents and details referring to the Texian war, and the measures taken by the President for the protection of the United States' frontier on the side approached by the belligerents. The following fact may be left to make its own impression:—

"At St. Louis, on the 28th ultimo. a negro, in assisting another man of colour to escape from a Sheriff's officer, killed the officer, and afterwards stabbed another person who attacked him. He was lodged in gaol, though not till his arm was broken by a brickbat. A mob then collected, who threatened to burn the gaol unless he were given up to them. Resistance was useless; they seized him, chained him to a tree, and burned him alive."

DOMINICA.—Sir Murray M'Gregor has arrived and addressed the Council and House of Assembly. The address expresses the satisfaction of the Governor to learn that dissensions between the employers and employed are now very rare in the island, and that the peasantry evince an increasing aptitude for the discreet and industrious use of the privileges eventually to be conferred upon them.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—*L'Assedio di Corinto* was performed at this theatre on Tuesday evening for the first time this season, and was highly relished by a crowded and fashionable audience. Although we consider this opera exceedingly elaborate and scientific, we by no means like it as well as *Tancredi*, *Otello*, *La Gazza Ladra*, and other works of Rossini's. The orchestral accompaniments to *The Siege of Corinth* are full of skilful and ornamental passages, of a very striking and pleasing character. Those pieces which struck us as the best, were, in act the first, Mahomet's opening scene, commencing "Sorgete, e in sì bel giorno;" in act the second, Pamira's air, "Dall' asilo dello Pace;" in act the third, the trio for two tenors and soprano, the air, "E ha ver mi, Signor;" and the grand scena, beginning "L'ora fatal s'appressa." The opera had the advantage of being extremely well cast. The character of *Pamira* could not have had a finer representative than Grisi, either as regards the acting or the singing. Her execution of the music was beautifully chaste, her intonation remarkably clear and brilliant, and her expression displayed marks of a fine originality of style. Her execution of the brilliant scena in the third act, "L'ora fatal s'appressa," was one of the most splendid efforts with which our musical sense was ever delighted,—the surprising manner in which she coursed through two octaves by semitones, was perfectly astonishing. Take her for all in all, she is a most wonderful, and certainly an unrivalled, genius. For freshness and purity of tone, she is not to be equalled by any vocalist of the present day. The *Mahomet* of Tamburini was a spirited performance; nothing could be finer than the style in which he executed the scena beginning "SORGETE"—it was perfect. Rubini was heard to great advantage in the scena commencing "E' fia vir mi Signor," it was the gem of the opera in point of composition, and could not have been better sung. The scenery and decorations are both deserving of favourable mention.

LYCEUM.—A melo-dramatic sketch, in one short act entitled *Matteo Falconi*, was produced at this house on Monday evening, and met with a tolerably fair reception from a very well-filled theatre. In plot or situation this sketch cannot lay claim to the slightest novelty: it is merely the pursuit and capture of a Brigand leader by a Corporal and half-a-dozen soldiers. The piece serves to introduce an effective dance—the *Tarantella*, which was spiritedly executed by Mr. M'Ian and Miss Gilbert, and loudly encored. Mrs. Keeley, as a Brigand boy, acted a trifling part with her usual ability. We are glad to hear that this theatre has done pretty well up to the present time, for the season here cannot be said to have commenced until the two large winter theatres close.

## Law and Police.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS, June 9.—*Napier* v. *Daniel and Another*.—This was an action of libel, brought by Colonel Napier, against the defendants, for saying of the plaintiff that he had committed an assault upon a person, and then run away, and afterwards compromised it by the payment of a sum of money. The defendants pleaded that the alleged libel was true. At the trial before Mr. Baron Bolland, on the Spring Western Circuit, the jury interrupted his Lordship when summing up the case, to say that they were of opinion that the plaintiff had not run away. His Lordship, however, proceeded to sum up the whole of the case, after which the jury retired for about two hours, when they returned a general verdict for the defendants. A rule was obtained in a subsequent term to show cause why a verdict should not be entered for the plaintiff on this issue, on the ground that the jury had negatived one of the material facts necessary to sustain the defendant's plea of justification. The rule came on for argument to-day, and the Court were unanimous, that any opinion which fell from the jury in the course of the trial could not be mixed up with or qualify their solemn verdict, found, after deliberation, at the conclusion of the trial, and therefore the rule must be discharged.

BAIL COURT, 9th June.—*Camac* v. *Rainsford and Hannay*.—Mr. Justice Coleridge disposed of the rule in this matter, for setting aside an annuity-deed for securing an annuity of 618*l.* 9*s.* granted by Mrs. Anne Gib, wife of Capt. Gib, of Edinburgh, to the plaintiff, Colonel John Camac, and secured by the defendants. His Lordship observed, that the transaction was not creditable to the parties, but his opinion was, that the annuity deed and securities were void under the statute, in not setting forth the true consideration actually given for the purchase of the annuity, and he directed a reference to the Master to ascertain the real worth of the plaintiff's leasehold house in Clarges-street, and what the wines, plate, pictures, furniture, &c., which formed the true consideration for the annuity, actually produced upon their sale; and that upon repayment of that sum the grantee of the annuity, Colonel Camac, should deliver up all the deeds and securities to be vacated, and that he should also pay the costs of the application.

At Marlborough-street Police Office, on Wednesday, a red-faced jolly-looking son of Neptune, who gave his name Jack Robinson, was brought up in custody on the charge of having refused to pay the legal fare for the hire of the cabriolet No. 735. Jack, on being asked why he objected to pay complainant his demand, placed his arms a kimbo and said, "My noble lord and gentlemen, the plain truth of the matter, without any gammon or nonsense at all, is this here—I came over in the *Spartan* from New York, and landed at Bristol, when I directly brought myself to an anchor a-top of a stage, and got into London yesterday. Well, I happened somehow or another to be steering along Ratcliffe-highway, where I had just spoke with a shipmate, when up comes this land-lubber and axed me if I wanted a ride; so I set sail in his craft, and told him to cut on like lightning to Tottenham-court road, but afore I got into my berth I says, says I, now, mate, what's the price of the passage? and he agreed to land me for two bob, with the understanding, my Lord, that on the road I was to stand grog for us both, which I did, and when I got out I offered him the blunt, but he would'nt have it, and said he should charge for time instead of distance. Avast there, my lad, says I, I shan't pay it, so you may do your best and be d—d, and with that he calls this blue-coated fellow (pointing to a policeman), who locked me up in a little square crib, worse than the black-hole in Calcutta. This, my Lord (making a profound bow and scraping his foot on the floor, in true sailor-like style), is the whole truth, and no gammon whatsomever." Jack Robinson was discharged.

## HE LATE CAPTAIN JAMES HORSBURGH, E.I.C.S.

APTAIN HORSBURGH was born in 1762, of humble, s, and respectable parents, at the village of Elie, on outh-eastern coast of Fifeshire. His early years spent in the active engagements of country life; while the herdy employments of field labour esshed the firmness of his bodily constitution, the rural uits of searching among the cliffs for eagles' nests, or ng for amusement the high rocks surrounding his e village, awakened that enterprising and daring t, which, favoured by the circumstance of the marilocality of Elie, on the shore of the Frith of Forth, in the immediate neighbourhood of many small seaa, where ship-building was carried on to a considerextent, so early developed itself in determining his erence for a sea life. He commenced his career as and cabin boy, and having devoted a large portion he best years of his life to his professional duties on -board, and constant service in connexion with the gation of the East, he became intimately familiar every subject of practical importance and scientific ing in reference to East India Hydrography, and, ugh a long period of experience, uniform good con, and display of sterling merit, he became at length oxander of the *Anna* East Indiaman. In this vessel et sail from England in 1802, and having reached obay, passed two years in coasting the peninsula of o, visiting Canton and the China sea, and traversing islands of the Indian Archipelago, when, after fulfilthe object of his voyage, he returned to England in 5. Soon after his arrival, he laid before the Royal iety, in a letter to the Hon. H. Cavendish, the results is meteorological observations during the voyage; and is paper, afterwards printed in the Philosophical nsactions, he detailed the progress of that remarkable lerity in the rising and falling of the barometer h so peculiarly distinguishes the tropical regions, becomes disturbed or lost again with an increase of ude in the station of observation, and discussed the re of the circumstances under which it became manl- or gradually disappeared as the ship in her progress nately crossed the Line, and advanced into higher hern or southern latitudes. He soon after laid be- the public the narrative or "memoirs" of his voyage, he married in Oct. of the same year. In 1806 he n to collect the materials for his work, the "East s Sailing Directory." This invaluable record of ain H.'s laborious and useful life, and which has ered his name familiar to the navigators of every time nation of the world, was the result of five years' fatigable research and accurate investigation into the als and documents in possession of the E. I. Comp., so great was Capt. H.'s ardour in the pursuit of his rite object, that, in the coldest weather, he has been n to remain for hours in the cellars of the India se—the archives of the Company, continuing his reches, and unwilling to remit his labours. It assumed rst complete form in 1811, and having engaged his tant attention during the subsequent years of his life, were still remaining for correction, at his decease, proof sheets of the work, to effect its final com-on.

**entered**, in 1810, on the important office of Hydroher to the E. India Company, and devoted himself, out intermission, to the daily attendance required of The numerous valuable charts which have been tructed under his care, and issued in succession from ydrographical office, furnish the best evidence of the ner in which he fulfilled his important engagement, s faithful record of his devotion to the service of the p. In 1816 Capt. H. published his "Atmospherical ister for indicating Storms at Sea;" in 1819 he d a new edition, with many corrections, and a supent of Mackenzie's "Treatise on Marine Surveyand, subsequently, his "Compendium of the da;" and (in conjunction with Mr. Arrowsmith), East India Pilot, of general and particular Charts he largest scale ever published), from England to Cape of Good Hope, Bombay, Madras, and China." 820 he read a paper before the Royal Society, en, "Remarks on several Icebergs which had been with in the Southern Hemisphere," and published o Philosophical Transactions of the same year.

otwithstanding the hardy constitution which Capt. disciplined life had conferred upon him, and the erate and simple habits by which it was sustained, gan, so early as 1818, to feel the effect of his unreing labours. It was, however, about two years ago his health began visibly to yield to his unceasing exns, but he still persevered in all his usual avocations, continued his daily attendance at the India House he 18th April last, when symptoms of hydro-thorax their appearance. On the 21st he was carried to ed, which he never again left; and having lingered early a month under great bodily suffering, which he rne with his characteristic fortitude and serenity, he ed 14th May, in his 74th year.

## Literary Notices.

*Posthumous Memoirs of his own Time.* By Sir N. W. Wraxall, Bart. Author of "Memoirs of my own Time." 3 vols. Richard Bentley.

WHOEVER wishes to become acquainted with the political intrigues, and the state of fashionable society, during the last half century, when so many remarkable characters, male and female, existed, and when such unprecedented public events arose, should read the present excessively amusing Memoirs of Sir William Wraxall, whose intimate acquaintance with the distinguished personages of his time, and whose position as a Member of Parliament, rendered him cognizant of matters, in the knowledge of which few even of that day participated. In short, to use a familiar phrase, Sir William was "behind the curtain;" and although he could not, during his own life, or that of George IV., permit his present memoirs to be published, he left his manuscript, carefully revised, to be laid before the world at what he prescribed to be the fitting season. We do not hesitate to say that the volumes before us contain the richest materials for history; that they realize what Miss Hawkins, we believe, termed a "rich harvest of anecdotage;" and that the author has thrown as much light on the latter parts of the reign of George the Third, and on the period of the Regency, as Horace Walpole has done on the court of the preceding monarch. Like Walpole, too, Sir William Wraxall is not content with recording the manœuvres of statesmen, and the "madness of party," but includes in his Memoirs abundance of private anecdote, particularly as regards the courtly beauties of the day. Thus, if the Earl of Orford regaled his readers with a thousand exquisite stories of the Duchess of Buckingham, Lady Vane, Lady Townshend, the Duchess of Marlborough, and other famous women—Wraxall gives us sketches and reminiscences of the Duchesses of Devonshire, Gordon, Rutland, Richmond, and Manchester; of the Countess of Besborough, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Mrs. Crewe, Mrs. Fitzherbert, and, indeed, of all the influential beauties of the era. In many respects, indeed, the Memoirs before us, though they are not in the epistolary form, may be considered as a continuation of Walpole's courtly letters.

It would be impossible, in our limits, to indicate a tithe of the subjects on which Sir William has exercised his memory and his amusing talents. We may, however, mention that he has given, at some length, the particulars, many of them till now unknown, of the mental alienation of George III., of the unfortunate destiny of his sister, Caroline, Queen of Denmark, whose romantic, but hitherto secret history, is now given in an authentic shape, of the parliamentary struggles of Pitt and Fox, of the rise and fall of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and of the Carlton-house revels during the gayest time of the Prince of Wales. We must be content with only one extract, taken at random, descriptive of an amusing scene between the Prince and Lady Clermont.

"About this time, Count Fersen, then the Swedish envoy at the court of France, who was well known to be highly acceptable to Marie Antoinette, visited London; bringing letters of introduction from the Duchess de Polignac, to many persons of distinction here, and, in particular, for Lady Clermont. Desirous to show him the utmost attention, and to present him in the best company, soon after his arrival she conducted him in her own carriage to Lady William Gordon's assembly, in Piccadilly, one of the most distinguished in the metropolis. She had scarcely entered the room, and made Count Fersen known to the principal individuals of both sexes, when the Prince of Wales was announced. I shall recount the sequel in Lady Clermont's own words to me, only a short time subsequent to the fact.

"His royal highness took no notice of me on his first arrival; but, in a few minutes afterwards, coming up to me, 'Pray, Lady Clermont,' said he, 'is that man whom I see here Count Fersen, the queen's favourite?'—'The gentleman,' answered I, 'to whom your royal Highness alludes, is Count Fersen; but so far from being a favourite of the queen, he has not yet been presented at court.'—'God d—n me!' exclaimed he, 'you don't imagine I mean *my mother*?'—'Sir,' I replied, 'when ever you are pleased to use the word *queen* without any addition, I shall always understand it to mean *my* queen. If you speak of any other queen, I must entreat that you will be good enough to say the Queen of France, or of Spain.' The Prince made no reply; but, after having walked once or twice round Count Fersen, returning to me, 'He's certainly a very handsome fellow,' observed he. 'Shall I have the honour, Sir,' said I, 'to present him to you?' He instantly turned on his heel, without giving me any answer; and I soon afterwards quitted Lady William Gordon's house, carrying Count Fersen with me. We drove to Mrs. St. John's, only a few doors distant, who had likewise a large party on that evening. When I had introduced him to various persons there, I said to him, 'Count Fersen, I am an old woman, and infirm, who always go home to bed before eleven. You will, I hope, amuse yourself. Good night.' Having thus done the honours as well as I could, to a stranger who had been so highly recommended to me, I withdrew into the anti-chamber, and sate down along in a corner, waiting for my carriage. While there, the Prince came in; and I naturally expected, after his recent behaviour, that he would rather avoid than accost me. On the contrary, advancing up to me, 'What are you doing here, Lady Clermont?' asked he.—'I am waiting for my coach, Sir,' said I, 'in order to go home.'—'Then,' replied he, 'I will put you into it, and give you my arm down the stairs.'—'For heaven's sake, Sir,' I exclaimed, 'don't attempt it! I am old, very lame, and my sight is imperfect. The consequence of your offering me your arm will be, that in my anxiety not to detain your royal Highness, I shall hurry down, and probably tumble from the top of the staircase to the foot.'—'Very likely,' answered he; 'but, if you tumble, I shall tumble with you. Be assured, however, that I will have the pleasure of assisting you, and placing you safely in your carriage.' I saw that he was determined to repair the rudeness with which he had treated me at Lady William Gordon's, and I therefore acquiesced. He remained with me till the coach was announced, conversed most agreeably on various topics, and as he took care of me down the stairs, enjoined me at every step not to hurry myself. Nor did he quit me when seated in the carriage, remaining uncovered on the steps of the house till it drove off from the door. I have recounted this anecdote at more length than it may seem to merit, because, trifling as are the circumstances which compose it, they prove how gracefully the Prince of Wales could redeem an error. Louis the Fourteenth himself was not his superior in all the external attributes of a king that depend on manner; though in personal majesty, and the fine bodily proportions which constitute manly dignity of form, the Prince could sustain no competition with the son of Anne of Austria.

*Lord Roldan, a Romance.* By Allan Cunningham. 3 Vols. John Macrone.

If there is any thing to find fault with in these volumes, it is the introduction of matter having reference to historical and political events of modern date, which are fresh in our recollection, and therefore appear to us as not exactly adapted for romance; but throughout the work there is pleasing evidence of the elegant taste and imagination of one of the delightful poets of Scotland, and had he confined himself to scenes and events of his native land he might have added materially to his literary fame.

*Narrative of the Arctic Land Expedition to the Mouth of the Great Fish River, and along the Shores of the Arctic Ocean, in 1833, 1834, and 1835.* By Captain Beck, R.N., Commander of the Expedition. John Murray.

THE objects and results of this Expedition are well known to the world, but this work will be read and admired as the plain straight-forward narrative of a gallant sailor, a man of science and sound judgment. The volume is full of interesting facts for the historian, amusing from anecdote and style, and moreover well illustrated.

*The Mountain Decameron, a Romance of Wales.* By JOSEPH DOWNES. 3 vols. Richard Bentley.

WE had with pleasure a work of fiction, of which the object is to illustrate Welsh manners, scenery, character, and traditions. Scotland and Ireland have been rendered more familiar to English readers, through the medium of historical romance, than by history itself: but Wales, though abounding in the finest materials for the imagination of the novelist, has not hitherto found a pen able and willing to do her honour. Yet who can regard with indifference her glorious mountains, her secluded lakes, her rushing rivers, her pastoral vales, or the wild grandeur of her sea-coast? Or who can investigate the peculiar character of her inhabitants, or hear even one of her many striking legends, and not be instantly convinced that no country exists in the world fitter to afford subjects for romance of the deepest and most enduring interest? The present author, therefore, is fortunate in being the first to explore this untrodden field; and his great genius will probably leave at considerable distance all who attempt to follow him. In descriptions of external nature, his style is at once the most picturesque and the most original of any that has of late come before us. Strength, grandour, fearlessness, and eloquence, are his characteristics; and he is equally happy in presenting his readers with the soothing images of rural quiet, as in bringing before them the terrific effects of tempest on the sea or among the everlasting mountains. But these attributes of his talent yield in value to the skill with which he penetrates into that mysterious, and often fearful world, the heart of man. If he here occasionally finds a paradise, he more frequently discovers a hell, into which, like Dante, (though without the guide which accompanied the Italian) he descends, and, having there pursued his solitary way, returns with fearful revelations, disclosed with the passionate earnestness of a poet, and the wisdom of a philosopher. It is impossible, we think, to read the first story of his Decameron ("The Tragical Passion of Mar-

maduke Poull") and not be convinced that in construction of plot and development of incident,—in the power of exciting intense curiosity and interest,—in dramatic portraiture of character influenced by strange and trying circumstance,—in pathos, and in that vividness of description which places one in the very midst of the scenes delineated—the author has but few equals, and no superior. The moods of passion, too, with which he deals, and the moral influences which he analyses, have, through the timidity of other writers, hardly ever been approached. If our readers love to have their sympathies aroused by what is bold in conception, and no less daring in execution, let them at once betake themselves to the pages of "The Mountain Decameron."

*Stanfield's Coast Scenery.* Parts 9 and 10. Smith, Elder, and Co.

These parts complete a most beautiful and attractive publication. The volume contains forty plates, representing some of the most picturesque objects in coast scenery from the matchless drawings of the marine painter, Stanfield, exquisitely engraved by our most admired artists. The descriptive letter-press is also of considerable interest, and we may add that, in every respect, the work merits general patronage, and is creditable to the spirited publishers.

## BLUE INK.

You ask me, Edward, what I think
Of this new fashionable ink?
I'll answer briefly, Ned.
Methinks it will be always blue;
At all events, when used by you,
It never will be *red*.

*Dandies.*—A witty lady was, the other day, remarking on the lower order of petty clerks, milliners' and drapers' shopmen, &c. (not to mention buss cads and cab drivers), who ape dandyism in their appearance, wear bits of or prodigious mustachios, as if they were engaged in horrible warfare, and infest the streets with their smoke and filth. "Poor creatures! (she said,) I am always sorry for them; they spend all their little earnings on tobacco, and cannot afford to keep themselves cleaned and shaved!"

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, June 11th, 11 o'clock.—Consols, shut. Reduced, 90¾ to ⅞. 3½ Reduced, 98¼ to ⅜. Cons. for Acct., 90⅞ to 92.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

June 7.—F. Shaw, of Eltham, Kent, master mariner.—J. Girling, of Henley, Suffolk, miller.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

J. Carter, late of Paddington Green, builder.—W. Archer, of Hertford, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

E. Rapallo, of Walnut Tree Walk, Lambeth, and of Stafford-place South, Pimlico, merchant.—J. Harwood, late of Newbury, Berkshire, but now of Chatham, grocer.—J. Walton, of Redditch, Worcestershire, victualler.—C. J. Hurtle, of Tamworth, Warwickshire and Staffordshire, grocer and tea-dealer.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Dadds and R. Dadds, grocers, Leadenhall-street.—J. Nicholson, linen-draper, High-street, Southwark.—S. Pearce, stonemason, Tunbridge Wells.—W. Aspull, music-seller, Nottingham.—E. Markland, chemist, Great Yarmouth.—J. S. Graham, ironmonger, Northampton.—M. Calvert, linen-yarn-dealer, Manchester.

BIRTHS.

6th inst., in Woburn square, the lady of Col. Pereira, Madras army, of a son.—At Plymouth, the lady of Capt. C. Parker, R.N., of a son.—Near Dublin, the lady of Capt. T. G. Peacock, of a daughter.—At Cinghjordan, the lady of Lieut. Evans, 38th Foot, of a son.—At Kildare-street, Dublin, the lady of the late Capt. J. K. Taylor, formerly 8th Dragoons, of a daughter.—In Clare-street, Dublin, at the house of her father, Col. Grogan, the lady of A. J. Wynn, Esq., late Capt. 15th Hussars, of a son.—12th April, at Government house, St. Vincent, the lady of his Exc. Capt. Tyler, R.N., K.H., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Budock, Lieut. Riley, of H.M. brig *Espoir*, to Miss Gannon, daughter of the late Capt. Gibbon, of H. M. packet *Lady Louisa*.—In Galway, R. Burke, Esq., to Rose, second daughter of the late Maj. Browne, of Woodstock, Mayo.—At Southampton, John H. Murray, Esq. R.N., son of the late Robert Murray, Esq., Admiral of the White, to Isabel, daughter of the late John Beckwith, Esq.

DEATHS.

8th inst., at her house, in Leonard-place, Kensington, after a few days' illness, Eliza, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Col. E. E. Pratt, Barlow.—5th inst., in Hertford-street, Mayfair, General William Scott. He was placed on half pay in 1783.—Capt. John Smith (1822), R.N., of consumption.—At Portsea, Mr. James Cowper, Master R.N., aged 41.—At Alverstoke, aged 69, Col. Nicholas Ramsay, R.H., lately Inspect. Field Officer at Leeds, and many years Assist. Adj.-Gen., Dublin.—Of inflammation on the lungs, Gilmor Lennox, youngest son of Captain Travers, Barrack-Master.—Seymour Sapfery Sayer, eldest son of Capt. Sayer.—2d inst., at Portsmouth, Rodney Stratford, son of Capt. Brown, R.E.—At Wexford, Capt. Rossiter, of the *Armada*.—At Millbrook, near Derry, William Rogan, Esq., Surgeon R.N.—Near Paris, Margaret, only child of the late Capt. C. M'Intosh, 77th Foot.—Capt. E. Mocnenea, R.N. (1813).


# Advertisements.

FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

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| The Finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

CLARET, First Growth.—To be Disposed OF, for Cash, a considerable parcel of CHATEAU LAFITTE, vintage 1825, part of the stock of Messrs. Earle, Bell, and Co., of Bordeaux, and sealed with their seal, at the very low price of 45s. per dozen, duty paid, bottles and cases included, in cases of three and six dozen each.

Apply to Messrs. HENEKEY and CO., Gray's-Inn Wine Establishment, 23, High Holborn.

This Claret is fit for immediate use, and deserves the attention of Club Houses, first-rate Hotels, and Private Gentlemen.

N. B.—Sample bottles may be had on application, 4s. each.

THE NEW FLAT GOLD WATCHES.

The price in Gold Cases, with accurately finished

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| Vertical Movements | £7 7 0 |
| Ditto, with the well-finished Horizontal Movements, in Double-bottomed Engine-turned Cases, Jewelled in Four Holes, with Silver Dial | 9 9 0 |

T. COX SAVORY'S Working Silversmith and Jeweller, 47, Cornhill, London.

N. B.—A variety of Second-hand Silver Watches, may be selected from, all at Two Guineas each, Warranted

ARCHERY.—J. CHEEK, of No. 52, Strand, begs to submit the following List of Extraordinary Low Prices for the consideration of Archers.—Gentlemen's 6 feet best self Lance, Wood Bows, of any strength, 14s. each. Ladies' ditto, 7s. each. Gentlemen's best Arrows, 14s. per dozen. Ladies' ditto, 12s. per dozen. Gentlemen's Belts, 5s. 6d. each. 3 feet Targets, 21s. per pair; 4 feet, 30s. per pair. Bow Strings, 9d. and 1s. each. The above prices are for the best Articles, and can be selected from a very extensive Stock. Orders from the country attended to with punctuality, and any article exchanged if not approved of.—N. B. List of Prices forwarded, on application (post paid), No. 52, Strand.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE.—Warehouse, 190, Piccadilly. This Sauce, which from its unparalleled excellence has obtained such extensive patronage, is prepared only by C. W. LOPRESTI, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness, but, in consequence of the numerous disappointments experienced from the substitution of spurious mixtures, purchasers are particularly cautioned to observe that the genuine bears Lopresti's name, seal, and address. Also, Lopresti's Cayenne (Liquid), Pure Dissolved Anchovies for Fish (wholly superseding common "Essence"), and various other Choice Sauces, Flavoured Vinegars, Piquant Seasonings, Wholesome Cookery Flavours, &c. Lopresti's Recipes for many excellent Dishes, price 1s., or Gratis in the 1l. Boxes of his Condiments, at 190, Piccadilly.

PLATE GLASS.—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present improved style, on Terms which fear no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Established Establishment for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1835.

93, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT.

Established at Boulogne Sur Mer.

WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY Messes, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champagnes, Burgundies, and rich Muscat, and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations, or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably in six dozen cases, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. Webb, Wine Merchant, 21, Haymarket, and 24, Wallbrook, near the Mansion House London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer. J. Graves Smith, Manager.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, having actually applied to his printer for that purpose; well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted to all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 228, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

Patronised by their MAJESTIES and the ROYAL FAMILY, their Imperial Majesties the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA, and the EMPERORS of AUSTRIA and CHINA.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfu to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg le inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now com their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PE MERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the So France, a choice selection of the most approved articles day. They respectfully recommend the following esteeme parations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public;

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beaut the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and p vation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, a getable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White W Soaps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Oplata, for preserv teeth and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme de Sultanus, for softening and beaut the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Beaus' Grease and Huiles A Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained Injunctions fr Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling rious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleu Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their ture on the labels, and their address, 158, New Bond-str the back of the bottles.

TO EPICURES, &c.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S CE BRATED SOHO SAUCE for Fish, Game, Steaks, Dishes, &c.

CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S FLORENCE CREAM, f lads, Lobsters, &c. by which a Salad, after the Parisian m may be obtained in one minute.

DINMORE'S ESSENCE OF SHRIMPS for Fish Sauces, obtained a decided preference over the Essence of Anch being of a more mild, rich, and delicious flavour, the Prop beg to caution the Public against the spurious Imitations v vended, none being genuine unless sealed and signed by ventor "C. Dinmore."

The above to be had of most Sauce Venders, and of the prietors, Crosse and Blackwell, 11, King-street, Soho.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has st test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or gr to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in re "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the hors colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehous Gracechurch street; and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-str Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

LONDON and PORTSMOUTH R. WAY DIRECT, with a Branch to CHICHESTER and NOR, terminating in capacious DOCKS at PORTSMOUTH Capital—1,200,000*l.*, in 24,000 Shares of 50*l.* each.—Dep 2*l.* per Share.

The Provisional Committee are proceeding with the nec arrangements connected with the Branch advertised to Ch ter, and an active survey of the line is being prosecuted for ing into effect the original intention of this Company fo structing the intended Railway between London and P most by the most Direct and practicable line, as the throughout acted under the conviction that any other, circuitous line must only entail on the passengers and tra goods between those places additional cost of conveyance portion to the extra length adopted, without any corresp benefit being derived.

It is with much satisfaction the Committee are enabled t find the reports they are now receiving daily from the Sur on the line are most favourable and encouraging in the h degree, as to the facilities for prosecuting their task, and th appreciation in which the proposed undertaking is held local residents; and the Committee are even able, at this of their proceedings, to announce that it is already asce ascertained that the sections of the more intricate parts line are not only easily practicable, but that neither Tunn any formidable excavations, will have to be encountered.

The promoters of, and the Provisional Committee of M ment of this undertaking, abstain from fully publishing the sure until the result of the surveys will enable them to h exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective br in detail before the public, so that efficient means of investi may be afforded, which can alone secure public support a sanction of the legislature.

The proposed direct line, which will pass through Gu and Godalming, was submitted to the attention of a Public ling held at Guildford on the 28th last., at which the Mayor Smallpiece, Esq. presided, when a Committee of the In ants of that Borough was appointed to take into consid the best means of securing to Guildford and Godalming, t vantages of such mode of communication.

Any information required, may in the meantime be obta the Offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, applications for Shares will be received (if by letter, post and also to the Company's Agent at Portsmouth J. N. Rob or at Portsea, to Archibald Low, Esq., Solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secret

DOUBLE PATENT PERRYAN PE —The increasing demand for this superior and lon blished Writing Instrument, justifies the Patentees in recommending it to all Writers—its close resemblance Quill, in combination with the Patent Elastic Nib, removes the objections made to Metallic Pens. Nine Holder, 2s.; with Elastic Holder, 3s. and 2s. per Bottle, Manufactured expressly for this Ink has a flowing property peculiarly adapted for Pens, and will not corrode them. It is also excellent fo made from Quills. Perryan Ink Powders 1s. per Packet, to make a wine bottle full of Ink. Sold by all Stationers Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Re square, London.

**ANGLING.**—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 59, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-reels, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 6d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 59, Strand.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, "46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HANTSCH, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of; the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, (Signed) "WILLIAM HANTSCH.

"April 13, 1835."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Saugor, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars Road," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual on the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual on till Two o'clock.

**STIRLING REES' ESSENCE**—Its vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most safe and effectual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whites, Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla, Buchu, and other choice alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, Pains of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scurbutic Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wasting Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 86, High-street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London (carriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

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COTTAGE PATTERN.

| | oz. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Pot, strong | 23½ | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Sugar Basin, gilt | 12½ | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Cream Ewer, gilt | 8½ | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Coffee Pot | 39 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Complete | | £38 | 6 | 0 |

MELON PATTERN.

| | oz. | £. |
|---|---|---|
| Tea Pot, strong | 24 | 12 |
| Sugar Basin | 13 | 7 |
| Cream Ewer | 9½ | 4 |
| Coffee Pot | 39 | 16 |
| Complete | | £39 |

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

N B.—Drawback on the above if exported 1*s.* 6*d.* per ounce.

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## GINGER WINE MANUFACTORY,

Coventry-street, Haymarket, London.—Messrs. DALE and CO., having for many years past continued to receive the distinguished patronage of the Nobility and Gentry for their Double Strong JAMAICA GINGER WINE, flatter themselves, from their immense stock always on hand, they can offer that article more pure and unadulterated than any house in London. The continued recommendations of His Majesty's Physicians, and the Faculty in general, for its unequalled efficacy in cases of Gout, Spasms, Indigestion, and Flatulency, induce the Proprietors to caution the public against the extraordinary puffs now taken by numerous vendors to puff off an article of inferior value. Price 20*s.* per dozen, or 24*s.*, bottles and hampers included.

The Trade Supplied.

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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of [illegible] West, Old Brompton, in the County of [illegible] Office of Messrs. BRADBURY [illegible] Street, in the Precinct of [illegible] Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE [illegible] in the same County, where all [illegible] tions for the Editor are to be [illegible]

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 177. SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Will leave the Docks on Monday 20th June and proceed to Gravesend to embark Passengers, the fine teak ship BARRETTO, 500 Tons, R. SAUNDERS, Commander. Has the Two Cabins disengaged, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. RAIN, IRVING, and Co., 8, Lyall-street Buildings; to Captain SAUNDERS, at their Office, between the hours of 2 and 4; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—This ship will not carry Troops.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 10th of August, the frigate-built ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 1,100 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 25th July, the frigate-built Ship WINDSOR, 700 Tons, ALEXANDER HENNING, R. N., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail 10th July; the fine teak Ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons, lying in the West India Docks, WILLIAM BELL, Commander. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, to Messrs. PALMER, MCKILLOP, DIXON, and Co., King's Arms-yard; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT. Will Sail on 30th June, the fine fast sailing teak Ship GILMORE, 450 Tons, [illegible] Lindsay, lying in the West India Dock. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; Messrs. RAIN, IRVING, and Co., 8, Lyall-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail on the 25th of July and 1st August from Portsmouth, the fine teak ship, 700 Tons, HUNGERFORD, registered 736 Tons, C. FARQUHARSON, Commander; lying in the East India Docks; fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart., and Co., 8, Austin Friars, or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 20th of August, the Frigate-built Ship DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, 650 Tons, WILLIAM LANGLEY POPE, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain POPE, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. GLADSTANES and Co., White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA, will leave Gravesend on the 18th of June, the TRUE BRITON, 700 tons, CHARLES SEACH, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-house, Captain JAMES [illegible], Leadenhall Street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend in all June, the fine teak-built ship [illegible] CASTLE, burthen 1,400 tons, THOMAS SANDYS, H.C.S. Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively Sail on the 5th August, the fine new frigate-built [illegible]COTIA, burthen 700 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R. N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Will carry a Surgeon, and has splendid Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn [illegible], LYALL, BROTHERS, and Co., St. Helen's Place; [illegible] Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail from [illegible] of July, the fine, new, frigate-built [illegible], burthen 760 tons, WILLIAM [illegible] in the East India Export Dock. [illegible] for passengers, and will carry an [illegible] Freight or passage apply to Captain [illegible], at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. SMALL, COLVIN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak-built Ship, JAVA, Burthen 1200 Tons, ROBERT JOBLING, H. C. S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. Has splendid Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. ROBERT SCOTT, FAIRLIE, and Co., No. 37, Great Winchester-street; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 15th July from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the MALABAR, Burthen 650 Tons, EDWARD VESS, Commander, lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's-court, Cornhill. N.B. Will land Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

FOR BOMBAY, and will Sail on the 1st of August from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the CARNATIC, burthen 650 Tons, JOHN BRODIE, Commander, lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. FREDERICK HEIN and Co., 9, South-street, Finsbury; to Mr. FREDERICK GREEN; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

N.B.—Will land Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 25th of August, the fine Frigate-Built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BRISTOW, R. C. S., Commander, Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BRISTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & CATHAN, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE & ALGOA BAY.—To sail in all June, the WILLIAM, burthen 220 Tons, Coppered, J. H. DUNN, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on Board; to Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN BURNIE, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR THE MAURITIUS DIRECT.—Positively under Engagement to leave Gravesend on the 1st of July, the EAGLE, burthen 400 Tons, Coppered, A 1., CHARLES PATTERSON, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at Lloyd's; to Messrs. BLYTH and SONS, Lighthouse, or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all others descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 22, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

HOND G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen. Prices as before, viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 3l. 3s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l. 4s.; Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 15s. 6d. to 1l. 5s.; Trousers, from 18s. to 35s.; A Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 4s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform, &c.

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation, large quantities of which are constantly being shipped for almost every part of the Globe. Address, W. C. MORGAN, 3, Dean-street, (Five doors from Oxford-street).

N.B.—Manufacturer of the Highly Carbonated Soda Water and Effervescing Lemonade.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEAD, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only 4l. 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN, and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the interior, by O. H. HUGHES and CO., General Clothiers, 38, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in these respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find our above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants on the shortest consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and [illegible] noted with, the above pin [illegible]

CAPT. JAMES BARBER, (late of the [illegible]

No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

### CONTRACT FOR MAHOGANY.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 10th June, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 30th instant, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into this Majesty's Dock-Yard at Chatham, half by the 30th September and the remainder by the 31st December next,

100 Loads of HONDURAS MAHOGANY TIMBER.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorized in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £500 for the due performance of the Contract.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, June 14.—Memorandum.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled, from 14th instant, inasmuch as they having accepted a commuted allowance for their commissions, viz.:—Assist.-Surgeon Andrew Gibson, h.-p. New South Wales Vet. Coa.; Lieut. Malachy Donelan, h.-p. 1st Provisional Battalion of Militia.

Ordnance Office, June 13.—Rl. Reg. of Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Major Cyprian Bridge, to be Lieut.-Colonel, v. D. Campbell, placed on ret. list; Second Capt. Philip Sandilands, to be Captain, v. Bridge; First Lieut. H. F. Slater, to be Second Captain, v. Sandilands; Second Lieut. H. E. Morritt, to be First Lieutenant, v. Slater.—Corps of Rl. Engineers—Second Lieut. W. H. Mould, with temp. rank, to be Second Lieutenant, with permanent rank.

Rl. North Lincoln Militia—Viscount Alford, to be Colonel, v. W. E. Tomline, dec.; G. Tomline, Esq., to be Lieut.-Colonel, v. Viscount Alford, prom.—Leicestershire Militia—Seymour Sadler, Gent., to be Ensign.—Northumberland and Newcastle Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Linskill, jun., Gent., to be Cornet, v. Wade, dec.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, June 17th, 1836.—6th Drag. Gds.—Cornet J. I. Blackburne to be Lieut. by p., v. Stronge, who ret.; J. Conolly, gent. to be Cornet, v. Blackburne. 7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. Crossley, from 13th Lt. Drag. to be Capt., v. Atkinson, who ex. 13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. T. Atkinson, from 7th Drag. Gds., to be Capt., v. Crossley, who ex. Coldstream Gds.—Capt. the Hon. R. E. Boyle, from 85th Foot, to be Lieut. and Capt., v. Matthew, who ex. 1st Foot—Staff-Assistant Surg. A. Knox, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg. 6th—Ens. M. Hall to be Lieut. without p., v. Latham, dec.; Ens. A. Barry to be Lieut. without p., v. Hall, whose prom. on 18th March has not taken place.; H. Wheatstone, gent. to be Ens., v. Barry. 18th—Lieut. T. Rose to be Capt. by p., v. Magan, who ret.; Ens. F. Walker to be Lieut. by p., v. Rose; J. Carey, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Walker. 20th—Ens. G. W. Rice to be Lieut. by p., v. Briscoe, app. to 2d Drag. Gds.; B. F. Vernon, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Rice. 36th—Maj. E. K. S. Butler to be Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Keightley who ret.; Capt. B. F. D. Wilson to be Maj. by p., v. Butler; Lieut. J. Frazer to be Capt. by p., v. Wilson; Ens. F. English to be Lieut. by p., v. Frazer. 80th—P. Gammie, gent. to be Assist.-Surg. 85th—Capt. G. B. Mathew, from Coldstream Gds. to be Capt., v. Boyle, who ex. 96th—Hon. E. S. Plunkett to be Ens. by p., v. Blewet, who ret. Hospital Staff—R. B. Gahan, gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, v. Knox, appointed to the 1st Foot.

Memorandum—The date of Maj. Townshend's commission, in 84th Foot, is 18th Oct. 1838, and not 25th.

Cheshire Yeomanry Cavalry—W. R. Court, gent. to be Lieut., v. Marshall, res.

#### CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards (blue)—Towards the close of the investiture of the Bath on Saturday last, a trooper of this regt. on duty, in an apparent fit of phrenzy, rushed with his sword drawn among the assembled Knights, but he was fortunately secured without inflicting any injury. We understand that this is the second time the offender has assumed madness, in the expectation of receiving his discharge. His conduct, however, in this instance, will not be slightly passed over.

2d Drag.—are to arrive in Dublin, and assist at the splendid review in Phœnix Park to-day, the anniversary of Waterloo.

11th Lt. Drag.—Maj. Havelock has arrived from Bombay.

#### INFANTRY.

17th Foot—The first division left Portsmouth for Winchester on Thursday morning, and the second division next day.

19th Foot—Lieut. Harper has arrived from India.

15th depot.—1 comp., 2 officers, 2 Serjeants, and 30 r. and f. moved from Mount Talbot on 15th, to arrive at Loughrea on 17th. A company from Moeaghan to move on 25th inst., and arrive at Galway on 6th July.

22d depot—Major Pennefather, on landing at Dublin from Hull, got a route for Galway, to which station they are now on the march, with an excellent brass band. The depot has a march of 11 days from Dublin to Galway. Lieut. Preston, son of the Dean of Limerick, has succeeded Lieut. Butler as Paymaster of the depot.

23d depot embarked on board the *Cumberland* steamer, from Liverpool, for Dublin, en route to Galway, and arrived on the

25th.—Lieut. Phillis has resigned the Adjutantcy, and the senior Lieut. Bellamy, succeeds him. Maj. Young has left Templemore on leave of absence, and Capt. Phibbs, lately promoted from 24th, has joined the depot 85th at Clonmel.

26th—Head-quarters, under Lieut.-Col. French, from Deptford, arrived at Sydney last January.

30th depot—is stationed at the Citadel, Hull, under command of Major Ormond, after a weary passage from Dublin to Liverpool, and much sea sickness on board the vessel, which was densely crowded. Major Teague is about to exchange to another corps.

35th—Maj. Goate commands the detachment at Mill-street, Cork.

39th—Capt. Wright has arrived from India.

40th—Lieut. M'Duff and 30 Invalids have arrived from Bombay.

41st—Capt. Cochran has arrived from India.

44th—A comp. is vacant by the death of Capt. the Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, A.D.C. to his uncle, Lieut.-Gen. Sir H. W. O'Callaghan, at Madras, and 2d son of Lord Lismore.

74th depot are to proceed to Glasgow on 15th July.

78th depot marched from Galway yesterday to arrive at Armagh on 29th. To leave 1 comp., 3 officers, 3 serjs., and 50 r. and f. at Mooaghan on 26th.

79th—Capt. Montsteveo, from Unatia. h.-p., has got the Paymastership.

86th—were to be removed to Barbadoes, to be relieved by 67th from St. Christopher's, and the latter by the 14th, about the middle of last month.

89th—Lieut.-Col. Doherty has taken the command, whose head-quarters have arrived at Trinidad from Barbadoes, to relieve the 19th, ordered home.

94th—On Saturday evening, the Serjeants of the 94th Reg. at Templemore, entertained the Serjs. of the 25th, when upwards of 50 individuals sat down to dinner, and the whole was conducted with the greatest decorum and propriety. The dinner was excellent, and a large "Haggis" graced the head of the table, which the sons of the "Land of Cakes," in both Regiments, did full justice to. After dinner a number of appropriate toasts were drank with great enthusiasm, and the company having enjoyed themselves until a late hour, broke up with the same social order and harmony, which had marked the whole evening's proceedings.

92d depot—Orders have been received at Glasgow for the embarkation of this depot for Londonderry on 7th July.

98th—This corps has not returned from the Cape of Good Hope in the *Athol*, though expected, but it is now certain they will come home in the *Courier* freight ship.

Rifle Brigade 1st Bat.—The depot crossed from Gosport to Portsmouth on Friday. Visc. Jocelyn, son and heir of the Earl of Roden, has got the Adjutantcy.

Royal Artillery.—Detachment from Dublin to arrive at Derry on 23d, and detachment at Derry to move on 27th inst., and arrive at Charlemont on 1st July. Capt. Stewart's comp. at Charlemont will move on the 4th, to arrive at Dublin on 8th July. Woolwich.—Col. Mac-Laughlan's company, 2d batt., arrived at head-quarters on the 3d. inst. from Dover. Col. Paterson also arrived from Plymouth on the 8th, to assume his official duties at the Repository. Private Warner met with a serious accident on Monday last in mounting one of the limber boxes, in course of drill. John Shepherd, an officer's servant, was brought before a bench of magistrates for purloining a silver watch from gunner Thompson, but from his hitherto good character he was ordered to attend the next court day to produce witnesses to repel the charge. The drills of the field batteries have been most active during the week. The series of balls given by this distinguished corps have been attended by all the rank and fashion of the neighbourhood, and the highly efficient band every evening perform most splendid pieces of music on the parade. The families of the officers of the artillery are most actively engaged in behalf of the unfortunate widow of the late Lieut. George Smith, of the Rl. Artillery Drivers. The circumstances attending the case are of the most afflicting nature. Her residence, No. 4, Creed-lane, Greenwich, was consumed by fire. The daughter upon whom she chiefly depended for support, fell a victim to the flames; two others are also miserably burnt, and herself, in her endeavours to preserve them, has suffered so severely as to render her in all human probability helpless for the remainder of her days.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. Gordon leaves Limerick garrison on duty for Armagh, to be replaced in the South West district by Captain Wortham, R.E. an officer who served at St. Helena during the exile of Napoleon.

Yeomanry.—The Taunton Yeomanry Cavalry, commanded by Major E. Coles, was reviewed by Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell at Orchard Portman, on the 10th inst. This fine corps was put through a variety of evolutions and movements by its commandant, and performed them with a precision and steadiness that would have done credit to any regiment of regular cavalry. Both officers and men were highly complimented by the Inspecting Officer, for their soldier-like appearance and the manner in which they acquitted themselves at the field-day. On the following morning the troops were marched out of the town for a short distance, and after cheering their commander, returned to their homes for the season.

Royal Academy, Woolwich.—The half-yearly inspection of the gentlemen cadets before the Master-General and a Board of Officers, took place yesterday, when commissions and prizes were awarded. The vacation commences this day.

The United Service Club gives a dinner to the Prince of Orange on Tuesday next.

On Tuesday a party of the 3d. Fusilier Guards relieved the detachments of the Coldstream doing duty in the Victualling and Dock-yard of Deptford.

Lieut.-Col. Sir C. R. O'Donnell has been appointed to the staff of the northern district, *vice* Lieut.-Col. Wemyss, who succeeds Lieut.-Col. Shaw Kennedy at Manchester.

The Duke of Wellington's grand Waterloo fête this day will be preceded by a grand review of the household troops by his Majesty and the foreign Princes, in Hyde-park. The regiments to be reviewed are the three regiments of Foot Guards, the two regiments of Life Guards, the Greys, the Blues, two regiments of Lancers, and a park of horse and foot artillery. Orders have also been given for the erection of field batteries in the Park. The troops are to be on the ground by ten o'clock; the line formed by eleven, and his Majesty will arrive about half-past eleven, when the evolutions are to commence. A double line of military will keep the ground, inside which the royal carriages will be placed.

Detachments of the following embarked on the 5th at Cork for the Cape of Good Hope:—27 foot, 2 subalterns and 15 r. and f.; 72d. 1 Capt., 2 subs., 1 serj., and 6 r. and f.; 75th. 2 subs., and 15 r. and f.; 98th. 1 serj.

Major-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset held a levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday, which was attended by several distinguished officers.

Irish Constabulary Appointments.—The four Officers to be County Inspectors are Lieut.-Col. Macleod, Major Priestley, Major Galway, and Capt. Roberts. The latter has been for several years Sub-Inspector of Cork. The new establishment will not come entirely into operation till August.

## Naval Intelligence.

#### PROMOTIONS.

Lieutenant—H. G. Ayscough.

#### APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Joseph Pearse (1813), to command *Firefly* st.-v.; E. B. Tinling (1828) to command *Albion* st.-v.; Thomas Gro[ve] to *Beacon*, Assistant-Surveyor; Edwards to *Bellerophon*; W. S. Cooper (1834), to *Forte*; T. L. Massie (1827) to *Vanguard*; C. E. Tennant (1832) to *Imogine*.

Mates—G. C. Smith, G. M. Alldrige, J. R. Mannsell, J. Sp[ry] and J. R. C. Helpman, Assist.-Surveyors to *Beacon*; Rob[ert] Jenner to *Excellent*.

Second Master—Robert Knox to *Madagascar*.

Surgeon—H. D. R. Heaning to *Beacon*; G. A. Acheson (18[36]) and James Rutherford (1808) to retired list.

Midshipmen—David Aird to *Beacon*; Mr. Doull (Vol. 1st Cl[ass]) to *Madagascar*.

Master's Assistant—H. R. Crout to *Hercules*.

Chaplains—Rev. S. Phelps to *Talavera*; Rev. W. G. Tucker to *Minden*.

Purser—W. Brydone to *Beacon*.

Clerk—R. J. S. Little to *Beacon*.

Royal Marines—Capt. Crowther, from the half-pay to the retired list on full pay, *vice* Knox, deceased; Ryder to *Madagascar*.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1836), arrived at Valparaiso from Callao, 22d Feb.

Cleopatra, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), arrived at Pernambuco from Bahia, May 8th.

Sparrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), arrived at Valparaiso from Coquimbo, 8th, and sailed on the 19th Feb., for Callao.

Talavera, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), sailed from Plymouth for Lisbon, 12th inst.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

Corrected to June 18, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mail.

s. sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nautilus, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, | d. May 13, | r. May [illegible] |
| Swift, Welch (1819), | s. May 19, | d. June 5, | r. June [illegible] |
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. May 16, | d. June 13, | r. June [illegible] |
| L'Espoir, Griffin, act. (1816), | s. May 23, | d. June 19, | r. |
| Scorpion, Robillard (1824), | s. June 1, | d. June 27, | r. |
| Pandora, Innes (1813), | s. June 6, | d. July 3, | r. |
| Lapwing, Forster (1818), | s. June 13, | d. July 9, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scipio, Kennedy (1813), | s. April 4. | d. May 27, | r. May [illegible] |
| Tartarus, James (1813) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. |
| Harmas, Blount (1824) | s. June 8, | d. July 24, | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Randra, Turner (s. 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 20, | r. June [illegible] |
| Shelduake, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 22, | r. |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. |
| Delight, Moore (s. 1819), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. |
| Ptas, Smith ( ), | s. June 19, | d. Oct. 26, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alert, Norrington (1813), | s. [illegible] | d. [illegible] | r. [illegible] |
| Bahama, Downey (1813), | s. [illegible] | d. [illegible] | r. [illegible] |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1815), | s. [illegible] | d. [illegible] | r. [illegible] |
| Spay, James (1813), | s. [illegible] | d. [illegible] | r. [illegible] |
| Kenara, Dunsford (1809), | s. [illegible] | d. [illegible] | r. [illegible] |
| Nymphe-Gala, Portescue (1813), | s. June 4, | d. Aug. 26 | r. |
| Lyra, H. John (1809), | s. | d. | r. |

*Marine and Hepti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...HAM, Jennings (1813), | a. Jan. 16, | d. June 8, | r. June 20. |
| ...UTINS, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. June 11. |
| ...CONSON, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. |
| ...RWOOD, Dicken (1813), | a. April 17, | d. Sept. 8, | r. |
| ...ARDELL, Parsons (1813), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| ...ULTRAN, Forrester (1804), | s. | d. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ...ANDAN, Tilley, | a. Mar. 8, | d. May 16, | r. June 4. |
| ...NNAT, Downey (1813), | s. April 9, | d. June 11, | r. June 7. |
| ...OVAN, Luce (1814), | a. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. |
| ...TRASSA, Croke, ( ), | a. June 4, | d. Aug. 6. | r. |
| ...TLAND, Ladd (1813), | a. | d. | r. |

PORTSMOUTH, June 17.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) ...he *Madagascar* was commissioned on Friday, as we last ...eek announced, and her detachment of Marines was em...irked on Tuesday. Capt. Sir J. Peyton has the promises ...f nearly 100 voluntary seamen from the *President* and ...erne when those ships are paid off. The men are to be ...llowed one month's leave of absence, which has been sanc...oned by the Admiralty. The *Moira* and *Sikesby* transports have sailed for Cork, and the *Sea-flower* cutter, Lieut. ...eche, to Sheerness, to be attached to that station. The *...ockatrice*, brigantine, came from Plymouth on Tuesday. ...ieut. Ross brought home the South American mail; she ...as since gone to Sheerness to be paid off. Thursday — ...*ola*, 84, arrived from Sheerness. The *Hercules* has permission to cruise in the North Sea for a week or ten days, ...o stretch her rigging, &c., and afterwards rendezvous at ...pithead. The *Vanguard* is expected to go for a similar ...urpose next week. The *Inconstant*, a frigate pierced for ...8 guns, constructed by Capt. John Hayes, C.B., was ...unched this day at about a quarter before 12. The gates ...ere opened to the public, and thousands availed themselves of it to witness the interesting sight. The ceremony ...f naming the ship was adroitly performed by Lady Dur...am, who broke the bottle of wine at the first pull. The *...nconstant* as to size and tonnage is between the *Pique* ...nd *Castor*, being about 220 less than the former, and 120 ...ore than the latter. She has a very handsome bow and ...tern, and looks very compact; the following are her di...ensions: length of water line, about 160 feet; extreme ...readth, 45 feet, 4 in.; breadth for tonnage, 48 feet, 8 in.; ...onnage, about 1410; her armament is to consist of 22 ...ng 32 pr. guns, of 56 cwt., on the gun deck, and 14 long ...2 prs., of 25 cwt., on the quarter-deck and forecastle. She ...an 6ght 5 guns right aft. She is 5 feet 10 in. under the ...ema of the main deck. She was hauled into dock immediately to be coppered. When floating into the basin she ...ew 13 feet forward, and 16 feet 6 inches abaft. She ...ill be commissioned by Capt. Hayes as soon as the Dock...ard have reported her ready. Adm. Sir P. Durham on ...e occasion gave an excellent *dejeune* to upwards of 150 ...adies and gentlemen on the lawn behind the Admiralty ...ouse. Friday—*Lorne* paid off. *President* will be paid ...ff on Monday, and then fitted as a demonstration ship. ...hips in port.—*Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Asia*, *Pembroke*, ...Spithead; *Britannia*, *President*, *Madagascar*, *Buffalo*, ...*Beacon* (she is in dock), *Emerald*, *Crocker*, *Maitland* ...nd *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, transports, in harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, 14th June, 1836.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—A serious accident happened here on ...uesday last, which caused considerable loss of property, ...hough, I am happy to say, not that of life. A large ...hip belonging to America, called the *Mordecai*, bound ...rom Liverpool to New Orleans, having put in here some ...onths back leaky, underwent very considerable repairs. ...These were completed, and she was lying a short distance ...rom one of our wharfs. On Sunday evening last she was ...iscovered to be on fire, which burst out from almost every ...art of her at the same moment. It being low water, the ...ide was nearly a mile distant, and the town possessing no ...uch thing as a fire-engine (indeed, since the removal of the ...ock-yard, that is an article known only in name amongst ...s), she was soon wholly burnt. The sight, about half-...ast eleven o'clock, was awfully sublime. Just at that ...eriod, the fire, in one liquid flame, ran along the rigging, ...hich was so completely destroyed, that the main and mizzen-...asts went by the board, dragging with them the fore-mast, ...hich would have stood some time longer, but for the main ...opmast stay not having been injured; it followed that the ...ain in falling must have drawn the fore-mast with it. ...How the fire originated cannot be imagined, except that ...pontaneous combustion from some of the unaccountable of ...ature's causes may have taken place in a quantity of coal ...al in the after-hold, as it has been known to do some...imes in other destructible articles. That beautiful 16-gun ...rvette, the *Dido*, the first of her class, constructed by ...apt. Surveyor Symonds, was launched from Pembroke-...ard on Monday last. At twenty minutes past 5, P.M., ...he dog shores were "knocked down," when just as Mrs. ...Bloxam, the lady of the Rev. R. Bloxam, Chaplain of ...he establishment, besprinkled her bows with the juice of ...he grape, she darted forth—not into the flames as Virgil ...ells her namesake of old to have done—but into the ...nsom of the silent and deceptive ocean. A prettier launch ...ould not have been witnessed, and the number of spectators was far larger than might have been expected, see...ing the orders for sending her afloat arrived only two days preceding. The following morning she was taken into that splendid dry dock at the western extremity of the Arsenal to be coppered, &c. The following are her principal dimensions:—

| | As per drawing. ft. | in. | As built. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length between the perpendiculars | 120 | 0 | 120 | 0 |
| Length of the keel for tonnage | 90 | 5½ | 99 | 0¼ |
| Breadth extreme | 37 | 6 | 37 | 8 |
| Breadth for tonnage | 37 | 2 | 37 | 4 |
| Breadth moulded | 36 | 6 | 36 | 8 |
| Depth in the hold | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Burthen in tons | 730 | 7¼ | 734 | 1½ |

| | t. | in. |
|---|---|---|
| Draught of water bilgeways off forward | 10 | 4 |
| " " " aft | 14 | 6 |

Directions have been received at this port for breaking up the *Gibraltar*, lazarette. She is to be sent up to the dock-yard for that purpose. Her place is to be supplied here by the *Mulgrave*, 74, an old ship, built at the upper Nore in 1741, and now lying at Plymouth. Sir Charles Buller has returned to duty at Pembroke-yard from public leave. Mr. Hankes, Master Shipwright of Pembroke-yard, has left on public leave for the benefit of his health.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, JUNE 17th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Atholl*, 26, troop-ship, Master, Commander Karley, has arrived off here, and brought up some marines and invalids from the East India Company's service. The *Athall* has been hauled up along side the *Sheers*, and is to be refitted here; she is in want of a few hands. The *Pluto* st.-v. has taken two twelve-pounders on board, one on the forecastle and one aft, which work on traversers; she is going to the coast of Spain, under the command of Lieut. Shambler, of the *Lightning* st.-v., who will be lent to the *Pluto*. The *Firefly* st.-v., lying in the Surrey Canal, will be brought down here, and is to be commissioned by Lieut. Joseph Pearse, late of the *Blazer* st.-v. The *Falmouth*, lighter, sailed from here for Portsmouth. *Firebrand*, st.-v., Master, John Allen, arrived off here on Monday from Scotland. *Messenger*, st.-v., Master J. King, will be repaired here, as she has been hauled into the Basin. *Alban*, st.-v., is to be immediately commissioned. Ships in Commission in Port:—*William* and *Mary* yacht, *Firebrand*, st.-v., and *Atholl* troop ship. In Dock. *Alban*, st.-v. In the Basin. *Confiance*, *Lightning*, *Echo*, *Blazer*, and *Pluto*.

PLYMOUTH, June 16th.—A Court Martial will be held this day (Thursday) to try Mr. William M'Auley, Assist. Surgeon of the *Linnet* packet. The charges are various acts of drunkenness. The *Cornwallis*, 74, went out of the harbour on Saturday afternoon, with a strong breeze from W. by N. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *Imogene*, *Columbine*, and *Magpie* cutter. In the Sound—*Cornwallis*, *Minden*, *Linnet*, and *Bonetta*.

The *Terror*, Capt. Back, was paid in advance on Monday at Sheerness, whence she proceeded the next day (accompanied by a steamer as far as Stromness) on her voyage to Wager River.

The *Messenger* steamer, Mr. King, Master, being under repair at Woolwich, her crew are turned over to the *Rhadamanthus*.

The *Confiance*, Lieut. Waugh, has been paid off this week at Woolwich.

The *Diligence* naval transport will load immediately at Woolwich, for Plymouth and Portsmouth.

The *Atholl* troop ship has just arrived at Woolwich to refit.

The *Maitland* transport, Lieut. Binstead, Agent, will take the Royals from Cork to Quebec, and bring home the 79th Highlanders; and the *Moira*, Lieut. Hay, Agent, will take the 85th from Cork to Barbadoes, and bring home the 19th Regt.

A new regulation is about to take place at Chatham and Sheerness, the object is to place the persons employed in the Ordinary and Dock-yard sailing crafts, immediately under and at the disposal of the Port Admiral, and render them liable to be placed in men-of-war in cases of emergency; all over forty-five will be superannuated, and the Captains of the Ordinary will have houses in the Dock-yards. Such arrangements will extend to other ports also.

In the event of Vice-Adm. Fleming proceeding as Governor to Malta, the Port Admiral's establishment at Sheerness will be discontinued.

The *Westmoreland* and *Lady Nugent* are taken up for convict embarkation for New South Wales, and fitting at Deptford.

The Surveyor of the Navy, Sir Wm. Symonds, visited Deptford Dock-yard this week.

The *Firebrand* steamer returned to Woolwich on Tuesday, with the Duke and Duchess of Richmond, and others who accompanied the Duke of Gordon's remains to Scotland in the same vessel.

The Portsmouth division Royal Marines was inspected by Col. Sir J. B. Savage on Monday, and the Royal Marine Artillery on Tuesday; the latter exhibited mortar and gun practice at Fort Cumberland.

The *Harrier* was at Rio on the 16th April, and under orders to sail on the 18th for the River Plate.

Mr. John Hepburn, Assist. Master Attendant at Portsmouth Dock Yard (Master 1796), is to be Master Attendant of same yard vice Atkinson, deceased; and Mr. F. W. P. Sadler (Master 1810), of the *Buffalo*, to be Assistant Master at the same yard, vice Hepburn. The latter Officer was Master Attendant of Jamaica Dock-yard, and such a trust as just appointment must give general satisfaction.

No longer exists any difficulty to the trade and navigation of the Danube; and a letter from Odessa, under date 11th (23rd) May, states that the Governor of that place, Count Woronzow, has despatched an *attaché* to the delta of the river, in order to prevent any impediment or difficulty being thrown in the way of English vessels passing up and down the Danube.

The *Talavera* has proceeded from Plymouth to Lisbon having on board stores and provisions for the squadron on that station. It is reported that she will relieve the *Russell*, that ship having received some damage from lightning which renders her return to England necessary.

It is intended that Lord John Hay shall be reinforced with steam vessels on the coast of Spain, and he will hoist his broad pendant on one of them. The *Castor* has been ordered home, her time of service having expired since September last.

The *Blonde*, 46, Commodore Mason, was at Coquimbo on 29th Feb., having on board a large freight of silver which she was about to bring to England forthwith.

The *Rover* was expected to sail from Coquimbo on 28th Feb. for Rio Janeiro and England.

The following address was presented by the authorities of Bermuda to Vice-Adm. Sir George Cockburn, the Commander-in-Chief on that station, on his departure:—"...the eventful period to the Colonies in which our gracious Sovereign was pleased to assign this extended and important station to your charge, it is remarkable that the advisers of his Majesty were statesmen to whom your whole political life had been openly opposed. While, therefore, an appointment so utterly devoid of private partiality and party considerations cannot fail to accredit the discrimination and disinterestedness of H.M.'s Ministers, it must clearly evince the pre-eminence of your own professional character; and in the history of these important times, which will chronicle the transactions of several hundred thousands of our fellow creatures in these colonies from a state of bondage to the condition of free men, will simultaneously record your elevation by an adverse Administration to an office involving merely the arduous and more ordinary duties of a great command, but in no inconsiderable degree the supervision and protection of a measure requiring the utmost energy and vigilance, and judgment, for its safe transaction. It is no flattery, Sir, to assert that the presence of such an officer at such an epoch, has given security to the anxious, and awe to the rebellious. Your flag on the waters of the Antilles during a change in colonial polity of most agitating interest has been, under Divine Providence, an amulet from tumult and an assurance of safety; and without detracting from the value and merit of other instruments in the great measure of Emancipation, we may fairly ascribe to the influence of your name much of its peaceable results."—The Address was signed by the Chief Justice, President, and the Members of H. M. Council, the Speaker and Members of Assembly, the Archdeacon and the Clergy, the Mayors and Corporation of Hamilton and St. George, the several Public Functionaries, and about two hundred other gentlemen, being all that could get access to it in the short time allotted for signature. Sir George was sensibly affected by the warmth of feeling in his favour, and returned a suitable answer. In a few days afterwards, the pilots and all the colonial population of Bermuda waited on Sir George with an Address expressive of regret at his leaving, and thanks for his continued kindness towards them.

A wealthy and respected old gentleman residing at the southern extremity of the Isle of Wight, and who has two cutter yachts, intends having one of them raced for by fishing boats belonging to the Island. The vessel is to be moored at a short distance from the coast, fronting his residence, and the boats racing will start from a given place and the one that arrives at the vessel first will be declared the winner.

The *Cockatrice* packet is to be paid off at Plymouth.

The *Seaflower* cutter, Lieut. Roche, has been removed to the Sheerness station.

The *Rapid*, 10, Lieut. Patten, may be daily expected from South America.

Sir Philip Durham, the Com.-in-Chief at Portsmouth has visited, and minutely expected the *President* throughout, and exercised the crew at general quarters and broadswords; and on the quarter-deck of that ship expressed his admiration of her great efficiency, in terms not only gratifying to the Captain, officers, and ship's company, but to the gallant chief who had left them.

Capt. Sir John Franklyn, R.N., recently appointed Governor of Van Diemen's Land, is to embark early in August. The East India built ship, *Fairlie*, 765 tons, Captain Ager, (late H. C. S.), now in the London Docks, has been engaged for his conveyance, and will proceed direct

obart Town and Sydney, touching at the Cape of Good ope for refreshments.

The Plymouth Regatta will take place on Wednesday, th, and Thursday, 21st of July.

Letters from the *Rover* speak in the highest terms of the od qualities of that vessel; she sails admirably, and ved herself an excellent sea boat when rounding Cape rn, deeply laden, in very severe weather. On the same tion, the reports are equally good of the *Cleopatra*, 28, ich ship on leaving Plymouth, according to the statement those on board, beat the *Pearl* most decidedly; since n, in a five week's cruise with the *Dublin*, she has ted that ship in every point of sailing, and in all descripns of weather, always sparing sail, in order to keep her tion astern; as well as an American brig which had er been overhauled before.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

It is doing but tardy justice to the merits of these ships. far back as the 9th of April last, we gave the informan as regards the *Rover*, in an extract from a letter from officer of that ship, dated Valparaiso, Dec. 14, 1835; d more than a month since, namely, May 14th, we terted the trial cruise of *Dublin* and *Cleopatra*, in an tract of a letter from Rio, dated March 3d. We mention these facts to show that our information was correct, l now confirmed, although at so late a period, by a conporary, who we hope is at length manifesting that position of impartiality which should ever guide an independent journal.—Ed.]

In addition to the passengers mentioned in our last, the lowing arrived by *President* at Portsmouth:—Lady and ss Cockburn, Miss Sims, and Lord Valentia; Mr. F. Scott, late of the Dock-yard, Mr. Wolrige, mate, late the *Wasp*; Messrs. Brooking, Mitchell, and Stokes, e of the *Pike*, and the officers and crew of that vessel; r. Strachan, gunner of the *Melville*; Mr. Barrett, carpenof the *Royal Oak*.

The following was the disposition of the North American d West India squadron on the 1st of May last, when ce-Admiral Sir Peter Halkett relieved Vice-Admiral Sir eorge Cockburn in the command:—The squadron, under ptain Strong, with the exception of the *Snake*, had ined to Barbadoes from Para, having succeeded in curing the ringleaders of the plunder of the cargo, and e murder of the crew of the *Clio*. The *Snake* was left ere to see the laws carried into execution. The *Gannet* d captured a slaver. The squadron were all very healthy d disposed of as follows:—*Forte*, 44, Commodore Pell, ad gone to Vera Cruz and the Havannah; *Belvidera*, 42, apt. Strong, *Race-horse*, 18, Capt. Sir J. Home, Bart., *Gannett*, 16, Com. Maxwell, and *Savage*, 10, Lieut. oney, at Barbadoes; the *Vestal*, 26, Capt. Jones, *Racer*, 16, Com. Hope, and *Wasp*, 16, Com. Foreman, ad gone to Barbadoes and Jamaica; *Rainbow*, 28, Capt. ennell, and *Wanderer*, 16, Com. Dike, were gone to ewfoundland to protect the summer fishery; *Champion*, 3, Com. Farr, to Halifax and Gulf of St. Lawrence, for similar purpose; *Comus*, 18, Com. Hamilton, was on r return to England (going the rounds); *Nimrod*, 2 , om. John Frazer, *Dee* steamer, Com. Ramsay, *Snake*, n, Com. Warren, *Cruizer*, 16, Com. Wills, *Magnificent* d *Pickle*, on the Jamaica station; *Melville*, *Harpy*, and *ncher*, at Bermuda; where the *Racer* was lately exrted from Barbadoes. *Skipjack* was cruising off Cuba; *Thunder* and *Lark* surveying the Bahames; *Flamer* and *olumbia* employed between the several islands, carrying mails; *Meteor*, st.-v., at Jamaica, rigging to return to ngland, her boilers and engines being perfectly worn out nd useless.

Royal Marines, Woolwich.—The half-yearly inspecon under Col. Sir John Savage, K.C.H., has taken place, hen he expressed himself in the highest terms of comendation. The men of the Woolwich division, under the ommand of Brevet-Major Mercer, on Wednesday last ractised ball firing in Plumstead Marshes with great effect. elcher and Paradise, late of this corps, and who were entenced to transportation, the former for life, are now in he dock-yard, and will be sent off by the first ship; this will no doubt act as a warning to their late comrades, who re now placed as a guard over them as convicts. Two esperate characters, named Parsons and Bannister, were harged with robbing a marine, on Friday last, of his money, and cutting his boots off his feet, in doing which hey severed several of the veins, and he nearly bled to death before assistance could be procured; they were remanded, he not being able to attend to give evidence. The Commandant, Col. M'Cleverly, C.B, has determined to prosecute.

List of the select committee appointed to inquire into the causes of the increased number of shipwrecks, with a view to ascertain whether such improvements might not be made in the construction, equipment, and navigation of merchant vessels as would greatly diminish the annual loss of life and property at sea:—Mr. Buckingham, Sir F. Trubridge, Mr. Clay, Mr. Barnard, Capt. Alsager, Lord Sandon, Sir R. Vyvyan, Adm. Sir E. Codrington, Mr. Polk, Col. Thompson, Mr. A. Chapman, Mr. Ingham, Mr. G. F. Young, Mr. J. Oswald, Mr. E. Tennent.

The *President* will be paid off on Saturday next, and will, it is understood, be re-commissioned, and try her rate of sailing with the *Pique* and *Inconstant*; the latter will be launched on the 16th inst.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

[The *President* will be brought forward and prepared as a demonstrative ship, if not found defective; but there is no intention of commissioning her at present.—Ed.]

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| June. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmth. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 19 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 38 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 38 | 3 | 31 | 3 | 51 | 4 | 56 | 5 | 16 |
| Mo. 20 | 8 | 56 | 9 | 15 | 2 | 59 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 9 | 4 | 30 | 5 | 35 | 5 | 55 |
| Tus. 21 | 9 | 40 | 10 | 7 | 3 | 42 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 54 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 46 |
| We. 22 | 10 | 36 | 11 | 10 | 4 | 38 | 5 | 11 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 26 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 45 |
| Th. 23 | 11 | 39 | ... | ... | 5 | 45 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 14 | 8 | 11 | 8 | 37 |
| Fri. 24 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 45 | 6 | 48 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 44 | 8 | 12 | 9 | 7 | 9 | 34 |
| Sat. 25 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 45 | 7 | 47 | 8 | 18 | 8 | 49 | 9 | 21 | 10 | 7 | 10 | 41 |

## East India Intelligence.

The following resolutions, agreed to by the Court of Directors, may not prove unacceptable to officers connected with the Indian army. Officers who have served less than three years in India, and having lost their health there, are entitled to Lord Clive's allowance, if the Court of Directors shall adjudge them to be proper objects viz.—A 2nd Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, not having real or personal property to the amount of 750*l.*, to 36*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or 2*s.* per day. 1st Lieutenant, not having real or personal property to the amount of 1000*l.*, to 45*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum, or 2*s.* 6*d.* per day. Officers who have served three years in India, and are compelled to quit the country through wounds or ill health, contracted on duty, may retire on the half-pay of their respective ranks, viz.—2nd Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, 54*l.* 10*s.* per annum, or 3*s.* per day; 1st Lieutenant, 73*l.* per annum, or 4*s.* per day. A Subaltern, or Assistant-surgeon, on furlough, who has been six years in India, may retire on half-pay of Ensign, if their constitution be so impaired as to prevent the possibility of their returning to India. A 1st Lieutenant who has served 13 years, or a 2nd Lieutenant, Cornet, or Ensign, who has served 9 years, including 3 years' furlough, may retire on half-pay if their health shall not permit them to serve in India. A Regimental Captain, Major, or Lieutenant-Colonel, not having served sufficient long time in India to entitle them to retire on full-pay, and whose state of health renders it impossible to continue, may retire on the half-pay of their respective ranks, viz.—Captain, 127*l.* 15*s.* per annum, or 7*s.* per day; Major, 173*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per annum, or 9*s.* 6*d.* per day. Lieutenant Colonel, 200*l.* per annum, or 11*s.* per day. Any officer who has served 23 years (including 3 years furlough), may retire on the full pay of Captain, 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per annum; 28 years (including do.) of Major, 292*l.* per annum; 33 years (including do.) of Lieutenant-Colonel, 365*l.* per annum; 38 years (including do.) of Colonel, 456*l.* 5*s.* per annum; notwithstanding they may not have attained the respective ranks.

The members of the civil service at Allahabad have determined upon a memorial to be addressed to the Court of Directors, on the subject of the rules regarding their pay whilst absent from India on sick leave.

*Jeypore.*—Major Alves has arrived at Doonsah, and taken a long statement from Jotha Ram, who attempted to fix the murder of Mr. Blake on Bueree Sal. It was currently reported that Jotha Ram offered 18 lacs for his release. The English force was encamped about 12 or 14 coss from Jeypore.

The annual meeting of the Bengal Military Fund took place on 27th Jan., when it appeared that not only were the disbursements a good deal within the income at present, but also that the widows' pensions, estimated by the Northampton tables, are in value more than 70,000 rupees within the amount of the capital; so that there is at present no cause for anxiety whatever for the stability of the Fund upon the present rates of subscription, pension, and other allowances.

We have to announce the death of Mr. James Alexander, at his house in Chowringhee, aged 31 years. He was the eldest son of Mr. Alexander, formerly of the council of Madras; he arrived in India in 1824, and at his death held the office of first assistant in the Accountant-General's Department, and Secretary to the Civil Annuity Fund.

### MADRAS.

Civil Department.—G. O. Jan. 22.—J. Rohde, Esq., Acting Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Chicacole, took charge of the Auxiliary Court at Vizagapatam. M. Lewis, Esq., delivered over charge of the Collectorate of Rajahmundry to C. Dumergue, Esq., Head Assist. Coll. of that District.

Military Department.—G. O. 22d Jan.—42d N.I., Lieut. James Fitzgerald to be Adjutant. Capt. M. Davies, 11th N.I., is relieved as a Member of the Clothing Committee assembled in Fort St. George. Capt. R. Watts, 48th N.I., is appointed Pres., and Capt. H. Roberts, 9th N.I., a member of the above Committee.

Furloughs.—G. O. 22d Jan.—Lieut. W. Darby, 45th N.I., to proceed to Bengal on priv. aff. from 1st Feb. to 31st July, 1836. Lieut. Thomas Snell, 7th L.C., to Benares on priv. aff. from 29th Feb. to 31st Aug., 1836. Capt. C. H. Graeme, 8th L.C., to Europe. Lieut. W. Russell, 18th N.I., from 13th Jan., 1836, to Western Coast, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe.

Retirement.—Lieut.-Col. H. G. Jourdan, 10th N. I., from the service of the Hon. Comp., from the date of his embarkation for Europe.

### BOMBAY.

Territorial and Revenue Depart.—G. O. 26th Jan.—Mr. H. H. Glass, Coll. of Rutnagherry, is permitted to proceed on deputation into districts from 15th Jan. Mr. Spooner, Acting First Assist. to Coll. of Rutnagherry, to be placed in permanent charge of the Malwan talooka. Mr. Price, Acting Second Assist. to do., to have permanent charge of the talookas of Severndroog and Unjenwell. Mr. E. H. Dallas, Assist. to the Coll. of Ahmednugger, to have charge of the Aukula talooka, in addition to the districts already under his charge. 27th Jan., Mr. E. G. Fawcett to act as Sub-Coll. of Bagulcotta during Mr. Shaw's absence on sick leave. Mr. Henry Liddell to act as First Assist. to the Coll. in Candeish. Mr. Arthur Hornsby to be Assist. to the Judge, and Sess. Judge at Tannah.

Milit. Depart.—G. O. 28th Jan.—Capt. M. Stack to be Superintendent of Gov. Stud, vice Major Jameson, dec. Capt. D. Cunningham, 2d L.C., to command Poona Aux. Horse, in succ. to Capt. Stack. Capt. Goodfellow to be Ex. Eng. at Poona, vice Capt. Grant. Lieut. T. M. Turner to be Ex. Eng. at Ahmednugger, vice Goodfellow. Lieut. C. H. Boyé to be Paym. of Pensions in the Concan, vice Stokoe. Capt. N. Campbell, Assist. Quartermast.-Gen., to be Dep. Quartermast.-Gen., with official rank of Maj., v. Hart, dec. Lieut. E. P. Del Hoste, Dep. Assist. Quartermast. Gen., to be Assist. Quartermast.-Gen. v. Campbell.

Brevet.—G. O., 25th Jan.—The undermentioned officers, Cadets of the season 1820, are promoted to the brevet rank of Capt.—Lieuts. M. F. Willoughby, Art.; W. Brett, do.; C. Lucas, do.; H. W. Trevelyan, do.; T. E. Cotgrave, do., from 19th Dec. 1835. Lieuts.—J. Hale, 22d N.I., R. Hutt, 14th N.I., and W. Wade, E. R., from 4th Jan., 1836.

Furloughs.—25th Jan., Lieut. W. Jones, 20th N.I., to Europe for three years; Lieut. W. Wade, E.R., to do. for do. 28th Jan. Brev. Capt. J. E. Lang, to do. for benefit of health; Lieut. J. E. Frederick to do. for do.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, June 13th: General Palmer, *Dixon*, Calcutta, sailed from do., 22d Jan., 1836; Glenalvon, *Skinner*, Mauritius, 28th Feb. Liverpool, 13th June, Oriental, *Allen*, Bombay, 1st Feb. 16th: John Woodall, *Arnold*, Bengal, 23d Jan.; Royal William, *Smith*, Mauritius, 24th Feb. M'Cansar, *Poppin*, Batavia, do. London, 17th June: Atlas, *Hunt*, Mauritius, 13th March; Colombo, M'*Kellar*, Ceylon, 15th Feb.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Atlas: Mr. and Mrs. Pearson and Miss do., Mr. and Mrs. Rowlandson, Mr. Martin Moncomp, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, Mr. Blane, Mr. and Mrs. Luce, Mr. Sangery and son, Mr and Mrs. Gilbert, three Misses do., Mr. Weed, Mr. Duval, and four servants. Per Colombo: Lieut. Layard, Lieut.-Col. Vavasour, R. M. Sneyd, Esq. and children and Mrs. Selkirk.

Ships Sailed.—From Gravesend, 15th June: Essington Warren, Madras. Portsmouth, 14th June: Duke of Lancaster, *Hargraves*, Madras. 15th: Thomas Grenville, *Thornhill*, Madras and Calcutta.

Ships Arrived Out.—Rio, April 4th: Strathfieldsay, from Portsmouth, and sailed 16th for Sydney; Hercules, *Morle*, from Sydney, put in with loss of Master, two Mates, four Seamen and four Passengers; poop, waist, &c. carried away by a heavy sea off Falkland Isles. Van Diemen's Land, February 1st: Vansittart, *Leslie*, Cowes, Oct. 3d. 4th Boadicea, *Vesey*, Downs, Oct. 7th, with female emigrants.

Ships Spoken.—May 6th: Rajee, *Stewart*, Liverpool to Calcutta, lat. 3 30 S., long. 19 35 W. Jan. 26th, Henry Tanner, *Ferguson*, London to Sydney, lat. 1 N., long. 18 W. March 27th, Prince Regent, *Bow*, London to Bombay, lat. 2 S.; Oswego, *Lancaster*, London to Bengal, lat. 1 N., long. 22 W.

### STANZAS.

One day, when mirth was tired and dull,
And hope held down her torch,
And woe stood near with dark eyes full,
And care sat in the porch,

I took a book that near me lay
And turn'd the pages o'er;
It was an ancient minstrel's lay,
A strain of magic lore.

I heeded little as I read,
Till bright the pages blazed,
But loud, on lifting up my head,
That hope her torch had raised.

Sorrow had wiped her tears away
To read these pages too,
And mirth smiled bright; while, stern and gray,
Care from the porch withdrew.

Who to that magic spell gave birth?
Sure, earthly it is not!
Alas! no longer of the earth,
The wizard's name was Scott!

G. P. R. J.

[We take the following from the original letter, with which we have been favoured.]

*June* 3, 1779.

Sir,—The ship-wrights of Portsmouth-yard intend to walk in procession through the town of Portsmouth on His Majesty's Birth-day, begs of your Honour the favour to inform them, whether you will be in Portsmouth, and at what house, on His Majesty's Birth-day at three o'clock in the afternoon, it being our intention to pleasure your Honour with a Song.

We are your Honour's most
Humble Servants,
The Ship-wrights of Portsmouth-yard.

*Admiral Digby Esq.*

The marriage portion of each of the young members of the Rothschild family, who are on the point of being united, is 100,000*l.*—*Galignani's Messenger.*

## HE STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

The following extracts are taken from a letter lately essed to the Chairman of the Directors of the East ia Company, touching the state of Military Law in Indian Army, and the present position of the Euro- t troops thereof, consequent upon the abolition of oral punishment from the liabilities for the Native ny. We believe the letter to have been written by a Judge-Advocate of the Indian Army, and agreeing erally with his opinions, we shall probably return to subject at an early opportunity.—Ed ]

hat Lord William Bentinck was of opinion that an en- revision of the Military Law of India, with a view to eing assimilated and simplified, had become necessary, ears from his Minute in Council of the 16th of Feb., 5, on the abolition of corporal punishment in the Native ny; at the commencement of which he observes:—

The Articles of War for the Company's Native Army e not been touched since 1797, and they confer powers o regimental Courts-Martial that have long since been sferred to tribunals of higher resort, and do not contain many minor punishments which have been substituted the task. Each Presidency has hitherto had its own arate Code; but in our last council, when two revised icles of War for the Bengal Army were submitted for ction, it was then determined that one Code should be blished for the whole of India, and steps taken, in com- nication with the other governments, for incorporating t the improvements to be found in the Annual Mutiny , and such others as local experience may point out to necessary."

n the same Minute, commenting upon the restrictive er of Lord Combermere of 19th March, 1827, and the dification thereof, by Sir Edward Barnes, on 2nd Nov., 2, his Lordship remarks:—

" I beg here to express an opinion that grave matters of le- lation of this kind should not be left to the caprice of indi- uals; but should be settled by the Legislative Council, which the authority of making Articles of War has been properly confided."

And afterwards, in reference to his earnest recommenda- n to his successor in the chief command, that he should e no time in personally investigating the systems of the ee armies, his Lordship urges it upon this ground:—

" In order that all anomalies may be corrected."

By the Committee assembled at Madras to report upon question of corporal punishment, it was also recom- ended:—

" That the Native Armies of the three Presidencies ould be governed by one Code, and that those now in use y be assimilated more to the King's Articles of War, by viding for the trials of offenders by different descriptions Courts, and increasing the penalties now sanctioned by or usage for both capital and minor offences."

In addition to these valuable authorities, much might be cited from officers who have served in India within the t thirteen years, in favour of a general revision of the sting Codes of the three Presidencies, and their assimila- n as closely as possible to the Articles of War governing e Royal Army; but I confine myself to the foregoing as ing upon public record, and therefore entitled to every ight, as the deliberate well considered opinions of the stinguished individuals referred to. From the public urnals of India, particularly those of the last six years, I ght also extract much information on the subject, as well ample evidence of the very imperfect state of Military w and its practice in India, and of the general dissatis- ction which has been excited among the members of the dian Army, owing to their being continued under the ntrol of rules and liabilities which, as regards the Royal my, have been long since modified in every successive utiny Act.

For instance:—Of the numerous variations in the Arti- es of War for the King's Forces, and for the Indian rmy, take the subject of Duelling. The last-framed rticles of War for his Majesty's Army, enact—

" That any Officer or Soldier who shall give, send, con- , or promote a challenge, to any other Officer to fight a , or shall upbraid another for refusing a challenge;— if commanding a guard, shall knowingly and willingly offer any person to go forth to fight a duel; SHALL, if an Officer, on conviction, be LIABLE TO BE CASHIERED, or suffer such other punishment, according to the nature and egree of the offence, as by the judgment of a *General* ourt-Martial may be awarded, &c."

But in the old Articles of War by which the Army of ndia is still governed, this offence is more severely treated, y limiting the punishment to cashiering *only*, in these ords:—

" No Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier, shall presume to give or send a challenge to any other Officer, Non-commissioned Officer, or Soldier, to fight a duel, upon pain, if a Commissioned Officer, of being cashiered."

This difference places the Officers of the Indian Army under a great disadvantage compared with those of the Royal Army serving with them; and it has fallen within my observation to see an Officer of the former when on trial for sending a challenge, put in his King's commission, and desire to be judged by the more recent and mild enact- ment for the government of his Majesty's forces. The at- tention of Supreme Authorities has been consequently called to this striking discrepancy by Courts-Martial, who have been constrained under the existing law to award the severer sentence contrary to their estimate of the offence.

Again:—If an Officer in his Majesty's Army serving in either Presidency be tried by Court-Martial and sentenced to dismissal, the power of reviewing the proceedings, and of confirming the sentence or otherwise, is vested in the Com- mander-in-Chief *of all India*. But if an Officer of the Indian Army be similarly sentenced, the power referred to is given by the existing Articles of War for that Army to the subordinate *Local* Commanders-in-Chief. In this essential point also, Officers of the Indian Army feel them- selves placed under an additional disadvantage; for the proceedings on their trials are thus submitted to the review and report of *local* Judge-Advocates-General, to whose opinion their cases are submitted in *the first instance*, and at whose recommendation the trials are commonly insti- tuted, founded upon charges prepared by *themselves* on the *exparte* evidence furnished by the accusers. And further, the judgment of the Court, accompanied by the report made under circumstances so prejudicial to the party tried, receives its final confirmation or disapproval from the *very* General Officer by whom the trial is ordered; who thus exercises an arbitrary irresponsible power, equally opposed to the spirit of law and justice, and liable to glaring abuse in such far distant possessions. The Court-Martial records of the Madras Army alone, are well known to contain abundantly sufficient proof of the serious injury resulting to discipline from this practice, and of the unceasing appeals it produces to the Home Powers; and it thus becomes well worthy of consideration whether, if the power of deciding upon the proceedings of all Courts-Martial held upon Com- missioned Officers of his Majesty's Army wherever stationed, can be duly exercised by the Sovereign himself to the satis- faction of that very extensive body, the same power, as respects the Commissioned Officers of the Indian Army, might not be advantageously confined *to the Governor-General only*, similarly aided by a professional Judge-Ad- vocate-General. Such an amendment of the present system would effectually correct the evils here referred to,—would give entire satisfaction to the Officers of each Presidency,—and, restoring their lost confidence in the impartial and just administration of Military Law, would remove the very general desire now prevailing to have the judgment pro- nounced by the President of the Court-Martial immediately upon the termination of the proceedings, as in the Royal Navy.

Leaving, however, the differences of the two Acts and Articles as affecting the *Officers* of the two Armies, I will briefly advert to their operation on *Non-commissioned Officers* and *Privates*. For their trials in His Majesty's Army, Courts of the following grades have for several years been established:—

| | |
|---|---|
| General, | Detachment |
| District or Garrison, | Regimental; |

and to simplify and regulate their proceedings, and to mo- derate their sentences, the Articles of War for that Army classify the various crimes, and prescribe specific punish- ments for almost every nature of offence, and each degree of offender. But the Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the Indian Army continue subject to the long established two Courts of extreme powers—the General and Regimental, with the imperfect classification of crimes, and ill-regulated punishments contained in the Mutiny Act and Articles of War enacted for them *full thirteen years since*. Consequently, among other great disadvantages, the discipline of that Army remains unimproved by the valuable power suggested by provisions of Sir Robert Peel's Act, and for some time introduced in the Royal Army, of proportionately increasing the punishment of obstinate of- fenders, upon proof of previous convictions.

I confine myself to these few of the numerous striking differences between the two Codes as *now* existing, confi- dent that they will sufficiently prove the expediency of making some effort to correct the variance,—to remove the inconvenience thereby created to the public service,—and to avoid the dissatisfaction it is calculated to excite, if per- mitted a longer continuance: for it is to be remembered that it exists in Laws framed for the government of Troops, who in reality compose but one Army, under one Supreme Power, acting in one Service, and liable to be tried by the same Officers; whose duties on Courts-martial at no time remarkably clear and easy, are by these means rendered unnecessarily difficult and perplexing; it not unfrequently happening that the same Court is called upon to try men of both Services on similar Charges; and consequently to re- gulate its sentences by the very different provisions of the two laws. To these difficulties, more particularly affecting the government of the *British* portion of the Indian Army, are to be added those resulting from the fact of *separate* and *distinct* Articles of War being also in force for the Na- tive parts of the Armies *of each of the three Presidencies*; subject, moreover, to the constant revision and alteration of the several Local Governments, and differing in their pro- visions, not only from those framed for the European portion of the Army, but also very materially from each other.

To manifest in a most striking manner the ill effects of these varied laws for the same body, or even for differ- ent bodies serving together, and the unequal discipline produced by them in the Native Armies of the several Presidencies; it will suffice to refer to the remarkable difference in the number of Corporal-punishments awarded, and of Lashes actually inflicted upon men of the Native Cavalry and In- fantry of the three Armies, for the five years from 1829 to 1833.*

| | | Cavalry Regts. | Infty Regts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average number of Lashes, *awarded* per Regt., for the five years from 1829 to 1833 | In Bengal | 1,054 | 1,621 |
| | In Madras | 2,984 | 5,187 |
| | In Bombay | 12,601 | 8,104 |
| Average number of Lashes, *inflicted* per Regt, for the five years from 1829 to 1833 | In Bengal | 209 | 516 |
| | In Madras | 1 852 | 3,588 |
| | In Bombay | 7,657 | 5,415 |

In considering this extraordinary statement, it must be recollected, that at the period to which it refers, the strength of the Regiments at each Presidency, was equal. To ascribe such an extreme variation exclusively, to the different de- scription of character composing the three Armies, would be erroneous and unfair; for it might be construed to imply, that the several Governments were guilty of a want of atten- tion to the subject, and of having used less exertion in the selection of recruits admitted into the Armies of Madras and Bombay, than in those received in Bengal. That *some* variation in number of crimes, and in severity of punish- ments, may be correctly attributed to facilities existing in Bengal for filling the ranks with men of a superior caste, is not to be denied; but the *very great* difference here exhi- bited, is considered mainly to result from the fact of the Armies of the three Presidencies being unprovided with an UNIFORM MILITARY CODE, and being destitute of one esta- blished system of ADEQUATE REWARDS, and of recruiting paying, and pensioning; concentrated under the supervision and control of ONE SUPREME AUTHORITY.

Nor can it be said that these awards and inflictions were so limited in the Bengal Army, on account of *Discharge* having been there more extensively adopted; for, on the same indubitable authority, the further surprising fact ap- pears, that through the same period, this description of punishment also, except in the Infantry of Bengal and Madras, was but little resorted to in the Army of Bengal compared with the Armies of Madras and Bombay; and still more surprising, in that of Madras, compared with the latter, as the following statement shows:— †

| | | Cavalry Regts. | Infty Regts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Average number of Discharges per Regt., for the five years from 1829 to 1833 . . . | In Bengal | 43 | 96 |
| | In Madras | 64 | 84 |
| | In Bombay | 93 | 109 |

It is to be regretted, that the same authority does not ex- hibit the proportion of awards and inflictions of Corpo- ral-punishment in the *European* Regiments, including those of the King's Army at the three Presidencies. By another Return lately published, of the number of Courts- martial of various descriptions, held on Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of *His Majesty's* Regiments servi- in the Presidency of Bengal, for the four years from 183 to 1834, an increase is shown; which the Right Honour- able the late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief o India, in his Minute of the 1st of January, 1835, on the question of the establishment of Penal Companies, ascribe to the relaxation of Corporal-punishment, resulting from the orders of the General Commanding-in-Chief His Majesty's Army in England, without an adequate substitute; that of transportation to New South Wales having totally failed with the portion of the Royal Army serving in India.

[We shall, if possible, resume this article next week. —Ed.

* See the Evidence taken before the Commissioners on Mili- tary Punishments, p. 285.

† See the Evidence on Military Punishments before referred to

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The late Duchess of Gordon had so ardent a desire to hear Mr. Pitt speak in the House, that she was induced to adopt the expedient of entering the gallery habited as a man. The Duchess had not, unfortunately, made a secret of her design, and scarcely was she comfortably seated, in expectation of the Minister's speech, when the Serjeant-at-Arms appeared and very politely whispered to her Grace that her sex was discovered, and that there existed a standing order of the House against the admis- sion of any females into the gallery. "Pray inform me, Sir," inquired the Duchess, "whether there exits a standing order for turning a female out who has once got in?"—a question that so effectually posed Mr. Colem that he effected his retreat, leaving the adventurous la in quiet enjoyment of her place.

A blacksmith, of Milan, has discovered that, by a peoding a length of chain to one of the corners of anvil by means of a ring, the noise of the hammer may almost entirely deadened.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### PAY OF THE ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Sir,—In glancing over the pages of your Gazette, so re-ete with matter intimately concerning the Naval and litery interests, edvocated with independence and for-rded with zeal, I have met with a letter signed *An fantry Soldier*, remerking upon the double pay of the gineers, the good pay of the Artillery, and the *5s. 3d.* diem received by the Ensign of the Line. He has a ch at the Ordnance Storekeepers, the Barrack-masters, l the Ordnance Clerks, and concludes by telling us the dnance wents e cleansing, and the sooner it is placed fer the Secretary at War the better.

What his object can be I do not know, but he may rest ured be will not, in his most querulous mood, use argu-ots strong enough to alter the allowances of the Infantry, Engineers, or the Artillery, much less am I led to con-do that the civil branch of the Ordnance will suffer from statements of their comforts. It was very impolite of old Engineer not to tell him when he inquired the son why they have double pay. But to make amends his taciturnity, with your assistance, I will. Nobody bts that the corps of Royal Engineers is one of science, p research, and endless occupation. It is necessary for officer of Engineers to provide himself with mathematical truments, telescopes, and volumes of works in different guages. It is also indispensable for this officer have studied many hours a day to qualify himself the work he has to do; and so far from his having to *nly* sign his name" (though this may happen occasion-), he has to labour many hours per diem, thus perfected is profession, to accomplish what is required of him; he to purchase a horse and fuel; he is frequently detached ere he has no mess, and lodgings are very dear, and enever he writes it is with a master's hand and hand. ese are the reasons why the Royal Engineer has double y, when compared with the Infantry; and little enough . Though not an Engineer myself, I dare say my cal-ation is not very erroneous, when I conclude, after his penses are paid, he has very little left.

" The Artillery are also well provided for." The cond Lieutenant receives 4*d.* per diem more than the ne Ensign. "The Gunners and Drivers receive good y and the smallest work they perform is paid for extra." hen employed on the King's works they receive 9*d.* r diem—*so do all Line soldiers*. The Gunners pay is uch better than the Line, because much more is required them. A Gunner is often in charge of a magazine, orth thousands of pounds, and when we take into consi-ration, that, independent of all that is expected of a line ldier, he has his Gunner's duties to perform, and that no ldier in the world is worked harder than the Gunner of e Royal Artillery, which has been before explained, I ink no reason can be shown from that chief of skin-flints, o is now growing out of fashion, to found a reduction in s well-earned wages.

The pay of the officer of the Artillery should be double , if justice were done him, for he does double work, and, e the Engineer, must provide himself with books, instru-ents, and saddlery, for which, at one time, he was allowed uble travelling expenses; but he was stripped of that, th his promotion, when the Government provided for the icers for their unexpected reduction, by giving them the ancies that legitimately belonged to those on the then ntracted full-pay list. Twenty-one years of Lieutenancy s the consequence to both corps, and if the Government ve us ten years' rank and pay as Captains, this would ly be restoring what it pleased them, in their contemptible ngiveness after the peace, to take away.

Pray pardon this digression from the subject of the In-ntry soldier: I do but vibrate. I cannot touch upon this bject without feeling robbed, neglected, ruined, by that generous, unprecedented, parsimonious policy, adopted masters towards servants of an deserving and devoted a aracter as ever fulfilled a faithful duty. I shall leave the orekeeper, the Barrack-master, and the Clerks to answer r themselves about their allowances, and conclude with marking to the Infantry soldier, that if he gets all he en-rs for, be it great or be it small, be has no right to com-ain; and though the pay of an Ensign, or Second Lieu-nant, is much under the emoluments of a footman, finding ut that one branch of the Service is better off than another not at all calculated to raise our resources, or add to the igh character of the British Army or Navy.

RICHARD.

[We wish some of our Correspondents would imitate the pirit of our excellent friend *Richard*. It is not, as we ave repeatedly said, by drawing comparisons between the dvantages and disadvantages of different branches of the United Service that good can be expected, but the exposure of evils which affect any particular branch will always have ready insertion in our columns, and we are confident that the authorities will give them consideration.—ED.

### ON THE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

SIR,—I hasten to pray of you to correct the accidental omission of your compositor, in part of my letter of the 6th inst., on the subject of the different civil appointments in the gift of the Admiralty held by Naval officers; for, as the sentence to which I allude now stands, it appears, at first sight, to convey the *immediately contrary* meaning to what I intended. This has arisen by the omission of the following words after the remark—"That there may be *two* or *three*, and perhaps four or five, situations under the Admiralty now filled by naval officers which it would be impolitic and unwise to remove the possessors from, I readily admit;" and it than should have been continued, "*but that* such situations as the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants employed in the Coast Guard Service—the Superintendents of our Dock-yards and Hospitals, &c." exactly thenceforward as it has been already published.

This explanation I am sure you will kindly allow to appear immediately, by giving insertion to this letter in your next number, and, as your honest correspondent *C. C., Lieutenant R.N.*, truly observes, if you could collect the opinions of the *whole of the Navy*, I am confident that *ninety* and *nine* out of every hundred would maintain the strict justice of his remarks, and mine, on this question.

*12th June*, 1836. A.

SIR,—Having confided my name to you, I trust you will permit me, without entering into that personal controversy which one of your correspondents seems so much to desire, to state a few words in reply to the letters which appeared in your paper last week. You will please to recollect that my letter was addressed to you in consequence of a paragraph copied into the *Naval and Military Gazette*, stating that the appointments of Commissioners, or, as they are now called, Superintendents in the Dock-yards, were in future to be bestowed for five years, in order to give every meritorious officer on the list the opportunity of benefitting his family, &c. As there is no such regulation existing, nor, I believe, contemplated, it was to prevent such a report gaining credit, that I addressed you; and I availed myself of the same opportunity to point out, that were the course of changing these, and the few civil employments held by officers of the Navy, to be adopted, more particularly were these situations to be bestowed as rewards for professional claims and merit, without regard to the ability necessary to fill them (in many cases having little to do with Naval acquirements), they would assuredly be ill performed, and the necessity for such frequent changes, and the evil consequences attendant on each, would become so apparent, that eventually they would be consigned to civilians, and lost to the Navy for ever. This was what I endeavoured to show; I may have performed my intention imperfectly, for I am not much used to writing, but I am not aware that I stated anything disrespectful of civilians, or any other persons, as your correspondent asserts, or advanced any positive but what the experience of more than fifty years in the service convinces me to be correct. I know of no Civil Office in the gift of the Admiralty, so well paid or so advantageous, that it would be desirable for an Officer, burdened with a large family, to obtain it on the score of *profit*. The salary is never more than sufficient to maintain the rank and dignity which is looked for; and I can imagine no greater injury to an Officer so burdened, than to appoint him to a situation where, although the emoluments are large in comparison to his half-pay, his expenses will absorb them, introducing his children into a sphere where they can only maintain their position during their father's turn of service, and then consigning them to half-pay, until every meritorious Officer on the list had his turn, (in other words for life,) and to dignify this proceeding, certain of entailing ruin, misery, and discontent upon a whole family, with the sounding names of HONOUR and JUSTICE! It is but a short time since, that I saw this exemplified, and heard the opinion of one of our most distinguished legislators on this very point. He told me that he was making application to a certain quarter, for the government of a Colony, for a distinguished Officer, and that he had little doubt of succeeding. "But," observed he, "although this is said to be one of the best Officers in the service, I doubt whether he is at all fitted for such a post; however, by the aid of his Council and Attorney-general, he may get on pretty well. But here is the evil: the Officer has a large family, and little or nothing but his pay. I know from his high *esprit de corps* and sense of honour, that he will not *degrade* any office he obtains, and the consequence will be, that what with the necessity for a man of fifty insuring his life in an unhealthy climate, to obtain his outfit, and all his expenses, he will probably find himself in debt upon the expiration of his governorship; and his amiable wife and daughters must return to that humble roof and society where they are now comparatively happy, from which it is so very ill-judged to remove them; for if women can endure this change, and will ever be contented under such circumstances, then I am no judge. And although I have promised to do my utmost to further this application, it would give me the greatest pleasure to find that I had been unsuccessful, on this worthy man's account." As I am upon this subject, and observe that your correspondents frequently allude to their large families (some with ready-made families, having espoused widows, I suppose) whilst advocating their pretensions for employment, I would ask what possible claim can the existence of a large family have to the consideration of the First Lord of the Admiralty? This eleemosynary lamentation might have its effect if addressed to a Vestry board, or the governors of a charity, but it is an ill-judged appeal to the head of a department because should an appointment be granted, and the Officer lose his life in the execution of his duty, it would probably entail his orphans upon the Charitable Fund. It is, therefore, most certainly detrimental to the application for employment. I have strong feelings on this point, and am perfectly of the opinion of my old friend and commander, the late Earl St. Vincent, on this and many other matters; and I think that men is neither to be envied or respected, who could take advantage of the innocence and inexperience of a confiding woman, to beguile her into an imprudent marriage and entail domestic misery upon her for life, only relieved by false hopes of bettering her condition by a temporary lustre, which would surely react upon her feelings with ruinous consequences. In conclusion, I beg leave to inform your correspondent A., who states himself to be a Naval Officer, that I have read the recommendation of the Committee to which he alludes, and amongst many hundreds of opinions which I have heard expressed thereon, by soldiers and sailors, his is the only one that has alluded to it in any other terms than those of strong deprecation. Moreover the recommendations of that Committee have only been carried *partially* into effect, and I hope will never be *wholly*, and there are Civil appointments now existing, which have been held by Military Officers upwards of twenty years, and which not one in a hundred is qualified, by his military education, to fill. I think you have given the proper distinction of berths which should be periodically changed; and I trust we may never witness the time, when appointments are bestowed, not upon those who can fill them with credit and ability, but on those who plead the eleemosynary appeal of children to be educated, and who covet them as a means of profit and saving,—a sure mode of bringing them into contempt. In conclusion, as an old Officer, I must beg to offer my grateful thanks for the benefits the United Service are experiencing from your independent and talented paper. We long wanted such a channel, and under your judicious management, it can neither become a medium for disaffection nor servilely administer to the views of those in power.

*Navy Club, June 17th.* C.

### MILITARY PATRONAGE.

SIR,—We hear much of the unbiassed manner in which Lord Hill fills vacant appointments, and it is so often asserted that he alone regards merit and service, that people who do not examine are apt to believe it. Let us look, however, to the recent appointment of Maj.-Gen. Robert Ellice to be Lieut.-Governor of Guernsey, in place of Maj.-Gen. Ross, which is understood to be fixed. I am told that General Ellice has not done any service, either before the enemy or even abroad, to justify such a selection. He in fact he has never served since he was a Major!! Now, Sir, if this is really so, how is it that Lord Hill, or his noble Secretary, can consistently with their professions, carry into effect such an appointment. Those who affect to be the secret, say General Ellice gets it, not from any merit of his own, but solely because he is in some way connected with Lord Grey's family!!! This is really startling, for on the present day, when promotion is denied us, and all appointments so few, is it to be borne that scores of General Officers, who have been from forty-five to fifty years in the service—who have seen much hard service through the Peninsular war, in the East and West Indies, and, in fact, wherever called, and who have been hotly engaged with the enemy as often perhaps as they have been years in the service—is it, I ask, Sir, to be borne, that men like these are to be left neglected, and that which some of them have a right to look to as a reward, should be bestowed on an Officer, whose chief, and, perhaps, only claim, is the being a relation of Lord Grey? If General Ellice's service merit this reward, I doubt not some of your professional readers will through your medium show what these services have been.

*United Service Club, June 9th.* FOGEY.

### TRISTRAM AND THE ROYAL MARINE CORPS.

SIR,—From *Tristram's* last letter I am induced to expect from him some remarks on the subject of Prize-money. I have no objection to his replying to anything I may state, but I must request that he will abstain in future from any strictures on the Royal Marine corps, which will not be tolerated in civilised society. I shall be happy to hear and reply to any objections he may have to Field Officers of Royal Marines sharing Prize-money with those of their rank in the service, but I appeal to his own sense of propriety, whether any good end can be answered by personal abuse under fictitious signatures gratuitously attacking public bodies of gentlemen, from whose resentment they are screened by the concealment of their real names and address.

A. C.

[We feel certain that our friend *Tristram* will attend to the request of our very able correspondent A. C. The al-

vantage of anonymous correspondence is, that it encou- ges individuals to expose public abuses: we are always posed to personalities, whether they affect individuals or ps.—Ed.

## ARMY AND NAVY PROMOTIONS.

Sir,—Having seen a paragraph in a Provincial Paper, e *Devonport Telegraph and Plymouth Chronicle*, in ich it is stated that you had drawn an unfair conclusion to the difference of half-pay between the Colonels of the ny* and Captains of the Navy, inasmuch as "that *most* of full Colonels receive only the pay of their *regimental nk*, either as Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors, so that a jority of the Colonels (which is only a brevet rank) are the receipt of not more than 9*s.* 6*d.* or 11*s.* per diem," believing, as I do, Sir, that there evidently is some mis- e in this representation, I would beg to ask, how many of the 100 or 150 full Colonels there are on half-pay o receive 9*s.* 6*d.* or 11*s.* per day?

If I am not misinformed, every officer holding *brevet* k is entitled to an *addition* to the pay, and half-pay also his regimental rank. Am I correct in this belief, Sir, or ? If this be correct, I again repeat, how many of the Colonels who are on half-pay are in the receipt of but 6*d.* per day? My impression is, *not one*. But, to ke the thing more clear, I would beg to ask further, and haps the editor of the Journal above alluded to will be ased to reply to this question—"What would be the f-pay of Colonels *M'Cleverty*, *Abernethie*, *Tremenheere*, *Harry Lewis*, of the Royal Marines, were they placed the reserved half-pay list? or that of Colonel *Wingrove*, o is also a full Colonel, though only Lieutenant-Colonel the corps? And, as regards the Artillery and Engineers, at would be the half-pay of Colonels *Power* and *Young- husband*, the two Junior Colonels of the Artillery, as well that of Colonels *Sir Alexander Dirkson*, *James W. ith*, *Sir J. May*, and *Sir Henry Ross*, who, though Colonels in the army, are only Lieutenant-Colonels in corps? And again in the Engineers, what would be half-pay of Colonels *Goldfinch*, *Arnold*, *Burgoyne*, and *J. T. Jones*, who are but Lieut.-Colonels in the corps Engineers, though Colonels in the army?" If the *itor of the Devonport and Plymouth Journal* will not e the trouble to reply fully to each and all these queries, ope that your matchless correspondent *Tristram* will be the pains, as he seems to be well acquainted with every ject of this nature, and has become an authority which will have the hardihood to dispute.

*June* 4, 1836. A SEARCHER AFTER TRUTH.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—It is with much pleasure I have noticed your ready ertion of my second letter, relative to the Royal Naval aritable Society, "which claims our warmest interests its well doings, it being the main-stay and prop of many widow and orphan." Having in that communication on you, for the information of the members, a List of the ncipal items in our overgrown "office charges," I again to assert to that subject, in expressing my opinion ly of them. The Secretary, it appears, is allowed a sa- y of 60*l.* Now, in a Society, as I before stated, with honoured means, whose only object is that of "Cha- ," surely this is sufficient without allowing him a 5 per t. commission on monies received, amounting in the t year to 68*l.* 9*s.*; it appears to me an extraordinary e of paying a Secretary. "Why not give him a fixed ary, or the commission only, either is a sufficient remu- ration for services rendered, in fact, the latter mode is a re equitable way; again, there is a charge of 8*l.* 8*s.* for king personal inquiries relative to parties applying for f that are residing in London. I am of opinion it t Secretary's duty to make those inquiries without addi- al compensation; being a total of 134*l.* 17*s.* The charge 13*l.* 10*s.* for advertising the quarterly meetings, is ther anomaly, being no less than 3*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* a quarter, ich great expense, conformable to my ideas on the sub- t, is unnecessary; all members are fully aware that the tings are at fixed periods. On inquiry I find that 7*s.* 6*d.* will pay for 12 advertisements, in the *Morning hronicle* for instance; if it can be proved at the next eting that 68 Advertisements annually are absolutely essary for the well-being of the "Society," then I shall t particularly satisfied that this item does not exceed pru- ty. With respect to the postages, 17*l.* 17*s.* appears to an enormous expense, being no less than about the rage of 1*s.* 4 letter per diem; parties applying for relief ght to be requested to post pay their communications, an ject very easily attained in a short time. Our rent, &c., , is equally extravagant, particularly when I take into ount that we have the additional charge of 2*l.* 2*s.* for hire the room at the Thatched House Tavern for the Quarterly etings; we certainly ought to have a room sufficiently ge attached to our office for that purpose, "when we paying such heavy rent." The stationery charge of

We subjoin the rates of half pay, for the information of our ndent contemporary.

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Colonel | 18*s.* 6*d.* | 14*s.* 6*d.* |
| Lieutenant-Colonel | 12 6 | 11 0 |
| Major | 10 6 | 9 0 |

Ed.

6*l.* 4*s.* 6*d.* shows a want of "Economy," many teams may be purchased for that sum. Having gone another stage in the task, which as a member I feel it my duty to do, being influenced by no party motive, "for the Secretary I have the highest respect," it is solely upon public grounds I have dissected these charges, and to guide my "brother mem- bers" in the opportunity of being prepared to revise the present system at the next meeting (11th July), when I hope to have the pleasure of meeting a large assemblage, all anxious that "Economy" should be the order of the day. To you, Mr. Editor, I beg to return my warmest thanks for the zeal with which you have entered into my views.

31*st May*, 1836. NAUTICUS.

[Our correspondent says we owe him an *amende honorable* for the note to his letter of 23rd, also "because a friend had informed him we had inserted it;" but did his friend further mislead him by asserting that we supported his, *Nautious's*, opinions.—Ed.

## No. II. TRISTRAM'S OPINION AND REMARKS UPON "LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING."

Sir,—In continuing my opinion of the national import- ance of "Lloyd's Register" I will next bring under public notice the rules by which the Surveyors are governed, that one and all may judge whether there is in this institution aught underhand, partial, or unfair:—

"There shall be appointed for the Port of London, and other Ports in the United Kingdom, such number of Ship- wright and Nautical Surveyors as from time to time may appear expedient to the Committee to be requisite for the objects and purposes of the Society.

"No Surveyor will be permitted, without the special sanction of the Committee, to receive any fee, gratuity, or reward whatsoever, to his own use and benefit, for any ser- vice performed by him in his capacity of Surveyor to this Society, on pain of immediate dismissal.

"The Surveyors to the Society will be directed to attend on special surveys of ships under damage, or repairs for restoration, when required by Merchants, Shipowners, and Underwriters, the charge for which will be regulated ac- cording to the nature and extent of the service performed."

The moderate fees with which the Owners are charged for the survey of their ships, prior to being classed and registered in the book, appear to be of no consideration, as the certificate of such survey must avail in recommendation for freight or passage, in decided preference to any ship or vessel without such certificate of class and qualification; for who can tell in default thereof, whether an unsurveyed, or unclassed ship may not, from leakage, damage to whole valuable cargo of perishable goods, or whether she will sink or swim in a gale or a sea-way?

I have perused with much attention, in a contemporary Magazine and Gazette, several letters and articles contro- versially supporting the absolute necessity of an immediate interference of the legislature, to enact laws to control, and to appoint Surveyors and Registers to superintend the construction of our Mercantile shipping.

However desirable and advantageous it may be to this famed maritime nation to produce the best shipping in the world, yet I am apprehensive, nay, almost certain, that that Ministry who proposed a law to govern, rule, or dictate to ship-builders in the construction, scantling, materials, and fastenings of their vessels, would be so unpopular with many influential societies, classes, and interests, as to render its resignation from that moment inevitable, although the com- munity at large may be convinced of the necessity and pro- priety of some effectual check or prevention to the navi- gation of merchantmen, which are unseaworthy, badly equipped or conditioned. This society ensures to the public that check or prevention, as no vessels are registered and classed until their owners have voluntarily submitted their construction and equipment to a strict and impartial examination, agreeably to its laws and regulations, and pub- lishes a guarantee to the passenger and the freighter, that the life or property of either may be considered safe when only exposed to the ordinary dangers of the sea. "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping" is, consequently, *I humbly submit*, entitled to the countenance and patronage of Government, and to the support and encouragement of the country.

As I am wholly actuated with (what I trust will be con- sidered) a laudable desire to benefit the public, I beg the favour of your publishing a few short extracts from the "Register" of its "Rules for Classification."

"The characters to be assigned to ships shall be, as nearly as circumstances will permit, a correct indication of their *real and intrinsic qualities*; and the same shall no longer be regulated by the uncertain standard of the port of building, nor by the uncontrouled decision of Surveyors, but will, in all cases, be finally fixed by the Committee, after due con- sideration of the reports of the Surveyors, and the documents which may be submitted to the Committee.

"There shall be two denominations of ships of the first class. The first class will comprise all ships which have not passed a prescribed age, and which are kept in the *highest state of repair and efficiency*. The extent of the period for the continuance of ships on this class will be determined by reference to the original construction and quality of the vessel, the materials employed, and the mode of building; but it is desirable, on grounds of national policy and of individual justice, that after the expiration of the prescribed period, ships shall be permitted to remain in the first description of the first class, or to be restored thereto for a further limited period, under certain defined regulations.

"The second description of the first class will comprise all ships which have passed the prescribed age, &c. &c. &c. but are still in a condition for the safe conveyance of dry and perishable cargoes.

"Second class ships will comprise all ships which shall be found, on survey, unfit for carrying dry cargoes, but per- fectly safe for the conveyance of cargoes not in their nature liable to sea damage, *to all ports of the world*.

"Third class ships will comprise such ships as are good in constitution, and which shall be found on survey fit for conveyance on *short voyages* (not out of Europe), of cargoes in their nature not liable to sea damage.

"The efficient state and condition of ships' anchors, cables, and stores, will be designated by the figure 1; and where the same are found insufficient in quantity, or de- fective, by the figure 2."

In my next I shall promulgate, through the columns of *The Naval and Military Gazette*, the bye-laws and regula- tions by which new ships are required to be surveyed while building, &c., and when I have submitted my third or fourth letter on this subject to public opinion or criticism I am in expectation of the pleasure of proving incontro- vertably that, until it may be considered indispensable in the legislature to interfere in the building, repairs, and efficiency of our merchant fleets, that the "Shipowners' Society," and "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," offer the greatest probability of protection to life and property by sea conveyance. In the meantime, I should recommend every passenger or freighter to be guided in his selection of a ship by the certificate of classi- fication and quality which a ship has to exhibit in her favour, and not by the gaudy appearance produced by *paint* and *varnish*, which in a ship, like the *cosmetic* and *rouge* upon the wanton's cheek, *too often conceal disease and blemish!!!*

*Senior United Service Club*, TRISTRAM.
*14th June*, 1836.

*** "An Officer of the Navy," and "W. C.," next week.

*The Unfought Duels.*—The House of Commons, in its systematic interference with the *innocent pleasures* of the people, will persist in presenting its members from fighting duels, and thereby abridging the liberty of the subject, and diminishing the stock of public excitement and gossip. Call this a land of freedom, where a Mem- ber of Parliament must not fight his own duel! Sir R. Vyvyan, Mr. Trench and Mr. Watson have manifested every possible degree of willingness to oblige society, to promote the conversation of the clubs, and to produce some degree of agitation in fashionable coteries, by offering themselves as victims—but in vain. The Serjeant-at-Arms detained them prisoners from Friday night until Monday morning, when a cruel debate was perpetrated upon both gentle- men, and they were compelled to give up their belligerent positions from sheer exhaustion. Another promising shot was held out on Thursday night, but it went off with "a flash in the pan." Col. Sibthorpe was obliging enough to take offence at a classical remark made by Sir John Hobhouse, that "nothing is more foolish than a foolish laugh;" and Sir John, with equal consideration, took the warlike step and quitted the House, according to the example of the gallant Colonel. The House, how- ever, interfered as usual; the Col. was called back, and was unfeelingly compelled to be perfectly satisfied. We are, nevertheless, not without some hope that a duel may yet spring out of this affair; Mr. H. Grattan, in defend- ing Sir John Hobhouse, having declared "that he did not hear any words fall from the Right Honourable Baronet which any man in his senses would *take notice of*." Could any thing be more contemptuous? Sir John is really bound *to call out Mr. H. Grattan.*—*Court Journal.*

*Royal Wit.*—At the King's late dinner to the Jockey Club, Lord Westminster was boasting of Touchstone and offering to back him for a large sum against anything that could be named in the field; "I accept the chal- lenge," said his Majesty, "and will name to beat him *a neck!*" The match was concluded, and his Majesty called upon to name his favourite, against a race laughter, named "*The Giraffe!*"

A lady, who styles herself a candidate for connubial bliss, advertises in an American paper that she "ar- dently desires to unite herself to some gentleman whose habits and disposition are accordant with her own." The modest fair one says, "My complexion is brunette, eyes and hair black, nose Grecian, mouth small, my slender, but properly rounded full, height five feet two inches, ankles and hands delicately formed. Fortune about 20,000 dollars."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The wives of the Royal Marines employed on the Coast of Spain under Major Owen, received on Thursday last allotment tickets payable on receipt, and it is with no small gratification that we acknowledge, as another testimony of the value of this paper, their thanks for the assistance we rendered them, by making known their temporary distress. We have taken the best course to meet the wishes of a friend.*—*Col. of 20 years' standing, and shall be glad to hear further.*—*Several Notices of Books, including Capt. Jebb's Work, Mr. Isaac's Travels, Laborde's Mount Sinai, Lord Shaftesbury's Memoirs, &c. will be given in our next.*

*Errata.*—*Page 374, in the letter* "On the Civil Appointments in the Navy," *signed* A. *in our last No., the compositor accidentally left out, after* "*I readily admit,*" *in the 4th line, the words* "but that." *This is now corrected in another letter from our correspondent, which we have published to-day* (*see* "Correspondence addressed to the Editor"). *It is considered that to specify the appointments to be exempted would be invidious.*—*Page 376, column 2, line 9, for* chief *read* chiefs.


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1836.*


We express the general feeling of the United Service by declaring that the officers, one all, acknowledge a debt of gratitude to Mr. Bannerman for his able support of their claims; yet how disappointing the objections made on the part of this great nation, to the rendering of justice to her servants, by granting them that reward which has been the object of years of zealous, anxious, and arduous services. The observations of the Secretary at War (founded, we admit, upon the Report of the Parliamentary Committee of 1833) are, that Brevet promotions are only to be given "for some very particular and remarkable service." If this be intended with a view to the future, when or where is such service likely to be performed? or, if with a retrospect to the past, is it to be inferred that these individuals only are to be advanced who have been more fortunate, though, perhaps, not more deserving than others, in opportunities of distinguishing themselves? Thus giving worse than a death blow to their seniors who may be left in the back ground.

With Subalterns of from fifteen to twenty years' standing, Captains, Majors, and Lieutenant-Colonels, *each* of upwards of twenty years, and Colonels of 11 years' service (as at present is the case), an officer now entering the army, without money and influence to push him on, must, if Brevet promotions be deferred as they now are, lay his account to arriving at the age of ninety, before he can attain the rank of Major-General; with the Navy the case is similar; and, surely the efficiency of both services, exclusive of any consideration to the claims of individuals, strongly calls for a continuance of that periodical progression, which until now has never been denied. With regard to the objection that there is not employment for one-tenth of the present number of General Officers, it cannot be expected that any great proportion of officers who have attained that rank, are, from their years, or the decay of health, hurried on by the arduous nature of their profession, still fitted for active employment; and, in fact, promotion in the higher ranks has hitherto been considered more as a well-merited reward for the past, than with the sole view of [illegible] for vacancies in the higher departments of the service.

It is to be hoped that the subject will be revived in the House of Commons, where fair and liberal feelings will surely prevail, in giving encouragement to ministers to concede that which it is evident their inclination would lead them not to defer. It would be unjust that any new modelling of the Military system, as projected by the Secretary at War, should affect the promotion of officers who have *already* passed the most valuable portion of their lives under a reliance that Rank would, in its due course, reach those who had served zealously and faithfully, even if they might not have had the opportunities of particularly distinguishing themselves; and as Ministers are withheld from an act of justice, on the grounds of public economy, there is not, we are persuaded, an officer, either Naval or Military, who would not thankfully receive the additional rank he has for years looked upon as at hand, under the condition that no advance of pay should accompany this rank, until Government shall, at an after time, judge it proper to concede it to him.

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In our former number we called the attention of the Admiralty to the long service and advanced age of the Field Officers of the Royal Marines, we will now look to the state of the lower ranks of this corps, and consider what benefit they have derived from the present system of promoting entirely by seniority. We will preface our statements by remarking, that although, in most regiments, some individuals are found who have served sufficiently long to be justified in repining at their lot; it is only in our rotation corps we have whole lists of discontented men, grown old in the performence of duties for which they are now no longer fit, but who are still retained in a station in the service, from which there is no adequate retirement. The junior Captains of the Royal Marines have served twenty-eight, the senior thirty-eight years, we have therefore (agreeably to our former average of the age at which they may be supposed to have joined the service) men in this rank ranging from forty-six to fifty-six years of age. The First Lieutenants have been in the corps from eight to twenty-eight years, about seventy of them having joined during the war; the ages, therefore, of these seventy First Lieutenants vary from forty to forty-six, those of the thirty juniors from twenty-six to thirty-two years. Of the Second Lieutenants we have nothing to say, except that they are generally young men, ready, able, and willing for any service, whose only regret is that this long peace has prevented their being called into more active employment; but, with respect to the Captains and old Lieutenants, we think they have just cause to complain of their hopeless condition,—have just cause to grieve that the men who fought at Lirsa, under Harte, are but recently made Captains,—that those who served in the *Confiance* and *Shannon* are still Subalterns. Were proof necessary that these officers feel strongly the neglect with which they have been treated, none better could be adduced than this, that of the hundred Captains, sixty are applicants for the retirement; nothing can more plainly shew the hopeless condition of these men, than a desire of so large a portion of them to quit a service in which they are at present subject to comparatively no privations: what, then, will be the consequence of a state of warfare? will men, weary of the service in the time of peace, willingly undergo, without hope or prospect of reward, the dangers and hardships of a Naval and Military life during war? we confess we do not think it probable they will; we do not think it probable that men, between forty-six and fifty-six years of age, will in future be content to do their duty as Captains of companies on foreign service, while he who is at ease at home shares equally with him abroad in the benefits of promotion.

Let us consider what probability exists under the present system of an accelerated rate of advancement,—we will call attention to the ages of the Captains, of whom the juniors is forty-six; the seniors joined from half-pay about the year 1823; they have therefore been twelve years going up the Captains' list, although during this period there has been an augmentation of four Lieutenant Colonels to the corps, and the unusual indulgence granted of upwards of fifty senior commissions sold, or allowed to retire on full-pay. We will suppose, for the sake of calculation, that these fifty-four steps made a difference of six years in the promotion of the junior Major; the junior Captain may therefore anticipate being eighteen years going up the Captains' list, unless extraordinary means be taken to help him forward, he will then be sixty-four years of age. How, then, can the Subalterns hope to rise above the rank of Captain? the thing is impossible; and they but delude themselves when they dream that the common course of nature will be altered for their advantage. But it may be asked, how can an alteration be made without great injustice to the old officers? We will endeavour to show that it may be done in a manner likely to give satisfaction to all parties. Several of the Field Officers have applied for the retirement: we have incidentally mentioned that about sixty Captains have requested to be allowed the same indulgence; we cannot imagine that, after their long and faithful services, any person will think these Captains are not justly entitled to the 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* a-year, for which they have asked, by granting to these old and worn-out servants of their King and country the boon they desire; we may promote all the war First Lieutenants, and shall thus have a newly officered corps, ready to receive such rules for promotion as may appear most likely to conduce to its future efficiency.

Having thus provided for the old officers now serving, let it be made the future rule of the Royal Marine corps to promote entirely by patronage, giving this protection to the officers of long service, that every one *of whatever rank*, who shall serve a certain period, say twenty years, shall be, at his own request, allowed to retire on 480*l.* a-year, and that those who shall serve this number of years shall be entitled to claim either the full pay of the rank they hold; or, if they prefer it, a retiring pension of 300*l.* a-year; by this arrangement we shall ensure the future activity of the officers of this force, and restore to an efficient state one of the most useful corps under the Crown; and in times of difficulty, by judicious rewarding merit with advancement, we may give such a tone to this branch of our Naval Service as will amply repay the first expense of the restoration.

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We have reason to think that the [illegible] the Horse Guards are well disposed to [illegible] earlier relief of our Indian Regiments. [illegible] know that with the very small force at their disposal, without a different System of relief, the mere wish is impracticable. We observe that within the present year, the following reliefs have been effected:—the 1st Battalion of the Roy

from the West Indies, the 7th from Malta, the 25th from West Indies, and the 38th from India. In a short time the 42nd and 88th from the Mediterranean, the 97th from Ceylon, the 98th from the Cape, and the 79th and 1st Battalion of the Rifles from America, may be expected. We do not complain that the Royals and 25th Regiments, from the West Indies, have been relieved after having served there since 1825, but we cannot see the justice of relieving the 7th, 42nd, 88th, 97th, 98th, 79th, and Rifles, from the Mediterranean, the Cape, and America, which have only served since 1825 in those *fine* climates, while the 45th, 54th, the 16th, the 6th, and 55th are in India, the three first having been abroad since 1819, the two latter since 1821. The fairer system would seem to be, to make fifteen years the maximum of foreign service. Is there an economist, however rigid, who would doom, to longer expatriation, 20,000 soldiers, his fellow countrymen? Let it be a rule, that no regiment, except serving in the West Indies, be relieved, so long as a regiment of fifteen years' foreign service is unrelieved. This would satisfy the regiments serving in India, and they would then feel that their foreign service had a limit, and that they were an English not a mere Asiatic army. At present the general opinion entertained by officers and privates is, that while serving in that distant land, British regiments are looked on quite as a separate force from that serving in our Colonies, nay almost as a condemned army, sentenced to general service for life. We may speak in *strong* language, but when was the language of truth *weak*? We shall never cease, till the grievance be redressed, to urge the claims of the Indian Army of His Majesty to be relieved after fifteen years' service abroad, and in doing so we hope to draw at last the attention of those who can redress the grievance to the crying nature of it. We may take an early opportunity of quoting, from the evidence before the Military Commission, the ungrounded hopes held out by the Authorities; but we have a strong expectation that we shall yet be saved from making the exposure, by learning that, at least, the regiments, which have been serving abroad since 1819, are immediately to be relieved.

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The indefatigable zeal, and unflinching integrity, of the Honourable Member for Devonport, Sir Edward Codrington, in endeavouring to correct the abuses which have hitherto existed in the Naval Service, as well as in promoting, to the extent of his power, the interest and welfare of the profession at large, must entitle that gallant officer to the gratitude of the whole Navy; and though he may not at the instant succeed in accomplishing the immediate objects he has in view, yet his straightforward and unanswerable remarks will eventually be sure to be attended with vast good. Amongst the cases which Sir Edward selected, as showing the exercise of an arbitrary and cruel authority on the part of a First Lord of the Admiralty, we are surprised that he had not included that of Commissioner Aylesbury, who, in the most *unprecedented* manner, was superseded in the situation he held at Bermuda a few years since, as our columns have before fully detailed. Knowing as we do the liberal and right feelings of the present Board of Admiralty, we have daily looked with confidence for a thorough inquiry into this extraordinary case, which is, we believe, without a parallel in the annals of the Navy, and we still hope that a complete investigation will be had into all and every part of this transaction; for no man, let his station be high or low, should be condemned and *punished*, without having the opportunity afforded him of rebutting the charges which may have been brought against him by, possibly, some interested or prejudiced individual. Impartial Justice demands this, and Justice in every shape will, we are assured, be uniformly administered by His Majesty's present liberal-minded advisers.

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We are much gratified in announcing to our readers, that Captain Symonds, Surveyor of the Navy, received the honour of Knighthood at the King's Levee on Wednesday last. Whether this was a spontaneous act of His Majesty, or recommended by His Ministers, it is equally honourable to all parties, as expressive of the opinion entertained by those who have access to the official reports, respecting the Surveyor's ships, and it must have the effect of confounding his traducers, who have so long endeavoured, by the most unworthy means, to prejudice the public against him. We have long expected this gracious manifestation of Royal approbation; the more so, as it has always been customary to confer Knighthood on the existing Surveyor of the Navy, and it has probably been delayed in this instance until the generally acknowledged superiority of the new system has been sufficiently proved. There is scarce a week that passes but brings some accounts confirmatory of this, and it is now universally admitted that, provided Captain Symonds's ships are properly handled, and their stowage such as the Surveyor directs, they are seldom or ever beaten. We are in possession of accounts from Rio Janeiro, which state that, in May last, the *Cleopatra* had beaten the French ship *Ariane*, in a very extraordinary degree, upon all points of sailing, after several days' trial, and, being subsequently challenged by a French brig, they worked out of Rio together against the sea breeze, and in the distance of three miles the Frenchman was a mile and a half to leeward, to the great mortification of his Admiral, who was present, and declared it to be the most astonishing thing he had ever witnessed in point of superiority of sailing and beating to windward. As we recollect the *Ariane* in the combined squadron in the North Sea, under Sir Pulteney Malcolm, we will give her dimensions to show in what a considerable degree they differ from those of the *Cleopatra*, and as another proof (if proofs are now wanting) that breadth can be preserved without sacrificing the speed of a vessel, a desideratum, as we have often said, the most happy that can be accomplished in ship-building. Length of the French ship *Ariane*, 137 feet 6 inches; breadth, 35 feet; depth of hold, 18 feet 2 inches; built at Cherbourg by M. Le Roux, in 1831-2, carrying twenty 30 pounders, medium guns on the main deck, and eight 30 pound carronades on quarter deck and forecastle. By contrasting the above with the dimensions of the *Cleopatra*, which we have frequently given, it will be found that, although the French ship is 7 feet 6 inches longer, she has 5 feet less beam than the *Cleopatra*,—both being donkey frigates.

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The dismissal by Court-Martial, from His Majesty's Service, of Mr. Brooking, late Lieutenant in command of the *Pike* schooner, for the loss of that vessel, under circumstances of negligence and carelessness, has caused no small sensation in Naval circles, from the admitted reputation which up to this unfortunate event, that gentleman had sustained as an officer and a seaman. Without the slightest degree impugning the sentence of the Court-Martial, which, with the evidence produced could have arrived at no other result, we will venture to express a hope, that the extenuating circumstances of the case may be favourably considered at a future period, and that clemency which His Majesty has been pleased to exhibit to others, will we trust be extended to this officer, in zeal for the service considered second to none, and who appears to have fallen a victim to supposing too much confidence in his inferiors. The nature of the sentence, even without the pecuniary punishment, and the loss of rank which it inflicts must be sufficiently galling to a sensitive mind, and we are certain that no one can feel it more acutely, or more sincerely regret the loss of the *Pike* than her Commander, who took so much pains and exhibited so much skill in the management of his favourite vessel.

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With the sincere desire to see equal justice done to both Services, it has been with great satisfaction that we have learnt of the intended appointment of Vice-Admiral Fleeming to the Government of Malta. Whilst we have recollected that this island had, as its Governor, a *Naval* officer (Captain, afterwards Rear-Admiral Sir Alexander Ball), from the time of its capture, in the year 1800, till 1808 or 1809, when Sir Alexander Ball died, we have always considered that it ought to have been continued as a Naval Government; we trust the present impartial nomination of the Colonial Secretary is an earnest that, as vacancies occur in our other Colonies, which *formerly* Admirals or Captains of the Navy as Governors or Lieutenant-Governors, that the same justice will again be extended to the Naval Service; as the number of superior officers in each profession is nearly the same, that is to say of Generals and Colonels combined, as compared with the small number of Admirals and Post Captains holding rank as full Colonels; and, moreover, that the Navy have no similar appointments for its Field Officers as that of Colonels of regiments, held by above a hundred General Officers of the Army, that henceforward, out of the twenty-five or thirty Colonial Governments, the Navy will have a share, instead of as now but *four* or *five* only, and that the Governorship of New South Wales as well as *every other* which, heretofore, was held by a superior officer of the Navy, will, when Major General Bourke's six years have expired, revert, as in the case of Malta, to some distinguished officer of the Naval Service.

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Regarding, as we do, the protection of our Channel Fisheries as a measure which is well entitled to the best attention of His Majesty's Government, as making an extensive nursery for our Navy, we have watched with much interest the progress of the Bill before the House of Commons for amending the laws at present in force regulating the Fisheries on the Coast of England and Wales. We have heard, then, with great regret, that the gallant Member for Brighton has been induced to accede to the representations of interested parties (that is to say, to the fishermen themselves

t which we consider the *principal* point in the
oposed measure—we mean the providing of n
per sized mesh for the traul nets, whereby all
smaller sized fish would escape; for if it be
ant that the prescribed mesh, as stated in the
enth clause, shall be only *two inches and a half*,
asured *diagonally* when the mesh is *closed*, as has
en hitherto the usual method of measuring all
s, thus leaving but *one inch and a quarter* from
t to knot when open, then we unhesitatingly
that the Bill will be *futile*; for, with this sized
sh, every turbot, sole, dory, and other flat fish,
ont a *week old*, will be caught. We will hope,
vever, that the framers of the Bill now before
rliament will yet amend this part of the new
t, and will add to the seventh clause, after the
rds "*mesh or meshes of less size or scantling than
inches and a half in the clear*," the explanation
lowing, namely, "*that is to say, measured from
t to knot in the* SQUARE, *when the mesh is* OPEN."
is the words "*in the clear*" would have implied.
d it not been otherwise interpreted; and as
ery law ought to be framed so distinct and plain
t it would be *impossible* to create any dispute
on any point in it, so we confidently trust that
PTAIN PECHELL and Sir JOHN GARDE WALLER,
ase patriotic motives in bringing forward the
easure all must alike admit, will see fit to amend
e seventh clause as we have suggested, for
rely they never can have intended to have given
ss protection to the brood of fish than before,
d the *old* acts fixed the mesh at *three inches and o
lf*, as is shown in the sixth clause of the new
ill.

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A MUCH be-puffed pamphlet was lately published
y the Council of the ci-devant School of Naval
rchitecture, and the notices which have appeared
especting it have caused us no small amusement.
cting upon the principle recommended by Byron
"Every man his own Reviewer," the ingenious
thors of this truly ingenious pamphlet have
erted themselves to a surprising degree, and
ut with one device or another, in the shape of
tters under various signatures, paragraphs, &c.,
ntrived to get long extracts, and reasonings
ercon, inserted in various publications. In
e outports (particularly in the West, where the
mphlet appeared) a column of matter regarding
Naval subject, ready cut and dried, was doubt-
s acceptable to the editor; but we own we
re a little astonished to find our excellent and
lented monthly contemporary, the *United Service
rnal*, fall into the trap so easily. We thought
few lines sufficient to expose the fallacies con-
ined in this pamphlet, which, with a quantity of
orn-out matter, and disquisitions on the theory,
ustrated by the everlasting wood-cut, is made up
some loose calculations and erroneous state-
ents. In proof of this, Mr. Blake, the Master
hipwright of Portsmouth Dock-yard, has thought
incumbent upon him to address a letter to the
*nited Service Journal*, claiming some inventions
hich had been assigned to Sir Robert Seppings.
The whole thing is made up of fallacies and mis-
tatements, and the argument is founded on the
ssumption that, notwithstanding considerable
ums have been devoted to the education of
class of Naval Architects, the institution has
been broken up, and condemned, without affording
the members thereof a single opportunity of prov-
ing their skill in ship-building. Now this is not
true. They have had two opportunities or trials,
as we have already shown, namely, the *Sapphire* and
*Actæon*, both which ships are very far inferior to
others of their class. The last, indeed, is so crank,
that we are in constant dread of hearing that an
accident has befallen her. These ships were both
designed by Dr. Inman, the Master of the School,
*upon the principles and dimensions which resulted from
scientific deductions, admitted by the members*; and it
is proved that the proportions are *not the best* that
are available, but, on the contrary, very *nearly the
worst*, indeed, inferior to what were usually adopted
before the School was established. We should
wish to know what the Council will say on this
point, and how they intend disposing of this hitch,
which it behoves them to do before the public will
be satisfied that any new light can be thrown upon
the question of ship-building by these theorists.

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IN some of our early numbers we took occasion to
mention the existence of an instrument (but little known),
for measuring a base line at one view; and, therefore
applicable to taking the distance during the ever varying
positions adopted in Naval actions, or in chase, and
also available for many other purposes at sea, such as
estimating the true distance from a light-house, a buoy &c.;
besides, not only answering the purpose of the common
roming-up glass, whilst in chase or during a trial of sail-
ing, but enabling the observer to ascertain within a yard
*how much* ground has been lost or gained at any time.
We lately reverted to the subject in commenting upon
the excellence of the shell practice on board the *Phœnix*
steamer, and we have often wondered, that an instrument
combining all the advantages of the best telescope we
ever looked through, with the apparatus described, should
remain in obscurity, its existence apparently unknown,
when such an eager disposition is manifested for the
perfection of every thing that can tend to improve those
sciences, available for Naval or Military purposes. The
invention was perfected by the celebrated mathematician,
Dr. Brewster of Edinburgh, towards the close of the
late war; and we believe the Duke of Wellington and
some military officers availed themselves of it. Many
instruments were also sent to India, but we are not
aware of a single case where it has been used in the
Royal Navy, or at sea,—the position of all others where
it is most desirable, owing to the difficulty, from various
circumstances, of obtaining the true measurement of one
side of an angle, *in order to calculate the others*. Even
Sir Howard Douglas, in his excellent Treatise on Naval
Gunnery, although acknowledging the many difficulties
which existed in taking the distance, and devising some
ingenious executions for estimating the same, has
totally overlooked the existence of the double image
telescope, a description of which may be found in Dr.
Brewster's Treatise on Philosophical Instruments; and
it is not more than two years since we saw a telescope,
fitted for use, at the shop of Mr. Harris, Opticians, in
Holborn, who was, we believe, engaged by the professor
to manufacture them. For the steamers employed on
the Coast of Spain, the ships about to compete in the
experimental squadron, indeed for purposes of taking up
a desired distance (precisely), for any occasion, these
telescopes will be found so useful, that we trust the
Admiralty will order them to be supplied; and should
this be declined, we think it is the most useful instru-
ment which a Captain of a ship can provide on his
appointment, at the individual expense of a few pounds.

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Some interest has been excited by the circumstance of
Count los Valos or Valles having transacted business in
the early part of the week at the Foreign-office. The
Count is an aid-de-camp and confident of Don Carlos,
and his visit has been attributed to his being charged with
a mission, the object of which is to arrange, through the
mediation of England and France, a matrimonial alliance
between a son of Don Carlos and the Infant Queen of
Spain. But we believe the more immediate object of
his visit was to endeavour to negotiate for the release of
prisoners, some of whom are at present confined in the
Tagus.

Mr. Wason on Thursday night gave notice, in the
House of Commons, that he would bring before the
House the conduct of honourable members in voting
away the rights of private property without hearing the
evidence bearing upon the subject. The evil of which
he complained has long been felt, and every person who
has an interest in property, which may be affected by any
of the measures which are referred to these committees,
must rejoice that it is in contemplation to bring the
working of the present system distinctly before the house
with a view to the application of a fitting remedy. We
particularly urge the Hon. member's attention to the
proceedings on the Brighton Railways. It is said pub-
licly that certain parties pledged themselves on one side,
and were, without hearing the evidence, *suddenly* con-
verted.

*Royal Naval School.*—On Wednesday the second
general meeting for the present year, of the friends and
supporters of this institution, was held at the school,
Alfred-house, Camberwell, and was numerously attended.
The objects of the meeting were twofold—first, to con-
firm the report of the council of administration received
at the meeting of the 31st of May last; and, secondly, to
distribute among the scholars the prizes (including a gold
and a silver medal) to which many of them, at the exami-
nation which took place a few days ago, had proved them-
selves entitled. Before the second, which was the princi-
pal object of the meeting, was proceeded with, Adm. Sir R.
Stopford was called to the chair, and a resolution con-
firmatory of the report above alluded to was unanimously
agreed to. A short discussion then took place relative
to the appropriation of a fund wherewith to build a
school for the institution. Sir E. Codrington was se-
lected to present the prizes. Masters G. Jennings and
G. Christian were the two boys who had been named as
deservedly claimants of the gold and silver medals.
Those prizes were given to them, as were also several
consisting of popular books to others of the scholars,
among whom Masters Domville, Hopley, Andrews,
Birch, Harper, Tomson, Morgan, Payne, Scutt, and Bar-
ker, were conspicuous. Nothing could surpass the extraor-
dinary proficiency in various branches of classical and
mathematical knowledge, and in different modern lan-
guages, which these boys exhibited. But we feel called
upon to lay more particular stress upon the attainments
of the two young gentlemen, neither of whom was beyond
15 years of age, who gained the medals. The former of
the two was the first boy in the school as far as general
knowledge went, and the second was, in addition, the
author of an English poem upon Columbus, which he
read to the meeting amidst the most hearty applause.
Several prizes were also awarded to different boys for
their proficiency in drawing, &c.

A fair damsel of seventeen, of a highly respectable
family, at Aire, in the Pas de Calais, appeared on Sun-
day the 5th instant, as the representative of the Virgin
Mary, in the procession of the *Fête Dieu*. She was,
however, soon tired of her assumed character, for she
eloped the same evening with an officer of the 4th Regi-
ment of Parmesiers.—*Galignani's Messenger*.

Mr. Barry O'Meara, Napoleon's confidential medical
attendant at St. Helena, died on Friday week of erysipe-
las in the head, with which he was first attacked about a
week previously.

*A Royal Sculptor.*—The Princess Mary, one of the
daughters of the King of the French, has executed some
beautiful specimens of sculpture; and a statue just com-
pleted is spoken of as a chef-d'œuvre.

Mr. Sheriff Salomons, it is expected, will receive the
honour of knighthood at the levee next Wednesday.

The Mess of his Majesty's Honourable Corps of
Gentlemen-at-Arms, dined together on Thursday at the
Freemason's Tavern.

An article in the German papers explains the recent
reports relative to the 20 000 Russian troops entering
Wallachia, by the very simple statement that it relates
only to "the change of the garrison of Silistria, which
has always taken place every three months, but which
fortress will be very shortly evacuated."

The reigning Landgrave, Louis of Hesse Homburg,
arrived in town yesterday week from Germany. The
Prince, who is in his 66th year, is a General of Infantry,
Commander of the 19th Reg. of the Line in the Prus-
sian service, Military Governor of the Province of Lux-
embourg, and related to one Royal Family by the mar-
riage of his late brother the Landgrave Frederick, with the
Princess Elizabeth, the Dowager Landgravine.

The Prince of Oldenburgh, Lieutenant-General in the
Russian Service, arrived in town on Monday, accompa-
nied by Col. Budberg, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty the
Emperor.

*Funeral of the Duke of Gordon.*—The *Firebrand*
Government steamer, with the remains of this much
lamented nobleman on board, arrived at Spurnmouth on
Monday. The remains were conveyed to Gordon
Castle, where they lay in state till Friday, and were on
that day deposited with those of his long-descended
ancestry, in the family vault in Elgin Cathedral.

*Town Catholic Cathedral.*—The Duchess of Kent
has subscribed 20*l.* towards the completion of the
temple.—*Dublin Post.*

The Bishop of Bristol is translated to the See
of Ely. Dr. Butler to the See of Lichfield and Co-
ventry, and Dr. Longley is to be translated to Ripon,
but this last appointment cannot take place till the Bill
is passed for completing the arrangement respecting the
new Sees.

*Exhibition of the Art of Self Defence.*—The Prince of
Orange having expressed a desire that, previous to his
sons leaving England, they should witness an exhibi-

he mode of self-defence adopted by the lower classes his country, a private muster of the men most cele- ted in the annals of pugilism, &c., was got up on nesday afternoon at the School of Arms, St. James's eet, Messrs. Angelo having kindly granted its use tha occasion. At 3 o'clock their Royal Highnesses ved, attended by their suite, long previous to which room was crowded to excess. Among the company ent were Prince George of Cambridge, the Prince Salms; the Dukes of Grafton and Beaufort; Mar- sses Anglesy, Douglas, Douro, and Graham; Earls mouth, Errol, and Euston; Lords Willoughby de sby, Ribblesdale, Frederick and Adolphus Fitz- ence, Grimston, Ludlow, Hereford, F. Gordon, and tus (two); Count Blucher; Sirs C. Rowley, T. oubridge, and F. A. Rue; Colonels Peel and Low- ; Mr. W. Peel, &c.—The sports commenced by a t with the gloves between William Storks and John ams, who went through two rounds in a very medi- style. Next followed those two veterans of the ring, omas Cribb and Thomas Oliver, who were received much applause. They also had two rounds, during ch Cribb had decidedly the best. Thomas Spring Peter Crawley, two more of the old school, next ered the arena, and during three rounds exhibited a udid specimen of the noble art, Spring having the ntage throughout. Next appeared Richard Curtis rt of the Fancy) and Owen Swift, who peppered other in a good round style through two rounds, ng which Curtis had the best of it. After them g Dutch Sam and Jem Burn contested the palm. exhibited during three rounds his accustomed cau- and calmness, and had throughout the advantage, ng in the first round uncorked Jem's claret. Lastly ered Harry Holt and Frank Redmond, who closed sports with the gloves. C. M. Winterbottom and Pitfield, belonging to the First Regiment of Life rds, next exhibited a specimen of the art of single , after which Messrs. Webster and H. Angelo, jun., two best amateur fencers in London, exhibited a lmen of fencing with foils. Then followed a bout the same weapons between a Creole gentleman ed Lyons (stated to be 84 years of age) and Mr. H. gelo, jun., which strikingly exhibited the contrast ween the old and new school, and finished the sports. 5 o'clock their Royal Highnesses departed, after ng expressed themselves highly gratified with the imens they had witnessed. The veteran Jackson ated as Master of the Ceremonies.

Mr. Power, of Killane, is to be made a Baronet.

We have the authority of Mr. Rose, the rector of gton, to contradict the report that Earl Spencer has owed the example of his brother, and become a Ro- Catholic. Mr. Rose states that his Lordship was his own seat last Sunday, June 12, that he adminis- d the sacrament to him in the parish church on ter Sunday last, and he knows that he received it n on Whit Sunday last, in the parish church of worth, near Wiseton, his Lordship's seat in Not- hamshire.

*National Literary Work.*—His Majesty has been loously pleased to permit Captain Brenton to dedi- to him his "Naval History of Great Britain," now in se of publication. The gallant author is one of the st officers in the service, having been nearly forty s actively employed, during which period he has e a part in many a memorable engagement. Inde- lently, however, of his extensive experience, he pos- es unusual facilities for carrying into effect this great ary undertaking. In the first place, he has had free ss to official documents; secondly, the great Naval es who figure in his narrative, with many of whom as on the most intimate terms, have cordially assisted by putting him in possession of a variety of impor- facts not generally known, as well as numerous te letters, &c.; and, thirdly, his skill as a draughts- has enabled him to furnish some striking embellish- ts. Such a work from the pen of a *professional er*, faithfully recording the triumphs of the British In every part of the globe, during the most eventful od of British history—ushered forth under such aus- s—and preferring, altogether, such peculiar claims on le attention, may be emphatically called a *national* and must ensure a hearty welcome, not only from Naval profession, but also from the great body of lish readers. It is announced to be comprised in monthly parts, at a very moderate cost, with about ne portraits and other engravings.

the event of the death of the Emperor of China, ntelligence is announced by despatches to the several ipes, written with blue ink, the mourning colour. persons of rank are required to take the red silk or- ents from their caps, with the ball or button of rank: ubjects of China, without exception, are called upon rbear from shaving their heads for 100 days, within h period none may marry, play on musical instru- t, or perform any sacrifice.

## The Court.

His Majesty's Levée on Wednesday was attended by the following Naval and Military Officers:—

*Admirals*—Sotheron, Sir G. Martin, Sir T. Rodd, Sir E. Hamilton, Sir R. Stopford, Sir H. Digby, Maitland, Sir W. Parker, Sir J. Brenton, Page, Sir E. Codrington. *Captains* (R.N.)—W. Symonds, Blackwood, G. C. Lempriere, Lord G. Paulet, Fremantle, D. Hope, C. Wade. *Lieuts.* (R.N.)—J. Rattier, W. Seagole. *Gens.*—Hon. Sir C. Colville, Sir C. Halkett, Sir P. Maitland, Sir E. Lloyd, Sir P. Molyneux, W. Stuart, Sir W. Clinton, Campbell, Hodgson, Bonham, Sir J. O. Vandeleur, Dyon, S. Brown, Lord C. Manners. *Cols.*—Sir W. Gomm, Calvert, Douglas, Salwey, Sir S. G. Higgins, S. Dides, Lord Brudenell, Shawe, Reeve, Holt, Jodrell, Angelo, Dawkins, Angerstein, Lygon, Sir H. Pym, Wedgwood, Marquess of Douro, Cavler, Wallace, Burke, Fremantle. *Majors*—P. Innes, C. Johnson. *Capts.*—Mathew, M.P., G. W. Manby, Smyth, Vavasour, Majendie, Lord F. Paulet, Jackson, Flover, W. Jones, Wiennington, M. P., Powys, Hunlton, Miles Stapleton, F. Paget, Lang, Kendall, Eyles. *Lieutenants*—Dunn, Skey, Godwin.

The following were presented:—

Vice-Adm. Sir John Beresford, on marriage. Mr. S. Sadler, on appointment to Leicestershire Militia: Lord John Campbell, Col. Argyll and Bute Militia; Capt. H. D. Griffith, 85th regt., on return from the Continent; Ens. Colville, on appointment to 95th Light Inf.; Capt. W. H. Johnstone; Major-Gen. Lord Harris, on appointment to 73d reg.; Sir A. Halliday, on return from West Indies; Capt. Drummond; Viscount Alford, on being appointed Col. of the North Lincoln Militia; Major Mac Bean, on return from Jamaica in command of the 84th reg.; Col. J. H. Littler, on return to India; Col. Cotton; Lieut.-Col. H. Caldwell, on promotion; Vice Adm. Sir G. Cockburn, on return from foreign service; Lieut.-Col. Marson, C. B.; Major Babington; Lieut.-Col. Home; Lieut.-Col. Scudamore, on promotion; Lieut.-Col. Doveton, on return to India; Lieut. Forster, Staffordshire Yeomanry; Capt. Cotgrave; Maj. Clarke; Maj. Warwick Hele Tonkin; Maj. Brookes, on return from foreign service; Capt. Powys, on appointment as Dep.-Lieut. Stafford.; Lieut. Seagram, R.N., from foreign service; Lieut. James Prevost, R.N., on promotion; Capt. Daniell, Coldstream Guards, on marriage; Major Bowers; Capt. Codrington, R.N., on promotion; Capt. Broke, R.N., on promotion; Ens. Crespigny, on appointment to 20th reg.; Capt. Doune on return from Greece; Ens. R. N. Phillips, 53d reg.; Cornet Whippy, Queen's Own Yeomanry; Lieut. Stracey, on appointment to Scots Fus. Guards; Lieut. Wright, on appointment; Lieut. Tarnot; Lieut. P. Marlean, on return from abroad; Lieut. Granville; Ens. F. Maitland; Lieut. Morell, Queen's Own Yeomanry; Ens. Angelo; Lieut. Dods, 4th Madras Inf.; Ens. W. K. Haslewood, on departure for India; Ens. Greenwood, 31st reg.; Cornet Wyndham, 7th Hussars; Lieut. G. Maclean, on going abroad; Lieut. Sandham, on appointment to Royal Horse Artillery; Lieut. Moorsom, on marriage; Capt. S. Poole; Capt. Sir K. A. Jackson, Bart., on leaving on foreign service, Capt. T. Wallace, on his return from India; Capt. M. Cooper, on his return from India; Capt J. Logan; Mr. Ochy Wombwell, 10th Hussars, on marriage; Capt. Henry Ashurst Cotton, Philippa; Sub-Lieut. Peyton, on appointment in the 2d Life Guards; Lieuts. Ogilvy and Vyse, and Sub-Lieut. Mackinnon, on appointments to 2d Life Guards.

The Queen's Drawing Room on Thursday was attended by the following Naval and Military officers:—

*Admirals*—Sotheron, Sir C. Rowley, Maitland, Sir R. Martin, Sir C. Adam, Sir W. Parker, Sir E. Codrington, Sir E. Hamilton, Sir J. Brenton, Sir T. Rodd. *Captains* (R.N.)—Williams, H. Smith, A. Shippard, Herbert, Codrington, Sir G. A. Westphal, Dilkes, G. C. Lempriere, Wiennington. *Commanders* (R.N.)—P. Wynne, De Saumarez, G. Evans, Henvey, Fuller, Oldrey. *Lieutenants* (R.N.)—W. Seagole, Seagram, Prevost, Sekeele. *Generals*—Hon. Sir C. Colville, Sir H. Wheatley, Sir G. Elder, K.C.B., Sir W. Lumley, Sir R. D. Jackson, Bonham, Hodgson, Lord E. Somerset, Grosvenor, Lord C. Manners, B. Reynardson, Dyon, Sir W. M'Bean, Sir E. Lloyd, Sir J. O. Vandeleur, Sir W. Pringle, Sir W. Eustace, Sir F. Molyneux, Clitherow, A. Campbell, Sir G. Walker, Sir H. Lowe. *Colonels*—Sir S. G. Higgins, Fox, Hill, Sir H. Pym, Angerstein, Peel, Marquess of Douro, Dyson, Peach, Sir A. Maclaine, Hon. H. Murray, S. Dales, Cuyler, Shawe, Harris, Thackwell, Harrison, Scudamore, Sir B. Camac, Wedgwood, Rolt, Daniell, C. Leslie, F. Davies, Digby, Lygon, Home, Wallace, Burke, Hay, Manners, H. Caldwell, D. Damer. *Majors*—Hodgson, Cadogan, Sir W. H. Tonkin, Ratcliffe, Macarthur, Beresford, Hon. H. C. Devereux, Brookes, Dyce, Clarke, Bowers, C. Johnson. *Captains*—Mathew, M.P., H. D. Griffiths, Cates, Drummond, Daniell, Kendall, Morton, A. Jackson, Trent, Randall, Dallas, H. Reynardson, Bedford, Fyres, Biggs, Beresford, Nicholson, Harcourt, M. Cooper, J. W. Jones, Hill, Pringle, Spearman, J. Evans, G. Logan, Walker, Flyer, Majendie, Powys, H. Aston, Harvey, Nanberry, Vavasour, Wallace, S. Poole, H. Smyth, Codrington, Colgreave, L. S. O'Connor. *Lieuts.*—Grasett, Paulet, Somerset, Mitchell, Godwin, Granville, W. Wood, Morrell, Moorsom, Skey, Turner, Stracey, R. C. Moore, H. D. Williams, Dods, Daly, Sandham, Wright, H. Smythe, Dunn, Loudey, Maclean, G. Maclean, J. D. Blythe, Napier. *Cornets*—Murray, H. J. Petey, Whippy. *Ensigns*—Colville, Angelo, F. Maitland, L. Smith, W. K. Haslewood, B.N. Phillips, Crespigny.

His Majesty gave a grand dinner on Wednesday evening, at St. James's Palace, to the members of the *Nulli secundus* Club, composed of gentlemen who hold, or have formerly held, commissions in the Coldstream Regiment of Foot Guards. The members of the Club wore their uniform coats. The dinner was served in the Banquet-room. Amongst the company were the Marquess of Huntley, Lords Saltoun, Howard, Paulet, Honourable Henry Windsor, Sirs J. Shelley, W. Gomm, C. Morgan, General Upton, Colonels Bowater, Milman, Armstrong, Gooch, Capt. W. Horton, Mr. Cox, the Treasurer of the Household.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Major Warwick, Hele Tonkin, and upon John Simpson, Esq., Lord Mayor of York.

Yesterday week an operation was performed by Mr. Alexander on the Duke of Sussex's eyes. The cataracts were removed under the most favourable circumstances; the bandages were taken off on Tuesday morning, and his Royal Highness is now able to see distinctly with both eyes. The operation occupied from ten to fifteen minutes. The daily bulletin exhibited at Kensington Palace and elsewhere is highly favourable.

Yesterday evening the King gave a dinner to the Directors of the Bank and the East India House, and the Officers of the Trinity House. Covers were laid for seventy.

The King will honour the Duke of Wellington with his company to-day, at the grand banquet to be given in commemmoration of the battle of Waterloo. About fifty officers, including the Prince of Orange, who were engaged in the battle, will be present.

The King and Queen will leave town to-morrow for Kew, and in the evening proceed to Windsor.

The Duke of Cambridge arrived at Hamburgh on the 4th instant, from Hanover. The Duchess of Gloucester left Liege on the 10th, to proceed on her journey to Germany.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 13th June.—In answer to a question from the Marquess of WESTMEATH, Lord DUNCANNON stated that two Bills had been introduced into the other House, the one for the entire alteration of the present constitution of the Post-office establishment, and the other for transferring the management of the packets from the Post-office to the Admiralty. The Marquess of DOWNSHIRE impressed upon the House the importance of establishing a packet station on the west coast of Ireland. —A long debate ensued on the second reading of the Administration of Justice (Court of Chancery) Bill, which was moved by the LORD CHANCELLOR. Lord LYNDHURST moved as an amendment, "That the Bill be read a second time that day six months." The amendment was opposed by Lord Langdale and Lord Melbourne, and supported by Lord Abinger and the Duke of Wellington. On a division, the amendment was carried by a majority of 65. The numbers being—for the original motion, 21; for the amendment, 94. The Bill was consequently lost.

TUESDAY, 14th June.—The Marquess of LANSDOWNE stated, that the Government were not yet prepared to come forward with a plan upon the subject of Railways; but that Ministers, in the course of a very short time, should be prepared with a plan which he believed would be generally approved of. In the mean time he thought it desirable to introduce into all Railway Bills a clause subjecting them to any general plan which the House might think fit to adopt. The Duke of WELLINGTON was of a similar opinion, and read a clause to that effect, which he proposed should be introduced into all Bills. —The Universities (Scotland) Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Thursday fortnight. The House went into committee on the Municipal Act Amendment Bill, and a clause was introduced, reserving to the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge the Justiciary powers which he at present possessed.

THURSDAY, 16th June.—After the presentation of several petitions in favour of the London Grand Junction Railway Bill, the Duke of RICHMOND said that he was not aware that in this country there were many railroads passing through crowded districts with locomotive engines, and he was anxious before their Lordships sanctioned that principle, that they should be quite sure that no danger of fire was to be apprehended from the use of those engines. He therefore gave notice that he

meant to move for a select committee tu inquire into the subject.—The Birmingham, Bristol, and Thames Junction Railway Bill was read a third time, upon which the Duke of WELLINGTON moved that the following clause be added:—"Provided always, and be it further enacted, that nothing herein contained shall extend, or be construed to extend, to the exemption of this ur any other Railroad from the provisions of any general Act or general Acts for the regulation of Railroads, which may be passed with a view tu the advantage, protection, and security of the public, before the expiration of one year from the passing of this Act, if Parliament shall be sitting at the expiration of such period of one year, or if Parliament should not be then sitting, before the end of the next session." The Marquess of CLANRICARDE objected to the clause, as being inexpedient and unjust. The Earl of MANSFIELD was of opinion that the clause ought not to be adopted. Lord HATHERTON was of opinion that even if the clause were good, the present was not the proper time for effecting the object intended. The Earl of WICKLOW thought that the effect of the clause would be to paralyse the exertions of those who embarked in these great enterprises. Lord ASHBURTON was of opinion that the best course would be that their Lordships should appoint a committee to clear the matter up, and to hear the opinions of the parties who had suggested the necessity of this precaution. The Marquess of LANSDOWNE supported the motion. After a few words from the Marquess of Salisbury and the Duke of Richmond, the House divided—for the Duke of Wellington's clause, 33; against it, 15; majority, 18. The clause was then added to the Bill, and the Bill was passed.—The South Eastern Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.

FRIDAY, 17th June.—The Duke of Richmond, at the request of Lord Melbourne, postponed his observations on the Report of the Post-office Commissioners until Monday.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer, attended by a large body of the Commons, appeared at the Bar to request a conference with their Lordships on the subject of the amendment to the Irish Municipal Bill. The Conference was agreed to, and the Marquess of Lansdowne afterwards read the reasons of the Commons for disagreeing to the amendments; when Lord MELBOURNE moved that the Bill, as amended by the Commons, be taken into consideration on Friday next. Agreed to.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 13th June.—The House met at twelve o'clock, for the purpose of forwarding public business; but the greater part of the sitting was occupied with a discussion on the affair between Sir F. Trench and Mr. R. Wason, both of whom were brought up in the custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms. After a great deal of negotiation and parleying, both having mutually explained, and given the House an assurance that the affair should not be carried further, they were discharged from custody.—The further consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Irish Municipal Corpomtions Bill was resumed. Mr. S. CRAWFORD gave notice that at the proper time he would bring forward a motion for including all the corporate towns in this Bill which were in the first one, and divide the House upon the question. All the clauses struck out by the House of Lords down to the 35th were then restored, after which, it being three o'clock, the House adjourned.—The Speaker resumed the chair at five o'clock.—The Herne Bay Pier Bill was read a third time and passed.—A new writ was ordered for South Warwickshire, in the room of Mr. Sheldon, deceased.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the proposition he had submitted for the alteration of the duty on the first class paper, would take effect from the October quarter; and on stained paper in July. He thought it would be both just and expedient not to allow a drawback. For the purpose, however, of affording accommodation to the trade, he had provided not only that the privilege of manufacturing and storing in bond should be continued, but that in case any very great quantity of a particular paper affected by these regulations, should remain on hand in the stationers' stocks on the 10th October, allowance should be made for it.—Mr. RICHARDS complained of some perversion of a speech of his which had appeared in *The Globe* newspaper.—The House resolved itself into a committee on the Marriages Bill. Mr. POULTER objected to clause 18, which enacts that marriages may be celebrated before the superintendent-registrar. Mr. Baines supported the clause, and Sir R. Inglis opposed it. Dr. LUSHINGTON said that if this clause were omitted, the whole remedy of the Bill would be left out. Lord J. RUSSELL thought the principle involved in the Bill a good one, and that they were bound to maintain it. Sir R. PEEL did not consider that they had any right to interfere with the solemnization of marriage by the Dissenters, but thought that members of the Established Church should not be allowed to dispense with the religious ceremony. After a few words from Mr. Law, Mr. Pryme, the Attorney-General, and Mr. Trevor, the committee divided—for the amendment, 58; against it, 123: majority, 65.—This and several other clauses were then agreed to.

TUESDAY, 14th June.—The Southampton Waterworks Bill, the Preston and Longridge Railway Bill, and the Wessenden Reservoir Bill, were severally read a third time and passed.—A great number of petitions were presented, among which was one by Mr. D. W. Harvey, from persons in the county of Radnor, complaining of proceedings at law adopted against them by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests.—Sir F. TRENCH complained of the inconvenience of the prison rooms belonging to the House, which were so unfit for the purposes for which they were intended, that he had the most serious apprehensions of the consequences, should he ever again become an inmate of them. The Speaker said that every endeavour would be made to remedy the evil.—On the motion that the report on the Tremouth Railway Bill be taken into further discussion, Mr. C. BULLER moved that it be taken into further consideration that day six months. The amendment, on a division, was lost by a majority of 73, and the Bill was ordered to be printed.—Lord MAHON inquired what progress had been made in the negotiations between Spain and the South American States respecting the recognition of the independence of the latter powers by the former, and was informed by Lord Palmerston that Generals Soublette and O'Leary were still at Madrid, and that there was every probability that the negotiations would be brought to a satisfactory termination.—The House proceeded with the further consideration of the Lords' amendments on the Municipal Corporations (Ireland) Bill, upon which Mr. S. CRAWFORD stated his intention of moving that the towns in schedule C. be restored to the Bill. He then moved that Bandon be included in the towns which were to have a mayor and council. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Serjeant JACKSON amidst considerable laughter. A lengthened discussion ensued. Ultimately the House divided—for the amendment, 8; against it, 148; majority, 140.—A committee was then appointed, on the motion of Lord John Russell, to draw up reasons against acceding to the Lords' amendments.

WEDNESDAY, 15th June.—The Speaker took the chair at 4 o'clock; but there being only 37 members, the House was adjourned.

THURSDAY, 16th June.—A petition was presented by Mr. CUTLAR FERGUSSON, from Kirkcudbright, complaining of the want of lighthouses on the Scotch side of the Solway Firth, whereby numerous shipwrecks, and great loss of life, were frequently occasioned on the coast.—Mr. HUTT obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the Trinity-house at Hull.—A select committee was appointed to consider the most effectual plan for raising of money to carry into effect certain improvements in London and Westminster.—Mr. O'CONNELL wished to add to the subjects of inquiry before the committee just named, an investigation into the state of the law relative to lotteries, foreign or otherwise, in which schemes have been advertised or circulated, or tickets or shares disposed of, in the United Kingdom. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said he had given directions for the preparation of a Bill upon the subject, which he would refer to a committee.—The Registration of Voters Bill was then recommitted, and after considerable discussion the clauses up to the 19th were agreed to.—Mr. BROTHERTON then moved that the Chairman report progress, which led to a lengthened conversation. Ultimately the motion was agreed to, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, 17th June.—Lord G. Lennox brought up the Report of the Committee on Stephenson's Line for the Brighton Railway: Mr. Alston brought up a special Report from the committee on Rennie's Line. Both were ordered to lie on the table.—Mr. G. YOUNG presented a petition from the East India Maritime Officers, praying for compensation. Sir J. C. HOBHOUSE said no man more than himself estimated the value of the services of the officers of the East India Company. He questioned not their merits, but he must confess, after again looking over the papers, with respect to the particular case in question, he had arrived at the same conclusion to which he had come before. After some further discussion, Mr. YOUNG gave notice that on 7th July he would move that the petition be referred to a select committee.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER said that the committee appointed to draw up reasons to offer to the House of Lords for disagreeing to certain amendments made by their Lordships in the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill had finished their report, which was then read by the Clerk. It stated the necessity of good correspondence existing between the two Houses of Parliament; that the Bill was framed on the principle of a reform of abuses, retaining a system of Municipal Government, but that which was returned from the House of Lords abolished Municipal Corporations in Ireland altogether, and placed the Corporate funds under a Board of Commissioners. Sir R. PEEL hoped it would be distinctly understood that the reasons were given under protest, and were not the opinions of the entire House. The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER replied that the understanding on such occasions was, that they were to be considered as the reasons of the majority. The Clerk then proceeded with the reading of the reasons, which having been agreed to by the house, a great number of the members proceeded to the House of Lords, to request a conference.—The House went into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, when Mr. PRAED moved as an amendment on the 49th clause that counsel be allowed to appear in support of votes before the revising barristers. The amendment was lost by a majority of 46. Several other amendments were moved, but negatived, and the clauses up to the 60th were agreed to.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Minister of Marine has just given an important mission to Capt. Pardaillan. He has instructed him to visit the English Antilles, there to examine the effects of the emancipation of the negroes. Capt. Pardaillan is a distinguished officer. He commands the *Fabert* brig, with which he is also to visit the Dutch and Spanish colonies.

SPAIN.—An evening Paper states, on the strength of a letter from Madrid, that Queen Christina has been for a long time married to her favourite, Munoz, the ceremony having been performed by the Jesuits of La Granja. Three children are the fruit of the union; these are being brought up at Grenada, the Bishop of that city superintending their education. Munoz is a man of simple habits, without ambition. He exercises, however, considerable influence; the Council is often held at his house, and his advice generally predominates. He is desirous that the Queen should withdraw from State affairs and go and enjoy the fortune which she has invested in the Bank of England—five millions, and two millions more in M. Ardouin's hands, without reckoning the jewels which Ferdinand left her, and which are estimated at several millions more. If matters become more complicated, the Queen may be induced to adopt this step; but in restating these reports we are far from guaranteeing their perfect authenticity.—*Courrier Francais.*

SAN SEBASTIAN, June 9.—At about half an hour before daylight, the enemy having received an additional reinforcement of five battalions, made an effort to regain possession of Passages. A strong body of the Navarese troops, the Navarese, had silently approached the heights on which is placed Ld. J. Hay's battery, and where clinging up it, when they were discovered by the sentinels, who gave the alarm. There was a picket of the Zaragoza regt. stationed in a house half way up the mountain. The three Carlist battalions, 1,200 men, attacked most vigorously. They first fired against the door, which they succeeded in partially breaking open; but they met with a hot reception from within. The British sailors and marines, by whom the battery was manned, descended from the fortified height to protect the Spanish soldiers who were standing out in the picket-house,—they drove the enemy away; whilst a shower of grape-shot from the battery did great execution. As soon as the enemy's movement was discovered, signal-rockets were thrown up from the fort, and Gen. Evans ordered 200 men of the 8th regt. to cross the river, to co-operate with the Commodore; but although this order was promptly executed (boats having been supplied by the navy), the assistance was not required. In the meantime the companies of the 4th British, supported by two other and the regt. itself in reserve, were sent forward towards Alza; they drove in the enemy's pickets on that side and caused the enemy to evacuate his positions before Passages, and retire to Lezo. The loss on our side is two English soldiers killed and two Spaniards; and 18 wounded. Lieut. Langley, Royal Marines, was wounded in the thigh, but not dangerously. The loss on the part of the Carlists must have been severe. A reinforcement of marines from H.M.'s ship *Tweed* has been sent round to Passages to-night. Passages is in a complete state of defence against the attempts of Don Carlos's whole forces, should the cause them to be brought against it. It is reported in town that Iturriza is killed. There were six soldiers of the British Legion and three Chapgorris taken prisoners on the 6th, and barbarously murdered. They were pinioned naked to rings in a wall, then shot in the calves of the legs, afterwards in the thighs, and finally in the abdomen, leaving them afterwards to die in torments.

— June 9. The official returns of the loss in the sortie of the 6th inst. are as follows:—Killed—British, 4; Spaniards, 18; total, 64. Wounded—British, 1; Spaniards, 68; total, 143. Officers wounded—British, 8; Spaniards, 10. It is well ascertained that the insurgents had 700 *hors de combat*, of whom full 200 are allowed by good informants to have been killed. The names of the British officers wounded are:—Capt. Du

en; 1st. reg.; Capt. James, and Lieut. Pearce, 4th; Capt. Wnod, 6th; Lieut. Coldstream, Lieut. Light, and Ensign Raby, 8th; Ensign Dillon, 9th. Some of these officer's wounds are severe, but none dangerous.

BELGIUM.—The King and Queen, and the Prince Royal, are gone on a short visit to Paris. The King gave a private audience to Rossini on his recent visit to Brussels, who presented to his Majesty an unpublished piece of music of his composing. The King has since sent the composer the Insignia of the Order of Leopold.

SAXONY.—Accounts were received on Munday from Dresden, bringing intelligence of the death of the King of Saxony. His Majesty expired at the castle of Pilnitz on the 5th. A proclamation has been issued in the name of his present Majesty Frederick Augustus, nephew of the deceased King, who has been, since 1830, co-Regent. At that period the late King's brother, Prince Maximilian, renounced his right to the succession in favour of his son, who has now ascended the throne accordingly.

UNITED STATES.—The New York papers to the 20th, and those of Philadelphia to the 21st ult. have been received. From the communications contained in these papers, it would appear that Santa Anna has suffered a signal defeat.

JAMAICA.—No order recalling the Governor has been received by this packet. But his Excellency has been required by his Government to call the Assembly together, and to make full and ample reparation to the house for the violation committed by the Governor of its privileges. The Governor has called the Assembly to meet on the 24th inst. for the despatch of business.—*Kingston Chronicle, May 7.*

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—This Theatre has been the great metropolitan attraction of the week. On Thursday the Queen and a select party were present, as were the Duchess of Kent and her interesting daughter. Long before the rising of the curtain every seat in the theatre was occupied, and numbers were accommodated with seats upon the stage. The entertainments were for the benefit of the enterprising and deserving manager, M. Laporte, who provided an ample bill of fare for the amusement of his patrons. The whole of the admired opera of *I Puritani*, a new ballet by Deshayes, called *L'Amour et la Folie*, and Gnecco's comic opera, *La Prova d'un Opera Seria*, the latter for the first time this season, were the entertainments. The ballet is a very pretty one, exceedingly well got up, and furnished occasion for some very elegant dancing by the four established favourites of the season—Mademoiselles Romain and Carlotta Grisi, with Conston and Perrot. Gnecco's piece is well known as a great hit in its way; and the audiences usually understand it so well, and enjoy it so much, that it seems throwing away a great card to suffer so much of the season to pass away without giving it. Grisi and Lablache particularly were admirable. "God save the King" was sung by all the performers, and a numerous and miscellaneous chorus. It was received with the utmost enthusiasm, and the appearance of the audience standing, the front of the boxes lined with well-dressed women, was one of the finest and most imposing spectacles that can be imagined. The entertainments did not conclude till near 2 o'clock.

COVENT GARDEN.—An opera in two acts, called *The Sexton of Cologne*, was produced at this theatre on Monday evening, and met with a very fair reception. The music is by Mr. Rodwell, and the drama from the pen of Mr. Fitzball. The plot of this piece is taken from a story which is familiar to us, and which we believe has appeared in one of the Annuals. The main feature is, the interment of the Burgomaster's daughter, who, to all appearance, dies on her wedding day, and, according to custom, is buried within a few hours after in all her bridal finery. The *Sexton of Cologne*, to save his family from starvation, resolves to descend into the tomb and rob the *Lady Adelaide* of her jewels. The first ring he draws from her finger is the charmed one; the spell is broken, and the lady recovers from her death-like slumber. A great mistake has been made in the part of the *Sexton*, there are several opportunities for some effective scenes had the *Sexton* been a *grave* man instead of a fool,—this part should have been of the same kind as the *Monk* in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel," it would then have been highly effective, and given an interest to the opera. The music of the piece was heard to great disadvantage, as the principal tenor was labouring under severe indisposition; there is however much that is pleasing though not all original,—several of the songs we are certain will become popular. The song in the second act, sung by Collins, who (though suffering from a severe cold) was rapturously encored, is a very pleasing composition. The opening duet is an old acquaintance at *third* hand. The scena in act second, for Miss Romer, is a spirited piece of music, and the air in the finale to the first act also displays great taste, they were both well executed by Miss Romer. Miss Turpin sang her first ballad in a very pleasing style, it was given with considerable *naivete*, and well merited the encore it received,—her acting was also loudly and deservedly applauded. There were several duets and trios in the opera on which we cannot offer criticism, as Mr. Collins was unable to give effect to his part in them. The scenery is exceedingly beautiful, and reflects credit on Mr. Marshall.

LYCEUM.—A new drama in three parts, called *The Farmer's Story*, was played for the first time on Monday evening, proved successful, and has been repeated every evening since to tolerable good houses. This piece is from the pen of Mr. Bernard, and in its construction is similar to several of this gentleman's productions. There is little novelty in either the plot or situations, nor can we compliment the author on the manner in which he has worked out this drama, it is by far too unconnected and sketchy. The principal *dramatis personæ* appear to have been taken from the play of *The Gamester*, they are *Mr.* and *Mrs. Beverley* and *Stukely* in humble life. The piece, however, is not without interest, and may serve for a week or two until something better can be procured. The principal character in the drama, *Mrs. Lockwood*, was sustained by Mrs. Keeley, and to her exertions we mainly attribute the success of the piece, her acting was throughout natural and affecting. Mr. Serle's *Lockwood* we cannot praise, he has too much of the manner and gait of a pedagogue to stir our blood. Mrs Hemmings and Mr. Bland did their best for two very indifferent parts. The comic portion of the piece (which might just as well have been kept for any other drama for all that it had to do with *The Farmer's Story*) was entrusted to Wrench and Oxberry; all we shall say is, we could have wished them something better suited to their talent.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.—On Thursday night Master Henry O'Connell had a benefit at this theatre, which we are inclined to think turned out a loss. It was from beginning to end a disgraceful exhibition—a scene of riot, row, and confusion. This unseemly disturbance arose (as a morning contemporary justly observes), "from the *rint* not having been collected by the *son* with the facility with which it is obtained by Mr. Daniel O'Connell, who he calls his FATHER," and consequently his inability to defray the expenses of his evening's *amusement*. Surely the magistrates ought to look to this system of humbug, at a regularly licensed theatre.

ASTLEY'S.—This popular theatre continues its attractions. Durrow has dramatised Lalla Rookh, which forms a splendid spectacle, got up without regard to expense.

VAUXHALL.—These delightful gardens have opened, with the prospect of a successful season. There are considerable and judicious improvements, and but for the rain, the exhibition of last evening, in celebration of the Battle of Waterloo, would have been more splendid in every respect than any of late years.

## Literary Notices.

*The Services of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, K.G., during his various Campaigns from 1789 to 1818, compiled from Official and Authentic Documents.* By Lieutenant-Colonel Gurwood. Volume V. John Murray.

WE rejoice at the rapid progress of this invaluable work: the fifth volume includes the Despatches, and other important documents, from 8th August, 1808, to 30th March, 1810, a period replete with stirring events in Spain and Portugal, and of the highest interest to every military man and the historian. An extract or two, taken at random, will best show the general value of the work. In 1809, the gallant Duke, then Viscount Wellington, with reference to the proceedings of a General Court-Martial on a Lieutenant, accused of unofficerlike and ungentlemanly conduct in an affray, of which crime the Court "*honourably*" acquitted him, offers the following able comment on "honourable acquittals:"—

"It appears that the affray in which the Court have found that Lieut. ——— was concerned, originated in a brothel, in which Lieut. ——— was with other officers; and although his conduct in the affray might have been distinguished by his activity to quell it, and merits the acquittal which the Court have sentenced, I should not do my duty by them, or by his Majesty, who has intrusted me with the power of confirming their sentence, if I did not draw their attention to the use of the term *honourably*, which it contains. It is difficult and needless at present to define in what cases an honourable acquittal by a Court-Martial is peculiarly applicable; but it must appear to all persons to be objectionable, in a case in which any part of the transaction, which has been the subject of investigation before the Court-Martial, is disgraceful to the character of the party under trial. A sentence of honourable acquittal by a Court-Martial should be considered by the officers and soldiers of the army as a subject of exultation; but no man can exult in the termination of any transaction, a part of which has been disgraceful to him; and although such transaction may be terminated by an *honourable* acquittal by a Court-Martial, it cannot be mentioned to the party without offence, or without exciting feelings of disgust in others; these are not the feelings which ought to be excited by the recollection and mention of a sentence of honourable acquittal. I believe that there is no officer upon the General Court-Martial who wishes to connect the term honour with the act of going to a brothel; the common practice forbids it, and there is no man who unfortunately commits this act, who does not endeavour to conceal it from the world and his friends. But the honourable acquittal of Lieut. ———, as recorded in this sentence, which states that he was concerned in an affray, which is known to have originated in a brothel, will have the effect of connecting with the act of going to a brothel, the honourable distinction which it is in the power of a Court-Martial to bestow on those brought before them on charges of a very different nature, by the sentence which it may pass upon them. I therefore anxiously recommend to the General Court-Martial to omit the word *honourably* in their sentence."

A letter from Lord Wellington to the Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, recommending Major Coghlan, 61st Regiment, for promotion, affords the gallant Editor the opportunity of paying a tribute to the memory of that brave officer:

"Major Coghlan had been wounded and left at Talavera and had escaped from prison on his march towards France. He was soon afterwards promoted to be Lieut.-Colonel of the 61st, in the command of which regiment he was shot through the heart at the battle of Toulouse, on the 10th April, 1814. He was buried, under fire, in a temporary grave, on the position captured from the enemy; but, on the 12th, was removed, by the Compiler, to the Protestant cemetery in Toulouse, where the Commander of the Forces, Major-General the Hon. Edward Pakenham, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, the Hon. Alexander Gordon, Sir John Colborne, Lieut.-Colonel George Napier, and all the officers of the army then in Toulouse paid the last tribute of respect to his remains. He lived in person, mind, and conduct the model of a British officer; and he died, where he had often distinguished himself, at the head of his regiment, in the moment of victory."

For reference this is unquestionably the most valuable military and political work of our times, and should have a place in every library.

*Excursions in Switzerland.* By J. FENIMORE COOPER, Esq. Author of "The Pilot," "The Spy," &c. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.

IN visiting the romantic country of Switzerland, Mr. Cooper has been actuated by other views than those which generally influence travellers. Belonging himself to the greatest republic in the world, he was anxious to inspect personally a similar form of government on a small scale, and to estimate its influence on the customs and opinions of the people. It is to this we owe the peculiar character, and some of the peculiar interest of the present work, which, we are of opinion, throws more light on the social, moral, and political condition of Switzerland, than can be derived from any other book extant on the same subject. Mr. Cooper's views and remarks, though they are sometimes unpalatable to the English, are always forcible and original, and deserving of earnest attention; and the reader cannot fail to be struck with certain symptoms in his present volume indicating that if he does not love England more than formerly, his admiration of his native country has considerably cooled since his return from Europe to America. This is rather an edifying fact.

But in pointing out the political tone, which here and there manifests itself in his volumes, we must guard our readers against the notion that such is their prevailing characteristic. On the contrary, their chief feature is narrative, embracing the events which transpired during the author's journey among the sublime Alps, many of which he fearlessly scaled. Nothing, indeed, can be more graphic and picturesque than his sketches of the grotesque old towns of the different Cantons; nothing more faithful, and, at the same time, poetical, than his descriptions of the magnificent scenery of this mountain-region under the varying influences of storm, mist, sun-rise, and sunset.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, June 18th, 11 o'clock.—Reduced, 91 to ⅜ Reduced, 98⅜ to ½. Cons. for Acct., 92⅛ to ¼.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

June 11.—W. P. Atkins and R. Freeman, of 18, Hounsditch and 4, Layton's Buildings, Southwark, carpenters.—J. Bisle, of Ilminster, Somersetshire, lace-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

S. Cearns, of Liverpool, grocer.

BANKRUPTCIER SUPERSEDED.

R. Jones, jun., now or late of High-street, Carnarvon, draper. —M. Tarrent, of Cheltenham, milliner,

BANKRUPTS.

T. Moger, of Holborn-hill, cheesemonger.—J. Watson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, grocer.—J. Hayton, formerly of Maryport, Cumberland, but now of Wigton, Cumberland, ship-owner.—J. Cobblewhite, of Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen-draper.—R. Cooper, of Bristol, jeweller.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Mitchell, boarding-house keeper, Brighton.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

I. Levi, merchant, Old Broad-street—R. Farr, dealer, Dunstor.

BANRRUPTS.

D. Mahomed, bath proprietor, St. James's-place, St. James's-street—J. Taylor, dealer in pictures, Pall-mall—J. Piper, coal-merchant, Prince's-wharf, Lambeth—F. Shaw, master mariner, Eltham, Kent—M. Millington, joiner, Nottingham—J. Haworth, cotton manufacturer, Haslingden, Lancashire—J. Burke, shopkeeper, Standish with Langtree, Lancashire—J. Hogg, victualler, Hathon, Worcestershire—J. W. Webster, carrier, Salford—W. Robinson and J. Robinson, manufacturers of fancy goods, Sheepridge, Huddersfield—J. L. Lucas, druggist, Birmingham.

BIRTHS.

At Boulogne-sur-Mer, on the 10th inst., the lady of Admiral MACAULAY, of a son—her tenth child.—At the Ray, Maldenhead, Lady PHILLIMORE, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

11th inst., at Ryde, HENRY RICHARD DUNN, Esq., Lieut. R.N. eldest son of Rear-Admiral Glynn, to ANNA MARGARET, eldest daughter of the late John Kearney, Esq., of Kilkenny.

DEATHS.

30th May, at Leasingham, MARIA LUCY, wife of Lieut.-Col. L. Watson, and daughter of the late Rev. John Neville Birch, Rector of that place, in her 57th year.—At his house, No. 20, Alexander-square, Brompton, Major GEORGE ROSS, late 7th Bl. Veteran Batt., and formerly of 5th West India regt. In the latter corps he served with zeal and gallantry at the capture of most of the French West India Islands during the late war. In all the relations of life, Major Ross rendered himself most highly esteemed and respected by his kindness and philanthropy of his disposition, and in his death he is very sincerely regretted by a numerous circle of attached friends.—About the 26th March last, Mrs. KITSON, widow of Capt. Kitson, Bl. Engineers, together with her four children.—On Wednesday week, at Hurnford-street, Stonehouse, Mrs. KINSMAN, wife of Major Kinsman, R.M.—At Chilingham, near Chatham, Mr. G. AUSTEN, Surgeon R.N., aged 27.—Lately on board the *Caledonia* (flag ship), in the Mediterranean, in consequence of an accident whilst shooting at Syracuse, Mr. CHARLES PAUL IRBY, aged 18, a son of Capt. the Hon. F. P. Irby, R.N.—At Gosport, on 2d inst., aged 10 years, DONALD FRANCIS, fourth son of the late Capt. Donald Maclean, Queen's Royals, and grandson of the late Lieut.-Col. Maclean, of the Tower of London.

# Advertisements.


FINEST *MOCHA* COFFEE, 2s. per lb

2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

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| The Finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| The rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.

G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

SETS OF PLATED DISH COVERS, with STRONG SILVER EDGES, may be selected from of various Patterns, price £20 the Set, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London. The Set consists of one cover 20 inches diameter, one 18, 16, 14, and 12 Inches.

N. B.—The SHOW ROOM contains a large variety of superior Silver-edged Plated Goods. A Pamphlet given gratis, with List of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Slicer Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c.

ARCHERY.—J. CHEEK, of No. 52, Strand, begs to submit the following List of Extraordinary Low Prices for the consideration of ARCHERS.—Gentlemen's 6 feet best self Lance, Wood Bows, of any strength, 14s. each. Ladies' ditto, 7s. each. Gentleman's best Arrows, 14s. per dozen. Ladies' ditto, 12s. per dozen. Gentlemen's Belts, 5s. 6d. each. 3 feet Targets, 21s. per pair; 4 feet, 36s. per pair. Bow Strings, 1s. and 1s. each. The above prices are for the best Articles, and can be selected from a very extensive Stock. Orders from the country attended to with punctuality, and any article exchanged if not approved of.—N. B. List of Prices forwarded, on application (post paid), No. 52, Strand.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Officers of the King's and Company's Service, Civilians, Ladies, and Families, Writers, and Assistant Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 Hours' Notice, if necessary, at MAYNARD & CO.'s, 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY, and on the most reasonable scale; samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse.

PLATE, PLATED ARTICLES, CHINA, GLASS, SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c., supplied at Wholesale Prices.

The CAMP COUCH, forming a SOFA, SWING COT, or FIELD BED for INDIA will be found the best adapted for its objects of any yet in use. A NEW PORTABLE DOUBLE COUCH is just introduced, to which the particular attention of Families is invited. MAYNARD and CO., 27, Poultry.

ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The Quarterly Meeting will be held at the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street, on Monday the 11th July next. The Chair will be taken at 12 o'Clock precisely.

London, 17th June, 1835. SAMUEL HANCOCK, Secretary.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen, collin caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen: sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up to the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

THE COTTAGE SILVER TEA SERVICE.—This elegant plain service, standing on ornamental shell feet and a flower ornament to the lids, comprising a Silver Coffee Pot, Silver Tea Pot, Sugar Basin, and Cream Ewer is offered, weighing 73 ounces, for £18 complete; or the Tea Service without the Coffee Pot, £23.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, opposite the Bank, London.

N.B.—Drawback on the above, if exported, 1s. 6d. per ounce.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 52, Strand.

TEA.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gunpowder | 8 | 0 |
| Ditto Hyson 6s. 4d. to | 7 | 0 |
| Very superior ditto | 8 | 0 |
| Hyson Kind | 5 | 0 |
| Congou 3s. 6d. to | 4 | 0 |
| Fine Souchong Flavour | 4 | 6 |
| Very superior Pekoe, or Souchong Flavour ditto, particularly recommended | 5 | 0 |

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

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| Berbice, the best Imported 2s. to | 2 | 4 |
| Mocha of very superior quality | 2 | 0 |
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Raw Coffee one-fifth less than roasted.

The best Powdered Candy, for Coffee, &c. 1 0

SAMUEL ANDREWS, 42, Old Bond-street, four doors on the left from Piccadilly.

N.B. The finest Bermuda Arrow Root imported, in pound canisters 1s. each.

J. EVANS'S ORNAMENTAL STOVE and COOKING APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, 8, King William street, London Bridge.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to view the extensive STOCK of Ornamental and Plain STOVES just finished, forming a great variety of novel and elegant designs, suitable for the Mansion or the Cottage. The largest Stock of Improved Kitchen Ranges in the kingdom, and every article of Furnishing Ironmongery always ready for immediate delivery. Green-Houses, Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot Water. Bell-hanging on improved principles executed in Town or Country. Shower Baths, with Curtains complete, Six Guineas each. Also at 40, Fudgate Hill.

PLATE GLASS.—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present Improved style, on Terms which fear no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S 110 Establishment for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1835.

93, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE.—Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. This Sauce, which from its unparalleled excellence has obtained such extensive patronage, is prepared only by C. W. LOPREsTI, formerly Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness, but, in consequence of the numerous disappointments experienced from the substitution of spurious mixtures, purchasers are particularly CAUTIONED to observe that the genuine bears Lopresti's name, seal, and address. Also, Lopresti's Cayenne Liquid; Pure Dissolved Anchovies for Fish (wholly superseding common "Essence"), and various other Choice Sauces, Flavoured Vinegars, Piquant Seasonings, Wholesome Cookery Flavours, &c. LOPRESTI'S RELISHES for many excellent Dishes, price 1s., or Grails in the 1/- Boxes of his Condiments, at 199, Piccadilly.

HIS MAJESTY'S PHYSICIANS continue to recommend DALE and SON'S DOUBLE STRONG JAMAICA GINGER WINE, being a sure preventive against Spasms and Cholic, and serviceable to persons afflicted with Indigestion. The Proprietors have the honour to serve the Princesses Augusta and Sophia, and most of the Nobility and Families in the Kingdom, who have expressed the highest satisfaction for the relief they have received from the above article. Price 4s. per dozen, or 4s. hamper and bottles included.—Country orders forwarded by a remittance, to be had only at the Manufactory, 27, Coventry-street, London.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now complete their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of France, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the day. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme de Sultanas, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bears' Grease and Huiles Antiques.

Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained Injunctions from the Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spurious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signature on the labels, and their address, 158, New Bond-street, on the back of the bottles.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

As the following letter received from Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent Tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. Halliday, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, O. Pilcher, Salmon, F. Tyrell, T. H. Curtis, Apothecary to his Majesty, C. Millar.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles, 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an Imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, thereby actually applied to his printer for the purpose); well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being a cold family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use. In Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted to all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn, also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

Patronised by their MAJESTIES and the ROYAL FAMILY, the Imperial Majesties the EMPEROR and EMPRESS of RUSSIA and the EMPERORS of AUSTRIA and CHINA.

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT.

Established at Boulogne Sur Mer.

WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY Messrs, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigns, Burgundies, and rich Muscat and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destination or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably in six dozen cases, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. Webb, Wine Merchant, 24, Haymarket, and 24, Walbrook, near the Mansion House London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer. J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

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LONDON and PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT, with a Branch to CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, proposed to terminate in capacious DOCKS at PORTSMOUTH.

CAPITAL—1,200,000*l.*, in 24,000 Shares of 50*l.* each.—Deposit, 2*l.* per Share.

The Provisional Committee are proceeding with the necessary arrangements connected with the Branch advertised to Chichester, and an active survey of the line is being prosecuted for carrying into effect the original intention of this Company for constructing the intended Railway between LONDON and PORTSMOUTH by the most DIRECT and practicable line, as they have throughout acted under the conviction that any other, or more circuitous line must only entail on the passengers and transit of goods between those places additional cost of conveyance in proportion to the extra length adopted, without any corresponding benefit being derived. The Reports from the Surveyors on this line continue to be of the most favourable character, and it is well ascertained that neither Tunnel nor any formidable excavations will be necessary, and that the DIRECT line, via Guildford, Godalming, &c., will, to the great advantage of the Shareholders and the Public, be most easily practicable.

The promoters of, and the Provisional Committee of Management of this undertaking, abstain from fully publishing the measure until the results of the surveys will enable them to lay the exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective branches in detail before the public, so that efficient means of investigation may be afforded, which can alone secure public support and the sanction of the legislature.

Any information required, may be obtained at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, where applications for Shares will be received (if by letter, post paid), and also of the Company's Agent at Portsmouth J. N. Robinson, Esq.; or at Portsea, of Archibald Law, Esq., Solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000,

With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5*l.* each. Deposit, 1*l.* per Share. The remaining 4*l.* to be paid in two instalments, namely, 2*l.* per share on each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro tem.*, No. 39, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *to every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws involves the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to a reasonable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments, all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be considered will the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7½ per cent. per annum, upon any loans they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

39, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.

LONDON, SHOREHAM, & BRIGHTON RAILWAY,

WITHOUT A TUNNEL.

Offices, No. 11, New Broad street.

The Pamphlet, entitled "*Railroads, &c., by a Shareholder*," containing Mr. Hill's speech on opening the case of the Company to the Parliamentary Committee, extracts from the speeches of Mr. Waddington and Mr. Joy (Counsel for Sir John Rennie), and a selection from the evidence, with remarks thereon, forwarded for the perusal of the Committee, and approved by them, as containing the most accurate and authentic statement of this Company's undertaking, and their claims to the sanction of the Legislature, is now published, and may be had by the Shareholders gratis, on application at the Offices of the Company; and is on sale, price 1*s.*, at Mr. Effingham Wilson's, 88, Cornhill; Messrs. J. Bigg and Son, 53, Parliament street, Westminster; Mr. Hoberl, Library, Cheapside; and other Booksellers.

By order of the Provisional Committee,

11th June, 1836. J. C. FOURDRINIER, Secretary.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, in high Condition, and of excellent quality, may be had at the GRAY'S INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT, at 63*s.* per dozen, or in pints at 36*s.* per dozen.—Cash on delivery. Country orders must contain remittances or orders for payment in London.

23, High Holborn. GEO. HENEKEY and Co.

NOTE.—Three dozen cases, 9*l.*—Six dozen cases, pints, 10*l.*


Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY AND EVANS, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 10, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,

In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 178. SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1836. PRICE 1s.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—Has left the Docks, and is proceeding to Portsmouth embark Passengers, the fine teak ship BARRETTO JUNIOR, Tons, R. SAUNDERS, Commander. Has the Two Poop bins disengaged, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For eight or Passage apply to Messrs. Rain, Irving, and Co., ad-street Buildings; to Captain SAUNDERS, at their Office, ween the hours of 2 and 4; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, denhall-street.

N.B.—This ship will not carry Troops.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 10th of August, the frigate-built ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander; lying in the East India cks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, l carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage ly to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 25th July, the frigate-built Ship WINDSOR, 700 ns, ALEXANDER HANNING, R.N., Commander; lying in the at India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for sengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or sage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail 10th July, the fine-teak Ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons; lying in the West ia Docks, WILLIAM BELL, Commander. Has excellent Ac- mmodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee- use; to Messrs. PALMER, McKILLOP, DART, and Co., King's ; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT. Will Sail on 30th June, the fine fast sailing teak Ship GILMORE, 550 Tons, tain H. H. LINDSAY; lying in the West India Dock. This Ship s most excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain LINDSAY, usalem Coffee-House; Messrs. RAIN, IRVING, and Co., 8, and-street Buildings; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leaden- l street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail on the 25th July and 1st August from Portsmouth, the fine teak ship, RD HUNGERFORD, registered 736 Tons, C. FARQUHARSON, N. Commander; lying in the East India Docks; fitted ex- ssly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For ight or Passage apply to Sir CHARLES CHURCHILL, Bart., and , 8, Austin Friars, or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall- eet.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 20th of August, the Frigate-built Ship DUKE OF RTHUMBERLAND, 650 Tons, WILLIAM LANGLEY POPE, mmander; lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has gant Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experi- ed Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain POPE, usalem Coffee House; to Messrs. GLENDINNING and Co., White n Court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leaden- l-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively Sail on the 5th August, the fine new frigate-built p SCOTIA, burthen 700 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R.N., Com- nder; lying in the East India Dock. Will carry a Surgeon, has splendid Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn dge; Messrs. LYALL, BROTHERS, and Co., St. Helen's Place; to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

DIRECT FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail from Gravesend on the 20th of July, the fine, new, frigate- lt ship, ROBERT SMALL, burthen 700 tons, WILLIAM LCHAR, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. s excellent accommodation for passengers, and will carry an erienced Surgeon.—For freight or passage apply to Captain CHER, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. SMALL, COL HOUN and Co., 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, eman's Court, Cornhill.

UNDER ENGAGEMENT WITH THE HONOURABLE EAST INDIA COMPANY.

FOR MADRAS and CALCUTTA.—The fine teak-built Ship, JAVA, Burthen 1200 Tons, ROBERT LING, H. C. S., Commander, lying in the East India Docks. splendid Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an erienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HART SCOTT, FAIRLIE, and Co., No. 37, Great Winchester- et; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 15th July from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the MALABAR, Burthen 650 Tons, EDWARD VOSS, Commander, lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has excellent ommodation for Passengers, and will carry an experienced geon. For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at Jerusalem Coffee House; to Mr. FREDERICK GREEN, or to N PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's-court, Cornhill. N. B. Will Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

FOR BOMBAY, and will Sail on the 1st of August from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the CARNATIC, burthen 850 Tons, JOHN BROME, Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee House; to Messrs. FREDERICK HUTH and Co., 9, South-street, Finsbury; to Mr. FREDERICK GREEN; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

N.B.—Will land Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend, on the 25th of August, the fine Frigate-Built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BRISTOW, R. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BRISTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE & ALGOA BAY.—To sail on all June, the WILLIAM, burthen 220 Tons, Coppered, J. H. DUNN, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on Board; to Messrs. WILLIAM and JOHN BURNIE, 124, Bishopsgate-street Within; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR THE MAURITIUS DIRECT.—Positively under Engagement to leave Gravesend on the 1st of July, the EAGLE, burthen 400 Tons, Coppered, A 1., CHARLES FATTERSON, Commander; lying in the London Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at Lloyd's; to Messrs. BLYTH and SONS, Limehouse; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW RINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 17b, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d., slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waist coats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6s. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen. Prices as before; viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 3l. 6s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 15s. 6d. to 1l. 5s.; Trousers, from 18s. to 35s.; a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform, &c.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52 Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her Improved ELASTIC-SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or reclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement; likewise Elastic Stocking, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality. Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OPPURA'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES,

With Silver Double-bottomed Cases . . £6 6
With Silver Hunting Cases . . . . . 6 16

This celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a Watch can be made) is now offered, with the latest Improvements, i. e. the detached Escapement, Jewelled in Four Holes, Capped, Hand to mark the Seconds, Hard Enamel Dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above prices by T. COX SAVORY, Working Silver and Goldsmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

PASSAGES TO INDIA in the Ships of the present season, may be engaged on the most favourable terms on application to MR. ALEXANDER, at his Offices, No. 11, Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House), where Plans of Cabins of every Ship may be seen. Native and other servants procured, and every information connected with Passages, Outfits, &c. obtained.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Sir Joshua Ricketts Rowley, Bart. (1819) to *Cornwallis*, vice Festing, retired on account of ill health.
Commander—John M'Dougall (*b*), 1820, to *Salamander* store-ship; John Rolh (1820) to *Scylla*.
Lieutenants—Thomas Stephens (1834), P. Baskerville (1836), and W. Harvey (1836), Supernumeraries to *Meteor*; R. J. Otway (1828), to *Madagascar*; John Duffill (1827) to command *Pluto* steam-vessel.
Master—R. Hoskyn (Acting) to *Beacon*.
Mates—W. Crawford and C. J. Hoffmeister to *Pembroke*; R. R. Atkinson, G. H. Clarke, and W. L. Peyton (Coll.) to *Made gascar*; R. T. Davies to *Seaflower*; Arthur Lowe to *Excellent*.
Midshipmen—D. Sinclair, J. Hawkins, and P. J. Maitland (Coll.) to *Madagascar*; R. D. Dalton (Coll.) to *Excellent*, J. S. Durell (Vol. 1st Class) to *Madagascar*.
Master's Assistant—J. R. Duncan to *Madagascar*.
Clerk—W. B. Scott to *Madagascar*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Bonetta, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Bisson (1826), sailed from Plymouth for the Coast of Africa, 17th inst.
Hasard, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. M. Polebury (1823), arrived at Plymouth from the West Indies, 21st inst.
Savage, 10, Lieut.-Com. R. Loney (1812), arrived at Jamaica from Barbadoes, May 6th.
Skipjack, Lieut.-Com. S. H. Usher (1828), sailed from Jamaica for Charges, May 9th.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JUNE 25, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Napier, Crooke (1807), | s. Apl 17, | d. May 19, | r. May 25. |
| Swift, Welch (1812), | s. May 10, | d. June 5, | r. June 4 |
| L'Espoir, Griffin, act. (1818), | s. May 23, | d. June 18, | r. June 18 |
| Scorpion, Robillard (1824), | s. June 1, | d. June 27, | r. |
| Pandora, Innes (1813), | s. June 6, | d. July 2, | r. |
| Lapwing, Forster (1812), | s. June 13, | d. July 9, | r. |
| Lady Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. June 20, | d. July 16, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tartarus, James (1812) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. |
| Hebrus, Hoorn (1824) | s. June 3, | d. July 24, | r. |
| Spiteful, Kennedy (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ranger, Turner (a. 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 28, | r. June 16. |
| Shearwater, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25, | r. |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. |
| Desiree, Moore (a. 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. |
| Star, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 28, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Briseis, Bowyer (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. June 15. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, | r. |
| Spey, James (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. |
| Renard, Bamford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, | r. |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 26 | r. |
| Lyra, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. |
| Albert, Norrington (1812), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Trojan, Jenolngs (1815), | s. Jan 18, | d. June 3, | r. June 16. |
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb 17, | d. July 31, | r. June 11. |
| Grinsbin, Peter (1801), | s. Mar 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. |
| Reindeer, Dicken (1815), | s. April 7, | d. Sept 8, | r. |
| Seagull, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| Express, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cadmus, Tilley, | s. Mar 8, | d. May 10, | r. June 4. |
| Linnet, Downey (1815), | s. April 9, | d. June 11, | r. June 7. |
| Plover, Lace (1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. |
| Express, Croke, ( ), | s. June 4, | d. Aug. 6, | r. |
| Skylark, Ladd (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| June. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmh. Dock Yard. | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 26 | 2 14 | 2 45 | 8 37 | 9 2 | 9 52 | 10 21 | 11 19 | 11 45 |
| Mo. 27 | 3 18 | 3 48 | 9 29 | 00 0 | 10 51 | 11 19 | ... ... | 0 20 |
| Tu. 28 | 4 15 | 4 44 | 10 25 | 10 53 | 11 50 | ... .. | 0 40 | 1 18 |
| We. 29 | 5 10 | 5 40 | 11 17 | 11 46 | 0 17 | 0 46 | 1 13 | 2 11 |
| Th. 30 | 6 18 | 6 34 | ... ... | 0 17 | 1 14 | 1 39 | 2 40 | 3 5 |
| Fri. 1 | 7 1 | 7 24 | 0 43 | 1 10 | 2 8 | 2 30 | 3 33 | 3 58 |
| Sat. 2 | 7 46 | 8 10 | 1 36 | 2 0 | 2 58 | 3 19 | 3 20 | 4 46 |

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 24th.—(*From our own Correspondent*—The *Royal Tar* steamer came up from St. Sebastian in 67 hours on Saturday afternoon. Colonels Baron de Rottenburg and M'Cabe; Lieuts. Inman and Tottenham; Surgeons Florence and Greenwood were passengers, together with six men that had formed part of the band of a regiment, had been made prisoners, and would have been shot if great exertions had not been used to obtain their release on the ground of their being non-combatants. The passengers confirm the report of Capt. Garniston and Dr. Laughry of the Marine Battalion being wounded—the latter severely. The *Royal Tar* went to London the same night. There has been no naval movement at this port during the week, except the arrival of the *Seaflower*, with 30 volunteer seamen for the squadron, and her departure again for the eastward.

The *President* was paid off on Monday, and upwards of half of her men were entered next day on the books of the *Madagascar*, and allowed a month's leave. She has been begun to rig in the basin. The *Madagascar* is to take out as supernumeraries Lieuts. Baskerville and Harvey, and six boatswains and gunners for the West India squadron. The *Inconstant* has been cuppered, undocked, and hauled under the sheers in the basin. Her masts will be in by Monday noon, and it is fully expected that Capt. Hayes will commission her on Wednesday. Lieut. Sackst Hope, late of the *Beacon*, is to be First Lieutenant. The *Asia*, 84, has orders to proceed to Plymouth, and will go thither so soon as the weather moderates. The *Buffalo* will hend sails on Monday, and proceed on her voyage on the 10th July. Ships in Port—*Vanguard*, *Asia*, *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke* at Spithead, *Britannia*, *Madagascar*, *Buffalo*, *Beacon* (in dock), *Emerald*, *Crackey*, *Maitland*, and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, transports, in harbour.

The *Charybdis*, Lieut. S. Mercer, Commender, arrived at Sierra Leone on the 2d April last, in company with the Spanish brig *Elmismo*, captured at Ambriz on the 2d March, with part cargo. The *Charybdis* had also captured on the 5th February, off St. Thomas' the Spanish schooner *Matilda*, with her entire outward bound cargo, invoiced at 15,000 dollars, and the Spanish brig *Trident*, in Loango Bay, on the 14th February, with a full cargo, invoiced at 30,000 dollars. These vessels were taken under the new treaty in consequence of being fitted for the slave trade. The *Ligera*, Spanish schooner, in endeavouring to escape, was chased on shore by the *Charybdis*, at Ambriz, on the 27th February; she was immediately abandoned by the crew, and shortly afterwards bilged.

An American Ship of the Line.—A Journal of the United States gives the following details of the ship *Pennsylvania*, which is one of the most astonishing constructions that ever floated on the ocean. It is 225 English feet in length and 58 in width, and is large enough to contain 2,000 men a number superior to the whole of the American army which gained the battle of Chippewaw, and more than the population of a large town of a county of that name. It measures 30,000 tons, and when laden with flour will contain a sufficient quantity to supply bread to 15,000 persons for a whole year. It carries 140 guns, and draws 28 feet of water. One of its anchors weighs 11,669 pounds, and the pumps are of iron, and contain from 100 to 200 gallons.—*Herald.* [As if to put to shame the dimensions of European Navies, the proportions of this Leviathan, a little varied, are published once or twice a-year in the United States, and generally copied into the English newspapers. Sometimes the paragraph relates to her immense capacity, and more frequently it is contrasted with the dimensions of French or English first-rates, to display her immense superiority. Our readers will be surprised to learn (if an American story can surprise them) that "this most astonishing construction that ever floated on the ocean" has never floated at all, neither is she likely to float; for having been upwards of twenty years on the stocks, and originally constructed in a hurry, of unseasoned timber, she is supposed to be quite rotten. Our transatlantic rivals have too much good sense to increase their Navy with ships of the unwieldy class and indifferent proportions, when a great draught of water would render them objectionable for passing the bars of their harbours, in a country, moreover, where there is no flow of tide to render docks available.—Ed.]

The Greenwich school vacation took place on Saturday last, and will expire on the 6th August.

Royal Marines, Woolwich.—On Saturday last two privates were stopped by the horse patrol on Shooter's Hill road, about half past nine o'clock, and were conducted by him, as they could not produce any pass, to Major Wright, K. H., a Major of the division, who resides near the spot, and he directed the usual course to be pursued, when they were lodged in the Charlton cage, the next morning taken before a magistrate, who ordered them to be given up to the division. It is supposed they intended to desert, as one of them had sold the shoes off his feet.

On Friday se'nnight, the wind blowing fresh, Charles Rushton, a lad of 17 years of age, jumped from the lower deck of the *Bellerophon* into the water, to save a man who was exhausted and drifting past the ship, at Spithead; he had fallen overboard from the *Vanguard*, full a mile distance. His gallant conduct met its best reward: he saved his fellow creature's life.

On the *Lacne*, 18, Comm. Sidney Smith, being paid off into ordinary, Charles Charleston, Quarter-master of that sloop, received a medal, and a gratuity of 15*l*, for long services and good conduct.

On Monday evening Col. Sir John Savage, accompanied by Capt. W. Burton, as his assistant, arrived at Portsmouth to make his half-yearly inspection of the division of Royal Marines in that garrison, hitherto performed by Major-Gen. Sir James Cockburn, when the bells struck up a merry peal in honour of the gallant Colonel's arrival. In consequence of the few men remaining in quarters owing to the several draughts on the division for the North Coast of Spain, and the line of battle ships, the inspection took place in the barrack-yard on Monday and Tuesday, when the soldier-like appearance of the men, as well as the perfect arrangement in the respective offices, called forth the Inspecting Colonel's unqualified approbation. On Tuesday, at one o'clock, the inspection of the Royal Marine Artillery, under the command of Capt. Menzies, at Fort Cumberland, took place, when that branch of the corps proved that they maintained their hitherto efficient practice both in firing shot and shell; and on Wednesday he inspected the laboratory at Southsea Common, under the direction of that talented officer Ca Stevens, of the RI, Marine Art., which was most high approved of. On Thursday Sir John Savage departed the inspection of the Plymouth Division.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, June 24th.—The *Confian* st.-v., Lieut. Waugh, was paid off on Friday and has been taken into dock, in place of the *Alban* st., which was hauled out into the river, and Lieut. Tinli hoisted his pendant on board her on Thursday. Lie Shoubler, of *Lightning*, hoisted a pendant on board *Pluto* st.-v., which had been taken out of the basin Tuesday; but orders have since been sent down that Lie Sayer will take her out to Spain, and carry Command M'Dougall passenger, who will assume the command the *Salamander*, and Lieut. Duffill will turn over to *Pluto* (his old ship), as Lieut. Sayer is to be first of *Salamander*. *Pluto* sails, it is expected, on Monday, will take out her long eighteen astern, and ship a thirty-pounder. *Athol* (28) troop-ship, Com. Karley, will next week, as she has taken her stores in, and, it is said, take a company of Artillery. Ships in Commission Port—*William and Mary* yacht, *Firebrand*, *Alban*, *Pluto*, st.-vs., and *Athol* troop-ship. In Dock—*Con auer*. In the Basin—*Blazer*, *Messenger*, and *Lightni* st.-vs., and *Diligence* tr.

By the *Ranger* packet, we have accounts from Rio 17th April, Bahia 30th April, and Pernambuco 7th M The South American squadron was all well. The *Dub* (with the flag of Sir G. Hamond), the *Harrier* and *Rep* were at Rio; the *Harrier* was to sail on 20th April, w Mr. Mandeville, the Minister Plenipotentiary at Buen Ayres, and suite, who went out in the *Ranger*. The *Ran* was to proceed to England immediately on the arrival the *Rover*, expected daily with freight from the Pacif The *Blonde*, *Talbot*, *North Star*, *Basilisk*, and *Sparro hawk*, were in the Pacific; the *Cleopatre* was at Northern Ports; the *Actæon* at Buenos Ayres; the *Hor* and *Spider* packets were employed in conveying the ma to and from Buenos Ayres.

Plymouth, 24th June.—The *Drake* lighter is loadi with stores, also with rigging, for the *Inconstant*, at Por mouth. *Humouze* lighter arrived on Thursday, and *Tortoise* on Saturday, from Falmouth, after weighing, a mooring, and relaying the moorings in Carrick roads the Packets, and the *Astrea*. *Swale* lighter has arri from Falmouth, with unserviceable stores returned fr Packets. *Flamer* st. arrived from the Mediterranean Tuesday, she brings no news. *Minden* 74, was paid advance wages yesterday. We hear that she is to get und weigh the moment the *Asia* appears in sight. *Arethu* will sail in a few days for Liverpool. *Levinia* next week for the same place. *Mulgrave* is fitted w jury-rigged gear for conveyance to Pembroke. The *Gibraltar* will be broken up at Pembroke. In the Ha bour—*Royal Adelaide*, *Imogene*, and *Magpie*. In Sound—*Cornwallis* and *Minden*.

An official question has been put to the men of the ord naries and yard craft (they being about to be put in co mission) to know if they are willing to serve under su circumstances, and be eligible for active service whenev required; those who decline will receive their discharg The above commissioning of the ordinary, &c., will speedi take place.

The Duke of Buccleugh's splendid yacht, *Flower Yarrow*, off Deptford Dock-yard, has been visited by t highest ranks this week, and is reported to afford high g tification.

The most rapid naval promotion in the British navy is the Hon. John Rodney, fourth child and third son of t first Lord Rodney, made a Lieut. 10th Sept., 1788; Co mander and Post Captain 14th October, 1780; and have every reason to believe he was made a Lieutenant i mediately on completing his six years.

The *Bengal Merchant* and the *Henry Porcher* are fitting, with the *Earl Grey*, at Deptford, for convict s barkation.

The fitting of the *Prince Regent* yacht, at Deptford, the Imaum of Muscat, proceeds rapidly. The old furnit is to be partly returned, and part will be used on the p sage out; the new laid by till her arrival. This splen did vessel will be gilt almost immediately, and be high worthy of observation when completed. She will proceed her destination in August next.

The complement of the *Hercules* being now complete she has been ordered to proceed to Spithead, to join squadron there assembled; and directions have been re ceived at the rendezvous, on Tower Hill and Ratcliff Highway, not to enter more seamen for the *Asia* or *Va guard*, the crews of these ships being also completed.

Capt. Festing, of the *Cornwallis*, has been compelle from ill health, to relinquish the command of this ship. See Appointments.

Mr. Wm. M'Auley, Assistant-Surgeon of the *Linn* upon whom we announced a Court-Martial to have be sitting, in our last, upon a charge of drunkenness, havi admitted the charge, has been sentenced to be dismiss the brig. This lenient sentence has been occasioned, consequence of some extenuating circumstances brou under the consideration of the Court.

The Students of the Royal Naval College were officially inspected on Tuesday last, by Admiral Sir P. Durham and Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, previous to the Midsummer vacation; they awarded the first Mathematical Medal to Mr. Jas. Alex. Dunbar, a son of the late Capt. Sir James Dunbar, Bart., R. N.; and the second Medal to Mr. Alex. G. Wast, a son of Vice-Admiral West.

Mr. Daan, the Driver, has been at work near the *Royal George* wreck, and this week brought up a metal 24-pounder gun, with the following inscription on it:—"Henricus VIII. Anglie Francie et Hibernie Rex. Fides Defensor Invictissimus E.F. M.D. XXXXII. HR. VIII. Arcanus se Arcanis Cesenen feeit." It is lodged at the Gun-wharf.

The *Agnes* sch., which was run down and sunk at her anchors about two months ago, near the buoy of No Man's Land, Spithead, was weighed on Tuesday, and towed into Portsmouth Harbour. The Government granted the owners some lumps, a lighter, and the aid of some men-of-war's men; the latter, of course, being remunerated.

The *Volcano* steamer will be launched from Portsmouth Dock-yard on Thursday next.

## Military Intelligence.

CAVALRY.

Royal Horse Guards, Blue.—After the review on Saturday, the inhabitants of Kensington were agreeably surprised at the gates of Holland-park being thrown open for the reception of this regiment, on their return to Windsor—Lord Holland, on being applied to, having kindly given his assent to Colonel Hill—where, by the judicious arrangements of Quarter-Master Turner, each soldier received a bottle of porter, with bread and cheese, supplied by the worthy host of the Holland Arms; after which they proceeded, highly gratified with their entertainment.

17th Drags.—A misunderstanding occurred at a ball last January, given at Meerut, which led to a meeting between Lieut. F— of this corps, and Dr. B. of the 26th, but the affair terminated without injury to either party.

INFANTRY.

15th—depot from Armagh have relieved 78th at Galway.

18th—Col. Burrell has left Athlone on leave, and command has devolved on Maj. Doran.

22d—depot has arrived at Galway.

37th—Lieut. Powell has returned from hd.-qrs., Jamaica, also Lieut Durham.

38th—has marched to Canterbury. Ens. Boce is gone on leave. The senior commanding officer, Lieut.-Colonel Torreas, remains on the Staff as Adj.-Gen. in India.

40th—*Van Diemen's Land.*—Capt. Sergeantson, late of this reg., was barbarously murdered, near Campbell-town, on 30th November, 1835. The body was found in a bush on a by-road leading from Haurith to Wanstead; the head was bruised as if from a club, and a gunshot entered the breast. Such was the surprise and horror of the inhabitants, that a large reward was immediately offered by the inhabitants of Hobart-town, in addition to the sum offered by Government, for the discovery of the murderer. Captain S. was a very distinguished Officer; he signalised himself in the Peninsular war, and served in the 28th reg. at Waterloo. He was on the point of returning to England with his family.—*Hobart-town Courier.*

47th depot—3 cos. and hd.-qrs. moved from Buttevant to Cork on 22d and 23d.

49th—Ens. Rowco is dismissed the Army by sentence of General Court-Martial, at Dinapore, for intoxication at Mass, being then officer of the day on duty.

51st—The serjeants entertained to dinner at Belfast on Saturday the serjeants of the Scots Greys, to celebrate the anniversary of Waterloo. Both corps fired a *feu-de-joie* early in the day, and the barracks were illuminated in the evening.

61st—are at Trincomalee, and rather sickly. Major Cherleton was to succeed Major Darrah of 97th, as Commandant at Galle. Col. Darley is Commandant of Trincomalee.

67th—Three cos. and head-quarters moved from Kinsale to Cork on 22d.

72d—A detachment 6 r. and f. arrived in Dublin from Cork, and proceeded to Omagh on 19th. Maj. Maclean has been placed in arrest by Col. Smith, Dep. Quarter-Mast.-Gen., commanding the new Province, for some correspondence between him and a Capt. Stretch of the Provisionals; it is not known whether a court-martial will be the result, but he had been a fortnight in arrest, and the case was gone down to Gen. Sir D'Urban, the Governor. There is a Court of Inquiry ordered to assemble at Fort Beaufort, and Maj. Maclean's case will be laid before it.

77th—Capt. Raines having made his defence to the charges preferred by Cap. Clerke, at the court-martial in Mullingar—Major-Gen. Macdonell, President—next day Capt. Clerke summed up in reply, when the proceedings closed, and the finding of the Court was transmitted to the Horse-Guards.

78th depot—Capt. Lindsay, 1 serj., and 33 r. and f. lately under orders to join service cos., but countermanded, arrived by st.-v. at Dublin from Cork, and proceeded for Armagh on 19th. This reg. has relieved 97th at Kandy, and Major Douglas is appointed Commandant of that place.

84th depot—Maj. MacBean has returned from the service cos. at Jamaica, and will shortly take the command of the depot.

85th—The *Stukesley* tr. arrived at Cork harbour on the 18th inst., and the 1st div. of this reg. (not hd.-qrs.) embarked on board that vessel on the 21st instant for Halifax. Maj. Jackson has assumed the command.

Royal Artillery—Hd.-Qrs. During the howitzer practice, such has been the admirable precision that the flag-staff has been three times cut down, and it is singular to remark, that it has been effected by the same gun, but by different individuals. Private Lyons of Maj. Walker's co., 9th batt., was placed in confinement for breach of discipline, when he subsequently destroyed his necessaries, and then shot himself through the head; an inquest was held on Monday last, when the verdict temporary insanity was returned, and he was buried on Tuesday last, with military honours. This rash act is attributed to the effect on his mind, of his being the only defaulter not liberated, on the occasion of the Prince of Orange's last visit to this Garrison. A General Court-Martial has been held on a Gunner of the F. B., for assaulting a bombardier, in the execution of his duty, while separating him from fighting another soldier, when this man drew his sabre, and inflicted a serious wound on the bombardier; the sentence is not yet known. The Minutes of a Gen. Court-Martial were read on Parade, last Tuesday, on Private Robertson, of the 6th batt., at Edinburgh, for drunkenness, and striking an officer, and knocking down a non-com. officer of the 74th regt., for which he has been sentenced to 14 years' transportation. The half-yearly Inspection by the Master-Gen. will take place on Monday next. Several artillery men, most of whom served at Waterloo, have been pronounced by medical inspection unfit for further service; and will pass the next Board for their discharge. On Thursday last, the Landgravine of Hesse Homburg honoured the Garrison with his presence. He arrived about 11 o'clock, and was received with a royal salute, the Standard of England was immediately hoisted at the Mortar battery. The royal visiter proceeded to the Marshes, where the Rocket Troop exhibited their skill, and fired several rockets within two or three yards of the target, and once sent a rocket through the bull's eye. The Arsenal was also inspected, and the Mortar battery was put in requisition; in the course of the second round, the staff set up as the mark, was cut in two, which closed the practice, and the Common became next the scene of attraction. Three troops of Horse Artillery, and three brigades of the Field Batteries, the former under the immediate command of Col. Williams, and the latter of Col. Cleaveland, received the Landgravine, attended by the Master General and the whole of the Staff of the Artillery, with a general salute, when the manœuvres commenced, the usual formula was adhered to, and the batteries performed their part in brilliant style; but though the Horse Brigade executed their movements with beautiful precision, after the order to "dismount the gun and limbers," it was some time before two of the guns got into action, which is the more remarkable, from the usual expert displays, but the rest of the spectacle was highly interesting. His Serene Highness and suite subsequently sojourned to the Artillery mess-room, where he partook of those elegant refreshments usually provided, and departed highly gratified with the anxious endeavours to convince him of British excellence in this proud arm of England's defence. Lieut.-Col. D. Campbell, 1st Batt. is placed upon the retired list, and Maj. Bridge, 3d Batt. has got his rank.

Royal Engineers.—Col. Thackeray, C.B., has left Dublin on a tour of inspection of the principal stations in the Munster district.

Militia.—The Officers of the Royal West Middlesex Militia, have announced a dinner to be given by them to Col. Sir John Gibbons, on the 27th inst.

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The controversy between the Members of the United University Club, on the question whether a smoking-room should be attached to their grand club-house, now building near St. James's Palace, Pall-mall, was decided on Thursday, after having undergone a previous discussion some days ago. The elders of the institution expressed themselves decidedly against the custom of smoking, while the junior advocates for cigars and fuming defended the practice with great zeal and animation; and on a division the anti-smokers were left in a minority.—*Evening Paper.*

Major-General Lord Fitzroy Somerset, as Military Secretary to General Lord Hill, held a Levee on Tuesday, at the Horse Guards, which was attended by several distinguished officers.

The Prince of Orange with his two Sons, accompanied by the Master-General and a brilliant *cortege*, on the 17th inst. visited the Woolwich Academy of the Gentlemen Cadets, and was present at the examination of the young aspirants for Military renown. They were in line on the Parade to receive His Royal Highness, and, on his appearance, they presented arms, the band of the Royal Artillery playing "God save the King." The Prince took up his position at the Camp colour, when the Cadets marched past in slow time, and evinced a military precision in their movements, which would have done honour to "older heads" than theirs. His Rl. Highness then proceeded, attended by Sir Hussey Vivian, and the Staff of the Garrison, to the Cadets' College, where they were received by the Lieut.-Governor, Colonel Gravatt, and the Officers of this important establishment, when the examination of the young gentlemen took place, which was conducted by Col. A. Dickson, D. A. G. The proceedings excited considerable interest, from the marked attention evinced by the Prince to every minutia of the examination, and elicited many flattering, though just, encomiums. H. R. Highness in the evening, with the whole of his Staff, dined with the Royal Artillery, on which occasion, the splendid plate of this distinguished Corps, including the magnificent present of His Majesty, was exhibited. There were present to meet his Royal Highness, the Marquess of Anglesea, Lord Hill, General Lord Strafford, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, Lord Edward Somerset, the Duke of Beaufort, Sir H. Hardinge, Sir J. Kemp, Sir W. Clinton, Sir J. Elley, Sir S. Warren, R.N., Sir W. Gordon, Sir F. Mulena, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir E. Dishrowe, Sir J. Smith, Sir J. Maclean, Master-Gen. of the Ordnance; Generals Miller and Salmon; Colonels Sir A. Dickson, Sir R. Gardiner, J. May, Drummond, Anson, Munro, M'Cleverty, Sir Leith Hay, &c. H. R. Highness and attendants quitted about nine o'clock, under a double royal salute, cheered by hundreds of spectators and "Soldiers" who had shared the dangers and glory of "Waterloo" with him.

Favourable accounts have recently been received from Major H. D. Campbell, Governor of Sierra Leone, who return to this country on leave is not at present expected.

Lieu.-Gen. Sir James Lyon is to succeed Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney in the command of the Army in Ireland this summer, and Sir Edward will have a command in the Mediterranean, as Maj.-Gen. Ponsonby is coming home from Malta.

Maj.-Gen. Sir John Buchan, accompanied by his Aide-de-Camp, Lieut. Forbyre, 35th Regt., left Athlone on Tuesday week for England. The troops in the western district are to report to head-quarters, Dublin, through the Brigade-Major at Athlone, during Sir John Buchan's absence.

The 18th and 82nd are the next regiments for service, the 33rd and 35th follow in succession, all having returned home in 1832.

## East India Intelligence.

On Wednesday a Quarterly General Court of Proprietors of East India Stock was held. The Chairman (Sir J. R. Carnac) laid before the proprietors a communication from the President of the Board of Control, announcing the intention of Government to assimilate the duties on East and West India sugars imported into this country. This communication gave general satisfaction. The Chairman stated, that the warrants for the payment of the half-year's dividend on the Company's stock would be ready for delivery on Wednesday, July 5. Sir C. Forbes animadverted on part of a speech in the House of Commons on Friday last, by Sir J. C. Hobhouse, in which, speaking of the decision of that court in the case of Captains Glasspoole, Newall, and Barnes, he expressed it as his opinion "that the Court of Proprietors, strictly speaking, had no right to discuss questions of that kind." Sir Charles maintained that the Court of Proprietors had a special right to decide on pecuniary claims of that description—a right which was recognised by several by-laws founded upon acts of parliament. A desultory conversation followed, which was terminated by Mr. Wigram, who pointed out the irregularity of the course taken by the hon. baronet in introducing this subject when there was really no question before the Court. On the question that the Court do adjourn, Mr. Mills adverted to Sir John Hobhouse's speech, and said, if the words had really been used by him he would be slow in acknowledging them; and he was sure, if not in that case the whole body of proprietors would come forward and assert their rights and independence, and they might rely on receiving the cordial support of the gentlemen at that (the directors') side of the Court. If the doctrine of the right hon. baronet were to be maintained, then the Courts of Directors and Proprietors were of no other use than to register the acts and decisions of the Board of Control. For his own part, if that were the case, he would rather give up his seat in the Court, and let the whole affairs of the Company be managed on the responsibility of Government. Mr. Weeding took a similar view of the subject. Mr. Wigram contended, that the doctrine of Sir J. Hobhouse

he did use the words, was utterly at variance with the law. Mr. Twining hoped that means would be resorted to for obtaining the opinion of Sir J. Hobhouse on the subject.

By Calcutta papers of Feb. 19, we learn that much damage had been done by frost in the neighbourhood of Meerut, and the snow was two feet deep at Mussoorie, with intense cold.

Orders have been received for the abolition of the Custom House at Ferruckabad, but the town duties are still to remain.

By a recent letter from the camp near Goomsur, it appears that Mr. Russell arrived there on the 11th Jan., and has been diligently employed ever since; but matters were at first somewhat suspended, as it was reported that the Rajah died early in the month. This is now considered a false report, and the Rajah is supposed to be concealed among the hills; but he and his friends will soon be stirred up, as the *Louisa* had arrived at Goomsur on the 4th Jan., bringing reinforcements and two six-pounders, which had been landed at Vizagapatam, and safe arrived in camp.

The General Orders of 18th Jan. contain a resolution of the Court of Directors, granting full teenage to the officers of the European regiment stationed at Ghazeepore, Dinapore, and Hazareebaug.

A meeting has been held in Calcutta, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions for a bust of the late John Palmer, Esq.

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### BENGAL.

Public Depart.—12th Jan.—Lieut.-Col. A. Cubbe, Agent to the Gov. Gen. at Moorshedabad, leave to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. 18th Jan.: Lieut.-Col. J. Caulfield, C.B., 9th L.C., placed at the disposal of the government of Bengal. Lieut. Fraser, 1st L.C., attached to the Rev. Survey, is appointed Deputy Assist. as Assist. to the Res. at Nagpore. Ensign T. G. St. George, 17th N.I., is placed under the orders of the Res. at Lahore.

Milit. Appointments.—G. O. 18th Jan.—61st N.I., Lieut. J. V. Stephen to be Interp. and Quartermaster, v. Lieut. and Capt. F. W. Birch, app. Sup. of Police, Calcutta. 15th N.I., Lieut. J. W. Carnegie to be Interp. and Quartermast., v. Ogilvy, Adj.

Brevet.—Officers promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet.—Lieut. J. Mackenzie, 8th L.C., from 12th Jan. Lieuts. H. Clay, and W. Benson, 4th L.C., from 16th Jan. Lieut. J. Butler, 6th N.I., from 12th Jan. Lieut. C. Chester, 23d N.I., Lieut. O. W. Nixon, 53d N.I., and Lieut. R. M'Nair, 72d N.I., from 13th Jan. Lieut. B. Bygrave, 5th N.I., Lieut. J. Maclean, 11th N.I., Lieut. J. Long, 40th N.I., and Lieut. E. J. Betts, 70th N.I., from 16th Jan., 1836.

Removal.—Ens. C. M. F. Mundy from 1st to 34th N.I., as Junior of his rank.

Furlough.—G. O. 18th Jan.—5th Batt. Art., Col. C. Parker, from 25th Jan. to 2d Feb., to remain at Agra on priv. aff. 6th Batt. Art., Lieut.-Col. R. Powney to 21st March, to remain at Agra for the purpose of delivering over charge of the Arsenal to Major, Comm. of Ord. 48th N.I., Lieut. Interp. and Quartermast. J. Palmer, from 15th Feb. to 15th May, to visit Nusseerabad on private affairs.

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### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 18th June: Isabella, *Brown*, from Calcutta 13th Feb., Cape 13th April; Phenomena, *Hull*, from do. 23d June: Mary, *Jacks*, Van Diemen's Land 29th Feb.; Suffolk, *Smith*, Mauritius, 7th Feb. 22d: Fortune, *Lister*, from New South Wales, 5th Feb.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Isabella Capts. Vernon, Winters, Rally, and Rodgers, Lieut. Little, Rev. Mr. Anderson, Mr. Lester and Miss Robson, Miss Watkins, Mrs. Silva, Mrs. Brown, Mrs. Graham, and J. P. Sandys, Esq. Per Mary Mr. and Mrs. Thornton, Mr. and Mrs. Robson, Mr. Duncan, Mr. Lonsdale, and Mr. Studdart.

Ships Sailed.—Downs, June 17th: Exmouth, *Warren*, for Madras; Manchester, *Hawks*, for Mauritius. 19th: Anna, *Anstruther*, for do.; Bandal, *Marjoram*, Bombay. 20th: Britun, *Beach*, Madras. Gravesend, 22d: Bryna, *Richson*, Bombay, 24th: Barretto Junior, *Saunders*, Bengal; H.M. Admiral, *Fotheringham*—Lady Feversham, *Webster*, Sydney with troops.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Talk Briton Sir P. Maitland and suite, Capt. Palmer and lady, Capt. Justice, Capt. Conway, Lieut. V. Hughes, Lieut. Godfrey, Mr. Blunt, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Squire, Miss Marris, Dr. Tucker, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Lieut. Whalley and lady, Capt. Webster, Assist.-Surg. Carr. Per Barretto Junior: Lieut. and Mrs. Rowlandson, Ens. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. Davies, Mr. Gambier, Miss Wilkinson, Mr. Wilkinson, Miss Wyatt, Lieut. Birley.

Ships Arrived Out.—Cape of Good Hope, April 11th: Madras, Hamilton, Portsmouth, Feb. 8, to Madras. 13th: Juliana, *Driver*, from do.; Lynden, *Kerswell*, Liverpool, Jan. 19th. New South Wales, April 14th. Ellen, *Kemp*, from Liverpool; Giraffe, *Burn*, from London. Recovery, *Johnson*, do.; Salacia, *Main*, do.

Ships Spoken.—April 6th. Mary, *Sharp*; Hobart Town to Liverpool, long. 105 W. May 5th: Warwick, *Brewer*, Liverpool to Madras, lat. 21 56 S., long. 24.30 W.

Passengers Expected.—Per Hercules (See last week's Intelligence): Major and Mrs. Thouverie, H.M. 17th, Mrs. Barnes, Major, Mr Varley, Mrs. Fowler, Lieut. Tobin, H.M. 17th, Messrs. Croker, Smith, Cæsar, Dean, Eagger, Gray, O'Brien, Wilkin, and Rady, 29 Privates (Invalids H.M. 17th), 8 women, and 15 children. The following were drowned:—Capt. Daniell, Mate; Mr. Wright, Second do.; Mr. Love, Surgeon; and Mr. Tyler, Passenger, and four Seamen.

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## COURT MARTIAL.

### LIEUTENANT JOHN BECK,

At a General Court Martial assembled at Ahmedabad, on 7th September, 1835, Lieut. John Beck, 9th N. I., was tried on the following charge, viz., "For highly unsoldierlike and disgraceful conduct, in abandoning a party escorting himself and baggage, after the said party had been attacked on the march towards Ahmednuggur in Guzerat, and while it was engaged with a body of insurgents near the village of Huglore, on 7th May, 1835." On which charge the prisoner was found guilty, with the exception of the word "disgraceful," as the Court did not consider his conduct to have arisen from personal cowardice, and he was therefore dismissed the honourable Company's service; but under the peculiar circumstances of the case, strongly recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the Commander-in-Chief. In consideration, however, of the recommendation of the Court, and of the high character which Lieut. Beck has hitherto borne as an Officer and a gentleman in his regiment and in the service, and taking into consideration the high principles of honour by which the Officers of the Bombay Army are actuated and guided, the Com.-in-Chief did not deem it necessary to make an example by carrying into execution the sentence awarded by the Court in this instance, and therefore extended a full pardon to Lieut. Beck, in the confident anticipation that his future career will be such as to reflect credit upon himself, and to occasion no regret at having this leniency extended towards him. Lieut. Beck was released from arrest and ordered to return to his duty.

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## THE DYING MIDSHIPMAN.

### NAVARINO.

[*"Previous to the termination of the action one of our Midshipmen, a promising youth of fourteen, was struck by a cannon shot which carried off both his legs and his right hand with which the poor fellow had been grasping his cutlass at that moment. He lay in the gun-room as nothing could be done for him; and I was informed by one of the men that he repeatedly named his mother in a piteous tone, but soon after rallied and began to inquire eagerly how the action was going on, and if any more Turkish ships had struck. He lingered in great agony for about twenty minutes."*—United Service Journal.]

"Oh! take me to my mother," cried the boy
As wounded on the deck he groaning lay,—
"Oh! take me to my mother!"
He knew that he was dying, and he wish'd
To breathe his last upon her gentle breast;
For thoughts of childhood beam'd upon his mind,
When sickness overcame him, and he lay
In weary suffering with his aching head
Pillow'd upon that heart which beat for him.
* * * * * * * *
He was the solace of her widow'd days,
The only tie which bound her to the world;
For husband, children—all but he, were gone,
And naught was left her save an only boy.
She watch'd him through his childhood's helpless state,—
She saw the buds of promise blossom forth
As reason dawn'd upon his infant mind,
And she was happy.
* * * * * * * *
Years pass'd—the child had grown into a boy,
And ardent hopes, and fond imaginings,
With eager longings for the untried world
Came o'er his thoughts. She felt that they must part;
And though to her it was a bitter pang,
Yet, putting all her trust in Providence,
She sent him forth that he might win a name
Which would be class'd with others of renown,—
The brave defenders of their country's rights.
And such was his fond hope upon that day
Of bloody fight on Navarino's shore.
Vain wish!—it was to be his first and last!
* * * * * * * *
He knew that he was dying—that his days
Were number'd—that for him the glorious sun
Would never shine again—he felt it hard
That he should leave so beautiful a world
And close his eyes on all that he held dear;
And then his mother!—who would now supply
His place in her affections? Who would tend
The growing wants of cheerless—helpless age,
Or smooth the rugged downhill of her life?
Do not then blame him if the struggling tears
Came coursing down his cheeks—if filial love
Would weep for her whose hopes were wreck'd in him.
* * * * * * * *
He felt that life was ebbing, and he ask'd
How fared the battle's strife? and when he heard
That British valour had achieved success—
All other feelings were absorb'd in joy,
And breathing out his mother's name—he died!

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## THE STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Continued from page* 389.)

But it would not be right to concur, in ascribing such increase wholly to this cause; for it has always been found in the Armies of India, as in those of every other Military Empire, ancient or modern, that in periods of peace, when Soldiers are long stationed in the same Garrison or Cantonment, without any active occupation or excitement for body or mind, beyond the performance of monotonous routine duties, greater inducement and facility to certain description of crimes are presented, and increased dissatisfaction evinced, with the restraint of strict subordination.* From my own experience, limited as it has been, I can state, that during our occupation of Rangoon, in the year 1824, under circumstances of the severe privations attending the commencement of the Burmese War, and the incessant calls for harrassing duties, through the most inclement season of the year, when men were daily carried to the grave, by sections from different Regiments, through diseases brought on by fatigue, and want of animal food, I recollect but one General Court-Martial having been assembled for the whole of that large force—European and Native; and this remark applies not only to the great portion of Madras Troops then in Burmah, but to the whole of the Coast Army; almost every Corps of which, in consequence of demands for that war, was more or less moved throughout the year 1824, when the number of General Courts-martial that were held in it, was, European 2, Native 6,—Total 8. On the contrary, in periods of peace, I never passed a year in any Garrison or Cantonment, however small its Force, without several such Courts being assembled, always in far greater numbers than was found necessary during the war for the whole body above referred to; and, from 1826, in the early part of which year, the Burmese War closed, to the year 1830, the latest period to which I possess the calculations, the number of General Courts-martial under the Presidency of Fort St. George, progressively increased as follows:—

| | In | European | Native | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Number of General Courts-martial held annually in the Army of Fort St. George, from the year 1826 to 1830 . . . . . | 1826 | 11 | 13 | 24 |
| | 1827 | 20 | 17 | 37 |
| | 1828 | 25 | 17 | 42 |
| | 1829 | 21 | 22 | 43 |
| | 1830 | 24 | 27 | 51 |

giving a total, for the five years, of no less than one hundred and ninety-seven; which exceeded by about *seventy* the number held in the preceding five years.

I am aware, Sirs, that at Head-Quarters the following reasons were deemed sufficient to account for this great increase, without charging the Army with greater demoralization than at earlier periods, or impugning the discrimination and judicious exercise of power of its presiding Authorities;—*First*, that in the year 1824 the jurisdiction of Military Courts was extended to *all* criminal offences committed by Soldiers beyond the distance of one hundred and twenty miles from the Presidency:—And *secondly*, that in the year 1829 the power of Appeal to General Courts-martial was given in *all* cases in the Native Army.

But an impartial view of the case will shew that to neither of these causes, and much less to the latter, can be attributed this very increased employment of the powers of Military Law: for in fact, the Regulation of 1829 was not published until the end of May in that year; and consequently, its operation, even if ever considerable, could not within this time have become very extensive. Besides which, the privilege of appeal from the Minor Courts thereby granted to the Native Troops was limited to *European* General Courts; and it will be seen that the greater number of trials held by these in the period named, took place in the year *previous* to the Regulation, viz. in 1828. In addition to which it must be considered that this very great progressive increase, *more than doubling in five years the number of General Courts-martial*, occurred whilst the Army was subject to *very extensive and continuous reductions* in every arm, consequent upon the termination of the Burmese War: an opportunity naturally taken of relieving the Ranks as much as possible of bad characters.

It appears evident therefore that the evil originated in other sources: and it being universally admitted to be most desirable to arrest its progress, if only for the sake of relieving Officers of the irksome and incessant duties of Courts-martial, and of depriving Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of that familiarity with trial and punishment which the very frequent exercise of the power of Military Law has a tendency to produce; we have every inducement to search out the true cause of the apparent deterioration in morals and subordination, and to apply the requisite remedy.

I apprehend that among those who have had opportunity of observing the state and practice of Military Law in the Madras Presidency of late years, there are very few who will not concur with me in ascribing to two or three particular sources a large proportion of the evil referred to, viz.:—

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stantly changed the Stations of their Legions; and when unoccupied in the Field, employed them in the construction of Military Works, or other undertakings of public utility. Such is the lesson which the experience of the the greatest Military Nation on earth suggests; and that it was not lost on the late Emperor of the French, is proved by the constant activity and exercise in which he also kept his Armies, whether in war or peace. But with this experience, how much at variance is our practice in the East; where Corps, the British Regiments especially, are kept for years in succession at the same Station, and scarcely ever exercised on that *extended scale of movement* which can alone prepare Troops for immediate Field Service. Witness the long continuance of His Majesty's 13th Regt. of Light Dragoons at Bangalore, without any active service, or extended field practice. On the trial of a Private, which in the year 1831, it became my duty as Prosecuting Judge Advocate, to prove no less than *eighteen previous convictions*, in trials he had undergone at that Station, between the years 1820 and 1831.

* Extracts from the Records of the Office of the Judge-Advocate-General of Fort St. George.

to the before-mentioned uninteresting nature of the duties in a period of prolonged peace and inactivity,—the diminished powers which in Corps, Garrisons, and even Divisions, are now allowed to Commanding-Officers in controlling their Troops,—and the increased disposition at Head-Quarters too rigidly to review and comment on the proceedings of *Minor* Courts-martial, and to augment the duties of the Judge-Advocate-General's Department by referring to trial by *General* Courts, matters which might otherwise be more promptly disposed of*.

Formerly, and also during the most recent hostilities, while Commanding Officers exercised greater power in advancing the meritorious, they did not hesitate also to administer punishment more summarily and arbitrarily than is now allowable; subject as they have thus been made to the very scrutinizing and jealous observation of Head-Quarter Authorities, in the absence of similar claims on *their* powers of direction and control. Hence it has followed that Commanding Officers rather than risk censure by exercising their power of effectually checking offenders in the commencement of a vicious career, or endure having their judicial conduct so minutely supervised and remarked upon by Divisional Deputies-Judge-Advocate, have become indifferent to that progress in crime on the part of such characters which must subject them to the jurisdiction of the higher tribunal, and expose them to the degradation of more public and severe punishment. And these are the causes, combined with the variations and imperfections of the existing very old Military Law of India, the anomalies of which have been greatly increased by the existence of three distinct Judge-Advocates-General neither of them of legal education, which have in public opinion tended principally to produce the increased frequency of our General Courts-martial, and the severity of the punishments awarded.

It is believed, Sirs, that for some length of time the Army of India has been pervaded by a darker gloom than ever has befallen it; resulting "from the extensive reductions, in both the European and Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned ranks, which followed the close of the Burmese and Bhurtpore Wars,—the consequent extreme slowness of promotion,—the general diminution of the number of superior Commands and Staff-places,—and the reduced allowances of those remaining." The discontent arising from these sources, connected solely with the Indian Army, is, if we may credit statements lately published in Home Journals, now extending to the Royal troops serving in India; amongst whom a corresponding dissatisfaction has been excited by a partial enactment on the subject of punishment, and whose feelings, mental and physical, have thereby been brought into extremely invidious collision with the Native soldiery: a position of things that if not already productive of serious embarrassment to the Local Governments, may very naturally be expected to have that effect, should the superior wisdom and power of the Home Legislature fail to correct it. I allude to the abolition by law of Corporal punishment in the Native army, while both in law and practice the usage is retained for their British Comrades. (*To be Concluded in our next.*)

* "A General Order we have now before us, entitles His Excellency Sir Henry Fane to the greatest praise, and to the best thanks of the Army at large*. Who can have forgot the paltry Charges which some General Courts-martial lately held had to inquire into? From all points of the compass, and from all distances, from one hundred to five hundred miles, were Officers of the highest rank convened, to inquire into and pass sentence on some petty affairs which were worthy of a couple of old washerwomen to sit in judgment on! We say nothing of the enormous expense these General Courts-martials lead to,—that is paid by the Government, and on that point we need not distress ourselves†. But does not the frequency of such Courts on matters of such trivial importance, and absence of guilt, materially lessen the dignity of Courts martial in general, and '*diminish that awe*,' as Sir Henry Fane properly expresses it, with which they ought to be contemplated by the Army at large? To be sure it does: and we appeal to the experience we have of late years had of these matters in this country, whether we are not borne out in the assertion.

"But there is a further and not less serious consequence which must follow this practice of convening General Courts-martial on trifling matters, and without sufficient grounds. It of necessity lessens that high respect for the convening Authority which it is essential for the interests of an Army should exist. When this link is broken, the power of that individual for any beneficial purpose to the Army ceases; and he becomes an object of contempt and hatred: from which moment, the interests of the Service require that he should withdraw from a situation which he has so unworthily filled."—*Indian Journal, November 1836.*

* His Excellency observes in this General Order, most truly:—"That the endless number of Courts-martial in India is a general topic amongst Military men in England, and is the subject of general condemnation among soldiers."

† The expense to Government attending the assembly of General Courts-martial in India, cannot be imagined by men who have not served there. It has been somewhere stated in print, that the *total* costs of two such Courts assembled in the Madras Presidency for the trials of two Officers, on Charges preferred by Head Quarter Authorities, on the advice of the present Judge-Advocate-General of that Army, *of all and every part of which Charges* both were *most fully and most honorably acquitted*, did not fall much short of, if they did not exceed, a Lack of rupees!

*Musical Titles* (from the MSS. of a loblollyboy's collection).—"'The Italien Man Fryday.' 'Brite shunt I cleer.' 'Howe sweet in the Oodlings.' 'Live letters cherish.' 'Old Lady Fare.' 'A jew, a jew, my deerist life.' 'Haul in the Downes.' 'Moggy's Larder.' 'Herring go bray.' 'Yeevo henry Cart.' 'Robbin had hair.'

## Literary Notices.

*On Defending and Strengthening Out-posts.* By Capt. Jebb, Royal Engineers. Egerton.

This truly valuable little work must prove essential to every officer entrusted with duties of so difficult a nature as those so ably treated of, if he will but follow its principles, and apply them to the circumstances that fall in his way. When in difficulties and dangers, he has only his own abilities to trust to, or, as the writer says, "To make the best of it." The merits alone of this publication will no doubt give it consideration and influence, but as pearls are small and not easily found, the talented author will, it is hoped, forgive our attempt at "showing him up," that those in search may, with the least loss of time, be gratified by the discovery. This little volume not only deserves all that can be said of it as a military work replete with instruction, but, from the humourous and easy style of diction, is truly amusing. In learning how to defend the upper story of a house, the strong hold below being taken by the enemy, one cannot help smiling at the effect described of hand-grenades thrown amongst the assailants below, which "would make it very lively work in the lower regions." The author adds, "but we must not feel too secure in these good quarters: the assailants may set fire to the house, or make arrangements for blowing it up, which, under most circumstances, it might be prudent to receive as a formal *notice to quit*." He reconciles himself to the ejectment by the orthodox opinion—"*Le but de l'art defensive est de gagner du tems.*"

Again, one's good humour is brought into action by his playful description of the doughty men of yore, "fellows who, in the ordinary course of a morning's amusement, would give and take blows for half-an-hour, every one of which would have annihilated a rhinoceros." Badajos is an instance engraven on the recollections of Englishmen of the propriety of the maxim quoted, the splendid defence of which by a small garrison, caused many a brave pulse to cease to beat, "*That time might not be lost.*"

At a moment when our Navy are at war with the Carlists of Spain, and our countrymen on shore are engaged in a warfare of, at least, a disagreeable nature, knowing that if they "do not kill the Carlists, the Carlists will kill them,"—the treatise on strengthening and defending outposts (that plainly shows how to make the most of every ditch, hedge, hurdle, rock, road, or hollow), in the hands of our side, would be odds against the enemy; and, where the ground is so peculiarly applicable to its tenets, and the examples shown so likely to happen in many parts of Spain, might save many a Briton from ignominious slaughter, and substitute sound repose for that description of attention (anything but pleasing) the Spanish peasant is so willing, and so well calculated, to offer. The author very justly says, "A man of energy and resource will do much more for himself than a man of rule." True, indeed, and such a one with these principles of defence so clearly defined, would be invincible, if, without any such knowledge, he could hold his own. The exposition in soft ground, of the facility of construction and importance of ditches, breast-works, trenches, pickets, &c., are not to be mistaken; on hard ground the filling system, where one cannot excavate, is equally clear, though more troublesome and requiring more materiel, as bags, basket work, &c. The abbatis any one can establish, after reading Captain Jebb; his plank defences, or mutual support, are plain enough, and valid enough. Clearing the space in front of works, and turning things to account that need not be cleared away; communications along the whole line; the vicinity of higher ground to be avoided; the force to be united as much as possible; no labour to be lost; taking advantage of natural hollows; the distribution of men to the tools they have been used to handle; rockets too (ye valuable terrifying devils, how ye hiss, hum, and burst; ye are hosts within yourselves); loop-holes to be above the reach of men from without (at Waterloo the French advanced to a loop-holed wall, and fired at the defenders), and his advice to complete a little first. "There is more wisdom in doing a little well than in attempting too much," is all so entirely of a piece, of such wholesome conception, and such beautiful arrangement, as to render this advice to the young officer well worth having, if the 'carrying out' his orders, the attainment of distinction, the preservation of himself, and the men under his command, the doing his duty with zeal and fidelity, are yet to be objects nearest to an honourable mind and humane heart. We might proceed to speak of the author's description of stockade work, defence of copses, that obstructions of any sort "derange the order of soldiers," and add security to the party attacked; trap holes (in which a man falling should suppose himself killed); his description of barricading with "whatever comes to hand;" defence of outbuildings, villages, bridges; the division and application of the means to different portions of the work; and memo., that "the officer is not *ubiquitous*" (or as certain Commanding Officers are supposed to be, Subalterns, Serjeants, Corporals, Captains, being made to stand still, and see how their duty is done); all bespeak the deep consideration he has given his subject, and that he has become so far completely its master as to have done his work well, and therefore right easily.

*Recollections of an Artillery Officer: including Scenes and Adventures in Ireland, America, Flanders, and France.* By Benson Earle Hill. 2 vols. Richard Bentley.

A LIVELY, witty, versatile book, full of anecdote, fun, fighting, and adventure, such as no other life but a soldier's could furnish. Mr. Hill is a hustling, gallant fellow, gifted no less with humour than with the spirit of enterprise, and the combination of these two qualities induces him to seek "even at the cannon's mouth," not only "the bubble reputation," but that other bubble, a good jest. Nothing seems to damp either his military ardour, or his affection for a ludicrous scene, or a sparkling bon-mot. What cares he for the dangers of a hot skirmish? According to the old song

"A bottle, and kind landlady,
Cures all his pain."

As the variety of the present "Recollections," constitutes their great charm, so it almost precludes the possibility of regular analysis. We shall content ourselves, therefore, with an acknowledgment of the pleasure we have derived from the work, and with giving an extract or two from its pages.

*A Kentuckian Soldier.*—"Returning from the river side, I perceived a tall figure approaching me, whose appearance I think worthy of description. He was a young man, of about two or three-and-twenty, good looking, but pale from a recent wound, indicated by his arm being tied up in a pocket-handkerchief, somewhat the worse for use; his hair was dark, and long enough to reach his shoulders; he wore a high conically-shaped hat, which, from its napless state, had, perhaps, been handed down in his family from the days of the arch-hypocrite Oliver, and worn now as an appropriate covering, for one who would have been, 'when that old hat was new,' a fitting representative in the Rump parliament. His dress consisted of a coarse reddish-brown cloth coat, with huge metal buttons, a waistcoat of deer-skin, and trowsers of thick dreadnought. This singular biped came up to me, with a strange shambling gait; and, after clearing his mouth of a quid, followed by two or three copious expectorations, he with a strong nasal twang thus addressed me:—'I say, you Britisher, I calculate you're a doctor?'—'No, I am not; but, if you want a surgeon,' I replied, 'I will show you the way to the hospital.'—'Want a surgeon! I guess I do most tarnation bad. I require to have my arm cut off, for it's beginning to stink, I calculate, and that's what I do not mean to submit to on no account.'—'My good fellow, I hope there will be no occasion for such a violent measure as amputation; where were you hit?'—'Why in the wood just here away, at the back of this God damned plantation.'—'I mean, where is your wound?'—'Slick right through my elbow joint, I guess; and ever since I got the knock, which was the night your folks first showed, my arm has been so everlasting stiff, I calculate I shall never more use axe or rifle with it.'—'Come, come, don't be afraid of...'—'Afeard! who the hell ever knew me to be afeard of man or beast? No, no, young stranger, tayn't our way in the woods. I was reared in old Kentuck, and afore I was ten years grown, I've stood to have a tin mug knocked to immortal smash off my head by a rifle ball, just to show there was no want of pluck in Ebeneezer Bruce, and I do make so bold as to say, they found that out t'other night, when your 'tarnal creatures mowed us down pretty considerable thick.' I couldn't help thinking, when I found myself wounded and taken prisoner, what hell fire luck my brother Bob had in stopping at home, although he was appointed *ensign* to our company of Rifles only the last time we mustered, I guess.'—'What prevented his joining, at a time he was so much required?'—'Oh, I calculate he was sparking, and wouldn't leave his gal, no how.'—'Well, Mr. Bruce, as I understand that is your name—'—'Bruce is my name, I guess, and father's before me, which you may think strange, but I don't.'—''Tis a very ancient and noble name; doubtless you can trace your descent from the great Robert Bruce, King of Scotland.'—'There you make a most damnation misapprension; if I thought father had a drop of king's blood in his veins, I'd cut his heart out; no, no, he comes of honest folk, grandfather and grandfather's father were weavers in Glasgow, North Britain, I guess: why, bless your eyes! father only left the old country five years before I was pigged, as mother calls it, 'cause she had two on us in the same litter.'"

*Hostess of the Hotel Royal, and the Mysterious Unknown.*—The fair hostess of the Hotel Royal had, on one or two occasions, been remarkably civil to me, in accommodating friends passing through the town, and other delicate attentions; and as, during Sir Alexander's absence, I was obliged to live *en garçon*, I thought I might as well dine at the table d'hote of my sprightly friend, and called to ask if she could make room for me.—"Mon Dieu!"

he exclaimed; "I'm glad you mean to dine with me to-day; because you will have an opportunity of seeing e very extraordinary person. He has just arrived, and asked at what hour the dinner was usually served; to say truth, I expected he would have ordered refreshments in his own room; but he is alone, and, I suppose, prefers dining in company."—"Who is this person, madame?"—"Ah, ah! that is my secret. I shall not tell you who he is, till he is gone; but contrive to sit near him, for he is one of the greatest men of the day."—"Is it Count Du Val?"—"Du Val! diable, non! *Girouette* and *bête* as he is, I would not sit down with him. The gentleman I mean is a man of honour and principle; not one who cries Vive l'Empereur and Vive le Roi in the same breath: but say you will come; 'tis but half an hour to the time."—"If so, why need I go, madame?"—"As you please; we shall find something to talk about, or amuse us till then, doubtless."—Time fled.—"*Madame, le diner est servi.*" announced the garçon.

Offering my arm, I led the lady to the head of the table, and then looked about for the stranger: travellers by the Diligence filled almost every chair; one was vacant, opposite to a stout, middle-aged man, with ruddy complexion, coarse features, and the appearance of a farmer or carcase butcher. Madame, without calling this guest by name, paid him the most civil attentions; he ate rapidly, and drank his wine like a man accustomed to it. He presently asked me to assist him to something near me, and this led us into conversation; but, instead of "What a fine day it has been!" or "Do you think we shall have rain before night?" which is constantly the commencement of acquaintance in England, the stranger said:—"You belong to the English Artillery, I perceive—have you many of that force here?"—"Not at present, sir; it is the headquarters of a particular portion, but our men are much scattered."—"Have you served? what is your rank?"—"I have served a little; I am a lieutenant."—"Were you in Spain?"—"No; my first service was in America."—"In the Canadas?"—"No: in Louisiana."—"Hah! you were defeated there," and his eyes flashed as he spoke. I bowed in acknowledgment. "Who commands your force there?"—"Colonel Dickson."—"Dickson!—the same who was in the Peninsula?"—"Yes."—"He is a good officer, no excellent officer; he knows his business well."—"May I beg to tell him of your consideration, and ask your name?" The unknown's brow lowered.—"Excusez! I fancy praise him without any need of that."—"I request your pardon for my having committed such rudeness."—"Not at all; 'tis natural. Madame, let me have coffee in my own room."

Bowing to me, as much as to imply that I had not driven him away, he retired. I became anxious to know who he was; there was certainly about him that peculiar air which showed he was in the habit of being treated with deference, although his manner and voice were as vulgar as his person was coarse and ungainly. Madame had resolved to keep her secret till his departure, and all my endeavours to satisfy my curiosity were fruitless, although I stuck to her skirts, and tried all means of persuasion in my power.

At length the travelling carriage of the incognito came to the hotel-door; he drove off, and now the mystery was to be explained.

"Well!" demanded madame; "what do you think of my guest?"—"Nothing particular, either good or bad."—"Who do you think he is?"—"Oh, a sutler, a vivandier, who has grown fat by selling bad brandy to the troops."—"Fi, donc! he is no marchand, but a marshal."—"Provost-marshal, I suppose."—"Copin, no! he is a peer of France."—"He must look well with a coronet on his full hand,"—"He is a duke, and one of the first soldiers of the day."—"Well, I thought he was a soldier I confess, by his lanest praise of my colonel"—"Your colonel would have given his little finger to have had the opportunity of seeing so great a man; but you, you little wretch, have been ogling me all dinner-time, and spoiling my stockings with your dirty booty instead of attending to——"—"To whom, then? Out with it at once."—"To Marshal Soult, Duke of Dalmatia; he it was, you graceless monster, that you dined with: are you not overwhelmed with the honour?"—"Au contraire; I would rather sup with you, tête-a-tête, than dine with all the Marshals of France."

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*Ion.* A Tragedy. By T. N. Talfourd. Edward Moxon.

WE have already given our opinion of the merits of "Ion" as an *acting* drama; it is now our more pleasing task to notice it as a dramatic poem, and as such we unhesitatingly rank it amongst the first of modern date. How truly refreshing to those who labour in the sterile tracts of criticism is the occasional privilege "to hold high converse with the godlike few." To us it gives a renewal of strength; we feel gratified and refreshed, and are thankful; for "the labour we delight in physics pain."

There cannot, we feel assured, be two opinions respecting the many beauties which lie scattered through every page of this sweetly written poem. Its characters are all beautifully and powerfully drawn, particularly that of the hero, which is finely, indeed splendidly, moulded, and deserves unqualified praise.

*Clemanthe* endeavours to dissuade *Ion* from his interview with the tyrant *Adrastus*:—

"*Clemanthe.*—To the Palace!
Knowest thou the peril—nay the certain issue
That awaits thee? Death! The tyrant has decreed,
Confirmed it with an oath, and he has power
To keep that oath, for, hated as he is,
The reckless soldiers who partake his riot
Are swift to do his bidding.
*Ion.*—Heaven has call'd me,
And I have pledged my honour. When thy heart
Bestow'd its preference on a friendless boy,
Thou didst not image him a recreant; nor
Must he prove so, by thy election crown'd.
Thou hast endow'd me with the right to claim
Thy help through this our journey, be its course
Lengthen'd to age, or in an hour to end,
And now I ask it:—but my courage hold,
And with thy free approval send me forth
In soul apparell'd for my office.
*Clemanthe.*—Go!
I would not have thee other than thou art,
Living or dying—and if thou shouldst fall—
*Ion.*—Be sure I shall return
*Clemanthe.*—If thou shouldst fall,
I shall be happier as the affianced bride
Of thy cold ashes, than in proudest fortunes."

Mr. Talfourd is particularly happy in his delineation of the female character: his *Clemanthe* is perfect. We can believe *Ion* when he exclaims—

"I'll gaze upon thy loveliness, and drink
It's quiet in;—how beautiful thou art!—
My pulse throbs now as it was wont—a-lying,
Which owns so fair a glass in mirror it,
Cannot show darkly."

A spirit of mildness, of purity, of timid breathlessness, seems to steal over us when we hear her speak; her gentle numbers fall upon our ears, beautiful as moonlight on a tranquil lake.

*Clemanthe* is aware that *Ion* has bound himself by an oath to take the life of *Adrastus*, and fears lest the remembrance of the deed will cloud his future days with horror:—

"*Clemanthe.*—Shall I to the palace,
And, as the price of my disclosure, claim
His safety? No! 'Tis never woman's part,
Out of her fond misgivings to perplex
The fortunes of the man to whom she cleaves;
'Tis hers to weave all that she has of fair
And bright in the dark meshes of their webs,
Inseparate from their windings. My poor heart
Hath found its refuge in a hero's love,
Whatever destiny his gem rows seal
Shape for him;—'Tis its duty to be still,
And trust him till it bound or break with his."

There are many scenes in this drama of powerful interest: the final parting of *Ion* and *Clemanthe*; the interview between *Adrastus* and *Ion*; *Ion's* address to the people of Argos just previous to his slaying himself; with several others, are very finely touched. We regret that our space is so limited that we can only afford this little *niche*; but no extracts can do justice to Mr. Talfourd, or satisfy our readers. We now take leave of the talented author, and offer the ardent tribute of our unqualified admiration.

We had almost forgotten to mention the *Notice*, instead of dedication, which accompanies this drama. It is a just tribute to the memory of that excellent and worthy man, Dr. Valpy (*vivat post funera virtus*), and does honour to the head and heart of Mr. Talfourd.

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*Travels and Adventures in Eastern Africa, Descriptive of the Zoolus, with a Sketch of Natal.* By Nathaniel Isaacs. 2 vols. Edward Churton.

Mr. Isaacs' work being principally a diary of occurrences and observations during a residence at Natal, we think the title rather out of character; but though we make this objection, we acknowledge there is very useful and entertaining matter in his volumes. In 1822 our author, at the age of 14, left England for St. Helena, where his uncle, a merchant, resided; but in two years, becoming tired of the monotony of the counting-house, and having a strong predilection for the sea, he, in 1825, accompanied Lieut. King, R. N., in the brig *Mary*, in a voyage to the Cape of Good Hope, and from thence proceeded to the East Coast of Africa, to open an intercourse with the natives. The vessel arrived at Table Bay in August: she thence sailed for the Eastern Coast of Africa, and was wrecked off Port Natal in October. Mr. Isaacs thus, at the early age of 17, was cast among semi-savages, and in a country of which but very scanty correct information has reached us. He states that the details in his work are from personal observations and incidents occurring within his own knowledge, and we will add that, though he is but a young author, some of his suggestions are well worthy the attention of commercial men. The publication is well got up, and contains some very spirited engravings.

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*The Magazine of Domestic Economy.* Vol. I. Orr and Smith.

THE first volume of this very cheap Magazine is now completed. It furnishes a comprehensive view of in-door and out-door economy, and rich and poor may consult it with advantage. We know of no work that we can recommend as more valuable for private families; and further, several of the articles, in point of style, are highly talented compositions.

*Journey through Arabia Petræa to Mount Sinai.* By M. Léon de Laborde. John Murray.

A VERY able translation of the principal portion of work that has already acquired considerable celebrity o the continent and in this country, and which is justly sai to present ample living evidence of the fulfilment of pro phecies delivered nearly three thousand years ago, and e the same time discloses to our view scenes, ruins, mon ments, costume, still almost wholly scriptural in thei character. The illustrations to the volume are splendi specimens of art.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

*East India House, 20th June, 1836.*

SIR,—The Court of Directors of the East India Compan having received from the Government of Bengal a Notifi cation, dated the 27th October last, of the probable discon tinuance of the light at Point Palmyras during the Sout West Monsoon of the present year, I am commanded t transmit you a copy thereof for the purpose of insertion i the *Naval and Military Gazette*, for the information o mariners. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

JAMES C. MALVELL.

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

*Notification of the probable discontinuance of the Ligh at Point Palmyras, during the South West Monsoo of* 1836.

The encroachment of the sea on the Island of Mypurra (commonly called Point Palmyras), rendering it highl probable that the light cannot be continued during the nex S.W. Monsoon, Notice is hereby given, that, should suc discontinuance take place, the senior pilot at the statio will hoist a blue light, and immediately after fire a rocket every half hour during the night, commencing at 7 P.M. and ending at 5 A.M.

2. The vessel on board of which such senior pilot ma be, will be instructed to take up a position, the Point bear W. b. N., distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fathoms wate and to keep in that position during the night as near a possible.

3. The vessel on board of which the next turn pilot ma be, will be directed to hoist a maroon every half hour, i. e. one quarter of an hour after the hoisting of the blue ligh and firing of the rocket; and vessels wanting a pilot ar required to make for the vessel so hoisting the maroon, i they can do so without inconvenience, as referred to i the notification issued from this office, under date, 1s July last.

4. The simultaneously firing a rocket, with the hoisting of a blue light, is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station o the Point from the floating-light vessel at the entrance of th Eastern Channel. It is intended at the close of the presen monsoon to cause a survey, to be held on the state of th Island, when a definite notice will be issued. By order o the Marine Board.

(Signed) CHAS. B. GREENSHAW, Secretary.

*Fort William, 27th Oct.*, 1835.

### OPERATIONS IN SPAIN.

MY DEAR ——, Yesterday was another day of glory i the annals of the Legion. An officer engaged can giv little general information relative to an action upon, o rather along, a space of three miles. Our present lines ex tend from those we took at San Sebastian to the heights o this village and Passages, at least three miles. Yesterday morning, at one o'clock after midnight, sharp firing wa heard to the right, that is, towards General Shawe's post i front of St. Sebastian; gradually it seemed to extend to n on the extreme left in front of Passages. We thought little o it at first, but at last, towards six in the morning, som light troops advanced to the post where our regiment ha two companies stationed (about eighty men), called Cea Casaris, and told us we should not remain there half-an hour. Here was it my hard fortune to be stationed, an *too true* was the intelligence, for our enemies cried out t us while delivering their fire. A large force of 600 me now came down upon us with savage yells and abuse Here we stood, and blazed away at them, till an succou arriving from General Chichester, and finding ourselve flanked on both sides by the enemy, and our communicatio with the Brigadier-General cut off, we were obliged to mak a retreat through a wood to the water's edge. Here we ma the 8th regiment, 800 strong, who speedily drove the enem from the post which they had driven us from. We now ascended the hill, and were ordered to push on to an out post where some companies of the 4th and 1st had been re pulsed by a very superior force. We took it at the point o the bayonet, but were again driven from it by fresh force composed of the Navarese, the bravest troops of the in surgents. We then sent to the Brigadier for support, wh sent us one company of the 6th, with their Lieut.-Col Harley and Losack; charged again, and again the post fe into our possession, which we kept against the repeate efforts of the enemy, until, finding it impossible to make lasting impression on the British, they retired, completel foiled in an attempt to take our positions with a force of 1 battalions against 9 !!! Our total loss amounts to 100 me

killed and wounded, and three or four officers wounded, only—two of the 4th Fusiliers, Capt. Sidney James and Lieut. Fred. Peirce. That of the enemy is said to be immense—many compute it at 800!!! Justice must at all events be given to them: they fought with determined fury, and sustained the attacks made upon them with bravery, but were forced to yield to the cool courage of the British Legion. The 4th lost 29 men and two officers. The attack on the right, it appears, was but a feint; our brigade, was to have had the pleasure of being cut to pieces by them; and the chief attack was sustained by the 1st, 4th, and 8th regiments of British and a regiment of Spaniards, who soon gave way, but rallied under the brave Pastor. Cordova must answer for the manner in which he has exposed the Legion to the accumulation of forces brought against them by the rebels. This morning the enemy have entirely disappeared. We have been under arms all night, expecting a night attack. I am nearly exhausted with fatigue. We were all devilish glad to find they had decamped this morning. I think a battle once a month is plenty. Here in one month and one day I have had three! making my fourth affair, counting that of the 16th January last. †

## THE VANGUARD.

Sir,—Various misrepresentations having been made respecting the qualities of this splendid ship—the *Vanguard*, and particularly in the Port papers, I am led, as an act of justice, to state facts as they really exist, in order that the country, and the Navy especially, may learn the truth.

This ship, instead of being, as has been industriously circulated in reports made by *interested* individuals, below her calculated line of flotation, before even her guns or stores were put on board of her, is at this moment, with four months' provision and stores complete, and with 375 tons of water, and 80 long 32-pounders mounted, together with 80 tons of coals in her coal-hole, within *less than an inch* of the line of flotation calculated by the Surveyor of the Navy, as she draws at this time 23 ft. 11 in. aft, and 22 ft. 11 in. forward, and has her lower deck sill, at the *lowest* part, 7 ft. 1 in. out of the water.

Further than this, she is capable of stowing with ease *eight* months' provision and 412 tons of water, and, as *The Hampshire Telegraph* has truly observed, is "A NOBLE-LOOKING SHIP." To these positive facts I will add, that her gallant constructor must indeed regard this specimen of his skill with pride and satisfaction, and must anxiously look forward to the promised trials with ships of her own class, which will, I am satisfied, confirm all that he so confidently expects. AN OFFICER OF THE NAVY.

*Portsmouth, 10th June*, 1836.

## CLAIMS OF GOOD SOLDIERS FOR THEIR DISCHARGE.

Sir,—In looking over a file of your papers the other day, which accidentally came within my reach, I was much pleased with certain observations therein contained; and understanding you particularly to express yourself an enemy to everything bordering on oppression, I take the liberty of making you acquainted with my case, and, in doing so, beg to assure you it is only echoing the feelings of many a man at present in His Majesty's service.

The King's warrant authorises commanding officers of corps to recommend for discharge, from time to time, men of good character, and according to a graduated scale, thus:—

(Look at page 5 in every soldier's account-book.)

| Period. | For men serving in the Cavalry. | For men serving in the Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 7 years' actual service | £60 | £20 |
| After 7 years' do. | 35 | 18 |
| 10 " | 21 | 15 |
| 12 " | 15 | 10 |
| 14 " | 12 | 5 |
| 15 " | 6 | Free Discharge at home, and 2 months' pay abroad. |
| 16 " | Free Discharge. | Free Discharge, and three months' pay at home, and 6 months' pay abroad. |
| 17 " | Free Discharge and 3 months' pay. | Free Discharge and six months' pay at home, and one year's pay abroad. |
| 18 " and to 21 " | Free Discharge and 6 months' pay. | Free Discharge and 1 year's pay at home, and one and a half year's pay abroad. |

Now, Sir, I am what the officers call a "devilish fine looking fellow," and knowing myself to be one of general good character and conduct (excuse me sounding my own trumpet), and after having served His Majesty faithfully for 15 or 16 years, I feel grieved that my repeated applications for discharge should not have been, nor, as I am led to expect, will be forwarded, duly recommended, for the consideration of the authorities, having the power to release me from my engagements; because my appearance reflects credit on the corps (how very flattering!) and moreover that I am a generally well-behaved soldier, *not* disposed to give trouble to the officers or non-commissioned officers placed over me; if, on the contrary, I were a blackguard, an ugly soldier, one who had been tried two or three times by Courts-Martial, a drunkard, or a married man with a large family, disposed to annoy officers and non-commissioned officers, my application would meet with ready attention; this I am sure of, because men such as I have described meet every day with the reward intended, *solely* for the good and faithful soldier, and directly in opposition to His Majesty's most gracious warrant.

I cannot, for the life of me, understand by what means men placed in such responsible situations as commanding officers of regiments (where so much good may be done), can evade the true meaning and intent of the humane warrant here alluded to; but true it is, that merit, so far as this regulation goes, does not always meet its reward. Zeal for their regiments, it is said, prompts commanding officers to act thus. Zeal!!! 'tis all balderdash!

I would now, Sir, give you my name, the regiment I belong to, and its station, but if I were to do so, a host of enemies would rise up against me, and the consequences to me prove ruinous; my present aim is to show, if possible, through the means of your valuable publication, the eyes of the Commander-in-Chief to this grievance, in the hope he will be pleased to adopt such measures as will ensure a more strict observance and obedience to His Majesty's warrant.

If general officers at their half-yearly inspections were, in addition to the inquiries they are at present directed to make, instructed to be informed by the men themselves, the officers commanding companies, as well as the commanding officers, whether due attention had been given to the benign intentions of our gracious King, in facilitating the discharge of the well-conducted and deserving soldier, it would, I sincerely believe, be applying a remedy to my complaint, and as "prevention is better than cure," leave no cause for others to follow thus in my footsteps.

Having carefully abstained from introducing the name of any individual against whom I may have cause to complain, it is to be hoped this may attract their attention, and lead them in time to follow the good old golden rule of "doing unto others as they would wish to be done by."

*June* 1. A GRENADIER.

## THE DONKEY FRIGATES.

Sir,—I perceive in your last week's *Gazette* that you describe two vessels as *Donkey* frigates, and sometimes you also apply the term *Jack-ass* to H. M.'s vessels. I know what a frigate is; but not wishing to expose my ignorance in conversation, may I beg, in behalf of myself and several other readers of your paper, that you will define those terms, and tell us for what reason you apply them to ships.

*Bath, June* 22, 1836. INQUIRER.

[The term "jack-ass," or "donkey" frigates, is applied to 28-gun ships, which are generally commanded by Captains just posted. They were, during the war, very inefficient vessels, being slow and leewardly, owing to their height from the water, and being, we presume, the worst class of ships, were selected several years back to experiment upon, with a view to improvement in Naval Architecture. The consequence has been that considerable alteration for the better was effected in their construction and armament, and they have become favourite vessels on the score of economy, performing all, or nearly all, required from a frigate in time of peace, at less than half the expence. This may probably be the meaning of the term "donkey," as applied to hard workers at little cost. They would disappear in time of war, as they have not sufficient force to contend against the frigates of rival States, and, excepting the few of Sir William Symonds's construction (which have proved excellent vessels), they are generally dull sailers, and, without the ability to fight or run, they would fall easy victims under the long-guns of a frigate, as we witnessed during the war in the capture of the *Cayenne* and *Levant* by the *Constitution*, with very trifling loss.—ED.]

## MADRAS COURTS-MARTIAL.

Sir,—A year has nearly elapsed since a letter, signed *Mysore*, and dated "London, June 20th," appeared in your *Gazette*, No. 126, June 27, 1835, but I hope your readers have not forgotten yet the subject headed "Madras Courts-Martial." The author had "observed, from your editorial notices, that you exercise your own discretion in publishing or withholding the whole, or portions of the communications of your correspondents." Now I trust, Sir, that you will, for justice' sake, favour me with a corner of your paper on this occasion. Your truly conscientious correspondent remarks that "surely your columns are not avowedly open to the aspersion of public functionaries, who, residing at a distance of many thousand miles, are completely precluded from repelling the attacks, contradicting the allegations, or explaining their conduct." I trust the writer of the above may have been misinformed as to the statement which he has inserted concerning Sir E. K. Williams. That officer was never a "personal friend of Sir G. Walker," nor did he reside with him on first landing as the writer of the account states. I can confidently assert that Sir E. K. W.'s residing with Sir George was not the case; for on the evening of that officer's first landing at Madras, he was kindly invited by Col. M'Leskell, then commanding the 89th regiment, to take up his quarters at his house during his stay at that place, of which offer he most thankfully availed himself. It may be true that Sir E. K. Williams was recommended to arrange the dispute privately; but what was the reason of his most "disinterested" Excellency thus giving his advice? Captain Walker was Sir George's nephew, and what affectionate uncle would not endeavour to get his nephew out of a scrape in which he foresaw his relation would be a loser. The whole transaction displays partiality on the side of the Commander-in-Chief. I will not occupy more room in your paper, Sir, although the defence of an officer of such merit might justly claim a more lengthened paragraph. I hope ere this *Mysore* has more prudence than to give publicity to such reports, unless he can bring forward good and satisfactory evidence on which to ground his statements.

CALUMNIARUM VINDEX.

## LIBERTY MEN FROM H. M. S. *PRESIDENT*.

Sir,—I read with no small astonishment, in your paper of Saturday, the announcement of the intention, said to be sanctioned by the Admiralty, of allowing such of the crew of H.M.S. *President* as entered for the ships fitting, one month's leave of absence, thus still further encouraging them to go to London to spend their money, leaving the honest tradesman who have supplied them with goods on credit in the lurch. I trust the Lords of the Admiralty will not be induced by any interested representations to sanction such a proceeding in any other case, and I beg the insertion of this letter in your popular paper, in order to call attention to the fact; for if this is to be the case, they had better order the ships to the river at once to be paid off.

*Portsea, June* 20, 1836. J. M.

[We have noticed the contents of our *honest* correspondent's letter elsewhere.—ED.]

*** The Letter of "A." on the Civil Appointments of the Navy, is from its length unavoidably postponed till next week. "Tristram's" third Letter on Lloyd's Register, did not reach us in time. "A worn out Naval Officer," shall be attended to.

*Bunoust.*—"There are men," says a recent French paper, "whom death seems to have no power to touch, and whom the rudest shocks leave uninjured; such is one Bunoust, of Bethune. A soldier, from 18 years of age, he received during the wars of the empire several severe wounds (in consequence of which he was pensioned), and was pierced through the intestines. The last wound was so unexpectedly and inexplicably cured that the chirurgical operations which effected it, as well as the cure itself, were noted in the annals of surgery and medicine, where every one could satisfy himself of the fact. After many years' absence, Bunoust returned to the domestic hearth, and it must be confessed, that the brave regimental trooper preserved, in civil life, the habits of his military existence. He made himself merry on *Chuique* and other strong liquors, and soon fell passed in public-houses and cantoons whole days and nights in carousals. Lately, having consecrated three days and nights to such orgies, he passed through the Place d'Armes, where his wavering step, besotted look, and above all, perhaps, his great height (he is about six feet), gathered above thirty blackguards, who soon joined him with cries and shouts, that terror seized him, and he ran for refuge into a neighbouring warehouse. Squatting down behind several sacks, he ventured to peep above them, beheld the same rout of vagabonds, and hard by, an officer. Reason half forsook him at the sight, and already impressed with the idea that he was sought for to be shot, he trembled in every limb. He, nevertheless, upon the entreaties of a member of the family, returned home with his brother, sat down at the family board, but refused to take any food, suffering them to perceive his fears of poison, which his brother-in-law succeeding in dissipating. At last, after the judicious representations of the latter, who reproached him for the scandal occasioned by his ill-idleness and debauchery, he went into a room on the first story, in which he bolted himself, narrowly inspected the apartment, undressed, and gave his brother, who had accompanied him, leave to retire; he left Bunoust walking about in his shirt, which freak continued for about an hour, but was summoned to him imperatively and anew, for the poor men finding his brother had left him, had suddenly opened the window, and in the position of one who throws himself into the water for a dip, had precipitated himself head foremost into the street. By this fall he fractured his skull near the base of his neck, and gave himself a severe contusion on the shoulder. Bunoust was raised from the stones, on which at first he laid, by a friendly hand, and there is every reason to think that his new wounds will not have disastrous consequences. Put into the hospital by the proper authorities, the most assiduous cares are bestowed upon him.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Our best thanks to* "Silenus:" *we hope to hear further.* "Z. A." *is right; the* "*Member of Council*" *never intrudes on us but from selfish motives: the Press generally know him, and we* "*bide our time.*" *His rotten reputation and hypocrisy will eventually sink him. The Meetings of* "Council" *are really a farce. Col. M. must in future send his letters through a different channel.—The* "Old Captain" *is always a welcome friend.—If* "Cato" *will send a list of deficiencies we will make the application; but he must be aware that a general statement would be useless.—We consider* "Semper's" *letter to be an attack on some Member of the House of Commons, to whom it might be intelligible, but to no other party. This sort of personal matter is not to our taste. Let* "Semper" *furnish us with facts and names, and if there is a grievance, he may reckon on our independent support.—*"Ciucianatus, No. 1," *in reply to* "Numa" *on the Coast Guard Service only reached us last night. The letter shall appear in our next.—We will answer* "Tristram's" *question next week: at this moment we have not the documents to refer to.—We are compelled to disappoint several of our advertising friends.*

Errata.—*Page* 392, *col.* 2, *l.* 56 *and* 57, *for* "fought at *Lirza* under *Harte*," *read* "fought at *Lisza* under *Hoste*."—*Page* 394, *col.* 1, *l.* 26, *for* "Sir John *Garde Waller*," *read* "Sir John *Yarde Buller*."—*Page* 390, *line* 33, *for* "horse and fuel," *read* "horse and furniture."


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JUNE* 25, 1836.


In the late debate on Mr. Bannerman's motion, relative to the Promotions in the Army and Navy, Mr. Hume, with his accustomed *liberality* and *good feeling*, and with his *uniform* close adherence to *truth*, observed, "That there was no service so well paid as the Naval and Military Services of this country!" That so palpable, so outrageous an untruth did not meet instant contradiction, from the different gallant officers by whom he was surrounded, has astonished as much as it has grieved us. Can Mr. Hume, with all his knowledge and calculations, be really so ignorant as not to be aware that the Naval Officers of his favourite country America, as well as of France, are *doubly* as well paid as those of the British Navy, and though the *Military* Officers, in the latter of these foreign states, have not, we believe, larger allowances than those of our Army, yet in the former, that of America, they are very much better paid than British Military Officers? Ought this, then to be as we would ask of Mr. Hume? but we ask it more confidently of the British Nation—of those who, with larger and nobler minds, can better appreciate the gallant deeds of our brave defenders in war! Ought any country in the world, we demand, to pay its Naval and Military Officers better than England should pay hers? or have the officers of any other state in the universe, more richly merited this reward from a grateful country, than British officers have deserved it from that country which they have so heroically fought for against every enemy on the globe, and whose renown they have so proudly risen to the highest pitch of exaltation?

Can it be known to Mr. Hume, that whilst the pay of a British Naval Officer will barely cover the expences of his mess, that the officers of the *French* Navy of *every rank* have a *separate* allowance, and a most liberal one too, for this purpose, and that whilst the Captain of an English ship-of-war is compelled by the usage of the Service, to keep a table at which to entertain some of his officers daily, and which generally takes every shilling of his pay, that the Captain of even a French frigate has between *three* and *four hundred a-year* for this express use, thereby enabling him to save his personal pay for the benefit of his family. Whereas with us, unless an officer has a private fortune, it is *impossible* for him to seek the command of a ship in peace if he desires to maintain that respectability in this station, which has always heretofore been considered to be attached to it,—namely, the entertaining some of his officers daily at his table; and very many of the most distinguished men in the Service have, we know, positively, most unwillingly abstained from applying for *the* command of a ship of late years, solely from this cause;—their being unable to keep a table without doing serious injury to their families and this, too, notwithstanding that by this course they, under the existing regulations, shut themselves out from ever hoisting their flags. Ought, then, we repeat, this cruel injustice to be continued for another year, or even for another day? But it is not the higher ranks alone in the Naval Service that are compelled to incur heavy expences on being called into active employment: every rank in the Navy is alike exposed to similar losses;—the Lieutenant and the Midshipman too must each sacrifice *full a hundred pounds*, besides his pay, the very first year that he receives his appointment, and in each successive year, likewise, his indispensable outlays will very far exceed his salary from the Government.

It is in the point of keeping a table, however, that the expences of the Naval Captain so far exceeds that of the Military Field Officer of corresponding rank, for, whilst the latter has but *at most* a hundred a-year to pay for his mess, the former is, we may say, compelled by the usage of the Service to expend, in a ship of the line or large frigate, full *four times* this sum in entertaining a proportion of his officers daily at his table.

Again,—with regard to the statement of the Honourable Member for Middlesex, "that there was no service so well paid as the Naval and Military Services of this country," by which of course is meant, that no *civil* employment under the Government is so liberally remunerated. Let us look at the facts as they really exist.

The returns to the House of Commons have shown the very reverse of this statement to be the truth. For example:—In the Treasury Department we have seen that a clerk, a Mr. Wadham Wyndham, after but *sixteen years'* services and when but thirty-eight years of age, has been allowed to retire on a pension of *five hundred and twenty-five pounds per annum*, being just *two hundred and sixty* pounds a-year more than those Colonels of the Army and Captains of the Navy receive, who have been serving in every clime for *fifty years*, and have hazarded their lives against the enemy above a hundred times.

Again,—in the same Department we observe the name of a Mr. George Harrison, who, after twenty-seven years of those *fatiguing* and *laborious* services in Whitehall, is permitted to enjoy a retiring allowance of only *two thousand two hundred* per annum! being about the amount of half-pay of six Major-Generals or Rear-Admirals, with *sixty* years' arduous and distinguished services each in defence of their country. So much, then, for the correctness of the declaration made by the *matchless* Member for Middlesex, to whose early attention we would direct the returns to which we have referred, and which were granted through the motion of Mr. Tooke on the 10th of June, 1833. In these he will find *numerous* other facts, giving the lie to his recent assertion, that of all the public servants of the Crown, the officers of the Army and Navy were the best paid, for he will discover by these *data*, that even the common *Messengers*, after but twenty to twenty-five years' services in the public offices, have retired allowances nearly *treble* in amount to that of the half-pay of the deserving Lieutenant of the Navy and Army, after about *double* this length of service; and further, that the *Door-Keepers of the House of Commons* are far better remunerated by the Government than the Captain of a 74, or the Colonel of a regiment of the line.

Ought this, we once more fearlessly ask, to be suffered to continue for another year? We earnestly would call Lord Minto's and Lord Howick's attention also to the returns to which we have herein alluded, and then we feel convinced that, with their liberal colleagues, they will see the justice and the right, in spite of Mr. Hume, of proposing measures for the bettering the condition of every grade of officer in His Majesty's Service.

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Some months since, viz. in our paper of the 6th February (No. 158), we commented upon the reliefs of officers and men belonging to regiments serving in the West Indies, and we now revert to the subject, imagining, however well planned any measure recommended for adoption may be, *if not coupled with economy, in the present day*, it will hardly meet with the consideration its proposers or advocates may anxiously wish for. It is with this impression that we recommend that His Majesty's ships, while on voyages of experimental cruising might be employed to convey annually a company of each regiment serving in the West Indies, and return with one home.

We are well aware that the conveyance of soldiers in men of war is not popular with the royal tars, still we are fain to hope it is an ill-grounded prejudice only, and one to be overcome. Sailors and Soldiers serve the same King and the same country, the same interests should consequently guide all,—paltry distinctions as to the arm of the service they belong to should not for a moment bias their actions. There has been ever in the Army too much jealous feeling (can we call it so?) between the Cavalry, light, heavy and very heavy, between the Artillery, Engineers, Guards and the Line, and a *je ne sais quoi* between the Army and Navy; these are all mistaken and improper feelings: as we said before all serve the same master and the same cause, whether dressed in blue, red, green, or yellow; whether English, Irish, or Scotch; whether Catholic, Protestant, or Dissenter; the same motive alone should actuate them,—"in unity is strength."

A soldier going on board a man-of-war should strictly conform to the rules laid down for the ship's guidance in which he is embarked; and the sailors, on the other hand, should make every allowance for the soldier's want of knowledge in ploughing the deep, good naturedly bearing in mind that he can, as he has often done before, plough well the ranks of whatever enemies may hereafter be opposed to him;—with such feeling in the breasts of all on board, the soldier will pull the rope when put into his hand, or make himself useful in any other way his brothers of the sea may wish to employ his services, and when the "padaagger" has it in his power, the tar, unable to use his hand legs, will receive assistance from the soldier in turn.

It is lamentable to observe upon the manner in

ch drafts are sent to join regiments on foreign ions,—in hired vessels, called freight ships, nout a gun (unless it may be in the bottom of ship to assist as ballast), a firelock, or even a ss on board for protection in case of need. not long ago when a large detachment was so arked, and on its way to Barbadoes, that n nge piratical-looking vessel was observed to pparently in chase; this continued for several rs, the pirate gaining ground fast, during which the officers' ladies were n good deal alarmed, the gentlemen not a little so, knowing well if vessel spoken of turned out to be what she eared they were likely to go into the other ld on a plank, but fortunately they were not to this last shift. Although the freight ship not attacked, still, we have but assured, every on board continued to think (and do so to present moment) that the vessel in chase was rate, and it was afterwards supposed she sheered n consequence of seeing so many men on board, no doubt imagining them prepared in some e or other, and with interest, to return any lt that might be offered. Supposing for a oent, that this vessel, or freight ship, had been lured, and the cargo of live stock consigned to deep, we should afterwards have taken, when late, the precautionary measure of "locking stable after the steed had been stolen." While ime to prevent such an event, would it not be er to embark drafts (instead of in freight ships) an-of-war, armed, but undermanned in proporto the number of soldiers taken on board? the iers to be told off to separate watches (in com- with the men-of-war's men), and to do their , or work, as apprenticed sailors, which we suppose them during the voyage.

ervants of the Crown cannot do too much, nor they know too much to be of real use to their try. An infantry soldier might be made ble of not only working great guns on shore also on board ship, and, in fact, be prepared ender himself useful in the performance of any ico he may be called upon to assist in, in cases nergency, and if he knows but a little before- (in this case a little learning will not be a gerous thing) the better will he be prepared to ute what may be required of him in the hour eed.

ow, taking into consideration what we have ady published in recommendation of the onal relief of soldiers from the West Indies out the assistance of His Majesty's ships, it be necessary to bear in mind (while potting the yearly relief of regiments) that there are resent nine regiments in the Leeward Islands five in Jamaica, which, at the lowest calcun, would employ four extra transports anly; and, as we said before, where economy is order of the day, how can we induce Mr. Hume ess he is sent to the West Indies and experis a touch of the black vomit) or people of his d to consent, much less to advocate this exe. If this small matter of expense could be rid of, then we say *relieve regiments every five*. We propose men-of-war for this service, if a certain number must needs be kept in mission, why not employ them in the performe of this humane duty?

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STATEMENT has just been published, by order he House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. rles Wood, Secretary to the Admiralty, entitled "All Reports and Communications which have been received at the Admiralty from Flag Officers, and others, of the sailing qualities of His Majesty's ships *Vernon*, *Castor*, *Pique*, *Magicienne*, *President*, *Vestal*, *Barham*, *Water-witch*, *Snake*, *Serpent*, and *Rover*, and of the *Medea*, *Spitfire*, *Tartarus*, *Blazer*, and *Firebrand*, steam-vessels, from the date of the *Vernon* being first commissioned to the present time."

This document is far too voluminous for publication in our columns, but we rejoice at its existence, as it will enable us at once to silence misrepresentations, by reference to the official accounts; and as the Parliamentary Papers are now available to every one who chooses to purchase them (the price of this volume is ten shillings), any impartial person may satisfy himself of the superiority of the Surveyor's ships, even when compared with the *President*, *Barham*, and *Castor*, being the presumed best of their class, produced by other builders; and of the unworthy attempts which have been so sedulously made by the School of Architecture, aided by a portion of the press, to mystify the public respecting them.

The greatest portion of the volume before us is filled with detailed accounts of each day's trial between the *Barham* and *Vernon* in December last, illustrated by diagrams, showing the bearings of the different ships, by Captain Elliott, Commander Hillyer, and Mr. Bellamy, the master of His Majesty's Ship *Revenge*; and they fully bear out the statement we have so repeatedly made, that owing to a greater spread of sail propelling a lighter body, the *Barham* had, in light winds, a slight advantage, seldom, however, exceeding the distance of a mile in a day's trial. In rough blowing weather, more particularly against a head sea, she is admitted to be greatly inferior to the *Vernon*, pitching and labouring more heavily; and our readers may recollect, that before the result of the trial was known, the traducers of the Surveyor pointed out this as the position when she would fail, that ship being, according to their showing, only calculated for smooth water. As regards stowage and stability, the *Vernon* presents an immense superiority, her heel being 6 degrees only, at the time when the *Barham's* inclination was eight, and the *Revenge's* ten degrees. A perusal of these minute details must lead every impartial person, even if he had not witnessed the trial, to the same conclusion as Captain Elliott, who in submitting them to the Admiral, observed, "that they clearly prove to you, Sir, the advantage that one frigate possesses over the other, according to circumstances of wind and weather;" an opinion in which the gallant Captain is by no means singular, it being that of every person in the Fleet, or indeed of every one who is sufficiently conversant with Naval matters, to appreciate the essential qualities of a man of war, so happily combined in this noble ship. We shall have some observations to make next week on the extraordinary discrepancy which appears in the Official Reports of the sailing qualities, &c., of the *Vernon*, in 1833, as compared with those of 1834-5. One would imagine they could not relate to the same ship. We would suggest a minute examination of the Logs at the several periods.

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We are happy to learn that some improvements are in contemplation with regard to the rates of Officers' pay of the East India Company's Service. The pay of Captain is to be increased to eleven shillings and sevenpence, the pay of the Captain of His Majesty's Line Regiments. We also hear a report that it is intended to include the Sick Furlough in the periods lately fixed for Retiring Pensions: this we have continually advocated, and we shall be glad to find the report well founded.

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We have received three letters, one of which we publish, written by inhabitants of Portsmouth, (evidently Jews,) upon the subject of a statement which appeared in our weekly letter from that port last Saturday, regarding the intention of entering the seamen of H.M.S. *President* on board the vessels fitting, and then giving them leave of absence for a month. We trust, if this design has been carried into effect, that it will be adhered to upon future occasions also, and form part of that system which the present talented Board of Admiralty have so successfully pursued of attracting volunteers to the King's Service, and retaining them therein, and we view the measure as a very good one, and pregnant with more beneficial consequences than are apparent at first view. To us it appears of little consequence to the inhabitants of a sea-port town, whether the men are discharged outright or re-entered, with leave of absence. In both cases they are at liberty to please their own taste in the mode of disposing of their money, and that leads three-fourths of them to prefer the attractions of Ratcliffe Highway, and the gaities of St. George's in the East, to the local indulgences available at the outports. Of this fact any one may satisfy himself, who witnesses the departure of the London coaches from Portsmouth and Portsea upon the day of paying off a ship; and we cannot perceive that the tradesmen, who have given credit on the faith of wages due, are in a worse position in the case of a man re-entered, who has leave of absence, and will return to the port again, than he who is absolutely discharged and does not rejoin the service, until he has passed through the hands of some crimp, who has probably consigned him to an East India voyage after his money was spent, and who may not return to that particular port for many years. On the contrary, as the seamen will receive his two months' advance in the port where his creditor resides, we consider that this system will be, in fact, beneficial to the latter, as affording him a better chance of payment. In common with the public at large, we have however little commiseration for the class of persons complaining, when we recollect the many instances of extortion we have witnessed, and the wholesale plunder of which poor Jack is the victim. And let not the worthies of Cannon Hard despair, "there is balm in Gilead;" if the water passes their mill there are plenty of the "peoples" located in those metropolitan districts which the sailor patronises, who will do ample justice to their profession; and as it seems a point pretty well established, that Jack is fated to expend the earnings of his three years in a few days on shore, we hope that the officers of his new ship will induce him, before he proceeds on his cruise, to add something to his kit, and leave it on board under proper charge. This will insure his return; the sooner he then proceeds to his long contemplated enjoyment the better, and we doubt not the practical effect of his appearance amongst the thousands of merchant seamen now in the port of London, and the many advantages of his situation as compared with their own, will induce considerable numbers to enter the King's

ervice; and if means are provided for these liberty-men's" return, when their money is exended, they will assuredly be accompanied by any able volunteers for the frigates fitting out.

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The cause of the Hon. G. C. Norton v. Lord Melburne came on for trial in the Court of Common Pleas on Wednesday, before Chief Justice Tindal and a special jury. The high rank of the Noble defendant, and the beauty and talents of the lady, whose conduct has been made the subject of this proceeding, occasioned the deepest interest. The court at an early hour was crowded to excess. The trial lasted fourteen hours, and the jury, after consulting for about a minute, returned a verdict for the noble defendant. The evidence got up as from discharged, drunken, and worthless servants, and it failed in every particular. We know pretty well all the movers in this brutal affair, beginning with the incorous individual who set on foot other inquiries, and who stimulated poor Mr. Norton throughout. The King and the straight-forward Duke of Wellington saw the matter in its true light, whilst some we could name hesitated not, from party animosity, to stab the reputation of a lady, as the means of destroying a political adversary. Our contemporary, *The Morning Chronicle*, says, "a more flagrant conspiracy, supported by more manifest perjury, has never occurred in the annals of Westminster-hall. It is to be hoped that proceedings may be adopted that will clear away the mystification which now surrounds this subject; and if the wretched individuals whose poverty induced them to consent to crime may be thought too contemptible for animadversion, their suborners bave not the same plea for impunity—they are worthy of and should meet with the full vengeance of the law."

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The officers who have served in the 85th regiment since 1813, with as many of those in the regiment now that are at present in town, dined together at the Thatched House on the 18th June. The old Colonel, and indeed we may say regenerator of this highly distinguished corps, Major-General W. Thornton, presided, and the whole thing passed off most agreeably; for Colonel Macdougal, who was long in the regiment, and who has just arrived from service in India, Sir W. De Bathe, Lieut.-Colonel C. Fox, and about twenty other old friends and associates in the regiment, were present. It will be remembered that this corps, after distinguishing itself at the latter part of the war in France, and on several occasions in America, was successful in taking a strong post on the Mississippi, opposite to New Orleans, and, with a few Marines, were the only part of that ill-fated expedition that completely effected what they had to do. The gallant Colonel, now General Thornton, led them on this brilliant exploit.

We rejoice at these meetings of old friends; it is a heartfelt pleasure to the older officers who have retired, and an excellent opportunity for the younger ones to associate and take example from them, and in keeping up the credit and affection for their regiments. Some have retired from the Army; some have entered other professions, and came a long distance to meet their old friends. Mr. Gleig, the distinguished chronicler of the feats of the 85th (in his "Subaltern"), in which he served, and who is now Chaplain at Chelsea College, was present.

The dinner was unanimously approved of, and it was agreed that a similar meeting should take place annually on the 28th of May.

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From a perusal of the matter that issues from the press on the subject of ship-building, we have often been led to re-examine the views we have adopted on this subject, but we can confidently say that the investigation has only served to confirm us in the statements we have frequently made in favour of Captain Symonds, although the subject is constantly under discussion. The dissertations are generally of a party tendency, and we do not find that any new principle is developed, or that any very erudite explanations of known systems are gone into; on the contrary, the statements are generally of a disreputable kind, consisting mostly of *detraction* from the high reputation of the most talented ship-builder that ever existed, the present surveyor of the Navy. While we thus publicly reiterate our known impressions on this controversy, we can safely affirm that our convictions arise from a careful examination *of facts*, from investigation into the truth of those *facts*, and from a philosophical inquiry into the deductions justly to be made from *experiments* the most extended and various. We recently noticed a pamphlet on Naval Architecture, by Mr. Beamish, and we have again read it with some attention. Although the writer promised to present numerous suggestions in favour of science for designing vessels he has omitted to notice the superior velocity of the new ships, which in war must be of vast advantage; and we also think the author has taken a very incomplete view of what has lately been developed on the important subject of Naval construction, in neglecting to mention the great benefits that have been shown to arise from an increase of breadth, which Captain Symonds has so ably carried into effect, and which the merest tyro in Naval matters will readily admit to be an improvement of no ordinary value. We do not believe there is a single designer of ships who would not *now* avail himself of the advantages of increased beam. In the *Inconstant*, building by Captain Hayes, at Portsmouth, we find that the old proportions on which he designed the *Arrow*, *Champion*, *Challenger*, and *Wolf*, are all abandoned, and the distinguishing characteristic of the present surveyor's system is adopted in a very considerable increase of breadth, although the gallant Captain denominated his principles previously to be *fixed*. The incalculable benefit of *stability*, united with fast sailing, must be evident to any one who considers that the effectiveness of a man of war, which heels too much to fire her guns, is wholly lost. The blind futility which has hitherto attended our ship-builders on this subject is wholly unaccountable, at least, it appears to be so now that the veil is lifted from the subject by a master spirit, who, we trust, will long preside over this noble art for its advancement. In pretending to describe the present state of Naval Architecture, Mr. Beamish has totally left out of the question the important advantages of Capt. Symonds' introductions, which are well known, from the throne to the most simple Jack tar, and has designated the new ships as having somewhat uneasy motions at sea, which (as if such a thing were unknown before in the Navy) he magnifies to such an extent as to say, that they are thereby rendered unfit for war purposes! But if Mr. Beamish would take the trouble to inquire, he would find that a greater number of accidents arose from the various oscillatory motions of the old ships, than from those of the new ones; and that those accidents were also of a more serious kind; yea, even to the fatal extent of causing the loss of ships and their whole crews, which calamity has not yet happened to a ship of the new kind. We are convinced that violent motions by no means necessarily belong to the new forms, but it may arise in them from bad stowage, insufficient masting, or other causes. It would seem, that should an accident happen to a new-class ship, similar to what befel the *Challenger* (one of Captain Hayes' construction), and which ended in her total loss, the opponents of Captain Symonds would be utterly in a paroxysm of despair for the Navy, and no bounds would limit their wailings; and yet, who can say that the winds and waves may not, under unavoidable circumstances, destroy even the best ship that can be built? The *destructive imputations* attached to the new ships are the creations of the writer's own brains, and proceed, in many cases, not so much from ignorance as from spleen, and spite, and self-interest. To those few writers who are so earnestly labouring to destroy the improved system of ship-building by their unjust statements, and who so industriously multiply their inebriations under different disguises we can only say it is a pity to see so much time thrown away. A talk is made of the press and pamphlets being against Captain Symonds, and that comparatively few writers advocate his system. We account for it by our foregoing remark, and also that evil principles are often more powerful in their operations than good ones; for we think it must be evident to any one, in the least acquainted with the subject, that the authors of the writing in question have a strong bias towards one side of the argument. But *writing* can never alter facts; the opponents of the new system make their case out by their superficial and quilled reasonings on paper. It is official statements and the opinions of Naval officers which must decide the question. To those who are willing to investigate this subject in such a spirit as to arrive at the truth, we would recommend a careful inquiry into facts for themselves. We may observe that before the present surveyor was installed in his office, the opinions of his merit as a ship-builder were undisputed. The great superiority of his vessel *Columbine*, in the experimental squadron of 1827, was manifest to the Navy; and Sir Thomas Hardy, than whom no better friend to the Navy exists, gave his decision for the professional merits of its builder, in preference to his rivals. Now if any other experimentalist in that squadron had gained the honours, would he not have expected an acknowledgment of them, instead of the vituperations which are constantly cast on the surveyor? An account of the experimental squadron was published in the Papers of Naval Architecture, vol. ii., page 283, by a writer who could have no bias towards the new system: and as he was a ship-builder, and sailed in the squadron, we may suppose him to be a fair judge on the subject. But will it be believed that this very person has been a principal writer against the surveyor since his appointment to office—yet such is the fact. The incompetency of the former surveyor as a ship-builder was well known, and made apparent by the experimental squadron, while the fitness of the present surveyor was generally admitted; and all disinterested men acknowledged the justice of his appointment, as resulting from a very decided superiority in his plan of ship-building. In the account of the interesting trial just cited, it is said, p. 280, "In moderate weather, *Columbine* behaved decidedly the best, and *Challenger* next; and all the others were nearly equal. In rough weather, *Columbine* retained the advantage, but it was not great." We thus see the remarkable coincidence of Captain Symonds' ship sailing well both in rough and fair weather. Of the third series of experiments, when the ships were deeply laden, it is said "*Columbine* retained her former advantages over the whole, but *Challenger* did not." This is the contrary to Mr. Beamish's statement. At p. 304, it is said, "the sailing qualities of the *Columbine* excited great curiosity respecting the peculiarities of her form." Only one ship out of 7 rivalled the *Columbine* in bad weather, which was the *Acorn* in the third cruise; but still there was a claim to superiority in *Columbine*, while Captain Hayes' ship had lost her stability, and with it all her good qualities.

We shall only add, that these observations have been in type some weeks, but that a pressure of other matter has delayed their publication.

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The celebrated Abbé Sieyes died in Paris on Monday last, in the 88th year of his age. He was by turns a Member of the Constituent Assembly and of the National Convention, a Director and Consul of the Republic, a Count and Peer of the empire. He voted the death of Louis XVI., for which he was proscribed from France under the restoration. After the revolution of 1830 he, like all the other French exiles, returned to his native country; but he never re-appeared on the political scene. It is supposed he had prepared not less than 3 constitutions at various times for the benefit of France. The *Constitutionnel* affirms that the performance of the burial service at the funeral of the Abbé was refused by the Archbishop of Paris. The nephew of the deceased has sent to the Mayor of the first arrondissement 1500*l.* for the relief of the poor.

*Ejectment.*—A bill is before Parliament for facilitating the recovery of possession of tenements. It proposes that where a tenant or occupier of premises, the rent of which does not exceed 20*l.* per annum, holds over, the landlord may go before a magistrate, who shall issue his warrant directing the constable to assist in retaking possession. If the landlord has not lawful right to possession, an action will lie; but where he has lawful title to possession, no irregularity will make him a trespasser. The landlord, on getting possession, may remove the goods of the tenant, to whom notice of the place of removal must be then given. Where premises are held at a higher rate than 20*l.* a-year, the landlord, on bringing an action of ejectment, may apply to a judge for security for damages and costs.

A duel took place at Brussels on Friday week, between two gentlemen employed in the Department of the Interior, one of whom was killed on the spot by a pistol shot, fired at the distance of 40 paces; the other was slightly wounded in the breast.

An affair of honour took place in the vicinity of the town on Thursday morning last between the Hon. G. M. B——t and Mr. W. S. G——, when, after two shots were exchanged without effect, the challenger declared himself satisfied, and the parties left the ground.—*Jamaica Standard, April* 28.

On Wednesday the Conservative festival was celebrated at the English Opera House. The tables, which were laid for upwards of 700 persons, were crowded. Lord Stormont was the chairman, and was supported by the Marquis of Londonderry, Lords Wharncliffe, Winchilsea, Hardon, Darlington, Brecknock, Villiers, Thos. Cecil, Sir E. Karrison, M.P.; Sir F. Pollock, M.P.; Sir J. Rae Reid, M.P.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Barnes; Sir T. Cooper; Sir J. Cockburn; Sir F. Booth; Sir J. Gibbons; the Hon. R. Trevor, M.P.; Col. Wood, M.P.; Col. Clitheroe, M.P.; Col. Rushbrooke, M.P.; Col. Silthorp, M.P.; Messrs. Joseph Neeld, M.P.; John Neeld, M.P.; M. Attwood, M.P.; G. Price, M.P.; Mr. Serj. Merewether; Mr. Serj. Goulburn, M.P.; Mr. Serj. Andrews, Capt. Wood, Mr. Ishwood, &c. A vast number of toasts were drunk in the course of the evening, and speeches delivered by the chairman, by the Marquis of Londonderry, Lord Winchilsea, and others. The festivity was kept up to midnight.

According to a letter from Rome, the elder son of the Prince de Canino (Lucien Bonaparte), who was in custody, has had a passport for a foreign country delivered to him, and has been liberated from the Castle of St. Angelo. His brother, who escaped, is said to have taken ship at Leghorn for America.

*A Gallant Antagonist.*—The following incident reminds us forcibly of the old and affecting story of Valedine and Orson. On Wednesday last, at high water, a mate of a sutler and one of the marines had a violent quarrel on the edge of the pier, and finally came

ws. One of the combatants received a blow which, ough unintentionelly, had the effect of making him over into the basin; there were at least seven feet water where he fell, and not being expert at swim-g, it was expected every moment he would go down. this dilemma his antagonist very courageously and nanely plunged in after him, and taking him by the ulder swam to the steps with him, and thus averted nost painful catastropha. The man who had thus n saved expressed the warmest gratitude to his oppo-t, and declared he would rather die ten deaths than ke another blow against so good and courageous a n. They both shook hands, and repaired to a neigh-ring public-house, where they cemented everlasting ndship with a glass of Burton ale.—*Jersey Times.*

A fancy fair was held on Tuesday last at Inmes' rsery Grounds, Woolwich, for the benefit of the ds of the poor Irish Orphans of Woolwich, which s numerously and fashionably attended, and the Com-ndant, Sir J. M'Lean, K.C.H., with his usual zeal support such charitable purposes, allowed the Artil-y band to attend, which added much to the splendour tha scene.

*Captain Brenton's Naval History in Weekly Shilling umbers.*—In order to meet the wishes of a large class readers particularly interested on the subject, and, in rt, to render it accessible to every one, the proprietor Captain Brenton's Naval History has determined to ue it on the popular plan of publication, in weekly lling Numbers, commencing with the 25th of June. is important work, which is in every sense a national e, has now received the sanction of His Majesty, who , accordingly, permitted it to be dedicated to himself. e gallant author is one of the oldest officers in the rvice, having been nearly 50 years actively employed, ring which period he has borne a part in many a memo-ble engagement. The work must, therefore, ensure hearty welcome, not only from the Naval profession, t also from the great body of English readers. It is be comprised in 24 weekly Shilling Numbers, the first which will appear to-day, with numerous fine por-its, &c

*Waterloo Banquet at Apsley House.*—On Saturday the Duke of Wellington gave his annual grand mili-y dinner, in anniversary of the battle of Waterloo. bout half-past seven o'clock his Majesty arrived, ac-mpanied by the Prince of Orange, Sir A. Barnard, d Col. Bowater. He was received on the steps by the ble Duke, who conducted his Royal guests to the gnificent gallery, where dinner was immediately served on the splendid silver service, the gift of the late King Portugal, Don John. The magnificent service of Pats. m china, presented to his Grace by the King of russia, was also used on the occasion. After the table s cleared, his Grace proposed "The health of His ajesty," which was drunk by the company amidst eering the most enthusiastic we ever heard, and re-ed by a large assemblage of persons who were con-gated in Hyde Park. His Majesty, in a very brief eech, expressed the pleasure he experienced at again eeting so numerous a company of warriors, whose ertions had been the means of restoring peace to urope, and he declared his determination to maintain at peace by every exertion in his power. His Grace en proposed the health of the Prince of Orange, hich was drunk with much applause. His Royal ghness returned thanks. His Majesty then rose and roposed the "Memory of the Soldiers who fell on the ains of Waterloo," which was drunk in solemn si'ence. is Majesty then gave the health of the Noble Duke, hich was received with great applause. The healths other distinguished officers then followed, and bout eleven o'clock his Majesty departed, and was orthy afterwards followed by the rest of the company. mong the officers present were the Marquess of Angle-a, Lords Hill, E. Somerset, F. Somerset, T. Straf-rd; Sirs C. Colville, J. Kempt, H. Vivian, C. Hal-tt, J. Lambert, A. Barnard, H. Hardinge, G. Scovell, . Kerrison, T. Reynell, J. Elley, &c. Prince Pozzo Borgo was also present.

Father Geramb, *ci-devant* Baron de Geramb, who, on s return from the Holy Land, had remained some time Lyons to superintend the publication of his "Pil-rimage to Jerusalem and Mount Sinai," left Lyons on 14th instant to return to his monastery of La Trappe.

*Mr. Burford's Panorama of the Isola Bella.*—Is cer-inly one of the loveliest pieces of poetry ever put upon anvass. It is sketched in the light of the summer soft ies. Nothing can be more exquisitely bodied forth ien the palace, with its splendid equestrian statue, its rraces, and its prodigality of blooot. Mr. Burford has one more than any man living to make us familiar with e aspect of foreign lands; and the Isola Bella is a lumph both of his taste in selecting, and his skill of xecution.

A duel has taken place in Ceylon, between an officer olding a high military command and a Member of Coun-l—neither party was hit.

It is rumoured that Parliament will be prorogued about the middle of next month, until the beginning of November.

The late Duke of Gordon has left to the Duchess 80,000*l.* in money on the estate, and 5,000*l.* a year for life, with Huntly Lodge as a jointure house. He has bequeathed Kinrara, Glenfiddich, and 2,000*l.* a year to the Dowager Duchess of Richmond for life, the remainder to the Duke of Richmond, and which will constitute an ample fortune, with a princely residence.

We are glad to find that the St. Ann's Society Schools are to have the benefit of a Fete Champetre and Fancy Sale at the Surrey Zoological Gardens. This Institution is one of the best conducted in the metropolis, and richly deserves the support of the public.

The King of the French has created Captain Basil Hall a Commander of the Order of the Legion of Honour, in consideration of the services he has rendered to the sciences, and particularly those of navigation and astronomy.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—Mr. Nugent Macnamara, a Lieutenant in this force, has written a letter respecting Carlist cruelties. He states that, "after the prisoners were taken, seven in number, they were chained to a wall and shot through the shins, through the calves of the legs, and then through the shoulders, and afterwards left to expire in the most excruciating agonies. The unfortunate victims were then stripped, and exposed for fifteen hours. A soldier of the Legion, of the name of Bolton, was treated with even more beastly barbarity—after gouging the unfortunate man's eyes out of his head, he was actually broiled in the presence of his son. Mr. Street, the Commissary, was another martyr to the Durango edict, and many others could be adduced."

A correspondent of the *Morning Herald*, who dates his letter Villa Franca, June 12, head-quarters of Don Carlos, says, "One anecdote will suffice to show you the feelings of the inhabitants of this part of the provinces, and will completely destroy the fallacious reports spread by the Christino agents, 'that the Bastan is well disposed towards the Queen!' I entered a farm house, about a league and a half south of El sondo; I found in it only an old woman and some children—all the other inmates were working in the fields. I entered into conversation with the venerable peasant. 'You have suffered much,' I observed, 'during the present war, and must be very anxious that it should be brought to a close.' 'Yes, Sir,' was her reply, 'No one knows the extent of all that we have endured since 1833; our granaries were well stored, we had 20 head of cattle, and our income was more than sufficient. Now our barns are empty; four oxen are all we possess to do the work of the farm, and the produce of our land is barely enough to pay the contributions.'—'You would then be glad,' I continued, 'to see an end put to the war at any price?' The old woman shook her head and sighed. I then ventured the great blow. 'Would you accept Isabella as your Queen?' The old woman started from her seat, and looking me full in the face, 'never, never,' she replied, 'I have already lost my only son, who bravely fell fighting by the side of Zumalacarregay; my poor old and almost decrepid husband is now toiling in the field; but should my Sovereign ever require his weak arm, he should joyfully join the army, and I would toil day and night to provide my mite towards the general expenses of my beloved Carlos.' Then turning to three helpless children the tears came into her eyes. 'These innocent babes,' she with difficulty uttered, 'are orphans; but there is a God above, who will protect them and the Monarch, in whose cause the father bled.'"

An evening paper states—"We have reason to believe that the Spanish Government show no disposition to treat, with the consideration they deserve, the eminent services of our gallant countrymen in Spain. General Evans has found himself obliged to return the Grand Cross of the Order of San Fernando, in consequence of the irregular and far from complimentary manner in which it was transmitted to him. We have even heard that General Espartero, his junior in rank, has been placed in command over his head. This is, no doubt, one of the results of Cordova's visit to Madrid. We also are informed that General Evans has remonstrated with the Spanish Government respecting the treatment the Legion has received, intimating, at the same time, that unless more attention is paid to their wants, he may be forced, on the conclusion of the first year's service, on the 1st of July, to claim the protection of his Government, with a view to the return of the Legion to their own country. We sincerely wish that he may put his threat in execution, should his remonstrances not be attended with the desired effect, for we have great reason to think that the liberal part of the Spanish nation are more and more indisposed to all sorts of foreign intervention."

The following are the late promotions to Lieut.-Colonelcies by brevet in this service:—Mr. Horace Beckham, 7th reg., June 6; Mr. W. Wakefield, 1st Lancers, June 14; Mr. W. Martin, 2d Lancers, June 11. The *Royal Tar*, steamer, will return to St. Sebastian in about a week, with stores and necessaries, and will carry about 170 recruits, principally raised from the discharged St. Helena regiment, lately arrived from that island in the Athol. The *General Evans* cutter, which sailed lately from Bristol with 150 recruits to St. Sebastian, is daily expected to return. [See also Correspondence addressed to the Editor, and also a letter of our Portsmouth correspondent in Naval Intelligence.]

## The Court.

His Majesty's Levée, intended to be held at St. James's Palace on Wednesday last, was postponed to Wednesday next, the 29th, which, being a collar-day, the Knights of the several Orders who attend are to wear their collars.

The King has conferred the honour of knighthood upon David Wilkie, Esq., Royal Academician, Principal Painter to His Majesty, &c.

The Duchess of Cumberland had been seriously ill at the country seat of Schonhausen, three miles from Berlin, of an inflammation in the bowels, but is out of danger, and her convalescence is proceedingly rapidly.

The Court will go into mourning on Sunday 26th inst. for the late King of Saxony, and change mourning on Saturday 10th July, and on 17th July the Court will go out of mourning.

The Duke of Sussex is going on perfectly well in every respect, and his vision daily becomes stronger. The bulletins will be discontinued for the future.

The King has appointed Lieut.-Col. C. J. Doyle to be Lieut.-Governor of the Island of Grenada.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 20th June.—Lord MELBOURNE at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, postponed the discussion on the Irish Municipal Reform Bill from Friday till Monday next.—The Duke of RICHMOND gave notice that when the Bill for the Regulation of the Post-office reached that House, he would move that it be referred to a select committee. The noble Duke stated that he was wholly dissatisfied with the evidence upon which the measure was founded, and was strongly of opinion that the idea of abolishing the office of Postmaster-general, and appointing commissioners in his stead, was wild and visionary; he should therefore oppose it.—After a conversation on the subject of the Packet Establishment in which the Duke of Richmond, Lord Duncannon, the Marquess of Westmeath, the Earl of Lichfield, Lord Ashburton, and Lord Wallace, took part, the Duke of RICHMOND gave notice that when the Bill came before their Lordships, he should move as an amendment that the fifth report should be referred to a select committee, and he should certainly take the sense of the House upon it.

TUESDAY, 21st June.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Bishopric of Durham Bill, the Ecclesiastical Leases Bill, and several other Bills.—The Lord CHANCELLOR brought in a Bill for the more effectually enforcing Church discipline, which was read a first time.—The Lord CHANCELLOR gave notice that on Tuesday next he should lay a Bill on the table for abolishing imprisonment for debt, and for the more effectual recovery of debts.

THURSDAY, 23d June.—A petition was presented from several of the architects who sent in designs for the new Houses of Parliament, complaining of the decision of the Commissioners, and praying to be heard by counsel at the bar.—The Prisoners' Counsel Bill was read a second time.—The Instruments of Sasine (Scotland) Bill, and the Sale of Bread Bill, went through committee and were reported.

FRIDAY, 24th June.—The Dublin Police Bill and the Herne Bay Pier Bill were read a third time. Their Lordships went into committee on the Scotch Entail Bill. The Earl of MANSFIELD objected to the clause which allowed the heirs of entail in possession the power to grant fees for building, notwithstanding the prohibition in the deeds of entail, and moved that it be expunged. After some discussion the House divided. For the clause, 17; against it, 29.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 20th June.—Mr. G. PRICE asked the Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether this country was at war with one of the belligerent parties now in Spain—and if it was so, either under the name of co-operation, intervention, or non-intervention, whether any cartel had been arranged for the exchange of prisoners, in case His Majesty's troops should be unfortunately among the number? Lord PALMERSTON.—my answer is, that His Majesty's Government is faithfully executing its engage-

ments in Spain, under the articles of the quadruple treaty. Mr. G. PRICE.—That is no answer to my question. My question was this—has there been any arrangement for an exchange of prisoners, in case any of His Majesty's troops should have the misfortune to fall into the hands of one of the belligerent parties? Lord PALMERSTON.—No communication on the subject has taken place with any person authorised by this Government, that I am aware of.—The House then went into committee upon the Stamp and Excise Laws, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER moved—"That it is expedient that the duty paid and payable upon every sheet or piece of paper whereon a newspaper is printed, shall in future be one penny, subject to such provisions respecting the size of newspapers, and the printing of supplements, as may hereafter be deemed advisable." Sir C. KNIGHTLEY moved as an amendment, "That instead of the reduction of the Stamp Duty on Newspapers, the Excise Duty on hard soap be reduced from 1½*d.* to 1*d.* per lb., and on soft soap from 1*d.* to ½*d.* per lb. After a long discussion, the House divided—for the motion, 241; for the amendment, 208; majority, 33. The several resolutions were then agreed to.—Mr. Fox MAULE obtained leave to bring in a Bill to place the horse patrol, at present under the management of the chief magistrate at Bow-street, under the authority of the commissioners of the metropolitan police.

TUESDAY, 21st June.—Dr. BOWRING presented a petition in favour of Dr. J. A. Beaumont, who has been condemned to perpetual banishment in France, and intimated his intention of bringing that gentleman's case before the House.—Colonel THOMPSON presented a petition from the Radical Association of Kingston-upon-Hull against the Poor-law Amendment Act, but it being considered disrespectful in its language, the petition was, after some discussion, withdrawn.—Mr. HUME presented a petition from thirty-four architects who had sent in designs for the New Houses of Parliament. The petitioners set forth several causes of complaint against the commissioners, and prayed to be heard by counsel at the bar of the House; or that the House would be pleased to appoint competent persons to investigate the grounds of the report of the commissioners previously to a final decision upon the aforesaid designs. Mr. HANBURY TRACY defended the conduct of the commissioners, and denied that any favouritism had been shown to any party. —In answer to Lord Sandon, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that there was no intention of reducing the duty on hohea tea to one shilling.—Lord ERRINGTON presented a petition from Lord Aylmer, relative to his administration of the government of Canada; and at the same time gave notice that he would bring forward his motion for the production of Ld. Alymer's despatches in 1834 and 1835, founded on this petition, and which stood on the paper for that evening on that day week. The SOLICITOR-GENERAL, in the absence of the Attorney-General, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue the Insolvent Debtors' Court for one year.—Lord J. RUSSELL gave notice that he should next Monday move that, after the 1st of July, orders of the day should take precedence of notices of motions.—The House then went into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, and the discussion of the several clauses occupied the remainder of the sitting.—Lord PALMERSTON obtained leave to bring in a Bill to enable His Majesty to make regulations for the better defining and establishing the power and jurisdiction of His Majesty's consuls in the Ottoman dominions.

WEDNESDAY, 22d June.—Mr. RIGBY WASON complained of a resolution (in regard to the Dunbam South West Railway Bill), which was passed on the motion of Mr. HUME without due notice being given to the Members of the Committee, and hoped he would withdraw the resolution. The resolution was withdrawn; but Mr. HUME intimated his intention of bringing it again forward.—On the motion for the further consideration of the Metropolitan Suspension Bridge being read, Mr. TOOKE proposed that it be deferred until that day six months. The amendment was lost by a majority of 79. —Mr. GULLY called the attention of the House to a denial given by Mr. HARDY on a former occasion of his having bribed the electors of Pontefract, and produced a letter in which the Hon. member had himself acknowledged having given 5,000*l.* as "head-money;" Mr. Gully then moved that the letter be laid upon the table, with a view to the appointment of a select committee to inquire into the subject. Mr. HUME then moved that the letter be printed. For the motion, 97; against it, 136; majority, 39.—The Sheriffs of London presented a petition from the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council, in favour of the Removal of Civil Disabilities of the Jews—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated it was his intention to introduce a Bill for the encouragement of Public Works in Ireland.—The House went into Committee of Ways and Means, when the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER brought forward his resolution, "That all discriminating duties on Sugar shall cease, and that the duties on Sugar should be placed on an equalised footing, according to the provisions of a Bill to be hereafter brought before Parliament." After a protracted discussion the resolution was agreed to.—Mr. WAKLEY moved the second reading of the Parish Vestries Act, which was opposed by Lord John Russell. On a division the Bill was lost by a majority of 18.—The House went into Committee on the Bill for the amendment of the Municipal Corporations (Scotland) Bill, when several amendments were introduced.—The House went into committee on the Bribery at Elections Bill, when Mr. HUME proposed the introduction of the words "or head-money" in the clause preventing bribery. After some discussion, the motion was lost by a majority of 21.

THURSDAY, 23d June.—Lord F. EGERTON moved that the Stockport Gas Bill be referred to a committee; but the question being opposed, the House divided—for the motion, 23; against it, 49.—Mr. GROTE moved for leave to bring in a Bill to the effect that votes at elections should henceforth be taken in secret by way of ballot. The motion was seconded by Mr. LEADER, and after a short debate the House divided—ayes, 88; noes, 139; majority, 51.—Mr. C. BULLER obtained leave to bring in a Bill to amend the law relating to notaries public.—Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the more convenient division of counties into polling districts for the election of Members of Parliament, and for taking the poll in one day.—Mr. HINDLEY moved for leave to bring in a Bill to amend the present Factory Act, which was opposed by Lord Ashley, and other members, and ultimately withdrawn.—The LORD ADVOCATE moved for leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of the office of Auditor of Accounts in the Court of Session in Scotland, and for the appointment of two Accountants-General in the said Court. The motion was opposed by Sir W. RAE, but on a division it was carried.—The LORD ADVOCATE also obtained leave to bring in a Bill to regulate the constitution, jurisdiction, and forms of process of Sheriffs' Courts, and the civil jurisdiction of Burgh Courts, in Scotland. —Mr. P. THOMPSON obtained leave to bring in a Bill for the better regulation of light-houses. The object of it was to place light-houses in England under the management of the Trinity Board.—In answer to a question from Dr. BOWRING, the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER stated that it was his intention to propose that the operation of the new Stamp Duties generally should commence on the 1st of January, and that of the new Stamp Duties on Newspapers on the 5th July.

FRIDAY, 24th June.—The Liverpool Docks Bill was lost by a majority of 24.—The North American Banking Company Bill was read a third time.—Mr. MACLEAN asked if the Poor Law Commissioners had the power of preventing the poor from attending divine service on Sundays? Lord J. RUSSELL said that on one occasion they had been let out, and instead of going to church they had spread themselves over the country, doing much damage to the public.—Lord J. RUSSELL proposed, after the Tithe Bill, to take the Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporations (England) Bill.—After that the Charitable Trustees Bill, and then the Pluralities Bill.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—A Toulon letter, of 19th inst, announces that the Minister of the Marine urges with the greatest despatch the rallying of all the vessels composing the squadron which is expected shortly to sail for the Levant. A ship of 100 guns, the *Hercule*, will be launched at Toulon on the occasion of the fêtes of July. Marshal Clausel has not yet left Paris, as stated by several journals, but is occupied in the capital with important details of military organisation.

SPAIN.—*From the Sentinelle des Pyrénées.*—Cabrera, with from 7 to 8000 men and 500 cavalry, is every moment expected in Navarre, whence an irruption is to be made across the Ebro. The number of parapets, redoubts, and fortifications of all sorts which the Carlists are raising in the vicinity of Onate, Bergara, Villafranca, and Toloso, is incredible. The Carlist artillery is at Mondragon. The 1st, 4th, and 6th battalions of Navarre are at Salenas de Alava, with Gen. Iturralde. The 1st, 3rd, 4th, and 5th of Alava are at Arsmayona, and the 1st, 2nd, and 4th of Castile, at Durango, under Gen. Eguia.

BELGIUM.—The King and Queen of the Belgians arrived at Paris on Sunday, and after dining with their Majesties and the Royal Family at the Tuileries, accompanied them to Neuilly. The tutors of the Prince of Coburg are going to pass a year at Brussels. The hotel of M. Weston, in the Rue Ducale, has been hired for them. The troops will go into the camp, at Beverloo, at the end of this month, and remain there till the middle of August. They will be composed of 17 battalions of Infantry, two regiments of Cavalry, and some batteries of Artillery.

SYRIA.—On the night of the 14th April a soldier having deserted from the regiment in garrison at Jerusalem, the Commandant held thirty-six of his company responsible for the deserter, and condemned them to 100 strokes of the cane each if the dalinquent was not found within four hours. Upon this two companies revolted, broke open the doors of the Government Palace, and demanded from the Bimberchi the keys of the town and powder magazine. On his telling them that the Governor held the keys, they ran him through with the bayonet, and proceeded to attack the Governor's house, but, finding it barricaded and defended, they went with great noise to the Bethlehem gate, and descended from the walls into the fosse of the town, taking with them their arms and baggage. In the morning of the next day five soldiers were brought in, who, in descending from the walls, had broken their legs or arms; the rest, 400 in number, took the road to Karak. The insurgents are said to have been joined by some Arabs of the desert, and to amount to 15,000 men.

## Law and Police.

KING'S BENCH, Monday, 20 June.—*Lillie* v. *Price*.—Sir W. Follett stated this to be an action brought by Major Sir John Scott Lillie, against Mr. Price, an attorney, for having sent a letter to a Mrs. Crowe, reflecting on his (the plaintiff's) character. The defendant was the owner of some property at Fulham, and he agreed to grant leases of some part of this property to the husband of Mrs. Crowe, who in a great degree attended to her husband's business, upon which the defendant had written a letter to her, stating, that he understood Sir J. Lillie had been to her husband again and promised to grant him leases, which he had no means of doing; that he did not know a more artful man; that his property was mortgaged for more than it was worth, and he had no more power to grant leases than he (Price) had, and he hoped her husband would not become the dupe. Witnesses were called, who produced the letter and gave evidence of the defendant's having admitted writing it; but upon cross-examination it appeared that the defendant at the time he had written the letter was acting as the attorney for Mr. Crowe. Sir F. Pollock for the defendant, said that this was a privileged communication, it being a letter written by the defendant in the character of an attorney towards his client. Lord Denman interposed, and asked the jury if it was not a communication made by an attorney to his client. It was not a very proper letter, but it was for them to say whether it was not a letter written by an attorney to his client. The Jury immediately found a verdict for the defendant.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT, June 20.—James Stewart, a Lieutenant in the Navy, was opposed by a creditor of the name of Blackburn. The insolvent had been twenty-seven years in the Navy. In 18[illegible] he had been put on half-pay, and he had subsequently obtained an appointment in the coast blockade service, but had not been able to discharge the duties of it from illness. His half-pay amounted to 91*l.* 5*s.* a-year, out of which he had to support a wife and two children. The application of the creditor was to obtain a portion of the half-pay for the benefit of the creditors. The Court could not apportion any part of the half-pay for the purpose prayed. The effect of their so doing would most probably be to oblige the insolvent again to incur debts, and again to bring him before the Court. He was entitled to be discharged forthwith.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—The admired opera of *Anna Bolena* was played for the first time this season on Saturday last, and, owing to the enthusiastic manner in which it was received, repeated on Tuesday. Grisi and the *ensemble* of the opera were as great as last season, and nothing could be more exquisite than the masterly singing of Rubini in "Vivi te," into which he has introduced the extreme of refinement, and made it one of the most attractive and popular pieces that ever caught the taste of the fashionable world. It was encored on both nights. Mademoiselle Assandri, in Seymour, which was played for the first time, is advancing in public favour. Owing to the importance of the new opera, now in preparation, *I Briganti*, and the necessity of numerous rehearsals to do it justice, Tamburini has been compelled to postpone his benefit.

COVENT GARDEN.—This theatre prematurely closed a successful season on Wednesday night with Sheridan Knowles' play of the *Wife* and the *Sexton of Cologne*. The house was crowded to the ceiling.

STRAND.—On Monday evening we had some difficulty in obtaining a seat, owing to the crowded state of the theatre to witness the performance of the successful burletta, called *The Poachers in Petticoats*. We have no hesitation in saying, that it is by far the best piece Messrs. Hammond and Jerrold have as yet produced

from the very clever manner in which EVERY character in the piece is sustained, we shall feel much surprise if it does not materially enrich the treasury of this theatre. The character which Mrs. Nisbett sustains, affords her an ample opportunity for the display of her powers of pleasing:—she personates, with admirable versatility of talent, the characters of a modern Man of Ton and a simple Country Lass, and in both is seen to great advantage. Mr. Hammond, by his rich humour, renders the part of the *Farmer* highly amusing; his performance gave the greatest satisfaction. Miss Daly, Miss Fergusson, and Mr. Forrester, have each characters well suited to their talent, and they acquitted themselves admirably to the amusement of the audience. This burletta has been produced in a style which reflects the highest credit upon the managers, and must prove attractive for some time to come. The juvenile performances are a great drawback to the evening's amusement. "*Othello's occupation* is not *gone*."

*Madame Dulcken and Mr. Moscheles.*—These celebrated piano-forte players were to have had a trial of strength at Blagrove's concert on Monday evening, but the gentleman declined playing on the same evening with so formidable a rival. The report in the musical world is that Moscheles was over-matched. Madame Dulcken, therefore, will now rank as the first pianist in England.

## THE WRECK OF THE FRANCIS SPAIGHT.

*Harrowing Narrative, as related by one of the Crew.*

THE *Francis Spaight*, a fine vessel of 345 tons burden, laden with timber, sailed from St. John's, Newfoundland, on the 24th November. The crew amounted to 14 men, including the captain and mate, many of whom were indifferent hands. Nothing could be finer than the weather for the first 8 or 10 days of the voyage, but it afterwards came on to blow so hard, that they were obliged to drive before the wind under a mizen topsail. At 3 o'clock in the morning of Dec. 3d, an alarm was raised by a cry of confusion on deck, the vessel, it appeared, either having wild, through the carelessness of the helmsman, or perhaps from her bad trim, suddenly broached to, and fell like a log in the trough of the sea. In less than an hour she lay on her beam ends, the greater part of her crew saving themselves by climbing on her side, and clinging to the rigging. Pat. Cusack and Pat. Behane, however, were drowned in the forecastle, and William Smith, the mate, in the after cabin, into which he had fallen accidentally only a few minutes before. Having cut the fore and mizen mast away the ship almost immediately righted. As soon as she righted, being already filled with water, she settled down in the sea, and there was scarcely a portion of her to be seen except the poop and the quarks. Sea after sea rolled successively over them; they knew not the full horror of their condition until the dawn of the morning. They then discovered that their provisions had been washed overboard, and as the casks were filled by the sea, they had no means of procuring at any fresh water. The gale continued on unabating through the morning, and about 10 o'clock in the forenoon a vessel was suddenly descried to the westward, and for some time it was thought possible her course might be near them, but she stood far away beyond the reach of signal, and was soon out of sight. That day and the next passed away without the slightest change in the weather. On the third it began to moderate, . . . .

Their greatest suffering was hunger, or rather a sinking of the stomach, and from thirst, neither of which had any conceivable means of allaying. There were 15 men alive, and of these not one had tasted a morsel of food since the wreck; and for drink they had only three bottles of wine, which were found in the cabin; this was served out in wine-glasses at long intervals. In seven days after the appearance of the first vessel, another was seen on the weather-quarter outward bound, and only 4 miles north. The hopes of the crew were again revived, but their anxiety was intense for a short time. An ensign was hoisted on the mizen-mast, and part of a sail; the day was very clear, and she could not but see it, at least the wretched men thought so; but she bore away from the former, and was soon lost to their view. How they lived through the succeeding five days it would be hard to tell, but no one tasted food: some few endeavoured to eat the horn buttons of their jackets, the only substitute for nutriment that occurred to them.

On the 19th Dec., the 16th day since the wreck, the captain came off deck and addressed them about their miserable condition. He said they were now such a length of time without sustenance that it was beyond human nature to endure it any longer—they were already on the brink of the grave, and that the only question for them to consider was, whether one or all should die? His opinion was that one should suffer for the rest, and that lots should be drawn between the four boys, as they had families, and could not be considered so great a loss to their friends as those who had wives and children depending on them. The lot having been cast, it fell upon a boy named O'Brien. The poor fellow heard the announcement without uttering a word. The men now told him he must prepare for death, and the Captain said it was better it should be done by bleeding him in the arm, to which O'Brien made no objection. The Captain then directed the cook, Gorman, to do it, telling him it was his duty—but Gorman strenuously refused. He was, however, threatened with death himself by the men, if he continued obstinate, and he at last consented. O'Brien then took off his jacket without waiting to be desired, and after telling the crew, if any of them ever reached home, to tell his poor mother what happened to him, bared his right arm. The cook cut his veins across twice with a small knife, but could bring no flow of blood. They were relieved by the boy himself, who immediately desired the cook to give him the knife. When he got the knife, and was about to cut the vein, the Captain recommended him to try his left arm, which he accordingly did. He attempted to open the vein at the bend of the elbow with the point of the knife, as a surgeon would, but, like the cook, he failed in bringing blood. The Captain said, "This is all of no use, 'tis better to put him out of pain by at once bleeding him in the throat." At this O'Brien for the first time looked terrified, and begged hard that they would not do so. To this wish there was some expression of dissent from the men. O'Brien now roused, and driven to extremity, seemed working himself up for resistance, and declared he would not let them; the first man, he said, who laid hands on him, 'twould be worse for him; that he'd appear to him at another time; that he'd haunt him after death. The poor youth was, however, among so many, soon got down, and the cook was once again called upon to put him to death. The man now refused more strenuously than before, but weak and irresolute, and seeing that his own life would absolutely be taken instead of O'Brien's, if he persisted, he at length yielded to their menaces. Pale and trembling, he stood over O'Brien, who was still endeavouring to free himself from those who held him. One of them now placed the cover of the tureen under the boy's neck, to save the blood, and several cried out to the cook to do his duty. The horror-stricken man over and over again endeavoured to summon up hardihood for the deed; but when he caught the boy's eye his heart always failed him, and then he looked supplicatingly to the men again. Their cries and threats were, however, loud for death—he made a desperate effort—there was a short struggle, and O'Brien was no more.

As soon as this horrid act was perpetrated, the blood was served to the men; but a few of them, among whom was Mahony, refused to partake of it. They afterwards laid open the body, and separated the limbs; the latter were hung over the stern, while a portion of the former was allotted to immediate use. Shocked as, for the sake of human nature, it is to be hoped many were at the scene they had just witnessed, a gnawing hunger came upon them all when they saw even this disgusting meal put out for them, and almost every one, even the unwilling boys, partook more or less of it. This was the evening of the 16th day. They then lay down to rest, but several were raving and talking wildly through the night, and in the morning the cook was observed to be quite insane. His raving continued during the succeeding night, and in the morning the veins of his neck were cut and the blood drawn from him. This was the second death. On the night of that day Michael Behane was mad, and the boy George Burns on the following morning; they were both so violent that they were obliged to be tied by the crew, and the latter was eventually bled to death. Michael Behane died unexpectedly, or he would have suffered the same fate. Next morning the Captain came off deck, and feeling too weak and exhausted to keep a look-out any longer, desired some one to take his place above. Harrington and Mahony went up very soon after; the latter thought he could distinguish a sail, and raised a shout of joy, upon which those below immediately came up. A ship was clearly discernible, and apparently bearing her course towards them. Signals were hoisted with as much alacrity as the weakness of the survivors would allow, and when she approached, and was almost within hail, their apprehension of her passing by, like the former vessel, was so great, that they held up the hands and feet of O'Brien to excite commiseration. The vessel proved to be the *Agenoria*, an American. She put off a boat to their assistance without any hesitation, although the weather was so rough at the time, and there seemed to be such an apprehension of its swamping, that the crew came out in their shirts. The survivors of the *Francis Spaight* were all at length safely got on board the American, where they were treated with the utmost kindness.

Sir Walter Scott, in one of his letters, lately brought to light, alluding to his fondness for planting and agriculture, playfully says, "I promise you my oaks will outlast my laurels; and I pique myself more on my compositions for manure, than on any other compositions whatsoever to which I was ever accessory."

VICTORIA.—BY MR. CLANCEY.

Fair daughter of England, well proud mayest thou be
Of the shouts that arise with the cup filled to thee!
No echoes are they of lip-homage alone,
'Tis the heart of a nation that calls thee its own—
The voice of a people, who feel that thy name
Presages a future, well worthy the fame
That for ages hath followed—through storm and through shine,
(God grant it may ever!) their banner and thine—
Victoria!
Victoria! Oh! in thy name is a spell,
All discord to banish, all faction to quell!
And rally the valiant, the wise, and the good,
Round the throne that, as yet, hath each tempest withstood."
That throne—shall it ever to ruin be hurled,
On which anchor'd so long the best hopes of a world?
No! Brightly beside it ariseth *thy* star,
And our *hope* is to *peace*, as our *shield* was to *war*,
"Victoria!"

A person complaining to Dr. Parr, "I believe I am inoculated with dulness to-day." Parr replied, "Indeed! I always thought you had it in the natural way." Another, thinking to flatter the Doctor by saying, "It would require many volumes to contain all you know;" "It would require many more to contain all you do not," was Parr's mannerless answer.

*Ole Bull.*—Mr. T. Cooke, who is an inveterate and hardened punster, in answer to a question where Mr. Ole Bull came from, said, "from *Cowes*." Punning, like mocking, is catching. "Yes," said our friend Parry, "and when he was dining lately at *Ox*-furd, a cockney present observed—'Did you *heifer* see a better *calver*.'"

The celebrated Colonel Crocket is no more. He fell as a warrior of his redoubted character should, in war in Texas. The following is the state in which the deceased, "half horse, half alligator," fell:—"Crocket was found (within the Alamo, a fort,) in an angle made by two houses, lying on his back, a frown on his brow, and a smile of scorn on his lips; his knife in his hand, a dead Mexican lying across his body, and twenty-two more lying pell-mell before him in the angle."

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, June 22d, 11 o'clock.—Reduced, 91 to ½. 3½ Reduced, 98¾ to ⅞. Cons. for Acct., 92¾ to ½.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

June 18.—W. Marns, Arbour place, Fair-field, Stepney, rope-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Gilbert, King's Lynn, Norfolk, stationer.—J. Andrews, Seven Dials, St. Giles's-in-the Fields, victualler.—G. Scott, sen., Newcastle-upon-Tyne, hatter.—T. Holcroft, T. Challinor, G. Holcroft, and T. Farnworth, Salford, Lancashire, mill-wrights.—E. Peters, Bristol, grocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Arthur Kidd, Kelso, draper.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Hayes, builder, Little Bartholomew-close, London.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Seller, tailor, Pulborough, Sussex—W. Burton, genl., Fieldhall, Staffordshire—T. Woolton, Wimeswould, Leicestershire, and E. Wootton, Derby, horse-dealers—C. Hubi, builder, Newport, Monmouth—J. Boe, draper, Wells, Somerset.

BIRTHS.

20th inst., in Walton-crescent, the lady of Lt.-Col. FERGUSON, Grenadier Guards, of a son.—16th inst., near Chichester, the lady of Capt. G. F. DIXON, R.N., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Walcot, the Rev. J. W. RICHARDS, fellow of Corpus Christi, Oxford, to FRANCES, daughter of Capt. J. Thicknesse, R.N., of Bath.—At Chickerell, near Weymouth, the Rev. W. H. GORTON, to SUSAN, only child of Capt. W. Payne, R.N., of Chickerell.—At Oban, N. B., Capt. JOHN M'NEIL, to MARIANNE, daughter of Lieut. J. Cassell, R.M.—At Ballyshannon, Capt. HENRY STRENSHAM, 14th Dragoons, to ELIZA, only daughter of the Rev. J. B. Tuthill.

DEATHS.

24th Dec., at Rajcote, from the effects of climate, W. P. M. COCKBILL, Esq., Surgeon, Hon. East India Company's Service, youngest son of Capt. Cockcroft, late of 67th reg. Mr. Cockcroft's benevolent sympathies in the exercise of his professional duties, and the esteem in which he was held by all with whom he had been associated will long endear his memory to those who have now to deplore his early removal from this world.—Sir FREEMAN BARTON, Barrack-master at St. Lucia, died on the 10th April last. He was a gallant veteran and most amiable man; had served in the Queen's, and was in Egypt, at the Cape of Good Hope, and Spain and Portugal. He had been appointed to the Barrack-mastership of Norwich, and was about to return to England.—18th inst., in George-street, Portman-square, aged 13, MILDRED ELIZA, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Sherret, late of 55th reg.—At St. John's Wood-road, Regent's Park, 18th inst., EMMA, daughter of David Henderson, Esq., R.N., aged 9 years and 3 months.—23d inst., in Hertford-street, May-fair, in the 46th year of his age, Colonel MACKINNON, of the Coldstream Guards.—23d inst., at Anglesey, near Gosport, in the 18th year of her age, MARIAN ELISA, youngest daughter of the late Rear-Admiral Handyman, C.B.—At Partis College, HANNAH, relict of the late Capt. Harborne, of Bath, aged 86.—19th inst., aged 9 years, FREDERICK WALTER, only son of Major Anderson, St. Paul's-square.—At Brixham, Devon, 18th inst., in her 78th year, SUSANNA, widow of the late Capt. D. P. Cumby, R.N., mother of Capt. W. P. Cumby, C.B., and Com. Charles Comby, late of His Majesty's Ordinary at Portsmouth.—At Rathfriland, Lieut. DAVID READ, late 11th reg.—Swan River, Western Australia, W. TIMMAS, Esq., of 17th reg., aged 46, drowned by the upsetting of a boat.—At the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, of fever, Mr. J. E. SULLIVAN, R.N. late of Cork.

# Advertisements.


FINEST MOCHA COFFEE, 2s. per lb.
2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.

The very great increase in the sale of the above article is a convincing proof that it needs only be known and tried to be appreciated. It is the finest Coffee that can be obtained, and it is particularly recommended to the connoisseur, and those who have travelled on the continent.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The Finest Gunpowder imported | 8s. | per lb. |
| Finest Imperial Gunpowder Imported | 7s. | ditto. |
| Finest Young Hyson Imported | 6s. | ditto. |
| Fine rich Pekoe Souchong | 5s. | ditto. |

Good Breakfast Tea, 3s., 3s. 6d., and 4s. per pound.
G. T. MANSELL, and CO., 2, Bucklersbury, Cheapside.
Small Boxes suitable for private Families.

THE ARMY CLUB.—The Resolutions for the Establishment of an ARMY CLUB, "to be composed exclusively of Officers of all Ranks of His Majesty's Army," having been passed under the immediate approval of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.; and a Provisional Committee being now forming of Officers of distinguished rank, all applications from Candidates to be addressed (post paid) to Messrs. DOWNES, Army Agents, Warwick-street.

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT.
Established at Boulogne Sur Mer.

WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY Messes, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigns, Burgundies, and rich Muscat, and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations, or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably in six dozen cases, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. Webb, Wine Merchant, 24, Haymarket, and 24, Walbrook, near the Mansion House London; Mr. Hayward, Jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer. J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

J. EVANS'S ORNAMENTAL STOVE and COOKING APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, 8, King William-street, London Bridge.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to view the extensive STOCK of Ornamental and Plain STOVES just finished, forming a great variety of novel and elegant designs, suitable for the Mansion or the Cottage. The largest Stock of Improved Kitchen Ranges in the Kingdom, and every article of Furnishing Ironmongery always ready for immediate delivery. Green-Houses, Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot Water. Bell-hanging on Improved principles executed in Town or Country. Shower Baths, with Curtains complete, Six Guineas each. Also at 40, Ludgate Hill.

ANGLING.—J. CHEEK, Fishing-Rod and Tackle Maker, No. 52, Strand, begs leave most respectfully to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and Anglers generally, that he has the largest assortment in London of the very best articles in trout, salmon, and other rods; patent fly and trolling-lines, winches, tackle-cases, &c.; 200 gross of superior trout and salmon flies, from 2s. 4d. per dozen. Bait constantly kept. Lists of prices of upwards of one hundred articles forwarded, on applying, if by letter post paid. Orders from the country, with references in town, attended to with punctuality and despatch, and any article exchanged if not approved of. Country dealers supplied. Golden Perch, 52, Strand.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your politeattention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,
St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.
To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much Impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Thomson, Bulroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge, and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

SALADS AND LOBSTERS.
BREFFITT and Co.'s PREPARED ITALIAN CREAM, for making a delicious Salad, Lobster, or Crab Dressing IN ONE MINUTE, and at a trifling expense.

E. BREFFITT and Co. continue to supply their Agents in Town and Country with this delicious preparation, which has received the approbation of the most distinguished Families and Epicures, now perfectly fresh, seasonable, and in excellent condition.

Sold Retail by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; Burgess, Strand; and all other Italian and Sauce Warehouses.
Ask for Breffitt's Italian Cream; all others are frauds.
E. BREFFITT and Co., Wine Agents and Bottle Merchants, No. 17, Hungerford Wharf, Strand.

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN, and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India, provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the Interior, by O. H. HUGHES and CO., General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London. As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion, and charged the lowest remunerating prices.

TEA.

| | | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fine Gunpowder | | 6 | 0 |
| Ditto Hyson | 6s. 6d. to | 7 | 0 |
| Very superior ditto | | 8 | 0 |
| Hyson Kind | | 5 | 0 |
| Congou | 3s. 6d. to | 4 | 0 |
| Fine Souchong Flavour | | 4 | 8 |
| Very superior Pekoe, or Souchong Flavour ditto, particularly recommended | | 5 | 0 |

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berbice, the best Imported | 2s. to | 2 | 4 |
| Mocha of very superior quality | | 2 | 8 |
| Plantation | | 1 | 10 |

Raw Coffee one fifth less than roasted.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| The best Powdered Candy, for Coffee, &c. | | 1 | 0 |

SAMUEL ANDREWS, 42, Old Bond-street, four doors on the left from Piccadilly.
N. B. The finest Bermuda Arrow Root Imported, in pound canisters 3s. each.

UNITED KINGDOM LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY,
3, Waterloo Place, Pall Mall, London, and 2, Charlotte Row, Mansion House.
Established by Act of Parliament.
For Assurances of Lives and Survivorships, and likewise for the Granting and Purchasing of Annuities.

HONORARY PRESIDENTS.

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| Earl of Errol | Lord Viscount Eastnor, M.P. |
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Lieut.-Colonel Archibald Robertson, H.E.I.C.S.—Kenyon S. Parker, Esq.—Adam Murray, Esq.
BANKERS.—Messrs. Cocks, Biddulph, and Biddulph, Charing Cross.
SURGEON.—Frederick Hale Thomson, Esq., 48, Berners street.
J. C. C. Boyd, Esq., Secretary.

This Company, from its various plans of accommodation, affords greater facility to parties wishing to insure than any establishment of the kind in London.

1. Premiums may be paid quarterly, half-yearly, or annually.
2. Insurers for Life, and on the regular Scale, may leave half the Annual Premium for five years unpaid, at interest, to be deducted eventually from the Policy, or paid off at convenience.
3. The ascending and descending scales apply equally to the opulent and those of limited income, and the moderate and judicious rates of this Company well deserve the attention of the public.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURING £100.

| Age. | Without share of Profits. | | | With Share of Profits. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | One Year. | Seven Years. | Life. | Life. |
| 30 | £1 3 11 | £1 5 4 | £2 3 10 | £2 8 2 |

ASCENDING SCALE.

| Age. | First 5 Years. | Second 5 Years. | Third 5 Years. | Fourth 5 Years. | For Remainder of Life. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | £1 10 8 | £1 17 3 | £2 9 10 | £2 10 5 | £3 17 9 |

Insurances from Parties residing in the Country may be effected by corresponding with the resident Director, EDWARD BOYD, Esq., at the Office, No. 3, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London; or by application to any of the Agents in the country.

An Operative Tradesmen, 25 years of age, may secure to his Family at death £100, by paying Quarterly 16s. 7d., or 1l. 18s. 5d. Annually.

Tradesmen very often loose large sums by young Noblemen and Gentlemen dying previous to the parties whose estates or property they would inherit. such losses may be easily avoided by insuring the younger life against the older, at a trifling expense. For instance, the Premium to be paid, if 30 predeceases 60, would only be 1l. 1s. 4d. per cent.; 30 against 70, 1l. 6s. 7d. per cent.; and in the like proportion for the different ages.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,
for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use; in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

BOROUGH OF ST. MARYLEBONE BANK,
ON THE SCOTCH SYSTEM.
Capital £1,000,000, in 40,000 Shares of £25 each.
Deposit £1 per Share.

DIRECTORS.

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| Hens Busk, Esq. | Edward Parkins, Esq. |
| Morton Balmanno, Esq. | Thomas Sarrell, Esq. |

Sir Francis C. Knowles, Bart., F.R.S.

It is intended to carry on the business of the Bank at No. Cavendish-square.

The Bank will open Current Accounts, receiving Deposits low as £5, and allowing interest after a time and at a rate p cent., to be settled by the Directors, upon the Scotch system.

Will Discount Bills and transact all other business usual transacted by Bankers.

Will grant Cash Credits in sums of not less than £100 upo approved personal and other security.

The Deed of Settlement effectually limits the responsibility Shareholders by a clause that, in the remote possibility of th guarantee fund and one-fourth of the subscribed capital hein lost, the Company shall be dissolved.

A power is reserved to the Directors to extend the operatio to neighbouring districts, by Branch Banks, should circumstanc appear to justify it.

In the appropriation of Shares, a preference will be given Residents, and those likely by their influence to promote the i terest of the Bank.

The operations of the Bank, and the advantages of Cash Credit will not be confined to the Residents within the Borough onl but will be extended to all residing within a convenient distanc

As it is intended to allot the Shares on the 30th instant, it requested that applications for the remaining Shares may made on or before that day, addressed (post paid) to Alfred R Benson, Esq., Solicitor, 17, Orchard-street, Portman-square.

LONDON and PORTSMOUTH RAILWAY DIRECT, with a Branch to CHICHESTER and BOGNOR, proposed to terminate in capacious DOCKS at PORTSMOUTH.

CAPITAL—1,200,000l., in 24,000 Shares of 50l. each.—Deposit, 2l. per Share.

The Provisional Committee are proceeding with the necessary arrangements connected with the Branch advertised to Chichester, and an active survey of the line is being prosecuted for carrying into effect the original intention of this Company for constructing the intended Railway between LONDON and PORTSMOUTH by the most DIRECT and practicable line, as they have throughout acted under the conviction that any other, or more circuitous line must only entail on the passengers and transit of goods between those places additional cost of conveyance in proportion to the extra length adopted, without any corresponding benefit being derived. The Reports from the Surveyors on the line continue to be of the most favourable character, and it is well ascertained that neither Tunnel nor any formidable excavations will be necessary, and that the DIRECT line, via Guildford, Godalming, &c., will, to the great advantage of the Shareholders and the Public, be most easily practicable.

The promoters of, and the Provisional Committee of Management of this undertaking, abstain from fully publishing the maps, &c. until the results of the surveys will enable them to lay the exact route of the main line itself, and of the respective branches in detail before the public, so that efficient means of investigation may be afforded, which can alone secure public support and the sanction of the legislature.

Any information required, may be obtained at the Office of the Company, No. 7, John-street, Adelphi, where applications for Shares will be received (if by letter, post paid), and also of the Company's Agent at Portsmouth, J. N. Robinson, Esq.; or at Portsea, of Archibald Low, Esq., Solicitor.

J. MILLER, Secretary.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000,
With power to increase the same, if necessary.
In 100,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share. The remaining 4l. to be paid in two Instalments, namely, 2l. per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.
Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 39, Essex Street, Strand.
Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford to *every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognising the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5l. per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7l. per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.
W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.
39, Essex-street, Strand, May 15, 1839.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now completed their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of France, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the day. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Milleflours, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme de Sultanas, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bears' Grease and Huiles Antique.

Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained Injunctions from the Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spurious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Milleflours and Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signature on the labels, and their address, 158, New Bond-street, on the back of the bottles.

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CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sir,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EGHAN, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
16th March, 1836."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely ineffectious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 85, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Vendors.

Immediate and soothing relief afforded to the Skin and Complexion, in cases of Tan, Sun Burns, &c., by

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HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.—An eminent medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

are particularly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Sick Head-ache, Pain and Oppression after Meals, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Stomach Coughs, Spasms, Worms, and Fits in Children and Grown Persons, and all Disorders incident to the Stomach and Bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the cure of Colds, Agues, Asthmas, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Dropsy, and Gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Females who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, ringing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, several of them highly distinguished Members of the Royal College, who know their value, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefited by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes, and exceed credibility: in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, 86, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 1s½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and may be had of all the principal Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 179. SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1836. PRICE 1s.

ASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the East India Company's Service, No, 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the India House, Agent for negociating ages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties —Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country

N D Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner

OR CALCUTTA.—To Sail on the 10th of August, the frigate built ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUCH, cas, R. F. MARVIN, Commander; lying in the East India s. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage to T HAVILAND and Co , 147, Leadenhall street

OR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 25th July, the frigate built Ship WINDSOR, 700 ALEXANDER HENNING, R N , Commander; lying in the India Docks This Ship has excellent Accommodation for ngers, and carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or ge apply to T HAVILAND and Co , 147, Leadenhall street

OR CALCUTTA.—To Sail 10th July, the fine-teak Ship CORNWALL, 900 Tons; lying in the West Docks, WILLIAM BALL, Commander. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon —For Freight apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-PALMER, McKILLOP, DAVIS, and Co, King's to T HAVILAND and Co , 147, Leadenhall-street

OR CALCUTTA.—To sail on the 25th [illegible] lying in the West India Docks, fitted ex[illegible] an experienced Surgeon. For [illegible] apply to Sir CHARLES COCKERELL, Bart., and [illegible] Wilson, or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-

OR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 25th of August, the Frigate-built Ship DUKE OF CUMBERLAND, 656 Tons, WILLIAM LANGLEY BOYS, Commander; lying in the West India Docks This Ship has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to Captain POPE, Jerusalem Coffee House, to Messrs. GURNEYS and Co , Whitehall Court, Cornhill; or to T HAVILAND and Co , 147, Leadenhall-street

OR CALCUTTA DIRECT, and will Positively Sail on the 5th August, the fine new frigate-built SCOTIA, burthen 750 tons, JOHN CAMPBELL, R N , Commander; lying in the East India Dock Will carry a Surgeon, has splendid Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co , Holborn ; Messrs. [illegible], BROTHERS, and Co . St Helen's Place, JOHN PIRIE and Co., Freeman's court, Cornhill.

IRECT FOR CALCUTTA.—To sail from Gravesend on the 20th of July, the fine, new, frigate-built ship, ROBERT SMALL, burthen 700 tons, WILLIAM [illegible], Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock for passengers, and will carry an [illegible] freight or passage apply to Captain [illegible] at the Jerusalem Coffee House. Messrs. SMALL, GOLDIE and Co , 8, Old Jewry; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

OR BOMBAY.—Will Sail on the 15th [illegible] and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the MALABAR, [illegible] 648 Tons, ENSIGN VOSS, Commander, lying in the East India Dock, This Ship has excellent [illegible] for Passengers, and will carry an experienced [illegible] For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at [illegible] Coffee House; to Mr. FARQUHARSON GRANT, or to [illegible] and Co , 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill. N.B Will [illegible] on the Malabar Coast

OR BOMBAY, and will Sail on the 1st of August from Gravesend, and embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the CARNATIC, burthen 650 Tons, JOHN BANNER, Commander; lying in the East India Dock This Ship has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Messrs FRANCIS HUTH and Co, South-street, Finsbury; to Mr. FARQUHARSON GRANT; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

N.B —Will land Passengers on the Malabar Coast.

OR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 5th of August, the fine Frigate Built DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons, [illegible], R. N. C. B., Commander Lying in the East India Docks. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BRISCOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, or to ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 8, Great St Helen's Passage; JOHN PIRIE & Co., 8, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEAD, SHIP SOFAS and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and portability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa, or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 370, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker by appointment, to the Hon the East India Company

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CA[illegible] invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting [illegible] of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the [illegible] for prompt payment J C. begs to recommend [illegible] may be supplied with every article of ready made [illegible] India shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d to 2s; [illegible] 4s. 6d to 5s. 6d.; exclusively fine linen fronts, linen [illegible] 6s. 6d. and 8s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s 6d to 8s 6d [illegible] 6s 6d to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all [illegible] and night-dress [illegible] 18s 6d per dozen, or 1s each; ditto, 1s 6d and 2s; real India long cloth ditto, 2s 6d and 3s; long night ditto, from 2s to 3s 6d, ships, from 4s to 5s each; ladies' caps, from 9d to 1s 6d; gentlemen's [illegible] collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen, cotton half hose, 4s per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s per dozen, silk ditto, 9s per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d per dozen, white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d to 7s. 6d.; waistcoats, from 2s 6d. to 3s 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s 6d to 3s 6d; camlet suits, ladies' morning wrappers, 5s 6d to 9s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing gowns from 8s 6s to 12s 6d; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture —At CARPENTER'S, No 14, King William st, London-bridge

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No 2, Hemming's row St Martin's lane, Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c, to his Old-Established DEPOT where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c &c Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Cadets, Writers, and Assistant Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 hours' notice if necessary, and on the most reasonable Terms, at MAYNARD and Co's, 27 Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY Samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse M. & Co's Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No 47 to No 123, New Bond-street, nearly opposite where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite

TO FAMILIES ARRIVING FROM INDIA —To be LET, Furnished or Unfurnished, for the remainder of the Lease, of between Five and Six Years, or from Year to Year, a good FAMILY RESIDENCE, situate most eligibly, being nearly opposite the Princess Sophia of Gloucester The House consists of Entrance Hall Dining Room, Housekeeper's Room, Two Large Drawing Rooms, Two Bed Chambers on the First Floor, and Four Bed Chambers on the Second For Cards to view apply at Mr Maynard's East India Outfitting Warehouse, 27, Poultry, between 10 and 2, if by letter, post paid

THE NEW FLAT GOLD WATCHES are offered in Double bottomed Engine-turned Cases, with accurately finished Vertical Movements, Jewelled and Warranted for Seven Guineas each, or, with highly-finished Horizontal Movements, Warranted at Nine Guineas each, at J COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs THRESHER and CO , 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties —Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country

N D Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner

H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the convenience of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen Prices as before, viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 2l. 6s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l 5s , Blue or Black a trifle more; Pelisse coats, 1l. 6s to 1l 8s; Trousers, from 18s to 30s.; a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform, &c

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD (as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation large quantities of which are constantly being shipped for almost every part of the Globe Address, W C MORGAN, 2, Dean-street, (Five doors from Oxford street)

N B —Manufacturer of the Highly Carbonated Soda Water and Effervescing Lemonade

MILITARY & NAVAL GENTLEMEN, and PASSENGERS, both Ladies and Gentlemen, proceeding to India provided with every requisite for the voyage, and for use in the interior, by O H HUGHES and CO , General Clothiers, 64, New Bond-street, London As the greatest attention is paid at this Establishment to the style, quality, and make of the different articles, Gentlemen, who are particular, may rely on having every satisfaction given in those respects. Officers and Gentlemen returning from India will find the above Establishment adequate to supply all their wants for home consumption. Every article being made in the first style of fashion and charged the lowest remunerating prices

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade

S L has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and Hanoa Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liquour Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEAD, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, June 24th 1836.

HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY to NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That on the receipt in the Wages Department, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset-Place, of the Declaration or Certificate of Identity required from each officer by his Majesty's Orders in Council, a Bill for the amount of the half-pay or retired pay due will be made out in this Department, which will be payable by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, on the following days, viz.—

On the 11th and 12th July, to Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th July, to Lieutenants at 5s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 16th and 18th of July, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 6s. a day, and Chaplains, and their Attorneys.

On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of July, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being brought forward on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks; but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 25th and 26th of July; after which the half-pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half-pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Wages Office, at the Admiralty, Somerset Place, or transmit them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into this Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired-pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is in the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above-mentioned modes), officers may receive their half-pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a bill for the amount, in which case they are to give notice thereof by letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, marked in the corner "Half-Pay or Retired-Pay Accountant-General," and thereupon a proper form of a Bill of Exchange will be sent to them. 2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise. 3d. By extract, at a Dock-Yard, where there is an establishment of Pay Clerks.

In either of which two latter cases they must give alike notice to the Secretary of the Admiralty marked in the same manner, and a Remittance Bill or Extract will thereupon be made out and transmitted to them. In all cases, the officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surnames, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

MEM.—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the Act 5 Geo. 4, cap. 20, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No persons residing out of his Majesty's dominions are entitled to the privileges of this Act.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JUNE 28.—1st Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. H. H. Aston, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Thornhoe, who retires; John Henry Lord Kerisfort, to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut. by pur. v. Aston.—2nd Life Guards—Cornet and Sub-Lieut. John Carr (Adjutant) to have the rank of Lieut. 2nd Dragoons—Surgeon John Winterscale, from 71st Foot, to be Surgeon, v. Charles Annesley, who retires upon h. p. Coldstream Guards—Serjeant-Major W. Moore, to be Quartermaster, v. Selway, dec. 36th Foot—Ensign E. Fosbrooke, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Thorne, who ret.; Souldeu Oakeley, Gent., to be Ensign by pur. v. Fosbrooke. 71st—Surg. T. Young, from 95th Foot, to be Surgeon, v. Winterscale, app. to 2nd Drag. 75th—T. G. Walker, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur. v. Hoare, who ret. 79th—Lieut. George Gore, from h. p. unatt. to be Lieut. repaying the difference, v. Matheson, prom. 80th—Staff-Assist.-Surg. R. Turnbull, to be Surg. v. Ewing, app. to 95th Foot. 95th—Surg. J. Ewing, from 80th Foot, to be Surg. v. Young, app. to 71st. 98th—Ensign M. Gavin, to be Lieut. by pur. v. M'Cabe, who ret.; J. M. Jeffery, Gent., to be Ensign, by pur. v. Gavin. 1st W. India Regt.—Ensign C. Bentley, to be Adjutant, v. Scriveninger, who resigns Adjutancy only. Unattached—To be Captains, without pur.—Lieut. H. Hill, from 1st Drag. Gds., Lieut. D. Matheson, from 79th Foot. Brevet—Capt. F. C. Irwin, 63rd Foot, to be Commandant of the Troops in Western Australia, with the rank of Major in the Army. MEM.—His Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the 12th Foot to bear on its colours and appointments, in addition to any other badges or devices which have been already authorised, the word "India," in commemoration of his distinguished conduct during its services in the East Indies, from the year 1797 to the year 1809.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JUNE 24.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Capt. T. F. Lancey, to be Capt. v. Melhuish, placed on retired list; First Lieut. V. J. Biscoe, to be Sec. Captain, v. Lancey, prom., Sec. Lieut. J. H. Payne, to be First Lieutenant, v. Biscoe. Ordnance Med. Depart.—Assist.-Surg. James Perratt, to be Surg. v. Kelly, ret.; J. A. Lawson, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Perratt, Surg. M. Thomas, to be Assist.-Inspector of Ordnance Hospitals, v. Burie, ret.; Assist.-Surg. T. Whitelaw, to be Surg., v. Thomas, W. A. D'Assaoville, M.D., to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Whitelaw.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, July 1st, 1836.—1st Drag. Gds.—Cornet T. B. [illegible] from h. p. of 3d Lt. Drags., to be Cornet without p. 7th [illegible] Gds.—Cornet F. J. W. Viscount Kilcoursie, to be Lieut. by pur. v. Holmes, who ret.; Cornet Hon. C. A. Dillon, from 16th Drags., to be Cornet, v. Lord Kilcoursie. 7th Lt. Drags.—Brevet Major H. Green, from h. p. 18th Lt. Drags., to be Captain without p., v. Cotton, dec. 16th Lt. Drags.—Cornet Hon. C. Powys to be Lieut. by p., v. Donnithorne, who ret. To be Cornets by p.—D. Macklappan, gent., v. Dillon, app. to 7th Drag. Gds.; W. S. Mitchell, gent., v. Powys. Grenadier Gds.—Lieut. and Capt. G. W. Eyres to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p., v. Dirom, who ret.; Ens. and Lieut. J. W. Drummond to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Eyres; Hon. H. M. Percy, to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Drummond. Coldstream Gds.—Maj. and Col. Sir W. M. Gomm, K.C.B., to be Lieut.-Col. without p., v. MacKinnon, dec.; Brevet Col. J. Fremantle to be Major, v. Sir W. M. Gomm; Lieut.-Col. J. B. Clegg, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., v. Fremantle. Scots Fusilier Gds.—Ens. and Lieut. Hon. A. N. Hood to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Bowden, who ret.; J. Dalrymple, gent., to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Hood. 4th Foot—Ens. G. Kennedy to be Lieut. by p., v. Errington, who ret.; F. C. Eyelegh, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Kennedy. 6th—Ens. H. A. Sullivan to be Lieut. by p., v. Beevan, who ret.; G. Cubitt, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Sullivan. 28th—Lieut. A. A. Barnes to be Capt. by p., v. Swyny, who ret.; Ens. M. M. Dillon, to be Lieut. by p., v. Barnes; H. Gough, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Dillon. 35th—Ens. H. Wheatstone, from 6th Foot, to be Ens. v. English, prom. 40th—Serj.-Major R. Hollis, from 1st Drag. Gds., to be Ens. without p., v. Rowen, cashiered. 64th—Ens. P. A. Errington to be Lieut. by p., v. Minto, who ret.; R. H. Smith, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Errington. 71st—Ens. A. P. G. Cumming to be Lieut. by p., v. Levinge, who ret.; C. V. Levinge, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Cumming. 76th—Lieut. G. F. C. Scott to be Capt. by p., v. Ross, who ret.; Ens. C. Murray to be Lieut. by p., v. Scott; J. P. Neville, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Murray. 93th—Lieut. S. Harrison, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut., v. B. H. Edwards, who ex., receiving the diff. Hospital Staff—A. Gordon, M. D. to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Turnbull, prom. to 80th Foot. Brevet—The under-mentioned Cadets of the Hon. the East India Company's Service, to have the temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instruction in the art of sapping and Mining:—Gent. Cadet R. Strachey; Gent. Cadet G. Macleod.

Memorandum—The Christian name of Ens. Carey, 14th Foot, is Walter, and not James. The name of the Serj.-Major app. Qr.-Master in Coldstream Gds., is Morse, and not Moore.

Royal Cardigan Militia (Rifles)—Lieut. H. T. Davies to be Capt., v. Phillips, prom.

### CAVALRY.

2d Life Gds.—On Wednesday was shot, at Knightsbridge barracks, poor old Jack, the only remaining horse in the reg. at the battle of Waterloo. Jack carried his master through the perils of that day safely, and escaped without wound or cut. At every commemoration Jack was dressed in laurels and paraded proudly in front. On the 18th ult. he was again honoured; but, alas! it was destined to be his last glory. Age was fast coming on him, his legs swelled, his eyes got dire; but we are perfectly sure he was quite aware when the 18th June returned, and why he was adorned with laurels. It was a pity to shoot him; it might be to save him from the infirmities of age, or to save others the trouble of attending him.

2d Drs.—A squadron moved from Dundalk on 29th ult., to arrive at Armagh on 30th; also a troop to Monaghan.

3d Dr.-Gds.—1 tr moved from Ballincollig to Bandon on 29th ult.

3rd, Lt.-Drs.—Dr. Henderson has left Cahir for England on leave, and Assist.-Surg. Connell has gone from Limerick to Cahir in his place.

6th Hussars—3 troops moved from Dublin to Dundalk on 28th and 29th ult.

15th—3 troops and Field Officers moved from Dublin on 28th, to arrive at Dundalk on 30th ult.

### INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards—1st battalion, right wing, 5 cos., to embark at Dublin for Bristol on 19th inst., and left wing, 5 cos., and head-quarters to embark on 22d.

Coldstream Guards—1st bat., right wing, 4 cos. to embark at Bristol for Dublin on 9th Aug., and left wing 5 cos., and hd.-qrs. to embark on 13th Aug.

8th depot—The comp. at Westpool moved to Castlebar on 30th ult.

14th Depot—1 Comp., 3 Officers, and 50 r. and f., moved from Naas to Newbridge on 23rd ult.

15th Depot—1 Comp., 30 r. and f., moved from Galway on 27th, to reach Westpool on 30th ult.

17th—Lieut.-Col. Croker has taken the command of the regt. on being transferred from New South Wales to India. Lieut.-Col. Despard, returns to England on leave.

28th—Capt. Potter and detachment have arrived at Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land.

29th Depot—Major Waltst It is said will be Inspector of the Leinster constabulary.

37th Depot—Maj. Kell has been ordered to embark to join service cos. Jamaica.

73rd Depot—Hd.-Qrs. and 2 cos. moved from Birr to Mullingar on 27th ult. The comp. at Banagher, the detachment at Shannon Harbour, and the comp. at Portumna have also arrived at Mullingar.

77th—moved from Mullingar on 26th, to arrive at Newry on 30th ult. The comps. at Tullamore moved on 28th ult., to arrive at Newry on the 5th inst. The decision on Capt. Reines Court-Martial we expect to publish next week.

85th—1 Serj. and 12 r. and f. (to supply vacancies in Service Cos.) proceeded on 25th from Clonmel, to arrive at Cork on 27th ult. The right wing, under Lieut.-Col. Maunsell, awaits at Cork the arrival of the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* tr., to convey them to Halifax.

87th—A detachment for the Mauritius, under Capt. Lord A. Chichester, is to embark on the 9th of July at Gravesend.

95th—1 Comp, moved from Birr to Banagher on 28th. 1 Comp, to Portumna, and a detachment to Shannon Harbour.

99th depot—Has embarked from Gosport in the *Athol* troop ship for service at Devonport.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, Hd.-Qrs.—Qr.-Mr. Sj. Steele met with a serious accident while in charge of a fatigue party [illegible] move some furniture belonging to Capt. Gordon, on the 23d ult., by one of the horses starting; and in endeavouring to seize the reign, he fell, and the horse on him, and broke his collar-bone and arm. He was immediately conveyed on a litter to the hospital, where he remains without the least hope of recovery. Gunner Mc Pea of the F. B., has been tried by General Court-Martial for wounding a N.-C. officer with his sabre, selling his kit, and drunkenness; the Court sat two days, and the sentence has been sent up to town to be confirmed. Gunners Jennings and Morriesee, of Major Walker's company, 9th batt., have been tried by a garrison Court-Martial for selling their kits and other necessaries. The garrison paraded on Wednesday, when Jennings was sentenced to receive 150 lashes, and Morrison was consigned to Bristol and hard labour for 14 days. Jennings was such a decided bad character and disposing of his necessaries, that the Serjeant had to lock up his kit in the arm-chest, but coming off guard, this precaution was forgotten, when he went, in the course of a few minutes, and sold every thing he had, including his great coat. A body of fine recruits arrived here on Monday. On Tuesday last three battalions were inspected by the Commander Major-General Sir J. Macleod; and the gallant officer will inspect the other battalions next week, as the Master-General does not intend to visit Woolwich for that purpose. Lt. Captain Locke takes command of a company in Ireland by the promotion from 2nd Capt. at Woolwich.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Corporal Reddick died on the 25th suddenly, and has left 800*l.* in the bank to support his children. The Colonel commanding immediately had them brought into barracks, and placed under the care of a N.-C. Officer's wife. 20 men have been drafted for the service of the Queen of Spain, and embarked yesterday. Col. Thackeray arrived in Limerick from Dublin and the Lower Shannon last week, after inspecting the forts and fortifications in his tour. He visited the New barracks, Artillery barracks, and Castle barracks, which were found in a state equal to his wishes, and left for Templemore garrison, on his return to Dublin. Capt. Heath succeeds Capt. Gordon at Limerick.

Major-Gen. Greves is appointed Barrack-Master at Norwich, *vice* Sir Freeman Barton, whose decease was recorded in our last. Capt. R. Vivian, late of 66th, succeeds Capt. Gill as Barrack-master at Sheffield.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, Military Secretary to the Major-Gen. commanding in Ireland, is in England on leave.

[We have much pleasure in publishing the following GENERAL ORDER. The latter is our last number upon the claims of good soldiers for their Discharge, cannot escape the consideration of the excellent General at the head of the Army.—ED.]

*Horse Guards, June 20.*

Lord Hill finds it expedient to revise and extend the benefits of the regulation under which the soldier of good character is indulged with permission to purchase his discharge upon the recommendation of his commanding officer. His Lordship is convinced that the popularity of the military service generally, and the success of the recruiting service cannot fail to be greatly increased by granting that indulgence to as liberal an extent as may be consistent with the due maintenance of the efficiency of the army. With this conviction upon his mind, Lord Hill earnestly recommends to commanding-officers of regiments and depots not to refuse their support to any case of application for discharge for the regulated compensation, in which the applicant's conduct shall be unexceptionable. The want of a moderate number of men to complete the rank and file of a regiment ought not of itself to be the means of disappointing a deserving soldier of his discharge, there being no difficulty in obtaining recruits even at the present low rate of bounty. Lord Hill will accordingly watch the future operation of the admirable system of discharge for compensation, and will give his decision in favour of every case in which the commanding officer shall not submit circumstantial proof of the unworthiness of the applicant, it being always understood that exigencies may arise to render the total suspension of the grant of discharges absolutely necessary, such as the embarkation of a regiment for active service. His Lordship will on these occasions ascertain the number of men wanting to complete, by reference to the last return of the regiment to which the applicant belongs. Although the regulation in question was framed to reward the good and efficient soldier only, yet experience has proved that the army derives great advantage from the occasional discharge, for the regulated compensation, of men of ir-

…ual character, and whose habits may have rendered them …menently inefficient, as well as men who have been too …g in a state of desertion to be again fit for the ranks. All …s of the above nature are to be specially submitted by …mmanding officers for Lord Hill's decision; and his Lord… …p expects that he shall frequently have it in his power to …encumber regiments of men of this description without …judice to the discipline of the service. By command of …Right Honourable General Lord Hill, Commanding-in-…ief.

JOHN MACDONALD, Adjutant-General.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—Lieut.-Col. Keightley, …F. Major Tryon, 44 F. Captains—Friz Roy, Sco. …s. Gds.; Magan, 16 F.; Massy, 33 F.; Marlton, 76 …. Lieutenants—Tomline, 1 Life Gds.; Strongo, 5 Dr. …ds.; Jones, 3 F.; Gardiner, 81 F.; Thorne, 56 F.; …mes, 88 F.; Thompson, 84 F.; Cole, 67 F.; Fite …mes, 93 F.; M'Cabe, 96 F.; Grant, 1 W. I. regt.; …umfrey, do.; Doosian, h.-p. 1 Proc. Bn. of Mil, Ee… …gns—Sparkes, 16 F.; Abbot, 25 F.; Hore, 75 F.; …lewitt, 86 F.; Munro, 92 F. Medical Department—…sist.-Surg. Gibsee, h.-p. New South Wales Vet. Co.

Major-General Sir George Elder has, we are happy to …ceive, been appointed to the Staff of Madras. A the… …ugh soldier of service, and riddled with wounds, this dis… …nguished officer is one of a class to whom favour belongs …right, and towards whom jealousy is dumb. Danger… …sly wounded at the storming of Badajoz, and struggling …ith locked-jaw, Sir George was rescued from death only …y the unremitting attention and skill of Dr. Chas. Forbes, …ep. Insp. Gen. of Hospitals.—*United Service Journal.*

[We extract the above as a tribute justly due to the distin…uished General, and equally so to the talented and kind… …Dr. Forbes.—ED.]

The embarkations of drafts for the army of His Majesty, …om Chatham, have been completed this week, and the …llowing number of officers and men has now sailed for …ndia:—In the *Exmouth*, 8 officers and 239 men, consist… …ng of detachments for Madras of the 13th Lt. Dragoons, …he 39th, 41st, 45th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, and 63d In… …ntry, under the command of Capt. Parr, 54th regiment. …n the *True Briton*, as guard with Sir P. Maitland, 1 offi… …er and 13 men, of the 13th Lt. Dragoons, for Madras. In …he *Royal Admiral*, 8 officers and 149 men, consisting of …drafts for Bombay, of the 4th Lt. Dragoons, the 2nd and …0th Infantry, under the command of Captain Piggott, …6th reg. In the *Java*, 26 officers and 348 men, composed …f drafts for Bengal of the 11th and 16th Lt. Dragoons, the …3d, 9th, 18th, 16th, 26th, 31st, 44th, and 49th Infantry, …nder the command of Capt. Burchell, of the Buffs. The *Java* touches at Madras to land several officers, for whom …accommodation could not be furnished in the *Exmouth* or *True Briton*. In the *Lady Feversham*, 4 officers and 75 men, consisting of drafts for Bombay, of the 6th and 17th Infantry, under the command of Lieut. Beebee, of the 6th reg. Total for the three Presidencies of Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay, 46 officers and 824 men, from the depots at Maidstone and Chatham.

Names of Infantry officers embarked in the *Exmouth*, *True Briton*, *Java*, *Royal Admiral*, and *Lady Feversham*:—3d foot, Lieut. Spake, Ensign Piercy; 3d foot, Capt. Burchell, Lieut. Whitworth; 6th foot, Lieut. Beebee; 9th foot, Ensigns Elmhirst, Morgan, and Pirie; 13th foot, Ens. Mein; 16th foot, Lieut. Gibbs; 17th foot, Lt. Mathews and Ens. Powell; 26th foot, Capt. Piggott, Lt. Pairso, Ensign Robsoo; 39th foot, Lieut. Stokes, Ensigns Humphreys, Wolfe, Marshall, and Croker; 40th foot, Ens. Armstrong and Lee; 41st foot, Lieut. Hill, Ensigns Burgh and Lowrance; 44th foot, Ensigns Cumberland and Shelton; 45th foot, Ensigns Graves, Blenkiesopp, and Cuffe; 49th foot, Ensign Michell; 54th foot, Capt. Parr; 55th foot, Lieut. Butler; 57th foot, Ensigns Lynch and Stanley; 63d foot, Ens. Leothom.

The following depots of Indian regiments are now without Captains, and the companies are in charge of Subalterns belonging to other corps, viz.—the 2d, 3d, 13th, 17th, 26th, 40th, 44th, 45th, 62d, and 63d regs. Neither the Queen's, the 17th, the 40th, nor the 62d depots, have been commanded by Captains for the last year, except the 40th for the space of about six weeks. The 13th, 44th, and 63d depots have been, during the greater part of the last twelve months, without Captains present.

Chatham garrison is so much reduced by the embarkation of the Marines, the Convict Guards from the 80th, and the drafts from the Indian depots, that, though Sir L. Greenwell has struck off every sentry possible, the men are on guard every third day. The only guard which is still unreduced is that in the Dock-yard, which consists of 1 Capt., 3 Subalts., 3 Serjeants, 6 Corporals, 1 Drummer, and 69 Privates. This is, of all the guards, the one which might be best reduced, for there is a very effective and strong police inside, and it seems quite superfluous to have a sentry and a policeman within a few yards of each other, as is at present the case in Chatham Dock-yard. At most a guard of 24 men would be ample, and we believe that this number has been recommended to the Admiralty as the future strength. It is only of late years that this guard has been increased. We well remember some years ago when it was a small one, and commanded by a Subaltern. If the guards were reduced in the Dock (as now they are in the Garrison), one of the four company depots might be withdrawn, and yet leave sufficient men for the duties. Why are men taken from this garrison for Tilbury Fort? Why not send men from Woolwich and make it an Artillery Detachment? At present the 20th depot is stationed there. There is a company of the 80th at Harwich, which should be called in for duty here.

Sir H. Vivian was to be at Chatham yesterday, to examine the relative merits of the Pontoons of Col. Paisley and those of Capt. Blanchard. General opinion at Chatham is in favour of Blanchard's.

The 80th regiment has made a very favourable report of the detonators which were sent for trial. The results, as reported from the regiments, quite bear out the favourable report made from Woolwich. When are we to be rid of our present flash-in-the-pan muskets?

The preliminary survey of the coast of South Australia has been intrusted to Lieut.-Col. Light, one of the aides-de-camp to the Duke of Wellington during the Peninsular War, who has been appointed Surveyor-General of the Colony.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depôt of the regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regent's Park.
2nd ditto—Hyde Park.
Rl. Horse Gds.—Windsor.
1st Drag. Guards—Manchester.
2nd ditto—Longford.
3rd do—Ballincollig.
4th do—Dorchester.
5th do.—Leeds.
6th do.—Nottingham.
7th do.—Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dundalk.
3rd do.—Cahir.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th do.—Dublin.
9th Lancers—Edinburgh.
10th Hussars—York.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Glasgow.
15th Hussars—Dublin.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Ipswich.
Gren. Gds. [1st bt.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Wellington B.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Portman B.
Cold. Gds. [1st batt.]—St. John's Wood.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Tower.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—St. George's B.
Do. [2d batt.]—Windsor.
1st F. [1st batt.]—Limerick.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Cork, ord. to Canada; Boyle.
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
5th do.—Malta; Dover.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Winchester.
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlehar.
9th do.—Mauritius; ord. to Bengal; Sheerness.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Bregon.
11th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford.
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—St. Kitt's, Nass.
15th do.—Canada; Galway.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
18th do.—Athlone.
19th do.—Barbadoes, Nenagh.
20th do.—Bombay, on pass. home; Chatham.
21st do.—V. D. Land; Chatham.
22nd do.—Jamaica; Galway.
23rd do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Cork.
25th do.—Templemore.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Kinsale.
28th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Mauritius; Devonport
30th do.—Bermuda; Hull.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do.—Dublin.
34th do.—America; Dublin.
35th do.—Fermoy.
36th do.—St. Lucia; Plymouth.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Canterbury.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Ionian Isl., ord. home; Stirling.
43rd do.—America; Battevant.
44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th Foot—Enniskillen.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Buttevant.
48th do.—Bolton.
49th do.—Bengal, Chatham.
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham.
51st do.—Belfast.
52nd do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle.
53rd do.—Malta; ord. to Corfu; Youghal.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Smederland
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ce lon; Portsmouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; ord. to Corfu; Newcastle.
Do. [2d bat Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st do.—Ceylon; Cork.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Fort Geo.
65th do.—St. Vincent; Chath.
66th do.—Canada; Cork.
67th do.—Demerara; Cork.
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmth.
69th do.—Demerara; Sheerness
70th do.—Gibraltar, ord. to Malta; Portsmouth.
71st do.—Dublin.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Omagh.
73rd do.—Ionian Is.; Multingar
74th do.—Antigua; Londonderry.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Wexford.
76th do.—Grenada; Edinburgh.
77th do.—Newry.
78th do.—Ceylon; ord. home; Armagh.
79th do.—Canada; Edinburgh.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. to N. S. Wales.
81st do.—Gibraltar; Clare Cas.
82nd do.—Kilkenny.
83rd do.—America; Stockport and Clonmel.
84th do.—Jamaica; Limerick.
85th do.—Cork; ord. to Halifax, N.S.
86th do.—Barbadoes; Cashel.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Nenagh.
89th do.—Trinidad; Drogheda.
90th do.—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do.—St. Helena; Newry.
92nd do.—Gibraltar; ord. to Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Templemore.
95th do.—Birr.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon, ord. home; Gosport.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Plymouth.
99th do.—Mauritius; Plymouth
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—America; ord. home; Gosport.
Do. [2d bt.]—Ionian Isl.; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Bundorns.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—W. Allen, late *William and Mary* yacht.

APPOINTMENTS.

Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, Knt., G.C.H., to command the Squadron at Spithead.

Commanders—W. C. Browne (1822), R. S. Hay (1827), Josiah Oake (1827), A. S. Pearson (1820), J. T. Warren (1833), E. Richards (1827), George Baker (1823), W. Carleton (1826), to be Inspecting Commanders of Coast Guard.

Lieutenants—W. Boys (1835) to *Columbine*; Jos. Taylor (1818) to command *Hornet* rev. cutt.; C. Powis (1831) to *Cornwallis*.

Master—W. R. H. Mattacott (1838) to *Salamander*.

Mate—W. Bligh to *Madagascar*.

Midshipmen—W. L. Lewis and W. Morrison to *Excellent*; W. G. Hegbert (Vol. 1st Class) to *Asia*.

Surgeon—W. Orr (1835) to *Salamander*.

Assistant-Surgeons—G. Taylor to *Firefly*; J. L. M'Call to *Pembroke*, D. Deas to *Britannia*.

Purser—W. Anderson (1833) to *Salamander*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

BARHAM, 50, Com. A. L. Corry (1831) was in the Dardanelles 7th ult.

COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), sailed from Plymouth for the Coast of Africa 29th ult.

FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Moody (1826) arrived at Constantinople 7th ult.

MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1818) sailed from Plymouth for the Coast of Spain 28th ult.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTAEON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1828), Coast of Africa.
ALBAN, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), part. service.
ALDERNEY, 10, W. S. Thomas (1838), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASIA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Plymouth.
ASTRÆA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 84, tr. s., Mas.-Com. A. Karley (1814), Woolwich.
BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. Lt.-Com. S. Hope (acting), part serv.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
BELLEROPHON, 60, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, Kt., G.C.H., Capt. S. Jackson, C.B. (1807), Spithead.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), South America.
BONETTA, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Dixon (1826), Coast of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. J. D. Dundas (1807), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1818), Coast of Africa.
BUFFALO, , Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), Portsmouth, fitting.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1826), Coast of Spain.
CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1805), Mediterranean.
CARRON, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. Dow (1818), West Indies.
CASTOR, 36, Commodore Lord J. Hay (1818), N. Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. t. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 16, Com. Hon. H. Kappel (1833), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (a.) (1818), Mediterranean.
COLUMBIA, tr. st. ves., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1823), Leeward Islands.
COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), on a passage to Coast of Africa.
COMET, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. Rob. Otway (1828), Coast of Spain.
COMUS, 18, Com. W. F. Hamilton (1823), West Indies.
CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart. (1812), Portsmouth.
COVE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Rocs (1834), particular service.
CRUIZER, 18, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
CURLAW, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1818), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DRUMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
DUBLIN, 50, Rear-Adm. Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., South America.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Sanders, part. service.
ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1815), Lisbon.
EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1823), Coast of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (b.) (1826), Surveying Service.
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1829), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, Falmouth.
FIREFLY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Pearce (1813), part. service.
FLAMER, st. v. Lt.-Com. J. M. Potbury, Plymouth.
FORESTER, 3, brigantine, Lt. Com. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1813), North America.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
GRIFFON, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parihy (1823), Coast Africa, ordered home.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), North America.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74, Rear Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. H. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon.
HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley (1814), Portsmouth.
HERMES, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Falmouth.
HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Kerr (1831), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
IMOGINE, 28, Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), Plymouth fitting.
JASEUR, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
JUPITER, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1829), East Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
LEVERET, 16, Lt.-Com. J. C. Beesanquet (1821), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1816), part. service.

LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Particular Service.
LYNX, 5, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1816), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, , Capt. Sir J. T. Peyton (1811), Portsmouth fitting.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1805), Jamaica.
MARVIA, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Plymouth fitting.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MASTIFF, surv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.
MEONA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett. Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), North America and West Indies.
MESSENGER, st.-transport, Mr. J. Bing (1828), part. service.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1810), N. Coast of Spain.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Newell (1828), Mediterranean.
PANTALOON, 16, Lt.-Com. N. Cory (1815), Coast of Africa.
PATRIDGE, 16, Tender to *Royal George* yacht, part. service.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), particular service.
PELICAN, 18, Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), Portsmouth.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1834), N. Coast of Spain.
PICKLE, 3, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 5, Lt.-Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
PLUTO, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Duffill (1827). Woolwich.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean, par. ser.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macliwaine (1822), F. L., Portsmouth.
PRINCE REGENT, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1805), Deptford.
PYLADES, W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), N. America.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), on passage to West Indies.
RAINBOW, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), East Indies.
RAVEN, 10, Lt.-Com. Fred. Patten (1822), Portsmouth
RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Coast of Africa.
RAVENOE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RINDOWN, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), Lisbon.
RODNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
ROSS, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1822), East Indies.
ROVER, 18, Com. Charles Eden (1834), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1806), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN. Capt. Snp. Charles Bullen, K.C.H., (1802), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1822), Coast of Spain.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dilton (1808), Lisbon.
SALAMANDER, st. ves., Com. J. M'Dougall (*b.* 1820), North Coast of Spain.
SAPPHIRE, 20, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SAVAGE, 16, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), Lisbon.
SAVAGE, 10, Lt.-Com. R. Loney (1812), West Indies.
SCOUT, 16, Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), on passage to the Cape.
SCYLLA, 16, Com. J. Bobb (1829), Portsmouth, fitting.
SHAFTESBURY, cutter, Lt.-Com. John Morgan, part. service.
SHARK, 3, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1828), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 3, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1826). Plymouth.
SPITFIRE, st. ves., Lt.-Com. Jas. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett, South America.
SULPHUR, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), South America.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), part. service.
TALBOT, 20, R.-Ad. Sir G. Hamond, Capt. Pennell (1826), S. America.
TERROR, 10, Capt. George Back (1835), particular service.
THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Cape of Good Hope and Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, surf. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
TRIDENT, 84, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Coast of Spain.
TYNE, 20, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 60, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802), Spithead.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1815), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*c*) (1830), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VIRAGO, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), Coast of Spain.
VOLAGE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827). North America.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, *Lt.*-Com. J. Adams (*b*) (1815), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yacht, Capt. S. Warren, Knt., K.C.H. (1803), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. B. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
WOLF, 16, Com. B. Stanley (1826), East Indies.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JULY 2, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, *d.* due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| NAUTILUS, Crooke (1807), | s. Apr. 17, | d. May 13, | r. May 28. |
| SWIFT, Welch (1818), | s. May 16, | d. June 5, | r. June 4. |
| SCORPION, Robilliard (1824), | s. June 1, | d. June 27, | r. |
| PANDORA, Innes (1813), | s. June 6, | d. July 2, | r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1818), | s. June 13, | d. July 9, | r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. June 20, | d. July 16, | r. |
| L'ESPOIR, Griffin, act. (1818), | s. June 27, | d. July 23, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TARTARUS, James (1812) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. June 28. |
| HERMES, Blount (1824) | s. June 3, | d. July 24, | r. |
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil,* and *Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RANGER, Turner (*c*, 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 26, | r. June 10. |
| SHELDRAKE, Fessingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25, | r. June 30. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. |
| DAUNTLESS, Moore (*b.* 1813), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 26, | r. |
| STAG, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 26, | r. |

*Leeward Islands* and *Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRISKS, Downey (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. June 15. |
| FALCON, Harvey (1816), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, | r. |
| BRISK, James (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. |
| KINGFISHER, Dunsford (1829), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, | r. |
| [illegible]NGALS, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 8, | d. Aug. 26 | r. |
| [illegible]. St. John (1809), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. |
| [illegible]ington (1813), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1818), | s. Jan. 18, | d. June 3, | r. June 16. |
| MUTINE, Fawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. June 11. |
| OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. |
| REINDEER, Dickon (1815), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, | r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| CANNON, Tilley, | s. Mar. 8, | d. May 10, | r. June 4. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. April 9, | d. June 11, | r. June 7. |
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. June 4, | d. Aug. 6. | r. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. | , d. | , r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| JULY. | PLYMOUTH *Dock Yard.* | | PORTSMH. *Dock Yard* | | SHEERNESS *Dock Yard.* | | | | LONDON *Bridge.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| So. 3 | 8 | 31 | 8 | 55 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 51 | 3 | 43 | 4 | 8 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 34 |
| Mo. 4 | 9 | 19 | 9 | 44 | 3 | 17 | 3 | 44 | 4 | 32 | 4 | 58 | 5 | 58 | 6 | 23 |
| Tus. 5 | 10 | 9 | 10 | 32 | 4 | 11 | 4 | 38 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 47 | 7 | 11 |
| Wo. 6 | 10 | 56 | 11 | 28 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 35 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 56 |
| Th. 7 | 11 | 49 | .... | .... | 6 | 1 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 57 | 7 | 27 | 8 | 20 | 8 | 49 |
| Fri. 8 | 0 | 28 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 32 | 7 | 59 | 8 | 33 | 9 | 22 | 9 | 55 |
| Sat. 9 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 7 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 32 | 9 | 11 | 9 | 42 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 2 |

PLYMOUTH, July 1st.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland and Staff, Lady Sarah Maitland, children, and servants embarked in the *True Briton* on Sunday evening, and sailed for Madras. *Asia*, 84, sailed for Plymouth same day. The *Maitland* and *Katherine Stewart Forbes*, transports, sailed for Cork on Monday. The *Athol* troop-ship came from Chatham on Wednesday; on Thursday she took on board the Depot Companies of the 99th Regt. from Gosport, and proceeded with them to Devonport on Friday (this day). *Cornwallis*, 74, came up in Spithead from Plymouth on Thursday in charge of Com. Ogle. Capt. Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart., joined her this day. The *Volcano* steam-vessel was launched from the dock-yard on Thursday. She is built on the same plan as the *Hermes*, and of the following dimensions:—length, 150 ft. 8 in.; ditto for tonnage, 128 ft. 7. 7-8th in.; breadth, 32 ft. 9 3-8th in.; ditto for tonnage, 32 ft. 5. 3-8th in.; depth in hold, 18 ft. ½ in. half; tonnage, 720; draught of water, 8 ft. She was afterwards taken into dock to be coppered, and will be sent to Woolwich to have her engines, paddles, &c., fitted. H.M. brig *Rapid*, Lieut. F. Pallen, arrived last night from South America. She quitted Rio Janeiro on the 8th May, and has brought a freight of about 800,000 dollars. We are sorry to state, that Capt. G. W. Willes has been compelled, on account of illness, to resign the command of the *Dublin*, and return to England in the *Rapid*; he landed this day somewhat improved by the voyage. The *Rapid* awaits orders to be paid off.

Neither *Inconstant* or *Pique* have yet been commissioned. We apprehend the reason is in consequence of their being on marines at this division to embark. Four Officers and 100 privates are on their passage in the *Pluto*, hourly expected, and possibly they may be ordered for these frigates. The *Pluto* will take on board a few Marine Artillery from Portsmouth, and Capts. Hmobrook and Morgen, and a party from Plymouth, for the conveyance to the North Coast of Spain. We omitted to state that Lieut. Langley, R.N., wounded by the Carlists, came home in the *Royal Tar*, and is now in Haslar Hospital, he has received an ugly wound. Rear-Admiral, Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., is expected to hoist his flag to-morrow in the *Bellerophon*, Capt. S. Jackson, until the *Hercules* is fitted for his reception. The ships of the-line will then cruize under his direction, and we conclude he will afterwards be despatched up the Mediterranean as second in command. Ships in Port, *Vanguard, Bellerophon, Cornwallis, Pembroke, Rapid*, at Spithead; *Britannia, Madagascar, Buffalo, Beacon, Royal George* Yacht, *Excellent, Emerald*, in Harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, 29th June.—(*From our Correspondent.*)—The *Skylark* revenue cutter returned to port on Saturday last, and sailed again yesterday for the prevention of smuggling. The yearly inspection of the detachment of Royal Marines at Pembroke took place this week by Sir J. B. Savage, K.C.H., Deputy Adjutant General. On Monday the Colonel arrived at the barracks, accompanied by Capt. Burton, acting as his Aide-de-camp, whose lin was received by the usual salute from a guard of honour. In the barrack-yard the men, drawn up in open square, on his entering presented arms. They were then formed in columns of companies, when the Inspector-General, followed by Major Bailie, the Commanding Officer of the detachment, passed through the ranks, minutely inspecting the men and their kits. After this duty, and visiting the quarters of the soldiers, infirmery, offices, &c., on board the old *Dragon*, 74, fitted as a temporary barracks, he, with Sir C. Bullen, Superintendent of the Arsenal, and a large party partook of a splendid *dejeuné à la fourchette* with Major Bailie. On the following day the detachment was had out on the usual parade ground for review. At twelve o'clock the Colonel made his appearance on the field, attended by Capt Burton, Capt. Savage, &c. &c. A general salute being given the battalion marched past, first in review order, and then in quick time, and afterwards went through a number of evolutions (firing on each formation) with a degree of steadiness and precision which drew forth high encomiums from the Inspector-General. At the close of the review he highly complimented that efficient officer Major Bailie, on the state of the detachment, a fact which he said he should not fail to represent to His Majesty at the next levee. The day being remarkably fine, and such sights being novelties in the neighbourhood, a considerable concourse of spectators assembled both in carriages, on horseback, and on foot. That day the party partook of an elegant luncheon with Sir Charles Bullen. On Tuesday the Colonel dined with the mess of the detachment, and on Wednesday with the Pembrokeshire United Service Club. Last Monday the *Dido*, 18 gun corvette, lately launched from Pembroke, having taken in her lower masts, was docked at that establishment. The Dock-yard people are proceeding with her rigging preparatory to her being sent to Sheerness, where it is intended she shall be commissioned by Mr. Walker, of Plymouth-yard (Superintending-master) who is to navigate her thither. He is now employed transporting a frigate to Liverpool, fitted as a lazarette. On returning he will call for the *Dido*, leaving the jury gear at the port for the use of the *Conqueror*, shortly to be launched from the Dock-yard up the Haven. He will then bring the *Mulgrave* in this port to supply the place of the *Gibraltar* lazarette, which vessel is to be broken up at Pembroke. The *Conqueror* will be ready by that time for him to take away. It is rumoured the marine detachment up the Haven will not be relieved this summer, but remain another year in consequence of there being so few men at the divisions.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, 1st July.—On Sunday last, the *Athol* troop-ship, Master Commander M'Harley, sailed from here for Portsmouth and Plymouth, where she will embark several depots* of regiments for Ireland, and it is expected will then return again to this port. This ship was built of larch from off the duke of Athol's estate, and presented by that nobleman to Government. Some short time since she was examined at Portsmouth, and was pronounced unfit for service; but the surveyors have only considered five of her timbers defective, which of course have been replaced; while the sister vessel, built of oak, has long since been condemned. *Blazer* st.-v. has been hauled out into the basin into the river to be docked, so that it is supposed there is some intention of her being commissioned. Lieut. Joseph Pearse has been expected here some days to hoist his pendant on board the *Firefly* st.-v., to which he has been appointed. There is a notice posted up at the gate that men are wanted for the *Salamander*, now on the coast of Spain, they will be taken out in the *Pluto* st.-v. which is waiting herself for hands and petty warrants. The *Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tinling, is also in want of hands. The *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, has at length got her boilers in, after waiting near two months. Their Lordships were pleased to comment on the length of time the vessels take to refit, to Mr. Ewart, the Inspector of Steam Machinery, and he hoped an augmentation of the establishment will take place from his representation thereon. The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v., under the command of Master Kirby and manned by the crew of the *Messenger*, came up the river on Thursday at 8 A.M.; the bands will go on board the hulk until the *Messenger* is refitted. The *Flamer* st.-v., Lieut. Pothury, also arrived same day. Ships in Port—*William and Mary* yacht, *Firebrand, Alban, Pluto, Flamer*, and *Rhadamanthus* st.-vs. Not in Commission—*Blazer* st.-v. In Dock—*Confiance* st.-v. In the Basin—*Lightning* and *Messenger* st.-v.

Sir Josias Rowley had returned to Malta from a cruize on the coast of Sicily. His squadron consisted of *Caledonia, Canopus, Edinburgh, Thunderer*, and *Revenge* ships of the line, with the *Vernon* frigate in company. He had visited the cities of Syracuse and Catania. The squadron, it was expected, would shortly return to the Archipelago for the summer.

H.M.'s ship *Terror*, Captain Back, in tow of H.M. steamer *Rhadamanthus*, arrived in Aberdeen bay on Monday night, wind bound. The steamer will accompany her through the Pentland Frith, and then return to Woolwich.

The latest accounts from Syria state that the Euphrates expedition under Col. Chesney, had, after the two steam boats, the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates*, had begun their voyages, met with an accident. One of the steam-boats had struck on a rock under water, and every exertion was making to repair it as far as was practicable.

The *Royal Tar*, merchant-steamer, has taken on board military "materiel" from the Royal Arsenal Woolwich and proceeded for St. Sebastian, touching at Portsmouth.

ROYAL MARINES.—Privates Geddes and Gridley were brought before a Bench of Magistrates for stealing a letter tray from one Harriet Croul, by effecting an entrance through the window of her house; also for defrauding three publicans out of the different sums of two ten pounds, and one seventeen pounds, by representing they had just come home, and had their ticket for their money to receive at Somerset House. They were fully committed to Newgate to take their trial.

* The *Athol* will convey the 61st depot to Ireland and the 99th to Plymouth, bringing back the 47th from Cork and the 98th to Devonport.

ptains Hornbrook and Morgan, Lieutenants Churchill, ght, and Langford, of the Plymouth Division of Royal nes, have been ordered to join the battalion in Spain. officers of the Woolwich Division, and 100 men, will ed to Portsmouth in the *Pluto* steamer, it is supposed a two frigates about to be commissioned at that port, being scarcely a sufficient number of men at that quarters to fill the casualties that may occur in the at Spithead.

ne Serjeant, a Corporal, and six Gunners of the Royal ine Artillery, are ordered to embark on board the o steam-vessel, as part of her complement.

n the paying off the *President* on Monday se'nnight, a l, gratuity, and pension, were awarded to John Noyes, twain's mate, for long servitude and uniform good con- , when he was suitably addressed before the ship's pany by Captain Scott. The officers had a farewell er at the George in the evening.

Court of Inquiry, composed of Commander Leyton, Lieutenants Sims and Billingsley, was held on the 17th to investigate the conduct of W. W. Harvey, steward e *Adder* revenue-cutter, stationed in Newport River, e instance of Com. Deane, Inspect.-Commander of the of Wight, for leaving the deck of the *Adder*, on 24th , whereby a deserter from the *Primrose*, under the cus- ef the watch, effected his escape, by jumping into one e cutter's boats alongside. There were two men on ame watch with the steward, who, forgetting the pri- r, went below soon after the steward did so. Mr. Day ered for the accused, and forcibly represented that his t had innocently violated his duty by his desire to per- that of steward, his only object in going below. Cer- ates as to the excellent character borne by the steward ieus to his joining the *Adder* were handed in, and the ain and Mate of this cutter spoke in the highest terms is conduct. In their opinion he was the last man who ld designedly connive at, or facilitate by his absence or rwise, the escape of any prisoner.

ast week, 128 casks of Foreign Spirits were crept up off nbridge Point by the Coast Guard Officers, and which e been since deposited in the Customs Warehouse at lemouth.

During the stay of the *Pearl* at Oporto, the most marked hospitable attention was shown by the inhabitants to t. Nurse and his officers.

T. JAMES'S PALACE, June 15.—The King was this pleased to confer the honour of Knighthood upon tain William Symonds, R.N., Surveyor et His Majesty's y.

he *Eliza*, a smuggler, 190 tons, 14 men, and 320 bales bacco, has been taken off Sovereign Island, Ireland, by Oyster Haven Coast-guard boat, under command of ut. J. Kempe, R.N., of Fowey.

The *Flamer* steamer, from W. Indies, under command of ut. Polbury, is to be refitted at Woolwich.

The *Eche* steamer will be ready for commission, at Wool- h, the end of July; *Confiance* end of August; and *ner* middle of September.

The *Comet* steamer, Lieut. R. Otway, late of the *Echo*, ll well at Bilboa.

The *Mulgrave*, 74, built in 1811, and the *Poictiers*, 74, lt in 1809, are to be fitted for lazarettos; these are two he 74s of which 40 were ordered to be built at one time, were facetiously called, by the late Adm. Sir J. Yerke, " furty thieves," and which cognoman has since been ched to these ships, how far deservedly is best judged those who sailed in them; several have been broken and many appropriated to different purposes, and eral remain in ordinary for future service.

Vice-Adm. Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Com.-in-Chief at eerness, has recently attended, with a large party, when first stone of a school, on the British system, the first the kind in the Isle of Sheppy, was laid at Sheerness, to ntain six hundred children, on the Lancasterian plan. The ev. Joshua Martin delivered a most forcible appeal on occasion.

The Officers and seamen of the *Excellent* were exercised Southsea Common and Beach on Wednesday, in their ferent gun and mortar practice, before Adm. Sir P. Dur- n, the Commander-in-Chief.

The *Madagascar* is fitting rapidly in the basin at Ports- outh Dock-yard. A considerable number of these men o volunteered from the *President* have joined before ir month's leave has expired.

The *Tartarus* steamer, Lieut.-Com. James, of 523 tons, 0 horse power, has made the passage from Alexandria to lmouth, in the extraordinary short space of fifteen days ses, as follows: leaving Alexandria on the 3rd; Malta, er lying in quarantine, 11th; Gibraltar, after waiting e days, 20th; touched at Cadiz, and arrived at Falmouth th June, bringing 25 passengers.

PLYMOUTH, 30 June.—The *Westminster*, American cket ship, Capt. Moore, sailed on Thursday, for New rk, with 300 passengers on board, principally agricultural oorers. She took out also a large cargo of silks, £100,000 specie, part of a loan contracted for in this country, d 140 tons of railroad iron. The *Asia*, 84, arrived on Tuesday afternoon from the eastward. *Minden* sailed on Tuesday afternoon, having taken on board stores for the squadron on the north coast of Spain. *Cornwallis*, 74, and *Columbine* brig, were paid their two months' advance on Monday. The former sailed on Tuesday, for Portsmouth, and the latter on Wednesday for the coast of Africe. *Hope* and *Magnet* packets, went out of dock on Friday, after having had a thorough repair. *Camel* lighter, sailed for Falmouth with stores, on Monday, and a detachment of troops to relieve those at Pendennis Castle. In Hamoaze —*Royal Adelaide*, *Imogene*, and *Magpie*. In the Sound —*Asia*. The *Sultan*, Barron, master, of and from this port, arrived at Demerara, after a fine passage of 32 days.

## East India Intelligence.

LETTERS have been received by the *Zenobia*, announcing the abolition of the Agra Presidency; but that the Government is to be administered by a Deputy Governor to be appointed by the Governor-General, and that, in consequence of this intimation, Sir Charles Metcalfe has determined upon proceeding home.

Several respectable natives have formed themselves into a Club, at Allahabad for the purpose of selecting and printing scarce eastern works. This attention to the literature of their country, and the use to which the press is to be devoted, will be a redeeming point in the modern history of the natives of Hindostan.

Rookin Oodowah, a doctor in the service of the Queen of Delhi, has been requested by his royal mistress to proceed to Allahabad, in order to arrange matters in her behalf in case of the King's demise; as a compensation for this trouble he is to receive a gratuity of 25,000 rupees.

There is a probability of hostilities taking place shortly at Kurnool. It is well known that for some years past the Prince had actively engaged in procuring supplies of arms from the Presidency of Madras, and one invoice of 600 muskets, marked as "glass, *en route* to Hydorabad," was last year seized in the Cuddapah district. But before this discovery was effected, upwards of 1400 muskets had already been conveyed in a similar manner, and had reached Kurnool in safety.

Another fire took place at Canton, not to the extent of the former, but still very formidable to foreigners, as being nearer to their factories. It broke out on the morning of 24th Jan., and before any steps were resorted to, it had assumed a fierce and dangerous head, burning before a strong north wind right down on the foreign factories. Thus a portion of the foreigners and their property were for a period placed in the utmost peril. By great exertions the fire was at length extinguished.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 9th Feb.—Mr. Henry Ricketts to be Comm. of Rev. and Circ. of Cuttack Div. in room of Mr. J. Master. Mr. F. J. Halliday to be Mag. and Coll. of Northern Div. of Cuttack. Mr. James Grant to be Mag. and Coll. of Zillah Dacca. Mr. T. C. Scott to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Central Div. of Cuttack. Mr. W. A. Low to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Dacca. Mr. A. C. Bidwell to be Head Assist. to Mag. and Coll. of Sylhet. Mr. T. Bruce to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Bullooah, in room of Mr. Halliday. Mr. J. C. Brown to be Civil and Sess. Judge of Zillah Behar, in room of Mr. S. T. Cuthbert. Mr. R. Williams to be Civil and Sess. Judge of Zillah Cuttack. Mr. R. Torrens to be Mag. and Coll. of Moorsheda bad. Mr. R. R. Sturt to be an Assist. to Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of 15th, or Dacca Div. Mr. A. Forbes to be do. do. under Comm. of 19th, or Cuttack Div.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O. 8th Feb. —Inf., Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Sir J. Bryant, Knt., to be Col. from 6th Aug. 1835, vice Col. (Lieut.-Gen.) Prole, dec. Major W. H. Hewitt, 46th N.I., to be Lieut.-Col. in success. to Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Bryant, prom. 49th N.I., Capt. M. A. Bunbury to be Major; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Samuel Long to be Capt.; and Ens. G. F. Ritso to be Lieut. in succ. to Major H. W. Hewitt, prom. Eur. Reg. (R. W.), Lieut. Charles Jordan to be Capt., and Ens. J. W. Bennett to be Lieut. from 16th Dec., 1835, in succ. to Capt. David Riddell, dec.

REMOVAL FROM STAFF.—G. O. 9th Feb.—Lieut. J. R. Burt, 6th L.C., is removed from the Adjutantcy of that regt., in consequence of the Brigadier's report that his natural apathy, and the little interest he evinces in what is going on, and being naturally devoid of activity of thought and action, incapacitated him from holding a Staff situation.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O. 9th Feb.—Furloughs to Europe—Capt. J. A. Fairhead, 28th N. I., for health. Lieut. Ralph Smith, do. for do. Lieut. George Turner, 38th N.I., for do., Capt. F. Rowcroft, 1st N.I., on priv. aff. Major Horsburgh, 46th N.I., for health. Lieut. Charteris, 63th N.I., for do.

MARRIAGES.—Feb. 3d, at Calcutta, J. Colquhoun, Esq., to Louisa Barbara, eldest daughter of J. C. Sutherland, Esq. Feb. 4th, at Calcutta, J. H. Patton, Esq., C.S., to Mary Louisa, youngest daughter of the late G. Chapman, Esq., Kildare, Ireland.

DEATHS.—At Barrackpore, 13th Feb., Capt. T. Birkett, 6th N.I. Feb. 15th, on the River, near Allahabad, Capt. E. N. Townsend, 21st N. I. Feb. 23d, at Calcutta, Capt. J. F. May, 72d N.I. March 4th, at Calcutta, H. Pauler, Esq., H. C.'s Solicitor to the Bengal Establishment.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.—G. O. 9th Feb.—B. Cunliffe, Esq., to act as an Assist. to Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Southern Div. of Arcot. Feb. 13th, Mr. J. Wilkins to be Master Attendant at Negapatam, vice Hoerner, deceased.

MILITARY DEPART.—G. O. 9th Feb.—Capt. G. C. Whitlock, 36th N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Adj.-Gen. Mysore Div., vice Derville, proceeded to Europe. Capt. W. Johnstone, 1st N.V.B., appointed to charge of native prisoners at Chingleput, v. Gaitskell, res. 7th N.I., Ens. C. A. Browne to be Lieut., v. Nixon, immediately; date of comm. 8th Feb., 1836.

RETIREMENTS.—G. O., Feb. 2d.—The following officers are permitted to retire from the service;—Surg. David Reid, M.D., from 15th Jan., 1836. Feb. 12th, Maj. J. R. Godfrey, 1st N.I., from 10th Feb., 1836. Maj. Tod, 33d N.I., from 14th do.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O. 9th Feb.—To Europe—Lieut.-Col. M. Riddell, 2d L.C., for health. Lieut. H. Thatcher, 43d N.I., for do. Lieut. H. Beaver, 5th N.I., for 60. (to embark from Western Coast.) Lieut. W. H. Welsh, 26th N.I. (to embark from do.) Capt. P. Henderson, 43d N.I., for health, (to embark from do.)

DEATHS.—Jan. 29th, Capt. the Hon. W. T. O'Callaghan, H.M. 41st, Mil. Sec. and A.D.C. to the Com.-in-Chief. Feb. 24th, at Madras, Capt. W. Walker, 1st L.C.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 30th June: GEORGE THE FOURTH, *Waugh*, China, sailed 2d March, 1836. 1st July: MARCHIONESS OF CAMDEN, *Gribble*, China, sailed 2d March; ANN, *Hodgson*, China, sailed 12th Feb., 1836.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per GEORGE THE FOURTH: J. C. Smith, Esq., W. W. Chafy, Esq., J. J. Nicholson, Esq., per MARCHIONESS OF CAMDEN, A. Jardine, Esq., H. W. Macnaghten, Esq., W. S. Wetmore, Esq., and Master Kai Khorrob Framjee.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Downs, 29th June: BARRETTO JUNIOR, *Saunders*, Madras. Gravesend, 28th do.: ROYAL ADMIRAL, *Fotheringham*, Bombay, Gravesend, 29th: LADY FAYRERMAM, *Webster*, do. Loodon, 29th: MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE, *Toller*, Madras.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per MOUNT STUART ELPHINSTONE: Col. and Mrs. Littler, Lt. S. Lane, Esq. and lady, Mr. and Mrs. Fergoson, Mrs. and Miss Bunee, two Misses Elphinstone, Charles Thomas, Esq. and lady, Miss Platts, Miss Davidson, Miss Thomas, Ens. M'Mahon, Messrs. Russell.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Madeira, June 2d: WALMER CASTLE, *Bouchier*, Portsmouth, May 15th. 4th: EUPHRATES, *Buckham*, do. 6th: SARSOTTIS, *Yates*, do. May 19th.—China, Feb. 19th: RAN ROYAL, *Clifton*, Calcutta. 14th: CHAMPLAIN, *Ritchie*, Liverpool; DAWSON, *Dawson*, Manilla. 23d: WATERWITCH, *Anderson*, Calcutta. 24th: WILLIAM RODGERS, *Crawford*, Bombay.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From China: CORONANDEL, *Chesser*, left St. Helena, 12th May; SARAH, *Whiteside*, do. 13th; ALFRED, *Tapley*, do. do.; BOMBAY, *South*, sailed 23d Feb. for London. From Mauritius: LORD HAUKESBURY, *Rowe*, left St. Helena, May 6th; ZOA, *Holmes*, do. 10th; CHRISTINA, *Campbell*, do. 13th.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per CORONANDEL: Mrs. Clifton and family, Miss Huffam, Capt. Clifton, and P. Macculloch, Esq. Per ORONTES, from Madras: Mrs. M'Master and family, Mrs. Hay and two Misses Hay, Sir F. Lindsay, C.B. and K.C.H., Dr. Hay, Lieut.-Col. Townsend, Lieut.-Col. Eyd, Maj. Poole, Maj. C. M. Bird, W. Laurie, Esq., Lieut. Ommaney, 2d L.C., Lieut. Boland, H.M. 39th, and Lieut. Swyny, H.M. 63d.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—19th Jan.: BOMBAY CASTLE, *Wemyss*, lat. 6 30 S., long. 129 E., per ANNA, *Smith*, of Batavia, and supplied with provisions. 14th April: SAVERN, *Braithwaite*, China to London, lat. 2t S., long. 35 E. 21st March: MARIANNE, *Johns*, Singapore to London, per CORONANDEL.

## LIEUT.-COL. T. PEYRONNET THOMPSON AND THE 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

*To the Editor of the United Service Journal.*

MR. EDITOR,—I find that Lieut.-Col. T. P. Thompson has thought proper, on his examination before the Commissioners for inquiring into military punishments, to impugn the discipline, on service, of my old corps, the 14th Light Dragoons. He states that he was sent with a patrole; that the men composing it left him and returned to the camp without him; and that when he reported the circumstance to the officer in command of the regiment (who was Sir F. Harvey), the men were not punished but merely reprimanded. Supposing the facts to be exactly as represented by Lieut.-Col. T. P. Thompson, are there not circumstances under which men are justifiable in leaving their officer, and may this not have been one of them? Lieut.-Col. T. P. Thompson had but just joined the regiment as a Subaltern, at the very close of the last campaign of the Peninsular War, and I believe had never before served in the Cavalry. The regiment was at that time composed chiefly of veteran dragoons, who had served constantly during the whole of the Peninsular War at the out-posts, and were thoroughly acquainted with the duty of patrolling. Lieut. Thompson must certainly have been comparatively inexperienced in such matters, and less fit to guide than to be guided by such men; most probably they went right and he went wrong, at least such was the impression at the time, particularly as I believe it was not the first time that this officer had lost his way. Would it then have been judicious in the commanding officer to have inflicted any punishment on the men, much less corporal punishment, as Col. Thompson seems to have expected, but which, under any circumstances, was totally inapplicable in such a case? I deny that the system of discipline of the 14th Lt. Dragoons on service was ever such as might be inferred from Lieut.-Colonel Thompson's statement, and I am surprised that any officer who served, however short a time, under Sir F. Harvey, should venture to represent it as such. It cannot be expected that Col. Thompson, of whom we know so little and who knew so little of us, should be restrained by *esprit de corps*, in which he cannot be supposed to participate, from throwing out a slur on the discipline of the 14th Lt. Dragoons in the field. But I assert that no commanding officer ever exercised a more firm and consistent system of discipline than Sir. F. Harvey, or more strenuously and effectually supported those under his command in the execution of their duty, when that duty was properly performed. I have, &c.

T. W. BROWNRIGG.

*United Service Club, June 22, 1836.*

## COURTS MARTIAL.

ENSIGN H. W. ROWEN, 49th FOOT.

At a General Court Martial assembled at Dinapore on the 30th December, 1835, Ensign H. W. Rowen, H. M. 49th reg., was arraigned on the following charge, viz., "For conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentlemen, in having on the 29th September, 1835, appeared at the mess of H.M. 49th reg. in a state of intoxication, he being on the time on duty as orderly Officer of the day." Upon which charge the Court found the prisoner, Ens. H. W. Rowen, guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered. Approved, H. Fane, Gen. Com.-in-Chief. Ens. Rowen is to be struck off the list of H. M. 49th reg. from the date of the communication being made known to him, which the Commanding Officer will specially report to the Adjutant-General of His Majesty's Forces in India, and to the Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief.

LIEUTENANT W. S. NORTON, 55th FOOT.

At a General Court Martial held at Bellary, 30th December 1835, Lieut. W. S. Norton, H.M. 55th Foot, was found guilty of the charge of making use of grossly abusive, obscene, and threatening language to his wife, and sentenced to be cashiered, but recommended to the mercy of the Commander-in-Chief. The Commander-in-Chief, in remitting the sentence upon Lieut. Norton observes, that he would have felt much more satisfaction had any testimonies of the general good conduct of the officer under sentence been laid before him. Lieut. Norton was pardoned and has returned to his duty.

CAPTAIN J. R. RAINES, 77th FOOT.

The proceedings of this Court-Martial reached us as we were going to press. Capt. Clerke appears to have conducted the prosecution in the most temperate manner; his opening address and rejoinder are very manly and judicious. The result has not yet been announced from the Horse Guards.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### COAST GUARD SERVICE.—REPLY TO "NUMA."

No. I.

SIR,—When a man states publicly that he has been induced by a desire to benefit any body of men in anything he may say of them or do towards them, we should atleast give him credit for good intentions; but the history of the world affords ample testimony that beneficial results are not invariably consequent on pure motives, and, ere anything should receive general belief, or any act public suffrage, its legitimate effects and natural results should be calmly and dispassionately considered.

*Numa*, Sir, has written a series of letters on the Coast Guard Service in general. He professes himself actuated thereto by a desire to benefit the officers and men of the Coast Guard, or, as he terms it, "an ill-defined service;" and that, in making known their grievances, he is solely influenced by a desire to rescue them from their "present degraded position." Now, without attempting to scan his motives, permit me to offer an observation or two on his statements; and as I have the honour to belong to the service, and form one of a part or parcel of the community noticed by *Numa*, I beg leave to ask him what he has done or stated in *my* favour, or what hint he has dropped that, if acted up to, would redound to the advantage of *my* class of officers? I appeal to all who have perused the inconsistent children of *Numa's* surcharged pericranium—yes, I appeal to those letters themselves, and both appeals will immediately discover that, when speaking of Civilian Chief Officers, he, politely and gentlemanlike, endeavours to prove them a mean and degraded class of persons, if any thing, rather too well off, and should be superannuated. A very felicitous amendment, indeed! Rather a novel mode, indeed, of ameliorating their condition! If *Numa's* intellectual capabilities be even above mediocrity, I fear the goodness of his heart; and if his heart indeed feel interested in the class he refers to, I fear that his mental endowments are rather scarce, and that the rays from the orbs of reason and common sense, which shine occasionally perchance on his mind, are, like angels' visits, "few, and far between."

If *Numa*, then, has written in scurrilous and abusive language concerning men personally, and devised means so unlikely to effect the end he would have the public believe he anticipates, how can he presume to say that his desire is to benefit them? But it is apparent he has said so, therefore it is as evident as the noon-day sun that *Numa's* object is to degrade, or attempt to degrade, Civilian Chief Officers, under the guise of seeming friendship. The highwayman is indeed no evil, but doubly more dangerous is the person who, affecting honesty, secretly marauds: a stab from any man would have inflicted death to Cæsar, but, oh! when Brutus stabbed,

"This was the unkindest cut of all."

As to England I speak not, never having served there, but I have known Civilian Chief Officers going there from this country; and considering the observations of *Numa* as applicable to those of the United Kingdom, I do assert that a more gross unfounded libel was never published on any class of men than the alluded to statement. But who (I fancy I hear some one say), who are those officers so harshly spoken of. I answer, they are men who have generally served in the Navy as Midshipmen, or as officers of cruisers; men who have seen service—fought the battles of their country; men who, by reason of bad health, or lack of interest, returned to their country, wanting what *Numa* has obtained, namely—promotion; hence, because in one sense unfortunate, a solitary example is held up of what he would wish the rest to appear, called by the more fortunate *Numa*, "*Hero of the pewter pots!*"

A wordy warfare is a safe warfare where a man expects no opposition; but, in coming before a public tribunal, facts must appear, assertions will not do; nor do I imagine *Numa's* fame and authority is sufficient to merit universal reliance on his *ipse dixit*, unsubstantiated by matter-of-fact. Now, I ask, did *Numa* expect no counter statement from the officers alluded to, or rather did not his conscience hurl a sting at his bosom, and direct him to a merited castigation from that generous public who sympathises with the maligned and the ill-treated? Did he deem that, because we had patiently endured in the day of battle and the "fiery fight," and aided in our humble sphere to raise the British cheers that ever welcome the vaunting foe, we would tamely endure his paper guns, and the false character given us by a man, or that we would lie under the nefarious mantle that *Numa* would shroud us with? Forbid it the dignity of manhood! Forbid it the honour that is permanently lodged in the bosom of a sailor and a Briton! And even if we had kept peace, and answered his base aspersions with silent contempt, did he think a discerning public would suffer the meritorious of the community to be discarded as *Numa* recommends? Yes, we may be mean, and degraded, and discarded in the estimation of *Numa*; but, in a generous Government and a rewarding legislature, and the high officers of our own department, and a kind people, we are not so mean or degraded as we may appear to *Numa*; but were we mean on the battle-day, when

"Each gun,
From its adamantine lips,
Spread a death-like shade round the ships,
Like a hurricane eclipse
Of the sun;"

And if it has been our misfortune to lose our health, or be destitute of patronage, does it follow of consequence that we are to be superannuated or drafted under our equals, and be thus degraded as *Numa* would recommend?

Coequal are Civilian Chief Officers with Naval Chief Officers; the service knows no distinction—invested with the same commands, equally responsible in all respects, and have the same duty to perform.

But in *Numa's* opinion we are too well off: well, let us reason together. Let the pay of Lieutenant Chief Officer and the Midshipman, or Civilian Chief Officer, be compared. Now, as all half-pay ceases on a Naval Officer joining the Customs, the self-styled "Centurion" or Lieutenant, it will be found, receives per day 10*s.*: the Midshipman, or Civilian Chief Officer, per day 3*s.* 8½*d.* 'Tis true the latter receives 13*l.* a-year, enough for honesty. Thus we see what Chief Officers receive yearly. Now *Numa* recommends what? Is it that the Civilians receive additional pay? No; but that the Civilians be superannuated, or, in other words, sent about their business, while the "Centurion" is recommended to be made a District Lieutenant, with nearly 1*l.* per day, or in round numbers 300*l.* a-year. But it appears pretty evident from this uncalled for, injudicious statement, that he seems aware the high officers of the Coast Guard have recommended the Civilian Chief Officers for additional pay; therefore, in the full swell of his irrestrainable choler he exclaims, superannuate all Civilians. "Alas! poor Yorick," a Lieutenant in the Navy cannot score under a Civilian superior. Does *Numa* forget the First Lord of the Admiralty is a Civilian?—then let *Numa* fling up his Naval commission, and "Richard be himself again!" Are his Majesty's Ministers, Civilians, still degrading? Oh! *Numa*, request them to get rank, that they disgrace you not! And, pray, is it unusual for Civilians to be Lords of the Admiralty? *Numa*, stand up, behold your absurdity, be wise from experience, and let a heated fancy lead you no more into folly and error. Why speak unadvisedly? Listen, now, while I reveal truth. You tremble, *Numa*, fearing the situation of Civilian Chief Officer may be bettered, you would fain superannuate Civilians. Well, 'tis a great mercy you would not hang them, and thus raise them from degradation to *eminence* for once! But to facts. Allow me, Sir, to tell *Numa* that the Coast Guards with Civilian Chief Officers (in Ireland chiefly) performed their duty, when the Coast Blockade, under District Lieutenants, was a complete failure, and was abolished. Does the system of the Coast Guards in Kent now work well? Admirably. But *Numa* would revise them, by bringing them back to a system that was formerly tried, and found wanting. Let *Numa* know, Sir, that, for the extent of the Coast Guards in Ireland, no force ever yet accomplished such a revolution in the country, it was placed, so wide in extent, so ample in all its bearings. Under guidance of a master-hand, the present, kind, discreet selected head of it, the service has been a blessing to inhabitants of the Sea Coast: it has civilised and instructed the rude and ignorant. On one hand, it has steadily pressed the wrecker; on the other, put down smuggling. And when famine and distress prevailed, then was the saving power of this service found, dealing food to the hungry and comfort to the distressed, and pointing out the localities of woe to administer relief. Need I say a word in honoured chief on that or other occasion? No; his acts and conduct are demonstrative of the proposition "little is not found." And considering the whole force in all its ramifications, in Ireland I maintain that a more efficient warlike establishment is not under the Crown. Our Inspecting Commanders are men of business; to their honour be it all have recommended Civilian Chief Officers as meritorious and deserving for an increased remuneration. One fact I find, that their stay among us is too limited—five years in this service is little enough time to serve under them. Our Chief Officers, Naval and Civilian, are upright, diligent, persevering, and, though humble, respectable; its men active, steady, and obedient. Thus, in all the beauty and vigour of a warlike body or power, it continues to work like a well-regulated timepiece, though wheel in wheel, all in time, showing in all its branches, especially the cutting system of regularity, precision, and discipline, prevalent that never was equalled—that cannot be excelled.

Reform is good when reformation is called for from necessity, or where there is a likelihood of commensurate good. I am not one of those who would say—

"Better to bear the ills we have,
Than fly to others that we know not of."

I say, when evils appear eradicate them; but, on speculation, do not forfeit a real good. I write this not that I fear *Numa's* twelve letters will produce him a-year, or supersanouation to myself; but I write to that gentleman there are those that will not brook his dignities—those whose souls possess independence, whose hearts possess humanity, and whose bosoms glow with fortitude, generosity, and honour. If this become an opening medicinal on *Numa*, and causes an emission of fuliginous spleen that perchance inhabits his mind, then I shall have apply something more tranquillising the next time I write; but in the mean time prescribing for him plenty of cold water, air, and exercise, I remain, &c.

CINCINNATUS.

[In the spirit of fair play we give insertion to this letter, but our Correspondent deceives himself if he supposes the service will take it as an answer to the statements put forth by Numa. Instead of sentences bordering very much on personality, we recommend Cincinnatus, should he again write, to confine his letter to the facts and cases brought forward by the able writer Numa.—ED.]

### MADRAS COURTS MARTIAL.

SIR,—I am indebted to your Correspondent with the longthy signature, for the corroborating testimony he has borne to the general accuracy of the statements made in my letter of 20th of June, 1835, relative to Sir Edmund Williams. As observed by you at the time, my obvious object was to vindicate Colonel Conwoy from the imputation of having influenced the Commander-in-Chief in his conduct towards Sir Edmund; and the correctness of my views on this subject is confirmed by your correspondent asserting that the gentlemen who preferred the charges against that Officer was a nephew of Sir G. T. Walker, the Commander-in-Chief, and to this cause might be assigned the harsh treatment he experienced from Sir G. T. Walker, consequently blame cannot be attributed justly to Colonel Conway, as "Camelia" wished to infer.

With regard to my observation that Sir E. William was aided with, and was a friend of Sir G. T. Walker,—the only remark I was 600 miles from Madras at the period under reference; but the source from whence I derived the information is entitled, in my estimation, to at least as much credence as the assertion of an anonymous writer who, styling himself "Calumniarum Vindex," does not hesitate to impute to a General Officer the most unworthy motives, under the plea of relieving Colonel Sir E. Williams from the vile calumny of—what?—Why, Sir, of having been the friend and companion of Lieutenant-General Sir G. T. Walker, Bart., G.C.B., and Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army! I fearlessly challenge him to adduce a single sentence of mine which can be candidly construed into an attack upon Sir Edmund; and as his remarks do not affect the general intention of my communication of the 20th last, if it will be any satisfaction to "Calumniarum Vindex" I will, sooner than take the trouble of ascertaining the accuracy or inaccuracy of my information upon an immaterial a point, make him a present of the argument, and much benefit may he derive from it. Again expressing my gratitude for this unsolicited confirmation of my views,

*London, June 1836.* I am, &c., MYSELF.

### THE ROYAL MARINE CORPS.

SIR,—In your valuable journal of the 16th inst., I this day observed some remarks respecting the state of

Royal Marine Corps; they are just and perfectly correct as to the age and length of servitude of the junior branches of the corps, but, Sir, there is another grievance which this corps labours under, and affords them reasons to be dissatisfied; it would not, perhaps, at first view, appear to the casual reader, not a Marine, that the retiring pension of 191*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, for the Captains of the corps, is only at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, while the daily pay of every other Infantry Captain in His Majesty's service is 11*s.* 7*d.* This, Sir, is what the corps have long and justly complained of, without the slightest chance of redress; and it naturally makes them suppose that those whose particular province it is to watch over, protect, and do justice to them, are the persons who throw cold water on their exertions, and by virtue of their office deny them that justice to which their service to their country so justly entitles them. It is a galling, and I may say, a degrading thing, for an officer to find himself on a duty with one of a similar rank, who, in all probability, was not born when he came into the service or, I may say, obtained the same rank with himself, to find this stripling receiving 1*s.* 1*d.* more daily pay than him.

The Captain of Militia who receives his commission this day, would receive 11*l.* 7*d.*, the same as every other Captain of Infantry, Staff included, while the Marine Officer, whose constitution is broken by servitude in every known part of the world, is only rewarded by a reduced pay of 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem; can this be justice, or can it be expected that gentlemen so treated can have the slightest interest in the service, or be blamed for using every means in their power for retiring from this neglected corps, with the most meagre pittance on which life can be sustained? those in power well know they cannot live without sufficient to exist upon; the most of them being totally unfit to begin the world in any other situation; the Senior Captain having been nearly 39 years in the service, 26 of which in his present rank, and even the Junior Captain has been upwards of 28 years in the service.

The corps much regrets Mr. Bannerman was not in possession of more detailed accounts of the corps, when he brought forward his motion in the House respecting the United Service; however, they feel truly grateful to him for the handsome manner he was pleased to express himself of their servitude, and only wait a favourable opportunity of expressing their gratitude in a more substantial manner than mere words; to you, Sir, I have, in the name of the corps, to offer our warmest acknowledgments for your kind and unremitting attention to our welfare and interest. Permit me to subscribe myself one of your well-wishers,

A Friend to Justice and a Royal Marine.

24*th June*, 1836.

## THE COCKADE.

Sir,—It is now upwards of thirty-six years since I entered the Army, since which period I always understood the Cockade was entirely a badge of Naval and Military distinction, and which for many years I found, as far as my information reached, to be nearly limited to these services; but for some time past I have noticed a great usurpation of this privilege has taken place by those who have no more right to use the cockade than the butcher's boy carrying a tray of meat to his employer's customers; and let any person who may be disposed to walk, either in Hyde Park or the Regent's Park, only observe the servants on carriages or on horseback, and he will find that my assertion is quite correct; that at least eight out of every ten he may meet wear cockades, and the foreigner passing so many splendid equipages must naturally conclude the naval and military profession includes a great number of opulent subjects, when the reverse is much nearer the truth. And as the Chancellor of the Exchequer is often, I make no doubt, at a loss for a tax, let him only put a heavy one on all those using cockades in their establishments, that neither belong to the army or navy, and we would soon see what a change there would be in this respect. Costly epaulets and aiguillettes are also on the increase, but these may not be considered so great an infringement as the cockade, and in order to complete the folly, I imagine that servants will, ere long, be required to wear fleeces, gilets, jack-boots, gauntlet-gloves, and sabres.

MILES.

*London*, 30*th June*, 1836.

## YEOMANRY CAVALRY.

Sir,—The "crying evil" to which I made allusion was not "that the officers' horses should be exempt from duty," but that those of private individuals, in no way connected with these corps, should be so; seeing they supply horses to troopers for the express purpose of evading the tax. This, Sir, you will allow, is a *crying evil*, and one which calls aloud for rectification. That such is the case I pledge my word and honour to the fact.

28*th June*, 1836. A Tax Payer.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—It is with increased pleasure I have noticed your [illegible] insertion of my third communication relative to the Royal Naval Charitable Society, which promptitude, be assured, will meet with its just reward; in fact, he that would be wanting in sympathy on such a "subject," where so many are, I am sorry to say, almost dependent, is not worthy the "slightest patronage;" such, I regret to add, is easily to be found. Feeling as I did and do feel, that every possible publicity of the "facts" set forth should be given to the parties more immediately concerned (the members), I forwarded my first communication to those journals in London, and the Naval ports, who profess an interest in the service; they have declined inserting it,—one of the number, it is true, *The United Service Gazette*, did insert a part of my first letter, but declined the subsequent one. I sincerely trust that the indifference with which such a vital matter has been treated by your contemporaries will be met by the members of the "United Service" in the manner it so richly merits. Our meeting takes place on Monday, 11th July, at twelve, in the Thatched House Tavern, St. James's Street. I hope the members will bear in mind the very trifling expense at which the London Branch of the Royal Naval Annuitant Society (of which I am a member) is subjected to, in the collection of a greater sum annually than that of the "Royal Naval Charitable Society. Economy there is the order of the day;" no 5 per cent commission for collection; a regular established agent only receives two and a-half for that purpose.

29*th June*, 1836. Nauticus.

## MAJ. MACLEAN, 72nd, AND COLONEL SMITH.

Sir,—Under the head of "Military Intelligence," in the last *Naval and Military Gazette*, I find some busybody has been sending you a piece of information* respecting Maj. Maclean, 72d reg., "who is stated to have been placed in arrest by Col. Smith, for correspondence between him and a Capt. Stretch of the Provisionals." Now, Sir, as it is plain to me that the person who has thus gratuitously brought the above circumstance before the public has done so evidently with a malicious intention towards Major Maclean, who is at the Cape of Good Hope, I have, therefore, on his behalf, taken the liberty of marking my sense of the unfairness and bad tendency of *ex parte* statements, and of telling the author of the paragraph that anything but the good of his Majesty's Service has prompted him to be so communicative, and under this persuasion shall feel obliged by your inserting the above remarks in your next paper.

*London*, 29*th June*. Fair Play.

*** We regret being compelled to postpone till next week, the letter of "A" on Civil Appointments in the Navy; "Tristram" upon Lloyd's Register; "W. C." and "An Old worn out Naval Officer."

*Hamburgh Women.*—From the burgomaster's daughter to the burgher's maid-servant, almost universally wear short sleeves to their gowns and very short petticoats. The former is a fortunate fashion for the fair Hamburgher, for there are no women in the world who possess whiter or more beautiful arms, or who exhibit from the head to the waist so many points of attraction to woo a bachelor from celibacy. Beyond this praise, however, their short petticoats forbid us to go, since these tell but too plainly that their pretty owners do not *stand* upon *trifles*. Women by their beauty, it is said, have captivated the gods; but it would only be Neptune that the fair Hamburghers could charm, and then—it must have been in the character of mermaids!

*Music and the Germans.*—Music in all its branches is thoroughly studied, practised, and worshipped by every one in Germany, from the peasant to the prince; affording, as it does, the most hallowed delight to the one, and the most favourite pastime to the other. The boor, for example, on finishing his daily labours, retires to the bosom of his family, to enjoy, after his beer and black bread, a glee or a madrigal; the citizen, in the evening, hastens to the Wirtzhaus, not to discuss politics and fret about taxation, but to meet a set of good-humoured gossips, who can join in the choral music of 'Am Rhein, am Rhein,' or, over a bottle of Rhenish, pour out a loud burst of harmony in praise of *Crambambeli*; the student, amid the murky atmosphere produced by his *meerschaum*, and the phantastic visions resulting from the intoxicating weed, capriols and modulates on his harpsichord, or practises his solfeggi, in all their direct or inverted intervals: the traveller, on leaping out of the *eilwagen* for the one o'clock *table d'hote*, would find his beef and saurcrout insipid, were they not seasoned with a minuet by Haydn, or a trio by Gluck; the doughty baron quits the joyous and noisy pursuit of the boar, to take a part in a quartet, or to become the director of an orchestre; the statesman, alive to the balance of power, feels it also a pleasure, as well as a privilege, to balance the instruments in a symphony, or the voices in a *kyrie eleison*; while the reigning duke, in all the pride of an unsullied escutcheon, and of an illustrious *stammbaum* dances attendance after a *prima donna*, and acts as *capellmeister* to a rehearsal in the opera-house.

*An Increase of the Army without Expense.*—A corre[spon]dent of our monthly contemporary, the *United Service Journal*, offers the following plan. In the first instance, I would propose that, to every regiment of Foot Guards, and Infantry of the Line, there be enlisted 150 boys, between the ages of fifteen and eighteen, [who] have only as much bounty as will provide a moderate stock of necessaries, and to be subsisted at the rate of tenpence per day; that they should positively serve for [two] years at no higher rate; and then their admission to the ranks, and increase of pay, to be dependent on their general good conduct. To make way for these boys, we should borrow a leaf from our French neighbours, and allow an equal number of men (150) to have extended furloughs, at the discretion of the General or Commanding Officer, who, during their absence, would have no claim on pay; they might be for two, three, or five years or limited only to the call by proclamation at the commencement of hostilities. Supposing this plan to be acted on, it might be still further extended. The men who went on furloughs would require a small sum to carry them to their destination, but this would be made up at once by the diminished pay of the boys. This plan might be carried out to still further advantage in our foreign possessions, where the absentees would always be sure of immediate employ as labourers, &c., and where each man on furlough would become instantly available in the event of hostilities. I would not except from this arrangement the territory of the East India Company, nor would it be essential to point out the advantage of having a large body of ready-made soldiers at hand, to bring forward on any emergency, in that country, where our possessions are now held by rather an equivocal tenure. I am well aware that an objection may at once appear.—Whether the men would accept furloughs on such terms? I think, however, that it would not be difficult to find the limited number assigned, who, either from family connexions, the prospects of employment either in agricultural pursuits, or those of trade, would be glad to take advantage of extended furloughs—with this proviso attached, that no man should have leave from his regiment, unless under these circumstances. Another difficulty may appear—the registration of the absentees in Great Britain and Ireland. This may also be obviated, in England, by resorting to the old system of allowing each regiment that bears the name of a county to recruit almost exclusively for that county. It gives a strong link of connexion between the corps and (as we may call them) their constituents—the benefit of which was very strongly felt at the period when the Militia volunteered for the Line, being, in the greatest number of instances, in favour of their own county regiments. Such arrangements might also be formed both in Scotland and Ireland; and as every regiment has either its head-quarters in the British islands, or its representative in the shape of a depot, there would be neither difficulty nor delay in the men joining. The advantage would be that of a constantly young Army growing up, well trained to the habits of soldiers, and a reserve of others who have already learned their business. It requires considerable time to make good soldiers; but, on the other hand, habits are never forgotten. Having such a body of men to call on, would, at least in the first instance, check the enormous increase of bounties at the commencement of war, and would give time for embodying and disciplining the Militia, which, from long disuse, would be no small work of some time. The whole idea is based on the principles by which the Continental nations are able to keep up such large armies, without increasing their expense, it being no unusual thing to have from 20,000 to 30,000 on furloughs of this nature: and it appears to me that, under modifications, this plan might be adopted in England.

*Proverbial Politeness of the Military.*—An officer in India, who had been just raised from the ranks for gallantry, being invited to the Governor's table, was invited by the Governor's lady, as a marked compliment to take wine. "No, ma'am, I thank you," replied the unsophisticated hero—"I never takes wine; but I'll *tiger at beer!*"

*Cockchafer Oil.*—A discovery has been made at Quedlinburg, likely to be very fatal to the cockchafer race, viz., that they produce oil in the proportion of three to eight of their own measure. Nineteen millions are already submitted to the process of extraction, and a bot death for the sake of greasing wheels.

A man named Conrad Locher, died lately at Speicher in the Canton of Appenzel, leaving 124 lineal descendants. He was married 47 years to one wife, by whom he had 14 children; 12 of these married, and produced 90 grandchildren, who in their turn, gave him 15 great-grandchildren.

* The statement was from a Provincial Paper, but does our correspondent mean to deny its accuracy.—Ed.

THE DUKE OF GORDON.

*Nearly Ready for Publication.*

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THE PORTRAIT OF HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF GORDON, G.C.B., &c. &c., in his Highland tums, from the Original Picture in the possession of Her ce. Painted by MR. GEORGE SANDERS; Engraving by Mr. N LUCAS. Size of the Plate, 21 Inches by 15 high. Price, ats, 1*l.* 1*r.*; Proofs, 2*l.* 2*s.*; First Proofs before the Letters, 3*s.*

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## To Readers and Correspondents.

Miles" *is right: we plume ourselves upon the accu- of our Naval and Military Intelligence, and we court mparison of our Naval and Military" Distributions," his day's paper, with the lists published by others.* "Tristram" *we reply, that it is a long time since we any* Physicians *on the establishment of the Army. en we had, they ranked with Field Officers. Regi- tal Surgeons, whether being M.D.s or not, rank with tains and Paymasters.—A friend has directed our ntion to the* Limerick Chronicle *of the 25th ult., into ch our notice of the 5th Vol. of the Duke of Welling- Despatches, and the letter on Military Patronage, copied* without the slightest acknowledgment: *we mmend to our contemporary, who has frequently ed us this trick, a different course for the future.— assure our Correspondent at Chatham that the subject be forced on the attention of Parliament.—With rence to some remarks in* The Devonport Telegraph, *he letter on Army and Navy Promotions in our paper 8th ult., we need only observe that we gave the rates alf-pay, as a great proportion of unemployed Field cers hold unattached rank, and receive the half-pay of rank.—*" An Officer who has served at Oporto" *has best thanks.—We regret that we have not space for the munication respecting that gallant officer and excel- man, the late Col. Mair: we have, however, already orded his services, and in our paper of 21st May we d a just tribute to his virtues.—We have forwarded the ket to* "Cato."

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1836.*

WITH the view of refuting the gross misrepre-tations of Mr. Hume, relative to the pay of the icers of the Army and Navy, we submitted some marks on the subject in our last number, in ch we expressed the sincere hope that both the d of Minto and Lord Howick would find leisure examine into the returns which have been laid ore Parliament, showing the retired allowances officers belonging to the *Civil* Departments er the Government, in order that these might contrasted with the half-pay of the gallant cers of both services, who have devoted the t of their lives in every clime in defence of ir country. In the observations which we then de, we gave two or three examples of the ma-est advantages enjoyed by the *Civil* servants of Crown over those of the *Naval* and *Military* rvice; and we will now state a few others, in confident belief that incontrovertible facts like se must carry weight even to the prejudiced nd of the Honourable Member for Middlesex, o appears to take every opportunity of lessening value of the gallant men by whose valour and votion this nation has risen to her present high nk amongst the powers of the world.

We will begin with the case of another Treasury erk, a Mr. Temple West, who we find, by the turns in question, has a retiring allowance of *ree hundred and fifty pounds* per annum, after but ghteen years' service, and when but thirty-nine ears of age, a period not equal to the length of actual services in the *field* or at *sea* of some hundreds of Colonels and Post Captains who, at this hour, receive just *one hundred per annum* LESS than this fortunate Clerk of the Treasury, whose *arduous* duties for the eighteen years that he belonged to this Department, will, we are sure, not bear to be contrasted with those of our gallant warriors herein alluded to.

Next, we will take the Excise, where we find a Mr. John Edwards, a Solicitor to that Department for twenty-five years, and in which situation, no doubt but he was amply remunerated for his professional advice, retiring at fifty years of age only with the immense allowance of *one thousand two hundred and ninety-six pounds a-year*; further, that a Mr. Francis Leigh, a Collector of Excise for the same period, of twenty-five years, has the still larger superannuating grant of *one thousand three hundred and eighty-four pounds per annum!* And yet Mr. Hume has had the effrontery to tell the country, in his place in Parliament, that the Officers of the Army and Navy are the best paid servants of the Government!—Can he, we would ask him, ever have looked through these returns? in which he will discover an abundance of other facts giving the direct contradiction to this unworthy and untrue statement.

In the Colonial Department, again, he will find that a Mr. F. Colquhoun, a Clerk only, has been permitted to retire, after but fourteen years' service, and when but thirty-two years of age, on an allowance of *three hundred pounds per annum* (although his *full* salary was but three hundred and seventy-five), being more than the half-pay of *three* Lieutenants of the Navy, after as many years actual services each at sea as this gentleman was years old; and yet the Navy are declared to be some of the best paid servants of the Crown.

We call on Mr. Hume to refer to these unerring *facts* before he again offers his opinions on the subject of the Army and Navy. He may learn further, that even a common *Messenger*, in the Colonial Office, has a retiring allowance of *two hundred pounds per annum*, after but fifteen years' public duties, that is to say, not so many years' employment in the public service as any one of the sixty and more of the senior Mates now belonging to our different ships of war, the whole of whom have passed their examination for Lieutenants from *eight to twelve years*, and still are but *Midshipmen* on but *fifty pounds per annum*, whilst this person has *four* times this amount as a pension! Yet the officers of the Navy, Mr. Hume tells us, are, with those of the sister service, the very best paid servants under the Government. The more closely and more deeply the Honourable Member for Middlesex investigates into this question the more positive will he find the proofs of his flagrant mis-statement; indeed, we need go no further to find a confirmation of them than in his own Resolutions to the House of Commons a few days since only, for compensation to the Officers of the House, in which he has most *liberally* proposed for (see our Parliamentary Analysis) the *Head Doorkeeper*, a Mr. Prett, a salary just equal to that of the *full* pay of a Rear-Admiral or Major-General, namely, *nine hundred and eleven pounds* per annum, and to the *Under Doorkeeper*, a Mr. Francis Williams, *eight hundred and seventy-four pounds* per annum, being much more than the *full* pay of a Captain of a first-rate with thirty-four years' rank as a Captain, and with sixty years' services; or of a Colonel in the Army with an equal length of servitude! and for Mr. Dorington, the Chief Clerk of the Public Bill and Fee Office, Mr. Hume has proposed *one thousand nine hundred pounds a-year*. Will the Honourable Member, after having had those resolutions agreed to, longer contend that the Officers of the Army and Navy are the best paid public servants in the country? or will he, with candour and honesty, come forward and acknowledge his error, and apologise for the injustice he has done to those gallant and deserving men? Let him do this, and thenceforward make all the reparation in his power for the injury he has inflicted upon them, and we will be amongst the first to bestow upon him all the commendation which such a course will entitle him to receive.

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THE observations of General Von Grollmann, of the Prussian Service (which we gave in our number of the 11th ultimo), upon the statement made by the Duke of Wellington regarding the discipline of that part of the Prussian Army which was under his Grace's orders, from the year 1815 to the period of the evacuation of France by the Allies, as given in the Evidence of the Noble Duke before the Committee on the 20th of February last, have called forth the animadversions of different parts of the public press.

Relying, as we implicitly do, on the superior judgment of our own illustrious General on every question connected with Military affairs, we are not likely to be unduly impressed in favour of the opinions of a foreign officer, who must be supposed to be more or less partially influenced on the subject on which he has written; still, however, there are some remarks of General Von Grollmann which are entitled to notice, and to which we will briefly allude. The Prussian General commences his observations by saying, "that the statements of the Duke of Wellington are injurious to the honour of the Prussian Army," and that "there are several mistakes of so much importance, that an examination and refutation of them appear essentially necessary." He then proceeds to show that the Noble Duke has *miscalculated* the Prussian force that was in the field in 1815, and gives the movements of each corps at, and subsequent to, the battle of Ligny, and observes, "It must be left to the judgment of any experienced officer, whether an army that executed this could be justly reproached with want of discipline." General Von Grollmann next explains the causes which produced the apparent want of discipline, which has been represented by the Duke of Wellington, and asks

"Whether, under similar circumstances, an English Army could have been kept in a fighting condition? or if, instead of seeking to fight, it would not rather have retreated towards the sea, in order to be near its supplies, and to satisfy the numerous wants, without which it conceives itself unable to exist, and on which its whole system of discipline is founded?"

The Prussian General, speaking of the English soldier, says,—

"The private English soldier is a rude, vigorous, militarily-disposed man, who shares the strong national feeling common to the whole people, and thereby unites in himself all the qualities of an excellent soldier."

And he then gives his opinion on our system of Military Punishments, which he loudly condemns, and to which he attributes those deficiencies in the soldiers of our Army that he points out, amongst those he states, that

"To these causes it is owing that the English soldier is only the soldier of *battles*, unqualified for fighting in detail, unqualified for advanced posts and detachments,

sbort unfit for all that precedes and fallows battles, d brings war toa speedier termination; hence England n carry on no war withaut foreign troops undertake the ive and mare difficult part of the war, and hence every re English Army could easily be manœuvred back to ir ships, by avoiding battles with it, daily harassing it, barrassing it with petty engagements, and directing the ncipal operations against the supplies."

The concluding paragraphs of these strictures of eneral Von Grollmann, are thoss which we deem st entitled to regard, wherein he shows that, hy ening the career of advancement to all, end aking merit and good character the certain steps distinction and reward, it will be possible to een in a large degree, if not to render wholly necessary, the system of Corporal Punishment isting in our service.

"In the Prussian Army (he says) it is frequently ier necessary to moderate a too excited feeling of nur than to complain af the want of it. The rule t every officer, hy distinguishing himself before the my in war and in peace, by being distinguished hy *nts, knowledge*, and *good conduct*, may reach the hest places in the Army, must stimulate the feeling of our, and must hear the most brilliant parts on the aking nut of a war."

Having thus given extracts from the Prussian neral's statement, we will now give that part of Evidence of the Duke of Wellington which led forth the article in question, and by coming the one with the other our readers will be abled to form their own judgments on the points issue. The Noble Duke was esked by the mmittee,—

"Comparing the discipline of our Army with that of Prussians, does your Grace conceive that our discipline, for all purpases in the field, is the more effectual, heirs?"

The Duke replied,

"Not to be compared. We could live in a country ch the Prussians were obliged to quit, and have done When I marched up to Paris with the Prussian ny upon my right, they were obliged to quit the ntry in which they were living. Both armies were g by requisition; and we went and lived in that *same* ntry, *because my army was in a state of discipline, order, and regularity, and obedience, and the Prussian not.* This is a positive fact upon record, which every y knows. Then there is another circumstance which must mention upon that subject. The two armies en they joined had,—the Prussian army, 150,000 men, Allied army, under my command, only 90,000 men; en they both reached Paris, they (the Prussians) ing lost about the same number as ourselves in the rations upon the frontier, and having left about the e number behind (each having left a corps in ervation upon the frontiers of France and the Nether- ds). When they came to Paris, each army had the e number, viz. 60,000 men, we having a deficiency n our original number of only 30,000 men, whilst the ssian army had experienced a deficiency of 90,000."

The Committee then put the question,—

"Does your Grace attribute the different proportions the deficiences in that instance to the good discipline the one army and the inferior discipline of the other?"

The Duke replied,—

"Yes,—to the *efficient* discipline for service of *our* y, and the *deficient* discipline for service of the *Prus- n* army."

Every Englishmnn, capable of appreciating the gh military qualities of the Noble Duke, will, are sure, put confidence in his Grace's opinion to the actual state of discipline of the two armies the period alluded to; still, as we have before served, we hold it very possible to improve the *rals* of our Army, by introducing into it a certainty of promotion and rewards for exemplary nduct, and by holding out to our soldiers incenes of various kinds, in order to lead them to a rse of good behaviour, such as the conferring honorary distinctions with increased rate of nsion, together with the prospect of being appointed to different offices, such as those of Porters, orkeepers, Warders, &c., in our public establishments, after specified periods of faithful and meritorious services; these, and the like of these rewards, would, we feel convinced, tend in a large degree to improve the character of our gallant soldiers, an object which the whole nation must alike desire to see accomplished, and which no man in the empire, we are assured, more fervently wishes than the illustrious individual who so long and so satisfactorily held the chief command of our Land Forces, and to whom, it was truly observed by the then Speaker of the House of Commons, when addressing his Grace after his matchless victories, "that amidst the constellation of heroes, then around us, all led, with united acclamations, conceded the pre-eminence."

Since the foregoing was in type we have seen in our monthly contemporery some notes, by Colonel Napier, on the Comments of the Prussian General. We shall give his concluding passage:—

"If General Von Grollmann is as ignorant of war as he has here shown himself of the English army, his country will profit little by his military services. But is he even well acquainted with his own army? He justifies the conduct of the Prussian army at Paris in 1815, and all the world knows what that conduct was. It was at the time defended on the plea of retaliation, and all the excesses said to have been committed in Prussia by the French were then repaid, and, it was generally believed, with interest. To take those saturnalia, then, as a test of the Prussian discipline in general is obviously unjust; yet the fact remains, that the Duke of Wellington, the friend and ally of Prince Blucher, by means of a stricter discipline, enabled ninety thousand '*degraded brutes*,' so at least the General styles the *British* portion of the Allied Army, to live with ease, and to obtain the respect and even the good will of their enemies in a country which fifty thousand Prussians had abandoned as a devastated district, amidst the bitter curses of the plundered people. General Von Grollman defends this, not on the special ground of retaliation, but on the general issue. It follows, then, that plunder and oppression, and the most barbarous insults to a helpless population, are the characteristics of a Prussian army, or that army must disavow General Von Grollmann as its advocate. It follows that the coarse discipline which degrades the Englishman to a brute is better in practice than the delicate training of Prussia, or that two English brutes are less mischievous than one refined Prussian."

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In the debate on the state of the Officers of the Army and Navy, we observed that certain parties in the House of Commons appeared disposed to convert what was intended as a boon to the old Officers of the junior ranks into a promotion of the senior grades of the service; and the frequent reiteration of the necessity of a *Brevet* promotion caused us to fear that those unacquainted with the Service would be led to believe that the granting of a promotion of this description would advantage the class of persons whose cause was so ably advocated by Mr. Bannerman; let us, therefore, consider what benefit will accrue to the old Captains and Subalterns of the Army should such a Brevet promotion take place as is usually granted every five or six years. Let us suppose that all Colonels holding commissions dated prior to 1830 will be shortly made Major-Generals, and that the usual proportion of Lieutenant-Colonels and Majors receive a step of brevet rank; will this, by the removal of Field Officers from regiments, give such promotion to the junior ranks as they have a right to expect? We think it will not. Far from such being the case, we have reason to believe that many regiments will derive but little, if any, advantage, even from a more extended promotion of this description than we have anticipated.

As we cannot at present spare time to ascertain in what degree each branch of our Military service would be probably affected were the results of Mr. Bannerman's motion to dwindle into a Brevet, we shall only consider the case of the Officers of a corps which is confessed to be most unfavourably circumstanced in regard to promotion—we allude to the Royal Marines. On reference to their lists we find that a promotion such as we have described would give them two steps. How inadequate is this to the necessities of the corps—how unlikely to give satisfaction to the long list of one hundred and seventy old and meritorious Captains and Subalterns of the last war. Although we are not disposed to deny that our General and Field Officers have strong claims on the country, still we cannot but protest against their enjoying an exclusive right to consideration. The old Officers of the junior ranks in all departments have many of them served gallantly and faithfully, and none more so than those of the Royal Marines; we therefore trust that His Majesty will take care that the unparalleled length of time which they have been kept in the ranks of Captain and Subaltern shall not prevent their participating in whatever sums Parliament may grant for the benefit of old Naval and Military Officers.

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It was with great satisfaction we observed in the Report of the Debate in the House of Lords on the Post Office and Packet question, on the 20th ultimo, that the Duke of Richmond, appealing to the First Lord of the Admiralty, said, "that he trusted as a new arrangement was about to take place as regards the Government Packets, *that Officers of the Navy would no longer be suffered to be hotel keepers*;—his Grace might have added, and this too *whilst wearing His Majesty's Naval uniform*. Assured as we are, that this degrading, disgraceful system must, and will, now be speedily altered, we will not further enlarge upon the subject, than to express the gratification which we shall feel on seeing an end put to a practice which we have unceasingly condemned, as bringing dishonour on a profession which never knew a stain.

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Of late the outcry has been loud that our Army is composed of the dregs of the people, and that our system is one calculated to deter the better classes from enlistment. We are not disposed to admit the truth of this double assertion in its full extent, though in part true. Indeed, to effect any material improvement in our soldiery, we must cease to make our Army a mere colonial one, and the public purse must afford the small means requisite to effect earlier reliefs. For we hold it as certain, that so long as we keep our regiments twenty years in India, no man, unless drunk or debased by some crime for which he shuns being detected, will enlist into a regiment doomed, as those in India are, to banishment for life. We know, from an extensive acquaintance with the Army, that it is not the *fear of corporal punishment* which deters men of respectable connexions and steady habits from enlisting, but the *fear of banishment* from their native land during their military life. Look at the recruits who offer for our Cavalry regiments and Foot Guards—compare with them those who offer for our *Colonial Service* regiments. Will any man say the recruits are of the same class? They are not. In appearance, education, intelligence, and moral feeling, the men of the Cavalry and Guards are superior to those of the Line. In the Artillery, also, none of which are ever left half as long abroad, and of which no portion is doomed to an exile in India, we find a class of

en far superior to the men of the Line. All lempts at raising the *morale* of our Army must l till we adopt an earlier relief for Foreign rvice. Then, and then only, can we make eor- ral punishment, as capital is, a mere dead letter the Mutiny Act. We must hold out some hope our soldiery, when embarking for India in par- ular, that the period of banishment is not to for life; let him clearly understand that the ximum of his service in that far foreign land is he fifteen years—we wish it could be ten; and t, at the expiration of that period, he might be tain of returning to his native shores. We ve endeavoured to lay this subject before the litary authorities in every phase, and to ex- se the hardships under which the system of ief now in force places at least twenty thousand itish soldiers. We fearlessly ask, is the state our regiments in India such as the Commander- Chief approves? Is the conduct of the seniors en of the Army of His Majesty in India at all at meets the approbation of the head of the my? The public have only to refer to our umns for the number of Courts-Martial d on officers in India, not to speak of the pri- es, for offences seldom committed in our Army ving elsewhere. All this arises from the reck- s state in which men feel who are condemned to ch protracted foreign service.

We lament to state that great difficulty exists procuring good recruits for the King's service India, and we have reason to suspect that at e Horse Guards, too, some difficulty is found in ducing officers of talent, rank, or wealth, to ter a regiment banished to India for twenty ears!

The rule for relief of regiments seems to be of he following kind, whenever a *favourite* regiment ecomes senior at home, and *must* go abroad,—it , to "select a corps for return to the United ingdom that has been out of it ten years, but in e Mediterranean, America, the Cape, or Mau- tius." Would not it be a fairer mode to relieve regiment *longest abroad* by the regiment *longest home*, except when that regiment longest at me is to relieve a regiment in either Indies, om which it has itself *last* returned. In that se, let the *next* regiment which has come from e Mediterranean, America, Cape, or Mauritius, the one to relieve the regiment from the East West Indies. We know that the Army *deserves* s fair play, and we trust that ere long it may ve it.

We shall never cease to exert ourselves to ob- n this justice for our regiments. Favouritism last going out of fashion, and we believe that no an is more disposed to satisfy the just claims of e Army than Lord Hill. The Army awaits from hands a reformation of the system of reliefs, d a curtailment of the length of service in India fifteen years, as promised years ago but not yet lfilled, as the regiments of 1819 are still there, d likely to remain for several years more, unless giments be sent out *direct*.

We take the following from *The Times* of Wed- sday: our Contemporary states it to have been ceived from "a Correspondent," and a reference our pages of the last two months will show at the article is compiled therefrom.

"The state of our Army has of late excited more than eral attention, and the public has received with interest e communications of our correspondents on matters onnected with it. However well-informed our readers ay be of the condition of the soldiery serving in the United Kingdom, they may not be aware that nearly 20,000 of their fellow countrymen are doomed by the system now in force to a service in India of twenty years, and in some late instances of twenty-five years. The King's army now serving in India consists of the following regiments:—Cav., 4th, 11th, 13th, and 16th Lt. Dragoons. Inf., 2d, 3d, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 26th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 49th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, and 63d. Of the Cavalry, the 11th and 13th have been in India since 1819, and the 4th and 16th since 1822. Of the Infantry, the 16th, 20th, 45th, and 54th have been abroad since 1814; the 6th and 55th since 1821; the 13th, 41st, 44th, and 49th, since 1822; the 3d since 1823; the 40th since 1824; the 2d, 31st, and 57th, since 1825; the 39th since 1827; the 26th since 1828; the 63d since 1829; the 62d and 17th since 1830; and the 9th since 1832. The present rate at which the regiments are relieved from India, is one yearly, which, if persisted in, will leave our regiments there fully twenty-five years. 'Tis true that one or two regiments have been relieved within twenty years, but as the corps now stand, unless the rate be changed, their service in India must exceed twenty years. But it is not only of the length of service abroad that our Army complains, but of the unequal length of it, which that large portion in India suffers. All our regiments in India are doomed to nearly twice as long a foreign service as our regiments elsewhere serving abroad, many home and in better climates. In India the service averages above twenty years; in all our other foreign stations about ten years. But this is not the only difference between serving in India and in the colonies: the regiments stationed abroad, except in India, leave in the United Kingdom four out of their ten companies, as a depot; to and from which an interchange of officers and privates takes place, which renders the foreign service, which is nominally ten years, one of six or seven only for each individual. Compare with this double advantage of shorter service abroad, and the interchange to and from home which the regiments serving out of India enjoy, the twofold hardship of twice the length of service, and no interchange, under which the regiments of His Majesty are now suffering in India: for the corps on the Indian establishment have depots for recruiting, consisting of one company each, and that is a skeleton, consisting of a Captain, four Serjeants, four Corporals, a drummer, and occasionally a few men, who are merely collected from the recruiting parties, to be embarked yearly to fill casualties in their several regiments. To remedy this obviously unjust system of relief, and not entail an undue expense on the public, the fairest plan we have heard proposed is to make the maximum of Indian service 15 years, and not to relieve any regiment elsewhere of 10 years' service abroad, except in the W. Indies, so long as any regiment in India has been abroad 15 years, and that this relief be made by the reg. which has been the longest in the United Kingdom, and not last from the W. or E. Indies."

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THE command of the Squadron, assembled at Spithead, has been conferred on Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, who will hoist his flag on board H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, Capt. Samuel Jackson, C.B.

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IN closing our observations last week upon the Parliamentary Return of all Reports and Communications relating to the Ships built by the present Surveyor of the Navy, Sir William Symonds, we adverted to the extraordinary discrepancy which appeared in the official reports made of the *Vernon* at different periods; and we now return to the subject, because our contemporary, *The Hampshire Telegraph*, has, in a spirit of unfairness which cannot be too severely exposed and deprecated, made some extracts from that part of the report which is unfavourable to the *Vernon*, and totally suppressed the other portion. Now, whatever opinions Editors may please to indulge in, or whatever side of a question they may advocate, we have always considered it a duty we owed to our readers, whilst professing to publish the *details of an official report*, to furnish it impartially; it is then competent for them to form a judgment upon the subject, supposing the return itself to be inaccessible. Strong as our opinions are known to be upon this question, we appeal to the public, whether we have not invariably pursued this course, and given ready insertion to a vast mass of statements on either side, until the Navy and the country were satisfied that the question was decided. A contrary course we should have considered to be not only disingenuous but an absolute fraud upon our readers, leading them to believe that we had furnished *all* the information contained in an official document, when we had kept back the principal part. This is not the first time, however, that *The Hampshire Telegraph* has acted this unworthy part with reference to the Surveyor; there is the case of Mr. Hawkes, the master shipwright of Pembroke Dock-yard, who was actually charged by our contemporary with falsifying his official report of the estimate of building *Vanguard*; and we leave it to the service to judge, whether this conduct is to their taste, or creditable to the parties concerned. As regards the returns in question, however, we shall first observe, that they were printed on the motion of Mr. Charles Wood, the Secretary to the Admiralty, a warm admirer and powerful defender of the Surveyor's principle, and though we cannot give room for the detail of each return, nor pretend to do so, for the purpose of making partial extracts, we can assure our readers that they are generally favourable to Sir William Symonds's ships, and present their qualities in a view of which his friends and admirers may well be proud. As regards the *Vernon* particularly, we find that Sir George Collier and his officers' report, in 1832, is favourable. In the following year she was under the command of Sir G. Westphall, and after cruizing in the Channel proceeded to North America, with the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir George Cockburn. Although it has been confidently stated, that the gallant Admiral made a report unfavourable to the ship, our readers will remember that we have repeatedly denied it, because such a proceeding would have been an unusual one, at variance with the general custom of the service, and only called for by some extraordinary occurrence, or a special order of the Admiralty. It turns out accordingly, that this talented officer never *made any report* respecting the *Vernon*, and has expressed himself in terms of admiration at the ship's behaviour when in the gale off Ushant, in which position, if she had not possessed the extraordinary capability of carrying her foresail when it could not be ventured upon another ship, it is more than probable that we should have heard no more of *Vernon* or her performances, and the service would have had besides to regret the loss of one of its brightest ornaments, in the person of the gallant Admiral. We next come to the reports of Captain M'Kerlie, in 1834-5, which are extremely favourable; but it is needless to dwell upon the superiority which this ship displayed in March, 1835, in company with *Caledonia*, *Portland*, *Endymion*, &c. &c. &c., and again in December last, with *Revenge*, *Barham*, and *Columbine*. We may observe, however, that her stowage and trim appear to have been materially altered by Captain M'Kerlie, and, like the *President*, decidedly for the better; for, whilst in 1832-3, we find her drawing 21 feet forward, and 21 feet 9 inches aft, with a 9 foot 3½ inch port; in 1834-5 her trim was 20 feet 11 inches forward, 22 feet 2 inches aft, with a 9 foot 6 in. port, having 18 tons less water, with a trifle more ballast. It has been remarked to us by several persons who were in the *Vernon* at the former period, that the ship frequently went 12 or 13 knots, whereas the utmost inserted on the return is 11½. This can be easily decided by reference to the ship's log. Altogether she seems, under her present management, to have improved nearly one knot an hour in all points of sailing. We recommend the managers of Clubs and Reading-rooms, frequented by Naval officers, to purchase the Parliamentary Documents published in June, 1835, and May, 1836, in order that they may not be led away by false reasonings founded upon some partial opinions extracted from these reports.

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EVERY succeeding day brings before us some additional grounds for urging the immediate adoption of that which we so strongly maintained the necessity for, in our number of the 11th ult., namely, the transfer of the Coast Guard, or Preventive Service, to the ADMIRALTY. The extraordinary, and we may say, the *cruel* case of a *Mr. John Dillon*, as recently shown in his petition to the House of Commons, affords another irrefragable testimony of the impropriety, and, we may truly add, the *injustice*, of placing any public establishment under a control that is unacquainted with all the details connected with such service; for how can any Board of Civilians, such as that which the Customs and Treasury are composed of, be capable of deciding on points wholly foreign both to the education and avocation of its members? There is not a sailor or seafaring person in either of those departments, and yet each has, in succession, during the last eighteen or twenty years, had the superintendence and sole direction of nearly four hundred Naval Officers, whose duties in it are in a great part, if not wholly, connected with *the sea*.

The case we have now mentioned, that of Mr. Dillon, is one in point. Here, a gallant young Officer did his best, *in a small boat*, to board an American schooner, laden with tobacco, some miles off the coast of Ireland; and because circumstances prevented his accomplishing this object, and though he succeeded in compelling her to run into a port near by, where she was captured, yet he was most cruelly and most shamefully, as the result has proved, branded with *cowardice* by the Lords of the Treasury, when he claimed a share of the prize, which damning stigma he laid under for several years, until the present Government most liberally and most justly referred the question to a NAVAL man—Admiral *Sir Edward Codrington*, to decide upon; who, after a due examination into every fact, unhesitatingly declared that

ers was not a *shadow of suspicion* attached to Mr. Dillon's conduct in this affair. Still, notwithstanding his acquittal, it seems he has not been deemed entitled to any further share of the capture than *50l.*, which was offered him by way of compensation, although the prize sold for *fifty-three thousand pounds*; and the subordinate Custom-house officer, who seized this vessel in consequence of Mr. Dillon's having forced her into the Irish port, shared *above eleven thousand pounds* for his proportion! This is a case which we consider far outweighs any that we have ever heard of, where *Flank Stations* have been allowed to share in the capture, for Mr. Dillon and his boat's crew appear to have been, in point of fact, the *real cause* of this vessel's having been taken, and yet they only offer him *fifty pounds* out of *fifty-three thousand!* Added to this injustice, they throw a blasting cloud over his character for a series of years, which, when thoroughly investigated by a *competent authority*, is found to have been without the most remote foundation!

Can any compensation, we ask, make amends to this unfortunate young Officer for the heart-breaking treatment he has received?—Can any sum of money heal the wound which has been so cruelly kept open for nearly eight years? and will any one have the hardihood to maintain after this, that the Coast Guard Establishment, composed as it is, of 400 *Naval Officers*, ought to remain for another month, or even for another day, under the authority and controul of *Civilians*?—persons wholly incompetent to decide on the true merits of any cases brought before them. If the worthy officer who holds the chief appointment in this anomalous service, were but permitted to exercise his own free judgment in every case, the thing would be very different, but it is well known that he cannot do this, and that his suggestions and even recommendations are frequently thrown aside and disregarded. It is upon this point, as NUMA has truly observed, that everything connected with the well-being of the Coast Guard Service evidently hinges. The Board of Customs is indisputably unfit to conduct it satisfactorily or successfully; and Captain Bowles has little, if any, *actual* power over the force *nominally* under his direction: hence the confusion throughout this service. The Custom-house officers, who are associated with it in various forms, as we have already shown, and who are, in effect, made by the board the *referees* in the different representations of the Inspector and chief officers to the Comptroller-General, too generally regard the Naval Officer with a jaundiced eye,—the Naval Officers, in return, entertain no very exalted opinion of their Custom-house allies. Thus there arises a division of interests and of views, and a *jealousy* is awakened, which time itself will never lessen or destroy.

Again, then, we repeat, that if it be desired to make the Coast Guard Service an *efficient* one, and thus to obtain the full value of the *half million sterling*, and *upwards, per annum*, which it costs the nation, let it be forthwith removed from the controul of the Board of Customs, and placed wholly and solely under the authority of the ADMIRALTY.

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*Outlawry.*—A notice was on Monday posted in the hall of the Middlesex Sessions-house to the intent and meaning, that if the following persons did not appear to surrender to their respective plaintiffs or to the sheriffs by a certain time, they would be outlawed:—The Hon. William Paget, commonly called Lord William Paget, Harriett Griffith Lloyd, Emilia Sophia Hall, Felix Pryor, Charles Shard, John Nugent Fraser, Francis Swinton, Edward Richard Buller (two charges), Henry Veitch, Augustus Barrington Price Powell Hamilton (two charges).

The Hon. Mrs. Newton was in the Zoological Gardens on Sunday last, with her sister, Mrs. Blackwood, and a large party of fashionables.—*Globe.*

On Tuesday evening, after the breaking up of the House of Lords, as the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl of Aberdeen, and several other Peers, were passing across Bridge-street, a ruffianly-looking fellow uttered a discordant yell. The party immediately turned their heads towards the spot from whence the sound appeared to issue, and the Duke of Cumberland fixed a steady regard upon the ruffian who had insulted them, and who immediately shrunk back among the crowd, as though ashamed of himself. This was the signal for a tremendous cheer from all sides, which was acknowledged by the noble party, who then continued their course without any further interruption.

A mistake has occurred as to the period at which the reduction of duty on newspapers will take effect. The time originally intended was the 6th instant; but as it is impossible that the bill can pass by that period, or for some weeks after, no day can yet be positively fixed upon for its commencement.

Letters from Coblentz say, that since the beginning of June, the necessary preparations have been making for a camp of 21,000 men near the high road to Andernach. The head-quarters will probably be at the Royal country seat at Engers, on the right bank of the Rhine, where a bridge will be thrown over the river.

Brussels papers mention, that the soldiers quartered in that city are still much afflicted with ophthalmia.

Mr. Richards has been returned as Member for the county of Merioneth, in the room of Sir R. W. Vaughan, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.

Upwards of 100 Peers met on Saturday at Apsley House, for the purpose of determining upon the specific course to be pursued in reference to the Bill for the Reform of the Corporations of Ireland.

It is confidently reported at Vienna, that the marriage of the King of Naples with the Archduchess Theresa is decided upon. The eldest daughter of the King of Wirtemburg has refused her hand to King Otho, her Royal Highness being averse to any marriage that would take her away from Germany.

*Bristol Spa.*—On Saturday the first grand gala of the season took place. The company was numerous and fashionable, and the grounds in admirable order. A visit to this charming spot is one of the most delightful recreations.

Prince George of Cumberland is early and hard tried in the school of misfortune, and the trial seems to produce the effect which it would be well it produced on all those sent to that severe school—a religious turn of mind. The young Prince is bereft of the blessing of vision. Add to this, the heavy illness of his mother, to whom he is attached with the greatest filial tenderness, and one may judge of the truly sombre condition of his feelings.

The Duke of Cleveland has contributed *50l.* to the O'Connell subscription fund.

The *Echo of Valenciennes* states that Jean le Prevost, a custom-house officer of that town, has lately gone to England, upon the invitation of the Marquess of Anglesey, whose life he saved in Spain twenty-five years ago, and whom his Lordship had not been able to discover till lately.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—General Orders.—*San Sebastian, June 18.*—"It being understood that conversations have been held at the outposts in some few instances with deserters from the British Auxiliary Force, or from the auxiliary army of Don Pedro, or who were dismissed under circumstances of deep disgrace from either of these forces; the Lieut.-General thinks it best to remind the troops that, as we are now acting in complete conjunction with the British Marine Forces, all British subjects found in arms, or aiding or abetting in any way the insurgents, are, in fact, rebels against the British Sovereign, and are liable to, and will most probably suffer, if taken, the punishment of death by the British laws. It is, therefore, directed for the future that if any person speaking English, and therefore likely to be of the infamous and degraded class of individuals referred to, shall present themselves at any of the outposts, that they be immediately fired at, and all communication or parley with the opposite picket of the enemy be cut off, and hostilities re-commence with such picket until this practice on their part cease."

"*Head Quarters, San Sebastian, June 18.*

"It being necessary, for the purpose of avoiding mistakes when the troops are engaged, and to ensure regularity and system in carrying on the service before the enemy, the Lieut.-General directs that all officers in the service of the allies of her Majesty, co-operating with the troops under his command, shall be considered as holding two steps of rank above that which they actually hold in the service of the Power to which they belong, and shall be obeyed and treated with the proper honours accordingly."

"*June 10.*

"In an official report to the Lieut.-General from Col. Colquhoun, commanding the Artillery, respecting the operations of the 28th May, there is the following passage, which the Lieut.-Gen. has pleasure in publishing in orders; and still more so as his own observation on different occasions is in full confirmation of this report, which comes from so high and competent an authority:—

"'The Rl. Marine Artillery, under Lieut. Castneau and Lieut. Parke, manned six guns of the Legion, and occupied the heights of San Bartolomi and Iturrildr. By the steady precision of their fire they contributed most materially and effectually to the dislodgement of the enemy, and I am under the greatest obligations to these officers, and to the men under their command, for the steadiness and spirit with which all the orders given to them were executed.'"

"The decorations of the first class of the royal and military order of St. Ferdinand, and of Isabel II., are conferred upon the undermentioned officers and soldiers for their conduct on this occasion: *viz.*—*Cross of St. Ferdinand*—Lieut. Castneau, and Lieut. Parke, Royal Marine Artillery. *1st Class*—Lieut.-Col. Shaw, Capt. Wade and Quartermaster Brookes, Artillery of the Legion. *Cross of Isabel II.*—Volunteer Henry Serj.-Maj. M'Graham, Serj. A. Wilson, Capt. H. Williams, Ens. W. Boyne, and Ens. J. Jeffries.

"The Lieut.-Gen. takes this opportunity of expressing his acknowledgments to Col. Colquhoun for his important services in command of the field artillery with this corps of the army, whose complete knowledge of the ordnance department, in his preparatory arrangements, is as conspicuous as his energy, zeal, and courage, in rendering his guns available at the most advantageous points, and at the proper time during the moment of action,—qualities which the Lieutenant-General observed with great satisfaction in all the conflicts which have lately taken place with the enemy, and particularly on 5th, 28th, and 31st May and 6th June."

The health of Brig.-Gen. Evans being restored, he is to proceed in the *Royal Tar* steamer, to resume his military duties. The *Royal Tar* is to convey about 150 recruits to join the Legion.

Bayonne letters of 25th ult. state that Gen. Evans had received orders from Madrid to make himself master, at any price, of the lines between Irun and Hernani. He replied that his force was insufficient to enable him safely to undertake such an attack, and he proposed to wait until the arrival of two regiments which had been promised to be sent to his aid.

*Captain Brenton's Naval History of Great Britain in Twenty-four Weekly Shilling Numbers, Dedicated by Permission to His Majesty.*—The first No. of the new weekly issue of this truly national work is now published, price 1s., and will be found to possess great claims on the attention of the public, and on that of the naval profession in particular. The general history commences at the close of the American war in 1783, and will be brought down to the present time. In the course of the work will also be given a new introduction, comprising a sketch of our naval history from the very earliest period, thus rendering it the most complete naval history that has ever appeared. The first part is embellished with a copy of the remarkably fine likeness of his present Majesty, drawn by Sir T. Lawrence. The work will also contain portraits of Lords Howe, Duncan, Nelson, Collingwood, Exmouth, and most of the other distinguished officers in the service, to secure good impressions of which, orders should be sent early to the booksellers.

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## The Court.

The following Naval and Military Officers attended His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday:—

*Admirals*—Sir C. Paget, Sir C. Adam, Sir W. Hotham, Sir E. Codrington. *Captains* (R. N.)—Trotter, Burney, C. Talbot, Towar, Sir J. A. Gordon. *Captains* (Trinity House)—Pelly, Aaron Chapman, M. P., Weller. *Commander* (R. N.)—W. Allen. *Generals*—Lord Aylmer, Sir J. Cameron, Sir T. Montresor, Sir P. Rial, Sir W. Nicolls, Sir M. Disney, Sir R. Dundas, Comer, Sir J. Macleod, Sir L. Otway, Sir R. D. Jackson, Gobbie, Sir J. Fuller, Earl of Cork. *Colonels*—Powell, M. P., Buckworth, Grant, Fyers, K. Money. *Majors*—Elrington, Ratcliffe. *Captains*—Hon. Manby, Sir R. Barrie, W. Moore, Codrington. *Cornet*—A. Hamilton.

The following were presented to the King:—

Lieut. Powell, 37th regiment on return from Jamaica; Lieut. Cavendish, 10th Hussars; Ens. G. P. Mansell, on appointment to 53d reg.; Lieut. Domvile, on appointment to Royal Artillery; Lieut. Durham, 37th regiment, on return from Jamaica; Lieut. J. G. Gottskell, on return from India; Lieut. J. Tower, on return from India; Capt. S. J. S. Peyton, K. C. H., on appointment to his Majesty's ship *Madagascar*; Capt. James Scott, R.N., on retiring from foreign service; Com. Sweny, on return from foreign service: Com. the Hon. W. Devereux, on promotion on return from foreign service; Lieut. J. Macgladery, R.N.; Lieut.-Col. Baker, on his promotion; Cornet H. Dan, Essex Yeomanry; Col. A. Hamilton; Com. W. Allen, R.N., on promotion; Lieut.-Col. Mansel, C.B., late 6th reg.; Lieut.-Col. C. J. Doyle, on appointment as Lieut. Governor of Grenada; Col. Sir J. Harvey, Lieut.-Gov. Prince Edward's Island, to take leave; Lieut. Sidney Fisher, R.N., on return from West Indies; Capt. Sir W. Symonds, R.N., on Knighthood; Capt. Hon. R. Boyle, on appointment to Coldstream Guards; Capt. Fishbourne; Capt. F. Corner; Lieut. G. F. Simpson; Lieut. Hon. R. Powys, on return from India; Lieut. Barlow, on return from India; Lieut.-Col. Baker; Rev. G. Trevor, Chaplain to the Forces at Madras, on appointment and departure; Capt. Sir J. Franklin, R.N., on being appointed a K.C.H.; Major Thorpe, Sir J. Campbell and Capt. Bluett, R.N. on receiving the third class of the Guelphic Order. Capt. Manby presented to the King a code of instructions in the French language for the preservation of lives and property from shipwreck.

The King has granted the dignity of a Baronet of the United Kingdom to the following gentlemen and their respective heirs male of their bodies lawfully begotten, *viz.*, John Power, of Kilfane, in the county of Kilkenny, Esq.; Sir F. W. Macnaghten, Knt.; John [illegible], Esq.; Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. Houstoun, G.C.B.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 27th June.—The Duke of RICHMOND having declined to found any proceedings on the letter of Lord J. HAY, of which he had moved for the production, the Marquess of LONDONDERRY gave notice that on Friday he would put some questions to Ministers on the subject of the war in Spain.—Lord MELBOURNE moved that the House do agree to the Irish Municipal Corporations Bill, as returned in its altered state by the Commons. The Noble Lord after expressing a hope that the Peers would not, on this occasion, be carried away by passion or prejudices, briefly detailed the nature of the measure which he was urging the House to sanction. Lord LYNDHURST followed, and pressed it on their Lordships that it was their duty, as guardians of the national interests, to reject the alterations in the Bill, without regard to what might be the personal consequences to themselves. The Marquess of Clanricarde and Lord Falkland supported the amendments; the Earl of Ripon and the Earl of Winchilsea opposed them. Earl GREY suggested, but would not formally move, a middle plan, by way of compromise. Lord ELLENBOROUGH recommended the adjournment of the present Bill, to give an opportunity to Ministers to bring in some new measure, founded on the suggestions of Lord GREY, in the hope that both parties might be able to concur in it. Lord Holland supported the amendments. The Duke of WELLINGTON contended that the Bill created rights that had never existed before, and were opposed to all the policy of good government. The new corporations would have no power but to tax, and to that power there was no limit. The Marquess of Westmeath, the Duke of Richmond, and Lord Wharncliffe, severally addressed the House—the first and last against the Bill, and the second in favour of it. Lord MELBOURNE shortly replied, and a division took place—For the Bill, present, 75; proxies, 48—123. Against it, present, 142; proxies, 78—220. Majority against the Bill, 97. On the motion of Lord ELLENBOROUGH a committee was then appointed to draw up reasons to be presented to the Commons.

TUESDAY, 28th June.—The Duke of RICHMOND presented a special report from the select committee on Railways, by which it is recommended that no Bill for the formation of a Railway in a densely inhabited district should be passed unless it contained clauses to make provision against accidents by fire from the flues of the engines. Earl Fitzwilliam fully concurred in the propriety of the resolution. The report was laid on the table, after which a clause, embodying the resolution, having been inserted in the London Grand Junction Railway Bill, the Bill was read a third time and passed. —The *Entails Relief* (Scotland) Bill and the Waste Lands Cultivation (Ireland) Bill were severally read a third time and passed.

THURSDAY, 30th June. — Lord ELLENBOROUGH brought up the report of the select committee appointed to draw up reasons for dissenting from the Commons' amendments to the Irish Municipal Bill. Lord MELBOURNE condemned the course taken in regard to the Bill, which he did not think that the reasons were sufficient to justify. A committee was then appointed to communicate the reasons to the other House.—The Lord CHANCELLOR presented a Bill for the abolition of imprisonment for debt, which was read a first time.

FRIDAY, 1st July.—The Duke of NEWCASTLE presented a petition from Protestant Dissenters in Dublin, for an inquiry into the number and management of religious houses in Ireland, and against any further grant to Maynooth College.—Earl WICKLOW presented a petition from the Vicar and Protestants of Rathmona against any grant of money for the purpose of increasing the funds of the Board of Education in Ireland, before a minute inquiry had been instituted into the manner of its working.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 27th June.—After the presentation of a great many miscellaneous petitions, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that, after the 1st July, Orders of the Day should take precedence of motions. After some discussion the motion was agreed to.—The House went into Committee on the Registration of Voters Bill.—The Tithe Commutation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Sugar Duties Bill went through committee.

TUESDAY, 28th June.—Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL presented a petition from W. Bryan, Esq., complaining of oppression on the part of the Executive Government of Van Diemen's Land. Sir G. GREY defended the conduct of the Lieutenant-Governor, whom he considered quite justified. Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL then presented a petition from H. Melville, a printer and publisher in Van Diemen's Land, who had been fined and imprisoned for a libel. Sir G. GREY stated that on inquiry both the fine and imprisonment had been remitted.—The report of the committee on the Brighton Railway, which recommends that "Stephenson's line" shall be adopted, was discussed at great length, and, on a division, was confirmed by a majority of 40: the numbers being 101 and 61.—Lord J. RUSSELL obtained leave to bring in a Bill to facilitate the abolition or removal of personal tithe.—The Registration of Births Bill was read a third time. On the question that the Bill do pass, Mr. GOULBURN moved a series of amendments, which on a division were rejected by a majority of 24.—The Marriages Bill was read a third time. On the question that the Bill do pass, Mr. GOULBURN moved a clause to the effect, that when notice was given to the registrar of any registered building, of an intention to contract a marriage, it should be accompanied by a solemn declaration that the parties had conscientious scruples to be married in a church or chapel according to the rites of the Church of England. A lengthened discussion ensued, after which the House divided, and Mr. Goulburn's amendment was lost by a majority of 69. Mr. WAREURTON then moved that the proviso to clause 18 be left out. For the motion, 108; against it, 67. The Earl of LINCOLN proposed that the Bill be read a third time this day six months. For the motion, 54; against it, 104.—On the motion of Lord ERRINGTON, the dispatches of Lord Aylmer from Canada to Mr. Stanley, of the date of March, 1834, and to the Earl of Aberdeen, dated March, 1835, were ordered to be laid on the table.

WEDNESDAY, 29th June.—The London and Brighton Railway Bill (Stephenson's line), the Metropolitan Suspension-bridge Bill, the Liverpool Court of Requests Bill, and the London and Blackwall Railway Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Among the petitions presented was one from Dr. Mulholland, similar to that presented on a previous occasion to the House of Lords.—Mr. HUME proposed the resolutions* as reported from the select committee on the House of Commons' officers, of which the following are the principal:—That the annual sum of 911*l.* be allowed to Mr. John Pratt, head door-keeper, and 874*l.* to Mr. F. Williams, under door-keeper; that after they shall retire, the annual salary to each of the door-keepers shall be 400*l.*; that 375*l.* a-year be allowed to Mr. Bellamy, late lower door-keeper, instead of 300*l.*, as messenger; 587*l.* to each of the three messengers, W. Gifford, C. Stein, and W. Cook; 112*l.* to W. Beeson, and 120*l.* to J. Lead, as extra messengers; and 1,000*l.* to Mr. Dorington, as chief clerk of the Petition, Bill, and Fee-office. The foregoing and other resolutions were agreed to.—The Spirituous Liquors' Sale Bill was thrown out by a majority of 37.

THURSDAY, 30th June.—Mr. T. Attwood presented a petition from Mr. W. D. Perrot, late a Lieut., Royal Navy, complaining of his dismissal. After some discussion, the Hon. Member gave notice that he would on Thursday next call the attention of the House to the case.—Sir E. CODRINGTON said that in some papers which had recently been laid on the table, Sir J. Barrow was stated to have received a pension of 1,000*l.* a-year, in consideration of the services he had performed for a certain number of years as a Secretary of the Admiralty. Whatever the public services of that gentleman had been, he was quite sure they did not exceed those of the oldest Captains in the Navy; and as he was told by gentlemen in office that those Captains were subject to be scratched off the list if, in the opinion of certain individuals at the Admiralty, they had been guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, he wished to know whether Sir J. Barrow was subject to the same ordeal. Mr. C. Wood said, the House was aware that the Admiralty exercised the power of removing half-pay officers who had been guilty of unofficerlike or ungentlemanly conduct; but Sir J. Barrow was not on that list.—Mr. EWART adverted to a notice posted outside the door, that strangers would be admitted into the gallery only upon orders from Members. Instead of thus limiting, he was for extending the power of admission, and he promised to bring the subject forward at another time.—A conference was held with the Lords on the subject of the Irish Municipal Corporation Reform Bill. After the Lords' reasons for not agreeing to the Commons' amendments had been received and read, Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Bill be read a third time that day three months. A debate arose upon this question, but the motion was agreed to.—Sir J. HANMER moved "That it is contrary to the independence, a breach of the privileges, and derogatory to the character of the House of Commons, for any of its Members to become the paid advocate in Parliament for the conduct there of either public or private affairs of any portion of His Majesty's subjects." Lord J. RUSSELL said that he, with respect to the general proposition, thought that the practice of having paid agents for the colonies in that House was a good one. He, therefore, moved the previous question. For the previous question, 178; against it, 67.

* [We have elsewhere noticed these resolutions.—ED.]

FRIDAY, 1st July.—Mr. FINN asked whether instructions had been given by the Irish Government to suppress or conceal any of the outrages which were committed there, or whether the returns were in any way falsified?—Col. PERCEVAL asked whether it was true that the sub-inspectors and inspectors of police in Ireland were ordered to send in their reports of outrages marked "private and confidential," and that then the returns were made up to suit the views of the government. Lord MORPETH said there was not the slightest tinge of truth in the statement.—Mr. S. CRAWFORD moved the total extinction of tithes in Ireland, which, after a long discussion, was negatived.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—Last Saturday evening, at six o'clock, an assassin, armed with a walking-stick gun, who had lain in wait near the gateway leading from the Tuileries to the Pont Royal, fired at the King at the instant he was passing in his carriage in company with the Queen and Madame Adelaide on his return to Neuilly. No one was struck. The King himself tranquillized the assembled people. The assassin was immediately arrested and attempted to stab himself, but was disarmed in time. The National Guards on duty, in the highest state of indignation, were about inflicting summary punishment, but after a moment's pause, gave up the villain to the proper authorities. The King reached Neuilly at half past six. The ball was found in the carriage. Addresses from all parts of the country (among them from the English in Paris) are pouring in, and corresponding orations are hourly delivered by his Majesty.

A new rebellion broke out last week at the military school of St. Cyr, which arose from some animosity conceived by the pupils against one of the adjutants. We are told that the young men went so far as to take up arms. The affair became so serious, that thirteen of the ringleaders have been sent to the military prison of Paris, and were expected to be brought before a court-martial; but, we are informed, that it is more probable that they will be ordered to join several regiments.

DENMARK.—Retrenchment is the order of the day in Denmark. The suspension of military exercises will this year produce a saving of nearly 20,000 dollars; and the arrangements made for the King's excursion to Jutland will effect another saving of 30,000 dollars. If to these be added the saving of 50,000 dollars in the building of the castle of Christianburg, there will be a total saving on the budget of 100,000 dollars, or 400,000. The steam communication between Copenhagen and the east of the Baltic is in full activity; four vessels sail and arrive weekly.

MEXICO.—The death of General Barregan has caused great confusion in the capital, where all was anarchy and uproar. The Swedish Consul's house had been robbed and himself murdered. The Liberal party were engaged in exciting revolutionary movements, and daily expressed open hostility to the existing order of things.

## Theatres.

KING'S THEATRE.—*I Briganti* was produced on Thursday night, for the benefit of Tamburini, and with the most decided success. The music of Mercadante is not of high character, but there is much in *I Briganti* to elevate his reputation. The subject is from Schiller's *Robbers*, which tragedy has been treated by the Italian playwright even worse than Shakspeare's *Othello* was by the *dilettante* poet, the Marquis de Berlo, who furnished Rosini with his *Libretto*. Grisi, Rubini, Lablache, and Tamburini, sustained the principal characters. Grisi executed her part with all the purity of style and perfect intonation which are peculiarly her own. A beautiful melody sung by Rubini, a hymn to the Virgin; and a duet between Lablache and Rubini, in the finale to the second act, were, with other pieces, rapturously encored. The house was not crowded.

LYCEUM.—A new melo-drama, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Grattan, entitled *The Rebel Chief*, was produced on Monday last, and has been played every evening since. The story is as follows:—*Norah*, a peasant girl, is in love with *O'Brien*, a soldier in the King's service, and under the disguise of a sybil induces her lover to desert, and become the leader of a band of rebels. In an engagement between the King's troops and the insurgents, the latter prove victorious, and *O'Brien* succeeds, at some peril, in saving the life of *Captain Blakely*, his former commander. *O'Brien* is soon after taken prisoner by a party of soldiers, and is ultimately saved from death through the intercession of *Captain Blakely*. The first act is of little interest, and was received throughout with strong marks of disapprobation. The second act is better, several of the situations are powerful and effective, and completely restored the audience to good humour.

Mrs. Keeley is entitled to praise for the able manner in which she played the part of *Norah*. Serle and Hemmings sustained the principal characters very effectively. The best thing in the piece is the Irish jig in the first act, it was well danced by M'Ian, Oxberry, Miss Gilbert, and Miss Novelle, and was loudly encored. The house we are glad to say was well filled.

## Literary Notice.

*Life and Adventures of Jonathan Jefferson Whitlaw; or, Scenes on the Mississipi.* By Frances Trollope, Author of "Paris and the Parisians," "Domestic Manners of the Americans," &c. With fifteen Engravings. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

This is, without any exception, the most characteristic, the most original, and the most powerful work that has yet proceeded from the pen of Mrs. Trollope. It is the concentrated essence of the observations she made on the American character, during her residence in the United States, and although a perusal of it will make brother Jonathan wince a little, its truth, and spirit, and freshness, cannot fail to delight European readers. The satire of the novel is chiefly directed against the odious traffic in slaves, and against the infamous and sanguinary tyranny perpetrated on the unhappy negroes, which many Americans so absurdly attempt to reconcile with the boasted liberty of their country. The hero, Jonathan Jefferson, is the son of a "squatter," on the shores of the Mississipi, of whose early life in that desolate region an account is given, which, at the very commencement of the book, transports the English reader into a new world, so strange are the incidents and characters, and so singular the scenary surrounding the reckless adventurer, his wife, and sister. In his early youth (for the young Jonathan is born in "the bush") our hero displays the gross and brutal, but cunning and thrifty, disposition of his worthy father, and being always on the alert to promote his own interest, contrives to become patronised by a rich slave owner of a character as despotic and flagitious as his own; and, after committing a series of enormities, in which cupidity, cruelty, and libertinism, strive for pre-eminence, succeeds to the possession of his master's property, and revels in it for a while to his own content, and to the misery of all around him. His career, however, is terminated by a dreadful act of retribution. Such is the main subject of the story; but it is perpetually relieved by scenes of the richest gusto, wherein the employment of the Yankee dialect is irresistibly ludicrous. We give the following extract from the commencement of the tale. It describes the first moments of Whitlaw's landing to take possession of his new location on the shores of the Mississipi.

"'Wall, now, this is what I call a right-down elegant location. D'ye comprehend the privilege of that handsome creek, gals? Maybe you don't, and maybe I do. Mind now what I say: if that creek don't prove as good as a dozen axes, say my name's not Jonathan.'—'My!'—exclaimed the matronly Portia, drawing her thin shawl more tightly round her; for the April sun, though it had almost scorched them on the river, could not prevent the deep, dank shade of the spot from sending a cold shiver through her limbs. 'Well, now, Jonathon, but that will be considerable convenient anyhow.'—'I expect so,' replied the man, folding his arms, and turning himself slowly round to every point of the compass to ascertain the capabilities of the spot for the 'improvements' he meditated. 'I expect so,' he repeated with an absent air, as if his faculties were wholly absorbed by the examination he was making.—To an unpractised eye, a single glance might have seemed sufficient to discover everything that the desolate spot had to show. Before them spread the mighty mass of muddy waters, bounded, as it seemed, on all sides by the matted foliage of the level forest, above whose unvaried line sprang the high arch of heaven. Beneath their feet was a boggish, peat-like soil, that looked as if occasionally it might itself become a part of the swollen river's bed. Around them rose innumerable tall, slender trees, between whose stems the eye could not penetrate two hundred yards in any direction, so thickly was the ground covered with an undergrowth of bear-brake and reeds.—To an unpractised eye, one glance would have been enough, and too much, to show all that could there be seen; unless the next might have discovered a friendly bark upon that muddy stream, which might have borne the gazer from it for ever.—But with Jonathan Whitlaw the case was very different. Not a stem, not a stick, not a reed, not a hollow half filled with stagnant water, nor a crevice that might facilitate its escape, but was examined with as much earnest attention, and reasoned upon with as much provident wisdom, as might suffice to decide the locality of a palace.—The women meanwhile again seated themselves on the chest which had done them such good service in the boat, and for a time sat silently watching the master of their destiny as he meditated in the secret council-chamber of his own breast the plans on which it hung. A low whispering then commenced between them, the result of which was a half-timid, half-cossing attempt on the part of Clio, the bolder spirited of the two, to draw his attention from the future to the present.—'I say, Bub,' she began, 'I say,—do you know that Porchy and I are right down dead almost for summet to eat? I can get at the bag with the corn-cakes in no time. Shall I, Jonathan?'—Jonathan turned his quid of tobacco deliberately from one cheek to the other, and then replied, 'I'll tell you what it is, sis,—we are here—no matter why,—Perhaps 'tis because I happen to like this here part of the country best—but at any rate here we be, and I can tell you that here we must bide—but as to spending our days in nothing but eating, it's what I'm not provided for. Now look you, both of you, and I'll tell you the case at once. The nearest town to this here bit is Natchez, and I calculate that is not over nigh for a walk through the bush, seeing it can't be much less than twenty miles right a-head. I won't say that we can't buy a bushel of corn-meal no nigher, but I won't say that we can; but this I will say, that near or far, we shan't never get it at all without having the Spanish wheels ready, I expect; and concerning that commodity I'll tell you no less,—I have got no more of it than a mouse might carry easy at full trot. But, however, there stands the meal-tub chock full, and dry as a ripe tassel,—I took care of that. And here's five gallons of whiskey, and there's my axe, and here's my arms,' hearing them as he spoke to the shoulder. 'So be good gals, and I'll fix a palace for you; but don't be for everlasting talking of eating, just in the beginning,—I shall be wrathy enough if you do, I tell you that: so mind and say no more about it, but each of you take a drop with me, and you'll be after helping me build in no time.'—With a celerity which showed the effect of habit, Jonathan Whitlaw produced a horn from his pocket, and skilfully applying it to the little cask, drew forth what he considered as a fitting portion for each, and presented it in succession to the two females. This generous and gallant office performed, he swallowed a treble dose himself, and instantly set to work.—His prophecy was speedily fulfilled—the poisonous inspiration did its work, and under its feverish influence the young women dragged and pulled, and pushed and carried, according to his orders, with a degree of strength and perseverance greatly beyond what their age and appearance promised.—The increase of vigour which he had himself acquired from the draught showed itself not only in the activity with which he laboured, but by a more than ordinary degree of loquacity—a part of which may serve to explain his future plans.—'This here tree must come down smack—and them there three small ones into the bargain; then this one, and that one, and they two t'others, shall have their heads and branches cut off slick; and there's the four corners of the house as clean as a whistle, and we must roll up the logs round them. I say, gals, don't I know the river? I expect this will prove the most profitable privilege of a wooding-station of any 'twixt New Orlines and Cincinnati. What with that there elegant creek, and this here handsome elevation, (the spot selected for his house was at this time at least six or seven inches above the level of the river;) and what with them there capital hickories, and this dreadful beautiful sweep in of the river, that will bring the steamers up to me whether they will or no;—I say, gals, that if things do but go on at New Orlines as bravely as they do now, I'll make dollars enough, by wooding their boats for 'em, to open a store for all the notions in creation at Natchez, before ten years are out. Why, since we've landed I've seen half a dozen first-rate timbers shoot the creek; but I'll soon see if I can't find a way to stop 'em short, as soon as I've got a pair of hands to spare.'"

*** Several Notices of Books are unavoidably postponed till next week.

## MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS *.

"Mein Herz ist im Hochland, mein Herz is nicht hier,
Mein Herz ist im Hochland, mein Hochland, bei dir,
Auf der Jagd, nach dem Hirsch, auf der Jagd, nach dem Reh,
Mein Herz ist im Hochland, wohin ich auch geh.
Fahr wohl, du mein Hochland, fahr wohl, du mein Nord,
Du Heimath des Muthes, der Tapferkeit Ort,
Wohin ich auch wandle, wohin, allerwärts,
In den Bergen des Hochlands bleibt ewig mein Herz.

Fahrt wohl, ihr Gebirge, Nordglänzender Schnee,
Fahrt wohl, grüne Thäler am blänlichen See,
Fahrt wohl, dunkle Wälder, wildhängende Huth,
Ihr stürmenden Bäche, lautbrausende Fluth.
Mein Herz ist im Hochland, mein Herz ist nicht hier,
Mein Herz ist im Hochland, mein Hochland bei dir;
Auf der Jagd, nach dem Hirsch, auf der Jagd, nach dem Reh;
Mein Herz ist im Hochland, wohin ich auch geh."

* This excellent German translation, of one of our sweetest songs, is by Kaufmann, the translator of some of Shakspeare's plays and Burns's poems.

*Sound Advice.*—A spendthrift nobleman had a fortune left him, and was advised by a friend to purchase an estate notorious for its neglected state and sterility. "Why," said his Lordship, "there is not a single passable road through the whole estate."—"That is the very reason I wish you to buy it," said the other, "it will take you the longer to *run through it!*"

(ADVERTISEMENT.)

THE SEA.

How tranquil seems the Ocean in its Summer sleep!
Upon its bosom pleasure glides along, while yet there weep
The new-made Widow, childless Matron, and the Maid bereft
Of living Hope—no vestige of the Barque or Crew its fury left.
Still is the "line above and the Blue below" of the wide Sea,
A grateful theme, its world of Waters from the bulwark of the free;
Regardless of the Storm, fair Commerce seeks the distant zone
Upon the "Open Sea," which forms the margin of Britannia's Throne.
—— Ocean! thy Summer breezes Fashion courts,
And Beauty joins the tempting coolness of Aquatic sports;
Even Rank, disburthened of its State, partakes the gay promenade,
Or reins the gallant Steed, regardless of disparity in grade.
*Elite* of Elegance, while thus ye Health and Pleasure seek,
The tints of Beauty oft'times fade, its fleeting hues bespeak
A need of timely care—ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is the genial friend
Which these in blooming plenitude maintains—its powers defend
The Cheek of Beauty from the Solar ray, and from the stain
Of Salt and Acid Vapours, hovering o'er the outstretch'd Main.
Exotic fragrance soft Kalydor sheds, in pure refreshing dews,
And ROWLAND'S Art each Charm sustains, or pristine brilliance renews.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, July 2nd 12 o'clock.—Reduced, 91⅞ to ¾ Reduced, 99¾ to ⅞. Cons for Acct., 92⅞ to ⅞.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

June 27.—J. Bottomley, Bevis-street, Barbican, fan-light manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Wade, Lyon Regis, Norfolk, flatmaker. T. H. Eve, Bath, millwright.—J. Mitchell, Brighthelmstone, Sussex, lodging-house keeper.—W. Sturt, Charley, Sussex, wine-merchant.—W. P. Atkins and R. Freeman, Boundstitch and Layton's Buildings, Southwark, bricklayers.—T. Rogers, Plumer, Middlesex, straw-bonnet-maker.—E. Quin, Park lane, Piccadilly, coachmaker.—R. Williamson, Derby, saddler.—G. Combes, Chichester, common brewer.—J. Waddington, Pontefract, Yorkshire, common brewer.—J. Rist jun., Hudnister, Somersetshire, lace-manufacturer.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Heycock, H. Heycock, and E. Heycock, cloth manufacturers, Beeston Royds, Leeds.

BANKRUPTS.

W. Marns, rope-manufacturer, Arbour-place, Fairfield, Stepney.—J. Harman, jeweller, Clifton, Bristol.—R. Aspinall, cotton spinner, Ramsbottom, near Bury, Lancashire.

MARRIAGES.

25th June, at Lamphey, Pembrokeshire, Captain John Mitchell Lewis, R. N., to Mary, the only daughter of Charles Mathias, Esq., of Lamphey Court, Pembroke, and Old Street House, Gloucestershire.—27th ult., at Kensington, Richard Davis, Esq., of Ealing, Middlesex, to Harriet, eldest daughter of the late Colonel Alpe, of Hardingham, Norfolk.

DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—General William Scott, London, 5th June. Colonel Mac Kinnon, Coldst. Gds., London, 22d June. Major G. Ross, late 7 R. Vet. Bn., London, 14th June. Captain —Knox, late of R. Mar., 9th May, Gourlay, late 7 R. Vet. Bn., Norham, near Berwick, 24th Apr.. Pearse, h.-p. 2 F., Boulogne, 27th do.. Johnston, h.-p. 77 F., Edinburgh, 24th May; Hedley, h.-p. 93 F., Edinburgh, 28th do.; Hanley, h.-p. 99 F., South of France, July, 1835. Lieutenants—Latham, 6 F., Bombay; Tohin, 17 F., on passage from New South Wales to England, 13th Feb.; Sir J. R. Bruce, Bart., h.-p. R. Art., Ireland, 22d April; Pye, h.-p. R. Mar., May; Stewart, h. p. 47 F., Berbice, 12th Sept., 1835, Aldworth, h.-p. 68 F., 28th June; Fairthough, h.-p. 99 F., 26th May; Dunbar, h.-p. 93 F., 20th March; Grimshaw, h.-p. 103 F., 31st May, Langharne, do., 11th March; Robert Chapman, h.-p. Rifle Br., 21st April; Wheal, Capt., 23d May; Lowson, h.-p. 2 Line Bn. Ger. Leg., London, 28th do.; Fohrenkohl, h.-p. 2 Huss., do., 24th do. Ensigns—Crooks (Adj.), late R. Vet. Bn., 29th Feb.; Johnston, late 2 R. Vet. Bn., 19th May; M'Glie, h. p. 100 F., 14th Apr.. Paymaster Nevill, 11 Dr., Meerut, Bengal, 3rd Feb. Quartermasters—Dyer, 2 Dr. Gds., Longford, 21st May; Selway, Colds. Gds., London, 1st June; Cowie, h.-p. 10 Dr., Brighton, 29th May. Commissariat Department—Assist. Comm.-Gen. Clarke, h.-p. 3d June. Medical Department—Assist.-Surg. M'Whirter, h. p. Staff, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 26th May; Assist.-Surg. Hughes, h.-p. 58 F., 5th March.

*Quarterly Naval Obituary.*—Flag Officer—Rear-Adm. Dawson (Ret.) Captains—Thomas Cowan; Archibald Dickson, Alexander Cunningham; Peter Rainier, C. B.; William King; Barnard Yeoman, John Smith; Eyles Mounsher. Commanders—William Barker Watts, William Mercer (Ret. C.); John Crisme, Henry Deacon; William Monro (Ret. C.); George Maunde Sutton, Owen Williams (Ret. C.); John Holmes Bond; Thomas Lawton Robins (Ret. C.); Alexander Fairbairn (Ret. C.) Lieutenants—Thomas Saunders (*a*); Charles Chapman; Thomas Muir; Edward Garrett (*a*); James Stewart (*a*); Walter Cross Hyde Par. Dobson; Francis Wolehouse; Joseph Walker; Salusbury Barrett; Jonathan Dade; James Rusden, Daniel Ridgway; Arthur Palmer; William Innis Pocock; Daniel H. Sullivan; William Pyne; Henry Fryer; Richard Napper, Samuel Pointon; Robert Fulford. Masters—William Johnston; Thomas R. Skinmore; Henry Fraser; Thomas Atkinson. Surgeons—John Nicol (Ret.); James Dickson (*a*); Walter Islington; William Hill; George Rowe; Robert Cooper; John Stephenson; Joseph Cook; William Burnie. Pursers—Richard Foot; Thomas Hodgson; James Rudall; William Ingram; John Watson (*a*); Herbert; Stephen Mackay. *Royal Marines.*—Captains—James Knox; Daniel C. Douglas (Captain-Lieutenant). First Lieutenant Thomas R. Pye.

Washed overboard and drowned, on his passage from New South Wales in the *Hercules*, on 12th March last, Gardner Frank Tytler, late of the 4th, or King's Own Regiment.—29th ult., at Strood, Kent, Dr. Edward Foote Bromley, M.D., R.N., after a lingering illness, aged 59.

## Advertisements.

NO. I. of the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAZETTE and COLONIAL REGISTER, a Newspaper for the New Colony of South Australia, which is to be continued weekly in the Colony, was PUBLISHED on SATURDAY, the 7th of June, by L. Wild, at No. 13, Catherine-street, Strand, with Stamped Numbers for Country Circulation, post free,) containing every species of intelligence that can be interesting to the Colony, now on the point of departing, to their friends at home, and to others who may wish to be acquainted with the principles, objects, and local circumstances of the Colony, and the original doings thus far of the Colonists. No. II. of the SOUTH AUSTRALIAN GAZETTE will be published (being printed in the same form and with the same type as No. I.) immediately after the arrival of his Excellency the Governor in South Australia, who will sail from Portsmouth on the 28th inst., in command of his Majesty's ship *Buffalo*, with the Officers and their Families. Price 6d. unstamped, and 9d. stamped.

Orders and advertisements received by L. Wild, as above; and by Mr. Capper, at the South Australian Office, Adelphi-terrace, Strand. Annual Subscription, paid in advance, 2l. 2s. Early applications are requested.

TEA.

| | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Gunpowder | 3 | 0 |
| Ditto Hyson . . . 6s. 4d. to | 7 | 8 |
| Very superior ditto | 3 | 6 |
| Hyson Kind | 3 | 0 |
| Congou . . . 3s. 6d. to | 4 | 8 |
| Fine Souchong Flavour | 4 | 6 |
| Very superior Pekoe, or Souchong Flavour ditto, particularly recommended | 5 | 8 |

COFFEE ROASTED DAILY.

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|---|---|---|
| Berbice, the best Imported . . 2s. to | 2 | 4 |
| Mocha of very superior quality | 3 | 0 |
| Plantation | 1 | 10 |

Raw Coffee one-fifth less than roasted.

The best Powdered Candy, for Coffee, &c. . 1 0

SAMUEL ANDREWS, 42, Old Bond-street, four doors on the left from Piccadilly.

N.B. The finest Bermuda Arrow Root imported, in pound canisters 3s. each.

EVANS'S ORNAMENTAL STOVE and COOKING APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, 8, King William-street, London Bridge.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to view the extensive STOCK of Ornamental and Plain STOVES just finished, forming a great variety of novel and elegant designs, suitable for the Mansion or the Cottage. The largest Stock of Improved Kitchen Ranges in the Kingdom, and every article of Furnishing Ironmongery always ready for Immediate delivery. Green-Houses, Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot Water. Bell-hanging on improved principles executed in Town or Country. Shower Baths, with Curtains complete, Six Guineas each. Also at 49, Ludgate Hill.

SALADS AND LOBSTERS.

BREFFITT and Co's PREPARED ITALIAN CREAM, for making a delicious Salad, Lobster, or Crab Dressing IN ONE MINUTE, and at a trifling expense.

R. Banvir and Co. continue to supply their Agents in Town and Country with this delicious preparation, which has received the approbation of the most distinguished Families and Epicures, now perfectly fresh, seasonable, and in excellent condition.

Sold Retail by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; Burgess, Strand; and all other Italian and Sauce Warehousses.

Ask for Breffitt's Italian Cream; all others are frauds.

E. BREFFITT and Co., Wine Agents and Bottle Merchants, No. 17, Hungerford Wharf, Strand.

PROSPECTUS OF THE

PARTHENON CLUB (late the Spencer and JUNIOR ATHENÆUM).

Objections having been made by many of the Members to a double name, originally selected for this Institution, the same will in future be denominated "The Parthenon Club."

The regulations of this Institution will be selected from those which have already been proved the most eligible in the best clubs now existing, and will most particularly discourage all tendency to play, and all party feeling.

The object of "The Parthenon Club" is to form a union of Naval, Military, Literary, Scientific, and Travelled Men, to be managed by a Committee, annually chosen by ballot from their own body. And it is intended that one of the especial and distinguishing characteristics of this Club shall be found in a most extensive collection of domestic and foreign literature.

A Library will be formed, and its increase secured on a scale adequate to the proposed objects of the Club.—The Naval and Military section to receive all due consideration.

The Club will also be supplied with an extensive assortment of Journals and Periodicals, Transatlantic as well as European, in addition to domestic publications of a similar description. Under the foreign head it is believed that peculiar facilities will be possessed.

Whilst, in almost every other Club in London, the alienating spirit of politics is found to divide men who feel every regard for the private worth of each other, it is sincerely hoped that "The Parthenon" will afford a neutral ground, where all opinions may be blended in the cultivation of literature, and the socialities of life.

With a view still more to further these ends, the Club will extend its advantages to the acquaintances of its members, who will be entitled to invite a friend to dine, under such restrictions as may hereafter be adopted.

It is intended that the site of the Club shall be in the immediate neighbourhood of St. James's.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Members are to send their address and reference in writing to the Secretary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Entrance Fee | Fifteen Guineas. |
| Yearly Subscription (including One Guinea for the Library) | Six Guineas. |

By order of the Committee,

Committee room, 26, Pall-mall, July 1, 1836. J. B. JONES, Secretary.

At a Meeting of the Committee held this day,

Lord Dudley Coutts Stuart, M.P. in the Chair,—

Resolved,—

That this Club being now formed, the members be requested to pay their entrance and yearly subscription monies to the Bankers, Messrs. Coutts and Co., on account of the trustees of "The Parthenon Club."

Resolved,—That two hundred additional Members be admitted on the terms now stated in the Prospectus, viz.—Fifteen Guineas entrance fee; Five Guineas, yearly subscription; and One Guinea annually for the Library.

The arrangements will shortly be completed, and the Club-house announced. Dudley Coutts Stuart, Chairman.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen, night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

PAPER-HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE,

No. 20, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET, HOLBORN.

J. F. ISHERWOOD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has just completed his new Designs of Decorations for Drawing-rooms, Dining rooms, Halls, &c., at his usual low prices; with an extensive assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery Furniture.

PAPER HANGINGS,

| | Per Yard | | Per Yard. |
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| Bed-room Paper | 6s. 3d | Marbles, varnished, for ditto | 8s. 6d |
| Sitting-room ditto | 9s. 4d | Elegant Gold Papers | 1s. 6d |
| Glazed ditto | 9s. 6d | Crimson Flocks, &c. | 1s. 3d |
| Drawing-room ditto | 8s. 9d | | |
| Granite, &c. for Halls | 8s. 6d | | |

HOUSE PAINTING, GRAINING, and PLUMBING, DONE BY ESTIMATE.

Dimensions and Prices of brilliant Plate Glass, Silvered.

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| 30 20 | 2 | 9 | 6 | 49 44 | 12 | 2 | 2 | 72 50 | 26 | 1 | 5 |
| 36 26 | 3 | 17 | 9 | 52 42 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 72 28 | 10 | 18 | 1 |
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| 41 28 | 5 | 5 | 7 | 57 41 | 15 | 1 | 7 | 96 24 | 13 | 7 | 6 |
| 45 30 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 60 47 | 17 | 17 | 1 | 108 60 | 68 | 14 | 0 |
| 45 30 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 60 50 | 19 | 16 | 0 | 108 50 | 51 | 9 | 0 |
| 48 39 | 9 | 4 | 9 | 66 58 | 24 | 18 | 1 | 120 66 | 80 | 0 | 0 |

A SPLENDID STOCK of Double Gilt Chimney Frames of the newest patterns always kept ready, with Gilt Window Cornices at 5s. per foot, and Gilt Bordering for Rooms at 9d. per yard.

The CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is fitted up with the strictest attention to Economy and Elegance, with every article warranted of the best manufacture.

Plans, Designs, and Valuations made, and Contracts taken to any amount.

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SPLENDOUR AND ECONOMY IN FURNISHING.

JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully invite the NOBILITY and FAMILIES about to furnish to view their extensive and unrivalled Stock of

MAGNIFICENT INDIA and BRITISH SILK DAMASKS, And TABBORETS;
NEW and SPLENDID CHINTZES and TOURNEYS;
MOHAIR SATIN DAMASKS;
MERINO DAMASKS and MOREENS;
The most SUPERB VELVET PILE CARPETS, in Elegance of Design and Colouring successfully rivalling the FRENCH TOURNEY.
The Newest and most Splendid Patterns in Brussels, and every description of Carpets for Stairs, Bedrooms, &c.
CHIMNEY, CONSOLE, and PIER GLASSES,
In elegant Double Gilt Frames:
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comprising everything elegant and useful for Drawing-rooms, Dining-rooms, Libraries, and Bed-rooms;
SOFAS, COUCHES, and CHAIRS
Of every description;
BEDSTEADS, and WELL-SEASONED BEDDING,
GILT CORNICES, POLES, FRINGES, and TRIMMINGS, in endless variety.

Specimens of the Newest Designs for Curtains and Beds may be seen fixed in the Show-room, and are made up at little more than half the usual charges.

Drawings Made, and Patterns sent to all parts of the Kingdom.

JACKSON and GRAHAM being Manufacturers and Warehousemen, as well as Upholsterers, are enabled to offer goods of the most superior description, upon terms that defy competition.

37, Oxford Street.

BEAUTIFUL TEETH.

ROWLAND'S ODONTO,

Or PEARL DENTIFRICE,

The mildest and most efficacious Dentifrice ever discovered, forming an efficient VEGETABLE WHITE POWDER, composed of Ingredients the most pure and rare, which completely eradicates Tartar from the Teeth, secures the fine Enamel from sustaining injury, and prevents premature decay; firmly fixing the Teeth in their sockets, and ultimately realising

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF PEARLY TEETH!

operates on the Gums as an Anti-Scorbutic, totally eradicating the Scurvy, strengthens, braces, and renders them of a healthy red; in short, is a never-failing remedy for every disease the Teeth and Gums are liable to, and by continually using, renders them sound and beautiful to the latest period of life, also imparts a delightful fragrance to the breath.

Price 2s. 9d. per box, duty included.

*** Notice the Name and Address of the Proprietors,

A. ROWLAND AND SON,
20, Hatton Garden, London,

is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each, also printed in red, on the Wrapper, in which this Article is enclosed.

††† Be sure to ask for "ROWLAND'S."

Sold by them and by every Respectable Perfumer and Medicine Vendor.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE UNFAILING VIRTUES OF

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA

January 28th 1836.

Gentlemen,—I regret that I have not earlier acknowledged to you the great benefit which I have derived from the use of your Balm of Columbia, which, in my own case, I have happily found to possess all the virtues you ascribe to it; I at first, and by mere accident, purchased a Bottle from one of your Agents merely as a trial; and until lately was unaware of its justly famed and great celebrity, or of your being resident, and having a principle establishment in England, otherwise I should have felt pleasure and a sense of duty to you and the public in making this acknowledgment before. About four years ago, I found my hair rapidly falling off, not occasioned by any bodily illness, and to such an extent was my head really bald that I was compelled to wear a wig; about three afterwards I began to use your Balm, and after the lapse of nine months, and the application of only three 3s. 6d. bottles, I was enabled to leave off the wig, finding my hair quite restored to its pristine strength, which it has retained ever since.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very obliged,

To Messrs. O. & A. OLDRIDGE, Balm of Columbia Establishment, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London. BENJAMIN BRIDGER, 31, Little Newport Street, Leicester Square.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eyebrows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and on the first application produces a beautiful curl from the hair from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Abundance of certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability are shown by the Proprietors, C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London, where the Balm is sold.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.

TO TRAVELLERS, Merchants, Captains, Shippers, and Families.—WRAY'S CHALYBEATE GERMAN SEIDLITZ POWDERS, prepared by M. O. WRAY, Chemist, &c., 118, Holborn Hill, and sold in boxes (containing powders for 12 glasses) at 2s. each. The various effects produced by the operation of Seidlitz Powders, depend entirely on the different modes of preparation. The Chalybeate German Seidlitz Powders now recommended by the proprietor are brought to that state of perfection by which the most uniform results will be experienced, and, in conjunction with their pre-eminence over all other aperient medicines, the proprietor flatters himself the low price at which they are now prepared (being less than one half usually charged by druggists for the common Seidlitz Powders) will secure to them a decided preference. Where also may be had Ginger Beer Powders, 6d. per dozen; three dozen, 1s. 3d. Soda Water ditto, 8d. per dozen, three dozen, 1s. Common Seidlitz, 1s. per dozen; three dozen, 2s. 6d. Lemonade ditto, 6d. per dozen; three dozen, 1s. 3d. N.B. Be careful to have the "Chalybeate German Seidlitz Powders," prepared by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill, as all others are genuine.

BREWSTER'S ALMOND and HONEY SOAP, combining the Emollient and Balsamic Properties of Honey with the finest Almond Oil Soap, and refreshing fragrance; it removes Sunburns, and prevents Chapped Hands. Brewster's Asiatic Vegetable, or Extract of Cocoa-Nut Oil, for promoting the growth of hair; it invigorates the roots, gives strength and brilliancy to the hair, and causes a luxurious growth; has only to be known to be an indispensable appendage to the toilet and the nursery.—Lavender Water from the flowers, Royal Perfumed Lavender, &c., Carthamus Flower Tooth Powder much admired for its efficacy, elegance, and simplicity, Improved Cold Cream of Almonds and Roses. Made and Sold Wholesale and Retail by Brewster, 48, New Bond-street. Sold by all respectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse testifies:—

Sir, I am honoured with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you 10l. pounds in payment for it—trusting you will find that amount. I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. M. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Dycenus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undermentioned, and 209 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millers.

This Essence is prepared only by DICIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose,) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Red rug, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise procurable at the most economical cost, in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted; in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 229, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to form the Nobility and Gentry that they have now completed eir SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFU-ERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of ance, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the y. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed pre-rations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Milleflcurs, for the ket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preser-tion of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Ve-table Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor aps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the th and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme de Sultanas, for softening and beautifying e complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Huiles Antique. Messrs. D. and G. have recently obtained injunctions from the urt of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spu-ous imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Milleflcurs and egetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signa-re on the labels, and their address, 158, New Bond-street, on e back of the bottles.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 33, Fleet-street, continues to supply FICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the ms moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of e gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without touching the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case re-ring perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of r. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all quainted with the subject of its superiority.

Tender and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from rther decay.—At home from ten till five.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure tract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by ich all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills, ey are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully success-l in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, s of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of e skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the estive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their ration will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, ulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as ly to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, ve by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a nvincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the reat quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health d strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby d Co. (late H. Godfrey Windsor), 61, Bishopsgate-street Within, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine endors.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in conse-uence of their great success some unprincipled persons have epared a spurious imitation.

STIRLING REES' ESSENCE.—Its vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest ical characters, as well as those who have experienced its icious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and su-ority over every other preparation, in being the most safe and ctual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, eets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whites, ains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the adder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and inary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short ace of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with rsaparilla, Buchu, and other choice alteratives, which renders it valuable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, ins of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Erup-s, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted d impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of wer, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wast-g Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been ken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and eerful health to the whole system. The most delicate female y take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative ere the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. Stirling, 66, High-reet, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the orld, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London arriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medicine endors, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, under e name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c., a worthless and injurious ticle of their own make, feels it is an imperative duty to say, at it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the name J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Government amp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without which cannot be genuine.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the st of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR YE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine lossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be ry invaluable to Cheerful Officers and others in removing white [illegible] by every spot of the horse any [illegible] W. Day and Co., at [illegible] Saxon Warehouse, 33, [illegible] Co., 33, Oxford-street; in [illegible] directions for use, and a [illegible] the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are [illegible]

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO., Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off, for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby; thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the standard combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading in the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and No. 19, Ludgate-hill.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Surgeon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10, LITTLE HILL, City (opposite the Belle Sauvage Inn), where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH, INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Soulli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad Imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand; Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

SARSAPARILLA. "Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, knowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 59, Oxford-street, five doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail; and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s., quarts, 11s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 14, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

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A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hoose Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 123, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the Improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Mat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office. Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters, of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every width and description of Webs.

P.S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen. Prices as before; viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 3l. 3s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 18s. 6d. to 1l. 5s.; Trousers, from 18s. to 25s.; a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy Lieutenant's Uniform, &c.

TO FAMILIES GOING ABROAD, AND RESIDENTS IN INDIA.

W. C. MORGAN begs to invite the attention of FAMILIES going ABROAD, as well as that of CAPTAINS and MERCHANTS, to the superior qualities and moderate prices of his much admired BOTTLED STOUT and ALES, which are peculiarly adapted for exportation large quantities of which are constantly being shipped for almost every part of the Globe. Address, W. C. MORGAN, 5, Dean-street, (Five doors from Oxford-street).

N.B.—Manufactures of the Highly Carbonated Soda Water and Effervescing Lemonade.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

GENTLEMEN'S SUMMER COATS.—The weather being so oppressively hot, has induced Messrs. CARPENTER and CO. to invent a curious, fine, light, and durable Article, for Gentlemen's Summer wear; the coat, when finished, shall only weigh 24 ounces, and the price from 30s. to 50s. Waistcoats and Trousers of the same, at Carpenter and Co.'s, 14, King William-street, London-bridge.—Please to copy the address.

CLARET, First Growth.—To be DISPOSED OF, for Cash, a considerable parcel of CHATEAU LAPITTE, vintage 1825, part of the stock of Messrs. EADE, BELL, and Co., of Bordeaux, and sealed with their seal, at the very low price of 48s. per dozen, duty paid, bottles and cases included, in cases of three and six dozen each.

Apply to Messrs. HENKEY and CO., Gray's-Inn Wine Establishment, 23, High Holborn.

This Claret is fit for immediate use, and deserves the attention of Club Houses, first-rate Hotels, and Private Gentlemen.

N. B.—Sample bottles may be had on application, 4s. each.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.—The following Watches are London made—of the first quality, and are warranted to perform correctly:—

GOLD WATCHES, engine-turned cases with elegantly chased Gold Dials. The movements are highly-finished and jewelled in two holes

Ditto, ditto, in double-bottomed cases, i. e. to wind at the back

PATENT LEVER WATCHES, in engine-turned cases, with elegant finished Gold Dials. The movements are of the best description with the improvements, i. e. the detached escapement jewelled in holes

Ditto, ditto, in double-bottomed cases, i. e. to wind at the back

A. B. SAVORY & SONS, Cornhill, opposite the

Admiralty, Somerset-Place, June 24th 1836.

HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY to NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That on the receipt in the Wages Department, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset-Place, of the Declaration or Certificate of identity required from each officer by his Majesty's Orders in Council, a Bill for the amount of the half-pay or retired pay due will be made out in this Department, which will be payable by the Treasurer of his Majesty's Navy, on the following days, viz.—

On the 11th and 12th July, to Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 13th, 14th, and 15th July, to Lieutenants at 9s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 16th and 18th of July, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 8s. a day, and Chaplains, and their Attorneys.

On the 20th, 21st, and 22nd of July, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being brought forward on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can be future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks; but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 25th and 26th of July; after which the half-pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half-pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Wages Office, at the Admiralty, Somerset Place, or transmit them to the Secretary of the Admiralty, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into this Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired-pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is to the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above mentioned modes), officers may receive their half-pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a bill for the amount, in which case they are to give notice thereof by letter to the Secretary of the Admiralty, marked in the corner "Half-Pay or Retired Pay Accountant-General," and thereupon a proper form of a Bill of Exchange will be sent to them. 2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise. 3d. By extract, at a Dock-Yard, where there is an establishment of Pay Clerks.

In either of which two latter cases they must give notice to the Secretary of the Admiralty marked in the same manner, and a Remittance Bill or Extract will thereupon be made out and transmitted to them. In all cases, the officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surname, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

*Mem.*—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the Act 2 Geo. 4, cap. 20, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No persons residing out of his Majesty's dominions are entitled to the privileges of this Act.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, JULY 5.—*Memo.* The half-pay of the undermentioned Officers has been cancelled, from 5th inst. inclusive, upon their receiving a commuted allowance for their commissions:—Paym. Thomas Ferns, h.-p. 99th Foot; Capt. Henry de Forster, h.-p. Brunswick Infantry.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 4.—Royal Artillery—Gent. Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—J. B. Dennis, v. Rowan, prom.; D. W. Pack, v. Freese, prom.; J. Travers, v. Cleaveland, prom.; Hon. G. T. Devereux, v. Murray, prom.; R. Blackwood, v. Smith, prom.; R. S. Allen, v. Turner, prom.; W. Swiddon, v. Marriott, prom.; E. W. Redwell, v. Hooper, prom.; S. D. Broughton, v. Elwyn, prom.; A. H. Graham, v. Wright, prom. First Lieut. W. J. Stokes to be Sec. Capt. v. J. W. Smith, ret. on h.-p.; Second Lieut. T. Willis to be First Lieut. v. Stokes. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. Sir A. Dickson, K.C.H., to be Col. v. Fraser, dec.; Capt. and Brevet Major F. G. Browne to be Lieut.-Col. v. Dickson; Second Capt. B. Willis to be Capt. v. Browne, First Lieut. C. H. Symoue to be Second Capt. v. Willis; Second Lieut. W. T. Crawford to be First Lieut. v. Symons.

Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry—J. D. L. Campbell, Gent., to be Cornet.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, July 8th, 1836.—2d Life Gds.—To be Lieuts. by p.; Lieut. T. Naylor, v. Blackburn, who ret.; Cornet and Sub-Lieut. W. C. D. H. Vyse, v. Fairlie, who ret. To be Cornets and Sub-Lieutenants by p.; J. K. Wedderburn, Gent., v. Naylor, R. N. Lawley, gent., v. Vyse; R. M. Earl of Longford, v. Knox, who ret. 1st Drag. Gds.—Ens. R. Hollis, from 49th Foot, to be Cornet by p., v. May, who ret. 3d Drag. Gds.—Lieut. J. O. Dyson to be Capt. by p., v. Beauman, who ret.; Cornet F. Watt to be Lieut. by p., v. Dyson; Sec. Lieut. C. H. J. Rich, from 87th Foot, to be Cornet by p., v. Watt. 7th Drag. Gds.—Capt. J. Rolton to be Major by p., v. Curteis, who ret.; Lieut. J. W. Hunter to be Capt. by p., v. Bolton; Cornet E. Codrington to be Lieut. by p., v. Hunter; J. Crofts, Gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Codrington. 4th Lt. Drags.—R. Booth, Lieut. to be Cornet by p., v. [illegible], whose appointment has not taken place. 10th Lt. Drags.—Maj. W. D. Mercer, from 67th Foot, to be Maj., v. W. H. [illegible], ret. upon h. p. unatt., receiving the diff.; Cornet [illegible] be Lieut. by p., v. Rose, who ret.; J. P. Smith, Gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Harriott. Coldstream Gds.—Lieut. J. Codrington to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col. by p., v. [illegible], ret.; Ens. and Lieut. F. Halkett to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Codrington; Hon. L. Hope to be Ens. and Lieut. by p., v. Halkett. Scots Fusilier Gds.—Hon. G. A. Byron to be Lieut. by p., v. Levinge, whose appointment has not taken place.

17th Foot—Ens. H. L. Herbert, from 38th Foot, to be Lieut. without p., v. Tobin, dec. 49th—T. P. Gibbons, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Hollis, app. to 1st Drag. Gds. 54th—T. Mostyn, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Berkshaw, who ret. 67th—Ens. W. L. Bunbury to be Lieut. by p., v. Armstrong, who ret.; H. C. Cardew, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Stewart. 87th—Maj. W. N. Orange, from h. p. unatt., to be Maj., paying the diff., v. Mercer, app. to 11th Lt. Drags. 79th—Ens. J. Douglas to be Lieut. by p., v. Gore, who ret.; Sec. Lieut. P. L. M'Dougall, from Ceylon Reg., to be Ens., v. Douglas. 89th—Capt. F. Moore, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. J. Bowness, who ex. 97th—J. N. Ouvry, Gent., to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. C. H. J. Rich, app. to 3d Drag. Gds. 98th—Ens. H. D. Persse, from 99th Foot, to be Ens., v. Hawker, prom.; Gent. Cadet J. M. Fowler, from Royal Military Coll., to be Ens. without p., v. Herbert, prom. in 17th Foot. 99th—Lieut. R. Stewart to be Capt. by p., v. Whyte, who ret.; Ens. A. T. Hoyland to be Lieut. by p., v. Stewart; G. Curnwall, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Hoyland. 99th—H. Pardoe, Gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Persse, app. to 98th Foot. Ceylon Rifle Reg.—H. G. Remmett, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Macdougall, app. to 79th Foot Unattached; Ens. E. A. Hawker, from 98th Foot, to be Lieut. by p. Brevet—Maj. Gen. Sir J. Colborne, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Upper and Lower Canada. Garrisons—Maj.-Gen. the Hon. P. Stuart, to be Governor of Edinburgh Castle, during the period he may continue on the Staff in North Britain.

Memorandum—Lieut. J. B. Ross, upon h. p. Royal African Corps, has been allowed to retire from the Army by the sale of a Lieutenancy, he being about to become a settler in the Colonies. The Christian names of Lieut. the Hon. M. Pelcy, of the Grenadier Gds., are Henry Hugh Manners.

### CAVALRY.

1st Drag. Gds.—The Adjutancy is vacant by the promotion of Lieut. Hill, a Waterloo officer, to an Unattached company. There are yet two Subalterns in the Regt. his seniors, and more than 20 years Lieutenants!

### INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—The *Maitland* tr. arrived at Cove Harbour on 1st inst., and the Service cos. embarked on 4th and 5th, with the exception of 2 off., 30 men, and 2 women, for whom there was not sufficient room on board.

11th—Lieut.-Col. Bieshopp, C.B., has sailed from Falmouth for the purpose of joining the Service cos. at Corfu.

18th depot—The detachments at Eyrecourt and Lawrencetown moved to Athlone on 1st and 2d inst.

19th—Capt. Burns has joined the depot at Nenagh, from the Service cos. at Barbadoes.

24th—Maj. Stack has left the depot at Spike Island, for England, on leave, and Capt. Stoyle now commands.

30th depot—has received an order to recruit. Lieut. Macdonald, the Paymaster, arrived from head-quarters, Bermuda, and is gone to Scotland on leave.

35th—Last week the officers of this reg. gave a splendid farewell dinner in their Mess Room, Formoy Barracks, to their late Commanding Officer, Col. Keightley, on his retirement from the service. Nothing that hospitality and social companionship could contribute to the perfection of the evening's enjoyment was wanting; and the gallant Colonel will no doubt reflect with satisfaction on the high regard entertained for him by the officers whom he so long commanded.

51st—The comp. at Downpatrick moved on 2d for Belfast, to arrive on 4th.

76th—The Service cos. at Grenada are in tolerable health. Total loss since the reg. arrived on the West India station in March, 1834—two officers, 132 men, 5 women, and 20 children.

77th—1 comp. moved from Newry to Downpatrick on 1st and 2d inst., and the detachments at Mullingar marched for Newry on 4th, to arrive on 9th. We decline publishing any of the garbled accounts in circulation of the proceedings of the Court-Martial on Capt. Baines, but wait the finding and sentence, about which we have little doubt. We know the silly attempts that are making, but we caution the service against any statements through whatever channel put forth. The Horse Guards must act with decision.

78th depot—The comp. at Monaghan moved to Armagh on 30th ult.

81st—The *Barossa* transport, from Cork, with the Service cos., under Lieut.-Col. Maclean, arrived at Gibraltar on 9th June.

82d—Pay-Serjeant Rose has been robbed of 20*l.* and some wearing apparel, by two soldiers named John Chambers and Edward Fowler. They were arrested in Waterford with the property, and the greater part of the money in their possession, and delivered to the authorities of Kilkenny on Tuesday.

84th depot—Lieut. Bolton is on leave to England.

85th—The *Stakesby* tr., having on board the 1st Division, sailed from Cove on 30th ult. for Halifax. The *Catherine Stewart Forbes* tr. arrived at Cork Harbour on 1st, and the remaining Division, with head-quarters, was embarked on 4th and 5th.

86th—"This reg., which has been garrisoned here for the last three years, is now on the eve of leaving us—the man-of-war destined to convey them hence being hourly expected. We cannot allow this gallant corps to leave these shores, without paying a well-earned and well-merited tribute of commendation to it. In their intimate and daily intercourse with the Civilians of this community, the conduct of the officers of this regiment has been characterised by those attributes of gentlema bearing, urbanity, and sociability, which have ho every clime and every country to secure to the chara of the British officer the respect and esteem of all w whom he associates. And, as if emulous to distingu themselves alike with their officers, the soldiers of regimeot have, since their sojourn here, comported th selves as soldiers should do—and saying this, we can them no higher compliment. The courteous in peace always gallant in war—their own colours, flaunting w the names of some of our hardest fought fields, testify to of the fact—our own recollections of them assure us of other; therefore we say—may prosperity attend them ev where."—*Guiana Chronicle.*

91st—The comp. at Armagh moved to Newry on 29th u

94th—Major Miloer has left Templemore for London, leave. The comp. at Tipperary moved to Cahir on 3 to remain during the repairs of the Bank at Tipperary

95th depot—1 Sub., 2 Serj., and 30 r. and f., moved fr Birr to Eyrecourt on 1st inst., and the detachment Lawrencetown.

98th—embarked in the *Athol* at Plymouth on Tuesday Portsmouth.

99th depot—arrived at Plymouth on Monday, and lan the same day.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, Woolwich—Lieut. Bassett has, b Garrison order, been appointed to the Adjutancy of Field Batteries, vice Lieut. Skinner. The Commande Sir J. Meelean, made a general inspection of the whole the Artillery on Monday and Tuesday last. Five bo bardiers (2 acting and 3 full), belonging to the 3d ba have been reduced to the ranks, two for defrauding ree of their pay, one for incapability, and 2 for mi offences, and all within the space of 6 months. rumoured that Major Walker's company, 9th batt., leave here for the coast of Spain.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—Lieut. Vickers and 20 men have b ordered to hold themselves in readiness to embark for coast of Spain.

The Earl of Gosford, Governor of Canada, and F Commissioner, has appointed the Hon. Capt. Charles Clements to be his first Aide-de-camp. The Hon. Ca G. A. Browne, 64th reg., has been appointed Aide-de-Ca to the Marquess of Sligo.

LOCAL MILITIA OFFICERS.—We have authority to c tradict the following statement which has appeared several newspapers, no such circular as that referred having been issued by the Home Department:—"Offi of the Local Militia who have volunteered a continuation service under the authority of a circular from the Secret of State's office, April 1836, are entitled to privile rank, and precedence, according to their respective co missions, in the same degree as though the Local Mili force were now embodied."

There is a report that the Invalid Depot at Fort Pitt i be broken up, and that the invalids on landing from fore stations are to be sent direct to Chelsea, where an inva hospital is to be formed. It is supposed that Sir Jam M'Gregor's visit on the 5th inst. was connected with t measure.

The Pontooning on the 1st inst. was very interesti The day was the hottest of the year, but the crowds w immense notwithstanding. Blachford's Bridge was laid Waldhem, over the Medway, which is there about 370 f wide. This bridge was crossed by cavalry and infantry and from Waldham, and to every one seemed as firm possible. Pasley's Bridge was laid at Halling, where river is about 240 feet, and over this, from Waldham, troops crossed towards Cuxton. After this B. and F. d manned their bridges, and the pontoons went down river, and formed *jointly* a bridge of 470 feet across a Whole's Place. The troops crossed, as also guns. B chard's Bridge was the admiration of every one, yet Pasle was more rapidly formed. The decision of the Commit is not known. A Serjeant of the 68th died of the ha accidents went to the Hospital.

The under-named officers, together with detachments fr the depots of Chatham and Maidstone, amounting to 3 men, under the command of Capt. Burchall, of the 1 Buffs, embarked on board the *Java* Indiaman, Rob. Jobl Commander, on the 27th ult., at Gravesend, at which pl they were detained upwards of a week, in consequence the men (sailors) having struck for increased wages, a their demands being deemed unreasonable, Capt. Jobl was obliged to delay sailing until he could obtain anoth crew. The troops are going to Madras and Calcutta, a it is feared the detachments for Madras, in consequence the ship leaving England at so late a period of the ye will have to proceed to Calcutta, as the monsoons will, all probability, have set in before they can reach the fort presidency. Capt. Burchall, 3rd Buffs; Lieuts. Gav 16th drag., Pierse, 25th regt., Gibbs, 16th regt., and M cartney, 13th drag.; Asst. Surgeons Law, 3rd Bu Baines, 13th regt., and Marshall, 39th; Ensigns Grav 45th, Cumberland 44th, Burgh 41st, Sheltoe 48th, Mich 49th, Humphreys 39th, and Main 13th; Cornet Yule, 1 drag.; Ensign Robson, 28th regt., Elmhirst 9th, and La rence 41st; Cornet Gosling 11th drag.; Ensigns Morg

ragl., Cuffe 45th, Croker 39th, Pirie 9th, and Laag- a 41st.

Gen. Lord Hill held a Levee at his office in the Horse ards on Thursday, which was attended by Maj.-Gen. J. Buchan, Maj.-Gen. Burrows, Maj.-Gen. Sir H. ugh, Maj.-Gen. Shrapnel, Col. Perceval, Col. Keenedy, . Milman, Col. Piper, Col. Stovin, Col. Napier, Maj. pper, and several others.

Capt. John Miller is appointed Barrack-master at Clare tle, vacant by the retirement of Capt. England, after a iod of nearly 30 years service.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

mmanders—Hon. W. B. Bovereux.
utenants.—Frederick Drew, R. J. W. Dunlop, Charles James ostle.
ser—T. Woodward.

APPOINTMENTS.

ptain—Charles Eden (Acting) to *Dublin*.
mmanders—David Peak (1821), James Pulling (1829) to Coast uard; Robert Hamond (Acting) to *Rover*.
utenants—Thomas Chaloner (1834) to *Harrier*, vice Morgan; . W. Morgan (1832) and J. Morshead ( ) to *Dublin*; J. R. ooth (1829) to *Thalia*; M. R. Lawless (1834) to *Melville*; C. . Otway (Flag) to *Bellerophon*; E. Knapman (1812) to Ply. outh Ordinary, v. Lawrence, time expired; Edward Holland 1826), Flag to Vice Admiral Fleming; George Elliot (1834), lag to Sir P. Durham; Humphry Butler (1821), Flag to Lord melius Beauclerk.
ster— — Thompson to *Dublin*; E. Dunsterville (1826) to *Rover*; Thomas Bull (1823) to *Asia*.
ies—William Bligh to *Madagascar*; J. P. Bower to *Imogine*; W. E. Troscott to *Royal Adelaide*, J. W. Gibson to *Bellerophon*; . Pigot and C. J. Postle to *Britannia*.
dshipmen—Lord Frederick Kerr to *Rapid*; R. A. Cochrane, A. . Ryden, and Ralph Abercrombie Buckannon to *Imogine*; amuel Pritchard to *Madagascar*; C. R. Jackson (Coll.) to *Bellerophon*.
. 1st Class—A. B. Crawford to *Imogine*.
sters' Assistants—V. G. Roberts to *Bonetta*; E. Grant to *Columbine*; G. W. Jackson to *Thalia*.
rgeon—John Watson (1834) to *Ringdove*.
sistant-Surgeons—J. T. Lowthian to *Linnet*; W. Paterson 1824) to *Alban*; James M'Craith, M.D., to *Magpie*.
plains—Rev. E. Kempe to *Hercules*; C. Happen to *Bellerophon*.
ser—C. Hillier to *Salamander*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

, 4, st.-v., Com. W. Ramsay (1831) arrived at Jamaica from t. Thomas's, May 21.
rton, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), sailed from amaica for Barbadoes with the mail, to be forwarded by *Pigeon* acket, May 27.
naon, 20, Com. J. Fraser (1831), sailed from Jamaica for Carthagena, May 25.
own, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), arrived at Jamaica from Chagres, May 19.
ven, 18, Com. C. Eden (1834), arrived at Rio Janeiro from Valparaiso, May 4.
arrowhawk, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), arrived at Valparaiso from Coquimbo, 13th, and sailed 21st of March, for Bolcey.
ear, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1831), arrived at Jamaica from Carthagena, May 17.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS.

CORRECTED TO JULY 9, 1836.

* Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* dus, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ndona, Innes (1813), | s. June 6, | d. July 2, | r. | July 6. |
| rwind, Forster (1812), | s. June 13, | d. July 9, | r. | |
| d Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. June 20, | d. July 16, | r. | |
| ephis, Griffin, act. (1819), | s. June 27, | d. July 23, | r. | |
| arion, Robillard (1824), | s. July 6, | d. Aug. 1, | r. | |
| ian, Jennings (1815), | s. | d. | r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| tarus, James (1818) | s. May 4, | d. June 24, | r. | June 28. |
| rmes, Biscoe (1824) | s. June 3, | d. July 24, | r. | |
| rpion, Kennedy (1818), | s. July 4, | d. Aug. 24, | r. | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| ner, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 23, | r. | June 10. |
| ldrake, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 25, | r. | |
| pwing, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. | |
| ligor, Moore (*a.* 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. | |
| n, Smith (*a.* ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 28, | r. | |
| ipt, Welch (1812), | s. | d. | r. | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

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| nis, Dowsey (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. | June 15. |
| son, Harvey (1816), | s. Apl. 17, | d. July 9, | r. | June 30. |
| y, James (1818), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. | |
| nard, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug. 11, | r. | |
| ttingham, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 26 | r. | |
| ra, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. | |
| ny, Norrington (1813), | s. July 3, | d. Sept. 25, | r. | |
| ndew, Tilley, | s. | d. | r. | |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

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| rens, Fawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. | June 11. |
| ssum, Peter (1824), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. | |
| ndara, Dicken (1813), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, | r. | |
| quil, Parsons (1813), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. | |
| ega, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. | |
| net, Downey (1813), | s. | d. | r. | |

*North America.*

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| ver, Luce (1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. | July 8. |
| rens, Ureke, ( ), | s. June 4, | d. Aug. 6, | r. | |
| lark, Ladd (1813), | s. | d. | r. | |

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, July 8th.—(*From our own correspondent.*)—On Monday last the *Rhadamanthus* st.-ship was towed into the basin, and orders have since been received for preparations to be made for her to take her gun on board, by shipping slides and shot racks being fitted to her, from which it is expected she is intended to be sent to the coast of Spain; all possible despatch is being used to get her in readiness for service; her poop has been knocked away, so that she is now flush fore and aft. The Officers appointed to the *Firefly* have been put to some inconvenience by reason of that st.-v. not having been brought down here to be commissioned by Lieut. J. Pearse but an order has been ultimately received for those gentlemen to be accommodated on board the *Salsette* hulk. Mr. Drew, master's mate, just appointed to the *Firefly*, has been deservedly promoted (having passed nearly 15 years) to the rank of Lieut., and ordered to join the *Dublin*, 50, flagship on the coast of South America. The *Flamer* st.-v., Lieut. Pothury, brought round several passengers from Plymouth, among whom was Mr. Pearse, a meritorious mate of long standing, late of the *Medea*, son of the gallant Director of Police. This young Officer comes from the Naval Hospital, Plymouth, invalided, from injuries sustained in the service. *Pluto* st.-v., Lieut. Sayer, in Temporary, has got men for the *Salamander*, and will take on board an Officer of Engineers, and some sappers and miners, to be placed under the orders of Lord John Hay. She is expected to sail next week. The *Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tinling, will go to the West Indies to relieve another vessel. The following Lords of the Admiralty visited the Yard on Thursday: Rear Admiral Sir C. Adam, Captains Sir Wm. Parker and Elliot, accompanied by the Surveyor of the Navy, Capt. Sir W. Symonds. The *Flamer* will be paid off most likely next week. Ships in Commission in Port—*William and Mary* yt., *Firebrand*, *Alban*, and *Pluto* st.-v., and the *Blazer*, not in Commission. In Basin—*Lightning*. Not in Commission—*Rhadamanthus* and the *Messenger* st.-v. In Dock—*Confiance*.

PLYMOUTH, July 7th.—*Lavinia* lazaretto sailed for Liverpool on Wednesday morning, in charge of Mr. Denison, Master of the *Impregnable*. *Plover* packet arrived on Wednesday morning. *Nautilus* gun-brig, 10, is ordered here to repair her defects. *Asia*, 84, sailed on Monday evening for Portsmouth. *Pink* freight ship arrived with troops on Sunday, and sailed on Sunday. *Athol* tr.-ship, A. Kearsley, master, arrived on Monday, having on board depot of 99th reg. from Portsmouth. They were landed the same day at the Dock-Yard by the *Camel* and *Tortoise* lighters. On Tuesday, the depot of 98th embarked on board the *Athol* for Portsmouth, whence she will proceed with the 61st to Cork, bringing to Plymouth the depot of 43d. *Athol* sailed on Tuesday evening. *Partridge* tender arrived on Monday with volunteer seamen from Liverpool and Pembroke. She sailed from the former place on Monday week. *Russel* is ordered here to have her mainmast and capstan shifted. *Sterling*, private ship, is hourly expected here to embark a draft of the 29th reg., for the Mauritius. The following warrant-officers belonging to this ordinary sailed in the *Cornwallis* to join the *Madagascar*, as disposable officers for the ships on the station to which she is about to proceed.—*Carpenters*—James Sweeney, late of the *Cleopatra*; Matthew Taylor, *Barracouta*; Wm. Elms, *Terror*. *Boatswains*—Philip Penfield, *Hope*; Gilbert White, *Beagle*; John Pardar, *Wizard*. Robert Orange, late Carpenter of the *Proserpine*, has been superannuated on a pension of 55*l*.; Jos. Miller, Gunner of the *Hope*, 30*l*. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *Imogene*, *Magpie* cutter, and *Partridge* tender.

Extract of a letter from an Officer of H.M.S. *Childers*, dated "*Gibraltar*, *June* 10, 1836.—We have been this last month stationed in the Mole of Barcelona, the *Rodney* having been absent for the purpose of watering; the *Tyne* is gone to Mahon to smoke, being full of rats. The *Clio* is at Tarragone; the *Orestes* is cruising along the coast. We return immediately to Barcelona, with Capt. Parker's letters, &c., and expect to remain some little time."

The following Chaplains have been appointed, and some of them to ships: Rev. George Richards, Phelim Somerville, Pasco G. Hill, H. H. Franklin, G. Hegepe, John E. Kempe, E. S. Phelps, and W. G. Tucker.

The colony of South Australia, of which Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., is Governor, extends from 132 to 141 degrees east longitude, and it is intended to build the town at Port Sinclair, lying the west entrance to Spencer's Gulf, in 26 deg. south latitude. Capt. Hindmarsh and Com. Pearl have been knighted with the royal Hanoverian order.

The officers waiting to join the *Firefly* steamer are now assembled at Woolwich, waiting the completion of the Dock-yard repairs. Besides her Commander, Lieut. Pearse, Mr. T. G. Mugford, Quarter Master; Mr. Drew, Mate; Mr. Taylor, Assistant Surgeon; and Mr. Keep, Clerk in charge, have been appointed to her.

STEAM CRUISERS.—On Monday H. M.'s royal steam cruiser *Vulcan* arrived at Poole from a cruise, took in coals, and sailed on the 2d inst. The experiment of steam cruisers for the prevention of smuggling has succeeded beyond expectation. It has been ascertained from undoubted authority, that within the last month more than 600 tubs of foreign spirits have been destroyed by the smugglers, as from the speed of the *Vulcan*, in any wind or weather, the smuggler is convinced of the impossibility of escape; in order, therefore, to save his vessel and crew, on getting sight of her, he immediately destroys his illicit cargo.

Sir John Franklin, R.N., will sail the latter end of this month for Van Diemen's Land, to assume the government, in the room of Col. Arthur.

The two sons of the Prince of Orange visited the model room at Somerset House on Tuesday, and appeared to take great interest in the variety of objects there exhibited. Two professional gentlemen, connected with the Dutch dock-yards, have also minutely inspected the models of Sir Wm. Symonds's ships, and expressed their admiration at the uniformity of proportion which is preserved from the smallest to the largest rate.

The reports in town from the *Vanguard* are most flattering. She works remarkably well, carrying a small weather helm, and is very quick at staying or wearing, the former evolution being generally performed in from two and a half to three and a half minutes. As soon as the ships are assembled, they will proceed on a cruise together. The *Asia* has visited Plymouth, and maintains her usual excellence in her sailing qualities, although her officers do not consider that she is as yet in perfect trim.

The following letter, from an Officer employed on the *Euphrates*' Expedition, clearly shows that if its success depends on indefatigable exertions, it will be achieved by Colonel Chesney and his enterprising associates:—"*Euphrates* steam vessel, on the Euphrates, *5th May*, 1836.—After many tedious delays and vexatious annoyances, caused by the pitiful conduct of the Syrian Government, we completed the transport of the vessels and stores, to our station near Birjuk, in Feb. 20. My vessel, the *Euphrates*, 200 tons, 50 horse power, having the Colonel on board, made a trial up the river, on the 17th March, and commenced the descent on 19th March; we seldom steam more than from 25 to 30 miles in one day, which is accomplished in from one and a-half to two hours, as we are obliged to have the boats on a-head for the survey, and the Officers return by land to pilot the vessels. We have been twice aground, once for fourteen days, and again for three; the *Tigris* joined us at Kara Bam Boutch, on 18th April; she has also been aground for some days. We have been detained here some time, expecting a caravan of stores from Aleppo; on its arrival we push on to Diabour, where the *Tigris* is now waiting for us. Our scientific departments have made great progress, and from the ample fields of Syria and Mesopotamia, have made abundant specimens both in the Geology, Natural History, and Typography of this country. The river as far as we know, is perfectly navigable up and down for steamers of sufficient power and proper construction. We have had always in the main channel, from one and a-half to three fathoms water, the current varying from 3½ knots to 5, in the rapids, in the low season, and 4½ to 6, in the rapids during the high season; the greatest rise between the two seasons is from 14 to 16 feet, and liable to constant fluctuations, the river always rising or falling. The *Euphrates* has steamed 5.6 knots over the ground, against a 4.4. current, when drawing 3ft. 6in. on an even keel, engines working 30½ revolutions; therefore as the river is considerably more turbid below us, we may reasonably expect to make a speedy voyage upwards. We carry many stores down with us, to place in depot on the river, which makes our draught of water four feet; the descent is very anxious work, from the innumerable shoals, islands, &c.; but please God, we shall weather all yet; as for the Arabs, we are always as ready for fighting as they are, and we contrive to frighten them out of their wits; but they are certainly the most arrant thieves in God's creation. The other day we experienced our first shipwreck of a large barge, carrying about 40 tons of coals, stores, &c.; she was bilged on a rock, and sunk instantly in a rapid of nine fathoms water; the crew were saved, and the loss of not much consequence to us; we have now several smaller in our squadron. The expedition has suffered much from sickness, and lost many of its number, but a reinforcement of six seamen from the *Columbine* in the Mediterranean, and four soldiers from England make up its original strength. I am happy to say our Commander has recovered, but with many others, is subject to repeated attacks of ague.

The following ships are ordered home to be paid off:—*Beagle* 10, *Columbia* st., *Comus* 18, *Griffon* 3, *Hyacinth* 18, *Jupiter* 38, *Savage* 10, *Vestal* 26.

The *Royal Tar* steamer passed through Spithead from London for San Sebastian, on the 30th ult., with 150 recruits on board, principally men lately discharged from the St. Helena corps. Brig.-Gen. Evans, Com. M'Dougal, (*b*), and Lieut. M. Ioman, returning to the 1st Lancers from sick leave on account of wounds, were passengers in her.

The *Galatea* frigate is fitting in the Basin at Portsmouth for a coal depot, for service in the West Indies.

The *Rapid* 10, Lieut. Patten, arrived at P[illegible] on 30th ult., after a passage of 54 days, fr[illegible] Janeiro, with specie and diamonds on board to the [illegible] of 500,000 dollars on merchants' account. [illegible] has been on the South American station for [illegible] years, and within six months has visited B[illegible] Monte Video, and the Falkland Islands. On [illegible] th

settlement at the Falkland Islands, the residents were all well; and it is generally wished that the British Government would colonize those Islands on a much more extended scale; at present the residents are very few in number, about twenty persons only, including Lieut. Smith and his boat's crew. The *Rapid* sailed from Rio on 8th, and Pernambuco on 19th May; left at Rio the *Dublin*, with the flag of Sir G. E. Hamond, *Rover*, *Sheldrake*, *Hornet*, and *Spider*, and the French frigate *Cyrene*, with the flag of a Rear-Admiral, and the French brig *Bisson*. The *Blonde* was at Valparaiso, Commodore Mason, intending to come round the Horn as soon as the *Sparrowhawk* should arrive there with specie from Guyaquil and Coquimbo. *Cleopatra* was on the North Coast; *Harrier* had gone to Rio Plata, to relieve *Actæon*, which ship was to bring Mr. Hamilton, the Ambassador, to Rio Janeiro. *Talbot* was on her way to Valparaiso from Rio Janeiro, touching at the Falkland Islands; the *North Star* was at Valparaiso; *Rover* arrived at Rio on 13th April, from the Pacific, and was to return immediately to Valparaiso. The *Brandywine*, American frigate, had arrived from Arrico, at Valparaiso, bringing intelligence that a severe battle had been fought between Salvierro's party and the Bolivians, in which Salvierro was killed—an event which had terminated hostilities. The Marines of the English, French, and American squadrons had landed at Callao, and proceeded to Lima, in consequence of the urgent request of the whole of the merchants of the different nations, to assist in driving the Indians back, who had been plundering and ravaging the whole country. On their approach, after a little skirmishing, the Indians retired. The American force round the Horn consisted of two frigates. The *Rapid* brought home 23 invalids from the squadron, under the medical charge of Mr. John Read; among whom are Capt. Willes (*a*), *Dublin*; Lieut. Harris, *Sparrowhawk*; Lieut. Collings, *Sulphur*; Mr. Spear, Carpenter, *Harrier*. Lieut. M'Adam also came home in this ship, on leave. The *Rapid* spoke, on 28th May, the schooner *Garrydown*, out from England 38 days, in lat. 3. 54. N., long. 27: 13. W., all well.

By letters from Malta to 11th June, we learn that Vice-Admiral Sir J. Rawley returned to that port on 16th May, with the squadron under his command, consisting of the *Caledonia*, *Canopus*, *Edinburgh*, *Thunderer*, and *Revenge*, ships of the line, and the *Vernon* frigate. The squadron sailed again on 25th, to resume its station in the Archipelago, except the *Revenge*, which was left behind, in consequence of a defect discovered in her foremast, which had been taken out. The *Barham* frigate sailed on 26th from Malta for Constantinople, with Col. Considine, late of 53d Reg., on board, who had received from the Sultan an appointment to divide his army into regiments, according to the European method; and the *Numa* transport on 28th, having on board a detachment of the Royal Artillery, for Corfu.—The *Prince Regent* transport (Lieut. Seymour, Agent,) arrived at Malta on 8th June, having on board the head-quarters of 59th reg. The *Medea* steam-vessel sailed from Malta on the 5th for Corfu. The following vessels were lying at Malta:—*Ceylon* (with the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir T. Briggs), *Revenge*, *Prince Regent*, transport, and the French st. of war *Sphinx*.

The salary of the new Master-Attendant (Mr. Hepburn), at the Portsmouth dock-yard, is fixed at the reduced sum of 500*l.* per annum; and in future the income of all the civil situations in this department of the public service, as may become vacant by death, will be reduced. We hear that 500*l.* is likely to be the maximum of such salaries.

The following ships still appear on the Navy List with their respective rates, altogether 96 vessels, mounting 4322 guns. It will be seen that they are appropriated to various purposes, having little relation to war; and it is probable that not a score of them could be made available for service in the greatest emergency, without considerable repairs. They should be removed from the List of the Royal Navy:—*Aboukir*, 74, Hulk; *Akbar*, 50, Quarantine service; *Alonzo*, Chapel; *Argo*, Hulk; *Aurora*, 46, Coal Depot; *Badger*, 10, Mooring Vessel; *Barrosa*, 42, Slop Depot; *Berschermer*, 50, E.I. Company; *Bloke*, 74, Hulk; *Blossom*, 26, Quarantine Service; *Braxen*, 26, Floating Chapel; *Brune*, 22, Depot; *Captain*, 106, Hulk; *Chatham*, 74, Sheer Hulk; *Christian VII.*, 80, Quarantine service; *Conflict*, Hulk; *Coromandel*, Convict Hulk; *Dartmouth*, 42, Quarantine Service; *Dasher*, Convict Vessel; *Diana*, 46, Depot; *Dragon*, 74, Marine Barracks; *Dreadnought*, Hosp. Ship; *Dromedary*, Conv. Hulk; *Dryad*, 42, Hulk; *Duke*, 74, Quar. Serv.; *Egeria*, 24, Hulk; *Essex*, Conv. Hulk; *Euryalus*, 42, Conv. Hulk; *Experiment*, 44, Quar. Serv.; *Flamer*, 12, Aheo Serv.; *Fortitude*, 74, Conv. Hulk; *Ganymede*, Conv. Hulk; *Genoa*, 74, Hulk; *Gibraltar*, 80, Quar. Serv.; *Hussar*, 46, Hulk; *Immortalité*, 46, Hulk; *Imperieuse*, 38, Quar. Serv.; *Industry*, Chapel; *Iphigenia*, 42, lant to Marine Society; *Justitia*, Conv. Hulk; *Leven*, 24, ditto; *Leviathan*, 74, ditto; *Lion*, 64, Sheer Hulk; *Lively*, 46, Hulk; *Mudstone*, 42, ditto; *Malta*, 84, Depot; *Menai*, 26, Hulk; *Menelaus*, 46, Hosp. Ship; *Merlin*, 14, Hulk; *Mersey*, 26, ditto; *Milford*, 80, Quar. Serv.; *Narcissus*, 32, Conv. Hulk; *Newcastle*, 60, Quar. Serv.; *Northumberland*, 78, ditto; *Pallas*, 42, Coal Depot; *Perlin*, Quar. Serv.; *Phœbe*, 42, Slop Ship; *Port Mahon*, Police Depot; *Prince*, 98, Hulk; *Prince George*, 78, Sheer Hulk; *Prometheus*, 22, Hulk; *Pyramus*, 42, ditto; *Racoon*, 24, Conv. Ship; *Ramillies*, 74, Quar. Serv.; *Redbreast*, 12, ditto; *Royal Oak*, 74, Hulk; *St. Fiorenzo*, 34, Quar.; *St. Margarita*, 36, ditto; *Salsette*, 42, Hulk; *Sans Pareil*, 80, Sheer Hulk; *Saturn*, 58, Quar. Serv.; *Scarborough*, 74, ditto; *Semiramis*, 46, Ordinery Depot; *Shannon*, 46, Hulk; *Slaney*, 20, ditto; *Success*, 28, ditto; *Surprise*, 46, Conv. Hulk; *Swiftsure*, 74, Hulk; *Tamar*, 26, Coal Depot; *Tartar*, 42, Hulk; *Tees*, 26, Church Ship; *Temeraire*, 104, Vict. Depot; *Terrible*, 74, ditto; *Tapaze*, 46, Hulk; *Tortoise*, 18, Coal Dep.; *Triumph*, 74, Quar. Serv.; *Unité*, 42, Depot; *Vengeur*, 74, Hulk; *Victorious*, 74, ditto; *Vigo*, 74, ditto; *Ville de Paris*, 112, Quar.; *Warrior*, 76, Hulk; *Weymouth*, 16, Conv. Hulk; *Windsor Castle*, 76, Depot; *Wye*, 26, Conv. Hulk; *York*, 74, do.

The *Belvidera*, 42, Capt. Stong, was at Barbadoes on the 25th May, and about to go to Bermuda, to get a new foremast and foreyard. The *Harpy*, 10, was also there; and the *Vestal*, 26, and *Gannet*, 18, were hourly expected.

*Deal, July 7.*—A Dutch squadron, consisting of four frigates and four gun brigs, passed at the back of the Goodwin Sands to-day, and proceeded to the westward. It is reported they will rendezvous at Spithead.

The Naval Club gave a dinner on Thursday, at the Thatched House Tavern, to the First Lord of the Admiralty. The whole of the officers were in full uniform, and the banquet was one of the most splendid of the season.

Devonport Regatta came off on Wednesday. The prizes were admirably contested throughout the day: in fact every thing went off most agreeably, with one exception. As the "*Morning Star*," a yacht belonging to R. Cuff Greenhill, Esq., was saluting the competitors, in the haste to re-load, the man who was stopping the vent with his thumb suddenly removed it, and the consequence was, that the air got admission, the powder exploded, and the man who was ramming home the charge had his hand shattered by the wadding. The poor fellow has since been removed to the hospital.

On Thursday a Board of Admiralty inspected Woolwich and Deptford Dock and Victualling Yards, and the progress of the *Prince Regent* yacht, which will be taken out of dock 14th inst., to proceed in September to Muscat, under command of Capt. Gorgard, who brought home the *Imaum* (now *Liverpool*) 74.

By Bermuda papers 31st May, we learn that H.M.'s ship *Gannet* had captured a Portuguese slaver, and carried her into Nassau. The Nassau *Argus* gives the following particulars:—"H.M.'s ship *Gannet* has arrived off this port, bringing in the *Creole*, with 307 Africans on board, chiefly children; they were captured off St. Domingo, and had been out 25 days; they had not suffered much, although dysentery had broken out amongst them. The *Creole* is a fine vessel, and is said to sail fast. The whole have been landed. The slave deck in the *Creole* did not exceed two feet in height; the men were all manacled and crowded in the usual manner, so that if they had experienced bad weather, or long detention on board, many more deaths must have occurred.

YACHTS.—On Monday se'nnight the Earl of Harborough was re-elected a member of the R. Yacht Squadron, on which occasion a salute was fired from his Lordship's yacht in the Roadstead at Cowes.—Last week was launched, from Mr. Ratsey's yard, a beautiful clinker built cutter-yt., for J. Gifford, Esq., of East Cowes. She went off in grand style, amidst the cheers of the numerous crowd of spectators assembled.—Mr. Camper, of Gosport, on Thursday se'nnight, launched a very pretty yacht, the *Breeze*, 60 tons, for Capt. Lyon; a large company was in attendance.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| JULY. | PLYMOUTH *Dock Yard.* | | | | PORTSMH. *Dock Yard* | | | | SHEERNESS *Dock Yard.* | | | | LONDON *Bridge.* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 10 | 2 | 36 | 3 | 7 | 8 | 39 | 9 | 23 | 10 | 13 | 10 | 39 | 11 | 55 | ... | ... |
| Mo. 11 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 57 | 9 | 48 | 10 | 10 | 11 | 3 | 11 | 25 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 28 |
| Tue. 12 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 42 | 10 | 31 | 10 | 51 | 11 | 46 | ... | ... | 0 | 52 | 1 | 18 |
| We. 13 | 5 | 2 | 5 | 23 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 31 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 36 | 1 | 57 |
| Th. 14 | 5 | 44 | 6 | 5 | 11 | 51 | ... | .. | 0 | 51 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 17 | 2 | 36 |
| Fri. 15 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 39 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 30 | 1 | 27 | 1 | 42 | 2 | 53 | 3 | 9 |
| Sat. 16 | 6 | 56 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 17 | 3 | 26 | 3 | 44 |

## East India Intelligence.

*East India Company's Maritime Service.*—On Monday a meeting of the officers of this service, who are excluded from the scale of compensation awarded under the provisions of the India Bill, took place at the South Carolina Coffee-house, Birchin-lane, for the purpose of receiving a report of the Committee, and to consider the best means to be adopted for obtaining compensation for the losses they have sustained by the abolition of the East India Company's commercial monopoly. Captain James Barber took the chair, and said, though he anticipated a different result from the ballot at the India House, upon the question of granting them compensation, their object now would be to get out, if possible, of the difficulty in which they were placed. He then read the eighth report of the Committee, and he felt confident the excluded officers would not abandon their claim to compensation, especially when they knew that there were many Members of the House of Commons who would support them. After some conversation the report was adopted, and resolutions passed to the effect that no efforts should be spared to obtain justice for the excluded officers; that subscriptions be entered into for that purpose; that the Committee be entitled to the confidence of the general body, &c. They were returned to the Chairman, and the meeting adjourned.

The *Bengal Hurkaru*, March 4th, announces that the *Jupiter*, containing Lord Auckland and suite, passed Diamond Harbour at 10 o'clock that morning, in tow of three steamers, the *Ganges*, *Enterprise*, and *Hooghly*, but that his Lordship did not intend to land until the evening. The heads of departments, who were invited the day before to meet his Lordship at dinner at Government House, were again invited that evening, when they will have the honour of which they were the day before disappointed.

The Government Orders of the 27th Feb. contain the following notice from the Commander-in-Chief:—"It having occurred several times within a short period that officers of the medical department who have been attached to Civil stations, when restored to the military department, have pleaded their entanglement with mercantile or agricultural pursuits as reasons for demanding long periods of absence, the Commander-in-Chief considers that their entering into any pursuits which prevent their being immediately available for the duties of the service to which they belong as contrary to what is right, and that he will not in future listen to such pleas for leave of absence."

The *Delhi Gazette* states that Brigadier Brown has been left by the late Begum Sumroo a legacy of 75,000 rupees, and is now on his way to Struhana, being an executor to his will.

A meeting, convened by the Sheriff of Calcutta, was to take place at the Town Hall on March 5th, for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of the important question of a steam communication between England and India. The requisition for the meeting was signed by nearly 500 of the principal inhabitants of Calcutta.

A serious accident occurred a short time ago to Major Pew, of the Artillery, when at an awkward and narrow part of the road leading to his residence, his horse suddenly started, and he was thrown with great violence from his buggy, by which his left shoulder was fractured, and other injury sustained.

Despatches were made up on Thursday, July 7, at the India House, to be forwarded by H.M.S. *Tartarus* to the Mediterranean, and from thence to proceed overland to India.

It is in contemplation to get up a native address to Sir Charles Metcalfe, to thank him for the benefits conferred upon the country under his administration.

*Head Quarters, Choultry Plains, Jan. 18, 1836.*—Lieut. Humphreys, 23d L.I., having been ordered for trial by a General Court-Martial, upon the complaint of Mr. Bilderbeck, an inhabitant of Madras, was released from arrest in consequence of the death of the complainant, who was also the principal witness against him. Lieut. Humphreys having declined to offer any explanation of his conduct before a Court of Inquiry previously assembled, and as the written statement originally sent in by Mr. Bildarbeck is entirely clear and explicit as to the whole proceeding, the Commander-in-Chief considers it expedient thus publicly to notify his marked reprobation of the wanton and unjustifiable nature of the attack made by Lieut. Humphreys in the public street, without provocation, upon an individual utterly unknown to him, and then labouring under a malady which has since brought him prematurely to the grave. This is not the first occasion on which this officer has been placed in peril of his commission; for he had but a few days previously to this offence been released from the police gaol for an aggravated assault on a police officer: His Excellency only hopes that Lieut. Humphreys, instead of being hardened by impunity, may profit by the narrow escape he has made, and resolve to place his future conduct in honourable contrast to his past behaviour, which has been so little creditable either to the service or to himself. Lieut. Humphreys is released from arrest, and will leave the Presidency forthwith to join his regiment.

POLIT. DEPART.—G.O. Feb. 22.—Lieut.-Col. Caulfield, C.B., to be Supernumerary Lieut.-Col. of the Mysore Princes, vice Major Henderson, resigned from date of departure of that officer for Europe. Capt. J. Higginson, 18th N.I., to be Agent to Gov.-General at Moorshedabad, vice Lieut.-Col. Cobbe, resigned from date of departure of that officer for Europe.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 9th Feb.—

on, R. Forbes to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. at Muldah. Mr. . Taylor to be do. and dn. of Burdwan. Mr. E. E. H. Repton be Head Assist. to Mag. and Col. of Central Div. of Cuttack. r. E. M. Gordon to be Civil and Sess. Judge of Moorshedabad in oom of Mr. H. J. Middleton. Mr. J. F. G. Cooke to be Mag. d Coll. of Nuddeah. Mr. J. H. D'Oyly to officiate as Civil and ss. Judge of Zillah Beerbhoom, in room of Mr. Wigram Money. r. C. Bentall to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circ. of th or Jessore Div. Mr. R. H. Snell to be dn. do. under dn. r. J. T. Mellis to be do. under Comm. of 14th or Moorshedabad lv. Mr. W. T. Trotter to be do. under do. of Bhangulpore lv.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O. 29th Feb. th N.I., Lieut. L. W. Gibson to be Capt.; and Ens. H. Laing to Lieut. from 15th Feb., in succ. to Capt. Alex. Gerard, ret. st N.I., Lieut. H. J. Guyon to be Capt., and Ens G. Newboldt be Lieut. from 18th Feb., in succ. to Capt. E. N. Townsend, ec. 73d N.I., Lieut. St. G. D. Showers to be Capt. of a Comp., d Ens. H. J. Graham to be Lieut. from 22d Feb., in succ. to apt. F. May, dec. Reg. of Art., Supern. 2d Lieut. A. W. Haw- as brought on effective strength, vice 2d Lieut. F. Walt, dec. -tnf., Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. C. W. Hamilton to be Col. from th Nov. 1835, vice Col. T. D. Broughton, dec. Major Hugh aidwell to be Lieut.-Col. in succes. to Lieut.-Col. Hamilton, om.; date of rank to be adjusted hereafter with reference to etirement of Lieut.-Col. Hardy. 49th N.I., Capt. R. U. Mac- onald to be Major, Lieut. F. C. Elwall to be Capt., and Ens. J.T. ilcox to be Lieut., date do. and do. 10th L.C., Lieut. W. Wing ld to be Capt., and Cornet J. M. Loughnan to be Lieut., from th Feb., in succ. to Capt. G. L. Trafford, dec.

FURLOUGHS.—G. O. 29th Feb.—Surg. J. N. Rind, of Inv. Est., nd Superintendent of Gov. Lithographic Press, to Europe for ealth. Capt. W. Ewart, 54th N.I., to do. for do. Capt. A. harlton, 74th N.I., second in command of Assam L.I., to Cape of ood Hope for 18 months for health. &c.

BIRTHS.—Feb. 25, at Chinsurah, the lady of Lt. Edmund, H.M. h reg., of a daughter.—Feb. 10, at Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. rockler, Art., of a son.—Feb. 4th, at Calcutta, the lady of J. . Macleod, Esq., of a son.—Feb. 5th, at Sulkea, the lady of mes Mackenzie, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATHS.—At Calcutta, Capt. Neville, Paymaster to H.M. 11th ragoons.—Feb. 20th, at Allahabad, the lady of F. Stamforth, sq., C.S., aged 27 years.—Feb. 1st, at Meerut, the lady of Capt. yline, H.M. 11th Lt. Dragoons.

## SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—*London*, 2d July. ELIZA HAYWOOD, *Jones*, ingapore, 23d Jan. 4th: SARAH, *Whiteside*, China, 22d Feb.; LYRAD, *Tapley*, do.; LUSH SAUMAREZ, *Rowe*, Mauritius, 26th arch. Liverpool, 4th: ROBERT QUAYLE, *Bleasdale*, Bombay, 1 Nov. London, 6th: TIGRIS, *Stephens*, Ceylon, 4th March; ITY OF EDINBURGH, *Baker*, Sydney, 5th March; ISABELLA, *Esser*, Van Diemen's Land, sailed 21st Feb. 7th. ZENOBIA, *Owen*, engal, sailed 3d March, Cape 11th May; JOHN, *Dixon*, Van iemen's Land, 20th Feb.; BRITOMART, *M'Donald*, do. 11th arch; RHODA, *Hurst*, New South Wales, 6th March. 8th: OROMANDEL, *Chesser*, China, 3d March.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per TIGRIS: Sir Charles and Lady arshall and family, Hon. Robert Boyd, Dr. Forbes, Insp. Gen. Hosp., J. E. Forbes, Esq., Dr. Isaac Andrews, H.M. 78th, Lieut. other, H.M. 36th; from the Cape—Sir J. and Lady Bryant and mily, and Mr. and Mrs. Marrington. Per ZENOBIA: Mrs. urner and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Ainslie, Capt. Rowcroft, rt N.I., and lady and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Cowtenod two o., Mrs. Martin and two dn., Miss Dungan, J. Master, Esq., E., J.G. Laurell, Esq. C.S., T.R. Bayley, Esq., Maj. Gardner, 14th I., Capt. A. C. Scott, 70th N.I., Capt. Matthias, 33d N.I., Lieut. . Martin, 53d N.I., Lieut. Master, L.C., — Joseph, Esq., Lieut. dwards; from the Cape—Major Douglas and son. Per JOHN: apt. and Mrs. Wright, Capt. and Mrs. Andrews, W. Archer, sq., James Thornton, Esq., Mr. and Mrs. Burd and two chil- ren.

SHIPS SAILED.—Downs, 5th July: GILMORE, *Lindsay*, Bom- ay; JAVA, *Jobling*, Calcutta; Portsmouth, 5th July: BARRETTO UNION, *Saunders*, for Madras and Calcutta.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Cape of Good Hope, 23d April. SIR ÖWARD PAGET, *Walker*, Portsmouth, and sailed 26th for adras. 16th: DAVID SCOTT, *Reeves*, Portsmouth, and sailed 25th or Madras. Van Diemen's Land, 21st Feb.: ASIA, *Head*, Downs. 3d: STIRLING CASTLE, *Fraser*, London. 22d: BENCOOLEN, *Brown*, do. March 2d: ALICE, *Hepburn*, Liverpool.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—13th June: AGRIPPINA, *Rogers*, London to eylon, lat. 41 N., long. 12 W. 29th March: WILLIAM SALT- OUSH, *Roberts*, Bengal to Liverpool, lat. 7.15 S., long. 37.18 E. 11th May: DUKE OF ARGYLL, *Bristow*, Madras to London, all ell going into Cape.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—London: PARMIR, *Byron*, from Madras 5th Feb., and Cape of Good Hope 23d April; JAVA, *Todd*, from ombay 14th Feb., and Cape 28th April; EMILY, *Kilby*, from engal. Liverpool: CHESHIRE, *Campbell*, from Mauritius, 23d arch.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per JAVA: Capt. Bruck, Dr. Bankier, nd four children. Per EMILY: Capt. H. Monke, 39th N.I., apt. E. Archbold, 6th L.C., Lieut. R. Wright, 26th N.I., Mrs. leker, Mrs. and Master Fisher, Master Lloyd, and Andrew atterson, Esq. Per CHESHIRE: Messrs. Douglas, Kemp, and arot, Dr. Lange, and three children.

The schooner BLACKADAR, which had gone from Sydney in rder to save some of the wreck of the transport ship HYDE, was recked at the same port 18th Jan.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

*East India House, 2nd July*, 1836.

SIR,—With reference to my letter of the 20th May last, orwarding copy of a Notification, dated Fort William, the 7th October last, as to the probable discontinuance of the ight at Point Palmyras during the South West Monsoon f the present year, I am commanded to inform you that he Court of Directors of the East India Company have ow received from the Government of Bengal a notice, ated the 21st January last, respecting the abandonment f the said light, with instructions for vessels seeking a ilot for the river Hooghly. I am further commanded to ransmit you a copy of the said Notice, for the purpose of sertion in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, for the infor- ation of mariners. I am, Sir, your most obedient, humble ervant,

JAMES C. MELVILLE.

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

NOTICE.—Abandonment of the light at Point Palmyras, with Instructions for Vessels seeking a Pilot for the river Hooghly.

The encroachment of the sea on the Island of Mypurrah, commonly called Point Palmyras, rendering it necessary to abandon the light at that place, notice is hereby given, that the light will be forthwith abandoned accordingly; and that from the 15th of March till the 15th September, the period during which the pilot vessels cruise off Point Palmyras, until further notice, the senior pilot at the station will burn a blue light, and immediately after fire a rocket, every half hour during the night, commencing at 7 P.M. and ending at 5 A.M.

2.—The vessel, on board of which such senior pilot may be, will be instructed to take up a position, the point bearing W. by N., distant 18 miles, and in 18 or 20 fathoms water, and to keep in that position during the night as near as possible.

3.—The simultaneously firing a rocket with the burning of a blue light, is ordered to distinguish the pilot's station off the Point from the floating light vessel at the entrance of the Eastern Channel.

4.—The pilot vessels during the above period cruize in the day off Point Palmyras, anchoring during the night in a line East and West, in latitude 20 deg. 42 sec. to 20 deg. 48 sec. N., with the point bearing West to W. by S.; but the senior officer's vessel, showing the blue light and firing the rocket, will be stationed as above. If, however, about the beginning of September the wind comes from the Eastward, or the weather assumes a threatening appearance, the pilot vessels necessarily haul off to the Eastward, and may be found in a line between the Point and the floating light vessel, at the entrance of the Eastern Channel; and vessels approaching the station about that period, with the wind hanging to the Eastward, or the weather having a threatening appearance, are accordingly recommended on no account to approach the Point, but rather to endeavour to make for the floating light at the entrance of the Eastern Channel; and it is further notified, that, after the 15th September, no pilot vessel will be found to the westward of the Western Sea Reef.

5.—From the 15th September to the 15th March the pilot vessels cruize during the day between Sangor Sand and Western Sea Reef, anchoring in the night East and West of each other, in latitude 21 deg. to 21 deg. 10 sec. N.

6.—Vessels approaching the station on seeing the pilot vessels are requested, in the day, to make for that vessel, on board of which they will see a large red flag flying at the main, whenever they can do so without great inconvenience or delay. In the night the vessel having the next turn pilot on board is ordered, between the 15th of March and the 15th September, while the vessels cruize off Point Palmyras, to burn a maroon every half-hour during the night, or one quarter of an hour after the burning of the blue light and the firing of the rocket; and between the 15th September and 15th March, at the floating light station at the entrance of the Eastern Channel, every hour, and in thick weather every half hour, and vessels are requested in like manner to seek their pilot in the night from that vessel, it being understood, however, that any pilot vessel which may be first seen is bound immediately to use every exertion to put a pilot on board, night or day, without referring to any turns or rotations, and that this latter is only allowed when no delay is occasioned thereby.

By order of the Marine Board.

(Signed) C. B. GREENLAW, Sec.

*Fort William, 21st Jan.* 1836.

## THE REMUNERATION TO THE CIVIL SERVANTS OF THE CROWN FAR GREATER THAN THAT GIVEN TO THE OFFICERS OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

SIR,—If facts were wanting to confirm your just statements relative to Mr. Hume's unfounded assertion in the debate on Mr. Bannerman's late motion, I could at once adduce at least a *hundred* to you; but the public must by this time be well satisfied of the glaring incorrectness of the hon. member's representations upon that motion, through your able refutation of his words, by giving *chapter* and *verse* in your denial of their truth. I will, however, state one case which comes immediately before me, as being a positive proof that the officers of the Army and Navy are not the best paid public servants of the Crown. At the period of my being a Lieutenant of a ship of the line, in the year 1804, a gentleman of my acquaintance was at that time a *Lieutenant of a regiment of Militia*, then stationed at Plymouth. Some time afterwards he entered a public office in London as a Clerk. In this situation he has continued up to this date, quietly enjoying all the comforts of home during the whole of the 32 years, on an income gradually increasing from about 100*l.* per annum to 700*l.* whilst I have been buffetted about in every quarter of the globe. The present salary of the person alluded to is *above seven hundred a-year*, and more than this, he is, I believe, at liberty to retire to-morrow on 500*l.* per annum if he chooses; whereas, after *thirty-nine* years' active service in my profession, the half-pay I receive is but *one hundred and ninety-two pounds per annum*, though above twenty years a Post Captain; and yet Mr. Hume will no doubt again declare to the country "that the Navy and the Army are the best paid services in the world."

If any one should doubt the correctness of that which I have stated, you are at liberty to give my name, and to say that, on being applied to, I will give that of the gentleman to whom I have alluded, together with any further particulars that may be required.

*July 5th*, 1836. JUSTUS.

SIR,—The leading article in your respectable Journal of last week on the subject of the great difference in the pensions between the Civil Servants of the Government and the Officers of the Navy and Army, justly entitles you to the thanks of those of both services whose cause you have so ably advocated, and casts a great reflection on those ministers who, within the last twenty years, had ample opportunities of ameliorating the condition of those Officers who merited such a consideration. A better and more correct feeling however towards the profession appears to have pervaded the late discussion on Mr. Bannerman's motion in the Senate, and it is therefore to be hoped, that something advantageous to the old Officer will at last be effected, alike honourable to the country, as gratifying to those on whom the same may be conferred.

During the late long protracted war, there were Officers whose regimental rank never reached beyond that of Major, and others that exceeded not that of Captain; some of these, from length of service, are now Colonels, others are Lieut.-Colonels, and others Majors by Brevet.

Brevet rank on full pay is certainly advantageous, but to those on half-pay, without any prospect of ever being employed, presents no advantage. On the contrary, the half-pay Captain for instance, at five shillings per day on the old rate, which has never been abrogated, when included in a brevet promotion as a Major, pays fees on his commission 10*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.*; as a Lieut.-Colonel, 10*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; as Colonel, 12*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*, without his income being in the least improved.

The boon that is now suggested to Officers so situated is, that brevet promotion may be not only honorary but also beneficial, by some addition to the pay, to commence either at the time such promotion takes place, or at a certain period subsequent to such an event.

*London, 7th July*, 1836. FAMUS.

## WIVES OF OFFICERS IN INDIA.

SIR,—Since the first publication of your comprehensive Paper, many grievances never before complained of, but nevertheless intolerable, have come to light; some meeting the eye of authority have obtained redress, some are in progress towards it, and in others the remedy is worse than the disease.

There are no class of persons in either service who are greater sufferers than the Officers of the line serving in India; but their drawbacks have been so fully and justly detailed in the *United Service Magazine* for April, that I cannot presume to add anything on a subject already so ably dealt with, except on one point, from which *I* and others situated as I am, suffer extreme inconvenience, and this is one which is supposed to be a remedial evil. Some time ago much was said, and with truth, of the distress suffered by the wives of Officers serving in India, who were obliged, by family circumstances, to remain at home, in many instances entirely depending for their subsistence and the education of their children on such remittances as their relatives could afford to save out of their pay, and at the expense of those accessories to comfort so imperiously requisite in a tropical climate; on protection was afforded to those dear bought savings, and on houses of agency, and the uncertain conveyance of India ships, depended many an anxious heart for the means of living; in addition to these uncertainties was the certainty of the loss of about thirty per cent. on money remitted to England. This glaring evil, together with the ruin and affliction caused by the failures of 1832 and 3 (in which the principals of these overgrown establishments did not undergo more individual suffering than those whose little hundreds were as an atom in the avalanche), at length awoke the consideration of the Court, and it was determined that each Officer should be permitted to remit home a certain sum yearly, according to his rank, without drawback (and to insure its safety) through the India House; for this small prospect of relief due gratitude was felt, but how has it turned out? each remittance is twelve months on its way; six months I waited patiently for the first; and at the end of six more of extreme anxiety it came. It is now within a short time of twelve months since the second was sent from India, and in vain I look for it. Where is it?

I trust, Sir, you will find room in your Paper for the insertion of this complaint, which surely demands relief, and, if meeting the eye of authority, it may be hoped that relief will be afforded to a class of persons who ought not to have pecuniary difficulties added to the pain of inevitable separation from their dearest relatives.

*12th June.* AN OFFICER'S WIFE.

## No. III. TRISTRAM'S OPINION AND REMARKS UPON "LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING," WITH A BIT OF THE MARVELLOUS!!!

Sir,—Public curiosity being at its height, as to the utility or benefit the existing "Lloyd's Register of Shipping" ever can be to the nation in general, or to those whose interest, property, or lives, are immediately concerned, viz., the ship-builder, ship-owner, merchant-freighter, passenger, or navigator, and the various tradesmen connected with shipping, I will submit a few more extracts from the printed Regulations of the Register, to convince all those interested, that every care and precaution is taken, to ensure that none but sound, well-constructed shipping are registered and classed after survey, if built previously to the existence of the Register, and having been inspected while building.

"First Class Ships—New ships are required to have been surveyed while building, by the Surveyors to this Society in three stages of their progress, &c."

These stages are particularised, as well as the species and quality of the timber to be used in construction, the method of framing and bolting the timbers, the dimensions for the scantling of the timbers, deck beams, hold beams, keel, and kelsons, shifts of timber, and the description, quality, and thickness of plank for the outside, inside, and deck; the method and size also of fastenings are fully described, and first class ships are required to be copper-fastened below the wales.

The number of years that ships (surveyed while building) using foreign or inferior timber, and not fulfilling some of the requisites for a "TWELVE YEARS' SHIP," are to remain on the 1st Class, are particularly noted, so that a ship can only remain thereon, for four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve years, according to the materials, plans, workmanship, and fastenings used in their construction.

Every precaution is also used by this Society that *Second Class Ships* shall be seaworthy, good, and efficient, for the safe conveyance, *to all ports of the world*, of cargoes not in their nature subject to sea damage, and *Third Class Ships*, for similar cargoes, on *short* voyages (*not out of Europe*); in fact, whether ships are building, repairing, or being surveyed for restoration to the first class, every care and caution is used to prevent imposition on the public, so that every faith and dependence may be placed in the durability and qualities of those ships and vessels which are classed and registered for a particular time and purpose.

I, however, beg to submit, it would more favourably affect the general confidence in the strength of those merchant vessels, classed to run for eight, nine, ten, eleven, or twelve years, if all the outside *copper* or *iron* fastenings were to go through the ceiling. But little dependence can be placed in *tree-nails* after EIGHT years straining and liability to decay.

So much has been written in a Monthly Magazine for May, insinuating apprehension that unsound vessels, after an *apparent thorough repair*, may be restored on the *first class* of ships in "Lloyd's Register," and consequently entitled to carry dry cargoes for a further prescribed period, that I will insert the additional rule to the "requisites for restoration," by which every candid, unbiassed, and disinterested person, may judge whether there be a probability even for such apprehension or suspicion.

"Additional Rule—But if, *at any age*, the whole of the outside plank of a vessel should be taken off as low as the second foothook-heads, and the remainder of the planking, either outside or inside, together with all the decks, be removed, *so as to expose the timbers of the frame entirely to view*, and in that state the ship be submitted to a special survey and examination by the Surveyors to this Society, and if, after such examination, all timbers, beams, knees, kelsons, transoms, breasthooks, remaining plank, inside or outside, or other parts found to be defected, be replaced with materials of the same species, or of equal quality with those of which the ship was originally constructed, and all the tree-nails driven out and renewed, such ships may be restored to the first description of the FIRST CLASS, for so long a period as may be deemed expedient by the Committee, not exceeding, in any case, the term of six years, as provided by the seventh general rule for ships, in the construction of which second-hand timber has been used."

If advantages must accrue to the public from having sailing shipping surveyed, classed, and registered, how much more so it must evidently be, how satisfactory besides, to have steam shipping and their machinery surveyed at least *twice* a year, as enacted by the regulations of "Lloyd's Register"—nay, humanity demands it, when hundreds of human beings are daily exposed to drowning or explosion, from the defects of the vessels themselves and their engines.

Were it possible to hold an instantaneous survey on every steam-vessel now navigating along the coasts of the United Kingdom, I am apprehensive that the Surveyors and Engineers would find and report them defective in hull, [illegible] and machinery. After the publicity of the [illegible] defects discovered, would any rational being embark [illegible] steam-boat *whose decks may fall in or bottom open*, and either crush or drown him (like the yacht so designed by that fiend and monster, NERO, to dispose of his mother, AGRIPPINA, under accidental appearances), or whose boilers or engines may burst, and either scald him to a mummy, or blow him to atoms!!!

As it is notorious that numerous steam-vessels are being navigated in a defective and dangerous state, I may suggest that the owner of every steam-boat, which has been surveyed, classed, and registered in "Lloyd's Register of Shipping," should cause the certificate by a Master Engineer of the trustworthiness and efficiency of the machinery, to be painted upon a board, and placed in a conspicuous part of the vessel, by which passengers, on embarkation, would be guaranteed from the dangers of the sea, a burning furnace, scalding steam, and boiling water—thus:

"*Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.*"

"*London, 1st July*, 1836.—I, Will. Watts, do certify, that the whole of the boilers of the steam-vessel, *Salamander*, belonging to them, Ham and Japhet and Co., whereof Sam. Weatherall is Master, 500 tons, have been carefully inspected and examined by me, Will. Watts, at St. Katherine's Wharf, and that I find the same to be at this time in good order and safe working condition.

"Witness my hand,

"WILL. WATTS, Master Engineer."

Picture to yourself, Mr. Editor, a CALEDONIAN steamer, bedecked with gilt, and all the colours of the rainbow, filled with Highland lads and bonnie lassies, dancing and singing in tune to "music's voice," off Flamborough Head, in twenty fathoms' water, swiftly gliding o'er the ocean, under a *defective* high-pressure engine, at the rate of *eleven or twelve knots an hour*.

"*In the midst of Life we are in Death.*"

What an awful scene, *the blowing up* of a steam-ship!!! Not a moment's time for sinners to say amen! for lovers to sigh adieu! The only warning, a *long h-i-ss*, resembling the going off of a sky-rocket at Vauxhall; then a *short*, but thunderlike *bang*, similar to the simultaneous broadside of a first-rate, than, in the twinkling of the eye, *up all goes*, amidst fire and smoke, and water and steam, to skysail height. Momentarily poised in the air—then—*down all falls*, accompanied with a shower of burning coals, and boiling water, and human blood, staining the spotless bosom of the "azure main." The whole of the rotten fabric of the "gay lackered barge," her mantling and her machinery in scattered fragments; both men's and women's apparel, of fine cloth and delicate linen, with the ship's sails of strong canvass, alike in shreds and tatters. The manly and lively forms of *beaux* and *belles* blown limb from limb!!! What dainty morsels—such limbs, such heads, such tongues, such hearts *both roasted and boiled*, for the ravenous sea-dog and cat-fish!!!

Oh, how happy I feel, *now I am awake*, to find this but a dream of thy friend,

TRISTRAM.

*Senior United Service Club,*
*21st June*, 1836.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL THOMPSON AND THE 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Sir,—The letter addressed to Editor of the *United Service Journal*, and inserted in your paper of the 3d inst., signed "J. W. Brotherton," commenting on the evidence of Lieut.-Col. Thompson before the Commissioners for inquiring into Military Punishments, I think will surprise many of your readers, from the extraordinary notions the writer appears to entertain of the right of the soldier to obey or disobey in certain cases, according to the opinion he might have of his officer's ability:—"Lieut.-Col. Thompson had but just joined the regiment as a Subaltern, and I believe had never before served in the Cavalry. The regiment was composed chiefly of Veteran Dragoons, thoroughly acquainted with the duty of patrolling. Lieut.-Col. Thompson must have been comparatively inexperienced in such matters, and less fit to guide than to be guided by such men!—*ergo*, the soldiers, probably in total ignorance of Lieut. Thompson's instructions, might have been justified in leaving (disobeying) him."

Lieut. Thompson's inexperience would certainly have been a sufficient reason why a discriminating Commanding Officer should not have appointed him to a duty for which he was not sufficiently qualified; but having ordered him for the service, I cannot conceive the soldiers could have been justified in disobeying his lawful orders—not in any case short of the extreme and improbable one of his intending to betray them into the power of the enemy. To admit the principle that soldiers are to obey or disobey, according to the opinion they might have of the skill of their officers, would at once be the death-blow to all military discipline.

The writer of the letter proceeds—"It cannot be expected that Lieut.-Col. Thompson, of whom we knew so little, and who knew so little of us, should be restrained by *esprit de corps* from throwing out a slur on the discipline of the 14th Dragoons." What does this mean—what does it imply? Was Col. Thompson, on examination before the Commissioners on a highly important question, affecting the discipline of the Army, and bound as a man of honour and probity to give his opinion and evidence fully, fairly, and unreservedly, to be restrained from so doing by *esprit de corps*, to blink the truth, and falsify his evidence? Colonel Brotherton cannot surely seriously mean that Lieut.-Col. Thompson should have so disgraced himself. On more mature reflection he will, I hope, feel that he has taken a hasty and erroneous view of the matter; and I have no doubt, had he been placed in Lieut.-Col. Thompson's predicament, would also have given his evidence fully and candidly, in defiance of all predilections.

LIEUT. FAIRPLAY.

[Our Correspondent's reasoning is throughout correct. We know Col. Brotherton to be a good officer, but his zeal and attachment to his old corps have overstepped his judgment. It is a pity some kind friend did not advise him against publishing so crude a letter. The United Service at this moment require the active support of their friends, but ill-digested statements are prejudicial.—ED.]

## DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

Sir,—Having turned my attention for some time past to that most baneful and degrading of all vices, "drunkenness," and also towards the best means of eradicating the same from the ranks of the British Army, allow me to trespass on a small space in your invaluable columns, trusting it may merit the attention of those who are now engaged in framing enactments for the suppression and punishment of crime, and for instructing, educating, and rewarding the good and deserving soldier.

It is notorious that recruits on first enlistment are not worth, *in cash*, one "bawbee," and it is equally notorious that nine out of every ten soldiers when discharged are in the same predicament, no matter how long their service, or how good or exemplary their conduct.

As soon as the recruit joins he is obliged to be completed with necessaries as far as his bounty goes, which bounty is not by any means sufficient to pay for his equipment, and he is thereby thrown in debt to the Captain of his Company for two or three months. This puts a great damp on the volatile spirit of the young recruit, for he casts a longing eye after his comrades, who are able to walk out and enjoy themselves, whilst he has no other alternative (no amusement or employment after preparing himself for the next parade or drill) but to throw himself on his cot, there biting his nails and chewing the cud of bitter reflection till their return. The bounty should be equal to a regular supply of good necessaries on joining. However, the recruit is at length out of debt, and receives his daily pay, amounting, after deductions for rations, &c., to 5*d.* or 6*d.*, this is saved up by some for four or five days, by others parties are made up immediately for town, others give their to their comrade for a week, receiving his next week's pay in return; finally, all goes in drinking compounds of the most intoxicating and deleterious drugs, and that too in the lowest and worst of company, who having made out more money by means not less scrupulous than creditable to themselves, they immediately proceed to gambling, thence to quarrelling and fighting, whence emanates reports of that disgraceful conduct which should be repugnant to the feelings of all British soldiers, that of drawing his bayonet intrusted to him as an honour, and intended only to be unsheathed for duty or in defence of his King and country. Such are a few of the concomitant evils which arise from the *present system of "Daily pay," without means being provided whereby the Soldier may lay up a portion, of what would in the decline of life be a source of great comfort to him*, and what is much more to be considered, three-fourths of the crime of the present day would be prevented, which is attributable to this imperfect system.

Nothing would tend so much to the well-being of the soldier, or help towards eradicating this root of all evil, "drunkenness," from the Army, as the establishment (on some correct principle) of Savings' Banks in our regiments, both at home and abroad, properly encouraged and fostered. I speak from experience of 16 years in the service, and I do it without fear of contradiction, when I say great numbers of our soldiers become habitual drunkards, solely from having no other place of security but his knapsack for what he may be able to save out of his hard-earned pay; and in way of illustration allow me to state an instance of a young man, who, I must also observe, was excessively parsimonious, whereby, in a short time, he realised what to him was a little fortune, about 5*l.*; this he concealed in the lining of his knapsack; it took him long to scrape it together, for he could not lay by more than 2*d.* or 3*d.* a-day; but one evening returning from his customary walk, little dreaming of his dire mishap, he found all swept away, being robbed by those characters who cannot save their own, and who glory in seeing those deprived of theirs who can. This young man finding no security for his scanty savings, made a vow never to save another farthing, and so truly did he keep it, that the first moment he had to spare it was gone, this was followed up with bad company for about three years, which hurried him to a premature grave, from a debilitated constitution, and when in the agonies of death his former ruling passion was then even predominant, grasping his pillow for his money, and cursing those who previously robbed him. Numerous other instances I could furnish to show that if Institutions were properly established, whereby the soldier might lay by what he cannot now, also Reading Rooms in every barrack for moral instruction

in leisure hours, great would be the benefit, both to the soldier and the service at large, and one-half the crime prevented that is now daily perpetrated, to the filling of our military prisons and the county gaols with criminals. I do not mean to say all would or could save, nor do I mean to insinuate that when a soldier does not choose to do so, he must necessarily be a drunken or loose habited soldier, not by any means; I know of many, very many, who never think of drink, yet would not save, but take a pride in purchasing other comforts, and keeping their kitts up in what is termed "first style;" but I certainly do think, that that soldier on discharge is not the independent citizen which I presume the other would find himself. The one when he arrives at his native home has the residue of a quarter's pension, amounting at most to about 3*l.* or 4*l.* after his 21 years' service; the other has much more satisfaction, after the same period of time, in saying, I have from 50*l.* to 60*l.* to cheer me in the down-hill of life, and that too from putting by only two-pence-a-day, and by this, with the pension I have earned, and from the liberality of my king and country, I can keep myself and family from the workhouse and the wolves from my door.

*Chatham, April* 25. W. C.

[We give this unpolished letter of a Non-commissioned Officer (which has been many weeks in type), as the facts and reasonings are true.—Ed.]

## THE HALF-PAY OF COLONELS AND POST CAPTAINS.

Sir,—In the *Devonport Telegraph* of last week I noticed a paragraph in reply to the queries I put to the Editor of that Journal, through your columns in the week preceding, on the subject of the amount of half-pay of Colonels in the Army, who had only the *regimental* rank of Lieutenant-Colonels or Majors; but though your contemporary has given the names of four or five officers who are thus situated, he has not stated the *exact* sum received by each as half-pay. This leads me again to ask him if Colonel Shadforth, whom he has named as having only the regimental rank of *Major*, has, at this moment, but *nine shillings and six-pence* a day, though holding the Brevet rank of *full Colonel*? or, has Colonels *Lloyd*, *Pringle*, *Parry*, *Sir John Harvey*, and the *Marquess of Tweedale*, all of whom, he says, have but the *regimental* rank of Lieut.-Colonels, but eleven shillings per day half-pay? In short, have they nothing additional for their Brevet rank*? And further, I would inquire, *how many* full Colonels there are thus circumstanced out of the 200 upon the list? But even allowing that those few officers have only the half-pay of their regimental rank, still it must be borne in mind that they have only been about *ten years*† full Colonels, whilst the Captains of the Navy, who have held this comparative rank upwards of *twenty* years, have still but *ten shillings and sixpence per day*.

The object which has been sought for by you has been, not to lessen the pay of our Military brethren, but to raise that of the Navy to an equal standard, and before another year passes away it is confidently to be hoped and believed that the pay and allowances of both services will be assimilated in every possible way, and that each will experience the favourable consideration of His Majesty's liberal Government, notwithstanding the *generous* and *liberal* declaration of the Hon. Member for Middlesex.

*July 1st*, 1836. A Searcher after Truth.

* [We have already explained that Brevet rank does not give any increase of half-pay.—Ed.]

† Eleven years.—Ed.

## COAST-GUARD SERVICE:—REMARKS ON THE LETTER OF CINCINNATUS.

Sir,—Every *Naval* Chief Officer in the Coast-Guard Service will, I am well assured, heartily join with you in opinion, that the letter of Cincinnatus is anything but an answer to the irrefutable statements of Numa. Far better would it have been for this modern deserter of the *Plough*, had he continued his humbler vocation, instead of assuming the part of a commentator, in order to prop up a system created by *Borough Corruption*, in the worst times of *Borough Jobbing*. And who, Sir, are the persons that this *pure* and *disinterested* writer comes forward to defend? Will he tell us their names? Will he tell us by what means these *Civil* Inspectors-in-Chief, and *Civil* Inspectors commanding districts, and *Civil* Chief Officers, obtained these appointments—or must I do it for him? and which I will do, and name *every point* and *particular* likewise, in nine-tenths of the cases, if, with his immaculate purity, *Cincinnatus* repeats his attacks on the clear and satisfactory observations of *Numa*.

Does this writer imagine that the public will be cajoled by his humbugging stories of the former "fiery fights" of those *Civilians*, who have by Borough influence alone been placed over the heads of many highly meritorious officers of our Navy? or does he suppose that none but those "*Heroes of the pewter pots!*" as *Numa* has styled some of those *Civil* gentlemen, are capable of protecting the Irish coasts against the contraband trader in tobacco and gin? and further I would ask, is there no other "master hand" to be found amongst the 1800 Captains and Commanders on the Navy List, qualified to fill the office *of Inspector-General of the Coast-Guard Service in Ireland*? not one whose talents and fitness is equal to that of the *Ex-Lieutenant* to whom this office was given after the memorable *Lushington affair with Capt. Hanchett*? and who, although he resigned his Commission in the Navy, has for the last ten years and upwards been at the head of above 100 Naval Officers in the sister kingdom? Is this just? I ask *Cincinnatus*, is it borne out by right or usage? is it becoming. I demand, that *Naval* Officers, several of them holding the rank of *Commanders, and all wearing the Naval uniform*, and in the execution of *maritime duties*, should be continued under the command of a *Civilian*, once a subordinate Officer in the same profession? No, Sir, this Service should, as you have so properly remarked, be *wholly* Naval, and thus form a reserve, as it were, of *several thousand seamen*, who would be ready at a day's notice to man ten sail of the line; whereas, it has hitherto been only an establishment for *patronage*, as I can prove; and if *Cincinnatus* doubts this assertion, I will suggest some few returns to be moved for by some patriotic member of the legislature, which will show how and whence those *matchless Civilians* have been produced, and who, according to your new Correspondent's declarations, reflect such unbounded honour on the Coast-Guard Service! Philo-Numa.

## ON THE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Sir,—The arguments of your correspondent C. are so unlike those of a liberal-minded generous sailor, that I regret he will not accede to my proposition of placing his name to his letters, in order that the Service generally might discover the "high rank" and professional renown of this supporter of *ultra-Tory* principles, and (as it is to be hoped, in spite of these anti-reform doctrines) of *by-gone* abuses of patronage. First, I would ask this friend of the old system, what object he has had in view in so *kindly* stepping forward, as he says he has done, "to prevent such a report gaining credit" as that of an intention on the part of the Government to change the Commissioners of our Dock-yards and Hospitals, hereafter, every five years? Has he been employed by any part of the Administration to correct this mis-statement (though I will yet hope it is *not* a false rumour)? Or what has roused his zeal on this occasion to volunteer a contradiction to the reports which had been circulated, and believed too, in all the out-ports? It is with a view of ascertaining these facts that I have prayed of him to put his *proper signature* to his deservedly unpopular arguments, and then I will not fail to put mine to my reply to them, and will cheerfully leave it to the public to decide between us, who has the most of honour and justice on their side. Does your correspondent, Sir, really mean to maintain the correctness of that which he has asserted in his last letter—namely, that there is "no Civil office in the gift of the Admiralty, so well paid or so advantageous, that it would be desirable for an Officer, burdened with a large family, to obtain it on the score of *profit*"? What, Sir, would it not be advantageous to an old and gallant officer, with six or seven children to enjoy, even for *five years*. only, the situation of a Commissioner or Superintendent of a Dock-yard or Hospital? or that of Comptroller or Deputy-Comptroller, or Inspector-General of the Coast Guard? or the Superintendent of the Falmouth Packets, which is, I believe, also classed as a Civil appointment? Would it not be advantageous for many an old and worthy officer of *acknowledged* merits and claims thus to enjoy from six or seven hundred to a thousand a-year and upwards for the above-named period, whereby he might, by this increase of income, be enabled to give to his children better educations than he otherwise could afford to bestow; and is not this, I ask, an advantage which every parent would rejoice at having the opportunity of sharing? But C. cannot be a father, or he would not have argued as he has done; nor can he be a *Reformer*, or he never would have hazarded the opinions which he has expressed. His arguments go to maintain that the *rich* and *affluent* only should receive the advantageous appointments which are in the gift of the Government to bestow, and that the gallant and brave, *if poor*, should be fated for ever to eat the bread of penury and wretchedness! In short, that *talent, industry, zeal*, and *merit*, should have no claim to regard, unless supported by *private* interest and *private* fortune! And this is told the British nation in a Journal devoted to the interest and welfare of the United Service, and professing—I am sure *most honestly* and *truly*—the most liberal and high-minded opinions! I hope, Sir, that your pages will never again be fated to receive the advocacy of such principles, unless the writer will place his *name* in defence of them; otherwise you are made a sharer in those views, as having given countenance to their circulation. Does not the writer of these remarks know, that although the men holding the rank of Captains of the Navy are, in most cases whilst unemployed, fated to live in quiet retirement, from the small amount of their half-pay, yet that they are, in most instances, by birth and education, *gentlemen*, and that consequently they, as well as their children, occasionally mix in the society of their more affluent relations and friends without feeling, on their again returning to their more humble homes, any of that "*ruin, misery, and discontent*," which your correspondent so *considerately* predicts must be created by a temporary enjoyment of gayer scenes. With regard to the opinion of the distinguished legislator to which C. refers as to obtaining the situation of Governor of a Colony for a distinguished officer, if, as he states, the officer in question were *unfit* for this office, then I quite agree with your correspondent that no professional gallantry or merit should have led the Minister to give it him; but if his *only* disqualification was his having a *large family*, then I should say that this ought not to have been a bar in the nomination, because, although I readily admit that the having many children is no *claim* to be considered for any share of patronage, yet, if an officer of *universally acknowledged merit and services* happens to have a large and expensive family, that this ought rather to interest the disposer of patronage in his favour than otherwise, and most certainly would do so, if such disposer of places and emoluments *had a heart to feel for the cares and anxieties of another*; and as to an officer's leading his family into expensive habits by obtaining an appointment of this kind, surely this would be wholly unnecessary; and moreover, if his object in seeking such a situation was to *benefit* his children, he should leave them at home to receive that education which this increase to his income would enable him to give to them. But, as I have already observed, C. cannot be a parent, and more than this, I cannot believe him to be a soldier or sailor; he must be some one of *Mr. Hume's* cold calculating clique, who reckons every penny by *Cocker's Arithmetic*, and who would not be guilty of a generous deed for their lives' sake if it cost the value of a groat!

If the Committee of the House of Commons, to which C. has alluded, decided illiberally and unjustly in some points, and that they did so all must allow; yet they most certainly acted right fairly in recommending that *all appointments should be changed every five or six years*. In making this recommendation, of course it never was supposed that the *unfit* would ever be selected in those periodical changes, and surely your correspondent does not mean to assert that *only* those now holding the several lucrative appointments in either service are qualified to fill them. This would indeed be a flagrant insult to the two gallant professions, and well may account for C.'s determination to withhold his name from the public. He says, however, that you, Sir, "have given the proper distribution of berths which should be periodically changed," thus admitting that *some* appointments ought to be so. Will your correspondent then be so good as to *name* those situations, in the Navy service at least, which he considers ought to be changed every five years. This will afford a degree of satisfaction to your readers, and in conclusion I will take leave to put a query or two to him, which I hope he will condescend to answer fully and unequivocally.

Does C. consider, that because an officer may by *Borough interest*, in the high days of borough corruption, have had the good luck to obtain a situation such as that of Governor of a Naval Hospital or Commissioner of a Dock-yard, that he ought to be suffered to retain this appointment through some similar *private* interest after he becomes a yellow Admiral? And does he call this RIGHT and JUSTICE?

*Secondly*, does he mean to maintain, that because the influence of a Secretary of State, or a Lord of the Treasury, or some other *private* interest, may have procured to some three or four Captains and Commanders situations in the *nomination of the Admiralty*, with from 600*l.* to 1200*l.* per annum *some nine or ten years since*, that these offices ought not now be made to give place to others of *equal merit, fitness*, and *pretensions*?

Would he call it JUSTICE and FAIR PLAY to continue these fortunate men in those situations for their lives, to the exclusion of the *many* others on the list who are well and fully qualified for either of these appointments, and whose professional services are *at least* on a par with either of theirs?

In advocating, as I have done, the fairness of giving to all on the list a share in turn of the good things that the First Lord of the Admiralty has to bestow, I meant, of course, that the *abilities* and *qualifications* of the persons to be chosen should always be duly regarded, and that *merit* united to *fitness* should ever be the first selected. And with regard to the gallant officers now holding the appointments in our Dock-yards and Hospitals, no one who looks at the names of Gordon, Ross, and Hoskey at home, and Usher abroad—men who bear "outward and visible signs" of their having been distinguished in the service of their country—would desire that they should be removed until they obtain their flags; but, after this, I would say that their successors should, on receiving those several appointments, be made to understand that neither was for more than *five years*. In fact, that *every situation* should henceforward, as vacancies fell, be thus limited, in order that every *deserving* and *duly-qualified* officer on the list should in rotation be permitted to enjoy for a period these and other similar rewards of long, faithful, and distinguished services. In the sincere hope that your correspondent C. will give the weight of his *name* to the extraordinary arguments which he has adduced, and that your talented contributor *Twist* will, at an early date, bring his powerful battery to bear upon those ultra opinions, and thus render unnecessary any further comments on this question from the far humbler pen of the individual who now addresses you.

*June* 21, 1836.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We are glad to find that the Horse Guards are at length ...used by the exertions of this paper, and this alone, to ...pose the system pursued towards regiments in India; ...d that something in the shape of Relief is immediately ...be attempted. Though late in the Session, still several ...mbers of Parliament are prepared to take up the matter; ...t it is lamentable that, with few exceptions, those in the ...rvice who have seats in the House of Commons are either ...want of ability, energy, or independence, to be of use ...their expatriated brethren. There will be a show-up ...ne of these days. We are gratified by the numerous ...ers of thanks and compliments paid to us this week for ...r efforts. At present we only ask attention to the letter ...the Coast Guard, in answer to "Cincinatus."—We ...y say more shortly.—Letters from Portsmouth, Plymouth, and Chatham, are before us, exposing the conduct ...persons in the Dock-yards, including some superiors; ...e individuals imagine that they will be allowed to ...rsue their dishonourable system of abuse against facts ...h respect to the present system of ship building we ...ll undeceive them. Their names and their pretensions ...l appear, and then we hope the Dock-yards may have ...learance.—The "Old Captain" has again our warmest ...nks.—"Anti Douro" may be satisfied, and allow the ...tter to remain quiet just now: it never was intended to ...e the C.B. or K.H., but we admit the "private appli...ion" to be a "Naval Curiosity."—The wish of "Vin..." will be complied with.—"Senior" should authenticate ...statement.—We think "Cato" might proceed further. ..."H.R.," and "Perfectus" on Coast Guard next week. ...r usual Portsmouth letter has not reached us.*

*** In type—"An Old Officer;" "Cato;" and ...orineus."

# Naval and Military Gazette.

### *SATURDAY, JULY 9, 1836.*

Our excellent monthly contemporary, *The ...nited Service Journal*, has renewed the interesting ...quiry on Naval Promotion, in an able and ...aborate article. It is a subject which cannot be ...o fully canvassed, being of essentiel importence ... the honour and interest of the Naval Service, ...d to its futura prospects; and although our own ...inion on this point has been already recorded, ...d we have seen no reason to alter it, we think we ...nnot do a better service to the Navy than by ...ening our pages to a frae discussion of the effects, ...sent, contingent, and remote, of the existing sys... of Flag Promotions by Seniority; and the neces... for the adoption of such a change as shall obtain ... the country the talents of the best officers it ...sesses in command of our fleets when occasion ...es to put forth our strength, and thus insure, ...ar as human means can effect it, the success of ...ontemplated expedition.

...f, with a crowded list of Flag Officers, many of ...m having reached that grade before they were ...ty years of age, and with all the experience ac...red by active service in a war of unexampled ...ivity, the then First Lord of the Admiralty ...erted that he could not fix upon a successor ...alified for the Mediterranean command, and ...ler this impression prevailed upon the gallant ...llingwood to remain therein until, worn out ...h fatigue and anxiety, be actually expired at ... post: if this were the case, when a succession ... brilliant actions afforded opportunity for dis...ction, and promotion advanced with a degree ...precedented in Naval history, what may be now ...pected after the lapse of thirty years' peace, ...en we have Captains on the list of nearly thirty-...e years' seniority, and a great majority of our ...ag Officers (indeed all such as were not fortunate ...ough to obtain their Post rank as mere boys), ...re incapacitated by age and infirmity from the ...ssibility of that exertion of mind and body so ...ential in the Commander of a Fleet? It is the height of folly to shut our eyes to this state of things; and should war occur, the necessity for advancing a large number at the head of the list, in order to render the service of others available for command, would again become apperent.

Amongst the advocates of special promotions we do not remember that any one has noticed a certain portion of benefit which even the rejected Seniors would enjoy under such a proceeding. For instance, if, in order to reach the name of some celebrated officer, destined for an important command, it were thought proper to make a Flag Promotion, some of the Captains senior to him, perhaps commanding the line-of-battle ships intended to form the expedition, must be removed, in other words shelved, and thus they would forfeit the opportunity of procuring fame and wealth, and receive in lieu the distinction of Rear-Admirals rank upon half-pay. This is only one of many views of the case which would be elicited were this matter properly discussed, and it is with this intention that we now notice the subject, and invite our talented correspondents to deliver their opinions.

We are no friends to changes, much less to sudden and violent ones, and therefore it is that we recommend a consideration of these important matters, at a season when there is sufficient leisure to investigate any proposals which shall be advanced; so that, whilst on the one hand ample justice may be done to those veterans who have performed their parts so well, and their decline soleced and made honourable and independent in consideration of the gallant deeds they have accomplished,—an infusion of young and vigorous blood be introduced into the Service, and the dissatisfaction, which experience shows us, may be again anticipated under the system hitherto pursued, as regards Flag Officers, obviated by the adoption of a measure, combining special promotion, under certain limitations, with that of seniority. Having thus renewed the subject, we anticipate the free discussion of it, and promise to preserve our usual impartiality in commenting upon the opinions that may be advanced.

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Since the late Warrant, granting to that deserving class of Officers, the Paymasters of regiments, an increase of pay for length of service, we have entertained hopes that the Secretary-at-War will take into consideration the claims of another branch of the regimental staff—one which has been overlooked in the various regulations of late years for bettering the condition of Officers, we mean the Adjutents of regiments; and we are confident that no person who is acquainted with the duties these Officers have to perform, will deny their claims to an increase of pay according to service, or at least for some further indulgence to that they at present receive while doing the duty of the situation.

Adjutants must be constantly engaged either in attending to regimental drill or the business of the orderly room, and though they are now, in many cases, young man of good family and connexions, who take a pride in the situation, and obtain it from a desire to bring themselves into notice, it is at the same time a painful consideration to find that, where every other individual of the staff of a regiment receives an adequate remuneration in proportion to his service, they, and they alone, whose duties are equal to, or rather much more extensive than those of the rest, are passed by, and no measure for their advantage has ever been proposed.

In the instructions to Paymasters there is a clause which expressly says that an Adjutant who is e seven years' Lieutenant is not to receive the extra shilling for length of service. Now let us ask can anything be more paltry than the saving which is thus effected. Any other Lieutenant after seven years, is entitled to the extra shilling and will any one pretend to say that the Adjutant who does more duty than the whole of the Subalterns together, is not entitled to it, or that, because he is commissioned as Adjutant, that is to take away from his pay for service as a Subaltern. We flatter ourselves that this only wants a proper representation to have the odious clause erased, and justice done in this respect to those who most surely require it.

An Adjutant's pay is eight shillings and sixpence a dey, two shillings more than a Lieutenant's, and is this, or can it be, an equivalent for the time the labour, the constant employment, and frequently harassing duties of his situation. The pay of the Assistant-Surgeon after ten years becomes ten shillings a-day; that of the Quartermaster after ten years eight shillings, and after fifteen years ten shillings. The Surgeon's pay has been increased; the Paymaster's pay has been increased. Why should not the Adjutant's? Is he less deserving than any of the rest, or are his duties less than theirs? We think not, and we therefore hope that their services will be considered, and some measure recommended for their benefit to His Majesty, who is ever ready to admit the claims of any deserving Officers.

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To prove the unfair system of reliefs which has been for several years persisted in, we have only to cast our eye over the following Table, in which it will be observed that in those years when a large number of regiments was sent abroad the reliefs were made from our colonies, in which regiments serve only ten years, to the prejudice of the regiments in India, which serve frequently more than twenty, and in no case under eighteen years. The Table commences with the year 1819, and ends with 1835. It speaks in a stubborn tone, for facts and figures are stubborn things, and cannot be gainsaid. It is very striking that, in plain fact, only *one regiment* has been *willingly* sent to India since 1830; for the 62nd was the last regiment which went out *direct*. The 9th would not have relieved, as it did, the 38th, had it not been an extra regiment at the Mauritius, sent out to quell the disturbances there caused by Mr. Jeremie.

We verily believe, that even the present slow reliefs of Indian regiments would be even slower, unless the regiments proceeded with convicts to New South Wales, and were thus *forced* on to India. There seems certainly no disposition whatever to relieve the regiments in India till after a service of twenty years at least, for the present rate of relief is not quite one per annum, and we have twenty Infantry regiments in that country. No doubt we shall soon hear that the two Cavalry regiments, which have been in India since 1819, are to be relieved, and this will be an excuse for keeping the Infantry another two or three years there. But the sun of India does not blaze over London, on a little pity would be felt for the 20,000 of our countrymen, who are left scorching in Hindoostan. Let any impartial man survey

e following Table, and can he say "our rulers s just?"

INFANTRY REGIMENTS now serving Abroad, with the Year of Embarkation from the United Kingdom, and Classed by Stations.

| Total 17 Years. | Year of going on Foreign Service. | INDIA. Numbers of Regiments. | WEST INDIES. Numbers of Regiments. | MEDITERRANEAN. Numbers of Regiments. | AMERICA. Numbers of Regiments. | CEYLON. Numbers of Regiments. | MAURITIUS. Numbers of Regiments. | CAPE. No. of Regts. | ST. HELENA. Number of Regiment. | N. S. WALES. Numbers of Regiments. | REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total 21 Regiments in India. | 1816 | 16th, 36th, 45th, 54th | 19th, 33rd, 86th | None | None | None | None | None | None | None | |
| | 1826 | None | 66th | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1831 | 6th, 55th | 85th, 36th, 37th | " | Rifles 1st bat 97th | 99th | 99th | 99th | " | " | |
| | 1832 | 3rd, 13th, 41st, 44th, 49th | 50th, 67th, 69th | " | None | 78th | 99th | None | " | " | |
| | 1833 | None | None | " | 15th, 66th | None | None | " | " | " | |
| | 1834 | 4th | " | " | None | 58th, 61st | " | 73rd | " | " | |
| | 1835 | 2nd, 31st, 57th | " | " | 34th, 34th | None | " | None | " | " | |
| | 1836 | None | " | " | 32nd | " | " | 75th | " | " | |
| | 1837 | 9th | 4th | " | " | " | 67th | None | " | " | |
| | 1838 | 26th | 6th | " | " | " | None | " | " | " | |
| | 1839 | 63rd | 23rd | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1840 | 17th, 62nd | 38th | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1841 | None | 91st | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1842 | 9th | 96th | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1843 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1844 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| | 1845 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | " | |
| Total 15 Regiments in the Mediterranean. | | None | Total 16 Regiments in West Indies. | None | Total 8 Regiments in America. | Total 5 Regiments in Ceylon. | Total 3 Regiments in Mauritius. | Total 4 Regts. at Cape. | Total 1 Regt. in St. Helena. | Total 4 Regiments in N. S. Wales. | |
| | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| | | " | | " | | | | | | | |
| | | 42nd, 88th | | 16th, 11th, Rifles, 2nd Batt. | | | | | | | |
| | | 73rd | | None | | | | | | | |
| | | None | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 53rd | | 1st Battalion 66th | | | | | | | |
| | | 5th | | None | | | | | | | |
| | | None | | | | | | | | | |
| | | 92nd | | 47th, 59th, 66th, 76th | | | | | | | |
| | | 60th, 2nd Battalion | | Total 78 Regiments abroad out of 108 Battalions. | | | | | | | |

| REMARKS AND EXPLANATIONS. |
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*land; and also the first, second, and third annual Reports on Public Works, Ireland.*

"That the Committee have, in discharge of the duty imposed upon them, proceeded to inquire from the best authorities, both into the advantages which, as well in a military as a commercial point of view, might arise from the establishment of a more certain and speedy intercourse between His Majesty's European dominions and the American Colonies, and their attention has more particularly been directed to the western coast of Ireland, as affording the nearest points of communication between the two continents.

"Although they have succeeded in collecting much valuable and authentic information on these subjects from various sources, they feel, that before they could be justified in submitting any specific recommendation for the adoption of Parliament, or of His Majesty's Government, they must extend their inquiry on points with respect to which, notwithstanding the number of witnesses they have examined, they have not hitherto been enabled to come to any satisfactory conclusion.

"Into such an examination they would not hesitate, even at this advanced period of the session, to enter, were they not convinced that on some of the most important points, and more particularly that of the beneficial application of steam to voyages of long duration, some further experience, which cannot fail soon to be obtained, is necessary before they could satisfy their own minds so far as to suggest any considerable alteration in the existing, or the formation of any new and necessarily expensive, establishments.

"They have thought, therefore, that it would not be disadvantageous to suspend their proceedings for the present, and to report the evidence they have received to the House, in the full confidence that those departments of His Majesty's Government which have the best means of collecting information and observing the facts which bear upon so important a subject, will in the meanwhile not fail to give it their careful and unremitting attention.

"*June* 13, 1836."

On this Report being laid on the table of the House of Lords, the Marquis of Lansdowne stated that His Majesty's Government considered the subject to be one of great importance, and that they would direct their best attention to the recommendation of the Committee, and that whatever could be likely to promote the welfare of Ireland should be sure to receive the best regard of His Majesty's advisers. In this assurance we confidently rely, and, as one of our chief objects in advocating this measure, has been the desire to benefit the sister kingdom, so, we sincerely hope, that it will ere long be successfully carried into execution.

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We are gratified at being again able to announce the promotion of three old Mates,—Mr. Drew having passed in 1823, Mr. Dunlop (in whom we recognise the officer whose good conduct in the *Star* Packet, when dismasted, elicited so much praise) 1830, and Mr. Postle in 1831. The appointments in South America, caused by Captain Wilkes's invaliding, are only temporary, until a successor to that officer is sent out. We have not heard who Sir G. Hamond has applied for as his Flag Captain;—Commander Devereux in the haul-down vacancy of Sir George Cockburn.

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The accounts of the revenue for the quarter ended 5th July, 1836, exhibit an unusually large increase. There is an increase on every one of the branches, except the Miscellaneous. The revenue for the quarter ended 5th July, 1836, is 11,747,347*l.*; for the corresponding quarter, 1835, it was 10,441,628*l.* For the year ended 5th July, 1836, it was 43,536,334*l.*; for the year ended 5th July, 1835, it was 41,435,877*l.* The increase on the income of the quarter, after deducting the decrease, is no less than 1,306,648*l.*; on the income of the year, 2,045,456*l.* The increase on the quarter's Customs is 381,280*l.*, Excise 713,121*l.*, Taxes 110,096*l.*, Post Office 70,757*l.* There is, however, a decrease in the Post Office for the year, of 196,611*l.*

The aged ex-President of the United States, Mr. Madison, was, according to the latest accounts, in a dying state; and the well-known American warrior, Col. Aaron Burr, was on his death-bed.

On Saturday morning, as Col. Minton, of Chesterterrace, Regent's Park, was examining a horse which was brought to his house for inspection, the animal kicked out with great violence, and struck Col. M. on the jaw, which it shattered and knocked out the whole of his front teeth. He was carried into the house in a state of insensibility.

The Duke of Wellington met with an accident on Saturday afternoon, which might have been attended with the most serious consequences, but from which, as it is, we trust his Grace will only suffer a little inconvenience and pain for a short time. As his Grace was riding on horseback, not far from Apsley House, the horse took fright and shied at a boy who had climbed up and was hanging upon a lamp-post. The spirited animal attempted to run away, but his Grace pulled him up so sharply that he stumbled, and threw the Noble Duke to the ground. In his fall his Grace struck his knee-cap with considerable violence, which caused an immediate swelling to take place. His Grace having been assisted home, Sir H. Halford and Dr. Hume were immediately called in, and by their advice twenty leeches were instantly applied to the bruised part. The Noble Duke, with the exception of a slight stiffness in the knee, is now quite well.

The Belgian papers state, that a good-looking young man, formerly a drum major in the service of the King of the Netherlands, and then exceedingly tall, is now showing himself as a curiosity at Parma, being 8 feet 4 inches (nearly 8 feet 10½ inches English) in height, and weighing 416 lbs. (4 cwt. 1 lb.).

*Railroad Fares.*—Each passenger is charged at the same amount as a ton of goods.

The thermometer in the shade stood as high as 78 part of Sunday. In Paris, on Friday, the thermometer marked 25½ of Reaumur, or 89¼ Fahrenheit; this was in the sun, and higher than ever before known in the French capital.

*Rags from the Levant.*—The following has just been issued from the Custom-house:—"By a council letter, dated June 25, 1836, the proper officers are to prevent rags of any description on board of vessels coming from the Levant from being landed at any port in the United Kingdom, until further notice."

The French Princes heard of the attempt on their father's life at Milan, and immediately set off on their return to Paris; they had reached Lyons on the 1st instant, and have since arrived in the French capital.

The English residents of Paris met on Saturday, Sir Sydney Smith in the chair, and adopted an address of congratulation to the King of the French on his recent escape.

Estafette carriages are about to commence plying between Paris and Brussels, they are in the landau form, and drawn by two horses, and will perform the journey in 19 hours.

A King's letter has just been issued to the clergy, commanding sermons to be preached, and collections to be made in all parishes throughout the kingdom, in aid of the funds of the Society for promoting the Building of Churches and Chapels.

It is expected that the prorogation of Parliament will not take place till the middle of August.

Some official correspondence has been exchanged between Commodore Henry (temporarily in the Spanish Naval service) and M. Galiano, the Spanish Minister of Marine. The occasion of it was a claim of six months' arrears of pay, and the only fruits of the application an insolent refusal to listen thereto, on the plea of some imaginary deficiency in Spanish obsequiousness in the tone of the Commodore's letter to the Minister.

Mr. Henry Tyrwhitt has contradicted a most absurd paragraph of a fatal duel at Ghent, which has been going the round of the papers, and in which he is made to figure as one of the principals. It is a malicious hoax.

The intended visit of the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria to Scotland is likely to turn the tide of summer tourists entirely to the north, and to render Edinburgh the centre of fashionable attraction.

The London correspondent of a New York paper details a duel which took place between Lord Melbourne and the Hon. Mr. Norton on 13th May, in which Lord M. is represented to have been wounded. "As soon (says the account) as his Lordship received his wound, a Cabinet Council was summoned."

*Vicissitudes of Fortune.*—In a parish near the Royal Exchange, one of the paupers, who formerly kept a large coffee-house in the neighbourhood, is at this time receiving parish relief; and the overseer whose duty it is to relieve him was formerly his porter, and at this time is master of the same coffee-house.

The Rev. Henry Wilder and his Lady, of Purley Hall, Berkshire, were drowned a few days since near Southampton, in consequence of the yacht in which they were sailing being overturned by a sudden gust of wind.

*Duelling in France.*—The Court of Cassation decided a few days since that the mother of a young man killed in a duel can sustain an action for damages.

A bet between Lord H. Seymour and Maj. Fr... came off on Saturday morning. The Major was to ri... with post horses, from Paris to Brussels and back in ... hours, but he was unable to perform the distance in t... time, being greatly impeded on the road for want ... horses. The Committee of the Jockey Club have ... clared the engagement null and void, and the Major is ... repeat the task. All bets remain in *statu quo*.

Mr. D. W. Harvey has addressed a letter to his c... stituents, announcing his intention to resign his seat ... Southwark before the close of the present session.

*Storm.*—On Wednesday morning, soon after midnig... the metropolis, and its northern and western envir... were visited by one of the most severe storms which ... been experienced for many years. The preceding ... had been exceedingly sultry, the thermometer standing ... the shade at 83 and 84 degrees; and in the sun, ... against a wall, at 113 deg. The phenomena of lightn... and thunder were very grand; but we regret to say th... besides much injury to gardens, hot and green hou... &c., by the fall of hail-stones and pieces of ice, of ext... ordinary dimensions, several lives were lost in the stre... and fields by the action of the electric fluid.

Lord Brougham has left Lincolnshire for the coast ... the north, and Lady Brougham and her daughter h... arrived at their house in Berkeley-square.

The French Minister of War has issued a gene... order, whereby, after reciting that the regulations in fo... had not been sufficient to prevent officers from mak... imprudent marriages, he declares that no officer sh... hereafter obtain a licence to marry, unless it be previou... and formally approved, and the application supported ... the chief of the corps in which the officer belongs, and ... the Major-General and Lieut.-Governor under wh... orders his corps is placed.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—We have been surpris... and even shocked, on reading a production professing ... be an order of the day (see last No. of the *Naval ... Military Gazette*), in which General Evans is made ... threaten with death any Englishman whom he may ta... prisoner with arms in his hands, fighting in the cause ... Don Carlos of Spain. Surely it is impossible that su... a document can be genuine. General Evans cannot ... ignorant, that if he were to take away the life of ... British subject under such circumstances, he would ... beyond all question, guilty of the crime of murder. A... Englishman has as great a right to fight on one side ... General Evans has on the other. But, besides the u... mate justice which might and ought to be done in su... a case, would not, and ought not, immediate repris... also to be the consequence? If an Englishman fight... on the side of Carlos were, when taken prisoner, put ... death in cold blood by his countrymen, what would ... come of those British troops under General Evans w... should subsequently fall into the hands of Carlos ... his followers? The Commander-in-Chief will do w... to look to himself if he venture to carry his threat i... execution, for, in that case, he will most assuredly ha... to give an account of his campaign at the Old Bail... and his exploits will be handed down to posterity, ... in the annals of War, but in the *Newgate Calendar* ... *Times*.

*San Sebastian, 26th June.*—"This letter will rea... you by the *General Evans* cutter, which goes home w... a considerable number of our poor fellows, who are ... turning to your shores in a miserable plight. On boa... this vessel goes Colonel Considere, the Military Sec... tary; he has invalided, but I suspect that he is but t... precursor of the return of the main body of the Legi... to England. The force of our Legion is now from 6,5... to 7,000 men, but of these there are more than 1,5... sick and wounded in hospital, and from 400 to 500 ... fully incapacitated from service, and waiting but for co... veyances to return to England. Of the rations the... is nothing to complain; but the want of clothing is p... beginning to be felt, and there is every appearance of e... returning to our country in as ragged a condition as ... left. No official answer has been received to our Ge... ral's remonstrances. He can scarcely expect mu... better treatment than Commodore Henry has receiv... from the Government. It was intended a few days a... to attack Irun and Harnani; but for this movement ... must rely on Cordova's support, who, it appears, h... been too much fatigued by his gaieties at Madrid to ... able to take the field yet. You may rely that the deep... wish of Don Carlos at the present moment is to throw ... body of men into the Asturias, as he has received t... strongest invitations from his adherents there; so mu... so, that it is said they have promised, on his sending ... force of 3,000 men, to increase it to 14,000 in a fo... night. Whether Cordova can prevent this movemen... remains to be seen. I doubt whether he can do ... and even in that case I doubt whether he will. ... the meantime our operations are completely paralysed."

*Literary Novelties in July.*—The Novel of "M... Armytage, or Female Domination," has just made ... appearance. "The story is new," says the *Literary G...zette*, "and full of interest; and we congratulate ...

olburn, that his first step, in again commencing publi-tion, should be a work so attractive and brilliant as the ésent." The "Diary of a Désennuyée" is also pub-hed, and bids fair to prove a great favourite in all the ashionable circles, from its vivid portraiture of high life d manners, conveyed in the most graceful and refined yle. Among other literary novelties, we may mention e publication of the 1st series of Mr. Theodore ook's admirable "Sayings and Doings," complete in e volume, price six shillings! and the long-promised lume on "The Violin and its Professors," which we ve little doubt will prove a welcome companion to very lover of this captivating instrument. A memoi Paganini, and a notice of Ole Bull, are to be amo e contents.

## The Court.

His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday was attended by e following Officers:—

*Admiral*—Sir J. H. Whitehead. *Capts.* (R.N.)—Sir . Hart, Fulding, Ayscough. *Com.*—Prowse, R.N. *Lieut.* (R.N.)—Gladstone. *Gens.*—Sir H. Gough, C. allas, Sir T. B. St. George, Crosbie. *Cols.*—R. Clark, ort. *Maj.*—Blanchard. *Capts.*—Conyngham, B. ogan. *Lieut.*—Durham.

The following were presented:—

Colonel Sir W. Gomm, on promotion to Lieut.-Colonelcy Coldstream Guards; Maj. Edw. Hoppet, on return from dia; Lieut.-Col. Eyres, on promotion; Lieut.-Col. Piper, return from India; Maj. Farquharson; Lieut. H. G. yscough, R.N., on promotion and return from foreign rvice; Mr. Henry Percy, on being appointed to an E gacy in the Grenadier Guards; Mr. F. S. Sauer, on roceeding to Ceylon as Staff Assist.-Surgeon; Lieut. r William Houston, G.C.B., on being created a Baro eut. S. Harrison, on appointment to 98th reg.; Caps. old 53rd, and Capt. C. Gold, on promotion; Capt. Percy eville, on promotion and return from India.

In consequence of its being the intention of the uchess of Kent and Princess Victoria to make a tour the northern counties in the autumn, preparations ve already commenced at Alnwick Castle for their eception.

*Prince George of Cumberland.*—The celebrated ocu-st, Privy Councillor Grafe, has given to the young rince the most confident hope of restoring his eyesight. he operation is to be performed in September.

The Landgravine of Hesse Homburg will take her parture on Monday for the Continent.

The sight and general health of the Duke of Sussex ve so much improved that he intends to renew utumnal visits to his numerous friends in the cou partake of the amusement of shooting. His ighness has been enabled to walk in Kensington G ens several evenings during the week.

Private accounts from Berlin of the 28th say that the Duchess of Cumberland had last week a relapse of her ute disorder; but is now so far recovered that no alarm felt. When quite recovered she intends to go to Nor-erney for the benefit of sea baths.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 4th July.—The Marquess of LONDON-ERRY postponed the question of which he had previ-usly given notice relative to the war in Spain, on ac-ount of the absence of the Duke of Wellington; but ated that he thought the part taken by this country in e war in the north of Spain as disgraceful to the Go-ernment, and hoped that some explanation would be iven upon the subject. The Earl of MINTO said that is only reply was, that the part taken by them was as ilies by an auxiliary force, and acting under the terms f the quadruple treaty.—The Church Discipline Bill ent through a committee, for the purpose of introduc-ng a number of clauses into it, and it was ordered re-committed on Monday next.

THURSDAY, 7th July.—The Duke of [illegible] rought up the report of the committee appointed uire as to the danger from fire which may arise n. ocomotive engines upon railroads passing through towns. The Prisoners' Counsel Bill and the Imprisonment or Debt Bill were postponed till Monday.—The Bill ar the Commutation of Tithes in England and Wales was read a second time.

FRIDAY, 8th July.—A Message from the Commons aving informed their Lordships that an error had been iscovered in the Registration of Marriages Bill, after it ad passed the Lower House, Lord MELBOURNE moved hat the proviso retained by mistake should be expunged. The motion was agreed to, and the result communicated o the Commons.—Their Lordships went into committee on the Church Discipline Bill. Some clauses were withdrawn, and amendments introduced into others.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 4th July.—After the presentation of a great number of petitions, the House went into Committee on the Church of Ireland Bill. Upon the appropriation clause being read, Lord MAHON moved as an amendment, that the clause be omitted. A long debate ensued. For the amendment, 264; against it, 290.

TUESDAY, 5th July.—The Dover Harbour Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir G. GREY said it had been intended to bring in a Bill to regulate the legislation of New South Wales during the present session, but subsequent intelligence from the colony had rendered it necessary to take the question into further considera-

He pledged himself that a measure of the kind be introduced next session.—Lord PALMERSTON great satisfaction in informing the House that the otiations for a new and ample treaty with Portugal the suppression of the slave trade had been brought to such a point that there remained only one, and that a collateral, question between the two Governments.—Sir R. PEEL, in reference to the general order issued by Gen. Evans, which appeared in our last, and which states, that as the auxiliary legion was acting with the British Naval force belonging to his Majesty, on that account all British subjects found in the service of Don Carlos would be treated as rebels punishable with death, and would be dealt with according to law, inquired if the document was authentic? Lord PALMERSTON said that as the question referred to the acts of an officer in foreign service, he could have no official information upon the subject, but he felt bound to state that he believed the order had been issued.—Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that next session he would bring in a Bill to amend that of the India Act which relates to compensation to itime officers.—Mr. PLUMPTRE moved an address praying His Majesty that his subjects in the civil military services abroad may be relieved from assisting in religious ceremonies to which their own tenets are opposed. After some discussion the House divided, when the motion was lost by a majority of 6; the numbers for the motion being 88; against it, 44.—Mr. W. S. O'BRIEN moved certain resolutions expressive of the regret experienced by the House at the conduct of the House of Lords, in rejecting the Bill for the Reform of the Municipal Corporations in Ireland, but at the suggestion of Mr. O'Connell the resolutions were withdrawn.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated that he did not think it advisable to propose any measure founded on the Report of the Commissioners on the Criminal Law during the present session.—The remaining clauses of the Irish Church Bill were agreed to.—The Lords' amendments to the Municipal Corporation Amendment were agreed to.—The House went into committee e Paper Duties Bill, when the CHANCELLOR of the QUER explained the course which he meant to take gard to the allowance on the stock of paper on hand en the reduction in the duty should be carried into effect.

WEDNESDAY, 6th July.—The House, after the presentation of a few petitions, was counted out at an early hour.

THURSDAY, 7th July.—In answer to a question from Mr. BAINES, Mr. MORRISON stated that it was his intention to press his Bill relative to railroads through the House during the present session.—The Court of Session Bill went through a committee, when some amendments were agreed to.—The House then went into committee upon the Poole Corporation Bill, when Mr. FORBES moved as an amendment that the first clause be expunged. After some discussion the committee divided, when the clause was carried by a majority of 34—the numbers being for the clause, 98; against it, 64.

FRIDAY, 8th July.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the House should go into committee on the Established Church Bill. Mr. C. LEMON proposed, as an amendment, that Bishops should no longer be translated from one diocese to another. Mr. EWART seconded this motion. The motion excited a long debate. On a divi-the numbers were—for the amendment, 44; against 4. Mr. A. TREVOR then moved that the Bill be com-d that day six months. The motion was ultimately gatived by a majority of 142 to 22. Another division then took place, on an amendment moved by Mr. HUME-LEY, on the third clause. For the amendment, 21: against it, 79.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER fixed Monday next for going into Committee on the amp Acts.

### IRISH APPLICATION OF "THE GOLDEN RULE."

ON unsuspecting Pat a Yorkshire wag—
One Timothy—had palm'd a worthless nag
As steady, swift, sound wind and limb.
The cheat confessed. Pat made another buy,
And to remonstrances mildly said, "Sir, I
Only *did* you as I'd *be done* by Thee."

J. F. J.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The chief topic of conversation is the tri of *Allibeau*, for his attempt to assassinate Louis Philippe The commission of the Court of Peers have made a elaborate report, and the trial has ere this commenced The police commissioners of Paris have been ordered t seize the likenesses of Fieschi and his two accomplice "it being expedient," says the Prefect's circular, "tha the portraits of those great offenders be no longer ex hibited to the public gaze since the fresh attempt." Th seizures of prohibited arms at the gun-makers and sword cutlers of the capital are very great. At one manufactory 20 chests, filled with such weapons, were discovered.

SPAIN.—The Carlist expedition that had penetrate into the Asturias has had, at Losa, an engagement wit Gen. Castanedo, who was severely wounded in th action. On the 30th the Carlists were at Reynosa. O the 2d inst. Espartero was at Trevino with fourteen ba talions. Cordova has returned, in order to march again Villareal, who was menacing Penacerrada. Some troop have been sent by sea from Bilboa into the Asturia Bayonne letters to the 2d give the following accounts:— The expedition for the Asturias commenced its mare on the 26th. Leaving the village of Amuerrio (betwee Orduna and Orosco), they marched without obstacle a far as the entry of the mountains of Santander, where Christino division of 3,000 men disputed their passag This column was completely beaten, and left 500 pr soners in the hands of the Carlists. Villareal had ad dressed a manifesto to Cordova, by which he declare that, as soon as he was officially made acquainted wit the execution of Brigadier Torres, and other officers, h would take from their depot a number of Christino pri soners, whom he would put to death, and that he wa resolved to pursue this system in all cases where th Christinos should act to their prisoners as they had don to the unfortunate Torres.

*Proposition of a Negotiation between Charles the Fif and Christina.*—As soon as General Cordova reache his head-quarters, he wrote to General Villareal to d mand an interview. The latter repaired to Cordova head-quarters. General Cordova said that he was in structed by the Queen to make the following proposals:- 1. The marriage of the Prince of Asturias, Don Ca los's eldest son, with the young Queen Isabella. The maintenance of the *Estatuto Real*, with some m difications to be discussed later. 3. A Council of R gency, consisting of persons selected by both parti 4. Queen Christina and Don Carlos engage to wi draw from the Spanish territory with large pensions, be secured by the English and French Governmen 5. A general amnesty.

Don Carlos made the following answers:—

"Don Carlos is not opposed to the marriage; but do not accept it as a condition *sine qua non*, which might le to the belief that he renounces the principle upon whi he defends his rights. The *Estatuto Real* cannot be mai tained. A convocation of the Cortes by *Estamento* to regulate the affairs of the kingdom. Don Carlos a solutely refuses to quit Spain, and as for the Queen, h sister-in-law, as she has ever been the object of his pa ticular affection, she may be convinced that she will ev be treated better by him than by the Government th may be established in Spain."

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 29th contains an offici article contradicting these facts; but the article is th necessary consequence of the reply made by Don Carlo

PORTUGAL.—The hopes which had been entertained b the Queen's friends of a prospect of her giving an he to the throne have proved too sanguine. The Duke Terceira recently gave a three days' splendid entertai ment, quite in the feudal style. Lord Howard Walden was not there, to the great surprise of ever body. There was a bull-fight each day, and a ball ea night.

PRUSSIA.—The King of Prussia has just made h will. He had already signed several, especially in 18 and 1831; but had modified their contents. The Ki bequeaths a large part of his private fortune to t Princess de Liegnitz, who is connected with him by left-handed marriage.

A letter from Berlin, dated 27th ult., says, "W learn from the Rhenish provinces that engineers are em ployed in forming a camp between Coblentz a Neuwied, at which twenty-four battalions, of 1,000 m each, will be assembled in the autumn. The he quarters will be fixed at the Castle of Engers, on t right bank of the Rhine, and will communicate w the camp, which is to be on the left bank, by a fly bridge.

AUSTRIA.—At Vienna, on 23d June, the cholera w raging with great violence, although the people had n grown so used to the visitation that they ceased to dr it as formerly. The Emperor was to leave the cap at the beginning of Aug., and proceed by slow journ to Prague, where his coronation as King of Boha will take place.

## Literary Notices.

*Mrs. Armytage; or, Female Domination.* By the Authoress of "Mothers and Daughters." 3 vols. Henry Colburn.

This has all the spirit and character of a decidedly original and, if we may use the term, a sterling fashionable novel; gay and brilliant, and like everything from the pen of Mrs. Gore, it is not only well but elegantly written. Though our fair author (or authoress) is frequently satirical in her exposure of the follies of society, her sketches are rarely overdrawn; indeed, so closely do some of them approach to living characters of the present day, that we fancy we identify the portraitures. As a proof we will begin with the graphic delineation of a manœuvring Duchess.

"She belonged to a class of women rare in our own times and country, though not unfrequent at the more tmebious epochs, or in less tranquil lands; who, bore to no earthly business, make the business of the whole world their own. Not that she was endowed with the far-sighted spirit of intrigue of a Princesse des Ursins—not that she boasted of the coarse but vigorous energies of a Sarah of Marlborough—or even the persevering cunning of a Madame de Maintenon;—but she had all their activity—all their art in establishing a sway over the conduct of others; and withal a certain fidgetiness of mind, which seemed to derive new stimulus from total want of occupation. She was so Avarilla Maranham, with wider opportunities. . . . In girlhood, unable to resign herself to the uneventful subordination of the nursery and the school-room, she was always plotting the dismissal of an under-governess, or trying to inspire the Viscountess, her mother, with a spirit of patronage for some pet drawing-master or mantua-maker. Introduced into the great world, her manœuvres to avoid such and such a partner, or to achieve an invitation to such or such a ball, were of almost Machiavellian art; and from the moment she discovered that the young Duke of Spalding was suspected to be on the eve of a matrimonial engagement with the daughter of one of his Yorkshire neighbours—marked him for her own! She had cared little for him as England's premier Duke; scarcely more as the inheritor of sixty thousand per annum; but when she saw in the wealthy magnate a prize to be won per force of management, a captive to be transferred from other nets to her own, there was no resisting the temptation; and so skilfully were her projects conceived and executed, that very few months sufficed to render the strategist in hanging sleeves—her Grace the Duchess of Spalding. . . . Perhaps it was the ready facility of the scheme which soon rendered propensity a habit, and habit second nature; for the Duchess now became a manœuvrer by vocation. Rich, noble, admired, she could not rest, for very restlessness; but seemed to invent objects of desire for the mere labour of the attainment. Without interest in politics, she became a party woman; without taste for the arts, a patroness, without one pious or Christianly aspiration, a zealous high churchwoman. The poor Duke whom she had fleeced out of his first love, she now cheated out of his hereditary avocations; trafficked in his behalf with ministry; chaffered with his interest; pattered with his patronage. He could not promise a living, but her Grace contrived to induct some Tory *protégé* of her own; he could not renew the lease of a farm, but she managed to introduce a clause. Did he presume to order new furniture for his library, he was sure to find it translated to one of the drawing-rooms; or if he was rash enough to purchase a picture, or give a commission for a statue, it was certain to be pounced upon for the Duchess's private suite of apartments; where, of all the house, it was least likely to meet his eye. . . . Not that he was an unaffectionate husband; but the over-strained activity of his wife fatigued him to death. The Duke of Spalding's constitutional indolence was even more than patrician, and he found himself wedded to a whirlwind! He was naturally fond of music; but within two years of his marriage, her Grace had conceited him into abhorrence of all harmony. He took to hunting; but the Duchess contrived to be neck-and-neck with him over every five barred gate in the county. He sought refuge in agriculture; but her Grace patent-ploughed him out of the field, and ran him to earth in a crop of ruta-bagas. To whatever pastime or employment he addressed himself, *her* intention cast its shadow before; and, scared by the pursuit, Spalding's "occupation" was "gone" in a moment! . . . There was but one resource! He became a club-man, and locked himself up in the dear delights of whist. The blue chambers of White's and Brooke's defy the intrusion of manœuvring wives; and, within those sacred retreats, the hereditary legislator had for many years past shuffled, cut, and dealt away the session; a period for whose prolongation not even Bellamy himself could supplicate the gods more fervently than the hen-hunted Duke of Spalding. . . . Still there was Spalding Castle in the distance, with its six or seven months of marital martyrdom; and had not the Duchess one day.

'When cursed with many a granted prayer,'

suddenly hit upon a new object for which to persecute the ministry with little notes (marked "private and confidential") of solicitation, the poor Duke might perhaps have ended his woes by suspending himself, for very weariness, to one of his ancestral oaks. But she had luckily become ambitious of fettering down her husband by a place at court, (Buckhounds, Mastership of the Horse, or new Lord Chamberlainship,—what matters it to the reader?) and, having assailed a chief clerk by the loan of her Opera-box to his wife; a private secretary, by sides of venison and hampers of pine-apples; and the private secretary's public master, by exaggerated representations of borough interest, church preferment, and local influence pertaining to the house of Spalding, her Grace's manœuvres were eventually crowned with success: from July to January, if not from January to July, the Duke was now no longer his own master; while she became more than ever her own mistress. . . . The joys of new cares, too, were added to her former pleasures: she had children; and the children had nurses, governesses, tutors, masters, to be out-generalled and outwitted. It was a triumph, for a nature such as hers, to manœuvre a naughty child to the Opera, or a sickly one to drive on a damp day. She taught the little creatures to plan, to plot, to deceive, to equivocate, to lie; and the young lords consequently grew up into *roués*, and the young ladies into women of fashion. But while this auspicious education was in progress, the Duchess did not slumber at her post. She had always some petty intrigue to carry on, some promising young clergyman, of high character and a pretty vein for poetry, to manœuvre into a prebend; some offending country neighbour of opposite politics, whose daughters she had vowed should never enter the pale of Almack's; some nineteenth son of a nineteenth Scotch cousin, whom she was trying to get made *attaché* at Rio Janeiro; or some stripling of a political economist, whom she was bent upon having reviewed into notoriety in the Quarterly. Nay, between the pauses of her grander movements, she would even busy herself with the welfare of such small-deer as pages or nursery-maids, set all her energies at work to expose the peccadilloes of some noble friend's groom of the chambers; or congratulate herself upon getting one of Farmer Smith's Patagonian progeny promoted to be drum-major in the Blues."

Of a very different order is Miss Avarilla, a lady rigidly cold and formal, yet incessantly perplexed with business; always in a sort of solemn bustle.

"Horace Walpole has described the motions of the Duke of Newcastle as resembling 'what one might fancy of a man hung in chains, trying to move from one place to another:'—those of Avarilla Maranham resembled what the fancy might conjecture of an automaton wound up to seem in a hurry. Busying herself with the cure of all the souls and bodies in the parish, foundress of half-a-dozen institutions of the kind *called* charitable, corresponding with Dr. Jenner respecting the incubation of cuckoos and the natural history of hedge-hogs—with the 'Gentleman's Magazine,' under the name of 'Philalethea,' concerning the Gothic origin of the Latin language—with Pestalozzi, touching the indoctrinization of the naughty little boys and girls on the Maranham estate—with philanthropic Owen, respecting the re-moralization of mankind—and with Professor Achtenmachtengropischkeit of Jena, touching the magnetic origin of the universe—she remained cold, undemonstrative, and inaccessible, as one of the relentless Fates;—dead to society, so yelled—forgetting the great world, and by the great world forgot: omitting, like Pope's 'Artemisia,'

'To pare her nails and wear a cleaner smock,'

amid the contending interests of foreign and scientific labours."

An old maiden lady trotting along the high road on her favourite bay, 16 hands high, with her straight grey hair escaping from her napless beaver, Mrs. Gore compares to "Talleyrand in a riding habit;" but there are numerous such sallies throughout the volumes, and we foretel the avidity with which this piquant novel will be sought after. The aristocracy, parvenus, the beau monde, must read it, though

"Each will cry that was levelled at me."

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*Life of the First Earl of Shaftesbury, from original Documents in the possession of the Family.* By Mr. B. Martyn and Dr. Kippis. Now first published. Edited by G. Wingrove Cooke, Esq., Author of "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke." 2 vols. R. Bentley.

There is no prominent character in our history of whom a dispassionate life is more necessary than the first Earl of Shaftesbury. A consistent patriot from his youth to his death; a firm, uncompromising, and active opponent of the unconstitutional designs of Charles the Second, it follows (naturally enough in those corrupt times) that a host of libellers were arrayed to blacken his character and cast obloquy upon his designs. In this band of defamers are found the names of Sir Roger L'Estrange, Sir William Temple, Bishop Burnet, Dryden, &c.; and it becomes, therefore, the more necessary, if only on account of the rank and genius of his enemies, to set the career of so great a man fairly before the world. A proud testimony indeed of the virtue and public services of Lord Shaftesbury may be traced in the undeviat friendship and respect which John Locke, the illustri metaphysician, entertained for him; but the memoir Shaftesbury, written by this author, is too slight answer the full purpose of biography, and accordingly present work was prepared under the direction of Earl's descendants, by eminent writers. As a reco not only of the remarkable life of Shaftesbury, but a of the Court intrigues of Charles the Second, volumes before us are invaluable, throwing a full lig upon much, which, till now, was obscure in those traordinary times, and tracing satisfactorily the sec motives of measures wherein the welfare of the kin dom was all but fatally compromised.

The private history of the work itself is not a litt curious. This is developed in the preface, from whi we make the following extracts:

"The following work was originally written by men acknowledged literary merit, who had access to all the p vate papers of the Earl, and were assisted by all the i formation concerning him which could be gathered by h descendants. Although thus derived from the most au thentic sources, and originally intended to be given to t world, it has hitherto remained unpublished; and a shor statement of the history of the work is now necessary to i dentity. Shaftesbury's love of literature was apparent i his descendants for several generations. The assiduous ca which he bestowed upon the education of his grandson wa perhaps, the remote cause of the following vindication o his own memory. This grandson inherited with the titl the genius of his grandfather; and is no less known as th author of the "Characteristics," than the first earl is as th author of the Habeas Corpus Act and the Exclusion Bill The fourth Earl did not derogate from the honours of hi house: like his predecessors, he was distinguished as a keen advocate for popular rights, and as a munificent patron of literature. This patronage, at a time less propitious than the present, when literature stood in need of patrons, produced the following work.

"It was a natural ambition for the descendant of so distinguished a character, to be desirous of clearing the founder of his family from the clouds of abuse which the court writers had rolled around his memory. For this purpose his lordship obtained the assistance of Mr. Benjamin Martyn, a gentleman who had achieved a high literary reputation by the production of a successful tragedy. Mr. Martyn and the Earl were long engaged upon their task, and employed great care in the collection and examination of materials.

"Whether the work was completed by Martyn, or whether it was broken off by his illness or his appointment to an office in the customs, I have no means of knowing. If it was completed, the original intention of publication was abandoned, since at his death, in 1763, it was still in manuscript. The fourth Earl of Shaftesbury died in 1771, leaving the work still unprinted, as appears from the quotations it contains from Sir John Dalrymple's Memoirs, the publication of which was not completed until 1773. The work was then taken under the protection of his son, the late Earl, by whom it was consigned to Dr. Kippis, the well-known editor of the Biographia Britannica.

"This author has left some account of the work, and of the share which he had in its composition, in his notes to the memoir of Shaftesbury in the Biographia Britannica; which the peculiar facilities he enjoyed enabled him to render one of the most valuable in his elaborate work.

"After mentioning the materials from which this Life was compiled, and the labours of the original author, the Doctor continues, 'Notwithstanding the pains that had been taken by Mr. Martyn, the late Earl of Shaftesbury did not think the work sufficiently finished for publication; and therefore, somewhat more than twenty years ago,* he put it into the hands of his friend, Mr. Gregory Sharpe, Master of the Temple. All, however, that Dr. Sharpe performed, was to recommend it to the care of a gentleman, still living, who is distinguished for his accurate acquaintance with the history of England, and for the astonishing precision and extent of his memory with respect to facts, dates, and persons which occur in the whole course of that history. This gentleman examined Mr. Martyn's manuscript with attention, pointed out its errors, made references, and suggested a number of instances in which it might be improved, but did not proceed much further in the undertaking. At length the work was consigned to another person, who spent considerable labour upon it, enlarged it, and contemplated availing himself of every degree of information which might render it a correct history of the times, as well as a narrative of the life of Lord Shaftesbury. The reasons (not unfriendly on either side) which prevented the person now mentioned from completing his design, and occasioned him to return the papers to the noble family, are not of sufficient consequence to be here related. Whether the work is likely soon to appear, it is not in our power to ascertain.†'

"I have been informed that an edition was soon after

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* This volume of Dr. Kippis's edition of the Biog. Brit. was published in 1789."

† Malone says that Dr. Kippis received 500l. for his labours upon this work.—Life of Dryden."

nted off; but that, with the exception of two copies, the ole impression was immediately destroyed: one of these ies is in the library of the present Earl; from the other y this edition is printed.

"In preparing this biography for publication, I have od it necessary to add many notes, and supply some im- rtant omissions. I have also subjoined a final chapter on the character of the Earl, which will, I hope, remove t appearance of indiscriminate eulogy too prominent in s work. *Temple, March*, 1836."

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*rningham; or, the Inconsistent Man.* 3 vols. Smith, Elder, and Co.

HESE volumes display very considerable talent, and are idently the production of a kind, benevolent, and ac- mplished mind. The descriptions are vigorous and equantly picturesque, and though the author has not en completely successful in his main endeavour to de- eate the character of Shelley, still the attempt is highly editable, and leads us to expect something better from pon. No one can read "Jerningham" without ing gratified, and many may derive from the work a ofitable lesson.

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*bservations on the Curiosities of Nature.* By the late W. Burt, Esq. Edited by his nephew, T. S. Burt, Esq. Allen and Co.

HE volume is composed of Essays on various subjects, iefly scientific. Many of the ideas are far from ori- nal, but some of the reflections are valuable, and idences of the learning, pure christian feeling, and ele- nt taste of the author.

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*** Several Notices of Books, including Captain ickinson's able Narrative, are postponed till next eek.

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## THE PAUPER'S DEATH-BED.

By Caroline Bowles.

Tread softly—bow the head—
In reverent silence bow—
No passing bell doth toll,
Yet an immortal soul
Is passing now.

Stranger! however great,
With lowly reverence bow;
There's one in that poor shed—
One by that paltry bed,
Greater than thou.

Beneath that Beggar's roof,
Lo! Death doth keep his state:
Enter—no crowds attend—
Enter—no guards defend
*This* palace gate.

That pavement damp and cold
No smiling courtiers tread;
One silent woman stands
Lifting with meagre hands
A dying head.

No mingling voices sound—
An infant wail alone;
A sob suppress'd—again
That short deep gasp, and then
The parting groan.

Oh! change—Oh! wond'rous change—
Burst are the prison bars—
This moment *there*, so low,
So agonized, and now
Beyond the stars!

Oh! change—stupendous change!
There lies the soul-less clod:
The Sun eternal breaks—
The new Immortal wakes—
Wakes with his God.

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## THE STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

(*Concluded from page* 405.)

Upon a question so important as to have been submitted to the laborious and patient investigation of the high Commission appointed by His Majesty to examine into the whole system of Military Punishments, and which has resulted in their unanimous and deliberate report, founded upon the evidence of the most experienced Generals of the age; it would be presumptuous in me to express any more than a very qualified opinion. I may, however, be permitted to state that in common I believe with all officers, I have been strongly opposed to the award and infliction of Corporal Punishment where it could by any means be dispensed with; and so far as my ability and limited influence have permitted, seeing that difficulties must attend its legal abolition, I have advocated its being allowed to fall into gradual desuetude commensurate with an improved system and conduct in the army. Whether it was politic to determine upon its abolition in the Native ranks at the period and in the manner chosen,—whether it shall cease to be a penalty sanctioned by the British Laws,—or whether the course will be continued of retaining the power of infliction in cases of emergency, while every encouragement is afforded to relax its exercise,—are points which in a few days will be debated and decided by the highest legislative authority of the empire. It is, therefore, sufficient for me to confine my observations in favour of a new and uniform Military code for British India, to that most important question:—*whether it be safe and expedient to relieve the Native portion of the Indian Army from liability to this punishment, while the British portion of the same army is continued subject to it?*

In touching upon this delicate question in its present position I cannot but be mindful, Sirs, of those parts of the evidence of His Grace the Duke of Wellington, and of the Right Honourable the late Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief of India, which express their belief that the European troops in India now feel and will continue to feel indifference to the matter. With the most profound deference for the opinions of those pre-eminent authorities, I must confess that my individual experience in India, extending from the years 1823 to 1834, and all that I have collected as the result of the observation of others who have recently returned from the armies of either Presidency, prepare me to apprehend a very different and serious result in so peculiar an empire of military opinion. And although it would not be consistent with the object of this paper to argue in opposition to the reasoning and conclusions of those high military characters, I may state that having closely observed the combined duties and conduct of the European and Native soldiery, in Garrisons, in Field-cantonments, and in Warfare, I consider that there *now* exists an intimacy between the two classes which quickly communicates and explains to the one, whatever occurs affecting the other; especially as regards the European troops of India, both Artillery and Line: and, notwithstanding, I may doubt the reports lately circulated in Indian and Military circles about town, and to which I before referred as having appeared in some of the Journals of the day *, that demonstrations on this subject had already taken place in India, and had actually stayed the inflicting of Corporal Punishments; yet I must candidly express my belief that if the degrading *distinction* be maintained, occurrences of more marked danger to our Eastern supremacy must be naturally expected.

Should these be anticipated also by the Home Powers, the question naturally arises, how best to provide against the evil? Whether by entirely releasing the European as well as the Native soldier from the punishment, or by retracing the step which has been taken, and again rendering both alike subject to its infliction?

To either mode of adjustment difficulties of no trifling nature are opposed. For, in the first place, exemption cannot be granted to the English troops serving in India without extending it also to the whole British army at home, and *in the Colonies*; and if to the Army generally, then with what propriety can the exemption be withheld *from the Navy?* These extensive concessions for the present very few will admit to be expedient, or consider the services prepared to receive. And if it be therefore resolved to restore to the Military code of the Native army the power which has been withdrawn, the manner in which this is to be accomplished involves a question of almost nicer delicacy and more extreme difficulty.

Only one mode has occurred to me as feasible: and that is, for the Home authorities to avail themselves of the opportunity to extend to the Indian army, so far as applicable, all the amendments which have been contained in the Mutiny Acts and Articles of War for the King's forces, passed yearly since 1823, the date of the latest Act and Articles for the Company's Service,—to bring the whole army of India, so far as can be, under one Code and system, rendering every portion thereof amenable to the same description of Courts, and liable to punishments similar both in nature and degree,—and to repeat this assimilation of Military Government *annually*, by inserting at the conclusion of the Act passed for the Royal Army, a clause somewhat to the following effect:—

"And be it enacted, that wherever the Provisions of this Act apply to Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others of His Majesty's army serving in the possessions and territories of the East India Company, or under the Orders of their Government, in other countries in the East; the same shall, so far as applicable, apply to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others, European and Native, of the army of the said Company:—and that wherever the Provisions of this Act do not so provide for matters affecting the necessary good order and government of the troops, European and Native, of the said Company, it shall, and may be lawful for the Supreme Legislative Council in India, to enact such laws as shall be best adapted to provide for the same: power being reserved to the said Company, to frame Rules and Articles for the better government of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, Soldiers, and others in their service, in conformity with the Provisions of this Act; and to the Supreme Legislative Council of India to add thereto, from time to time, agreeably to such additional enactments as the nature and formation of the armies of the said Company may render advisable."

It is well known, Sirs, that the late partial local enactment has induced many who take deep interest in the character of the India Army, and in the security of that vast portion of our empire dependent upon its welfare, to question whether the power of legislating on Military subjects should be in any degree hereafter allowed to the Supreme Council of India, or even to the Court over which you preside, independent of the Sovereign; and the difficulty of the very question I am treating of, undeniably forms a strong argument in favour of its future exercise only in concurrence with the authority. This subject is, however, beyond the object of my present writing; which is to show, that in the Military power now possessed by the Court of Directors and by their local Government is to be continued unimpaired, the introduction of a clause *of the above nature* into the Mutiny Act for the King's Forces, would remove the many invidious distinctions between their laws and those for the Indian army,—would give the required uniform code and system for the armies of the three Presidencies,—would render one instead of three Judge-Advocates-General sufficient,—would confer on the troops of India instant benefit from the great and numerous improvements introduced annually into the laws for the Royal Army,—and provide for every possible contingency that could arise from the differences between the two services; and that while the Native soldiers would feel proud of being thus subjected to the same Institutes as their European brethren, they cannot fail to perceive therein ample compensation for the anticipated evils of restoring in their Articles of War the power of inflicting Corporal Punishment.

Should this mode of encountering the very difficult and delicate question be objected to, I would respectfully suggest that taking advantage of the labours of the recent commission and the approaching Parliamentary discussion of the question, and of the valuable aid of the many further amendments which may be expected in the Mutiny Act this year, the Home Indian Government should assemble a Committee of able Officers of the Indian Army, recently arrived from regimental and superior commands in one Presidency, to compare the Provisions of the existing Articles and General Orders in force throughout India, for the government of the European and Native troops, with the forthcoming improved Act and Articles for His Majesty's army. By these means, and by the exercise of their own experience and knowledge, a draft of a new Act and of uniform Articles for the whole of the Indian army might be most advantageously framed; the committee being instructed in the course of their proceedings to invite suggestions from all officers at home, whose service in India may have been of a nature or extent to justify such reference.

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* "In our last number we gave our opinion that after the abolition of flogging in the Native regiments in India, it would be impossible to maintain the punishment in the British army; and we remarked upon the weakness of the Duke of Wellington's answer as to the probable effect of abolishing flogging in the Native, and continuing it in the British corps. The Duke was of opinion that the British troops would not know or care about the distinction. Now what is the fact, according to current report? Intelligence has, we are informed, arrived to this effect:—That a regiment (probably a detachment) of the Company's European Artillery were on parade for a Corporal Punishment,—that the Non-commissioned Officers stepped from the ranks and declared the resolution of the men not to suffer the infliction of the punishment,—that it was not thought safe to attempt to enforce the sentence,—and that the authorities, not knowing what to do, have sent home despatches asking instructions as to the course they should take."—*Examiner, 3rd April*, 1836.

"A soldier of His Majesty's 13th regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Bangalore, being about to be tried for an offence, which it was well known would subject him to Corporal Punishment, the privates of His Majesty's 39th regiment of Foot sent an intimation through their Serjeant-Major, to Major-General Hawker, commanding the Mysore Division, to the effect, that, should the sentence be Corporal Punishment, they would not allow the man to be flogged; alleging as a reason, that Lord William Bentinck had abolished flogging in the Native Army. General Hawker permitted the trial to proceed, and the proceedings have been forwarded to England for consideration."—*Atlas, April*, 1836. [This has been contradicted.—Ed. *N. & M. Gazette.*]

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## FALSE LOVE AND TRUE LOGIC.

THE DISCONSOLATE.

My heart will break—I'm sure it will;
My lover, yes, my favourite—he
Who seem'd my own through good and ill—
Has basely turned his back on me.

THE COMFORTER.

Ah! silly sorrower, weep no more;
Your lover's *turned his back* we see,
But you had *turned his head* before,
And *now* he's as he ought to be. † †

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A Devonshire physician, happily named Vial, was a desperate lover of whist. One evening, in the middle of a deal, the Doctor fell off his chair in a fit. Consternation seized on the company. Was he alive or dead? What was to be done? All help was given—hartshorn was poured almost down his throat by one kind friend, whilst another feelingly singed the end of his nose with burning feathers—all were in the breathless agony of suspense for his safety. At length he showed signs of life, and retaining the last fond idea which had possessed him at the moment he fell into the fit, to the joy of the whole company, exclaimed, "What is trumps?"

Captain Michael, an Englishman in Count Wallden's regiment of Austrian Dragoons, quartered at Padua, seeing a female swept down the Adige, when that river was swollen to a most torrific height, sprang from his horse, and succeeded in bringing her in safety on shore. For this act of dauntless courage and humanity Capt. Michael received the thanks of his Col. and the Mayor and Court of Padua.

# The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, July 9th 12 o'clock.—Reduced, 91⅛ to ⅜, ¼ Reduced, 99¼ to ⅜. Cons. for Acct., 97⅞ to ¾.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

I. Archer, of Regent-circus, Piccadilly, tailor.—R. Fleming, of , Pembroke-place, Vauxhall Bridge-road, lodging-house-keeper.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Aylesbury Williams, late of Filton, Gloucestershire, dealer.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Beeley, of Battles Bridge Mill, Rawreth, Essex, miller.—H. Jinson, of Leicester, straw hat dealer.—J. Meyer, 162, Bouns-itch, warehouseman.—G. Wilson, of Hexham, Northumberland, urrit-dealer.—E. T. Coleman, of Leominster, Herefordshire, and Carnaby-street, Marylebone, scrivener.—T. Prosser, of St lon Bedwardine, Worcester, builder.—W. White, of Aston, Bir-ingham, cabinet-maker.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. Showler, brass-founder, Litchfield-street, Newport-market.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Bottomley, fan and sky-light manufacturer, Beech-street, arbican.—J. Nicholl, oil broker, Pope's Head-alley.—T. H. For-ster, Russia broker, Baltic Coffee-house, Threadneedle street.—. Hale, mallster, Bromley, Middlesex.—J. Smith, furnishing ummonger, Curzon street, May-fair.—R. B. Mann, linen-draper, arliament-street, Westminster.—I. Madley, innkeeper, Lanthgn, lonmouthshire.—S. Minshull, commission-agent, Manchester.—. Flaherty, tailor, Bath.—H. L. Taylor, harness-maker, High-orth, Wiltshire.—J. Ramsden, halter, Bradford, Yorkshire.

### BIRTHS.

1st inst., the lady of Capt. J. Toup Nicolas, C.B. and K.H., of daughter.—At Ballymacaw, Waterford, the lady of Lieut. T. TEWART, R.N., commanding the Coast Guard, of a son.—At harlemont-street, Dublin, the lady of Captain Parsons, 88th reg., f a still-born daughter.—At Fetcham, Surrey, on 26th ult., the dy of Capt. W. BARWELL, R.N., of a daughter.—At Falmouth, th ult., the lady of Lieut. H. JAGO, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

8th inst., in Privy-gardens, Sir JOHN CATHCART, Bart., of the th Guards, to Lady H. ELEANOR KENNEDY.—20th ult., at hapel-en-le-Frith, Lieut. J. M. WADDY, R.N., to SUSAN, oungest daughter of the late Rev. T. Hornsby.

### DEATHS.

Mr. W. E. BUSHELL, Purser, *Vernon*.—Mr. W. B. DOLLING, Assist.-Surgeon of the *Edinburgh*.—At Cheltenham, 28th ult., Lieut.-Col. JAMES LAWRIE, Bengal Army.—At Hythe, Kent, 25th ult., aged 44, MARGERY, wife of Andrew Mackerhoie, Esq., of Hillside House, Hythe, late Surgeon Royal Staff Corps.—1st July, at Frotton, JOSEPH LONDINGTON, Esq., Senior Lieut. Royal Marines.—18th June, at Edinburgh, JAMES POTTENGER, Esq., Purser, R.N. (1803)—At Jamaica, on 19th May, Capt. MATHESON, Barrack-Master.

# Advertisements.


**J. EVANS'S ORNAMENTAL STOVE** and COOKING APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, 8, King William-street, London Bridge.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to view the extensive STOCK of Ornamental and Plain STOVES just finished, forming a great variety of novel and elegant designs, suitable for the Mansion or the Cottage. The largest Stock of Improved Kitchen Ranges in the Kingdom, and every article of Furnishing Ironmongery always ready for immediate delivery. Green-Houses, Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot Water. Bell-hanging on improved principles executed in Town or Country. Shower Baths, with Curtains complete, Six Guineas each. Also at 46, Ludgate Hill.

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Sold Retail by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly, Burgess, Strand; and all other Italian and Sauce Warehousemen.

Ask for Breffitt's Italian Cream; all others are frauds.

E. BREFFITT and Co., Wine Agents and Bottle Merchants, No. 17, Hungerford Wharf, Strand.

**ITALIAN ALABASTERS.—A NEW** ASSORTMENT has just been received by MAWE, 149, Strand, consisting of Groups, single figures, Busts, and a great variety of Vases, &c. for the Drawing-room. S. Mawe being the Manufacturer of the Derbyshire Marble and Spar Ornaments, begs to submit to the inspection of the Nobility some fine Vases and Obelisks copied from the Antique; also Candlesticks, Inkstands, Paperweights, and Tables, which are equal, and in many respects very superior to the Italian.

**SCROFULA AND SCORBUTIC** AFFECTIONS.—ALTERATIVE TONIC POWDERS and PILLS.—A certain specific for the removal of scrofula, glandular, and scorbutic affections, secondary symptoms, cruptions of the skin, pains in the bones, ulcerated sore throat, chronic rheumatism, local and general debility, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Persons in the habit of taking quinine will find these Powders by far the most efficacious tonic. Prepared only by the Proprietor, M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn Hill, and sold in packages at 4s. 6d., 11s. and 21s. each, and wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; and retail, Reading, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Lowe and Hornblower, 47, Blackfriars Road, London; and all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors in Town and Country.

**FAMILIES of DISTINCTION and others,** who may be about to make extensive Purchases, will find important advantages in the present improved style of FURNISHING at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Rich Upholstery, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses of a quality and price that fears no competition.—93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 87, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left-hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to this Address.

**PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT &** LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £300,000, With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5*l.* each. Deposit, 1*l.* per Share. The remaining 4*l.* to be paid in two instalments, namely, 2*l.* per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 30, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary institutions, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *to every class of society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channel of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will so all itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares, who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7½ per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

39, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.

**DUKE OF GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE.—** Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. This Sauce, which from its unparalleled excellence has obtained such extensive patronage, is prepared only by C. W. LOPRESTI, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness, but, in consequence of the numerous disappointments experienced from the substitution of spurious mixtures, purchasers are particularly CAUTIONED to observe that the genuine bears Lopresti's name, seal, and address. Also, Lopresti's Cayenne Liquids, Pure Dissolved Anchovies for Fish wholly superseding common "Essence"), and various other Choice Sauces, Flavoured Vinegars, Piquant Seasonings, Wholesome Cookery Flavours, &c. LOPRESTI'S RECIPES for many excellent Dishes, price 1s., or Gratis in the 1*l.* Boxes of his Condiments, at 199, Piccadilly.

**IMPROVED WAX DRESSED CLOTHS** for TROPICAL CLIMATES, MARQUEES, &c.—THOMAS EDGINGTON (from Tooley-street) No. 17, Smithfield Bars and Old Kent Road, London, Manufacturer to their Majesties, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c., that he has now on sale an extensive Stock of Marquees and Tents of all dimensions, admirably adapted for Horticultural Societies, Archery Meetings, Cricket Clubs, Public Dinners, Fetes, &c. Rick Cloths with Poles complete. Improved Wax Dressed Cloths, light, clean, and impervious to water, at Reduced Prices. Bunting, Rope, &c. Wholesale and for Exportation. A Pavilion, capable of dining 1,000 persons, and a variety of other Marquees, Awnings, &c., may be had on hire. T. E. begs to remind the Public, that he had the honour of erecting last season the beautiful Pavilion at Soho House, and at the different Colleges at Cambridge, the Zoological and Horticultural Show, Studley Castle, Bromley Palace, &c. N.B.—Temporary Rooms, Verandas, Entrances, &c., fitted up, and tastefully lined and decorated, on hire.

**SAFETY AND EFFICACY** is the motto adopted by ROWLAND and SON, as applicable to every requisite for the Toilet which they have had the honour of successfully introducing to general patronage, and it particularly distinguishes ROWLAND'S KALYDOR—at this season therefore, when the brilliancy of the Female Complexion is susceptible of permanent injury from the prevalence of a degree of heat nearly assimilating with that of the tropics, it is of vast importance to Ladies to bear in constant remembrance that this invaluable preparation is perfectly innocious, and decidedly free from Mineral Astringents, dangerously repellent in their action; its inherent qualities are those of diffusing refreshing and delicious coolness; protecting the Complexion from sunburn, tan, freckle, and discouration; and of sustaining through life that purity, smoothness, and elasticity of the skin, on which mainly depends continued freshness of appearance and the contour of youth.

To prevent imposition, the name and address is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed over the cork of each bottle,

"A. ROWLAND AND SON, 20, Hatton-garden."

Sold in half pints, at 4s. 6d., and in pint bottle, at 8s. 6d. each, duty included, by the sole Proprietors as above.

RELIEF FROM PAIN.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE.

**LEFAY'S GRAND POMMADE.—Th** extraordinary Preparation cures, by two or three extern applications, Tic Douloureux, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, and all painful Affections of the Nerves, giving instantaneous relief in the most severe paroxysms. It has been extensively employed in the public and private practice of several French physicians, who have declared that in no case have they found to fail in curing those formidable and tormenting maladies. Since its introduction into England, it has in every case fully maintained the high character its unrivalled success has obtained for it on the Continent. Patients, who had for years drawn on a miserable existence, and many who had lost the use of their limbs by rheumatism and paralysis, have, by a few applications, been restored to health, strength, and comfort, after electricity, galvanism, blistering, veratrine, morphia, colchicum, and all the usual remedies had been found useless. Its astonishing and almost miraculous effects have also been experienced in the cure of nervous and rheumatic pains of the head and face, paralytic affections, contracted and stiff joints, glandular swellings, pains of the chest and bones, chronic rheumatism, palpitation of the heart, difficult respiration, &c. It requires no restraint from business or pleasure. It does not cause any eruption, and may be applied to the most beautiful skin without fear of injury.

Sold, by the appointment of Jean Lefay, the Inventor, by his sole Agent, Stirling, Chemist, No. 86, High-street, Whitechapel, who will answer any inquiries (if by letter, post paid) respecting it, and also show letters received from numerous patients who have benefitted by its application. It can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London carriage free. Sold in Pots at 4s. 6d. each.

NOTICE. As there is a spurious imitation, it is requisite to see that the name "J. W. Stirling," is engraved on the Government Stamp, outside the wrapper, without which security it cannot be genuine.

FRANKE'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

**A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE** for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"4, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1836."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the emcacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 15, 1836."

From WILLIAM HENSON, Esq., No. 8, Furnival's Inn, Holborn late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of, the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1836." (Signed) "WILLIAM HENSON."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Hendebourke, Middle Row, Holborn; Bowdler, 81, George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 19, Upper York-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and of Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent Imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

**THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE** SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1828, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broths, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 2, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sanders, Howls, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand; Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

**SARSAPARILLA** S. "Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, knowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 50, Oxford-street, four doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s., quarts, 11s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

THE ARMY CLUB.—The Resolutions for the Establishment of an ARMY CLUB, "to be composed exclusively of Officers of all Ranks of His Majesty's Army," having been passed under the immediate approval of Lieutenant-General Sir Edward Barnes, G. C. B., &c. &c. &c.; and a Provisional Committee being now forming of Officers of distinguished rank, all applications from Candidates to be addressed (post paid) to Messrs. Downes, Army Agents, Warwick-street.

PAPER-HANGING, UPHOLSTERY, AND PLATE-GLASS WAREHOUSE,
No. 20, LAMB'S CONDUIT-STREET, HOLBORN.

J. F. ISHERWOOD most respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has just completed his new Designs of Decorations for drawing-rooms, Dining rooms, Halls, &c., at his usual low prices; with an extensive assortment of Cabinet and Upholstery furniture.

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Dimensions and Prices of brilliant Plate Glass, Silvered.

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| 36 × 30 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 56 × 45 | 1 | 3 | 13 | 11 | 84 × 58 | 2 | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 × 36 | 0 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 56 × 48 | 1 | 6 | 16 | 8 | 90 × 81 | 2 | 17 | 16 | 1 |
| 48 × 38 | 0 | 8 | 5 | 7 | 57 × 44 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 7 | 96 × 24 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 6 |
| 48 × 40 | 0 | 8 | 9 | 7 | 59 × 47 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 1 | 108 × 60 | 2 | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| 48 × 36 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 8 | 60 × 60 | 1 | 9 | 16 | 0 | 108 × 50 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
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A SPLENDID STOCK of Double Gilt Chimney Frames of the newest patterns always kept ready; with Gilt Window Cornices at 8s. per foot, and Gilt Bordering for Rooms at 8d. per yard.

The CABINET and UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT is fitted up with the strictest attention to Economy and Elegance, with every article warranted of the best manufacture.

Plans, Designs, and Valuations made, and Contracts taken to any amount.

WAREHOUSE sent to all parts of the kingdom.

N.B. No connection with any other house of the SAME NAME. Please to observe No. 20, Lamb's Conduit-street.

BREWSTER'S ALMOND and HONEY SOAP, combining the Emollient and Balsamic Properties of Honey with the finest Almond Oil Soap, and refreshing fragrance; it removes Sunburns, and prevents Chapped Hands.—Brewster's Asiatic Vegetable, or Extract of Cocoa-Nut Oil, for promoting the growth of hair; it invigorates the roots, gives strength and brilliancy to the hair, and causes a luxurious growth; has only to be known to be an indispensable appendage to the toilet and the nursery.—Lavender Water from the flowers; Royal Perfumed Lavender, &c., Carthamus Flower Tooth Powder, much admired for its efficacy, elegance, and simplicity, improved Cold Cream of Almonds and Roses. Made and Sold Wholesale and Retail by Brewster, 49, New Bond-street. Sold by all respectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

"Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 24th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Deelmus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

25, New Bond-street.

TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result: the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; if he can any reference, real or pretended, after the facts above alluded to?

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now completed their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of France, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the day. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme de Sultanne, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bears' Grease and Huiles Antique.

Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained injunctions from the Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spurious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signature on the labels, and their address, 158, New Bond-street, on the back of the bottles.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 95, Gracechurch street; and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sir,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated by this one I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this Solvent to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EVANS, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
18th March, 1836."

A farther testimony in its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Venders.

Immediate and soothing relief afforded to the Skin and Complexion, in cases of Tan, Sun Burns, &c., by

FRUIT SEASON.—Each succeeding year proves, more extensively than its predecessor, the advantage of using the Patent Brandy, diluted with water, as a substitute for Beer or other fermentable liquors; a recommendation strongly urged by the principal members of the faculty; and never more important than at the present season, when the natural indulgence in the use of fruit renders the choice of a safe and wholesome beverage an act of great importance. The established purity, and freedom from acid, of the Patent Brandy, expressly and exclusively certified by Chemists of the first eminence, and further substantiated by its constantly increasing sale, (exceeding in the last year that of the preceding year by between twenty and thirty thousand Gallons,) warrant J. T. Betts and Co. in drawing public attention to its superior qualities, not only as a beverage, but also with reference to its use in fortifying Home-made Wines, in the preparation of Confectionary and Preserves, and for general culinary purposes.

As Distillers, J. T. Betts and Co. cannot send out less than two Gallons of their Patent Brandy; which may be obtained at Eighteen Shillings per Imperial Gallon, of the highest legal strength, at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, leading to St. John Street, which is their only Establishment.

PATENT LEVER WATCHES

With Silver Double-bottomed Cases . . . £6 6
With Silver Hunting Cases . . . . . 6 16

This celebrated construction (the most accurate on which a Watch can be made) is now offered, with the latest improvements, i. e. the detached Escapement, Jewelled in Four Holes, Capped, Hand to mark the Seconds, Hard Enamel Dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up, at the above prices by T. COX SAVORY, Working Silver and Goldsmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, an art is there well known to succeed in outvralling even the far famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undevatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature originally obtained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

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FOR CALCUTTA.—To Sail 20th July, the fine teak Ship CORNWALL, 950 Tons; lying in the West India Docks, WILLIAM HALL, Commander Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House, to Messrs. PALMER, MCKILLOP, DENT, and Co, King's Arms Yard; or to T HAVILAND and Co, 147, Leadenhall street

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FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 20th of August, the Frigate-built Ship DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 650 Tons, WILLIAM LANGLEY FORD, Commander, lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has elegant Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon —For Freight or Passage apply to Captain FORD, Jerusalem Coffee House to Messrs. GRISPERANAS and Co., White Lion Court, Cornhill; or to T HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall street.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Cadets, Writers, and Assistant Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 hours' notice if necessary, and on the most reasonable Terms, at MAYNARD and Co's, 27, Poultry The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse M. & Co.'s Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion House

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Springs, Mattress, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-Stand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 123, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite,

SILVER SNUFF BOXES, of all sizes and of a great variety of Patterns, either Plain or Richly Chased, are offered, price Eighteen Shillings per Ounce, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—A Pamphlet given gratis, containing a List of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, [illegible] &c.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Future Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country

N.B. Gentleman's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ASLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only —Tailor shirts, 6s per dozen; ditto, 12s and 14s per dozen good ditto, 18s, 21s, 24s, and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s 6d per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s, and 18s; good ditto, 21s. and 24s per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s per dozen; night-gowns, 18s; long ditto 24s, 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s per pair; pillow cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s 6d per suit; superfine ditto, made to measure, 18s and 24s per suit; duck, drill, barraymere, &c., ditto, in great variety bedding, from 3s 6d. each mat, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No 38, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent below the charges of any other house in the trade

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided

G. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | | 12 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | | 21 | 0 | to | 30 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | | 18 | 0 | to | 21 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | | 21 | 0 | to | 25 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | | 12 | 6 | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | | 7 | 6 | to | 12 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | | 15 | 0 | to | 17 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | | 15 | 0 | to | 18 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passage shirts 30s per dozen—Super Long Cloth shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 36s. to 42s per dozen —Fine Linen Ditto, extra fine Fronts, 48s to 120s—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand ] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.

Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

INDIA SHAWLS BOUGHT, SOLD, or taken in EXCHANGE, on the most liberal terms, also any other curious article of Oriental production, at BLOUNT'S (late Davies's) Old Established East India Warehouse, 71, New Bond-street

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, in high Condition, and of excellent quality, may be had at the GRAY'S INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT, at 63s. per dozen, or in pints at 36s. per dozen—Cash on delivery. Country orders must contain remittances or orders for payment in London.

23, High Holborn. GEO HENKEY and Co.

Note.—Three dozen cases, 5l—Six dozen cases, pints, 10l.

MADAME JEANNE having just returned to London, begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen, whose hair has become grey, that she is ready to wait on them, to restore the colour, from Grey or Red to a dark [illegible] charges are very moderate. She engages [illegible] Whiskers a good colour for 10s. a month. [illegible] paid) to Madame Jeanne, Post Office, [illegible] James's.

*Office of Ordnance, 13th July, 1836.*

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that 22 Tons of various kinds of NAILS and SPIKES, a variety of Materials for Waggons and Carriages, Oak Plank and Scantling, Oak Tops and Slab, Old Great Coats, Files, Iron Tubes, Powder Barrels, Firewood, &c. &c., will be sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday the 28th July, 1836, at Eleven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten to Four o'clock a week previous to the Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Russell Elliott (1829) to *Fly*.
Lieutenants—Smyth Griffith (1823) to command *Magnet*; W. L. Rees (1813) to command *Hope*; H. J. Jones (1810), and C. May (1815) to Coast Guard; A. S. Booth (1836) to *Columbine*, vice Boys, invalided; Williams to *Beacon*, S. B. Stokes (1830) to *Salamander*, vice Williams, appointed to *Beacon*.
Mates—B. H. Bunce and Wm. Ellis to *Royal Adelaide*; J. C. S. Field to *Bonetta*; T. J. Drake to *Imogene*.
Midshipmen—H. V. Craven to *Bellerophon*; J. Backhouse to *Vanguard*.
Assistant-Surgeon—John Sloane to *Melville*.
Schoolmaster—G. F. Parker to *Royal Adelaide*.
Royal Marines—Second Lieut. Thomas W. J. M'Dougall to be First Lieut., vice Luddington, deceased; Nicholas Moore to be Second Lieutenant.

### MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ASIA, 84, Capt. W. Fisher (1811), arrived at Spithead from Plymouth, 5th inst.
ATHOL, 28, Master-Commander A. Kerley (1814), sailed from Portsmouth for Cork, 8th inst.
CRACKER, 3, Tender, arrived at Portsmouth 8th inst., and returned 12th inst. to cruise off Brighton.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), at Barbadoes May 22.
PATRIOTIC, 18, Tender to *Royal Adelaide*, arrived at Portsmouth from Plymouth, with Volunteer Seamen, 9th inst.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), was at St. Kitt's May 16.
SAVAGE, 16, Lieut.-Com. R. Loney (1812), arrived at Plymouth from Barbadoes, 9th inst.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802) returned to Spithead, from a cruise to stretch her rigging, 12th inst.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*c*), 1828, at Barbadoes May 22.
WASP, 18, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), at Barbadoes May 22.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), was at Hobart Town, 4th March.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JULY 16, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PANDORA, Innes (1811), | s. June 6, | d. July 2, r. | July 6. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. June 13, | d. July 9, r. | |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. June 20, | d. July 16, r. | |
| L'ESPOIR, Griffin, act. (1813), | s. June 27, | d. July 23, r. | |
| SCORPION, Robilliard (1824), | s. July 6, | d. Aug. 1, r. | |
| TRAJAN, Jennings (1815), | s. July 11 | d. Aug. 6, r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HERMES, Blount (1824) | s. June 3, | d. July 24, r. | |
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), | s. July 4, | d. Aug. 24, r. | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 23, r. | June 10. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 23, r. | |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, r. | |
| DELIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, r. | |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 28, r. | |
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, | d. Nov. 25, r. | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| BRISEIS, Downey (1815), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 r. | June 15. |
| PIERON, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, r. | June 30. |
| ST. . JAMES (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, r. | |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, r. | |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 26 r. | |
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, r. | |
| AGERT, Norrington (1812), | s. July 3, | d. Sept. 25, r. | |
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 21, r. | June 11. |
| OROONOKO, Peter (1801), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, r. | |
| REINDEER, Dickin (1815), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 5, r. | |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, r. | |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, r. | |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PLOVER, Luce (1814), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, r. | July 2. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. June 4, | d. Aug. 6, r. | |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. July 9, | d. Sept. 10, r. | |

### TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| JULY. | PLYMOUTH *Dock Yard.* | | PORTSMH. *Dock Yard* | | SHEERNESS *Dock Yard.* | | LONDON *Bridge.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 17 | 7 39 | 7 48 | 1 22 | 1 41 | 2 35 | 2 54 | 4 2 | 4 22 |
| Mo. 18 | 8 4 | 8 21 | 1 48 | 2 19 | 3 12 | 3 30 | 4 39 | 4 57 |
| Tu. 19 | 8 41 | 9 0 | 2 27 | 3 0 | 3 53 | 4 13 | 4 58 | 5 20 |
| W. 20 | 9 31 | 9 41 | 3 22 | 3 45 | 4 33 | 4 55 | 5 59 | 6 20 |
| Th. 21 | 10 [illegible] | [illegible] | 4 7 | 4 32 | 5 16 | 5 35 | 6 42 | 7 1 |
| Fr. 22 | 10 [illegible] | [illegible] | 5 24 | 5 36 | 5 57 | 6 27 | 7 29 | 7 48 |
| Sa. 23 | 11 46 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 6 20 | 6 39 | 7 23 | 8 16 | 8 48 |

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 14th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Rapid* having landed her freight of diamonds and specie, and the numerous invalids brought from the South American squadron, sailed on Sunday for Chatham, and was paid off yesterday. Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget, G.C.H., hoisted his flag (red at the mizen) in the *Bellerophon*, on Monday the 11th under the customary salutes. Lieut. Rebt. W. Otway is nominated Flag Lieut. The crew of the *Vanguard* were paid two months' advance on Monday, and on Tuesday 5th ship went to sea with a strong east wind. She made about five tacks before she rounded Bembridge Ledge, and appeared to be very well handled. She returned from her cruize on Tuesday; the crew describe her as a good sea-boat, and that she sails remarkably well and fast. The *Asia* returned to Spithead on Wednesday. The *Buffalo* has gone to Spithead; the emigrants and their goods are on board. Gov. Hindmarsh and his family will embark to-morrow. Mr. Dean was at work on Monday near the wreck of the *Royal George*, and succeeded in getting up an anchor, weighing 67 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., which was landed next day at the Dock-yard. Neither Mr. Dean, nor the Dock-yard officers think it has been one of the *Royal George's* anchors, but belonging to some man-of-war that dropped it near the wreck. It is in very good preservation; the stock was however quite rotten and were away. The *Pluto* arrived on Tuesday on her way to the coast of Spain with arms and ammunition. The depot of the 98th arrived in the *Athol* transport, to join the garrison. Ships in Port—*Asia, Vanguard, Bellerophon, Cornwallis, Pembroke*, and *Buffalo*, at Spithead; *Britannia, Madagascar, Pluto, Beacon*, and *Emerald*, in Harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, 13th July.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The only arrival connected with the Service during the past week has been the *Hamoaze* lighter, Gormully, master, with stores from Plymouth for Pembroke, on her passage to Liverpool. She is gone thence to fetch the jury gear used in navigating the *Lavinia*, where she is to be stationed as a lazarette. The *Dido* has been undocked from Pembroke-yard, and is now at the moorings off that establishment, with her three lower masts in, but as they are found small for her, they will be taken out and replaced by those returned from the *Lavinia*. A quarterly general muster of the workmen took place at Pembroke before Capt. Superintendent Sir Charles Bullen, when some of the old and infirm were recommended for superannuation. The *Skylark* revenue cruiser, the only one on the station, sailed on Monday for the prevention of smuggling. The Coast-Guard, established throughout Pembrokeshire most effectually prevents that extensive contraband business so long and so successfully carried on. Some changes among the men have lately taken place at Pembroke-dock. Lieut. M'Killop, R.M., recently ordered to join the depot at Pembroke, being next for foreign service, was recalled to quarters (Plymouth) on Monday. He is to be relieved by Lieut. Hopkins of that division. The detachment up at the dock-yard is in a most complete state of efficiency (as observed by Col. Sir John Savage), under the command of Major Bailey. It is astonishing that this meritorious officer, now of such long standing in the service, should be possessed of no other distinguishing badge than the medal for "Egypt." His rank in the Army, his faithful and continued services, and the command with which he is at present entrusted, fairly entitle him to farther marks of his Sovereign's favour—a Sovereign whom he dearly loves and loyally obeys. The Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry are to assemble in the neighbourhood of Pembroke for the usual eight-days' training the latter end of this month. While I am writing this, the *Hamoaze* lighter is running up under her square-sail to the Dock-yard, on return from Liverpool. She brings Mr. Walker and the party of seamen who navigated the *Arethusa* to that port. We are all on the *qui vive* here, in expectation of orders from the General Post-office for the removal of the packet establishment up to Hobbs' point. Our agent, Mr. Anson, became a tenant in the house built there for his reception on the 11th inst., and as every day that he remains here now must be either a disadvantage to him or to the Government, and as all things there are ready for the packet station, a week at farthest must bring about the transfer. Report says the agent has been applied to for explanation as to what has hitherto prevented the intended arrangement. Orders have been received at the dock-yard at Pembroke, in common with all the others, that in future the situations of Masters'-Attendant and Superintending-Masters, shall be held for five years, that too at reduced salaries. This is no doubt a preliminary step towards similar arrangements with all those Naval Officers who hold civil appointments in our arsenals;—the order is founded on a Treasury minute. Although this is a fair step for the Naval service *generally*, yet it is another proof of the erroneousness of Mr. Hume's statement, that our Naval and Military Services are the best paid under the Crown.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, July 15th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—On Sunday last the *Pluto* st.-v., Lieut. Syer, received on board an Officer and 20 men, to be placed at the disposal of Lord J. Hay on the Spanish Coast. *Confiance* st.-v. was taken out of dock on Monday, and towed into the basin; *Blazer* st.-v. was taken into dock the same day. *Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tiolieg, sailed on Tuesday forenoon, and *Pluto* st.-v. the same day, having passengers Com. M'Dougal, who goes out to take command of the *Salamander*, also seamen sent from the *Tender* off the Tower. *Firebrand* st.-v., Master Allen, has had her boilers repaired, and is ready for service. Lieut. Joseph Pearse (*a*), hoisted his pendant on board the *Firefly* on Wednesday, she having been brought down the river the previous day. *Rhadamanthus* st.-v. is being brought forward with all possible despatch, and it is rumoured she will have her former Commander, Capt. Evans. *Lightning* st.-v. Lieut. Shambler, will be ready for service in about a fortnight or three weeks. *Flamer* st.-v., Lieut. Pothury, was paid off on Wednesday. Capt. Kennedy, of the Sheerness Yard, visited here in a tender on Thursday last. Ships in Commission in Port—*William and Mary, Firebrand* st.-v. In Dock—*Blazer* (not in Commission). In the Basin—*Lightning, Firefly*. In Commission—*Rhadamanthus, Flamer, Confiance*. Not in Commission,—*Messenger* st.-v. Master, J. King.

PLYMOUTH, July 14th.—(*From our own Correspondent*)—The *Savage* brig, Lieut. Loney, arrived here from Barbadoes, on Saturday. She sailed from thence on 11th June, leaving there the *Gannet* and *Racehorse*. The latter was about to proceed to Para, to relieve the *Snake*. *Belvidera* had gone to Bermuda, to get a new fore-mast. *Melville* and *Wanderer* were at Halifax. The *Savage* and *Nautilus* came into harbour on Monday, the former to be paid off, the latter to have her defects made good, and complete stores. The *Pluto* started from Woolwich on Saturday, to call at Portsmouth, for Marine-Artillery. She arrived here yesterday (Wednesday) from Portsmouth, having on board a party of Marine Artillery for the coast of Spain. Of *Pluto's* arriving out, Com. Mc. Dougal, with his Officers, 2 Lieuts., Master, Surgeon, and Purser, will be transferred into the *Salamander*, and Lieut. Duffill will resume the command of the *Pluto*. *Nautilus*, Lieut. Crooke, arrived the same day, from Greenock, with new raised men for the squadron: *Hope* and *Magnet* packets are ordered to be commissioned; see Appointments. *Minden* arrived on Tuesday, from Sheerness, which she left on 7th inst. The *Pearl, Castor*, and French brig-of-war were lying there. All the Marines belonging to these ships, and most of the crews were on shore expecting an attack from the Carlists. The latter were, according to reports then prevalent, increasing in numbers rapidly. Nothing of any moment has occurred up to *Minden's* sailing, beyond what is already known. *Dido* was launched from Pembroke Yard last week. She is at her moorings, waiting for Mr. Walker and seamen from Liverpool, to rig and navigate her to Sheerness. This navigating party will call at Portsmouth on the way back, to bring the *Galatea* hare, to be fitted as a cock depot for Jamaica. *Partridge* leader, sailed on Thursday last. *Lavinia* sailed for Liverpool, as a lazaretto, on Wednesday, under the charge of Mr. Walker. *Magpie* will be paid off in a day or two, and call for the Mediterranean station as a surveying vessel. *Malabar* and *Russell* are daily expected to arrive at this port from Lisbon. *Plover* packet was docked on Thursday. She appears to be very defective. *Mulgrave*, 74, is jury-rigged for a lazaretto at Milford, vice Gibraltar, to be broken up at Pembroke. *Zebra* sailed from Sydney, N.S.W., for Hobart Town, 12th Feb. *Reindeer* arrived at Havannah from Falmouth, 29th May. *Lapwing* arrived at Lisbon from Falmouth, 22d June. In the Harbour—*Royal Adelaide, Imogene, Nautilus, Savage*, and *Magpie* cutter. In the Sound—*Minden*.

The lower rigging of the *Minden* is very defective, a survey is expected to be held on it to-day.

As no orders have yet been received at the Marine depot at Pembroke for their relief, it is expected the men, if not the Officers, will remain for another year.

Mr. Jones, Surgeon of Pembroke-yard, went on public leave of absence on the 11th inst.

The *Pluto* steamer sailed from Woolwich on Sunday, taking out the *Salamander's* officers and crew for the north coast of Spain, where Lieut. Duffill will take the command, having been acting in the *Salamander*.

The *Flamer* st., Lieut. Pothury, has been paid off this week.

The *Firebrand* is ordered to be ready for sea on the 16th.

The *Firefly* st. is brought to Woolwich from the Chatham canal, to have her wheels fitted (the workmen of the Messrs. Seward having struck work), and is just commissioned by Lieut. Peeres at Woolwich. The poop and forecastle have been removed from the *Rhadamanthus* st. at Woolwich, to enable her to be fitted with guns to throw ten-inch shells, when commissioned her destination is supposed to be the north coast of Spain.

The *Prince Regent* tr., with part of 98th, arrived safe at Malta on 6th June.

The *Henry Porcher, Bengal merchant*, and *Earl Grey* are fitting for male convicts at Deptford, also the *Pallinurus* for female convicts.

The *Mary* schooner is fitting at Deptford for Malta, and the *Ida* for Gibraltar.

The age of Naval Lieutenants for Chief Officers of the

t-Guard Service, has been most kindly and considar-
extended by the Admiralty to fifty years.
e jaws on the topsail-yards of H.M. ships are abolished,
ng been found to injure the topmasts.
sailing match for a silver cup will take place at Green-
on Monday the 18th inst.
is Majesty's ship *Malabar*, Sir W. Montagu, arrived
isbon, 26th ult., from Cadiz, for the purpose of having
urt-Martial held on board, which could not have been
at Cadiz, as the case is one of capital punishment (s
ing striking and wounding a Midshipman), and three
sins at least are required to sit on it.
e *Tartarus* st. is ordered to Alexandria, for the purpose
inging home an Indian mail, *via* the Red Sea, with
east possible delay.
avigators in the Channel should be aware that a revolv-
ight was exhibited on the Start Point, on the 1st inst.,
ing a brilliant flash every minute; in addition to which
ditenary light is also displayed there for the use of
ls going out of or into Torbay. The Portland Light is
onger a revolving one, but both the high and low lights
ist Point are fixed lights.
he *Athol*, troop ship, having disembarked the depot
e 99th reg. at Plymouth, returned to Spithead on Thurs-
se'nnight, with the reserve cos. of the 98th (which have
n up their quarters in Portsmouth garrison), afterwards
arked the 61st depot, and proceeded to Cork, whence
will return with the 48rd depot for Plymouth. It is
to the discipline of the 61st regiment that it should be
d, that during the whole time they have been in Ports-
th garrison, not a single complaint has been made against
r officers or men.
ear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget has appointed Mr.
rge Thorn to be his Secretary.
rders have been received at the Royal Marine head-
ters to send out an additional recruiting party from each
ion, and to add a non-commissioned officer to the
gth of those already out. If the reports which have
spread of the probability that the force now on the
st of Spain will be shortly withdrawn were well-founded,
do not think the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty
ld show this anxiety to complete this corps, as the
rn of Major Owen's battalion would give them plenty of
osable Marines.

THE *FRANCIS SPAIGHT*.—By the arrival at Guernsey of
hrigantine *Magdalen*, Capt. Lempriere, direct from
to Cabras, in the island of Fuerteventura, intelligence
been received that this ill-fated vessel, of which we
ntly gave a most melancholy account, was found about
latter end of May, waterlogged, off the Canaries, on the
t of Africa, and towed into Puerto Cabras by three fish-
boats belonging to the islands; and as the *Magdalen*
there at the time, Capt. Lempriere spared one of his
n cables and an anchor to secure the said vessel, as
e was neither anchor nor cable to be found on board,
rewith to bring her up. It appears that the skeleton of
man body was found in the forecastle, which is sup-
ed to be that of one of the seamen said to have been
wned there when she filled with water.

FOREIGN OFFICE, July 9.—A despatch has been received
his Majesty's Consul at Elsinore, stating that the
ish Government has stationed the *Wilhelmina* steam-
el, of 96-horse power, in Elsinore-roads, for the pur-
of towing through the Sound such vessels bound to
tic ports as may be detained at the entrance of the Sound
contrary winds. H. M.'s Consul has, at the same time,
mitted a translation of the provisional tariff of the ex-
e attending the towage of vessels through the Sound by
*Wilhelmina* steam-vessel:—"For a vessel not exceed-
50 lasts burden, 12 rix bank dollars, or 1*l.* 7*s.* per
r; not exceeding 75 lasts burden, 13 rix bank dollars,
*l.* 9*s.* 3*d.* per hour; not exceeding 100 or 125 lasts
len, 14 rix bank dollars, or 1*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.* per hour; not ex-
ding 150, 175, or 200 lasts burden, 15 rix bank dollars,
*l.* 13*s.* 9*d.* per hour; not exceeding 225, 250, 275, or 300
s burden, 16 rix bank dollars, or 1*l.* 16*s.* per hour.
*planations*—It must be remarked, with regard to the
lication of the above tariffs, 1. That ships under 50 lasts
for 50 lasts, the same as all those below 63 lasts; but
eeding 63 lasts they are charged for 75 lasts, and thus in
same ratio for ships of a greater burden, according to
difference of rates stated in the tariffs. 2. That the
rge for ships exceeding 300 lasts is made progressively,
rding to the propositions laid down in the tariff. 3.
t towage will not take place if more than three hours are
ired for performing the distance of a Danish mile, ex-
in cases of distress, when a special agreement must be
le for the assistance to be rendered. *Remark*—The last
eckoned at 4,060lbs., or two tons. The Danish money
been reduced to 2*s.* 3*d.* per rix bank dollar. FRANCIS
MACGREGOR, Consul.—*Elsinore, June* 1, 1836."

H.M.S. *Wolf*, Capt. E. Stanley, passed Pondicherry on
23rd Jan., on her way to Madras from Trincomalee.
y the *Zenobia*, from Calcutta, we hear that the *Jupiter*,
Hon. Capt. Grey, got on shore on the James and Mary
al, near Diamond Harbour, in going up to Calcutta, but
by the assistance of three steamers, which had her in
at the time, she was got off. The ship was in charge
of the pilot at the time of the accident, and had experienced no damage.

The *Vanguard*, 84, Capt. Hon. D. P. Bouverie, was paid advance on Monday, and sailed on the following day, to cruize in the Channel, with her constructor (Sir W. Symonds), on board.—*Hampshire Telegraph*. [The above paragraph has gone the round of the Papers upon the strength of our contemporary. Sir William Symonds has been attending to his official duties, and visited Sheerness, the Nore, and Woolwich, at the time he is said to have been on board the *Vanguard*. We have letters from the ship, which state that her behaviour has exceeded the most sanguine wishes of her admirers; she was admirably worked, lying within five points of the wind, heeling about four degrees, and going at the rate of from 8 to 10 knots on a bowline. She also sails remarkably well, going free, tacking and wearing in a very short space. She has been fitted and ballasted precisely after the directions of her constructor, and floats with her anchors stowed precisely on her estimated line.—Ed.]

The French government contemplate forming an extensive harbour at St. Malo, capable of containing a large fleet of line-of-battle ships; should they set about this in earnest, it behoves us to look to the security of our Channel Islands, not one of which now possesses a harbour that is not dry at low water, and where shipping could consequently be destroyed by a military force.

A Court-Martial assembled at Portsmouth on Tuesday on the Master of the *Rover*.

H.M.S *Hercules* was paid advance at Sheerness on the 8th, and on the following day put to sea with the intention of cruizing for a week or ten days, and then join the squadron at Spithead. *Bonetta*, Lieut. Bisson, was paid wages the same day, and afterwards cruized at the Great and Little Nore, in company with Vice-Admiral Fleming's yacht. The Vice-Admiral, Capt. Sir W. Symonds, and other Officers, were on board to witness her sailing qualities, and were highly gratified with her. The *Bonetta* is to take on board some specie for the Cape of Good Hope, and call at Spithead previous to quitting England. Lieut. John Price, late of the *Wolf*, reinstated last May, takes a passage to join *Thalia*. *Scylla* is the only ship fitting at Sheerness, and has now her complement of men. The *Hawke*, 74, is a demonstration ship at Chatham. The *Rapid* was paid off yesterday.

ROYAL MARINES, WOOLWICH.—The Officers of this Division have been much gratified by Lord Minto's appointment of Mr. N. Moore to a Commission in the Corps, as he is the son of an esteemed brother Officer, the late gallant Major Moore.

Mr. Wm. Robinson, mate, passed in 1819, appointed to H.M. st.-v. *Salamander* on the north coast of Spain. He is one of the oldest Mates in H.M. Navy, having served upwards of twenty-three years in constant active service.

The *Recherche* is again fitted out, and sent in search of the *Lilloise*, and combines more science with its primary object than even in the former voyage. MM. Gastimard, Lottin, and Robert, are the chief scientific officers. M. Marmier is appointed to collect and discover the Sagas and old Chronicles; M. Mayer is draftsman, and M. Bovalet has the preparation of objects of natural history. The Feroe and Shetland Islands are to be visited on returning.

The *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke* have been ordered on a cruize for a few days to stretch their rigging.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 11.—Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Lieutenants with temporary rank, to be Second Lieutenants with permanent rank, C. D. Robertson, C. Fanshawe, F. R. Chapman, T. Fenwick, T. Webb.—Gent. Cadets to be Second Lieutenants, J. H. Pipon, T. R. Lyster, W. W. Fuller, W. H. Roberts.—Royal Artillery—Second Lieutenant P. H. Mundy to be First Lieutenant, v. Mathias, dec.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, July 15th, 1836.—1st Drs. Gds.—Cornet R. Hollis to be Adj., v. Hill, prom. 2d Drag. Gds.—Serj. J. Haviland to be Reg. Quartermaster, v. Dyer, dec. 3d Lt. Drags.—Lieut. C. W. M. Balders, to be Capt. by p., v. Phillips, who ret; Cornet W. Wernham to be Lieut. by p., v. Balders; Gent. Cadet. J. Wyld, from R. M. Coll., to be Cornet by p., v. Wernham. 7th Lt. Drags.—Lieut. A. Shirley to be Capt. by p., v. Owen, who ret.; Cornet R. James to be Lieut. by p., v. Shirley; A. Helyer, Gent. to be Cornet by p., v. James. 14th Lt. Drags.—Cornet H. E. Doherty to be Lieut. by p., v. Bayntum, who ret.; A. Robertson, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Doherty. 17th Foot—Lieut. J. J. Fenton, from 88th, to be Lieut., v. Norbert, app. to 88th. 76th—R. T. Scott, gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. W. Cannan, who ret. upon h. p. 85th—Capt. J. K. Pipon, from 94th, to be Capt., v. Knox, who ex. 87th—Sec. Lieut. C. H. F. Vigors to be First Lieut. by p., v. Walsh, who ret.; A. Rush, Gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Vigors. 88th—Lieut. H. F. Herbert, from 17th, to be Lieut., v. H. F. Way, who ret. upon h. p. 94th; Lieut. E. A. Hawker, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut., v. E. H. Hutchinson, who ex. 94th—Capt. C. Knox, from 85th, to be Capt., v. Pipon, who ex. Unatt.—Maj. F. Copland, from 2d Drag. Gds., to be Lieut. Col. without. p.

R. Lon. Mil.—Sir W. H. Richardson, knt. to be Capt.

CAVALRY.

2od Drgn. Gds.—1 tr. (not less than two officers) from Longford to Armagh, on 11th, in aid of civil power.

3rd Drgn. Gds.—A sub-detachment from Ballincollig to Cork, on 11th inst., during the stay of the Lord Lieutenant.

2nd Drgns.—Half a tr. from Belturbet to Ballibay; half a tr. from Armagh to Portadown; 1 tr. to Newtown; and 1 tr. to Clones, to arrive on 11th, in aid of civil power.

6th Drgn.—Last week the Serj.-Maj. reported a tr., Paver, for being drunk. Paver was ordered to undergo the usual punishment, which appeared to have had such an effect upon him, that he shot himself through the body. He survived the wound a few hours only.

8th Hussars—Half a tr. from Dundalk to Poyntz Pass; half a tr. to Tanderagee; half a tr. to Ballynahinch; half a tr. to Loughbrickland; half a tr. to Rathfarland; and half a tr. to Banbridge; to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of civil power.

15th Hussars—Remaining 3 trs. from Dublin to Dundalk, 7th to 9th inst.; half a tr. from Dundalk to Newton Hamilton; half a tr. to Keady; half a tr. to Ballinhero'; half a tr. to Kingscourt; and a tr. to Nenagh, to arrive on 11th, in aid of civil power.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Gds.—1 batt. will not embark at Dublin for Bristol, until about, 12th August.

1st Foot, 2nd Batt.—The *Maitland* tr. having on board the Service cos., sailed from Cove on 7th inst. for Quebec.

17th—Letters from Sydney, New South Wales, dated 5th March, announce that the regt. was then under orders to embark for Bombay.

25th—1 co. from Templemore to Cashell; 1 co. to Fethard, and 1 co. to Bansha, 11th to 13th inst.

35th—F. O. and 150 r. and f. from Fermoy on 4th, to arrive at Cork on 6th inst.

45th—Col. Vigoureux is nominated to the command of the Mysore division.

46th—1 co. from Enniskillen to Pettigo; and 1 co. from Belfast to Clones, to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of civil power.

51st—Two cos. and F. O., from Belfast to Portglenone; 1 co. to Lugan, and co. to Ballynahinch, to arrive on 11th, in aid of the civil power.

54th—Capt. Hill, having obtained two years' leave of absence, has returned to Europe, after an absence on service of upwards of 17 years. There are but 5 officers now remaining in this corps who left England with it in 1819, viz. Major Clark; Capts. Mandilhoo, Hill, Clark, and Quarter-Master Willox. In India, from May 1822 to Dec. 1835, lost by deaths, and killed in action, as follows: 1 Lieut.-Col., 12 Captains (including 1 Brigadier Lieut.-Col. and 1 Brig. Maj.), 9 Lieuts., 5 Ensigns, 1 Adj., 1 Paymaster, 3 Assist. Surgeons—total officers 32. 76 Serjs., 958 r. and f., total men 1034—grand total 1066. During this period there died of the European women 51, and children 131.

57th—Capt. Brown was on leave at Colombo; Lieut.-Col. Jones arrived on the 16th Feb., in the *Palmyra*, bound to Cannanore and Bombay.

71st—Lieut. Ready has entered the Royal Military College.

77th—The co. at Mollingar moved on 7th for Ballibeg, 1 co. and F.O. from Newry to Keady, 1 co. to Newton Hamilton, half a co. to Poyntz Pass, half a co. to Tandenagee, 1 co. to Dromara, half a co. to Loughbrickland, half a co. to Rathfarland, half a co. to Banbridge, and 1 co. to Ballibay, to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of the civil power. When the sentence on Capt. Raines reaches us we will publish with it the charges, Maj. Wilson's letter, and Captain Clerke's reply, which does honour to him as an officer and a gentleman.

78th Depot—1 co. from Armagh to Portadown, 1 co. to Monaghan, and 1 sub., 1 serj., and 20 r. and f., to Charlemont, to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of civil power.

82d—Lieut. Watson has gone upon detachment to Goresbridge from Kilkenny head-quarters.

85th—The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* tr. having on board the remaining 3 service cos., and head-qrs., sailed for Cove on 7th inst. for Halifax.

86th Depot—3 cos. and head-qrs. from Cashell to Fermoy; also the co. at Fethard, and detachment at Bansha to Fermoy, 12th to 15th inst., preparatory to arrival of service cos. from Demarara.

89th Depot—Half a co. from Drogheda to Kingscourt; half a co. to Ballieboro'; and 1 co. to Virginia, to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of civil power.

91st—St. Helena head-quarters and four companies are quartered in James's Town, under Lieut.-Col. Anderson, and the other two 3 miles in the interior, commanded by Capt. Fraser. Neither officers nor men, generally speaking, like the island, it is so confined and very expensive. Lieut. Geo. Barnes is the Town Major. Depot 1 co. from Newry to Markethill, to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of civil power.

92d Depot—Arrived at Londonderry on 10th inst. on board a steamer, 1 co. and a detachment from Derry to Newtown, to arrive on 11th inst., in aid of civil power.

93d.—1 wing from Dublin to Warren Point to embark 7th inst. by steam-vessel, and on arrival to march to Newry Barracks.

97th.—Letters from Colombo, dated 20th Feb., state that the *Jupiter*, from Calcutta, was daily expected there to convey the regt. to England.

The Ceylon Rifle Corps was reviewed by the Commander of the Forces, Maj.-Gen. Sir John Wilson, on the morning of the 16th Feb., and a splendid one it made. The officers are erecting a superb mess-house on Store Island, their head-quarters. Lieut. Hodges, of this corps, met with an accident while on a shooting excursion, a new gun having burst in his hands, and injured one of them rather severely.

Royal Artillery Woolwich.—On Monday and Tuesday last there was some excellent mortar practice on the enmmon at both the high and low angle. On the latter day Maj. Gen. Sir J. Maclean commenced an inspection of the barracks and regimental books. Upwards of 90 pensioners for Chelsea Hospital left here under the command of Capt. and Adj. Otway, 1st batt. On Wednesday 8 cos. were formed from the different batts. under the command of Col. Rogers, and went through an Infantry field-day in the barrack-field, firing blank cartridge, for the first time this season, with admirable effect and precision. This day the corps will be reviewed on Woolwich Common by the Master-General, &c. A detachment with two guns moved from Charlemont to Armagh on 12th, in aid of civil power. The detachment at Duncannon Fort, under the command of Lieut. Fitzmayer, is to march for Ballincollig in the early part of next month, the comp. to which it belongs having been ordered to take over the Field Battery.

Royal Engineers.—Lieut. Vickers and a detachment of 20 men embarked on board the *Pluto* steamer. Lieut. Syer, at 11 A.M., on Sunday morning, for the Coast of Spain. Lieut.-Col. Dixon replaces Lieut.-Col. Vavasour, at Ceylon.

Corporal Punishments.—A Return of the number of Cases in Regiments and Depots in Great Britain and Ireland, in which Corporal Punishment has been inflicted, specifying the Offences for which it was awarded, since the issuing of the Circular Letter, dated Horse Guards, 24th August, 1833, restricting the Punishment of Flogging to certain Offences indicated in the said Letter:—

| Crimes. | Number Punished. |
|---|---|
| Mutiny, Insubordination and Violence, or using or offering violence to Superior Officers | 270 |
| Drunkenness on Duty | 80 |
| Sale of, or making away with Arms, Ammunition, Accoutrements, or Necessaries | 139 |
| Stealing from Comrades | 52 |
| Disgraceful Conduct | 47 |
| Total | 588 |

The above Return includes only cases in Regiments and Depots at home. A similar Statement will be immediately called for from the several Regiments and Corps employed abroad.

*Adjutant-General's Office, 28th April*, 1836. John Macdonald, Adjut.-General.

On the relief of the 45th the following movements were expected: 39th from Bangalore to Ballary; 41st uncertain; 54th from Trichinopoly to Madras or Bangalore; 55th from Bellary to Hydrabad; 57th remain at Cannamore; 62nd not known, on their arrival from Wolmein, and re-transfer to the Madras Presidency; 63rd from Madras to Trichinopoly, should the 41st remain at Arnee; 13th Dragoons at Bangalore, looking out anxiously for their return home.

By the latest account the troops at Ceylon were healthy, the 90th daily expected at Colombo, to relieve the 97th; the 58th at Colombo and Galle; 61st at Trincomalee, and 78th in Kandy.

Lord Hill held a Levee on Thursday, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Sir W. K. Grant, Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Whittingham, Col. Codrington, Col. Wemyss, Col. Despard, Sir C. Coote, Col. Briton, Col. M'Dougall, Maj. Mercer, Capt. Robertson, and some others.

Army Medical Staff in Cork.—Dr. Atkinson has replaced Dr. Pope, and Assist.-Surg. Burke takes the duty of Assis'.-Surg. Stewart.

Lieut. Butler, 22d, has replaced Lieut. Adams, 88th, on the Recruiting Staff at Shrewsbury; Lieut. Bell, 48th, at Ipswich, v. Lieut. Newhouse, 95th, and Lieut. Hunter, 99th, at Norwich, v. Lieut. Chambers, 4th regt.

Fort-Adjutants.—Lieut. Pratt, 36th, at St. Lucia, v. Lieut. Shepherd, 76th; Ens. Evans, 76th, at Grenada, v. Lieut. Clarke, 1st W. India Regt.; Lieut. Moore, 60th, at St. Kitt's, v. Lieut. Taylor, 65th; Lieut. Taylor, 65th, at Barbadoes, v. Lieut. Cuppage, 65th; Lieut. Mills, 1st W. India Regt., at Dominica, v. Lieut. Moore, 60th regt.

Mr. George Wathen, the father of Capt. Wathen, 15th Hussars, has been many years Barrack-Master at Knightsbridge barracks, London, which are now being dismantled.

Military Lectures.—To his credit be it spoken, Maj.-Gen. Sir James Douglas, commanding at Limerick, in addition to the sufficiently arduous duties which his station calls upon him to fulfil, gives a military lecture once a week at his own house to all officers in the garrison except those on duty. And, like Marshal Ney, he has them to breakfast with him; that over, they repair to a room expressly fitted up for the purpose, where the General has his maps and plans to illustrate the campaigns about which he is going to speak. He then proceeds to explain how difficult manœuvres succeeded, and how others failed, marking each on the plan as he goes on; and having traced the movements of the contending armies in detail, he shows the principles upon which each acted, and points out where they were true and where false.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Maj.-Gen. Lord F. Somerset held a Levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday, which was attended by several distinguished officers.

Trigonometry.—Eighty officers of the royal staff, employed in making a map of France, have just started to different parts of the kingdom, in order to make trigonometrical observations as the basis of their labours.

It is expected that the 47th and 67th depots will relieve the 68th and 87th.

A convict guard for the *Henry Porcher* marched from Chatham, on Sunday, 10th July, under command of Lieut. Russell, 28th regt. It consisted of Ensign D. Pack, and 30 men from 80th regt., and 21st and 28th depots.

The following is a list of the magistrates, sub-inspectors, and chief-constables, who have been despatched to the North of Ireland:—

*Arrangement of Magistrates and Troops for the 12th July*, 1836.

*Antrim.*—Belfast, Major Browne, 1 troop cavalry, 4 and half co. inf.; Portglenone, Capt. Hyas, 2 co. and field-officer inf.

*Armagh.*—Armagh, Mr. Green, 1 troop cavalry and 2 co. inf.; Charlemont, Sub-Insp. Thompson, Artillery; Keady, Mr. H. W. Rowan, one-half troop cavalry, 1 co. inf.; Lurgan, Mr. Handcock, one-half troop cavalry, 1 co. inf., and field-officer; Market-Hill, Mr. Tahuteen, 1 co. inf.; N. T. Hamilton, Mr. Plunket, one-half troop cavalry, 1 co. inf.; Newry, Mr. Wilcocks, 4 co. inf.; Portadown, Colonel Osborne, one half-troop cavalry, 1 co. inf.; Pointspass, Mr. Jenkins, one half-troop cavalry, 1 co. inf.; Tanderagee, Maj. Gallwey, one half-troop cavalry, 1 co. inf.

*Cavan.*—Arvagh, Mr. Singleton, 1 troop cavalry, and 50 police in force; Ballieboro, Capt. Drought, one-half troop cavalry, 1 comp. inf.; Belturbet and Cavan, Mr. Cropley, 1 comp. inf.; Cootehill, Mr. C. Coote, one-half troop cavalry, 1 comp. inf.; Kingscourt, Capt. Despard, one-half troop cavalry, 30 rank and file.

*Donegal.*—Pettigo, Capt. Taylor, 1 comp. inf.; Ballintoer, Capt. Roberts, 1 comp. inf.

*Down.*—Banbridge, Mr. Croker, one-half troop cavalry, one-half comp. inf.; Loughbrickland, Major Burke, one-half troop cavalry, 1 comp. inf.; Ballynahinch, Major Priestly, one-half troop cavalry, one-half comp. inf.; Dromene, Mr. J. Vigooles, 1 comp. inf.; Rathfriland, Sub-Insp. Crofton, one-half troop cavalry, 1 com. inf.; Gilford, Capt. Nangle, one-half troop cavalry, one-half co. inf.

*Fermanagh.*—Enniskillen, Capt. Vignoles, 4 one-half comps. inf.

*Londonderry.*—Londonderry, Captain Warburton, 92d depot inf.; Newtonlimavady, Mr. G. Fitzgerald, one comp. inf.

*Monaghan.*—Ballybay, Capt. M'Leod, 1 troop cavalry, 1 comp. inf.; Clones, Capt. Duff, one-half troop cavalry, 2 comp. inf.; Monaghan, Capt. Roberts, 1 troop cavalry, 1 comp. inf.

*Tyrone.*—Aughnacloy, Colonel O'Donahue, 1 comp. inf.; Omagh, Mr. Rathborne, 3 comps. inf.

## A LETTER TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILL.

Justice, my Lord, justice is all we seek, and it is from you, who have never refused it to the humblest soldier in your ranks, that we ask it.

We do not complain that three-fourths of the service of regiments of the line is performed in the colonies, we know it cannot be avoided; but the colonies of England are as different in climate and salubrity as they are distant from each other: why, then, my Lord, is one regiment condemned to toil under a brazen sun, and to suffer alternately from the jungle fever of the East and the yellow fever of the West Indies, while another exchanges the healthy and bracing climate of America for the genial warmth of the Mediterranean?

It may be said that such occurrences are accidental, and that the regiment whose turn it is to go on service goes wherever it is required. Cast your eye over the subjoined table, and see if it has been so, my Lord; and even if such had been the case, was it just that the 17th regiment, which returned from 20 years' service in India, should, after five years' respite, be sent back again to India, while, in the same year, the 32d regiment, which returned from the Mediterranean, and had enjoyed an equal period (five years) at home, should be sent to America? It is unnecessary to multiply instances, the annexed table will furnish them abundantly.

It is to this we would direct your Lordship's attention. No one knows better than your Lordship how dreadful the consumption of life in those baneful climates. I not, then, confide such arrangements as these to a subordinate, who may be influenced by the rank and power of a Colonel, asking a better station for his regiment than it would be in justice entitled to. Look to it yourself, my Lord; you alone command the army—you command its respect and esteem; in you it places implicit confidence, and from you it is certain of even-handed justice. Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Round Robin.

*Table of Service of some of the Regiments of the Line.*

| Regiments. | From whence last returned. | Where now stationed. |
|---|---|---|
| 14th | India | West Indies. |
| 17th | Do. | India. |
| 19th | Ceylon | West Indies. |
| 22d | India | Do. |
| 30th | Do. | Do. |
| 56th | Do. | Do. |
| 65th | Do. | Do. |
| 67th | Do. | Do. |
| 69th | Do. | Do. |
| 80th | Do. | Do. |
| 89th | Do. | Do. |
| 2d | West Indies | India. |
| 4th | Do. | New South Wales. |
| 9th | Do. | India. |
| 21st | Do. | Van Diemen's Land |
| 25th | Do. | West Indies. |
| 50th | Do. | New South Wales. |
| 58th | Do. | Ceylon. |
| 61st | Do. | Do. |
| *Favoured Regiments.* | | |
| 7th | Home 10 years | Malta. |
| 10th | Mediterranean | Mediterranean. |
| 11th | Do. | Do. |
| 32d | Do. | America. |
| 42d | Home 10 years | Mediterranean. |
| 43d | Mediterranean | America. |
| 52d | America | Mediterranean. |
| 68th | Do. | Do. |
| 70th | Do. | Do. |
| 85th | Mediterranean | America. |

*Disposition of the Army*, 1836.

| | Battalio |
|---|---|
| In India | 21 |
| In St. Helena | 1 |
| In the West Indies | 16 |
| In New South Wales | 4 |
| Convict Guard | 1 |
| In Ceylon | 4 |
| Total number in bad stations | 47 |
| In the United Kingdom | 25 |
| In America | 9 |
| In the Mediterranean | 14 |
| In the Cape of Good Hope | 4 |
| In the Mauritius | 3 |
| Total in good stations | 55 |
| In good stations and at home | 55 |
| In bad stations | 47 |
| | 99 regiments, or 102 |

## East India Intelligence.

A ballot was held at the East India House on Wednesday the 13th, for the election of a Director in the room of George Raikes, Esq., who had disqualified. At 4 o'clock the glasses were closed, and delivered to the scrutineers, who reported the election to have fallen on Francis Warden, Esq.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has received a renewed appointment of Provisional Governor-General, to take effect in case of accident to Lord Auckland, or on his Lordship's retirement. The Deputy-Governorship of the West Provinces we therefore conclude to be an office kept warm only for Sir Charles, if he chooses to accept it.

The new Native Medical College was to be opened 10th March. Principal Bramley to deliver an opening address.

* This regiment was in Jamaica to 1802; in India to 18 where it remained until 1826; from 1826 to 1831 it was in Ir land, and embarked in that year for the West Indies, where still remains.

We announced last week the orders of the Court of rectors for the suspension or abolition of the Agra ssidency. Mr. Alex. Ross is appointed Lieotenant-overnor of the Western Provinces.—*Hurkoru, 3rd arch.*

The Governor-General of Botavia, in consequence of application to him by the Governor-General of India exert his influence in the discovery of the crew and assengers of the ship *Charles Eaton*, supposed to have rvived the wreck of that vessel in Torres Straits, has warded the depositions of five seamen belonging to ehip, who, after a residence of thirteen months on the and of Timorlaut, were taken thence, and brought to nboyne by an Indian coasting barque. Their state-nt as to the position of the vessel when they left her t variance with that of respectable eye-witnesses as to present condition, it being known that she stands, or ly stood, high and dry on the barrier reef in Torres raits, with her royal yards across. The Governor of tavia, in remarking this discrepancy, states that it es sufficient ground for the hope that the residue of crew and passengers may still be discovered on some the Islands in the Eastern Archipelago, and has deter-ned to continue his exertions in their behalf.—*India aette, 2nd March.*

The 38th N.I., under the command of Lieut.-Col. tt, reached Delhi on 12th Feb., and the 42d, com-nded by Major Ross, quitted Delhi on 14th Feb., in gress to Bareilly, where it is to be stationed.

We have to announce the melancholy death of Mr. tzler, son of Col. Hetzler, of the Artillery, who has n for some time past connected with the Sessions dge Establishment at Delhi. It appears that the un-tunate deceased accidentally fell from a balcony in his dence, and although medical assistance was promptly rded, he lingered until the 10th Feb., when death ved him from his sufferings.

The appointment of Lieut. Higginson to the political ce of Agent to the Governor-General at Moorsheda-, and the removal of Colonel Caulfield, the officiating ent, have given very great offence.—*Englishman, 27th .*

## BENGAL.

ILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. Feb. 29th—The following intments have been made by the Governor-General ne his onal Staff: Brev.-Col. and Lieut. James Caulfield, C.B., 9th to be A.D.C. from 24th Feb. Lieut. W. M. Smyth, Esq. to be from 10th Feb. Lieut. G. B. Michell, and Lieut. J. C. Lama-e, 58th N.I., placed under orders of Resident at Gwalior. Humphrey Howorth, 39th N.I., placed under orders of Re-nt at Hyderabad. Lieut. Charles Graham, 35th N.I., to act terp. and Quartermast. to 48th do., during absence on leave leut. and Quartermast. G. A. Mee. 8th N.I., Lieut. and Brev. . C. H. Naylor to be Interp. and Quartermast. vice Price. he retirement of Lieut.-Col. G. Hawes promotes Major J. e (60th N.I.) to be Lieut.-Col.; Capt. A. Dickson to be or; Lieut. G. Cox to be Capt.; and Ens. G. E. Verner to be t.

SLOEGHA.—G. O. Jan. 23d—Capt. W. Ewart, 54th N.I., to Presidency, preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe. . R. C. Johnson to Van Diemen's Land for two years on priv. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. J. Betts, 70th N.I., to Singapore ight months, for health.

## SHIPPING.

IPS ARRIVED.—London, 11th July: FINLATER, *Read*, Man-s, sailed 4th March.—Liverpool, 12th: CHESHIRE, *Campbell*, 3d March.—London, 14th: COLUMBIA, *Booth*, China, 2d Feb. avre, 14th: GABRIELLE, *Guenaner*, Bengal, 2d March.

SSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per CHESHIRE: Mr. Douglas, Mr. p, Mr. Marot, Mr. De Lange, and three children. Per GABRI-: M. and Madame Cordier and children, Messrs. Fandon Boltier, Dr. Patterson, Mr. H. S. Barber, Messrs. Moret, n, Mocalon. Per CITY OF EDINBURGH, from Sydney (arrived week): Col. and Mrs. Despard, H.M. 17th, Col. Britten, H.M. Capt. Clarke, H.M. 17th, Capt. Usher, H.M. 50th, Mr. Tin-, Mr. Riley, Mrs. Bowen, Dr. Osborne, R.N.

IPS SAILED.—Downs, July 10th: LADY RAFFLES, *Pollock*, alcutta. July 13th: NEPTUNE, *Williams*, for China; EAGLE, erson, Mauritius; PANYARD PARK, *Middleton*, do.—River, 15th: LOWDEN, *Wimble*, Bengal.

IPS SPOKEN.—June 10th: HOPE, *M'Cullam*, Liverpool to South Wales, lat. 36.14 N., long. 11.41 W.—May 23d: USTA-QUEEN, *Edinbro'*, London to do., lat. 8 S., long. 22 W.—25d: RAFFLES, *Pryce*, London to Bengal, lat. 41.40 N., 16.30 W.—July 6th: SCOTIA, *Randolph*, London to Hobart a, lat. 46.14 N., long. 10 W.

# Law.

VETERAN CAUSE, *Winchester, Wednesday.—Gar-r v. Ward.*—This was an action brought by the ntiff, a Major in the army, and a magistrate of the ty, against the defendant, who drove the Exeter egraph, to recover compensation in damages, in con-ence of his having had criminal conversation with (the plaintiff's) wife. The plaintiff, who is now 45 s of age, married Miss Pluckett, of Southampton, in 3, the lady being then eighteen years of age, very tiful and accomplished, and with a fortune of 00*l.* consols, which, upon her marriage, was settled as ws:—100*l.* a-year to herself for pin-money; the rest he husband for life. After his death the whole of dividends on the wife during her life, and then to the dren equally to be divided amongst them. Two ghters were the result of the union. From some cause, which we must leave to conjecture, the plaintiff and his wife had slept apart for several years. They were on visiting terms with most of the respectable families in the neighbourhood of their house, which was at Cholderton-lodge, near Salisbury. About Dec. last some of their female acquaintence discontinued their visits to the plaintiff's wife, in a manner which excited his attention; and it was at length intimated to him that she had been seen walking and riding with the defendant, and that she had been seen in his company at Southampton. On investigation he discovered that an improper intercourse had been for some time carried on. She forthwith returned to her friends, whom she soon after quitted again, and now lived with the defendant at Basingstoke, in a good house, keeping two servants, two horses, and a buggy. Plaintiff's brother, a clergyman, proved the marriage, and their living happily at first, with only occasional gusts of temper; that there was considerable attachment—that is to say, as much as there generally is between married people. The adultery was not denied. Mr. Serjeant Bompas addressed the jury for the defendant, on such topics as were suggested by the above facts; but delicacy forbids us giving the details of his speech. Verdict for the plaintiff—Damages 100*l.*

*Donna Maria's Frolics.*—An old woman, who has been lately employed at the Palace making new window-curtains, relates many amusing anecdotes of the Queen and her young spouse. Her Majesty, it seems, is as full of frolic and as wild as a kitten. She never takes more than one meal a day; but that one meal lasts all day long—for the lump, not slice, of bread and butter is never out of her hand. In her hours of relaxation she and the Prince often indulge in a game of romps, which generally ends in a *mêlée* of all the ladies present. Lest I should forget it, let me tell you at once, she is positively not *enceinte*. Some days ago she hunted old Don Lorenço de Lima from room to room with a pair of scissars in her hand; and her object, namely, to cut off a piece of his coat tail, having been frustrated by the clever retreat he ultimately succeeded in effecting, she indulged her sportive humour by chopping off large pieces from the fashionably capacious sleeves of her Maids of Honour. The Prince is just as frolicsome, and is for that very reason, besides his good looking phiz, a great favourite at the Palace. The *dramatis personæ* of the little *coterie* who surround the Royal pair is small, but choice. Don Lorenço de Lima, uncle to the Marquis de Ponte de Lima, the very *beau ideal* of *Bob Logic*, with spectacles, umbrella, &c. The only achievement of any note ever accomplished by him is one of which certain London tailors can furnish you with the particulars. Don Thomas de Mello, a man of Herculean frame, and almost gigantic dimensions. It was he who really killed the lancer whom Lord Beresford has the credit of having slain at the battle of Albuera. Though a nobleman of the highest descent and rank, he was then serving as a private dragoon. The fact is, that he never intended to enter the army as a profession, having been brought up as an *homme de robe*, and only joined the army at the commencement of the Peninsular war, because he felt that his country had a right to claim the aid of his brawny arm for its defence. Thinking himself rather too old to be a subaltern, he entered it once as a private. The Duchess de Ficalho, a very amiable woman by all accounts, and, lastly, the fascinating Donna Maria das Dores, a young lady whose charms are said to have enthralled the heart of a juvenile diplomatist of Hibernian descent, and who claims kindred with the immortal gods, being the nephew of no less a personage than Cupid himself. The rest are all *figurantes*, not worthy of any particular commemoration.

*Life in London.*—There is more of what Pierce Egan calls "life in London" to be seen in Tothill-street, Westminster, than in any other district of the metropolis, not even excepting St. Giles's. The conversation carried on in the vernacular, the appearance of the shops, and the view of Westminster Abbey, certify that the place is English; but then the irregularity of the architecture of the houses, every one being built after the design of the proprietor, and some, for greater convenience, having their gable-ends on the footway, the number of public-houses, the number of people speaking the Irish language, wearing Irish stuffs and frieses, buying, selling, and eating Irish potatoes, and, above all, fighting with regular Irish shillelaghs, not forgetting the perpetual ingress, egress, and regress, of Irish members, continually incline the passenger to believe that he is in an Irish county town on a great annual fair-day, or in the middle of the assizes week. Hawkers, pedlars, jugglers, tinkers, tailors, spalpeens, ballad-singers, gingerbread-manufacturers, soldiers, sailors, boys and girls, and policemen intermingle with the utmost good humour, and walk forward, collect into conversaziones, or squat against the doors, without any apprehension of those interruptions that are sure to follow from the civic authorities in any other part of Westminster or the city. Here persons may sing ballads without an extra quaver from thoughts of Mr. Laing, and here they may get drunk and fight *ad libitum*, safe from any anticipation of a fine of five shillings, or a fortnight's lodging in the House of Correction. Yesterday evening a group of civilians and soldiers were drinking gin in one of the most frequented of the numerous gin-shops in this street. A difference arose in conversation, as frequently occurs when men are over their cups, whether sitting at a table or standing at a counter, between the soldiers and the citizens, and forthwith a champion from each party was selected to fight the question out in the middle of the street. The combatants immediately divested themselves of hats, coats, waistcoats, and shirts, on imporvious hand-in-hand ring was formed, and the milling instantly commenced. The men fought eight rounds, each resting in the intervals on the knee of his second; but, after several falls, the civilian seemed to have the best of it, and two policemen just then coming up; they were separated, without any punishment save what they had inflicted upon each other. Instead of putting up shutters and pulling down blinds, the shopkeepers stood at the doors, without the slightest uneasiness, and the ladies ran up stairs, and had a capital view of the shirtless men from the windows. We do not allude to this incident as a nuisance, but as a fact, for if the rate-payers and rent-payers of Tothill-street are satisfied with this order of things, what right have the inhabitants of other streets to interfere?

*Laws of Auvergne.*—Twenty Auvergnats presented themselves, a short time back, before a Commissary of Police in Paris, near the Rue de Bac, in order to ask permission to parade one of their countrymen on an ass, for having suffered himself to be beaten by his wife. The police officer refused to interfere, and the next day the procession took place, in the Faubourg St. Germain. Four water-carriers formed the advanced guard; a charcoal-vender played on a pipe, and walked next, and two others led the ass, on which the conquered husband was seated, with his face towards the tail, having an inscription on his breast, and on his back, with these words:—"Service pour Chausson." Then came a crowd of Auvergnats, followed by all the rabble of the neighbourhood. After having traversed several streets, the procession stopped before the house of the culprit, where a symphony was performed, in which *Aliboron* [the donkey] took a part. The husband was then obliged to pay 12 francs for refreshments. It was, however, carried a little too far; for as all the Auvergnats in the city had not been invited, they most of them demanded a treat the next day, and made him contribute *50 francs more*. An Auvergnat does not easily forget any injury inflicted on his purse; and the victim had his turn; for on bringing it before the municipal authorities, each of the farce players was condemned to a fine of two francs, besides such a proportion of the expenses, as would, in the whole, make up the loss to the defendant.

*The Colonel and the Cabs.*—According to Capt. Boldero, London is to be the scene, some future day, of a summary execution under what may be fairly termed Linch-law—or the law by which a linchpin may be taken out, and a cab so securely upset as to break the neck of a Colonel. The Colonel in question is surnamed Slibtharpo—the gallant member who has taken so much interest in some of the details of the "Metropolis Carriages Bill," and who has thus provoked a conspiracy among the cab fraternity to "upset him if ever they catch him in a cab." Capt. Boldero derived his information of the conspiracy from an actual *bona fide* cabman. On being asked why this Linch-law had not been already put into execution, the cab-conspirator replied, "that he thought his own neck was as valuable as the gallant Colonel's; and, moreover, the Colonel once gave him seventeen shillings for driving him three hours." This touch of gratitude renders the heroism of the design more apparent. Had he lived in ancient times four cabman would have been immortalised. There is something grand in his devotion to his professional duty of breaking the Colonel's neck—of breaking it in spite of his sense of seventeen shillings. We must also admire the noble independence of his declaration, that he thinks his own neck as valuable as the Colonel's. We see the inward struggles of the man, amidst the stern philosophy of the cabman. Though bent upon the good deed, he hesitates a moment—he defers the withdrawal of the linchpin—he leaves for a brief period the Colonel's neck unbroken, simply on account of a humane and natural reluctance to break his own, and thus inflict an injury on his wife and family. He feels that he must not do what he likes with his own neck whilst he has babes to cling to it. The gallant member may well stand in awe of such a nature, and resolve to end the terrible struggle by determining never henceforward to be caught in a cab. Indeed, his aversion to the Cabinet is increased, by his insuperable prejudice against the first syllable of the word.—*Court Journal.*

A recent foreign tourist in England observes:—In opening, one day, a paper rolled round a pair of gloves, I

discovered a lithographized chart, emblemetic of society. In the north was the province of Aristocracy—in the south that of the Productive Classes. These two provinces were separated by the mountains of Pride. Among the other cantons of Aristocracy, that of the Clergy was distinguishable, watered by the river of Luxury. Below, in the territory of the Productive Classes, the rivulet of Misery fell into the lake of Despair. The most interesting part was the explanation, which gave the history of the Inhabitants. Those of Aristocracy make frequent excursions into the territory of the Producers, and carry off their women and children into slavery. This print sets one thinking. A privileged class, in the nineteenth century, and in a country where thought is so active as in England, should be careful to show itself intelligent and above reproach—an irreproachable power never falls.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE MORAL DISCIPLINE OF THE NAVY.

Sir,—At a period when education is making such rapid strides in every class of society, and the eyes of the compassionate are turned to the abolition of Corporal Punishment, it appears strange that more attention is not paid to the moral discipline of the Navy. I speak in allusion to a system which has long existed (to the disgrace of our profession), though contrary to the articles of war and the Naval regulations.

Is it possible, I would ask, to establish morality in a ship while the most abandoned females that infest our sea-port towns are permitted to come on board? The Captain's duty requires him "to discountenance and *suppress* all profane cursing and swearing, all drunkenness, gaming, rioting, and quarrelling; all *dissolute* and *disorderly practices*, and, in general, *everything* which can tend to the *disparagement* of *religion*, or to the *promotion of vice and immorality*." Custom has caused this article to be overlooked. The theory is indeed good, but the practice is wholly neglected. *Is it necessary* (or will it bear one moment's sober reflection) that the protectors of our island should thus sanction and encourage vice and immorality? There is assuredly no reason but custom that can be urged in defence of a system which corrupts the minds of the "flower of our service;" and it should be remembered that the number of boys which are entered by a late regulation must look somewhere for example. Have the numerous heads of our profession been *all* blind to this, or, seeing it, have they believed it to be without remedy? If it is necessary that sailors should be wicked, and that they should indulge every evil passion, why do not those who have the power rescind the second article of war, and the 30th article *on discipline* in the Captains' instructions? Or, on the contrary, if we can serve our King and Country in this world, and look forward in hope to a better, the Admiralty should afford Captains the support they need, by enforcing those articles, and prohibiting bad women from our ships. Moral discipline can alone prevent corporal punishment. While the minds of our seamen remain degraded, fear of punishment alone can govern them; but when morality has taught them to do their duty from other motives, this punishment will be seldom necessary. There is no situation more responsible than a Captain's—*no one* where example can do more. I hope some may be induced to think seriously on this important subject; and as the general benefit of the service is my motive, if one should profit by it my end will be gained. H. R.

### EMBARKATION OF TROOPS.

Sir,—I was on board the *Maitland* transport at Cove this day, in which the 2d batt. of the Royals embark tomorrow for Quebec. The *new principle*, endeavouring to put a whole regiment on board a 650 ton ship has so far failed—two officers and 30 men are left behind, and the accommodation for the remainder is the most wretched I have witnessed for the last 25 years of my service in the Army. I do assure you (and let Mr. Alves, the transport agent here, deny it if he can) the officers, married and single, with any inclination to rough it for the voyage, are not one half so well accommodated as convicts going to New South Wales. They have not actually room in their cabins for one trunk; and fancy a gentleman, his wife, and two children in a hole of this sort, lighted by a scuttle about a foot square. The officers' mess, including ladies, is 28, and the cuddy accommodates only 16, well crowded; the rest may dine and breakfast how they can. Such a scene of promised misery I have seldom witnessed. Besides all this, there is not sufficient room in the hold for the baggage, although the officers were obliged to send all their heavy baggage, at their *own expense*, by a private vessel (the *Edward*) to Quebec, and what could not be packed below is left kicking about in the very limited accommodation for the soldier. Is not this disgusting? Is this the economy of Mr. Hume and the Admiralty? Shame! shame!

Who is this Mr. Alves here—a Civilian who does not know how the wind blows? Why does he rule the appointment of a Navy officer? Is this the way to remunerate Naval officers for long and tried services to their King and Country? Why is Sir Thomas Arbuthnot imposed upon by such a person? I know he is now acting against his own judgment in suffering this devoted regiment to be sent out of the country worse off than hounds in a kennel. What gentleman will remain in the Service liable to be treated in this disgraceful way? I remember the time when England valued her soldiers, and she may require their services ere long, when the English people will again know their worth, and not treat them like dogs.

Number of souls on board this grand ship:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Soldiers | 480 |
| Soldiers' Wives | 30 |
| Do. Children | 68 |
| Officers, Wives, and Families | 32 |
| Private Servants | 7 |
| Ship Officers and Sailors | 45 |
| | 662 |

This requires no comment!

*Cork, July 4th.* §§

### COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—As an old correspondent I would venture a few observations relative to a subject which has of late occupied, through the medium of your columns, somewhat of public attention, I mean "The Coast Guard."

You will probably think, *pendente lite*, Cincinnatus *v.* Numa, that a third person entering the lists may be uncalled for by your readers: I shall not detain them long. I freely admit, in general, so far as I have seen of *Numa's* letters, that he knows the Coast Guard Service well, and exposes the weak points in a masterly, although sometimes not in the most courteous, manner, whilst the first specimen of *Cincinnatus*, as a champion, evinces a sourness and inaccuracy which bespeaks a heart as "adamantine" as the lips of those "guns" whose "death-shade" has not eclipsed *him*, very fortunately for that *minority* of Civilian Chief Officers who *were* Midshipmen. Leaving the field open to the combatants, I shall rest satisfied by stating my opinion respecting the government of this Service, in which, although not a *fixture*, I have had some experience. I confine myself to Ireland. I do not see how it is possible to make it a separate Service from the Customs: it must be connected, from its very nature, with that Board. I therefore propose that certain *queries* be circulated to Inspecting Commanders for their replies, so that the merits of this case may be known, and I feel assured that Naval officers will come to the conclusion that this Service ought to be Civil. If Naval officers hold appointments in it, they ought to continue on the half-pay list, but not to wear Naval uniform, or take Naval rank in the Coast Guard. The present Inspector General, who is a most valuable public servant, a most considerate and courteous gentleman, who has conducted himself with a degree of moderation towards Naval officers, *once* his superiors, unparalleled, could command the voices of nine-tenths of the Inspecting Commanders in favour of his retaining his present office.

*5th July.* Prefectus.

### MILITARY PLURALITIES.

Sir,—Referring to the Parliamentary proceedings respecting Mr. Bannerman's motion on "Army and Navy Promotions," and to which the attention of your readers has frequently been called of late, Lord Howick is made to say that "there were 360 Generals, and that the Military appointments of all sorts, at home and abroad, were as ten to one, those appointments not exceeding thirty or forty." His Lordship then states, that "in some estimates which he had lately submitted to the House, he had to propose 106,000*l.* (!) as an additional allowance to 134 officers as Colonels of regiments!" Now, Sir, it is to be inferred from the first paragraph that more than 300 of those Generals are *unattached*, and it is to this point that I would call the attention of the public, and expose a system of "Military Pluralities." There are, according to Lord Howick's acknowledgment, 134 officers (General Officers of course) holding regiments, and it is well known that as such *they are not unattached*, but receive not only the full-pay of Colonel, but emoluments in off-reckonings, &c., averaging altogether from 1,000*l.* to 1,200*l.* per annum each. Yet Lord Howick, in the plenitude of his liberality, would increase their pay 800*l.* per annum, while *General Officers unattached* must be content with 400*l.* But, Sir, the hardship to be complained of consists in this fact, that many of those fortunate Generals (Colonels of regiments) hold also very lucrative appointments as Governors or Lieutenant-Governors of Colonies, or high Staff appointments. Lord Hill derives considerable emolument from three sources; he is the General Commanding-in-Chief, Governor of Plymouth, and Colonel of the Horse Guards Blue! The Adjutant-General has a regiment! The Quartermaster-General and Deputy Quartermaster-General have each regiments. The Military Secretary, Lord Fitzroy Somerset, has a regiment. The Commander of the Forces in Ireland has a regiment. The Governor and Lieut.-Governor of Chelsea College have each regiments. In fact, there is scarcely a General Officer in command of a Colony, Government, Presidency, or holding a high Staff appointment, who has not also a regiment, to the prejudice of many a deserving officer who has not the good fortune to possess Ministerial or Horse Guards' interest. If the appointments were more generally and more impartially divided, great expense would be saved to the country in the item "Pay to General Officers Unattached," and *brevets* would consequently be more frequent. It is suggested that a better estimate may be made of the number and value of appointments held by General Officers, if, in the return moved for by Mr. Bannerman, the following additional facts had been required, viz. "The names of all General Officers not now attached, including those having regiments; the number and the emolument of the appointments held by each respectively, whether regiments or otherwise; and the number of years and nature of their respective services at home and abroad, distinguishing those who have commanded regiments, or been employed on the Staff." Apologising for the length of this letter, and trusting to your candour for its Insertion, I am, &c.

*London, 10th July.* Scrutator.

### ON THE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Sir,—I have no file of your Paper to refer to here, and presume your correspondent who signs *A.* must be similarly inconvenienced, as he has quoted sentiments of mine which I am not aware of having indulged in, much less uttered; and I have to congratulate myself on declining the personal controversy to which I was invited by such a writer. I believe he stated himself to be a Naval officer of humble pretensions, and he assumes me to be—first, a supporter of *ultra-Tory* principles; then, employed by some Member of the Government (assuming the present, I suppose) to correct the mis-statement quoted in your *Gazette*, and next, concludes that I must be some one of Mr. Hume's cold calculating clique; thus giving me credit for the combined qualifications of Tory, Whig, and Radical! Much more of unseemly vituperation, quite unworthy of answering, there is (indeed little else) in *A.'s* long letter, a kind of querulousness, which betrays anything but an amiable disposition; and in going along he has the presumption to lecture you as to the admission of arguments which are not palatable to him in your *Gazette*, (no great proof of the soundness of his own, if they will not bear discussion!) as if the Editor of a newspaper, by withholding the name of a correspondent from the public, is supposed to adopt (and render his own) any opinions such person may put forth in controversy. But all this is too ridiculous to comment on, and very far from the subject-matter in dispute, which is this: that the report, which was copied from some Plymouth paper I believe, stating that a regulation had been established regarding the Civil situations of the Navy, was without foundation; and when I stated that my motive in informing you thereof was to prevent your readers falling into the error of believing it, by seeing it not only inserted, but commented on, in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, which the profession generally believe to be an authority for contradicting false, or confirming true, statements, it was surely reason enough for my communication, without conjuring up the sinister motives which your correspondent has thought proper to attribute to me.

I repeat that it would be impolitic and unwise, and in many cases even injurious to Naval officers, to change the Civil situations now filled by them, until the occupants are worn out. I speak more particularly as regards the public service; for I will never agree with your correspondent that the Superintendents of Dock-yards, &c., which he has instanced, are sinecure offices; on the contrary, they are situations of great responsibility and trust, where incompetency or irregularity, or a lack of judgment or discretion may not only entail the expense of millions, but possibly retard the equipment of a Fleet, and involve consequences which your professional readers will readily understand, but your correspondent *A.* cannot. If sinecure situations are required in order to enable those officers who, not having the means to maintain their families and educate their offspring, make improvident marriages, let such be provided if the legislature see fit; but that the responsible offices quoted are to be appropriated to this purpose is most unreasonable, and the everlasting confusion which it would create would soon render a recurrence to the old plan necessary. Your correspondent has named some officers who fill, and have long filled those situations with ability. I cordially admit it, and no one is more ready to do justice to their merits both in active and Civil employment than myself; but why has he invidiously excluded others? Is not Sir Frederick Maitland as efficient a Superintendent (I will say quite as efficient) as either of the officers named?—and his name was not altogether unknown during the war, as your correspondent must have been aware of, if his reminiscences reach so far back. But I hate long letters, so shall just conclude by assuring you that, whatever may be said, there is no truth in the report in question; and, waiving the interrogatories of your correspondent, I will state my opinion to be, that the Civil offices he has named, and many others should be in the first place bestowed upon those who were best qualified to fill them, without regard to parliament[illegible] interest, always [illegible] those officers who had merited support their [illegible] that, after the appointment [illegible] made, and [illegible] of the department [illegible] tinued to [illegible] conducted, frequent [illegible]

should be deprecated, and other means devised to educate the children of these officers whose improvidence precluded them from doing so, or whose aspirations soared above their condition in life, lest inconvenience or detriment should occur to the public service in prosecution of such a secondary object.

*Worthing, July 12th.* C.

[It is but fair to *A.* that, as regards ourselves, we acknowledge and accept his apology.—Ed.]

## THE COCKADE.

Sir,—The remarks of *Miles* in your last number are well worthy of consideration, for it does appear most absurd to see *footmen* wearing the same cockade as our Naval and Military Officers.

To remedy this evil I would suggest that our officers should wear a cockade similar to our *colours*, and thus, that it should be either that of the proud old *union*, or simply the *St. George's Cross* in the white field*. This would look very handsome, and would, moreover, essentially benefit our silk trade. The Naval and Military officers of other nations wear cockades of different colours, in order to mark the distinction of the country to which they belong; all, I believe, excepting those of America, do this, and these wear *black* cockades exactly like our own, whereby they have constantly been mistaken for British officers, more particularly as their uniform so closely resembles ours. Thus affording an additional reason for altering the cockade of our Army and Navy, and which I hope to see done at no distant period.

*July 4.* Cato.

* [We question whether this would be any improvement; our Correspondent seems not to be aware that Foreign Ambassadors' servants * wear party-coloured cockades.—Ed.

## CHARGES FOR PASSAGES TO THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Sir,—Your pages being at all times open to the abuses which occasionally exist in the Service, I wish to lay before you the following one, which I imagine publicity in your widely circulated Journal may in some measure check, if not effectually stop. The object I allude to is the system which prevails in some of the steam-vessels carrying the mails to the Mediterranean, wherein Supernumeraries (of a rank entitling them to mess in the Midshipmen's berth) appointed to ships on that station are charged the enormous sum of 4*l.* and 5*l.* for a passage to Malta, which seldom exceeds 15 days, and 2*l.* to Cadiz and Gibraltar, a passage of six, not forgetting that there are *extras* in the shape of wine, ale, &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, the case stands thus—the members forming these messes seldom pay more, individually, than 20*s.* per month. Supernumeraries on board flag and guard ships, keeping a superior mess, and, in fact, in every vessel in H. M.'s service, with the foregoing exceptions, are never charged more than 1*s.* or 1*s.* 6*d.* a-day; but in these vessels, certainly not famed for comfort and various other *et ceteras* which might be added, the sum of 6*s.* on a daily average is demanded with the most perfect *nonchalance*. This measure has caused general dissatisfaction among those unfortunates whom chance has thrown in the way of the sharks: instances have occu[rred] a direct refusal of payment, besides various unpleas[antness] arising. That it is not sanctioned generally [by] any interference of the heads of [the] Naval de[partment] can confidently assert. The remedy should prop[erly] be, either to adhere to the custom generally obser[ved] in Mids' messes, or provide a suitable berth-place for those junior officers ordered passages.—These sentiments I have heard expressed by several.

*London, July 14th.* Supernumerary.

## REMUNERATION TO MILITARY AND NAVAL OFFICERS.

Sir,—The note in your last number has shown me that the Military officer receives no additional allowance for his brevet rank when on half-pay, and which the clear and convincing letter of *Fabius* confirms. Of what use then, I would ask, is this *nominal* title to an old and meritorious officer, who has retired from the active duties of his profession after 40 or 50 years' services? It only adds to his expenses by having to keep up a station in society which he had far better be without.

Let us hope the Lord Hewick will generously set about correcting this small anomaly before the next session, and that his Lordship and his liberal-minded colleagues will advise the bestowing an *adequate* half-pay on each and every rank in the Army, so that our gallant Military defenders may not, after sacrificing the best of their lives in their country's cause, find themselves in their old age on barely sufficient to subsist upon, whilst the *Civil* servants of the Crown are in the enjoyment of *treble* the amount of the salaries of the officers of our Army and Navy, though with [not] *half* the length of service, nor with one-tenth their value. Your impartial pages, Sir, have opened the eyes of the country to these important truths, and through your continued zeal in so good a cause, our Naval as well as our Military, defenders confidently reckon on at length obtaining justice.

*July 11th, 1836.* A Searcher after Truth.

[* Our Correspondent is all wrong when he treats of Military matters. There is no such case as a retired Military Officer of 40 or 50 years' service getting Brevet Rank, which can add to his expences.—Ed.]

## WRONGS OF THE NAVY.

Sir,—A constant reader of your impartial Gazette claims through your columns, to give publicity to some of the wrongs of the service he belongs to. The Senior Officers of the rank of Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Navy, who had served the whole of the war, were most shamefully used when peace came in 1815. The Senior Captains are now upwards of thirty-four years' standing, without promotion, whilst the Army had promotion about six years back, and many Officers, from seven to ten years junior to those in the Navy, have not only been promoted, but allowed to retire upon 400*l.* per annum.

The Navy was said to have done its duty last war, and, more particularly those officers in command, by sweeping the seas of the enemy, protecting the trade of the country and coasts, and giving security to our fire-sides, but we are now despised and neglected by those who ought never to have lost sight of a service which used to have a share of the patronage; and moreover we had been promised since the Peace that we should be placed on the same footing with the Army. But no, we are considered not worthy now even of fair play with the other service, who can never have done anything without us to entitle them that promotion unjustly withheld from us.

It is notoriously known, had promotion been granted the Navy with the other service, as to dates, the country would have been gainers by deaths alone of upwards of 50,000*l.* per annum, and the stimulus of promotion, however slow, would have kept the service alive.

The soldier, [as] soon as promoted to a Field Officer, independently of having more half-pay than the sailor, is allowed to dispose of his commission for the sake of his family; but the Navy Officer has no such boon; he not only is degraded in the eye of a discerning public, but is worse paid than the officer of a corresponding rank. Why it is so I am sure our profession would like to know, and why we are not allowed, after worn out, to get the same value for our commissions? We are both supposed to move in the same sphere of life, and aught is justice to have the same emoluments.

Surely our Army brethren in the House of Commons aught to support those of our profession that are not tongue-tied, that we might go hand-in-hand with them, if it true that we are a United Service, but this, I will never be the case until we are put upon same footing. The time may not be far distant when they will have to look to the wooden walls of Old England for that protection which it will never be in the power of the Army to give so effectually.

It is never too late to retract:—when it is very generally known that injustice has been done to a set of men who have spent all their lives in the cause and defence of their country, if they be not promoted, they may either be allowed to dispose of their hard-earned commissions, or allow [them] retirement which has been de[nied] the Army [on] placing them upon the same footing [as] [and] giv[ing] satisfaction to the Junior b[ranch] [to] profes[sion] those who have stood all cl[imates], [and] where, so creditable to themse[lves] to be at last rewarded for their past services by an enlightened Government, who came in to office to do justice; and should advise His most gracious Majesty, however late, to protect that arm of the service which ought to be considered England's staff as long as she is sole mistress of the sea.

Upwards of 200 Majors and Lieut.-Generals have been promoted to that rank since a Naval promotion. I have to apologise for trespassing on your time.

An Old Worn-out Naval Officer.

*London, 15th June.*

[It has cost us some pains to make this letter intelligible so extraordinary is the writer's mode of constructing sentences. We have often expressed the wish, and now repeat it, that our correspondents in advocating the claims of the Navy, would abstain from making comparisons which are invidious—or taken as such by the sister service. No one can assert that soldiers possess greater emoluments or advantages than they deserve; on the contrary, all things considered, our army is the hardest worked and the worst paid in the world, to say nothing of comparing the service with any civil profession. The Navy has just claims of its own on its country's gratitude and consideration, without making those comparisons, which can only tend to create a bad and jealous feeling between two services, where unanimity is so desirable on every account.—Ed.]

## THE ROYAL STANDARD OF ENGLAND—ITS IMPROPER DISPLAY ON VARIOUS OCCASIONS.

Sir,—Having seen it often stated that on the arrival of some *Foreign* Prince or Princess at one of our sea-ports, or on their visiting our public establishments, *the Royal Standard of England* has been hoisted, although no part of the Royal Family of Great Britain was present, I would humbly submit that this is not right, and that, if the royal visiters belonging to other states be of that exalted rank to entitle them to the display of a flag to show their presence, it should *be the flag of the nation to which they belong*, and not the standard of England, which I think, moreover, should be confined to the presence of the King and Queen these realms only; thus increasing the respect that [is] to be attached to it wheresoever it is displayed, for, by so commonly and so generally used, it ceases to make [an] impression on those who regard it, which an emblem [of] such kind should ever convey.

The other branches of the Royal Family might have a flag appropriated expressly for them, such, for example, as the Union Flag, with a canton in the upper corner, *charged with the three Lions of England*; but the royal standard itself ought to be held sacred, and never displayed but when either the King or Queen was actually present on or near to the spot from whence it was seen to fly.

*July 3d, 1836.* Cornelius.

## PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Sir,—The whole Naval Service must unite in expressions of satisfaction on seeing the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty so justly bestowed as it has again been within the week in the advancement of 3 old passed Midshipmen to the rank of Lieutenant. This, Sir, is as it should be, and affords a treat, I trust, that in all future promotions to this [rank], if not *two*, in every *three* commissions that are bestowed will be given to the *senior* passed Mates now serving in our ships of war and revenue cruisers whose characters are unimpeachable, until the whole of these 120, or thereabouts, who have passed *more than five years*, have received this reward, for which they have so long toiled in every clime. This will be real justice, and will assure to Lord Minto the heartfelt pleasure of receiving the lasting gratitude of those poor and unprotected, but deserving servants of the Crown.

*11th July, 1836.* Justus.

## CAVALRY FOR INDIA.

Sir,—It is reported in the Military circles, that the following Cavalry regiments, who never saw a shot fired, nor have no honorary distinction on their colours, never having been out of England during the whole of the Peninsular War, are to be made Light regiments, like the 4th that are in India, and sent there to relieve the three regiments [that] have been there the longest, and those regiments, on their return home, are to be made heavy, in lieu, if wanted, [of] the 2d Dragoon Guards, 6th do. or Carabineers, 7th Dragoon Guards. It is but fair that the above regiments should have their turn of foreign service, in order to give them the chance of gaining laurels and honours like the other gallant regiments. I do hope that, for the sake of justice, the report may prove true. They are three fine corps, and will be of great use in India.

*United Service Club, 15th July.*

## HUME AND THE ARMY AND NAVY, *versus* THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Sir,—Accustomed as I have been for many years to place implicit confidence in the Parliamentary assertions of Mr. Hume, it is with regret I am now compelled to differ with him; I mean with regard to what he stated respecting the pay of the Army and Navy while Mr. Bannerman's motion on the subject was lately before the House of Commons. What he could mean by saying they were the best paid Services under the Crown, I am totally at a loss to comprehend. His knowledge of the Civil Service must indeed be limited, or he would know that a master shipwright has 650*l.* per annum, with 20*l.* for stationery, and a *house to live in free of rent, rates, and taxes.* A storekeeper at 600*l.* a-year, with 35*l.* for stationery (see Navy Estimates 1836 and 37, pages 15 to 20), with similar advantages as to a house, [and] in those establishments, too, he will find clerks of 20 to 25 years' servitude, either in possession of, or gradually progressing, at an annual increase of 10*l.*, to the astonishing amount of 450*l.* per annum. Others of the same length of service at 800*l.* Let Mr. Hume compare these with the low pay given to Officers either in the Army or Navy, and then say whether they are "the best paid Services in the world." These gallant defenders of "our home, our native isle," have dearly earned their scanty pittance: exposed to vicissitudes of climate; to perils by land and perils by water; to the dangers of the cannon's mouth and the sabre's wound—whilst clerks in Civil situations, many of them, at least, have never endured greater hardships than being caught in a shower of rain *without an umbrella*, going to the office! But enough.

Yours, &c. Philologus.

*July 9th, 1836.*

*** In type "Tristram" and "Observer".

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The letters alluded to have not the slightest reference to "Cato."—Again we thank our excellent friend, the "Old Captain."—Enough has been said of the "Cockade."—"A. C." has our warmest thanks.—We scarcely know whether to be angry or amused at "The List." Some of the works were published a quarter of a century since, and others are not yet printed. We withhold for the present a long letter on the subject.—The second notice in "The Quarterly" of Col. Napier's work shall have attention.—Are we likely to hear from "T. T." next week?—We do not approve of the attack made on Sir John Barrow: he has been a very valuable public servant.—We shall be happy to hear again from "Bordeaux."—Our friend at Cape Coast Castle has, we hope, received our letter and papers.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1836.*


As we stated last week, our remarks on the subject of relieving His Majesty's regiments in India after fifteen years' service abroad, have drawn the attention of the Military Authorities to the state of the Army, and the unequal system under which it serves in that country. We have some reason to think, that the regiments in Ceylon will ere long be put on the same footing with those on the continent of India with respect to service, which will be in future of the same length as in Bengal, Bombay, and Madras. By sending out the four company depots of the regiments now in Ceylon, a regiment could be sent on to India without reducing the force in that island:—the 90th, as the junior regiment, would probably be selected, for the 78th has been abroad since 1826, and the 58th and 91st since 1828. Unjust as it is to retain our regiments twenty years on the continent of India, it is still more unjust to relieve the regiments which are only a few miles removed from them, in the island of Ceylon, after a service of ten years only, while they enjoy the advantage of having four companies at home as a depot, in addition to the shorter service they undergo.

The manifest inequality of service, to which the twenty Indian regiments are doomed, is made still more striking by comparing their lot with that of the four regiments in Ceylon, for all that can be urged respecting distance and expense, against relieving our corps in India, equally applies to Ceylon; and it is quite unaccountable to us, that the system has not been altered long ago. Some years since it was the practice to send out the regiments from the Cape and Ceylon to India, and had this been followed up to the present time we should not have regiments in Hindostan (solely dependent on the regiments from New South Wales for reliefs) serving abroad since 1819, and without a hope of being relieved before 1839. The 20th has not yet reached England, which was relieved probably in May last by the 17th from New South Wales, and the 45th cannot be relieved by the 4th in time to arrive before the end of 1837; the 54th will hardly be relieved by the 21st, so as to reach England in 1838, and the 16th by the 50th in all 1839.

On what ground can the system be defended which thus leaves the 16th Regiment in India three years longer than the 20th, though the above four corps went abroad in 1810. Why are not regiments sent out direct to relieve these corps. Since the year 1822 the only regiments sent out direct are the 2nd, 31st, 26th, and 62nd Regiments. Compare with this scanty relief from India that from the Mediterranean in *one year only*. In the year 1834 not fewer than four regiments were relieved from the Mediterranean by the 47th, 59th, 68th, and 70th.

But we can put the system in a still more glaring aspect of injustice to our Indian Army. From the year 1825 to the year 1835 only nine regiments have been sent as reliefs to India, while, in the *same period*, fifteen regiments have proceeded to the Mediterranean. Lest the fact might be doubted that only nine regiments had been sent as reliefs for a force of twenty regiments, while fifteen had been sent as reliefs for a force of fifteen,—that is, not relieving in India at the rate of twenty years' service, and relieving in the Mediterranean at the rate of ten years, we shall give the corps. Sent to India as reliefs:—2nd, 31st, 57th, 39th, 26th, 63rd, 17th, 62nd, 9th. Sent to the Mediterranean as reliefs:—42nd, 88th, 10th, 11th, 2nd Battalion Rifles, 73rd, 53rd, 1st Battalion 60th, 5th, 92nd, 47th, 59th, 68th, 70th, 2nd Battalion 60th. Here are the regiments which went to India and the Mediterranean from 1825 to 1835, and which relieved an equal number from both quarters.

The gross injustice is too obvious to require further comment, and redress of such a grievance cannot in these days be long delayed. If the Head of the Army had more leisure, we are inclined to suppose, he would have compared the roster of relief, and long ere this have remedied the evil. There is but one simple plan to follow,—to relieve the regiment which has been fifteen years in India in preference to that which has only been ten years in any station except the West Indies. This we shall never cease to reiterate.

The following table of casualties by deaths and killed in action among the commissioned ranks of King's regiments, from May, 1822, to December, 1835, forcibly illustrates our comments on the severity of the service in India:—

| Corps. | From | To | Generals. | Lieutenant Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants. | Cornets and Ensigns. | Adjutants. | Paymasters. | Surgeons. | Assistant Surgeons. | Veterinary Surgeons. | Quarter-Masters. | Total Deaths. | Volunteer. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4th Light Drags. | May 1822 | Dec. 1835 | — | — | 1 | 5 | 9 | 1 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | Twenty. | 1 |
| 11th ,, | — | — | — | — | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | Thirteen. | |
| 13th ,, | — | — | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Eighteen. | |
| 16th Lancers | Nov. ,, | — | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | Thirteen. | |
| Royals | May ,, | Feb. 1831 | — | — | — | 6 | 17 | 6 | — | — | 1 | 3 | — | — | Thirty-three. | |
| 2nd Foot | * 1825 | Dec. 1835 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 1 | — | — | 3 | 3 | — | 1 | Nineteen. | |
| 3rd ,, | * 1827 | — | 2 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 2 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | Twenty. | |
| 6th ,, | * 1824 | — | — | 1 | 1 | 5 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | Twenty-one. | |
| 13th ,, | May 1823 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 17 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | Twenty-five. | |
| 14th ,, | ,, 1822 | Oct. 1830 | 1 | 2 | — | 2 | 7 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Thirteen. | |
| 16th ,, | * 1828 | Dec. 1835 | — | 2 | — | 4 | 9 | 2 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | Twenty. | |
| 20th ,, | May 1822 | — | — | — | — | 3 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | Seventeen. | |
| 26th ,, | Sept. 1828 | — | — | — | — | 5 | 3 | 2 | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | Eleven. | |
| 30th ,, | May 1822 | Feb. 1829 | 2 | — | 1 | 4 | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | Nineteen. | |
| 31st ,, | * 1824 | Dec. 1835 | 2 | — | 1 | 3 | 10 | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 | — | 1 | Twenty-three. | |
| 38th ,, | May 1822 | — | — | 2 | 3 | 10 | 15 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | Thirty-five. | |
| 39th ,, | Sept. 1832 | — | 1 | — | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | Ten. | |
| 40th ,, | * 1827 | — | 1 | — | — | 2 | 6 | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | Fifteen. | |
| 41st ,, | July 1822 | — | — | 2 | 1 | 12 | 19 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | Forty. | |
| 44th ,, | Oct. ,, | — | — | 3 | 3 | 3 | 15 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | Twenty-six. | |
| 45th ,, | * 1825 | — | — | 1 | 8 | 5 | 9 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | Nineteen. | |
| 46th ,, | May 1822 | * 1833 | — | 2 | 1 | 7 | 13 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | 2 | — | 3 | Thirty-seven. | |
| 47th ,, | — | Jan. 1829 | — | 1 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 2 | 1 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 2 | Twenty. | |
| 48th ,, | July 1824 | Nov. 1834 | 1 | 2 | — | 7 | 8 | 1 | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | Twenty-two. | |
| 49th ,, | * 1828 | Dec. 1835 | 1 | — | 1 | 2 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 2 | — | — | Nineteen. | |
| 54th ,, | May 1822 | — | — | 1 | — | 12 | 9 | 5 | 1 | 1 | — | 8 | — | — | Thirty-two. | |
| 56th ,, | Sept. 1830 | — | — | 1 | — | 6 | 7 | 1 | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | Sixteen. | |
| 57th ,, | May 1831 | — | — | — | — | 2 | 2 | — | — | — | — | 3 | — | — | Seven. | |
| 59th ,, | ,, 1822 | Jan. 1830 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 8 | 1 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | Nineteen. | |
| 62nd ,, | Sept. 1830 | Dec. 1835 | 1 | — | 1 | 4 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | Thirteen. | |
| 63rd ,, | Mar. 1834 | — | — | — | — | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | Three. | |
| 67th ,, | May 1822 | * 1826 | — | — | — | 3 | 5 | — | 1 | 1 | — | — | — | 2 | Twelve. | |
| 69th ,, | — | Oct. 1835 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 1 | Nine. | |
| 87th ,, | — | * 1837 | — | 3 | — | 6 | 4 | 2 | — | — | 1 | 2 | — | 1 | Nineteen. | |
| 89th ,, | — | Feb. 1831 | 1 | — | — | 6 | 8 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | Fifteen. | |
| Those who had Brevet Rank are included in that which they held regimentally. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Staff* | May 1822 | Dec. 1835 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | — | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | Fourteen. | |

* Not included in their corps.

Of Officer's Wives there died in this period, that is from May 1822 to December 1835, . . . 97

Mr. Goulburn, who appears to have been misled by the statements of some interested parties, put a question to the Secretary of the Admiralty, in his place in Parliament, on Tuesday evening, upon the subject of the vessels lately chartered to convey Convicts to New South Wales. A very mistaken notion seems to prevail, and of which the Honourable Member evidently partakes, that the age of a ship is the only criterion of her excellence, and the arbitrary arrangement rendered necessary for classification by the Society at Lloyd's, goes far to strengthen this supposition. Persons, conversant with nautical affairs, are well aware however that the distinctions of A 1 or Æ 1 are only applied, by the rules of that Society, to vessels of a certain age, and that many exist in inferior classes superior in every respect to the first. For instance, a vessel having just undergone a thorough repair, and reduced to Æ, must be preferable to one in class A, just on the point of requiring such repair. But this is not all, many of the old vessels built during the war, while the shipping interest flourished, are of such great scantling, and so well put together, as in an infinitely superior in all respects to the frail constructions of the present day. Ever since the unfortunate loss of the *Amphitrite* the survey held upon ships, taken up by Government, has been most strict, the directions of the Admiralty are imperative on this head, and, in order that the survey may be effectually performed, a professional person from Deptford Dock-Yard is always associated with the officer, Lieutenant Bailey, the Resident Agent for Transports, whose duty it is to perform this survey, and his name is appended to the report. Under these circumstances it will be admitted that no blame can attach to the Admiralty, and of this the House of Commons appeared to be satisfied by the impression which the straight-forward statement of Mr. Wood produced; but it is necessary that the public mind should also be disabused on this point, and hence it is that we again recur to the subject, the more necessary as those journals, which are always ready to impute blame to public officers for mishaps caused by false reckonings or the force of the elements, and consequently beyond [illegible] control, presume an unaccountable sail[illegible] proceedings submitted [illegible]

An anonymous letter having appeared in the *Times* journal, purporting to be from the Commander of the *Bengal Merchant* in 1815, stating that she was not built of teak,—we extract the following description of the vessel as she stands on Lloyd's Register just published: "*Bengal Merchant*, Ship, doubled in 1830, coppered in 1836, 503 tons; built in Calcutta in 1812, teak; wales cased 1834; J. Somes, owners, London, destined to New South Wales; character for hull and stores *A* 1."

We shall make further inquiry, but we have reason to believe the statement of the Secretary of the Admiralty to be the correct one, at all events the ship has been minutely surveyed, and reported in all respects fit for the purpose required. We believe the frames of Calcutta built ships to be generally constructed of timber called Saul and Sissoo, the plankings invariably of teak. The Bombay ships are all teak.

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An order has lately been promulgated by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, directing that the annual clothing shall, for the future, be issued to the Royal Marines when due, and requiring officers in command abroad to demand the same whether the men are or are not in want of clothing. It has heretofore been the practice to allow each private thirty shillings for every suit of clothing not taken up by him, and the object of the present order is to avoid paying the men the money, as contracts are entered into by the Government for the supply of the estimated quantity of clothes, and a considerable loss frequently arises from a surplus of those stores remaining on hand, and becoming unserviceable. We cannot but admit that the Admiralty are perfectly justifiable in striving to protect the country from the loss which it has frequently suffered by men serving abroad receiving money instead of the annual clothing; but we think they will agree with us, that care should be taken to insure to the men such articles only as are likely to prove universally useful, that the soldier may not, as far as it can be avoided, be forced to purchase one description of article while he has a gratuitous and surplus stock of another.

The suit of clothing annually allowed to the Royal Marines is as follows: namely, one red coatee, one white woollen waistcoat, one pair of cloth trousers, one linen shirt, one pair of half gaiters, and one stock; of these the waistcoat, half gaiters, and the stock are comparatively useless, for most men who have been in a warm climate, when their return to a cold one renders additional clothing necessary, prefer a flannel next the skin to the uniform pattern waistcoat; the general use of half-boots has superseded the shoes and half gaiters, and a stock with fresh binding will last a man two years. If, therefore, the Government would substitute for these articles something of equal price, for which all soldiers in all climates have occasion, they would mitigate the inconvenience that will be felt by forcing a man to the East or West Indies to receive the warm clothing, adapted only to the European climate; thus, were a man supplied with a pair of half-boots, a forage jacket, a cap, or a pair of white duck trousers, in lieu of the above-mentioned articles, he would be more disposed to submit cheerfully to the new arrangement, and Government might, by carefully selecting a just equivalent for the articles discontinued, protect themselves from loss while they materially benefited the soldier.

It is true, that men serving in warm climates frequently convert two white waistcoats into one light and convenient fatigue jacket, but we do not think that, on this account, we should continue to supply them generally; some officers, also, still prefer shoes and half-gaiters to half-boots; let us, therefore, meet the peculiar ideas of these individuals by keeping a proportion of white *jackets* and half-gaiters in charge of the different Quarter-Masters, to be by them issued as slops usually are to such men as require them, that those only who are in the habit of using may be required to pay for them; having thus attended to the convenience of the few, let us ascertain that every article of the annual clothing is of a description most likely to prove generally useful to all climates and under all the circumstances of our service.

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Another Captain has, we find, returned to England from the flag-ship at Rio Janeiro. This being the *second* within a few months! When we look at the high characters of each of those gallant officers, we feel almost assured, indeed we have been thus informed, that these extraordinary resignations have arisen from some *cause* which calls for the close investigation of their Lordships at the Admiralty Board. We have seen it stated, it is true, that the *last* Captain of the *Dublin* has quitted her from *ill health*. If this be the sole reason, we much regret the misfortune which has removed from active employ another meritorious and zealous officer; but, when we bring to our recollection a variety of circumstances that have been stated to us, connected with the sudden resignation of the former universally esteemed flag Captain of Sir Graham Hamond, we must own that we are a little sceptical on this point, and regard those unusual changes of Captains to an Admiral in such *quick succession*, as an event which demands a rigid and impartial inquiry, for the service must suffer from the recurrence of measures of this kind. We will not say more on this subject at present, but most likely shall recur to it again.

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An animated discussion took place on Tuesday night, on the House of Commons going into Committee upon the Lighthouse Bill. The clauses up to 40 were agreed to without observation; but upon the 41st being read, Mr. Warburton proposed the striking out of certain words, preparatory to an amendment to the effect that the Trinity Board be placed in the same situation as the Bill proposed to place the Commissioners of Northern Lights and the Ballast Board of Dublin, so as to bring the whole system of Lighthouses under the controul of the Admiralty. However desirable such an intention might be,—and it is a policy under which our maritime interests first rose to importance, for at the earlier periods of our history we find everything relating to shipping under the jurisdiction of the Lord High Admiral, generally one of the most distinguished men in the realm,—still there are at present very many impediments in the way of accomplishing this intention, not the least of which is, the charter and the privileges claimed by the Society of the Trinity, an institution founded by Sir Thomas Spert, Comptroller of the Navy, upwards of three centuries ago, and incorporated by royal charter. Like other corporations, however, the system of management has greatly deviated from the intentions of the founder, and also from the spirit, if not from the letter, of their charter, which requires the Master, Wardens, Assistants, and Elder Brethren, to be selected from Commanders of the Navy and Merchants' Service, and imposes duties and obligations respecting the capability of the Masters, &c., many of which have fallen into disuse; for with the exception of an examination as to the knowledge of the soundings, tides, shoals, and landmarks, in the English Channel, which Masters in the Royal Navy are required to pass, to qualify them for different rates, no investigation takes place under the authority of this Society into the character or capacity of persons in charge of Merchant vessels; and it not unfrequently happens that Masters of coasting, and, in many cases, of vessels in the foreign trade, are totally unacquainted even with the rudiments of navigation. The apathy of the Board in this respect, presuming they have the power to amend these matters, appears to us a much heavier charge than that of admitting a few of the distinguished statesmen of the day into their Corporation, probably with the intention of guarding its privileges, and adding to its respectability. And as regards their controul over Lighthouses, we are also of belief that there is much room for amendment. We have before expressed the opinion that the system of lighting the Coast should be made a national object, and borne at the national expense. To us it appears as unjust and impolitic to impose heavy duties for the maintenance of Lighthouses upon persons navigating the sea, as it would be to place toll-gates at the end of every street in this large metropolis, and call upon the pedestrians to pay for using their locomotive powers, and the enjoyment of light to conduct them safely from place to place. Surely the whole community are benefited by the industry of those whose business it is to fetch and carry; and, we conceive, the seaman who risks his life on the elements, and in foreign climes, to convey the raw material to our artizans or transport the manufactured goods to market, has even superior claims upon the nation; and having overcome those impediments, his approach to his native land should be made as safe as human means could accomplish, by the aid of lights or beacons upon a dangerous coast, without taxing his pocket to a great extent for that protection which other classes receive from the contributions of large societies, or the national resources. As the Lighthouse Bill has passed through Committee in the Lower House, and the report been brought up, we shall return to this subject at an early opportunity.

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We have seen it stated by some of our contemporaries, that some deserters from the Royal Marines had been met with by the detachment of that gallant corps employed at St. Sabastian, in the British Auxiliary Legion, with the rank of *Officers* and *Non-commissioned Officers*. Although we can hardly bring ourselves to believe in the strict correctness of these statements, yet, a recent order issued by General Evans, relative to the local rank to be enjoyed by His Majesty's officers serving in conjunction with the Legion, would seem to confirm the truth of those representations. By this order, which is dated 18th of June, we find, that "thenceforward all officers in the service of the allies of Her Catholic Majesty shall be considered as holding *two steps* of rank above that which they actually hold in the service of the power to which they belong, and shall be obeyed and treated with the proper honours accordingly

s, the Captains of the Marines will enjoy the
of Lieutenant-Colonels, and will thereby
e superior to the objectional *Major* of the
on, formerly of the Marines, about whom so
h has been said.

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HE Committee of the House of Commons ap-
ted to inquire into the cause of our numerous
wrecks has commenced its important duties,
we sanguinaly expect that great benefit will
from this investigation to the public at large,
more particularly to our brave seamen em-
ed in our marcantile marine, in which the
fice of lives has been immense within the last
years, occasioned, in a great degree, by the
aworthiness of the vessels to which they be-
ed. It is, as *The Courier* has well remarked,
lutely disgraceful to our character as the first
time natinn in the world, that nn precautions
hl hitherto have been taken in the construction
ur ships for the security of human life, not
in those built expressly for the conveyance
assengers.

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*ransmission of Newspapers.*—The following will be
g the principal enactments of the new Bill:—All
papers sent through the general post, and delivered
e penny or twopenny post, and *vice versa*, are to be
Newspapers sent by the twopenny post are only
y one penny, and may be sent within post towns at
ke rate. Newspapers sent from the United King-
by packets, and *vice versa*, are to go free. News-
rs may be sent from one colony to another, *via* the
ed Kingdom, by packet-boat free of postage. News-
rs sent from the United Kingdom to the Colonies
rivate ships to pay 1*d*., and *vice versa*. Newspapers
r from foreign countries to pay 2*d*., provided that, in
a satisfactory proof is given that any foreign state
ives or sends newspapers to or from the United
gdom free of duty, then no duty is to be charged on
wspapers to or from such state, if by packet-boat, but
y any other vessel, they are to pay 1*d*. postage.
wspapers to be put into the post-office within seven
s after date if going out of the United Kingdom.
in report we have reason to know is premature. ED.]
The Chancellor of the Exchequer has fixed the 1st
tember for the reduction of the Stamp Duty on
wspapers to come into operation.
*arliamentary Mortality.*—The "Westminster Re-
" states that "the mortality among the Members of
House of Commons is greater than among ony
lar number of men belonging to the same ranks of

Mr. Baines, M.P. for Leeds, intends to vacate his
at the termination of the present session. We un-
tand there is no chance for any other person of the
political creed as Mr. Baines being returned in his
. Mr. John Wilson Croker has been mentioned as
y to succeed Mr. Baines.—*Liverpool Standard.*
he Marquess and Marchioness of Londonderry and
y are about to embark for Holland, on a visit, it is
rstood, to the King and Queen at the Hague.
*Good Wish with a Good Object.*—I almost wish
ns would murder some Englishman, that we might
the pleasure of seeing him swing at the Old Bailey.
*rh Corporation Journal.* [We suppose our con-
orary would give Evans the benefit of trial, and we
d therefore like to be informed in what court the
will be heard, as we fear our law has not provided
he ponishment of a Spanish General for offences
mitted on Spanish ground, nor can we suppose that
lds out any protection to persons who have made
selves Spanish subjects, although they were born in
and.—ED.]
*he Metropolitan Police* have recently received instruc-
from head-quarters to behave on all public occasions,
re a crowd is collected, with all possible moderation.
the 16th ult., two days previous to the grand review
lyde Park, the following orders were delivered at
rarious station-houses:—"The Superintendents will
tly caution their men, that no instance of unneces-
force, improper interference, or incivility of any
will be overlooked; their duties must be performed
perately and discreetly, and should any resistance be
e, or provocation of any kind whatsoever offered on
an occasion, even more than ordinary forbearance
t he exercised."
The Persian Princes appeared on horseback in the
nts and parks this week; their horses were capari-
ed in the Eastern style, in the court-yard of Mivart's
tel,

There is scarcely a magistrate in any part of Ireland who has not been sent to assist in compelling the Orangemen of Ulster to abstain from outrage! And the march of troops and of police from all quarters of the Island has been as if an insurrection of armed rebels was to be quelled. We refer to our Military Intelligence for the full particulars of the movement of the troops.

*The late Duke of Gordon.*—On Tuesday se'nnight a meeting of the gentlemen of Badenoch was held at Kingussie, at which it was resolved, that in order to testify their respect for the memory of the late Duke of Gordon, a subscription should be entered into for the purpose of erecting a suitable monument to commemorate the character of so distinguished a nobleman, and so patriotic and chivalrous a Scotchman. It was also resolved that Kinrara should be chosen as the most eligible site for the monument, from the well-known partiality of his Grace to it as a place of residence, and also from the circumstance of the remains of the late Duchess of Gordon being laid there. A committee was appointed to forward so desirable an object, but it being understood that the county of Inverness was about to hold a general meeting for a similar purpose, it was resolved to delay final arrangements until the sentiments of the county generally could be ascertained.—*Edinburgh Advertiser.*

The first iron pile of the Deptford Pier was driven on Monday, in the presence of all the Directors and their friends. The whole will be completed in about eight months.

The Duke of Wellington was sufficiently recovered from his late accident as to be enabled to resume his seat in the House of Lords on Monday. His Grace, on passing to his seat, was most cordially welcomed by the Peers.

Viscount Clifden died on Monday at his house in Hanover-square, in his 76th year.

The High Bailiff of Southwark has complied with a requisition for a public meeting to consider the Parliamentary conduct of Mr. D. W. Harvey, and has appointed to-day for that purpose.

*Waterloo.*—The field of Waterloo is now converted into a manufactory of sugar from beet-root; several Belgian capitalists having established works on that spot.

It will be recollected that about four years ago, the second sister of an Earl met her death by a melancholy accident. Her son, who is a Member of Parliament, and married to the eldest daughter of an Earl, is, we lament to say, at present in a state of mental derangement, almost beyond hope of recovery.

On Thursday morning, a hostile meeting took place in a field at the back of the Eyre Arms, St. John's Wood, Regent's Park, between a gentleman residing in Park-street, Grosvenor-square, and Lieut. S——, R.N. residing at Kensington. The cause of the meeting arose out of money transactions on the Stock Exchange. When the parties arrived on the ground, a reconciliation was attempted by the seconds, but refused by Lieut. S——. The ground was then measured twelve paces, and the parties fired, but missed each other. An amicable arrangement was again proposed, but again rejected by the officer. On the second fire, the contents of the gentleman's pistol took effect upon the thick part of Lieut. S——'s thigh. The Lieutenant fell, when the gentleman advanced, and requested to shake hands with him, which he immediately agreed to. Lieut. S—— was removed from the field to a carriage, and conveyed to his residence.

An order is issued, preventing all prisoners under sentence from receiving letters, or being seen by friends until 6 months after conviction.

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## BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.

### GENERAL ORDER.

"*Head-Quarters, San Sebastian, July* 4, 1838.

"Five officers of the 4th and two of the 3rd Regt having represented to the Lieutenant-General that having served in the Legion one year, they consider that, the conditions of service, they have a right to retire with a gratuity after that period, if they should prefer it to two years, and that they are now desirous of availing themselves of that supposed right, the Lieutenant-General has at all times been desirous of doing justice to all as far as his judgment enabled him to do so, and even of consulting individual interests, by permitting, for the general good of the service, occasional resignations in cases of sickness, wounds, or other individual grounds. But no power whatever has been granted to him to decide on a question of this comprehensive nature, at least in point of principle, if not practically. There are two parties to every contract. The Government of her Catholic Majesty is the other party in this instance as a matter of simple justice, it is quite evident that Government should therefore be appealed to for the opinion on the subject; and this appeal the Lieutenant-General will not fail to make. In the mean time, if any one should be so ill advised as to assume to himself the right of interpreting those conditions, without producing a specific agreement in writing, or proof of a verbal agreement, that he was to serve only for one year instead of two, and shall attempt to act on that opinion, the Lieutenant-General will feel himself bound, from the responsibility of his present position in command, to treat the same as a military offence of the most serious nature.

"If he did not so act he would obviously himself be liable to be brought to a Court-Martial, and would deserve the utmost penalty of military law. Still, however, the Lieutenant-General has to repeat, that if any one can show the slightest proof of having engaged for one year instead of two, he will undertake, however great the responsibility may be, to allow to such officer the benefit of such agreement of limited service, without awaiting the orders of Government.

"But though truly desirous at all times to meet the wishes of every individual under his command, as far as his duty has permitted, the Lieutenant-General cannot help expressing his regret that any British soldier should, without any special ground of grievance, find himself so peculiarly situated as to think of quitting his brother soldiers while so immediately before, and almost in contact with, the enemy. And the Lieutenant-General feels this more strongly at the present moment as he has, at this instant even, received accounts from the Government of such a satisfactory nature as assure him there never was a period of the existence of the Legion in which its prospects were brighter."

[We do not understand how Lieut.-General Evans reconciles this General Order with the 1st & 4th Clauses of the "Conditions of Service," viz:—1st. "The time of service to be for either one or two years, as may be preferred by the individual engaging to enter Her Majesty's service." 4th. "At the conclusion of the service, each officer to receive a compensation equal to the amount of pay of one-half the time of their respective service, without prejudice to any further recompense which the Government may confer for special services, on the recommendation of the Commanding Officer of the Forces."—ED.]

The *Phare de Bayonne* of 9th inst. contains a letter to the Editor, from Mr. J. V. Harvey, British Consul at Bayonne, in which he says he is authorised to deny in the most formal manner that there is any truth in the reports circulated, that General Evans intends returning immediately to England; and that the General has no idea yet of quitting the service of the Queen of Spain. The same paper affirms that the Legion is paid up to June, that month's pay having been procured through bills, amounting to 300,000f. (12,000*l*.), drawn on M. Carbonel. The pay has farther been settled up to July. Don Carlos has lately ordered the execution of the venerable Dr. Manzanares, whose only crime was that of being the father of Manzanares, who was Minister at Cadiz in 1823, and who was subsequently shot by order of Ferdinand. The father Manzanares was 85 years of age. He was shot at Escoriaza, at the door of his own house.

The *General Evans* cutter arrived last week at Portsmouth from San Sebastian, which place she left on the 27th ult. She brought 46 men from the Legion, who have been sick, with 14 women and 6 children. Col. Considine, Maj. Keevil, Capts. Rogers, Cornwall, Irwin, Hon. Lieut. Curzon, Ens. Medlicott, and Mrs. Col. M'Cabe, were passengers. We find that several of the Officers who have resigned the Legion, are about to enter the Greek Service, in which they will have the advantage of a step of rank.

Notwithstanding various reports to the contrary, it is said in the highest circles, that the amiable manners and attentions of an illustrious and very accomplished foreign Prince, now in this country, have made a deep impression upon the mind and affections of the "Rose of the fair State," and that time is likely to consummate the desired

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His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday was attended by the following Officers:—

*Admiral*—Sir J. Beresford. *Captains* (R.N.)—A. Shippard, H. D. Trotter. *Commanders* (R.N.)—G. Nortos, W. Kelly, Bushby. *Generals*—Sir E. Kerrison, Sir C. Maxwell, Gascoyne, Sir W. K. Grant. *Colonels*—Sir W. Gomm, Sir A. Christie, Sir F. Stovin, Moody, M. Shawe, Cornwall, Whitgates. *Majs.*—M'Arthur. *Capts.*—Clarke, Dickson, Lethbridge, Belstead.

The following were presented:—

Col. Sir A. Dickson, Aide-de-Camp to his Majesty, on general promotion; Capt. Beaufort, on his return from ; Major Stack, on promotion and return from Canada; R. Elliott, on appointment to H.M.'s sloop *Fly*; om. John Robb, on appointment to command H.M.S. *Scylla*; Capt. Hindmarsh, R.N., Governor of South Australia, on leaving England to take government; Lieut.-Col. M'Donald, on return from Malta; Com. R. Cary, on promotion; Lieut.-Col. C. Browne, on promotion; Cornet

ly, on appointment; Capt. Scarman, on departure for ; Lieut.-Col. Godrington, on promotion; Lieut. W. ggre, on promotion; Capt. Mee, R.A., on promotion; E. F. Grant, R.A.; Capt. Parkinson, on promotion; J. N. O'Halloran; Lieut. Verona, on his return from

esterday their Majesties had a dinner party. Covers laid for 60 in the banqueting-room; his Majesty slightly indisposed, and dined alone in the Royal t. In the evening the Queen gave a grand concert, h was the last of the present season.

he *Lightning* government st., which has been d to convey the Landgrave of Hesse Homberg Dowager Landgravine, to Germany, will not be r their reception until Monday next, to which departure has been therefore deferred. The Kin Queen will remain in town until their illustrious ives sail for the Continent.

The Duke of Sussex is rapidly getting well; the light ow gradually let into his apartment, and on Saturday Royal Highness had the satisfaction to find that he ld distinctly read, the sight of both his eyes being per- ly restored. About the end of the month his Royal ganess will be able to trave without inconvenience, if thinks fit to proce to the country for the benefit hange of air.

## Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 11th July.—The South Durham Railway ill was thrown out by a majority of 32.—The Lord Chancellor moved the second reading of the Imprisonment for Debt Bill. The Duke of Wellington protested against so important a measure being taken to consideration at that late period of the session. Lord Abinger thought it impossible that the Bill could receive adequate consideration at that advanced period of the session. Lord Melbourne saw no reason why the Bill should not be proceeded with. On a division the numbers were—for the amendment, 46; for the original motion, 22; majority, 24. The Bill was consequently lost.—Lord Melbourne then moved the second reading of the Registration of Births, Marriages, and Deaths Bills. After some observations from the Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Ellenborough, the motion agreed to.—The Blackheath Small Debts Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, 12th July.—The House was occupied with the consideration of the English Tithe Commutation Bill in committee. A few verbal amendments were made, and the Bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed.—The Murderers' Execution Bill went through committee.—The Holyhead Road Bill was also committed without amendment.

Wednesday, 13th July.—The House was occupied for a considerable time in hearing further evidence on the Stafford Disfranchisement Bill. On Saturday evidence will be heard on the part of the petitioners against the Bill.

Thursday, 14th July.—On the order of the day being read for receiving the report on the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, Lord Wharncliffe opposed the measure, as being not only unnecessary, but likely to be injurious to justice. The Noble Lord then moved that the Bill be received that day three months. Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Plunket, Lord Abinger, the Duke of Richmond, and the Lord Chancellor, highly approved of the principle of the Bill. The Earl of Devon opposed the measure; after which Lord Wharncliffe consented to withdraw his amendment, and the report was brought up.

Friday, 15th July.—The Judges' Chambers Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Radnor presented a petition from the subscribers to the South Durham Railway, complaining that after they had gone to great expense the Bill had been thrown out.—The order of the day for taking into consideration the reasons of the House of Commons to the amendments made by their Lordships to the Municipal Act Amendment Bill, was read. The Lord Chancellor moved that the Lords do agree to the first amendments. Lyndhurst complained of the difficulty of discussing them until they had been printed. After a desultory conversation, Viscount Melbourne suggested that it would be better to have these amendments printed at once, which was agreed to.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 11th July.—Mr. Walter moved that an address be presented to the Crown, in order to ascertain by whom, and by whose authority, certain placards on the subject of emigration had been distributed among the postmasters of the United Kingdom. Sir G. Grey opposed the motion, because the information required was already before the House, and after a short discussion the motion was negatived.—The House then went into committee on the County Police Bill, and after considerable discussion the several clauses were agreed to.—The House then went into committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, after some opposition from Mr. Wakley, who wished to have the subject postponed, on account of the absence of Mr. Hume and Mr. Roebuck. The discussion on the several provisions of the Bill occupied the remainder of the sitting.

Tuesday, 12th July.—Mr. Moreton withdrew the Bill relative to railroads, on account of the late period of the session, and the great opposition which was likely to be offered to the Bill.—Mr. Goulburn inquired if it were true that two vessels had recently been engaged in the conveyance of convicts, one of which was thirty-two years old, the other thirty-four years old. Mr. C. Wood said it was true that a teak-ship built in 1812 had been employed, but a report had been made to the Admiralty that she was in every respect seaworthy, and no pains had been or would be spared to make sure that every vessel so employed was calculated in every respect for the service.—Mr. Hutt inquired of the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether the Post-office had it in contemplation to make any alteration in its rules, by which letters within certain limits would be delivered free from any extra charge? The Chancellor of the Exchequer believed there existed a disposition to extend the limits at present observed.—The House went into committee on the Lighthouses Bill. On the 41st clause being read Mr. Baburton moved an amendment, that the Board of Dublin, the Commissioners of Northern Lighthouses, and the Trinity-house, should be placed under the control of a central board, that Board being under the superintendence of the Admiralty. A discussion ensued, after which the committee divided—for the clause, 68; for the amendment, 7. The remaining clauses of the Bill were then agreed to. Mr. Hume moved the addition of a clause to put an end to the granting of further pensions by the Trinity-house, which, on a division, was lost.—Mr. Hawes inquired whether it was intended to make any alteration in the timber duties, or in the mode of measurement? Mr. P. Thomson said, there was no intention to propose any alteration in either of them.—Mr. Maxwell, on Lord John Russell moving that the order of the day be read for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the Established Church Bill, moved the second reading of the Hand-loom Weavers Bill. The amendment was lost by a majority of 14.—Mr. Ward moved, "That it be an instruction to the committee on the Established Church Bill, that they have power to receive a clause that no clergyman not fully conversant with the Welsh language be appointed to any benefice in the Principality." Lord J. Russell opposed the motion. After a short discussion the House divided—for the instruction, 741 against it, 64.—On the motion of Mr. Divett it was ordered that no new writ be issued for the borough of Stafford till that day fortnight.

Wednesday, 13th July.—Capt. Alsager brought up the report on the Metropolitan Cemetery Bill, but Mr. Potter and others having opposed its reception, on account of several of its clauses which were considered inexciting to the Dissenters, the Bill was recommitted, the Hon. and Gallant Member having stated that he was ready to expunge the exceptionable clauses.—Sir C. Burrell complained to the House that he had been assessed by Mr. Cundy, the projector of one of the lines of railway to Brighton, with having voted in favour of Stephenson's line from corrupt motives; and on the motion of Mr. C. Wynn, Mr. Cundy was ordered to appear at the Bar of the House on Monday.

Thursday, 14th July.—The Greenwich Pier and the Personal Tithes Bill, the Deeds Registration and the Irish Constabulary Act Amendment Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to a petition from Calcutta, on the present state of India, and moved certain resolutions. A discussion ensued, in which Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Messrs. Hogg, J. Mackenzie, P. Thomson, Buckingham, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, took part, after which the resolutions were negatived without a division.—The Committee on the Stamp Duties Bill was postponed till Monday.—The Report on the Established Church Bill having been brought up, a long debate ensued. Mr. Hogg, Mr. Poulter, and Mr. C. Buller opposed the Bill, and Mr. Hume moved that the report be read that day six months. Sir R. Peel was convinced that His Majesty's Government, having duly considered what were the best means of securing a measure of practical Church Reform, had actually brought forward a measure of great practical reform. If the House rejected the Bill, they would reject a great benefit. He thought no delay ought to be opposed to its progress. For the amendment, 48; for the original motion, 90.—Mr. A. Trevor then moved that the income of the Bishop of Durham should not be less than 10,000*l.* per annum, but he found no supporters.—Mr. C. Buller moved a clause, providing that the salaries of all bishops shall be equalized, except that of the Bishop of London; and that until this provision shall have been made for the adequate payment of the parochial clergy, the Archbishop of Canterbury should receive 8,000*l.*, the Archbishop of York, 7,000*l.*, the Bishop of London, 4,500*l.*, and the other bishops, 4,000*l.* per annum. Lord John Russell opposed the motion, and on a division the clause was lost by a majority of 38. The report was then agreed to.

Friday, 15th July.—Mr. Warburton brought forward the petition of the claimants on the Troutbeck estate, and moved, "That a select committee be appointed to consider the claims of Catherine Robson and Isabella Ainsley, the claimants." After some observations the debate was adjourned till Tuesday next.—Sir A. L. Hay presented the report on the petition, for leave to bring in a Bill for forming a harbour at Trinity, when, after some opposition, leave was given to bring in the Bill.—Mr. Clay brought forward his motion, that the petition which he had already presented from persons having suffered loss by seizure of property by the Danes in 1807, should be referred to a select committee. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion. After a lengthened discussion, the House divided—for the amendment, 51; against it, 59; majority, 8.—The Church of Ireland Bill, and the Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.

## Foreign Intelligence.

France.—The assassin Alibaud was executed at five o'clock on Monday morning. There is little doubt that the capital punishment would have been remitted but for the obstinacy of the unhappy man himself, who refused every effort of his counsel to induce him to ask for his life.—The Parliamentary session was closed on Tuesday, and the expected prorogations of some of the Chambers are announced in the order of the day. Peerages are not to be [illegible] until after the July fêtes, at which a review of the National Guard will take place. The Chamber met on Tuesday, that day being unusual. A number of reports were presented. The King of the French had again escaped from assassination.—Louis Philippe's projected journey to Eu is countermanded. He will go to Fontainebleau with the King and Queen of the Belgians.

Russia.—At St. Petersburgh there are upwards of 3,000 workmen employed in building a cathedral to be dedicated to St. Isaac. The outside of the cupola is to be ornamented by 24 columns of granite, each of one piece, 42 feet high, 15 of which have already arrived. The porticos will be 120 feet in length, and will be supported by 48 columns of granite, with bases and capitals of bronze. When finished, it will be the most magnificent edifice erected in modern times.

Spain.—A telegraphic dispatch from Bayonne announces that some deplorable troubles took place on the 11th, at Figueras. The approach of the bands of Bruch and Torilla, the assassination of the Barcelona courier near Gironne, served as a pretext for a revolt, which the troops of the line could not put down. False reports of treason raised the populace to the highest pitch of fury. Brigadier Tenax, governor of Figueras, fell a victim to their rage—he was assassinated, and his body dragged through the streets of the town. After this horrid event order, however, was restored; disturbances had ceased on the departure of the courier.

The *Gazette* publishes a letter from Saragossa, in which it is stated, that on the 20th of June, Cabrera appeared before the town of Alcaniz, and summoned it to surrender. The garrison, composed of National Guards, killed the two officers who bore Cebrera's answer, upon which the General stormed and took the town, upon which the whole garrison to the sword.

Turkey.—An imperial mandate has been issued, displacing Akif Effendi, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in consequence of his ill-treatment of Mr. Church. Ahmed Hoolcoosi. The result has given great satisfaction to the English residents of the Turkish capital, who is interested favourably for the firmness and vigour displayed by the Ambassador upon that occasion. Mr. Ellis has succeeded in obtaining from the Shah, British subjects, the same advantageous commercial leges enjoyed by Russian merchants.—According to letters from Tunis, in the *Courrier Français*, the French general there was determined to oppose any attempt of the part of Tahir Pacha, who commands the Turkish fleet, to take possession of that town.

Hungary.—The town of Grosswardain was visited on the 10th ult. by a dreadful calamity. A fire broke out in the house of a clergyman of the Greek church, and a high wind blowing at the time, it spread rapidly and continued, with a short interval, for three days, during which it is estimated that 1,500 houses, many churches, and many public edifices were destroyed. The well in the fortress as the town.

Belgium.—The journals assert that many of the citizens of Antwerp are so ill-disposed to garrison

hus, the Captains of the Marines will enjoy the nk of Lieutenant-Colonels, and will thereby rove superior to the objectionsl *Major* of the egion, formerly of the Marines, about whom so uch has been said.

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THE Committee of the House of Commons ap-inted to inquire into the cause of our numerous ipwrecks has commenced its important duties, d we sanguinaly expect that great benefit will ise from this investigation to the public at large, t more particularly to our brave seamen em-oyed in our mercantile marine, in which the erifice of lives has been immense within the last w years, occasioned, in a great degree, by the naeworthiness of the vessels in which they be-nged. It is, as *The Courier* has well remarked, solutely disgraceful to our character as the first arltime nation in the world, that no precautions ould hitherto have been taken in the construction f our ships for the security of human life, not yen in those built expressly for the conveyance f passengers.

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*Transmission of Newspapers.*—The following will be nong the principal enactments of the new Bill:—All ewspapers sent through the general post, and delivered y the penny or twopenny post, and *vice versa*, are to be ee. Newspapers sent by the twopenny post are only o pay one penny, and may be sent within post towns at ... Newspapers sent from the United King-... Newspa-

## Literary Notices.

*istory of England, from the Peace of Utrecht to the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle.* By Lord Mahon. Vol. I. John Murray.

WE have just reason to be proud that many members of he Aristocracy of Great Britain are devoting themselves o literary pursuits; and it is more especially gratifying t the present moment, when, under the mask of the march of intellect," it is stupidly argued in some quar-ers that the other classes are not only equal, but rising superior to the nobility in mental attainments. The splendid talents of the Noble Lord whose work is before s, and the recent literary productions of other branches f the Aristocracy (and we consider the question with-ut regard to party), are, however, convincing proofs at the Aristocracy are well qualified to maintain their osition.

In looking over the pages of Lord Mahon's volume, we arcely know whether most to praise the classic and ele-nt taste of the Noble Lord, his mental reflections, or e industry and research with which he has sought out aterials for his work. As a specimen of his Lordship's yle and general views, we will give his exposition of e past and present principles of Whigs and Tories:—

"At that period the two great contending parties were stinguished, as at present, by the nicknames of Whig and ry. But it is very remarkable that, in Queen Anne's gn, the relative meaning of these terms was not only fferent, but opposite to that which they bore at the acces-n of William the Fourth. In theory, indeed, the main nciple of each continues the same. The leading prin-le of the Tories is the dread of popular licentiousness; leading principle of the Whigs is the dread of royal en-achment. It may thence, perhaps, be deduced, that od and wise men would attach themselves either to the hig or to the Tory party, according as there seemed to be greater danger at that particular period from despotism from democracy. The same person who would have en a Whig in 1712 would have been a Tory in 1830. r on examination it will be found that, in nearly all par-ulars, a modern Tory resembles a Whig of Queen Anne's gn, and a Tory of Queen Anne's reign a modern Whig. st, as to the Tories. The Tories of Queen Anne's reign sued a most unceasing opposition to a just and glorious r against France. They treated the great General of the e as their peculiar adversary. To our recent enemies, the each, their policy was supple and crouching. They had indifference, or even an aversion, to our old allies, the utch. They had a political leaning towards the Roman tholics at home. They were supported by the Roman tholics in their elections. They had a love of triennial liaments in preference to septennial. They attempted to olish the protecting duties and restrictions of commerce. ey wished to favour our trade with France at the expense our trade with Portugal. They were supported by a fac-on, whose war-cry was 'Repeal of the Union' in a sister ngdom. To serve a temporary purpose in the House of rds, they had recourse (for the first time in our annals) to a large and overwhelming creation of peers. Like the Whigs in May 1831, they chose the moment of the highest popular passion and excitement to dissolve the House of Commons, hoping to avail themselves of a short-lived cry for the purpose of permanent delusion. The Whigs of Queen Anne's time, on the other hand, supported that splendid war which led to such victories as Remillies and Blenheim. They had for a leader the great man who gained those victories. They advocated the old principles of trade. They prolonged the duration of parliaments. They took their stand on the principles of the Revolution of 1688. They raised the cry of 'No Popery.' They loudly inveighed against the subserviency to France—the desertion of our old allies—the outrage wrought upon the peers—the deceptions practised upon the sovereign—and the other measures of the Tory administration. Such were the Tories, and such were the Whigs of Queen Anne. Can it be doubted that, at the accession of William the Fourth, Harley and St. John would have been called Whigs—Somers and Stanhope, Tories? Would not the October Club have loudly cheered the measures of Lord Grey, and the Kit-Cat find itself renewed in the Carlton? It is, therefore, a certain and a very curious fact, that the representative at this time of any great Whig family, who probably imagines that he is treading in the footsteps of his forefathers, in reality, while adhering to their party name, is acting against almost every one of their party principles!"

Our limits at present do not allow of further extract; but the work must be read to be fully appreciated. His Lordship has had access to the Stuart papers, Lord Hardwicke's papers, and Mr. Secretary Stanhope's Memorials; and from these stores he has collected many most important historical facts.

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*A Narrative of the Operations for the Recovery of the Public Stores and Treasures sunk in H.M.S. Thetis, with a concise Account of the Loss of that Ship.* By Capt. Thomas Dickinson, R.N. Longman and Co.

WE some time since alluded to Capt. Dickinson's book as forthcoming, and anticipated much pleasure from the perusal of it. It is now published, our expectations are realised, and we enter on our promised review of it.

The loss of the *Thetis*, with a very large amount of treasure on board, at the Island of Cape Frio, is doubtless fresh in the memory of many of our readers, as one of the most extraordinary, in all the circumstances attending it, that ever occurred; and this remark will equally apply to the undertaking of Captain Dickinson, for retrieving that loss to the utmost extent possible; and we do not hesitate to say, that, whether as to enterprising spirit, ingenuity, personal resources, a combination of nautical and mechanical tact, and talent, and perseverance, in putting them in practice, to which may be added, danger and privation, it never has been surpassed; and in this opinion we feel assured that every one who reads the work will join us.

The author has very appropriately introduced his Narrative by a short but impressive account of the shipwreck, in reading which it is impossible not to feel excited by the terrific circumstance of a frigate under full sail, running at the rate of ten miles an hour, on a dark night, against perpendicular cliffs higher than her mast-heads, and, as it were, in an instant being, reduced to a helpless and unmanageable hulk, and the distressing consequences. He has avoided giving an opinion on the disaster, confining his remarks merely to the uncertainty and influence of the currents in the vicinity of Cape Frio, which information may be of great benefit to persons visiting those parts.

Cape Frio is about 70 miles from Rio de Janerio, at the latter place Captain Dickinson was lying in the *Lightning* when the account of the catastrophe arrived, from the particulars of which the universal impression was, that the frigate with everything on board of her was totally lost, and that any attempt at the recovery of it must be fruitless; but adopting the principle *nil desperandum*, and with an energetic zeal becoming the most shining days of the British Navy, the author at once determined, however disheartening the prospect, to dash at it; and his description of the difficulties he met with at the outset, and his resources in overcoming them, are highly interesting. First he was disappointed by discovering that there was not a diving-bell in the country, an obstacle got over by inventing and constructing one of iron water-tanks; the next was, that not a person was to be found who could make an air-tight pipe or hose, to communicate air for the supply of the diving-bell; for this he found a substitute in preparing and adapting Truscott's pump-hoses: nor was there an air-pump to be found at Rio, but this he discovered means of getting made. With these and some other preparations he arrived at Cape Frio on 30th January, 1831, nearly two months after the *Thetis* was lost, and on visiting the spot found that the *Thetis* had entirely disappeared. This caused an increase of difficulties, for some implements which he had devised under the impression that the hull of the vessel was entire, were rendered useless, and also a plan of a suspension cable, which he had formed at Rio, found to be unavailable, from the great length of time construction would occupy. On viewing the tar situation in which the disaster occurred, he was impr ed with the prospective danger that must attend t progress in the work before them, and the numbe lives that would depend on his management of the m sures he might adopt, and the scanty means he had accomplishing so great a task; but, says he, "relyi however, with proper confidence on the zeal and supp of my officers and crew, who were ready to submit w cheerfulness to the perils and difficulties which it now clear we must inevitably encounter, and which wo be necessary for the accomplishment of the work hef us, I encouraged myself and them with the thought t the merit would be in proportion to the obstacles mounted."

Relinquishing the plan of the suspension cable, thought of at Rio, he immediately determined on anot of more ready practicability. This was a derrick crane, which, after great labour and difficulty, was co structed of the enormous length of 158 feet, and co posed of 22 pieces of the fragments of the spars sav from the wreck. This stupendous machine, which w estimated with its gear to weigh 40 tons, was fix against, and projecting from the cliff; the description preparing and getting the rigging for it over the *faces* the cliffs is really quite exciting, and the placing t derrick in its position, exhibited on the part of Capt Dickinson a most masterly piece of practical seamansh the detail of which, and also that of the immense qua tity of rigging attached to it for its support, and t working of it, cannot fail to be interesting to Nav officers particularly. The nature of the service render it necessary that three-fourths of the officers and cre should be landed and live on shore; therefore, hut framed of the wood and thatched with the grass of t Island, were built as well for residences as workshops, hospital, provision stores, store houses, &c.; in fact, a short time, they had constructed quite a village, which Capt. D. gives a lively and picturesque descri tion. Here they were miserably tormented by insect "In addition to our sufferings from the wind and ra penetrating our slightly constructed huts, we were no attacked by myriads of tormentors, in the shape of ant musquitoes, fleas, and, though last not last, but worst all, jiggers (chigres), to such an extent, that one mig have thought we had invaded the United Kingdom Insects, and that the whole community had risen *masse* to expel us from their territory." The effects pr duced by them being ulcers which lamed half the cre at a time. Centipedes, scorpions, and tarantulas, we in great numbers, and frequently found in their clothes their encampment was also visited by a large kind of r which annoyed them, and snakes were so numerous th the thatching and almost every other part of their hab tations were infested by them; on one occasion one terrific magnitude appeared, being nearly 30 feet long the relation of all this is highly amusing. Amongst the privations was that of scarcity of water, there being bu one stagnant pool on the island, and that which tha got therefrom is described as being of the colour o weak coffee.

The construction of the derrick requiring a consider able time, our author's zeal and anxiety to discover whe ther the wreck was still in existence, prompted him t the attempt of working a diving-bell from a boat, and h accordingly constructed a small one, and fitted the *Launch* for the purpose. This we hold to be one of the mos clever devices ever formed, and does the Captain infinit credit. On the 4th of March they commenced searchin the bottom of the open sea with it, it succeeded fully and in a short time they found various fragments of the *Thetis* between the interstices of the rocks, at once proving that she was entirely broken up. The following will give an idea of the danger which constantly attended their sub-marine operations:—

"The agitation of the sea became greater every minute, and there was a rise and fall of eight or ten feet against the cliffs; the danger had become most extreme, and I was on the eve of directing the bell to be raised when the order was hastened by the appearance of an immense column of air rising from it. It had been driven violently against the rocks, by which cause it was thrown on its side and filled with water. The next moment I discovered the two men emerge from the bell and swim up."

They continued a most perilous search with extraordinary perseverance, and at length, on the 31st, discovered a few dollars in 7 fathoms water, and it became apparent that if the treasure was there it must be under the numerous large rocks which lie strewed over the whole surface of the bottom, and consequently must be removed before it could be obtained. The ingenious and mechanical contrivances had recourse to, and hazardous exertion in putting them in practice, must prove deeply interesting to all who read of them. After describing their first success the author says, "The ardour of the officers and people was raised to the highest

pitch; good fortune had given such a spur to their zeal as inspired them with a perfect contempt of danger; appreciating this on their part, it was impossible that I should not experience corresponding feelings;" he therefore ventured on the daring and entirely novel attempt at working the diving-bell at night by torch-light, in which they fully succeeded. On this subject he says, "I may be thought to have exceeded the bounds of prudence on this occasion, in exposing the lives of so many persons; but it must be recollected that the enterprise was unique in its nature, and that this was only following up a series of experiments which had all proved successful, none of which would have ever been attempted had I been guided by a cool calculation of what might be prudent in the general acceptation of the term." It appears that on the occasion of trying this experiment, the cove in which the *Thetis* was lost, when lighted up by the numerous immense torches requisite for the work, presented a magnificent spectacle, of which the author gives a vivid description, and says, "*Thetis* Cove on this occasion would have supplied a fine subject for the artist."

On the 11th of May the derrick was brought into operation, and in the space of eight days numerous large rocks were removed, and the sum of 50,000 dollars in value was recovered; but such a series of misfortunes soon befel the adventurers as would have quenched the ardour of any body of people but English sailors. A tremendous gale destroyed that machine with the diving-bell and air-pump attached to it, and shortly after they were all nearly lost in their boats, by the wind suddenly setting in towards the shore, and to save their lives they were obliged to cut away the small diving-bell from the *Launch*. Speaking of the latter misfortune, the gallant author observes, "I should do despite to my own feelings, and withhold justice from my officers and crew, were I to pass this point of the narrative without expressing my unqualified admiration of their conduct under these perilous circumstances. Great coolness and sturdy fearlessness were indispensably necessary, and equally manifested on this trying emergency; the critical nature of our situation seemed to infuse an additional spirit into them all, and to have summoned them individually and collectively to the exercise of their utmost efforts, which happily resulted in safety;" and he adds, on the subject of the peculiar dangers and obstacles to be encountered in the prosecution of the work, "they had now come on us in rapid succession, and seemed to occur in so connected a train, that, in truth, the surmounting of one appeared to be but the introduction of another." Notwithstanding this, such was the foresight, prearrangement, and resources, called into action in this singular undertaking, that no sooner was one device destroyed than a substitute was promptly found; in fact, it was throughout a chain of expedients.

It sometimes happened that after ceasing work in the evening they could not get the *Launch* into the harbour, in consequence of the strength of the wind. she was, therefore, left in the cove, and was of course in danger from a sudden change of wind, which it seems was of frequent occurrence at Cape Frio. On one of those occasions all hands were suddenly called in the night to go out to tow her in, and the frightfully dangerous situation in which they were placed in doing so is thus described:—

"By the time we had got through the Gut (the narrow passage between the island and the main) it was a perfect calm, and the night was so dismally dark, save during the flashes of lightning, that it was impossible to judge how near we were to the rocks, excepting by guessing at the distance from the line of white surf just distinguishable through the deep gloom. We had not reached more than half way to the cove when a terrific storm burst over our heads; the thunder reverberated in echoing peals along the stupendous cliffs from one end of the island coast to the other in a continuous roar like hundreds of cannon, and the vivid flashes of lightning following in rapid succession affected the eyes to such a degree that we could scarcely see where we were going, and caused the rocks to appear much nearer than they really were, while every rising swell seemed threatening to cast us against them. The whole circumstances, taking into consideration the perilous situation in which we were placed, rendered it the most appalling night I ever experienced."

At the end of each month there is a concise statement of their sufferings from disease and lameness, which at one time were so great as to cause apprehension that their force might be so reduced as to render them unable to continue their operations.

From the title the general reader may perhaps infer that the subject is too technical to be interesting, but we can assure him that this is not the case; every page is replete with interesting matter, the technical terms are clearly explained by notes, and the work is embellished with five very appropriate lithographic illustrations; there is also in an appendix, a table showing the amount of treasure recovered daily.

We should not feel justified in making further extracts, but hope that those we have given are sufficient to show the nature and style of the work; they have already some what exceeded our usual bounds, but we have been led to do so by its peculiar character and the deep interest we feel in it. We most cordially recommend it to the public generally, and offer our opinion, that no member of the Naval profession, whether high or low, should be without it, for we know of no service more conducive to the just reputation of the British Navy for talent and daring enterprise than that of the undertaking for the recovery of the public stores and treasure sunk at Cape Frio.

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*Journal of the Movements of the British Legion.* By an Officer. Effingham Wilson.

*The Court and Camp of Don Carlos; being the results of a late Tour in the Basque Provinces, &c.* By M. B. Honan. John Mecrone.

These two writers are of very opposite politics; the "Officer" not only belongs to the "Legion," but is madly enthusiastic in his party feeling, denouncing his opponents with the fury of a bedlamite. In charity we hope that his services in the field will gain him more credit than his pen is likely to procure for him. The author of the second work, Mr. Honan, is in principle a Carlist, but though we rank him as a decided partizan, he has, we admit, the ability to write; and all who peruse his volume will derive from it interesting information, not only as to the war in Spain, but as to the people, country, and customs; in fact, it is the work of an intelligent traveller. Our task is to collect from both matter that may amuse our readers, and we begin with the "Officer."

*Brutality of the War.*—"*30th August*, 1835.—In the early part of the action, the Carlists had made seven or eight prisoners of the regiment of Ferondo, who, in sight of several officers of the 1st British, were taken to the rear, and deliberately shot. The deaths of these men were, however, fearfully avenged. When a party of the regiment found itself compelled to retire, they had with them fourteen prisoners. The Carlists were then in close pursuit, and the last round of ammunition was in the muskets of the Fernandos. In this emergency, fearing their prisoners might be re-captured, they consulted together for a few moments, and then levelled at the hearts of their victims;—a simultaneous discharge, and they fell,—the bayonet completing what the bullet had left unfinished. This was no sad but a just retribution for the early massacre by the enemy. But neither the Fernandos nor the Chapelgurris give or receive quarter."

*Disorganisation of the Legion.*— "*November 3d.*—Several men of two regiments, billeted at some distance from head-quarters, having been guilty of plunder, complaint was made to the Lieutenant-General, who, on riding up to the cantonment with a view to institute inquiry into the case, caught a party in the very act of plundering a house, the inmates of which were screaming loudly for assistance. A drum-head Court-Martial was instantly assembled. . . . General Evans in addressing the officers, to whom he seemed to attach some blame,—the outrage having taken place within the limit of the cantonment—he said it was possible that some had come out with a sincere desire to make themselves acquainted with the service, and the duties required by it; while the object of others might have been to spend a year or two agreeably in the capacity of military tourists. With the private views of these latter he had nothing to do, neither would he inquire into them. But he had everything to do with their conduct as officers while in the service, and the strictest attention to their respective duties. If, he hinted, there were those who thought that service too fatiguing, and too little in accordance with the ideas they had originally entertained of it, nothing could be more simple than to disembarrass themselves of their charge."

The author's ideas of war and mercy towards the peasantry and inhabitants of a country, are much of a character with the late sanguinary order imputed, we hope, erroneously, to the Commander of the Legion:—

"Had the several Commandants of the Spanish army been empowered to carry fire and sword into the country of their enemies, the accession from the ranks of Don Carlos would long since have been such as to have rendered his army a mere skeleton. . . . If the faction could be put down by the destruction of ten towns, its extinction would be cheaply purchased; and if, on the other hand, the existence of such towns, which are the only places of refuge for Don Carlos's army during the winter, are the means of continuing that faction, surely their immunity from harm must be considered as purchased at a fearful price, both to the Government and the cause of the Queen. This much appears certain, that if the army of circumvallation about to be raised, of 100,000 men, do not take the field with us, as promised, we shall never of ourselves—that is to say, Cordova's army of 30,000 men, and our Legion united,—succeed in so dispersing the Carlists as to put them down, unless we burn and destroy wherever we go. No man can coolly advocate a war of extermination, under ordinary circumstances; but what mercy have these people a right to expect from us, to whom they will show no other than the bullet or the cord? But after all, there is not so much severity in this, as at first view of the question appears; in as much as before we had burned half a dozen villages, the object would be fully attained, in the secession of more than one half its force from the ranks of Don Carlos."

From such wretchedly absurd and unmilitary doctrine we pass to the author's character of Cordova and Espartero:—

"Cordova is not by any means a fine man. His figure is thin and spare—his shoulders are narrow, and altogether his appearance is not so much that of the robust soldier as I had been led to expect;—yet, notwithstanding this, there is an elasticity and lightness about his action—quickness of intelligence in his eye—and an ardour of expression in his countenance—all which united, convey at once, to a reader of character, the certainty of a man prone to conceive, and no less ready to act. Although extremely youthful both in figure and feature, there is an expression of determination about the man, which redeems his want of the severer personal attributes of the mere soldier:—a man one cannot behold him without being sensible that a mind of no common order inhabits his delicate frame. About the middle height, and apparently not more than thirty-five years of age, he forms a striking contrast to Espartero, whose dark unbending brow, and immovable features, half buried in whisker and moustache, convey the impression of the warrior of many battle fields. While Cordova, on the other hand, with shaven cheek and beardless chin, reminds you rather of the gay frequenter of the drawing-room."

The volume concludes with a very meagre and imperfect account of the battle in May last before St. Sebastian.

We are compelled to delay some extracts from Mr. Honan's work.

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*** We must postpone several Notices, including Mr. Duborg's amusing little volume "The Violin" till next week.

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[ADVERTISEMENT.]

Perfection and Preservation of the Teeth is only to be attained by care, and the judicious selection of an effective Dentifrice—that prepared by ROWLAND AND SON, under the Title of their ODONTO OR PEARL DENTIFRICE, has long maintained unrivalled reputation among the most conspicuous possessors of that most beautiful ornament of the countenance A FINE SET OF TEETH; and it is not worthy of pointed notice, in connection with a recent discovery made through the medium of microscopic observation, viz., that the Tartar adhering to the Teeth is the Nidus of Animalcul.æ, by which the destruction so much regretted is ultimately wrought, that the Dentifrice, with the exception of a potent acid (Acidum Aceticum Verum) is the only known specific for the eradication. Thus, with the utmost elegance of preparation and cleanliness in use, is united those medicinal virtues which render Rowland's Odonto a Palladium of the Toilet, and, upon its merits alone, deserving the general attention and patronage.

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## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

H. J. Cohen, of Great Prescott-street, Goodman's Fields, merchant.—C. Wright, of Dover-street, Piccadilly, hotel keeper.—Jackson, of the Poultry, glass-dealer.—J. B. Taylor, of the Red Hood and Little John, Deptford, victualler.—T. Hall, of Salford, Lancashire, malt-dealer.—J. Marshall, of Bullington, Cheshire, grocer.—S. Jacob, of Sheffield, clothes-dealer.—J. Unsworth, of Radcliffe, Lancashire, ironmonger.—B. Walker, of Newport, Shropshire, draper.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

T. Simson, of Pitt-street, Bonnington, near Edinburgh, insurance-broker.

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## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Elton, of Basinghall-street, City, dealer in woollen cloth.

### BANKRUPTS.

t. Archer, of Regent-street, Piccadilly, tailor—J. Edwards, 17, Shepherd's market, May fair, and of 32, Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, carver and gilder; and of 7, Shepherd's-market, dealer in china—R. Fleming, late of 9, Soley-terrace, Pentonville, but now of 8, Pembroke-place, Vauxhall-bridge-road, lodging-house-keeper—M. C. Grafton, of Alcester, Warwickshire, tailor—T. Roe, of Fenny Compton, Warwickshire, draper—G. Scarlett, late of Birmingham, jeweller.

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### BIRTHS.

9th inst., at Ryde, the lady of Capt. Harrington, R.N., a son.

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### MARRIAGES.

12th ult., at Bath, the Rev. R. Wetherall, to Sarah Maria, widow of Capt. E. Duff, 88th reg.—14th inst., at Hitcham, Bucks, Lieut.-Col. Hone, Madras N.I., to Harriet, eldest daughter of D. Campbell, Esq., of York-place, Islington.—At Stoke, Archibald Monday, Esq., formerly Agent at the Naval Hospital, Malta, to Miss Harriet Pearce, of Stanchouse.—At Kingston, Lieut. W. Coyne, R.N., to Elizabeth Hannah, second daughter of Mr. Joseph Reeve.—At Portsmouth, Capt. H. A. Parker, to Catherine, eldest daughter of the late Mr. W. Hicks, Langstone.—At Didbrook, Gloucestershire, Lieut. W. F. Youko, R.N., son of the late Admiral J. Young, of Berton End, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Josiah Gist, Esq. of Wormington-Grange, 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. G. Moore, B.A., eldest son of Capt. Morris, R.N., to Susan Emma, youngest daughter of the late William Waudby, Esq., of Coldham Hall, Cambridgeshire.—June 2nd, at St. John's Church, Manchester, H. Phillips, Esq., Royal Artillery, to Susannah, second daughter of T. Coates, Esq.

DEATHS.

Commander CHARLES BLAIR, R.N. (1830).—On Saturday last, at Cromer, in Norfolk, Lady EVELYN, wife of Sir Hugh Evelyn, Bart., late of the *Barfleur*, and sister-in-law of the gallant Major Houghton, who lost his life in exploring Central Africa, leaving two sons, Lieut. Houghton, R.N., lost in the *Magnet*, and Lieut. Charles Evelyn Houghton, h.p. R.N.—At Worthing, on 13th inst. MARY ANN, eldest daughter of the late Admiral Sir BENJAMIN H. CAREW, G.C.B.—At Chatham, Mrs. BALLINGALL, widow of the late Lieut.-Gen. Ballingall, Royal Marines, and mother of Capt. Ballingall, R.M.—4th inst., J. EDW. HUGGINS, aged 16, only son of Capt. Huggins, R.N.—26th ult., at Woodbridge, Mrs. WHIMPER, wife of Lieut. Whimper, R.N., aged 50.—Lately, in France, Mrs. S. BIRDWOOD, relict of Lieut. O. Birdwood, R.N., aged 63.—30th ult., at Cheltenham, Col. G. FOSTER, R.A., aged 58.—At Plymouth, Mr. W. B. DOLLING, Assist.-Surg., son of Capt. W. Dolling, R.N.—At Plymouth, Capt. W. QUARME, late of 40th reg., after many years' illness.

# Advertisements.


J. EVANS'S ORNAMENTAL STOVE and COOKING APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, 8, King William-street, London Bridge.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to view the extensive STOCK of Ornamental and Plain STOVES just finished, forming a great variety of novel and elegant designs, suitable for the Mansion or the Cottage. The largest Stock of Improved Kitchen Ranges in the Kingdom, and every article of Furnishing Ironmongery always ready for immediate delivery. Green-Houses, Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot Water. Bell-hanging on improved principles executed in Town or Country. Shower Baths, with Curtains complete, Six Guineas each. Also at 40, Ludgate Hill.

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Warehouse, 55, Bartholomew Close, London.

PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000, With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5*l.* each. Deposit, 1*l.* per Share. The remaining 4*l.* to be paid in two Instalments, namely, 2*l.* per share each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 89, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *to every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as high interest thereon, 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7½ per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

89, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.

MESSRS. DELCROIX & CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, beg leave to inform the Nobility and Gentry that they have now completed their SPRING STOCK of NEW and FASHIONABLE PERFUMERY, and have also just imported, from Paris and the South of France, a choice selection of the most approved articles of the day. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief,

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regenerative, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Oil Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme de Sultanus, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bears' Grease and Huiles Antique.

Messrs. D. and C. have recently obtained Injunctions from the Court of Chancery preventing certain parties from selling a spurious imitation of their Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs and Vegetable Extract, both of which will in future bear their signature on the labels, and their address, 138, New Bond-street, on the back of the bottles.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief to Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 16, King William-street, New London-bridge, and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: In Bottles, 2*s.* and 4*s.* each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 95, Gracechurch-street; and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5*s.*, 10*s.*, and 15*s.* each, with directions for use, and a fac simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

IMPROVED WAX DRESSED CLOTHS for TROPICAL CLIMATES, MARQUEES, &c. THOMAS EDGINGTON (from Tooley-street) No. 17, Smithfield Bars and Old Kent Road, London, Manufacturer to their Majesties, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c., that he has now on sale an extensive Stock of Marquees and Tents of all dimensions, admirably adapted for Horticultural Societies, Archery Meetings, Cricket Clubs, Public Dinners, Fetes, &c. Rick Cloths with Poles complete. Improved Wax Dressed Cloths, light, clean, and Impervious to water, at Reduced Prices. Bunting, Rope, &c. Wholesale and for Exportation. A Pavilion, capable of dining 1,000 persons, and a variety of other Marquees, Awnings, &c., may be had on hire. T. E. begs to remind the Public, that he had the honour of erecting last season the beautiful Pavilion at Sion House, and at the different Colleges at Cambridge, the Zoological and Horticultural Show, Studley Castle, Bromley Palace, &c. N.B.—Temporary Rooms, Verandas, Entrances, &c., fitted up, and tastefully lined and decorated, on hire.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broths, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

98, New Bond-street.

TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result: the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference, real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

THE MECHIAN DRESSING CASE.

THE most portable ever invented, measuring only 6½ inches long, 3¼ wide, three-fourths of an inch deep; in fact, the size of a pocket-book, and contains one pair of Mechi's ivory-handle peculiar steel razors, his magic strop and comb, badger-hair shaving-brush, his patent castellated tooth-brush, and a neat useful nail-brush—price only 25*s.* The same, with hair brush and soap-dish, 35*s.* To military men, and as a steam-boat or travelling companion, this invention must prove an invaluable acquisition, the articles therein being all of the first quality. An immense variety of other dressing-cases for both gentlemen and ladies, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices from 20*s.* to 50 guineas, at Mechi's Cutlery and Dressing-case Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street, London (four doors from Cornhill). An extensive stock of leather writing-cases, work-boxes, bagatelle tables, razors, razor strops, Sheffield plated goods, tea-trays, tea-caddies, &c. cheaper than any house in London. Every article warranted, or the money returned if not approved.

JULY DIVIDENDS. GRIFFIN AND HYAMS, 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, most respectfully inform the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in General, who visit the City at this period, that a pamphlet with their prices, may be had gratis, of the best MANUFACTURED SPOONS and FORKS, cottage and other pattern, TEA SETS and COFFEE SERVICES, every description of superior Jewellery, Ladies and Gentlemen's Patent Gold and Silver Lever Watches, Sheffield Plate, and all other articles. By comparing the prices of Griffin and Hyams, with those of the pretended cheap shops, a saving may be effected of from 10 to 30 per cent. Their establishment is conducted upon honourable and tradesmanlike principles, the public are therefore secure from imposition by any misrepresentation being resorted to. The articles purchased of them will be exchanged within one month, or the money returned if not approved of. The utmost value given for diamonds, pearls, second-hand plate, &c. All foreign money exchanged.

"ENGLISH PEOPLE DIE from neglecting the Use of LAVEMENTS."—See Victor Jacquemont's Letters, Vol. I. page 122. The Manufacturers respectfully announce, that a DOMESTIC LAVEMENT APPARATUS has at length been invented, which does not tease people with screwing and fixing, or require the fuss of Basins, Chairs, and other troublesome preliminaries; it has no *elastic* materials to cause inconvenience and expense by decaying and becoming defective; and, lastly, it has the peculiar property of injecting the fluid in a *continued current*, which, at the same time, gives the additional advantage of excluding the admission of air. Having been constructed by its professional Inventor with a view to remove those objections and difficulties which have hitherto appertained to all Lavement Machines, the Manufacturers confidently aver that DR. SCOTT'S CLYSO-PUMP will be found extremely commodious by every individual—even the most infirm person or timid female may manage it with the most comfortable facility. In fact, this unique and elegant Apparatus supersedes all former inventions of the kind, and should be in the possession of every family, particularly of individuals habitually requiring aperient medicines, or suffering from indigestion and disorders connected with a confined or faulty state of the bowels. An eminent Physician, who has filled an important station in the Honourable Company's Service for thirty years past, has thus expressed his opinion of this Machine:—"I am convinced that the introduction of Dr. Scott's CLYSO-PUMP into India will tend greatly to the preservation of Life; and it is a desirable thing that every family should be provided with it. It is admirably suited for hot climates, as it does not possess any elastic tubes, the best kind of which are very perishable and annoying in any country; but decay most quickly in tropical climates. In short, I think that Scott's Patent Lavement Machine should form an item in every outfit to India." Orders to be addressed to SAVORY and CO., Chemists and Medical Mechanists, 369, Strand.

BREWSTER'S ALMOND and HONEY SOAP, combining the Emollient and Balsamic Properties of Honey with the finest Almond Oil Soap, and possessing fragrance, it removes Sunburns, and prevents Chapped Hands.—Brewster's Asiatic Vegetable, or Extract of Cocoa-Nut Oil, for promoting the growth of hair; it invigorates the roots, gives strength and brilliancy to the hair, and causes a luxurious growth; has only to be known to be an indispensable appendage to the toilet and the nursery.—Lavender Water from the flowers, Royal Perfumed Lavender, &c., Carbonised Flower Tooth Powder, much admired for its efficacy, elegance, and simplicity; improved Cold Cream of Almonds and Roses. Made and Sold Wholesale and Retail by Brewster, 43, New Bond-street. Sold by all respectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

PLATE GLASS.—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present improved style, on Terms which fear no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Establishment for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1835.

93, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

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HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO., Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to soecred in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found unfailingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally.

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY, sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Otis red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and No. 10, Ludgate-hill.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Surgeon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10, LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bell Sauvage Inn), where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH, INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

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SARSAPARILLA.

"Great praise is due to Mr. Hilliyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hilliyard's condensed preparation, knowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hilliyard, chemist, 59, Oxford-street, five doors from Barnets-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail, and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 1s. 6d.; pints, 2s., quarts, 11s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

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FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"45, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSER, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSER.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Hendebourke, Middle Row, Holborn; Rowlie, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London, Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

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HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.—An eminent medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

are particularly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Sick Head-ache, Pain and Oppression after Meals, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Stomach Coughs, Spasms, Worms, and Fits in Children and Grown Persons, and all Disorders incident to the Stomach and Bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the cure of Colds, Agues, Asthmas, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Dropsy, and Gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Females who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are an mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, several of them highly distinguished Members of the Royal College, who know their value, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefitted by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes, and exceed credibility; in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, 86, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 1s½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and may be had of all the principal Medicine Venders in the kingdom.

*** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply DEFICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of the gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of Mr. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all acquainted with the subject of its superiority.

Tender and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from further decay.—At home from ten till five.

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"Leigh-street, 11th April, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I have lately seen in the public prints a letter to you, signed "Paul Johnston," testifying certain beneficial effects which he had received from your KALYDOR. As I entirely agree with that gentleman in the sentiment he expresses, that an individual ought to make known any advantages he receives from a composition advertised to public notice, I hasten to inform you of an inestimable service lately done to me by your MACASSAR OIL. About a year ago I lost nearly all my hair through an illness, added to a natural tendency of the hair itself to weakness. I frankly confess that, when first advised to try your Oil as a restorative, I ridiculed the idea; but on suffering myself to be persuaded, I soon became convinced of the absurdity of my scepticism. I have now a far better head of hair than I could ever boast of at any period of my life, which can only be attributed to the persevering use of your Macassar Oil. You are quite at liberty to publish this if you think fit so to do, retaining my address, which you give only to respectable inquirers. I am, Gentlemen,

Your obliged servant,

Messrs. Rowland and Son. WILLIAM ASHBY.

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TROTTER'S ASIATIC TOOTH POWDER, Established upwards of 70 years, so long been a general favourite of the Nobility and Gentry of this and foreign countries, conspicuous for its virtues in cleaning and preserving the Teeth. The Proprietor of this most excellent and invaluable Dentifrice having served as an Officer in his Majesty's Navy the whole of last war, most respectfully solicits the patronage of the Officers of the United Service.—Sold wholesale and by the single box, at the Manufactory, 2, Arundel street, Strand, and by all Perfumers and Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom.

---

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

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THE

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AND

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Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters, of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every width and description of Webs.
P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

**MADAME JEANNE** having just returned to London, begs to inform Ladies and Gentlemen, whose hair has become grey, that she is ready to wait on them, to change the colour, from Grey or Red to a dark Brown or Black. Her charges are very moderate. She engages to keep Gentlemen's Whiskers a good colour for 10s. a month. Apply (by letter post paid) to Madame Jeanne, Post Office, No. 98, Jermyn-street, St. James's.

**LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.**—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.
N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

**C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER,** 47, STRAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | 12 6 | to | £1 | 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 21 0 | to | 30 | 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 18 6 | to | 21 | 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 21 0 | to | 25 | 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 6 | | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 6 | to | 12 | 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 15 0 | to | 17 | 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 0 | to | 18 | 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passage Shirts 30s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 60s. to 90s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra fine Fronts, 90s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.
47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.
Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

**SAMUEL LEVY,** late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.
Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.
S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

**CLARET, First Growth.**—To be DISPOSED OF, for Cash, a considerable parcel of CHATEAU LAFITTE, vintage 1825, part of the stock of Messrs. KANE, BELL, and Co., of Bordeaux, and sealed with their seal, at the very low price of 48s. per dozen, duty paid, bottles and cases included, in cases of three and six dozen each.
Apply to Messrs. BENEKEY and CO., Gray's-Inn Wine Establishment, 23, High Holborn.
This Claret is fit for immediate use, and deserves the attention of Club Houses, first-rate Hotels, and Private Gentlemen.
N. B.—Sample bottles may be had on application, 4s. each.

**PLATE.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS,** Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.—The best wrought FIDDLE PATTERN SPOONS and FORKS, at 7s. 2d. per ounce. The following are the weights recommended, but the articles may be had lighter or heavier, at the same price per ounce:—

| | | oz. | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fiddle Pattern | | 30 at | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 Silver Table Spoons | | 20 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 do. Dessert ditto | | 30 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 12 do. Table Forks | | 20 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 3 | 4 |
| 12 do. Dessert ditto | | 30 | 7 | 2 | 10 | 15 | 0 |
| 2 do. Gravy Spoons | | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| 1 do. Soup Ladle | | 10 | 7 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 8 |
| 4 do. Sauce ditto | | 10 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 4 do. Salt Spoons (gilt strong) | | | | | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| 1 do. Fish Slice | | | | | 2 | 10 | 0 |
| 12 do. Tea Spoons | | 10 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 16 | 8 |
| 1 pair do. Sugar Tongs (strong) | | | | | 0 | 15 | 0 |

A Pamphlet, containing detailed lists of the prices of various pattern Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, and of the different articles of Plated Ware, may be had on application, free of cost, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter.

**FLIGHT and SON,** Tailors, Military and Naval Clothiers, &c., return their grateful acknowledgments for the distinguished favours they have received, and solicit attention to their reduced scale of prices for ready money. Their increasing connexions in India affords them every facility in the execution of all orders entrusted to them, either in the Civil, Military, or Naval Department. Those Gentlemen proceeding to or returning from the Presidencies, will find the great advantage derived;—every article is made of the finest quality, and at a reduction of full 20 per cent. from the usual charges. Cadets completely equipped on the same terms.
No. 12, Park-place, St. James's-street.

*Office of Ordnance, 13th July, 1836.*

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, That 22 ons of various kinds of Nails and Spikes, a variety of Mu- erials for Waggons and Carriages, Oak Plank and Scantling, ak Trus and Slab, Old Great Coats, Files, Iron Tubes, Powder arrels, Firewood, &c. &c., will be sold by Public Auction in the oyal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday the 28th July, 1836, at leven o'clock in the forenoon precisely.

May be viewed from Ten to Four o'clock a week previous to e Sale.

Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, Tower London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, JULY 16.—Royal Artillery—Capt. and revet Major D. Grant, to be Lieut.-Col., v. Gilmour, placed on t. list; Second Capt. B. H. Vaughan, to be Captain, v. Grant; irst Lieut. W. L. Kaye, to be Second Captain, v. Vaughan; Second Lieut. C. E. Turner, to be First Lieutenant, v. Kaye.

Royal Ayrshire Militia—The Earl of Eglintoun to be Colonel, . Kelso, deceased.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, July 22d, 1836.—Grenadier Gds.—Ens. and ieut. F. W. Hamilton, to be Adj., v. Bruce, who res. the Adjutancy only. 7th Foot—Sec. Lieut. H. Lowe, from 60th, to be ieut. by p., v. Viscount Ranelagh, who ret. 9th—Ens. A. ooke to be Lieut. by p., v. Creagh, who ret.; J. S. Cumming, ent. to be Ens. by p., v. Cooke. 13th—Lieut. E. Kelly to be apt. by p., v. Barker, who ret.; Ens. F. Holder to be Lieut. by ., v. Kelly; R. E. Frere, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Holder. 17th -Lieut. Lord C. Gordon to be Capt. by p., v. Macdonald, who et. 21st—Lieut. E. W. Lamotte to be Capt. by p., v. Forth, who et.; Sec. Lieut. C. F. Armstrong to be First Lieut. by p., v. Lamotte; A. L. Johnstone, gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Armstrong. 23d—Lieut. T. Mosley, from h. p. 38th, to be Lieut., v. . B. Jennings, who ex. 31th—Lieut. R. Wilbraham, from ifle Brigade, to be Capt. by p., v. Cromie, who ret. 41st—Ens. . Gibson, from 55th, to be Quartermaster, v. Davidson, who ret. pon h. p. 55th—Ens. G. Hamilton, from 68th, to be Lieut. without p., v. Molloy, cashiered by the sentence of a General Court Martial. 60th—W. M. Lockwood, gent. to be Sec. Lieut. y p., v. Lowe, prom. in 7th. 65th—P. Wolfe, gent. to be Ens. y p., v. M'Rae, who ret. 66th—Lieut. Cadet W. W. Horner, rom R. M. Coll., to be Ens. without p., v. Hamilton, prom. in 5th. 74th—Lieut. J. Court, from 81st, to be Paymaster, v. Jewis, placed upon h. p. 86th—M. H. Mahon, gent. to be Ens. y p., v. Lofton, who ret. 94th—Lieut. W. D. Humphreys to be Capt. by p. b., v. Agar, who ret.; Ens. W. C. Seton to be Lieut. hy. p., v. Humphreys; E. Morris, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Seton. 96th—Lieut. N. Horsley, from h. p. 66th, to be Lieut., v. R. H. Bunbury, who ex. Rifle Brigade—Sec. Lieut. the Hon. H. Coventry to be First Lieut. by p., v. Wilbraham, prom. to 54th; R. Crawford, gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Coventry. Hospital Staff—T. M. Fishbourne, gent. to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v. Watkins, dec.

Mem.—The names of the Lieut. in the 19th Foot, heretofore described as Philip Dorimeux Streng, are P. D'Ormieux Von Streng.

West Suffolk Militia—Lieut. and Adj. J. Young to be Capt. by Brevet.

Southern Reg. of West. Riding Yeo. Cav.—Vis. Milton to be Capt. King's Reg. of Cheshire Yeo. Cav.—Stockport troop—T. W. Tatton, Esq. to be Capt., v. Howard, res.; Capt. H. Hill to be Adj., v. Barrs, res.

### CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Gds.—The tr. at Armagh moved to Longford on 18th inst.

2d Drag.—Half a tr. from Belfast to Downpatrick, and hf. a tr. from Naeagh to Portadown, on 18th and 19th inst.

3d Lt. Drag.—Capt. Congreve's tr., with Lieut. Hale, from Limerick, have joined head-qrs. at Caher, and Capt. Slade's tr. from Caher, under Lieut. Belders, joins the squadron in Limerick. Capt. Phillipps is about to sell out, and it is expected that Lieut. Belders will obtain the tr. At a garrison Ct.-Martial, private W. Hunchback, was sentenced to one month's confinement, and two years' deduction of beer money, for intoxication on duty.

8th Hussars.—The three troops at Newry moved to Dublin 16th to 21st inst.

15th Hussars—The tr. at Armagh moved on 13th to Tanderagee, in aid of civil power. The six trs. at Newry, Dundalk, &c., moved to Dublin on 16th, 18th, and 19th.

### INFANTRY.

GRENADIER GUARDS, 1st Batt.—On Wednesday morning, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a considerable number of persons assembled opposite Portman-street Barracks, to witness a private of this battalion drummed out of the regt. At the above hour the barrack-gates were thrown open, and the delinquent marched from out of the barrack-yard, preceded by a corporal, escorted by a private on each side of him, the band of drums and fifes playing the Rogue's March. On his entering Portman-street he presented a most ludicrous appearance, his jacket being turned inside out, and torn in slips up the back. As soon as he got into the street, he threw the jacket off, and ran away with all speed, followed by an immense concourse of persons. The conduct of the fellow during the time he had been in the regiment had been most outrageously disgraceful. Nothing could alter his disposition for getting drunk, deserting, and selling his kit.

7th—A soirée was given at the Archery Rooms, Southampton, on Thursday evening, the 14th, to the officers of the Fusiliers, which, though it was not attended so numerously as was expected, went off with great spirit, and the parties were highly pleased with their evening's amusement.

11th—On the 5th, the Officers of this Regt. gave a farewell dinner to Lieut. Benson, their late Depot Paymaster, prior to his departure from Waterford, after which they presented him a splendid and valuable snuff-box, as a token of their respect and esteem.

20th Depot—Has arrived at Tilbury Fort from Chetham.

24th Depot—Under Capt. Stoyte, at Spike Island, reported for Kinsale, in place of the 67th Depot, is countermanded.

25th—At Templemore, have furnished detachments to the following stations: Cashel, Capt. O'Connor, Lieut. Knight, and Ens. Brooke, 60 men, to replace the 86th Depot; Fethard, Capt. Grove's comp., and Lieutenant Wells. Lieut. Browne is stationed at Bansha, with a detachment, from Templemore.

28th—Lieut. Russell is ordered to join head-qrs. at New South Wales.

35th—Hd.-Qrs. all at Fermoy, moved to Cork on 16th inst., on being relieved by 66th Depot.

43d—The detachment at Haulbowline to Cork on 15th, to join Depot which embarked on board the *Athol* on 16th for Plymouth.

47th—The comp. at Charleville to Cork on 19th and 20th inst., and a detachment from Cork to Haulbowline on 15th.

61st Depot—The *Athol*, having on board this Depot, arrived from Portsmouth at Cork Harbour on 14th inst. 3 cos. and Hd.-Qrs. moved from Cork to Buttevant, and 1 co., 2 Officers, 2 Serj., and 10 r. and f. from Cork to Charleville on 18th and 19th inst.

64th Depot—Lieut. Canavan is appointed Acting Paymaster.

71st—Lieut.-Col. Grey, and the Officers, entertained, and presented Bur. Winterscale, on 14th inst., with a handsome piece of plate on his removal to the Scots Greys.

72d—The co. at Lifford to Armagh on 18th inst.

74th Depot—The *St. Colombo* s., having on board this depot, sailed from Londonderry for Glasgow on 16th, instead of 15th inst., as was intended.

75th—Capt. Hall's co. from Wexford has relieved Capt. Herbert's co. on detachment at Newtownbury.

76th Depot—Major Hutchinson in command at Edinburgh, is ordered to join head-quarters in the West Indies, and will be replaced by Maj. Clarke.

78th Depot—Six subalterns' detachments from Armagh to Portadown on 19th inst., in aid of civil power.

82d—Capt. Beader's comp. from Kilkenny, has replaced Capt. Eustace's comp. at Maryborough. Capt. Castleau has joined head-quarters at Kilkenny, from detachment at Goresbridge.

84th Depot—Lieut. Hanley has joined the detachment at Rathkeale from leave of absence. Capt. Franklyn has taken the command of the detachment at Rathkeale.

86th Depot—Three cos., with head-quar., under command of Capt. James Creagh, and the detachments at Fethard and Bansha, have arrived at Fermoy from Cashel.

89th Depot—The detachments at Bailieboro' and Kingscourt moved to Drogheda 16th and 17th inst. The depot is ordered from Drogheda to Omagh.

92d Depot—One co. from Derry to Lifford 11th to 18th inst.

93d—The co. at Banbridge moved to Dublin 16th to 21st inst. Last week, at Beggers' Bush Barracks, Lieut.-Col. M'Gregor and the Officers entertained at dinner their late brother officer, Capt. Wm. Lunt, and presented the veteran a handsome piece of plate, as a testimony of the high regard in which they held him during a service of 35 years in that corps.

94th—Lieut. Mills has joined at Templemore from leave, and Lieut. Tomkins on his appointment. The reg. will march from Templemore to Dublin in the Autumn.

95th—Lieut.-Col. Campbell has returned from leave of absence, and resumed the command at Birr.

97th—May not be expected in England, from Ceylon, before next year, as the *Jupiter*, in which they were to embark, is said to have met such damage going up to Calcutta, as probably to incapacitate her for repairs.—*Limerick Chronicle.* This report is erroneous: see our last.—Ed.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, WOOLWICH.—On Saturday last, the Master-General, attended by the Dep. Adj.-Gen. Col. Sir A. Dickson, unexpectedly visited the garrison. The Master-General separately inspected the battalions, and having formed each into a hollow square, and put the question to the men whether they had any complaints to make, they were marched off from the barrack-field to their own parade, and there dismissed. Sir Hussey subsequently visited the Hospital, attended by Sir J. Webb. He then walked into one of the soldiers' barrack-rooms, where, finding all things to his perfect satisfaction, he immediately proceeded to the Common, where the Horse Brigade and Field Batteries, the Riding School Troop, and the Reserve Horses, were drawn up in heavy marching order to receive him. After the usual honours, the whole filed past at a walk, and were then formed into a square, and questioned by the Dep. Adj. Gen. whether they had any complaints to make; but there not being any response, they were dismissed to their barracks. Sir Hussey Vivian expressed himself much gratified with the highly efficient state of the corps.—On Monday the Persian Princes visited the garrison, and were received with a salute of twelve guns from the mortar battery. They were attired in eastern costume, and immediately proceeded to the marshes, where the Rocket Troop was put in requisition. The exhibition of these tremendous projectiles appeared to create great astonishment in the Princes, who afterwards visited the Arsenal, and were highly gratified with all they saw; they were then conducted to the Artillery mess-room, where they partook of refreshment. After mounting horses (to which they seemed to stick with great tenacity) they were shown to the Mortar Battery, where three rounds of round-shot were thrown from the howitzers and mortar; not with that effect which has so often distinguished them, as sufficient allowance was not made for the high wind blowing at the time, so that most of the projectiles fell many fathoms to the left of the staff. This being ended, the Military Repository was the next object of attraction. While on the Common, three troops of Horse Artillery (two guns each), under the command of Col. Wainyates, and three brigades of the Field Batteries, under Col. Cleaveland, were drawn up in review order. After marching past at the walk and saluting, then at the trot, the Horse Brigade changed and reversed, returning at the gallop; the Field Batteries executed some manœuvres with beautiful precision, retreating with the prolonge, forming echellons, &c. &c. The Horse Brigade then advanced, and performed a somewhat varied course in their accustomed style, finishing with dismounting the guns and limbers, remounting them and firing a round, and closing with the general salute. The Princes expressed thanks, and their admiration of our tactics, through their interpreter, and returned to town. After dismounting the guns and limbers, one of the guns (which for an obvious reason is not particularised), from a laudable desire to exhibit celerity, was fired before the linchpins were in the wheels, a practice which, if continued, might be productive of dangerous consequences to the gunners.—On Wednesday last a Private received 150 lashes for repeatedly selling his "kit." He was an old *soldier*, therefore his crime was considered the more flagrant, from the bad example he was setting, presuming on his length of service for pardon of his offence.—On Thursday a similar punishment was inflicted on another Private for a second desertion. These painful exhibitions in this distinguished corps are now of rare occurrence, and only resorted to from absolute necessity.—Gunner M'Peake, 7th batt., has been sentenced by a General Court-Martial to be transported for seven years, for striking a Bombardier with his sabre, which sentence his Majesty has been pleased to confirm.—On Thursday, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort and Lord F. Somerset visited the garrison, and a similar routine was observed, but the evolutions of the Field Batteries and Horse Brigade were protracted until near six o'clock in the evening, from the bad state of the weather. The detachment at Armagh moved to Tanderagee on 13th. Maj. Wyld's co. (field battery) will move from Limerick to Athlone 13th to 17th Aug. Detachment of Capt. Hardieg's co. from Athlone to Dublin 17th to 20th Aug.

ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY—Maj. Blackley's tr. from Athlone to Dublin 2d to 5th Aug.; Capt. Saunders tr. from Dublin to Limerick 5th to 12th Aug.

*** All the troops lately detached in the Northern District of Ireland were to arrive at their *former* stations on 19th, 20th, and 21st inst.

Lord Hill's Levee, which was to have been held on Thursday, at the Horse Guards, is postponed until next Thursday.

Maj.-Gen. Lord Fitzroy Somerset held a Levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday, which was attended by several military officers.

Maj.-Gen. Sir George Elder is appointed on the Staff at Madras, vice Maj.-Gen. Watson, ordered home.

Lieut.-Col. Cuyler, Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney, has been appointed one of the two superintending Commissioners under whom the Dublin city watch and police force is placed by the new Act.

*Opposition to the Statue of George the Third.*—Wide streets are becoming the rage with a vengeance. It is urged that the fine statue of George III. would be an obstruction, erected in Cockspur-street, though, after it shall have been set up, a carriage-way of *forty-five feet eight inches* will remain in front of the noblemans' house. Really the gentlemen who, on such a plea, oppose the exhibition of a noble work of art are rather exorbitant in their claim of space. *More ground* they cannot in reason desire; and *less ground* for raising a colossal statue could hardly exist.

*Spanish Flies.*—From the Belgian papers we observe that an army of Spanish flies, from the southern parts of France, has entered the [illegible] of Luxembourg, and committed great [illegible] crops. Their depredations resemble [illegible] in the east.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains—John Hayes, C.B. (1802) to *Inconstant*; Hon. J. H. Rous (1822) to *Pique*; Robert Tait (1827) to *Dublin*.

Lieutenants—S. Hope (1826), A. L. Montgomery (1826), Hon. G. Hope (1830), and W. N. Fowell (1824), to *Inconstant*; H. Broadhead (1827), J. S. Campbell (1827), Hon. G. H. St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird (1828), and T. P. Thompson (1824), to *Pique*; G. J. Hirtzell (1821), and F. Drew (1826), Sup. to *Dublin*; T. Maltock (1830) to *Malabar*; J.P. Davey (1830) to *Caledonia*.

Masters—Duncan M'Dreight (1809) to *Inconstant*; J. P. Martyn (1821) to *Pique*; P. C. D. Bean (1828) to *Magnet*; James Wood (1821) to *Buffalo*.

Second Masters—W. Webb to *Inconstant*; H. Jackson to *Britannia*, W. Harvey to *Patridge*; F. Strong to *Fairy*; J. F. Looney to *Beacon*.

Mate—W. Reid to *Britannia*; Ashby la Touche to *Tribune*; — Aldridge and — Wood to *Pique*.

Midshipmen—Lord Frederick Ker and Lord William Russell to *Inconstant*; Paget to *Pique*; W. K. Hawkins and G. R. Hamilton (Col. Vols.) to *Pique*.

Surgeon—William Folds (1830) to *Pique*.

Assistant-Surgeon—R. D. Mitchell to *Beacon*.

Purser—W. T. James (1813) to *Inconstant*; W. Brown (*b*), 1807, to *Pique*.

Mr. J. M. Hobbs is appointed Secretary's Clerk in the Admiral's Office, Portsmouth.

Mr. Thomas Collings, of the Accountant-General's Office, has been appointed Chief Clerk in the Victualling Office, Malta.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Basilisk, hatch, Lieut.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), arrived at Valparaiso March 29th, and sailed 9th April for the Coast.

Blonde, 46, Capt. F. Mason (1806), arrived at Lima from Isley 19th March.

Bonetta, 10, Lieut.-Com. P. Bisson (1826), arrived at Portsmouth from Sheerness, 21st inst., under orders for the Cape of Good Hope with Specie and Supernumeraries.

Conflaw, 13, Lieut.-Com. Edward Norcott (1815), arrived at Sierra Leone from the River Gambia, 24th May.

Favourite, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828) sailed from Constantinople for Tripoli 29th June.

Talent, 28, Capt. W. F. Pennell (1828), arrived at Valparaiso 30th March from Rio Janeiro, and sailed for Islay 7th April.

Thalia, 46, Rear-Adm. Campbell—Capt. R. Waneliope (1814), arrived at St. Helena from a cruise May 19th.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

Corrected to July 23, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails. s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pandora, Jones (1813), | s. June 6, | d. July 8, r. | July 6. |
| Lord Melville, Webber (1826), | s. June 20, | d. July 16, r. | |
| L'Esperance, Grimo, act. (1813), | s. June 27, | d. July 23, r. | |
| Secession, Robillard (1824), | s. July 6, | d. Aug. 1, r. | |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1813), | s. July 11 | d. Aug. 2. r. | |
| Lapwing, Forster (1813), | s. July 18, | d. Aug. 16, r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hermes, Blount (1824) | s. June 5, | d. July 24, r. | |
| Skipjack, Hennedy (1813), | s. July 4, | d. Aug. 24, r. | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rawlin, Turner (a. 1828) | s. Feb. 6, | d. June 28, | s. June 10. |
| Seahorse, Paslinghaci (1819), | s. Mar. 8, | d. July 26. | r. |
| Columbine, Collier (1813), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | s. |
| Dalrent, Moore (a. 1813), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. |
| Star, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 28, | r. |
| Swift, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, | d. Nov. 28, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bateria, Downey (1813), | s. April 4, | d. June 27 | r. June 15. |
| Procris, Harvey (1810), | s. Ap. 17, | d. July 9, | r. June 30. |
| Spey, James (1815), | s. May 4, | d. July 27, | r. |
| Renard, Duckford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 11, | r. |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 5, | d. Aug. 26 | r. |
| Lyra, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. |
| Adams, Norrington (1813), | s. July 3, | d. Sept. 25, | r. |
| Camden, Tilley, | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Mutine, Pawle (1807), | s. Feb. 17, | d. July 31, | r. June 11. |
| Cockatrice, Peter (1841), | s. Mar. 17, | d. Aug. 5, | r. July 17. |
| Renovation, Dickens (1813), | s. April 17, | d. Sept. 8, | r. |
| Shannon, Parsons (1813), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | s, |
| Espiegle, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. |
| Linnet, Downey (1813), | s. | d. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flower, Luce (1813), | s. May 7, | d. July 9, | r. July 8. |
| Express, Croke, ( ), | s. June 4, | d. Aug. 6. | r. |
| Skylark, Ladd (1813), | s. July 9, | d. Sept. 16, | r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| July | Plymouth Dock Yard. Morn. | Aft. | Portsmouth. Dock Yard Morn. | Aft. | Sheerness Dock Yard. Morn. | Aft. | London Bridge. Morn. | Aft. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 24 | 0 38 | 1 0 | 6 37 | 7 37 | 7 38 | 0 48 | 9 20 | 10 r |
| Mo. 25 | 1 39 | 1 16 | 8 8 | 2 37 | 9 33 | 10 3 | 10 44 | 11 24 |
| Tu. 26 | 2 37 | 2 33 | 9 13 | 9 43 | 10 29 | 11 0 | ... ... | 0 4 |
| We. 27 | 3 31 | 2 56 | 10 15 | 10 42 | 11 46 | ... ... | 0 28 | 1 6 |
| Th. 28 | 4 24 | 3 22 | 11 16 | 11 39 | 0 16 | 0 43 | 1 40 | 2 7 |
| Fri. 29 | 5 [illegible] | [illegible] | ... ... | 0 9 | 1 7 | 1 30 | 2 38 | 3 46 |
| Sat. 30 | 6 46 | 5 10 | 0 33 | 1 58 | 1 54 | 2 15 | 3 30 | 4 48 |

*Diving.*—A certain Lorenzo Giordano of Fiumara, has found the means of remaining for six hours at a time in the deepest places at the bottom of the sea, with the power of walking at the rate of a mile an hour. For this secret he asks the sole right of doing this for two years, and the half of what he finds in his submarine peregrinations.

Portsmouth, July 21st.—*(From our own Correspondent.*—The *Inconstant*, 36, was commissioned on Saturday by Capt. Hayes, C.B., and the *Pique*, 36, on Sunday, by Capt. the Honourable H. J. Rous; they are masted and in the basin; they have each entered about 30 men. The party of Marines for the *Pique*, under the orders of First Lieut. Parker and Second Lieut. Aslett, will embark to-morrow; the detachment for the *Inconstant* is expected from Woolwich. The *Pembroke* returned to Spithead on Sunday; during her cruise, by some accident or another, she got foul of the *Eagle*, outward-bound East Indiaman, and injured her greatly; her bowsprit and cutwater carried away, some of her fore bats started, and foremast sprung; the *Eagle* is alongside a King's hulk repairing; the *Pembroke* experienced but trifling injury, and has since dropped down to St. Helens. Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget and his suite embarked in the *Hercules* yesterday, and the ship then moved to St. Helens. Sir Charles will go to sea on Sunday if the weather will permit. The *Bellerophon* only returned this afternoon, and has anchored at St. Helens with the rest of the squadron. The destination of the squadron is not known, there have been a variety of reports; among others, that they were going to St. Sebastian, to embark General Evans and his force, and bring them to England, the affairs at Fontarabia having been magnified into a battle most disastrous to the Legion! but the *Glasgow* steamer came up on Wednesday night from St. Sebastian bringing true particulars. The *Madagascar* will go to Spithead next week; she is to call at Plymouth before going to Jamaica, and it is expected take charge of the *Goliath*, fitting as a coal depot. *Beacon* is rigging in the basin. *Conway* and *Samarang* are under repair in the Long Dock. *Partridge*, tender to *Royal George*, is nearly ready. Capt. Hindmarsh, his family, and about 200 male and female emigrants, with vast property, are in the *Buffalo*, at Spithead; her crew were paid advance on Tuesday, and the ship only awaits a fair wind. *Griffon*, Lieut. Parlby, arrived from Sierra Leone on Wednesday. Rear-Adm. Sir P. Campbell was at the Cape, with his flag in the *Pelican*. *Thalia* has been to visit the different ports on the station, and was on her return to the Cape. *Lynx* and *Rolla* at Sierra Leone. *Ætna* and tender, the *Raven*, surveying at Fernando Po. *Water Witch* off Prince's Island. *Charybdis*, *Pylades*, and *Fair Rosamond*, in the Bights, cruising; the squadron very healthy. *Griffon* has lost but one boy since she has been employed on the coast; she is ordered to Sheerness to be paid off. The Court-Martial ordered on Capt. Corytoe, R.M., of this division, will not take place; mutual explanations between him and Lieut.-Col. Jones have been effected, and the matter ended. Ships in Port, *Hercules* (flag), *Vanguard*, *Asia*, *Cornwallis*, *Pembroke*, at St. Helens; *Buffalo*, *Griffon*, *Bonetta*, and a Norwegian brig, at Spithead; *Britannia* (flag), *Inconstant*, *Madagascar*, *Pique*, *Beacon*, *Partridge*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, in Harbour. *Volcano* is masted, and will be sent to Woolwich for her boilers, engines, &c.

Milford Haven, 20th July.—*(From our own Correspondent.*—The *Hamoaze* lighter arrived here from Liverpool on Wednesday last with Mr. Walker, of Plymouth-Yard, and a company of riggers, who had been employed navigating the *Arethusa* to the former port fitted as a lazarette. The old vessels hitherto employed for that purpose there having been, on survey, found defective, are forthwith to be sold out of the service. In the short space of four days the party took out the masts, which had been shipped on board the *Dido*, put others in their places, rigged her, bent sails, and were ready for sea. On Sunday, with half a gale of wind dead on end, Mr. Walker, in a most seaman-like manner, worked her down the harbour; on reaching this place she carried away her main topsail yard, which compelled her to come to an anchor. The lighter was sent down with another on Monday morning, on the arrival of which she again got under weigh and left for Sheerness. Mr. Walker would be an invaluable acquisition to Pembroke in case of war, not only for the masterly manner in which he handles a ship, but for the accurate knowledge he possesses of the haven generally. Few persons would have undertaken the working an *untried* ship through the narrows in the manner he did on Sunday last. On visiting the dock-yard this week, I find that as no orders have yet been received relative to the relief of the Marine detachment there, they are likely to remain at least till early next spring, when, as ships are likely to return from foreign service, a relief will be afforded from one of the divisions. These men are so immediately under the directions of the Admiralty, that it is not likely they will be relieved by men from the line, particularly as the expense of fitting up the *Old Dragon*, 74, as a barracks has devolved entirely on that board. The experiment too of employing the Marines as labourers in the dock-yard, proving such a source of economy to the nation, ensures the continuance of a detachment of this valuable body to that establishment. Captain Deans, Inspecting-Commander at this place, visited the out-stations of Coast Guard last week.

A splendidly constructed four-oared boat has been built at the command of his Majesty, which is intended as a present to the Prince of Orange. The cutter is 36 feet in length, built of oak, and is fitted up with considerable neatness, totally avoiding every thing that would tend to give her a gaudy appearance. The cushions are green, with orange tufts, trimmed with gold lace, and she has orange yoke lines.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, July 22nd.—*(From our own Correspondent.*— All the st.-vs. are at a nonplus on account of the strike among the Civil Engineers, whose firms are employed by Government. The *Firebrand* st.-v., Master Allen, left here for the Westward on Tuesday. The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v. has had her foremast taken out to be replaced by a new one, and she is being proceeded with with all despatch. The *Messenger* st.-v., Mr. J. King, has had her starboard wheel taken off, and it has been found necessary to strengthen her beams and midships; her topsides have been caulked afresh, and so has the *Rhadamanthus*. The *Lightning*, Lieut. Shambler, is almost at a stand-still on account of the "strike," though her Engineer, Thastrick, has been using his best endeavours to bring her forward. The *Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. J. Pearse (*a*), has had her masts taken out to be overhauled, and has got a party of Engineers off the Cheque to get her engines into order if possible. The *Flamer* st.-v. will require entire new boilers. The *Echo* st.-v. is still up in the City Canal waiting for Engineers. Ships in Port—*William and Mary* yacht. In the Basin—*Firefly* and *Lightning* st.-vs. Not in Commission—*Rhadamanthus*, *Confiance*, *Flamer*, st.-vs., and the *Messenger* st.-v., Mr. J. King. In Dock (not in Commission)—*Blazer* st.-v.

On Tuesday afternoon a Court-Martial, which continued till Friday, was held on board the *Britannia* flag-ship in Portsmouth harbour, to try Mr. Robert Rogers, late Master of the *Rover*, for an indecent assault on a boy; Rear-Adm. the Hon. Sir C. Paget was President, and the other Members of the Court were Rear-Adm. Sir F. L. Maitland, Captains Hon. D. P. Bouverie, S. Jackson, Sir T. Fellowes, W. Fisher, Sir J. S. Peyton, Sir J. Rowley, T. Hastings; J. Hoskins, Esq., Judge Advocate: Mr. Rogers was assisted in his defence by W. Mischie, Esq., of Portsea. The Court was occupied two days in the prosecution, and on Friday the prisoner entered on his defence, which occupied but a short time. The Court determined that no part of the charges had been proved against Mr. Rogers, and he was fully acquitted. Sir Charles Paget, after congratulating him on the complete manner in which the charges against him had been refuted, thus addressed him:—"It has now become my pleasing duty to return you your sword, which you have hitherto used with so much credit to yourself, and which you will, I am sure, hereafter wield with advantage to your country." The Commander-in-Chief, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, immediately ordered the witnesses in the above case, W. Tully, cook, Rowett, a boy, and Henry Benjamin, joiner, to be kept in close custody until the determination of the Admiralty be known, there being no doubt but that the charge against Mr. Rogers was a foul conspiracy.

☞ A Court-Martial was ordered to be held on Capt. George Hunt Coryton, of Portsmouth Division of Royal Marines, on charges preferred against him by Lieut.-Col. George Jones, of the same corps, arising out of some misunderstanding with respect to mess transactions, which it was expected would assemble on Tuesday last at the Mess Room. Simultaneous with the application to the Admiralty made by the latter officer for this proceeding, one was forwarded to that Board by Capt. Coryton, for a Court-Martial on Colonel Jones. The trial will not take place.—(See our Portsmouth Letter.)

Mr. Hepburn is appointed Master-Attendent and Mr. Sadler Assist. Master-Attendant at Portsmouth Yard.

The thirteenth anniversary meeting of the Royal Naval Annuitant Society was held last week at the Society's Buildings, at Plymouth, Capt. J. Lawrence, R.N., in the chair. From the report of the Committee, read to the members, it appeared that the capital of the Society had increased to the large sum of 96,105*l.* 3s. 6*d.*, which was invested with the Commissioners for the reduction of the National Debt, and that on the 21st May last the Committee had divided 4,276*l.* as annuities among the widows, orphans, parents, and sisters of deceased brother officers.

Capt. Wm. Hillyer (1836), late Commander of the *Revenge*, has been appointed Secretary to Rear-Adm. Sir Chs. Paget. This is the officer who drew up the diagrams which are supposed to give the most correct account of the trial between *Vernon* and *Barham*. We formerly detailed the gallant action which brought him under the notice of Nelson.

An order in Council appears in *The Gazette* of Tuesday night, declaring the port of Plymouth a fit and proper place for the reception of goods from places within the limits of the East India Company's charter, and authorising the importation of such goods into that port.

The Lords of the Admiralty have been pleased to superannuate Wm. Payne, Esq., Master Attendant of Chatham Dock-yard, on 450*l.* per ann., he having been upwards of 56 years Master in the Royal Navy.

Greenwich Hospital.—The Governor, Rear-Adm. Sir Thos. Hardy, has been on leave of absence, but resumes his duties on the 27th, when it is to be hoped the gallant officer will order a new jack to be hoisted, as the one at

present flying is *absolutely black* and ragged, which has certainly a disreputable appearance to foreigners passing up and down the river.

The *Sulphur*, surveying ship, Capt. Beechey, was at Monte Video on the 7th April, and going in a few days to Port Famine, in the Straits of Magellan.

A letter has appeared in the *Times* respecting the quality of the timber of which the *Bengal Merchant* is built, which confirms the statement we made last week; and we find, on inquiry, that the ship is considered by competent judges to be every way qualified for her destined service.

The lower rigging of H.M.S. *Minden* has been condemned, the defect is supposed to have been occasioned by the system of preparing the rigging a considerable time before it is required, and stowing it away in heated stores, rooms where a free circulation of air is wanting. It is supposed that on account of the necessity for re-rigging the ship, the *Minden* will not accompany the squadron under Sir Charles Paget in its first cruise.

An attempt was made on Saturday to undock the *Prince Regent* yacht at Deptford, which failed; she will be undocked next spring, and rigged in the basin; she is now most splendidly gilded, and is really an object in every way deserving of inspection; she will, it is expected, proceed to the Imaum of Muscat next September.

The *Henry Porcher*, convict ship, for New South Wales, and the *Mary* schooner for Malta, have sailed from Deptford this week; also the *Ida* for Gibraltar; where the *St. Vincent*, *Enel Grey*, *Bengal Merchant*, and *Pyramus* convict ship, are fitting for New South Wales.

Captain Couch, R.N., the patentee of the "Ships' Solid Channel," has been summoned before a Select Committee of the House of Commons, and from his examination on the 19th instant, the Chairman has been pleased to express his entire conviction of the valuable character of his invention, both as to the preservation of life and property at sea. It was shown by some documents (selected from numerous testimonials) which were read to the Committee, that, in recent cases of last winter, two vessels, the "*Elizabeth*" (lost with *seven of her crew*,) and the "*St. David*," the Commanders have certified that had they had the advantage of this "patent channel," the principle (amongst many others) of immediately getting clear of the wreck of the masts from the bottom, would have saved both vessels and crews.

ROYAL MARINES, WOOLWICH.—Col. M'Clavarty, C.B., is on leave of absence, but returns in about a fortnight.

Lieut. Rea and Courtis, with a detachment of the Woolwich Division of Royal Marines, are under orders for Portsmouth to join H.M.'s frigate *Inconstant*, lately commissioned at that port.

Lieut. Norcott, of the *Curlew*, during the first three months of *his service* on the African station, has captured five vessels fitted out for the slave trade with 12,000*l.*, destined for the purchase of slaves, which sum he has lodged in the colonial chest at Sierra Leone, where it awaits adjudication. From one of these prizes (the *General Alonzo*, a brigantine of 250 tons), it was attempted to smuggle ashore in a boat 3500*l.* in dollars, but Lieut. Norcott's vigilance prevented the success of this attempt. It is much in favour of Lieut. N.'s attention to the ingenuity and cleanliness of the *Curlew*, that he has not had a man on the sick list. Subsequently to effecting the above captures, Lieut. N. received orders to cruise in the Bights of Benin and Biaffra, and to visit the American settlement of Liberia, on the state and prospects of which he is enjoined to report for the information of Government.

The Masters Attendant of the dock-yards are in future to have 480*l.* per ann. instead of 650*l.*, and the Second Masters Attendant 380*l.* instead of 200*l.* per ann., holding the appointments for five years, or at the pleasure of the Lords of the Admiralty—a wise and judicious regulation, as a means of *keeping up* active and zealous officers. Although the appointment is for five years, the party will be eligible for re-appointment, if qualified by age and ability; if not re-appointed, to go upon the half-pay class of the rank, with an additional one shilling a-day. Messrs. Sepburo and Sedlor have entered upon their duties. It is supposed the second Master Attendant at Chatham will have the duty of the first, vacated by Mr. Payne's superannuation, and that the first will not be filled, although several changes will. We hear it is in contemplation to make a proportional increase in the pay of Assistant Surgeons of Portsmouth and Plymouth Dock-yards. These appointments are held by *Surgeons* who are paid but 200*l.* per annum (the Surgeons have 500*l.*), and which appears inadequate to the duties and responsibility.

A Court-Martial was held on the 6th inst. at Lisbon, by the Captains of four English men-of-war (the *Hastings*, *Malabar*, *Talavera*, and *Russell*), the Admiral presiding, upon a marine of the *Malabar*, who stabbed an officer when that vessel was at Cadiz. The man has been condemned, and the sentence forwarded for the consideration of the Lords of the Admiralty.

Official notice has been given to Adm. Sartorius, that on his complying with the usual forms of sending a memorial to his Majesty, he would be re-instated in his rank in the British navy.

Capt. Daniel, R. N., has received the honour of knighthood from Lord Mulgrave, at Cove.

The *Constitution* American frigate, sailed from Valparaiso, for the Northern Ports, 25th Feb.; and the *Thisbe* sailed from Lima for Islay, 30th January last.

The Naval Obituary for the last quarter, reports the demise of one Rear-Admiral, eight Captains, ten Commanders, twenty-one Lieutenants, four Masters, nine Surgeons, and seven Purser.

When the *Griffon* left Sierra Leone, there were 23 vessels lying there that had been seized under the new Order in Council, authorising H.M. cruisers to detain all that had fittings, &c. for slaves; the Admiral had a copy of the Act of Parliament, but the Judge at the Colony had not received one, or any Instructions on the subject.

## YACHTS.

THAMES YACHT CLUB.—Considerable anxiety prevails relative to the disposal of the silver cup, sailed for on Monday last by the *Wave*, *Gem*, *Maria*, and *Alarm*. It is customary to present the prize to the Capt. of the victorious boat on the evening after the contest, unless a protest be put in, signed by a majority of the Captains who sailed in the contest. On this occasion the protest against the delivery of the cup to J. Christian, Esq., was put in, and the prize necessarily withheld by the Commodore. The protest sets forth that the *Wave* exceeds her entered tonnage (ten), and that as the first class is not allowed to exceed that, she is not entitled to the cup. A special meeting of the Club will be called, and in the interim the yacht measured by the proper authorities. Most of the bets have been paid.

THE BRITISH YACHT CLUB.—The match for the splendid silver cup and cover, given by the members of this Club, was sailed for on Tuesday last, but owing to the unfavourable state of the weather, the river did not present the usual gay and animated appearance usual on such occasions. The match was an above-bridge one, and the distance to be sailed was from a boat moored off the Temple gardens to another moored off Wandsworth meadows. There were only three boats at their station at the hour appointed for starting; viz:—The *Selina*, nine tons; the *Margaret*, eight tons; and the *Brilliant*, eight tons. The three boats started well together at about two minutes before five o'clock. The *Brilliant* won in gallant style, rounding the flag off the Temple gardens full ten minutes before the second boat.

The *Lady Emma* yacht, which was to have sailed on Monday for the silver cup and cover, was upset on Sunday afternoon, near Lambeth Palace, by a sudden gale of wind, and three persons out of seven on board were lost. On the following day, after the sailing match, the *Alarm* yacht swamped near Battersea Church, but fortunately no lives were lost.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the Plymouth regatta attracted considerable numbers of the admirers of aquatic sports, and the race on Wednesday passed off with great eclat. The Vice-commodore of the Irish division, in the *Dolphin*, was present, but many yachts expected from the eastward were prevented, by adverse winds and bad weather, from reaching Plymouth up to that day.

A splendid dinner was given by the Earl of Wilton on Wednesday, on board his beautiful schooner yacht *Zariffa*, off Greenwich Hospital, which was attended by the Dukes and Duchesses of Buccleugh and Beaufort, Marquis and Marchioness of Aylesbury, the noble families of Jersey, Cadogan, &c.

The following noblemen and gentlemen were elected members of the Royal Western Yacht Squadron, on Monday. W. Wooby Cavie, Esq., Thomas Slade, Esq., owner of *Arab*, of Poole, James Slade, Esq., W. F. Moore, Esq., owner of the *Ianthe*, of Plymouth, Capt. C. H. Paget, R.N., owner of the *Nancy* yacht. On Tuesday, Lord A. Beauclark, Adm. Com.-in-Chief of Plymouth, Capt. Skyes, flag Capt., Capt. Lockyer, R.N., J. D. Oliver, Esq., R. W. Jamieson, Esq., R.N.Y. Club. There are now 215 members belonging to this club, and 50 yachts enjoy its peculiar privileges.

The Duke of Norfolk and one of his grandsons have arrived at Cowes, for the purpose of commencing their aquatic excursions on board the *Arundel*. A gloom is cast over the Royal Yacht Club by Lord Yarborough not hoisting his flag on board the *Falcon*, as Commodore. The *Falcon* is for sale. Lord Belfast, the Vice-Commodore, is travelling abroad.

There are four yachts at their winter quarters, Cowes, viz:—Earl of Coventry's *Ariel* cutter, Earl de Grey's *Nautilus*, Mr. Oliver's lugger *Phœbe*, and Mr. Braithwood's cutter *Zephyr*.

*Newspaper Statistics.*—In Spain there are 12 newspapers, in Portugal 17, in Switzerland 36, in Belgium 62, in Denmark 80, in Austria 82, in Russia and Poland 84, in Holland 150, in Great Britain 274, in Prussia 288, in the other Germanic States 305, in Australia 9, in Africa 12, in Asia 27, and in America 1,138. The total number of newspapers published in Europe is 2,148.—*German Paper.*

# East India Intelligence.

THE abolition of the mints at Madras and Sangor appear to have occasioned considerable annoyance at those places. The principal cause of complaint against the Supreme Government is their refusal to establish a bullion office at Madras, in compliance with the wishes of the mercantile community of that place.

Meetings have been held by the officers of the Bangalore and Trinchinopoly stations, deprecating any further augmentation of the capital of the Military Fund, by doubling the donations, and augmenting the subscriptions, for diminished advantages.

The 30th reg. N.I. to march from Madras to Secunderabad, to be there stationed; and the 17th N.I., now on route from Cuddapah to Palaveram, to proceed to Madras, to be their stationed.

The smuggling across the Jemna is carried on to an amazing extent, in spite of the large establishment of preventive service. In consequence of the large quantity of water expended in the canals, the Jumna, twenty miles north of Delhi, is in many places not above knee deep, which accounts for the smuggling. The principal trade from the Jumna to the Ganges is cotton, with sugar in return. The principal smuggling is in salt.

A rather severe shock of earthquake was felt in the evening of the 3d Feb., at Guntoor. It was preceded by the usual rumbling noise, and the shock lasted about a minute, rocking houses in the town. In the districts to the westward it was felt more severely; some tiles were shaken from the Cutcherry in one place, and a few houses had been thrown down; but no material injury had been done.

## SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London 21st July: ANDREA, *Chalmers*, New South Wales, sailed do. 24th March; LOUISA CAMPBELL, *Macqueen*, China, sailed 17th March. 22d: WILLIAM METCALFE, *Phillipson*, Bombay, sailed 28th Feb., St. Helena, 21st May.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per AURIOL: J. B. Montefiore, Esq. and lady and family, Dr. M'Fernan, and Mr. J. Blow.

SHIPS SAILED.—From the River, 21st July: DUKE OF BEDFORD, *Bowen*, for Madras and Calcutta to Portsmouth.—From Portsmouth, 23d July: MALABAR, *Fox*, for Bombay; LONDON, *Wimble*, Madras and Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per DUKE OF BEDFORD: Mrs. Lister, Miss Lister, Mrs. & Miss Dealtry, Miss Shakespeare, Mrs. Anley, Mr. Robison, Rev. Mr. Hammond, Misses Sinclair, two Misses Johnson, two Misses Brown, Mr. Lister, Mr. Mackenzie.—Per MALABAR: Col. Robertson, Col. Bagnold, Capt. Sir Keith Jackson, H.M. 4th Dragoons, and lady.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—China, 4th March: BOMBAY CASTLE, *Wemyss*, Calcutta; LADY HAYES, *Coensland*, Singapore; VIRGINIA, *Michael*, Batavia. St. Helena, 21st May; SPARTAN, *Leith*, from Singapore. 23d: WILLIAM SALTHOUSE, from Calcutta; SINGAPORE, *Lock*, from Singapore. 13th: BOMBAY, *Routh*, for London. 24th: ORONTES, *Currie*, from Madras.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From New South Wales, 9th March: WILLIAM, *Clarke*, for London. 13th: WARRIOR, *Stone*, for do.; LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, Bombay.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per WILLIAM: John Malcolm, Esq. and lady and two sons, Dr. Campbell France, R.N., Mr. and Mrs. Whyte, Mr. and Mrs. Hall, Mrs. Nixon and child, Mr. and Mrs. Panton and six children, Mr. and Mrs. Hill.—Per WARRIOR: Mr. and Mrs. Brownlow and family, Mr. and Mrs. M'Naghten and do., Mr. and Mrs. Morris and do., Mr. and Mrs. Hill and do., Mr. and Mrs. Ashley, Mr. Isaac Simmons, Mr. Cæsar.

CASUALTIES.—The EAGLE, *Patterson*, bound to Mauritius, put back into Portsmouth with loss of bowsprit, cutwater, and considerable damage to the starboard bow, having been in contact with H.M.S. PEMBROKE. A survey was held upon her, and, as the damage is all above water, the repairs can be performed without discharging her cargo.

# Theatres.

LYCEUM.—An opera entitled *The Rose of the Alhambra* has been produced at this house, and played every evening during the week with some success. This piece was played for a few nights at Covent Garden Theatre a short time since, and suddenly withdrawn. The music of this opera is by Mr. De Pinna. The drama is said to be the work of Captain Pelbill; we have heard it attributed to his brother-in-law, Mr. Deacon. Of the music of this opera we cannot speak in terms of praise, it is a poor, meagre, common-place composition from beginning to end: the only portion of it with which we were at all pleased, was the chorus "Morn on the sunny hills is beaming," and a ballad, "Where is the voice that has thrill'd me?" and the highest merit they possess is, that they are pleasing. The overture is a very poor affair; and the instrumentation generally is anything but skilfully or effectively written. We cannot feel surprised that this opera was not continued at Covent Garden Theatre, for it boasts of as little merit as any we have witnessed for some time past; the [illegible] of comparing it, in point of merit, to Barnett's *Mountain Sylph* and Balfe's two operas, is too absurd, and must have emanated from some person to whose ear a *street-organ* is the perfection of all musical performance. The incidents of the piece are neither striking nor effective, nor is the piece as well got up as it was at Covent Garden; the last scene of the first act is [illegible] indeed. In the cast of this opera we [illegible] there is an improvement. We like [illegible] and Wilson, in

he characters of *Jacintha* and *Ruys*, better than Miss Romer and Mr. Borker, indeed we never heard Miss Shirreff's voice to greater advantage than in this theatre; our only regret was, that the music she had to execute was of so ineffective a description. Wilson's fine manly voice was only heard to advantage in the ballad above mentioned. Of Mr. Bland's efforts in the part of *Sebastian*, the least said the better. The reception given to Wilson and Miss Shirreff was most enthusiastic on their first entry. The committee have acted wisely in engaging these favourite vocalists, and if they will but get good pieces for them, they may rest assured their theatre will be crowded nightly. They have now the opportunity of sailing with wind and tide, if they let it slip, they have no chance of retrieving themselves this season.

STRAND.—A new, domestic, and well-written burletta, in three acts, entitled *The Bill Sticker; or, the old House in the City*, was played for the first time at this theatre on Thursday evening, and met with decided success. The burletta is partly founded on a clever paper which appeared in Blackwood's Magazine a few months since, called "The Old House in the City," and which was the contribution of Mr. Douglas Jerrold, who, we may fairly presume, is the author of the present very pleasant piece. The characters are all well drawn; that of *Cyrus Cognovit* is a too faithful picture of many a "head of an old house in the city." Such vermin are very numerous among our overwhelming list of attorneys. The part of *Maximilian Tango* is evidently a *touch* from real life—a hit at a celebrated bum-bailiff of Chancery Lane, well known for his *polite* attention to the victims consigned to his *precious keeping*. The character of *Buxbottle*, the bill sticker, is a novel and highly humourous conceit; it is one of the best original low comedy parts we have seen for some time. We suppose it has been written for Mr. Hammond; his acting of it is quite equal to any thing of the kind of the present day, and has raised him considerably in our estimation; it is by far the best thing he has done. The performers one and all exerted themselves in the most praiseworthy manner for the success of the burletta, particularly Messrs. Forester, Hall, Wyman, and Attwood, and Miss Daly. When this piece has been acted a few evenings, to allow the performers to get more perfect and mellowed in their characters, it will go on admirably. We should recommend judicious curtailment, particularly in the first and third acts; also, more attention to the termination of the second act, which was rather a bungling piece of business. CATSPAW is too long relating his story; the *denouement* ought to be brought about more speedily. We make no doubt but this piece will prove the most attractive yet produced at this comfortable little theatre.

*American Theatricals.*—We are glad to find that Mr. Collier's amusing little comedy of *Is she a Woman*, is playing at New York with great success.

*Beulah Spa, Norwood.*—The improvements lately effected in these delightful grounds add considerably to the many attractions formerly offered to visiters. A confectionary and reading-room, with a rustic colonnade, afford a large extent of in-door accommodation to visiters and invalids. The grounds and lawns, which abound with natural beauties, have been most tastefully laid out with rustic flower-beds, stocked with a variety of choice flowers and shrubs. A large hotel, with a crescent, are about to be erected. The saline waters, after a careful analysis by Mr. Faraday, and others, have been pronounced to be eminently calculated to produce those sanative effects for which mineral waters are resorted to. Two effective bands are in attendance; and tents, marquees, &c. have been erected for the convenience of pic-nic and gipsy parties.

The Norwich Festival commences on 19th September. We subjoin a list of the Performers engaged:—Madame Caradori Allan, and Mademoiselle Assandri, Mrs. A. Shaw, Miss Rainsforth, Miss Tipping and Miss Bruce; Signor Ivanoff and Signor Lablache, Mr. Hobbs, Mr. E. Taylor, Mr. Hawkins, and Mr. H. Phillips. Leaders of the Band—Mr. F. Cramer and Mr. Blagrove. Conductor—Sir George Smart.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

### CAPTAIN RAINES, 77TH FOOT.

[PENDING the promulgation of the sentence, unusually delayed, we shall this week, at the request of several officers, give the Charges, with Major Wilson's letter, and Captain Clerke's reply, to which we alluded last week; and, if our space will allow, we shall resume the subject in our next.]

*Charge 1st.*—For having, on or about the 23d of Nov. 1835, at Wigan, addressed a letter to Major Wilson, of the same corps, falsely imputing to Capt. W. Clerke, of the 77th regiment, a calumnious statement, painful to the feelings of the said Major Wilson, and calculated to cause serious consequences between him and the said Captain Clerke, the above false imputation being made at a time when Captain Clerke was in arrest, awaiting his Majesty's pleasure, on the finding and sentence of a General Court-Martial previously held on him (Captain Clerke) at Glasgow, at the prosecution of the said Captain Raines.

*2d.*—For having—although long since apprised that Captain Clerke had denied to Major Wilson that he had ever made the statement so imputed to him by the said Captain Raines, and further, that he (Captain Clerke) had stigmatised Captain R.'s assertion of his (Captain Clerke) having made such statement as infamous and false—omitted up to the presented period to take proper steps with respect to Captain Clerke, in vindication of his honour, or in refutation of the strong imputation cast on him by the said Captain Clerke: all such conduct on the part of the said Captain Raines being unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, and highly discreditable to his Majesty's service.

Letter from Major Wilson to Captain Clerke, communicating the calumny against him, alleged by Captain Raines:—

"*Haydock Lodge, 25th Nov.*, 1835.

"SIR,—Having received a communication from Capt. Raines yesterday evening, where he states you made use of the following slander against myself and family, namely:—"The precipitate manner in which it is said my marriage was concluded, and the vile insinuations Captain Clerke accompanied the information with." It leaves me only, at the present stage of the affair, to request your full and downright denial or affirmation to these extracts now furnished, and with as little possible delay as you can. I have the honour to be, &c.,

"N. WILSON, Major 77th Foot."

"Captain Clerke, Chester Castle."

Captain Clerke's answer to Major Wilson, denying Capt. Raines' assertions:—

"*Chester Castle, Nov. 26, 1835.*

SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, communicating the disgraceful attempt of Captain Raines to vent his miserable malice against me, by attempting to embroil me with you by making statements as ridiculous as they are FALSE and INFAMOUS, and the motives of which are evident to the world, I beg to say that I can safely call upon the officers and their wives of this corps, to attest the terms of respect and esteem in which I have invariably spoken of yourself and Mrs. Wilson. I cannot, even in the most remote degree, comprehend the meaning of the pitiful fabrication communicated to you, whether it be the invention of the individual himself, or of the unhappy female, who, I understand, has been making similar attempts with other families of the corps, but which attempts have been treated as they merited. I beg leave to add, that if it were not for my well-known esteem and respect for yourself and family, I should not deem it necessary to take the slightest notice of any assertion made by an individual at present labouring under charges so deeply affecting his veracity and honour. I have the honour to be, &c. &c.

"W. CLERKE, Capt. 77th reg."

"Major Wilson, 77th reg.,
"Haydock Lodge."

ASSIST.-SURG. T. HUNTER, 2ND, OF QUEEN'S ROYAL REGIMENT.

This officer has been tried at Bombay on the following charges:—

1st—Highly unofficerlike and disgraceful conduct, in being intoxicated and incapable of performing his duty as a medical officer in charge of invalids, proceeding from Poonah to Bombay, on Oct. 26, 27, 28, and 29, 1835.

2d—Highly unofficerlike conduct and neglect of duty, in quitting the detachment at Carli on the 28th Oct., proceeding in advance, and affording no medical aid to the invalids during the remainder of the march to Bombay, viz. from the 29th Oct. to the 2d Nov., 1835.

3d—Scandalous and disgraceful conduct, unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in appearing intoxicated before a board of officers assembled at Poonah on the 25th Nov., 1835, to investigate into the above conduct, and appearing in the Regimental Hospital on the mornings of Nov. 20, 21, and 22, in a state of intoxication.

Of all which charges the prisoner was found guilty, and sentenced to be cashiered.—Approved by the Commander-in-Chief of India.

*Remarks*—The Commander-in-Chief desires to point the attention of the army to the case of Mr. T. Hunter, as it is but three months since this very individual was before tried for a similar offence. It is with much regret that his Excellency has to observe, that this is the third officer of H. M.'s army who has been cashiered for this odious offence within the last two months, so that he can little wonder that thoughtless private soldiers should give way to the pernicious vice when such examples are set before them. He has the utmost confidence in the Commanding Officers of H.M.'s regiments that they will aid him in his endeavours to root out this evil from the army, and that they will oblige the officers under their command not only to assist in preventing drunkenness amongst their men by personal exertions, but also by setting a proper example to those under them.

## TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD HILL.

LETTER II.

My Lord,—I am rejoiced to find that the letter I had the honour to address to your Lordship on the 11th instant has awakened your attention to the abuses complained of in it, and I rejoice still more to learn, that in the approaching inspections you will have an opportunity of personally witnessing the effect of Mediterranean and Indian service, as exemplified in the state of the 7th Fusiliers and 38th Regiment, and thus putting my statements to the test of observation.

To comment upon the past services of regiments is unnecessary, particularly, as in the present case, where they have been so nearly equal; but we will venture to assert that your Lordship will admit the appearance and discipline of the Fusiliers to be as perfect as if they had never been out of Hyde-park, while, in the wasted appearance and neglected drill of the remnant of the 38th Regiment, your Lordship will recognize the effect of protracted service in a tropical climate. By the system pursued a few years ago, the 38th would, after four or five years' wearisome drill in England, and more painful service in Ireland, have been sent back to wither again in the east or west, while the Fusiliers, finding favour where impartiality alone should reign, would have been sent a second time to the Mediterranean or America. It is not, however, our intention to rake up the past; it is sufficient that we feel assured you, my lord, will not in future sanction such palpable injustice. It has been urged in defence of the old system, that our engagements to the East India Company and to New South Wales render it impossible to make the necessary reliefs without injustice to some corps, but if your Lordship will adopt and adhere firmly to a single principle, which you cannot but admit to be a just one, such objections will easily disappear. The principle I allude to is this—let no regiment be recalled from the Mediterranean or America until those who have been 15 years eastward of the Cape, or 10 years in the West Indies, shall have been previously relieved. Remember, my Lord, that all regiments, except those doomed to India or New South Wales, leave four companies in England, which, if fairly managed, would allow of considerable relief, while those stationed in India are deprived even of this advantage.

Facts are, however, better than argument: in order, therefore, to prove that we do not demand impossibilities, I shall venture to submit a table of proposed reliefs, and though I do not suggest it as the best arrangement which might be made, I trust it will at least point out the practicability of administering impartial justice to the army at large, without doing injustice to any particular corps.

I have the honour to be, your Lordship's obedient servant,
ROUND ROBIN.

[We will give the proposed 'Roster in our next. In the meantime we refer our readers to our leading article on this subject.—ED.]

Died lately, at Staughton Lodge, near Bedford, the seat of Lieut.-Col. Latour, of the late 23d Lancers, his grey charger Blucher, aged twenty-seven years. This noble animal carried the Colonel during the three days at Waterloo. On his death eight balls were extracted from him; he also bore the marks of several lance and sabre cuts.

## IMPROMPTU,

BY MISS JANE ANNE PORTER,

While riding in Hyde Park, and seeing a grave dug there by soldiers, to receive the remains of the well known old Waterloo horse belonging to the 2nd Regiment of Life Guards, which having become too infirm to sustain life without pain, was to be shot next day and buried with military honours.—*June 29th*, 1836.

They have dug a deep grave
For the Steed of the Brave,
But not in the red battle-field!
With a heart-bursting sigh
They have doomed him to die—
And nobly his life shall he yield!

For the charger that sped
O'er the burial bed *
Where full many a Briton doth lie,
Will only betray
By a wild, scornful neigh,
How proudly the British-born die!

Let them plant in the soil,
Where he'll rest from his toil,
A laurel, whose leaves shall bestrew,
When the wind blows around,
And they fall on the ground,
The dust that reveals—Waterloo!

* The memorable lane or hollow-way, down which British Household Troops charged the Imperial Guards of poleon.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE SERJ.-MAJOR OF MARINES, NOW MAJOR IN THE BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.

Sir,—From paragraphs which have lately appeared in some of the papers, the public is led to believe that the late Serjeant-Major of the Woolwich division quitted the Royal Marine service in a manner discreditable to himself. To do away with this impression allow me to state, that the individual in question, after having served upwards of 21 years in the corps, applied for his discharge; agreeably to the usual practice in the Royal Marine service his request was complied with, and he was allowed the pension generally given to those of his rank who have completed this period of service. Shortly after quitting the British service he was appointed to an Adjutantcy in one of the regiments of the Spanish Auxiliary Legion, where his knowledge of his profession led to his speedy advancement, and his good conduct in action obtained for him a decoration and the rank of Brevet-Major. I do not mean to deny he had in common with some of our greatest warriors and statesmen, a predilection for a "noggin of the strong," but this little infirmity never attracted the public notice of his superiors, and was not in any way connected with his discharge.

*London, 18th July.* A. C.

### PURSERS' WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

Sir,—Most of your Naval and Military readers are no doubt aware of the besotted regulation by which, about 18 years ago, the widows of officers of either service were allowed to retain their pensions on marrying again. As if to push the folly of this measure to its utmost limits, it was permitted to operate retrospectively! Hence, many re-married widows who had, of course, long given up all idea of a pension forfeited by such *fresh* connubial contract, found themselves, to their great surprise, all at once invested with a right to claim it. Many a septuagenarian answered to the summons. To make the thing complete, I marvel that the persons then in "authority" did not order the payment of arrears. As it was, it was pushing liberality, alias folly, as far as it could well go. The course since pursued has been as opposite as the poles, although we then heard, as now, a great deal of cant about economy. Just glancing at the regulation by which a Naval officer (does it extend to the Army?) is not eligible to leave his widow *any* pension, unless he shall have held his rank ten years at the time of his decease, a regulation which must bear extremely hard on all those who are promoted late in life, such as old mates and clerks; just glancing at the cruelty of depriving *in toto* that most useful class of men, the warrant officers, of the hard-earned right to leave a paltry pension, a dirty quarter of a hundred, to their surviving helpmates; my present purpose is to call attention to an anomaly in the pensions of Pursers' widows. When, about five years since, an increase took place of ten pounds a-year, the wiseacres then in office, whisking round to the very antipodes of the besotted regulation I have commenced with, declared that it was not meant to benefit the then existing widows, many of whom had but recently become so. Oh, no! it was intended, forsooth, to act prospectively only! How wondrous careful of the public purse! As all the widows thus cruelly excluded, and left to struggle on the pittance of 30*l.* per annum, stand as much in need of the increase as those who have since become widows possibly can do,—as, upon every principle of justice and equity, they have at least an *equal right*, I hope that which I have said, being inserted in your valuable columns, will have the effect of placing all the Pursers' Widows on the same footing, viz.—40*l.* per annum. I would, however, exclude from the benefit of this regulation any of the re-married widows before alluded to, while their husbands are still living. An Old Officer.

*Portsmouth, 18th July, 1836.*

### NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—From the clear manner in which your late correspondent, *Nauticus*, has exposed the truly unnecessary expenses of the Royal Naval Charitable Society's Office, he richly merits the highest encomium from its well-wishers. In that correspondence he drew the attention of members to a review of the past year's expenses, which, as he very aptly termed, was more than propriety demands, and hoped the next meeting would be a large one, at which he should be present. I am not a regular attendant, but from the importance of those communications which I read in your valuable paper, I made a point to be at the Thatched House on the 11th instant. Your promptitude and good feeling for the service in giving publicity to *Nauticus's* just views, if carried into effect, will enable greater relief to be extended to the widow and orphan, whose cause, for it is theirs solely he so nobly advocated, induces me to request you will give insertion to my opinions, &c., relative to the last meeting. In the first place, on the above letters being brought to the notice of the committee by a member, it was proposed (not from the chair), "that no attention should be paid to an anonymous writer." *Nauticus* manfully sustained his part by rising and declaring himself the writer, and that he was influenced by no motive beyond the good of the Society, feeling it his duty to point out what seemed to him "*unnecessary office expenses*;" and as so very few members generally attended the meetings, and, consequently, were not aware of the expenses, he determined on giving publicity to them.—I will add, the indifference too frequently evinced when retrenchment has been spoken of in the depreciated state of our funds, with increased claims upon it. It is true, I have met *Nauticus* at the meetings, beyond it he is a perfect stranger to me; I feel fully persuaded, from the tenor of his letters, that his only object is to see the affairs of the society conducted conformable to the name it bears. "*Economy*," as he justly observes, "should be our motto." Considering as I do, that his praiseworthy exertions in the cause of the distressed were not duly appreciated, is a further incentive to my request for your insertion of this, in the hope that it will be the means of increasing advocates in the genuine cause of charity and economy. To proceed with the business of that all-important day,—after some warm debate, *pro* and *con*, it was decided that the series of letters should be read. I will do the meeting justice, by observing, that most marked attention was paid during the time that *Nauticus* so distinctly read his communications. At the conclusion a member (not the Chairman) proposed that the meeting should unanimously dissent from the opinions entertained by that officer; I am pleased to add, that that motion decisively met with defeat, in the decided opposition of several old and influential members, and it was resolved that the subject should be further discussed at the October meeting. Some documents of former years were read by the secretary, and several of other societies were produced by a member, who endeavoured to show that our expenses were not of that nature, which *Nauticus* proved by further stating that it took the annual subscription of 988 Lieutenants to pay 247*l.*, the office expenses for 1835. Are the extravagances of bye-gone days, or other societies, to be any criterion for us? As a subscriber for many years in the various ranks which I have held, I maintain it as my opinion, that this sum is unnecessary to give proper and due effect to the management of a society based on a "Charitable foundation," and feel much regret at the opposition this officer, in his truly "Philanthropic" views, met with; at the same time, I am well aware of the difficulty of eradicating a long existing evil, and do hope that the next meeting will be fraught with success in an unanimous wish for retrenchment, or rather, I should have said, a majority in its favour. I trust the junior officers (for they are more immediately concerned) will numerously attend at the meeting; I beg to impress upon their minds that all are equal, no feeling of superior rank by chance of birth, or more fortunate success in the profession, ought there to pervade the breast, a conscientious discharge of the duties of a committee is the object that should be paramount. An officer, whom I have not the pleasure of knowing, that was at the meeting, stated, that he had been nearly 40 years a member, and therefore claimed some acquaintance with the affairs of the society, being a very frequent attendant, and was fully of opinion, that, as *Nauticus* stated, a considerable saving might and ought to be effected, more particularly if a respectful petition on behalf of the society was forwarded to the proper quarter, for an office in Somerset-house (I have been informed there are vacant rooms), or other public building; we have a precedent in the case of the United Service Museum, Whitehall, which Government so very generously granted gratuitously. Certainly our society has equal, if not stronger claims, on the sympathy of Government; I have no hesitation in feeling assured that our petition would be crowned with success, thus would a saving of rent be effected, independant of other proposed reductions, "exceeding 100*l.* annually," still holding our meetings at the Thatched House. How many a care-worn cheek would glow with joy at the prospect of an increased donation, arising solely from a diminution of our present unnecessary office expenses. In allusion to other societies, as mentioned in a former part, I venture to assert they have what we have not, *Auditors*; I am pleased to say that a motion was made to the effect, that two auditors should be appointed, which was ably seconded, not, as the mover very justly observed, from any doubt of the authenticity of the accounts, but only in accordance with the usage of societies generally. The impartial conduct of our worthy chairman on that day is well deserving our warmest thanks. Having by me a printed list of the Royal Naval Charitable Society, corrected up to 1831, I have made the following extracts, by which it appears we then had as members the following:—Flag Officers, 210; Captains, 749; Commanders, 622; Lieutenants, 1361; Masters, 254; Physicians, 14; Surgeons, 272; Pursers, 369; Chaplains, 21; total number of members, 3866. From that period, I regret to say, up to January, 1836, by the Navy List the Society has lost the following members:—Flag Officers, 56; Captains, 98; Commanders, 90; Lieutenants, 106; Masters, 40; Physicians, 7; Surgeons, 34; Pursers, 52; Chaplains, 6; total, 489; or 363*l.* less annual subscriptions: it is true many members have joined, but not in that ratio. In making the preceding calculation, I am sorry to observe so many officers non-members of so truly a benevolent institution, and sincerely trust, that are seeg they will appear as members; we all ought to unite in the common cause, to alleviate the distresses of our brother officers, their widows and orphans.

*19th July*, 1836. Philanthropist.

### ROYAL MARINES.

Sir,—I have read with more than ordinary satisfaction the different articles that have appeared in your papers relative to the Royal Marines, and, having served nearly a quarter of a century, the few observations I intend making perhaps you will kindly give a place in your columns, that, in addition to what has already been submitted to the public eye, the sentiments of the most neglected body of men now serving his Majesty may be known to the world;—I mean those Subalterns of Royal Marines that joined in the war, many of whom have now no other prospect, except Mr. Baunerman's proposition be carried into effect, but that of remaining Subalterns for many a long year to come. To speak of the unjust manner in which both Army and Navy promotions have been dealt with is but a repetition of what is already not only too well known, but too keenly felt; and when I recall the services of the Royal Marines, and trace back the zeal, loyalty, and bravery they have invariably evinced, I cannot but confess that my astonishment is great at beholding the inefficient state of the Corps, by the long servitude of most of its officers. That inefficiency is manifest even to those unacquainted with Military matters, for every person must be astonished who sees an fine a body of men officered by individuals, who, from bodily infirmities, are totally incapable of performing the necessary duties attached to their Commissions, and which in their youthful days they discharged with so much credit and honour to themselves. Begin, Sir, I beg, with the senior officers of the Corps, and show me how few, bearing the rank of a Field Officer, are equal to the duties attached to command. Men who have served so long, and the youngest about sixty years of age, cannot be expected to possess the same activity of mind and body as those who are not so aged, and whose zeal for the service is kept alive by the promotion due to their exertions. Truly the fault is not theirs, for man cannot last for ever; if such an active, well-disciplined and effective force be not well commanded, how can the country expect from them that service they would render if the officers were equally efficient with the men; common and daily observation must convince every person that a body of men ably commanded, are doubly useful to those who are not so; and though in no instance would the Royal Marines show, or have they shown less military knowledge than any troops in his Majesty's service; yet the country must bear in mind, that the soldier who is in constant communicating with the Officer partakes more or less of his dissatisfaction, an ingredient I have no hesitation in asserting has of late years shown itself strong in the Marine Corps, and which must daily gain ground if so much injustice is allowed to exist.

The complaints of the Officers are well-known, and will not such neglect have weight with the men? for it is a too well ascertained fact that soldiers are drilled to look upon the Officers as their protectors. The same argument for inefficiency is equally applicable to the Captains, and indeed, many of the old subalterns are not exempt; how can it be otherwise, when there are Field-Officers that have served 57 years, Captains 40, and First Lieutenants 28. If not remedied, perhaps, when too late, the Government may repent the manifest indifference with which they have treated this body of men: such is universally felt by the Officers of the Corps, and, to ascertain which, only inquire even if the young Officers now joining, with the neglect of the older serving ones immediately before them, will endure so much injustice. I confidently answer that they will not. Taught by experience they will no longer be content to forego the just rewards of their services, the spirit of discontent is strong, and if means be not taken to render justice the Government will not in future possess that active and enterprising class of Marine Officers, who so largely shared in the toils and dangers of the last war; let the country recollect who saved the fleet at the Mutiny, and also whether or not the Marines be considered as an arm of the Navy loose the zeal and loyalty of that arm, to many it would be considered a right arm, and what will become of the body if it is not too late to do justice to this Corps, by which the Government will preserve its services, but they must bear in mind that these are days when the sting of neglect is not only keenly felt, but acted upon. The time is fast approaching when every faithful subject may be wanted, and what will the country say if, by ingratitude, they have lost the attachment of that body known for ages past to have been firm and faithful. His Majesty, who was long their General, and who promised much, but alas has done nothing, ought well to feel and know the truth of those assertions. That those truths may be read by His Majesty's present advisers, and that those Subaltern Officers who entered the service in the war may be promoted, is the sincere wish of R. M.

*July 18th*, 1836.

### PLAN FOR PROMOTION IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Sir,—Having seen in your valuable paper of the 3[illegible] last, a proposition about the advancement of Captains and other officers of the Navy, in order to place some of the

senior Captains on the retired flag list, that youeger ones may be brought forward, I beg to send [yee the followieg plao, and most conscientiously believe, that if his Majasty's Government will adopt it, meey old officers will leave the service, provided they receive a euffialent remuoaration for their long and faithful services in all parts of the world, maoy of them having fought in some of the most glorious battles of the last wer.

Allow me to hint two or three things in sepport of the plan of remuneration.

First—many gellant officers of the Artillery, Eogineers, aod Marloes, have beee permitted to sell their commissions, or, in other words, Goverament gave the Colonels aod Lieut.-Colonels 4,500*l.*, although they did not purchase their commissions; therefore, without the least jealousy or wroeg feelieg, we may bope to receive the same booo.

Messrs. Hums and Co. think to get rid of the old officers very fast by death; but let me tell him they are tough fellows, aod many may perhaps live to see *him*, and *most of his economical friends, under ground.*

The great improvement in the revenue this quarter of nearly a million and a half, will enabla a liberal Governmeet to get a grant from Parliament of 500,000*l.*, to ho laid out in purchesieg out old officers, at the followiog rate:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Captaies - - | £4500 |
| Commanders - - - | 3000 |
| Lieutenants - - - | 1500 |

Parliament voted *twenty millions* to purchase freedom for the West India Blacks; and surely a liberal Goverooment and Parliament will not think noe million too much to speed amongst those who not only assisted with the Army to save the coootry from the grasp of Napoleoo, but, let me add, the landed and funded property of every person in England, let his rank be what it may, is indebted to the Army and Navy for their families being in possession of their estates and money *at this present moment*; for had it not been for them, England would have been a province of France, and *most probably* the present possessors would not have had ae acre of land, or the funded proprietor a sixpeece of what he now holds, for property would have changed hands. The two services, under Providence, saved the country. What return do we get? We are stigmatised by the name, in and out of Parliament, of the "dead weight." Let Parliament voto for two years 500,000*l.* each year, and purchase out some of the "dead weight." They will save annually upon the half-pay of 200 Captains, at 200*l.* per aneum each, 40,000*l.*, besides deaths, should they purchase out the above number, which will make, with the addition of the deaths of Admirals, Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, a most excellent interest for the money voted; and also the saving upon the widows' pensions upon those officers who have been bought out must also be taken into calculatioo; and then, still adhering to the plan during Peace of promoting only one in three death vacancies, the list will be soon reduced to the numbers required for the service.

I cannot conclude this without making one remark upon a passage in your paper, viz. "If with a crowded list of Flag Officers, with all the experience acquired by active service, the then First Lord of the Admiralty asserted that he could not fix upon a successor qualified for the Mediterranean command, and that under this impression he prevailed upon the gallant Lord Collingwood to remain, aotil, worn out with fatigue and anxiety, he actually expired at his post, &c." The First Lord of the Admiralty, who made that remark, most grosely libelled the Flag Officers. Where was the gallant Exmouth, whom he did send out, and who conducted the Fleet so admirably after the death of the noble Collingwood? Where was Sir James Saumarez, Sir George Martin, Sir Sydney Smith, Sir Robert Stopford, Sir Benj. Halcombe, Sir John Warren, Sir Thomas Williams, Sir William Hargood, Sir Harry Neale, &c. &c. &c.? all fully capable of filling that command. If such a hint was thrown out, it was bad taste to do it; and unjust also. I could write a page or two to refute it, but it is now of no use. OBSERVER.

[We have elsewhere replied to this Correspondent.—ED.]

## MILITARY PLURALITIES.

SIR,—The contents of *Scrutator's* letter in your *Gazette* of last week, cannot be too earnestly recommended to the notice of Parliament; indeed, it is high time that the system of favouritism and interest, which has so long existed at the Horse Guards, should be exposed, and that a more liberal course should be demanded on the part of those through whose votes the public money is expended. Although the number of years and nature of service of many officers is known at the Horse Guards, such is not the case with the public—it is unacquainted with the claims of individuals, whose merit, if generally known, would secure something like reward. I would therefore propose, in addition to what *Scrutator* suggests in the return of "Army and Navy Promotions," that the *number of years* and *nature of service* at *home* and *abroad*, of *every General Officer* in the Army, be stated; such a return would at once shew who they are who are fortunate enough to possess what *Scrutator* properly terms, Ministerial or Horse Guards' interest and those who, possessing merits far *beyond* their more fortunate companions, are looked over and neglected. Upon referring to your *Gazette* of 28th June, 1834, I find the leadieg article offers seme valuable remarks upon the total disregard of the recommendatinn of the t'ommittee on Army and Navy Appointments, that they should be subject to periodical change of holders. To the evidence given by the Duke of Wellington before the Commissioners (if I am not mistaken), his Grace states to the effect, that Regiments were given, or intended to be given, to those General Officers who had commanded regiments, and who, by promotion to the rank of Major General, became unattached. Whether the evidence of his Grace be borne out by the fact remains to be shown, by such a return as ought to be laid before Parliament. In the article I have referred to in your *Gazette*, the salary, allowances, &c., of the Quarter-Master-General amount to 2160*l.* per anoum, and yet he must needs also have a regiment, with perhaps 1000*l.* per annum, which Lord Howick, in the plenitude of his power (to quote *Scrutator*), would increase 800*l.* more, any 2000*l.*, so that the Quarter-Master-General's services are estimated at 4150*l.* per annum, while perhaps equal merit is rewarded by less than one-tenth part of that sum; the same remarks will apply to the other fortunates mentioned by *Scrutator*. I have been, perhaps, prolix on the subject, but, Sir, the exigency of the case requires consideration; the system is unjust, impolitic, and affords an opportunity for person's unacquainted with Military affairs, or inimical to the Service, to indulge in remarks such as are attributed to Mr. Hume. To conclude, let a more liberal and less exclusive system be henceforth adopted, and the recommendation of the Committee be carried into effect, and there will be less ground for complaining of Military Pluralities. *Clifton, July 20th*, 1836. DUX.

## ON THE CIVIL APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

SIR,—I cannot suffer the correspondence to close between C. and myself, without assuring him that I appreciate, quite as highly as he can do, the distinguished services of Sir Frederick Maitland, and that, if I believed it possible that an *Admiral* could be permitted to keep his flag flying *so long as he lived*, because he filled the appointment of Superintendent of a Dock-Yard, I should at once say, that the present Superintendent at Portsmouth is well entitled to this extraordinary favour; but, as I considered that this could not by any chance happen, I did not include this gallant Officer's name amongst those which I referred to in my last letter. It is useless to continue a controversy of this kind, because neither of the parties are likely to be convinced by the arguments of the other; all, then I will add is, that I will fearlessly leave the question at issue to be decided by the *Navy*, or even the *Nation* at large, whether a dozen or two favoured individuals should be allowed to retain *for their lives* the lucrative situations in the gift of the Admiralty, to which, in the majority of the cases, *private* influence has alone caused them to be appointed, or, that the remainder of the *five hundred*, to a *thousand* equally deserving officers on the list of the Navy, who are *eligible* to these places, should, in succession, have a share in these boons.

The appointments I named as being those which ought hereafter to have a change of officers *periodically*—say at the end of every five years—are anything but *sinecures*, I readily admit; nor did I ever style them as such; but they are those which the Parliamentary Committee intended should be thus dealt with, and if the present Administration do not fulfil this recommendation, they will indeed be in *practice*, as has been stated in the House of Commons, a *Tory* Government under *Whig banners*. But I have a far higher opinion of the principles of his Majesty's present advisers, and will not for a moment believe that they mean to uphold those abuses which have too long been suffered to exist, through *Tory* misrule.

As to the arguments that it would be impolitic, and of *injury to the public service*, to remove at the end of every five years officers filling the different situations under the Admiralty, as before alluded to, this must at once fall to the ground, when we find Commanders-in-Chief of our fleets and squadrons are removed every three years: and again, that the Governors of our Colonies, and other situations of equally high responsibility and trust, are changed every five and six years. Surely, then, it will not be attempted to be contended for, that the appointments in our Dock-yards and Hospitals, and Coast-guard Service, are of more importance than these? But, as I have already said, it is useless further to enlarge on the subject. It is *Justice* the *Navy* ask for, and *Justice* they will, I confidently foretel, be sure to obtain from the Earl of Minto and his liberal colleagues. A.

## ELDER BRETHREN OF THE TRINITY BOARD.

SIR,—The Right Honourable the *liberal* President of the Board of Trade, has *most liberally* stated, in the debate on Tuesday evening on the Light-house Bill, that *Naval* officers are unfit to fill any of these appointments, for two reasons, which he has condescended to make known; first, because he considers that *private* influence, and not *merit*, would govern the selection of those officers, even under a *Whig Reform* Government; and next, because he deems that Naval Captains would *look down upon* the former Commanders of merchant ships filling the situations of elder brethren! So much for Mr. Thomson's *logic*, which is about of a piece with his once purposed motion relative to a reduction in the duties on *Russian Timber* and *Tallow*,—whereby hangs a tale, which I could unfold, and perhaps will do so some fine day, if I witness any more of the Right Honourable Gentleman's *extreme favour* and good feeling towards the officers of His Majesty's Naval service. Q IN THE CORNER.

## MR. DOMBRAIN AND CAPTAIN HANCHETT.

SIR,—Some months ago you were induced, from the representations made to you, to publish certain documents and statements put into your hands by John Martin Hanchett, and I took the liberty at that time to request you to suspend your opinion and that of your readers until a trial of which notice had then been served had taken place. It was not the fault of the prosecutor, Mr. Dombrain, that the trial was not brought on in March last; he used every endeavour to do so, but was met on the part of the defendant with every impediment the law could throw in his way. Mr. Dombrain applied for a special jury and for the cause to be tried in Kent,—this was opposed, the venue sought to be changed to Middlesex and before a common jury. It was, however, ruled by the Judge in Chambers, that Mr. Dombrain's application should be granted on the ground that if any influence did exist it was more likely to be on the side of the defendant's publishers of a newspaper of most extensive circulation, rather than on the part of a gentleman who had not been resident in the county for twenty years. An application was then made on the plea of the absence through illness of a material witness, J. M. Hanchett, for postponement; this, after some delay, was granted, and the trial postponed until the present Assizes at Maidstone: it accordingly came on there on Tuesday, the 19th inst., before Lord Abinger and a special jury, when a verdict was returned for the plaintiff with damages and costs. In order that you may perceive how anxious I am, as an old and attached friend of Mr. Dombrain, to put you in possession of the whole of this trial, I have directed the paper in which *it will* appear (for it is not yet published) to be sent to you, and which I know will contain the particulars of the trial. Far be it from me to exult in the defeat or the degradation of a man who once held the distinguished rank of a Post-Captain in the British Navy, and Companion of the Honourable Order of the Bath, with whom, (as Mr. Serjeant Spankie observed upon J. M. Hanchett's admitting that he was a party to what he considered a dishonourable act and breach of public trust,) if honour and patriotism is *not* to be found, where are we to look for it; but I may, Sir, lament and mourn over the debased and degraded exhibition that unfortunate man made of himself in Court.

I have only in conclusion to observe, that as the defendant, who must suffer, is a woman, and who received intelligence of the death of her eldest son during the time she was in Court, Mr. Dombrain insisted it might be *distinctly* understood he sought for no vindictive damages, but merely a clearance of his character from the aspersions thrown upon it by J. M. Hanchett. As you, Sir, gave circulation to the statements I have alluded to, I trust you will be equally ready to give the refutation to them which this trial affords, and thus place the character of my friend in that position which it merits in the service with which he is so closely connected, and in which it is his first and highest ambition it should stand, as it deserves to be, *unsullied*.

*London, 20th July.* A MAN OF KENT.

[We insert this letter, as our invariable wish is to give every individual "fair play." We also publish the trial, and shall have an opportunity of offering a few comments, with reference to our former observations and the present state of the case.—ED.]

## BADGE OF MERIT.

SIR,—Independently of any consideration in a pecuniary point of view, that Government may have considered necessary at any time to have bestowed on an Officer for his long and faithful services, I have often thought it strange that some mark of approbation was not also given at the commencement of peace, to the Officers of the Navy and Army generally, as a national gift, for their conduct during the war. Some device, for instance, "St. George and the Dragon," would have been a very appropriate one, and the whole design not to have exceeded an inch either in height or length, and to have been worn with a ribband, in the manner of the Waterloo medal. I make no doubt that something of the kind was contemplated, but the numbers that would have been included in such an honour at the time, perhaps caused the idea to be abandoned. As there have been, however, great changes since that period, it is to be hoped that something in this way may now be taken into favourable consideration, with an observance of the axiom, "better late than never," towards those who have been thirty-five, or even thirty years in the Service, without causing any great expense, as the device that has been suggested may be executed in bronze, which would be prized as much by those who received the same, as if made of the most precious metal.

*London, 18th July*, 1836. MILES BRITANNICUS.

*** In type, "Riebard"; "Tristram"; and "Mr. Mordaunt Rickett's" Case.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Most certainly we have not received one of the letters alluded to by "Cato."—We are sorry our note was not sufficiently explicit for the "Searcher after Truth:" we can only repeat that Military Officers who retire from the service cannot obtain brevet rank.—The letter of "A. C." in this day's paper will show our correspondent in the "West" that he is misinformed, and that the story is not "strictly true."—We shall be most happy at all times to hear from "A. C."—Many thanks to our kind friend the "Old Captain" for his efforts: his persuasions may have effect with the party at some future period.—"An Old Worn-out Naval Officer" has our esteem: his suggestions will always receive due notice.—We have not seen the attack on Mr. Perrot: "R. N." should send his reply to the Editor of the Paper in question; but we cannot interfere further without a very strong case is made out in answer to the opinions lately expressed in the House of Commons.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1836.*

GENERAL EVANS' accounts of the movements of his Legion at Fontarabia will be found in our columns; and we imagine that, though this untoward, miserable affair is described as a *reconnoissance*, it will settle opinians as to the military talents of the General. According to the statements received, his force consisted of between five and six thousand men, supported by His Majesty's steamers, *Phœnix*, *Salamander*, and *Comet*, in company with the *Isabel II.*, *Reyna Goberdanora*, *James Watt*, and *Mazeppa*; whilst the ruinous old town of Fontarabia was garrisoned by about two hundred men, and about three thousand Carlists were collected in defence of it. Before this inferior force General Evans appears to have ignominiously retreated.

As respects a *reconnoissance*, we must add that we have seen it stated, that the night previous to the attack General Evans, in a Spanish boat, reconnoitred the place, and, on his return, assured his friends, "that the next day Fontarabia and Irun would be in his possession!!"

Though we have never been advocates for this Legion, we have invariably reprobated the unnational feeling which has led party scribes continually to revile a force composed of our countrymen; but we confess we feel shame that the British name should be tarnished by enterprises conducted without skill or energy.

An Officer of the Legion, and a correspondent of the *Globe*, thus some up the issue of this affair:—

"The result of the whole was, that they were obliged to retreat upon Passages, achieving no advantage; on the contrary, we left our ditches and entrenchments, the houses we occupied on the lines—in fact, all we had been labouring at for the last six weeks, save our fortified points, to the dispasition and mercy of our Carlist friends, who, as in duty bound, burned and destroyed every particle of them all. Hardly had the 3d and 4th regts. marched from the houses they occupied when the Carlists succeeded in enveloping the whole in flames. The arrival of this intelligence at San Sebastian, spread a gloom over every countenance: and its effect upon the feelings of the men, who were prepared to engage willingly in any, the most hazardous, enterprise, rather than lead the lives they have done, has been most discouraging. They naturally say to themselves—here we have lost much, gained nothing, and have jeopardised the possession of that which was obtained at the expense of so much of our comrades' blood. What is now to be done is a mystery."

Another writes:—

"*San Sebastian, July* 14.

"I write to you in gloomy spirits. News of an unfavourable nature press thick upon each other. It matters not, from east, west, north, or south—they come; and all tend to dispirit, discourage, and create a doubt in the mind when and how this warfare is to terminate. Evans is very unwell; there is a talk of his going to England. The Legion must return to England soon, or England must reinforce it, and that immediately."

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THE subject of "Naval Promotion," to which we invited the attention of correspardents in our Gazette of the 9th, has, as we expected, produced several communications, all which we shall notice at a proper opportunity. In the mean time, as the writer of a letter, signed *Observer*, remarks upon our quotation of the First Lord of the Admiralty's opinion, respecting the qualifications of the Flag Officers of 1808 for the Mediterranean command, and instances the names of several who were, in his view, eligible for that important trust; we will show how these officers were actually disposed of, as the best means of strengthening the opinion we have already given, that the promotion of Flag Officers should not depend absolutely on seniority, but that special advancement should occur at the pleasure of the Sovereign, when the merits of an officer point him out as the best qualified for any particular duty.

Our correspondant observes, "Where was the gallant Exmouth? Where was Sir James Saumarez, Sir George Martin, Sir Sidney Smith, Sir Robert Stopford, Sir Benjamin Halcombe, Sir John Warran, Sir Thomas Willieme, Sir William Hargood, Sir Harry Neale?" &c., &c., &c. The gallant Exmouth, then Sir Edward Pellew, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, was Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies; Sir James Saumarez, ditto ditto, held the important command of the Baltic; George Martin, a Rear-Admiral of the White, had his flag on board the *Canopus* in the Mediterranean; Sir Sidney Smith, ditto ditto, at Brazils, on the delicate service of removing Don John of Portugal; the Honourable Robert Stopford, Rear-Admiral of the Blue (having only obtained his flag the same year), had it flying on board the *Spencer* in the Channel fleet; Sir Benjamin Halcombe (meaning we suppose Captain, afterwards Sir Benjamin Hallowell) being upwards of forty from the top of the list of Captains, commanded *Le Tigre* in the North Sea; Sir John B. Warren, then Vice-Admiral of the White, was Commander-in-Chief in North America; Sir Thomas Williams, then a Captain, commanded the *Neptune* in the Channel fleet; William Hargood was Captain of the *Northumberland* in the Mediterranean; and Sir Harry Neale, also a Captain, filled the important station of Captain of the Fleet to Lord Gambier, who had his flag on board the *Ville de Paris*, in command of the Channel fleet.

In this list of gallant names, more or less distinguished, which our correspandent has jumbled together, it will be seen that only three officers of suitable rank, to command a fleet of twenty sail of the line, namely, the Vice-Admirals Pellew, Saumarez, and Warrenare mentianed, and these filled important duties elsewhere; the others were Rear-Admirals and Captains: and it affords no small proof of the discrimination of the Admiralty of that day, to find the whole of these officers, whom our correspondent has selected, actively employed. But there were thirty-four flags flying in 1808, and, of the remainder unemployed, many as distinguished as some of those quoted; still a review of the unemployed Vice-Admirals on the list, and the various qualifications which were necessary to be combined in the official trust of the Mediterranean Fleet, when the state of Spain, Turkey, &c., at that period is considered, might excuse the First Lord's anxiety for an officer who had performed his various duties, both professional and diplomatic, so ably and satisfactorily as Lord Collingwood had done, continuing in the command; and the necessity for thus sacrificing one of the best officers in the Navy is a proof, and a very strong proof, of the evil of that system which prevents the Government availing itself of distinguished talent on account of the impediments which exist to bringing it forward under the present regulations. Let us suppose for instance, that it had been deemed advisable, on account of some singular and universally admitted talent, such as Nelson possessed, and in order to instil confidence into the minds of our allies, to have appointed one of the Captains our correspondent has named to the Mediterranean command. We will take Sir Benjamin Hallowell. In order that he should reach even the bottom of the list of flags it would have been necessary to promote, and of course to shelve the following Captains, all senior to him at the time and then in command of ships:—Charles Boyles, Sir Thomas Williams, John Laugharne, William Hargood, John Ferrier, Sir C. Hamilton, Henry Curzon, Oliver Osborn, Sir H. Neale, Sir J. S. Yorke, Hon. A. K. Legge, Francis Fayerman, T. F. Fremantle, Sir F. Laforey, and P. C. Durham. Now, surely in the above fifteen names we recognise many whose retirement would have been a serious loss to the Navy, to say nothing of the number of Flag Officers whom it would likewise have been necessary to shelve, and if this evil has been experienced in former times, which we believe to be the case, we argue that it would be politic and wise to establish a regulation which, under peculiar circumstances, would enable the Admiralty to select the best officers without reference to their standing on the list, and, in consideration of any eminent service, or extraordinary skill, or reputation in their profession, to advance them to superior rank, where they would have an opportunity of exercising it for their country's benefit regardless of the progressive system now so rigidly adhered to. That there are means of effecting this desirable object we believe; and we think, moreover, that another ten years will place the infirmities of the Flag Officers, as well as the majority of the senior Captains destined to succeed them in such a point of view as to render an alteration of the system imperative; in the mean time the free discussion of this subject is sure to be attended with good.

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THERE was an observation, which fell from the President of the Board of Trade in the debate on the Light-House Bill last week, which we know has been read with great dissatisfaction by a large number of officers of His Majesty's Navy, who had hoped, with the rest of their gallant brethren, that the promise of a better era had now arrived and that under the word REFORM the shameful abuses of former times had for ever passed away. We allude particularly to the *abuse of patronage* in the Navy, and which Mr. Poulett Thomson would seem to apprehend was as likely to be renewed under future Governments, as it had been in the worst days of Borough corruption. The remark we refer to is that wherein the Right Honourable Gentlemen stated, in reply to the recommendation of Mr. Warburton, that the Trinity Board should be composed of a certain number of *Captains of the Royal Navy*,—"that he was greatly afraid if this were done, that, instead of those officers being chosen for their *fitness and proper qualifications* for such appointments, it would *wholly* rest upon the *private interest* of Captain A. or Captain B."

A declaration of this kind coming from a leading

ember of His Majesty's *reforming* Administration s damped many a worthy and manly spirit, hich had fondly hoped that the words of a former hancellor of the Exchequer (Lord Althorp) were deed to be realised under the present liberally-rmed Government, and that henceforward "pa-onage was *in truth* to be at an end."

The best palliative that Mr. Poulett Thomson n now apply to soften the unfortunate state-ent which he has made, will be to recommend a immediate appointment of half a dozen Naval aptains, and as many old Naval Masters, to con-itute part of the Elder Brethren, in lieu of the *norary* and *useless* members at present bearing is title.

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With reference to the observations we made st week, as to the *real cause* of the return to ngland of the Captain of the *Dublin*, we have ince received information, from a quarter on hich we can implicitly rely, that satisfies us o health of that officer was the *only* and *real* ause of his return. The greatest cordiality arked the short period of his service in that ip, and proofs of respect and esteem were rongly indicated on the termination of his com-and. We sincerely regret to add, that Captain Villes's health is still most precarious, accom-panied with almost a total loss of the use of both ands. Capt. Tait, who has succeeded Capt. W., ommanded the *Spartiate* with Sir G. Hamond's ag before the arrival of the *Dublin* on the South American station.

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The value of the remarks on Naval as well as on Military affairs, which have appeared from time o time in this Journal, is best proved by the ttention which has been given to those sugges-ions by the different branches of His Majesty's Government to whom such observations particu-arly related: an attention which no other Journal can boast of.

This fact is again manifested, just now, by the uccess which has attended a measure recom-mended by us some eighteen months or more ago, and subsequently repeated in our columns, as a reference to our pages will confirm, in which we urged the employment of *steam-vessels* in the Chan-nel for the suppression of smuggling, and ex-pressed a conviction that this system would, at a cost of a *few thousands* a-year only, do more towards the annihilation of the contraband trade carried on from French and Dutch Ports with our Coasts, than all the Coast Guard Service put together, at *fifty times* the expense to the nation.

A letter which we have seen from Poole estab-lishes the correctness of our views on this point, as *one* steam-vessel alone, it seems, has caused the loss of full *six hundred casks* of spirits within a very short period. The following is the statement con-tained in it:—

"The experiment of *steam cruisers* for the prevention of smuggling has succeeded beyond expectation. It has been ascertained from undoubted authority, that within the last month more than 600 tubs of foreign spirits have been destroyed by the smugglers upon seeing the *Vulcan* steamer, as they at once upon getting sight of her have thrown overboard their cargoes in Mid-channel, where they can never be recovered, in order to save the vessel and crew from capture."

It is then to be hoped that this plan will be fol-lowed up, and further we trust that, our remarks having thus been *proved* to be correct and just, our other propositions regarding the Coast Guard Service will, at no distant date, be found to merit the due consideration of their Lordships at the Admiralty Board.

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We have already given at some length, in for-mer Numbers, our opinions on the necessity of Corporal Punishment, but the interest of the sub-ject induces us again to turn to a topic which so vitally concerns the discipline of the Navy and Army. Since our article, published in No. 141 of this paper, much has been said and written both for and against this mode of enforcing disci-pline, and the Military public has been furnished with the opinions of the Duke of Wellington on the one side, and the principal Prussian authori-ties on the other. We will not deny that the sen-timents of such high personages have great weight on a subject of this nature, but must still candidly state that we hold the same opinions we promulgated nine months back; we still think, that although the total abolition of Corporal Punishment would be impolitic and dangerous, yet that means might be taken to protect men of good character from this infliction, and that our soldiers would soon be brought to pride themselves on their exemption from this mode of punishment.

It will be recollected by our readers that the outline of the plan proposed by us was, to have three classes in the service; the first class to be composed of one-third of our best chartered men, receiving one shilling and three pence per day; the second to receive the daily pay of one shilling, and to consist of recruits and soldiers not otherwise classed; and the third with the pay of eightpence a day, to be made up of all men de-graded by sentence of a Court-Martial, from either of the other classes, who, while serving in this class, should be liable to Corporal Punish-ment. In most regiments we find a number of men of steady, clean, and orderly habits, whose exemplary conduct merits every reward and en-couragement, but who are not sufficiently active and intelligent to make good Non-commissioned officers; these are the men we wish to see placed in our proposed first class, and we think that Commanding Officers of regiments will agree with us in saying that such men are well deserving of some increase of pay. We are well aware that first offences are now seldom punished corporally, and the knowledge of this fact causes us to think that no inconvenience will be felt by taking from Courts-Martial a power they so rarely exercise, while, by the alteration, we shall have this good end, that we shall engender that pride in the sol-dier which is most likely to conduce to his good behaviour; nor would any individual be able to flatter himself that he enjoyed an impunity for crime, for should he of good character fall into error, the first consequence of his offence would be, to render him for any future dereliction of duty liable to all the severities of Corporal Pun-ishment, and he would know that nothing but a long course of good conduct would restore him to his former position in the service. We should thus give protection to the man who is only acci-dentally drawn into crime, and make a marked distinction between him and the deliberately bad, giving to the former the full benefit of his pre-vious good conduct, while the latter would be made to feel that means still existed of coercing the vicious and disorderly.

It was once customary in the Army for Courts-Martial to sentence Non-commissioned Officers to be reduced and flogged for any serious offence they might commit; we believe that this mode of punishment for this class of persons has entirely ceased. In the Navy it was usual to flog the Petty Officers without dis-rating them, until the practice was discontinued by the directions of the Admiralty; and we well recollect that on the receipt of these orders many officers of the Royal Navy thought that the regulations which thus limited the power of the Captain, would be injurious to the discipline of the service. How that opinion proved correct? Are the Petty officers of the Navy, or the Non-commissioned Officers of the Army, less efficient now than they were while they considered themselves subject to the lash? If officers of sufficient experience to compare the states of the services during the two periods, would give us the results of their observations, they would materially aid us in determining to what extent the principle of action adopted towards our Non-commissioned and Petty Officers may be safely extended to the men; for ourselves, we think that none of the evils anticipated have re-sulted from our more liberal conduct to the indi-viduals in question, and we conceive that the same feelings which induce them to do their duty faithfully, will also operate on the minds of all but the very dregs of the service, and cause them to feel that they are not so degraded as to be influenced only by the fear of corporeal suffering.

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The time is fast approaching when the desti-nations of the 18th, 82nd, 33rd, and 35th Regi-ments must be determined on at the Horse Guards, and the eyes of the public in general, and of every Military man, are fixed on the Commander-in-Chief with a confident expectation, that he will give, in the distribution of these regiments for relief, an earnest of the equitable system in future to be pursued towards the corps on foreign service. We have heard that Lord Hill's wish is to relieve one regiment from India by sending out either the 18th or 82nd *direct*, leaving the other to proceed with convicts to New South Wales. The 33rd and 35th, having been last from the West Indies, can-not with justice be sent to India while the 18th and 82nd are available, the former of which *last* served in the Mediterranean, the latter in our *most healthy* colony, the Mauritius. These regiments having enjoyed good stations when last abroad can, with perfect justice to them and the service, be sent to India. On the other hand, the 33rd and 35th having only returned in 1832 from the West Indies, should obtain a healthy station, and, as the 18th and 82nd can only relieve one regiment direct from India (a corps being required for New South Wales), it is to be hoped that Lord Hill will re-member that the 54th and 16th Regiments have, as well as the 45th, been abroad since the year 1819. There is a good and healthy station to which the 33rd and 35th might be sent, and from which two regiments could be sent on to India without incon-venience; we allude to the Cape of Good Hope and to the 72nd and 75th Regiments. The former of these corps had certainly a fair title to the name by which it is best known, "The Cape Guards." It was relieved at the Cape, we believe, by the 6th in 1821, and, after remaining at home till 1828 it returned to its comfortable barracks in Cape Town; it is, therefore, but fair that it should com-plete the remainder of its foreign service in India unless it be intended to recal it from the Cape once more in 1838, and, after a home service of four or five years, once more to send it back to its Dutch demes and old acquaintances the boors and black.

We would wish to press upon the notice of Lord Hill, that he has but one regiment which he can send abroad in 1837, unless he sends out regiments

which have returned so late as 1834 from foreign stations. The 46th is the only regiment which can be fairly sent abroad in 1837, for it did not return from India until 1833, and ne it cannot with justice be ordered back to India wo earnestly entreat his Lordship to make such arrangements for the four regimente, *now* at his disposal, as will leave the regiments, which left England in 1821, and which are serving in India, the next to be relieved via New South Wales. By effecting the relief of the 15th, 54th, and 16th, by three regiments now available, his Lordship will be enabled, in 1837, to send out two cavelry regiments to relieve the 11th and 13th Light Dragoons, which have also been in India since 1819. As no infantry regiment can be sent next year to India, in consequence of the 46th being the only available regiment, the opportunity seems peculiarly to point out the advantage of relieving the three infantry regiments of 1819 *this year*, and the two cavalry corps of 1819 *next year*. Unless this, or some similar arrangement, be speedily made all the promises we heard from men, whose sincerity we doubt as little as their zeal to serve their personal friends, must be broken. Sore indeed must these individuals feel that the evidence given by them in their official capacities should not have been borne out by the performance of those promises to the Army, on which they confidingly gave their testimony. Fifteen years were to be the period of service in India. We simply state the fact, and ask the question, "have the regiments been relieved in fifteen years?" The answer we know must be, "No; the 20th, 45th, 54th, and 16th, as also the 11th and 13th Light Dragoons, have been abroad since 1819, and not one of those corps has yet reached its native land."

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The squadron assembled at Spithead, under Sir Charles Paget, has been ordered to sea to cruise to the westward for six weeks. It is not certain whether they will touch at any Port, and the Admiral and Officers have laid in three months' stock, the ships having four months' provisions. The Surveyor of the Navy, Sir W. Symonds, has accepted the invitation of the Honourable Captain Bouverie, of the *Vanguard*, to go to sea in that ship, and he will probably remain on board for a week or ten days, and then avail himself of one of the tenders to return to his official duties. Considerable interest is excited respecting the qualities of the different ships. The *Asia* is one of the finest of her class, and a known good sailer, provided the same trim can be preserved as she had in the Mediterranean. The *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* have never been to sea, and there is nothing remarkable in the construction of the others. The ships have latterly received some very good men to fill the Petty Officers' ratings, and although not so well manned as may be desired, the crews are infinitely superior to those procured during the war, and, by the end of the cruise, the ships will be equal to any service for which they may be required.

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Marlborough House having reverted to the Crown, is at present undergoing complete restoration. It has been assigned to her Majesty by the Legislature, on the demise of the King. It is estimated that the King of the Belgians will have to pay 1,654*l.* for dilapidations. The German chapel, which adjoins Marlborough House, is also being submitted to extensive alterations and improvements.

Accounts from Scotland mention the death of Sir Robert Liston, G. C. B., at a very advanced age.

The Southwark meeting on Monday passed a resolution approving of the conduct of Mr. Harvey, and expressing a hope that he would not persist in retiring from the representation of the Borough; and Mr. Harvey, in return, said he should set his revilers an instance of disinterestedness. "He stood there (he said) the Member for Southwark, and so long as so much kindness and satisfaction were shown as had then been displayed—if that kindness and satisfaction should continue—with the help of God he would die the Member for Southwark."

On Monday a gentleman arrived at Hatchett's Hotel, in a chariot and four, from Oxford, and on his proceeding to his bed-room, followed by the waiter, he drew a small pistol from his side pocket, and attempted to destroy himself; but fortunately the percussion cap had fallen off, which providentially saved his life. His excited feelings were calmed by a passionate flood of tears, after which, with a friend whom he had sent for, he proceeded on his route to the Continent.

A melancholy accident occurred at Boulogne-sur-Mer on 13th inst., Lieut.-Col. Carmichael, formerly of 6th Dragoon Guards, while bathing from a machine, was seized with a cramp, and before any assistance could possibly be rendered him was a corpse. Lieut.-Colonel Carmichael was a most active and intrepid swimmer, in the 44th year of his age; and from the period of his entering the water to his being taken out could not have exceeded from ten to fifteen minutes.

The corporation of Gloucester are proceeding with the suit they have instituted relative to the bequest of 200,000*l.* in the codicil, purporting to be written by Mr. Wood, forwarded anonymously to Mr. Helps, of Balham-hill.

Baron Bulow is about to retire from the representation of the Prussian Government at the British Court, and with his amiable lady and family will finally leave this country, it is expected, after a sojourn in his diplomatic capacity of more than ten years.

The paragraph, which appeared in some of the late papers, respecting the intended visit of the Duchess of Kent to Alnwick Castle this year, is not correct. No preparations have been made there, nor are any even in contemplation.—*Newcastle Journal.*

Colonel Staulay, Commander of the Volunteers, who left this city in the brig *Matawankeag* for Texas, has been killed in a duel at Galveston, by a Capt. Graham. He was an Englishman.—*New York Courier.*

The late Sir M. W. Ridley had been for some time previous to his death unwell, but appeared to be rapidly getting better. In the early part of the week he left town for Richmond for the country air, and was expected to return on Friday. That afternoon, about four o'clock, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, never spoke again, and very soon expired. Sir Matthew represented Newcastle in Parliament for about twenty-four years, was the head of the banking-house of Sir M. W. Ridley, Bigge, and Co., and was also engaged in the coal trade and glass works.

At the Levee, on Wednesday week, Lord Nugent kissed the King's hand, on his Majesty's leave being given him to wear as a decoration a splendid medal and chain, which have been voted and sent to him by the Senate of the United States, as a special mark of their gratitude for the benefits derived to them under his Lordship's administration.

*On Dit.* That the Master of the Rolls retires with a peerage on a pension, Mr. O'Loghlen to be Master of the Rolls, Mr. Richards, Attorney-General, and Mr. Shiel, Solicitor-General.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The following characteristic account of the two Representatives of his Majesty in Canada, is given in an extract of a letter from a very intelligent gentleman of that country, to his friend in England. It is hardly necessary to observe that the writer is a Tory:—"Lord G . . . settle matters with a wannion! He is a poor, weak, imbecile, incapable noodle, who has rendered 'confusion worse confounded;' has lost the British party without gaining the French, and will probably end in giving *John Bull* the trouble of conquering Lower Canada. We (in Upper Canada) have got a cat of a very different colour. Sir Frank Head came out a thorough Radical, and has commenced as might have been expected, by letting the savinish multitude into the secret that he despises and defies them, and, as we are on the eve of an election, I have not the slightest doubt that the country will support him. He is *Peter the Headstrong*, Lord Gooseford, *Walter the Doubter*."

The Post-office arrangement, by which the postage on newspapers is reciprocally reduced by the French and British Governments, and by which is rendered optional the payment of the postage of letters to their ultimate destination in either country, came into operation yesterday week.

Sir Godfrey Webster died on Sunday last, in the 47th year of his age. For the last few years he had lived a most retired life at his seat, at Battle Abbey, Sussex. He is succeeded in his title and estates by his eldest son, now in his 17th year.

The East India Directors will give a grand dinner to Lord Elphinstone to-day at the Albion Tavern. Cover will be laid for one hundred and fifty.

*National Gallery.*—The east wing of this building is to be finished forthwith, so that the Royal Academy exhibition of next year may take place there, and not at Somerset House. A circular building, attached to the north side of the west wing, is to be appropriated to the sculpture.

Vestris is going on a pleasure jaunt down the Rhine and does not intend acting until the opening of the Olympic on 30th Sept. The repairs and alterations of that theatre are now in progress. Liston certainly acts during the whole season, which he affirms shall be his last.

A requisition signed by Mr. Young, M. P. and numerous other gentlemen, addressed to the Directors of the Metropolitan Omnibus Association, together with the Directors reply, will be found in our advertising columns.—We trust that this Association will go far to remedy the evils at present existing, from the disgraceful conduct of many omnibus drivers and their cads.

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## BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.

*Attack on Fontarabia.*—General Evans in his dispatch to the Spanish Ministers of war, states, that in consequence of having received information from several quarters that the Carlists, in expectation of a movement of the Anglo-Christino force upon Fontarabia, had dismantled the defences of that town, and left it in but a very scanty garrison, who would abandon it on the first attack, he resolved to occupy it, being convinced of the importance of ousting the enemy from a point through which they had been so long receiving abundant supplies of every thing they wanted from France. But, on reconnoitring the place, he found that the information given to him of its defenceless state was false, for that the walls, though old, were of considerable thickness and that the breaches made in them had been built up with solid stone walls, loopholed and crenelated; so that to attack it with any certainty of success it would be necessary to set down before it for two or three days and batter it with much heavier metal than that of the light guns and field howitzers which he had brought with him; that to undertake this protracted operation would have given the enemy time to bring down the whole force of the rebels upon him, which might have compromised, if not the safety of the Legion, at least some portion of these extended lines which it had cost so much of exertion and bloodshed to gain possession of. Under these circumstances, he ordered the advance movement to be withdrawn, and led the troops back to their former positions, which orders were executed with remarkable intelligence, coolness, and military talent, by the officers, and the most orderly conduct and firmness on the part of the men. In a subsequent part of the despatch he points out the very remarkable manner in which his orders were carried into effect by Brigadier Gen. Shaw and Colonel Fitzgerald, also commanding brigade.

*From the Globe.*—It appears that Gen. Evans determined upon making a demonstration towards the Bidassoa, and, if he found it practicable without undertaking a siege, to drive the insurgents from the fortress of Fontarabia, and re-establish her Catholic Majesty's authority. The squadron under Lord John Hay's order proceeded along the coast for the purpose of co-operating with her Catholic Majesty's forces, which crossed the harbour of Passages during the night of the 10th Instant and advanced on Fontarabia by the coast road; a part of the marine battalion accompanied them; and his Majesty's steam-vessels, *Phœnix, Salamander, and Comet* anchored close off the bar of the Bidassoa. Two guns from the fortress of Fontarabia immediately opened their fire on his Majesty's vessels, which was promptly returned, but at too great a distance to produce any material effect. At nine o'clock, A.M., part of her Catholic Majesty's forces descended the heights, and had nearly reached the town, when it appeared a considerable force of insurgents (at least 9,000) had assembled to oppose their advance. At 11 the insurgents were attacked by one division of her Catholic Majesty's army, and after an obstinate resistance were driven from their position which enabled her Catholic Majesty's forces to take possession of the heights immediately above the town. The Lieut.-Gen. considered it impracticable to breach the walls without heavy artillery, and not considering it prudent to remain in the position he then occupied, towards evening decided to withdraw his troops to the heights he had left in the forenoon, which was accomplished in the most perfect order, and on the morning of the 12th the army returned to Passages. The gallantry and steadiness displayed by her Catholic Majesty's forces who were engaged on this occasion, do them the highest credit. Their loss amounts to nine killed, 108 wounded (most of them slightly), and 30 missing. From the most authentic information the insurgents' loss was considerable—350 killed and wounded, including one chief and two superior officers. As soon as the troops

ned to Passages the steam-vessels withdrew from lr anchorage. Some of the men taken prisoners by Carlists are reported to bava been shot after the action Irun, and it was said that two of them were marines Lord John Hey's squadron. There is, however, no ndation for this statement. The marines were ax-ed to a heavy fire during part of the actlnn; and both cers and men behaved with admirable coolness, nf ich the most flattering testimony wes given by her tholie Majesty's officers. They lost two men killed, had threa severely end eight slightly wounded, but e were missing.

Return of casualties In action with the enemy near ntarabia, on 11th July, 1836:—British killed 9, anish 2, total 11; British wounded 52, Spanish 46, l 98; British missing 20. Wounded.—Lieut.-Col. ss, 6th Regt., severely; Capt. Calder, 6th ditto, htly; Lieut. De Backer, 6th, slightly; Lieut. Doyle, , slightly; Lieut.-Col. Beatson, 10th Regt., severely; eut. Lynch, 10th, severely—since dead.

(A true Copy)

C. Wetherall, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Extract of a letter from a British officer, dated Heights Arnitza, 7th July.—"The Legion is highly dissatis-; the best officers have all left. Col. Le Marchant, rd W. Paget, and Col. Hicks, have gone home through nce. The *Royal Tar* takes to-day Col. O'Connell, l. Fitzgerald, Col. Kirby, Capt. Fitzgerald, and Quar-master M'Namara, and all would go from disgust but t General Evans finds it convenient to raise obstruc-ns to further leave, and now insinuates that the term service for which the officers and men entered is not r its termination. How this will be settled I can-say; but this is certain, that three regiments talk of ing down their arms if they do not receive their ar-rs of pay. Captains Morgan and Hornbrook, Lieuts. right, Langford, and Churchill, joined the Marine talion yesterday from England.

*From a Correspondent.*—The *Glasgow* steamer, Capt. eclead, arrived yesterday in the river from St. Sebas-n, which place she left on 17th inst., with despatches m Gen. de Lacy Evans to the Spanish agents in this ntry. She landed at Portsmouth twenty-five officers o have resigned their commissions in the British xiliary Legion, in consequence of the non perform-e of the contract entered into by General Alava when nbassador in London, in June, 1835, on the part the Spanish Government and Gen. Evans. She e brought over 280 men invalided and wounded, l others, who have claimed to be removed to their na-e places, having only enlisted for one year, which term ired last month. Nearly two thousand more men e put in the same claim to Gen. Evans, and are ex-ted home in the course of a month or six weeks, or as n as proper conveyances can be obtained for them. number of officers have sent in their resignations to Commander-in-Chief, which have not been accepted, the ground that they were to remain out as long as the r should continue. Many of these, however, notwith-nding this objection, have taken "French leave," and returning to England, through France. Gen. Evans, ce the untoward event at Fontarabia, has been con-ed to his apartments, and it is generally expected that will be compelled to resign in consequence of his se-re indisposition through over-anxiety and fatigue in his lorn cause.

Passengers by the *Glasgow* steamer—Brig. Gen. De cy Evans; Lieut.-Col. Lousck; Captains Erskine d Miller; Lieuts. Hamilton, Kemp, and Synge; Dr. dall; left the service. Lieut.-Cols. Churchill and mmon, Capt. Ellis, Lieut. Fitzgerald, and Dr. Cole-n, on leave. Capts. Carnaby and James wounded. pt. Ellis had charge of about 60 invalid soldiers, hich have been moved into the receiving ship. 2 ma-es were killed and 7 wounded, at Fontarabia. Lord hn Hay and his squadron were at St. Sebastian, the *ster* at Santander.

We find with regret, that the authenticity of the nguinary "General Order" issued by General Evans, placed beyond a doubt. We have seen two versions, t the differences are not material.

## The Court.

His Majesty, we are happy to state, has recovered om the slight indisposition alluded to in our last.

The King postponed his usual Levee on Wednesday til the followieg week. His Majesty will go to St. mes's next Wednesday, and return to the Castle in e evening.

Prince George of Cambridge left town on Thursday r Deptford, where he embarked for Hanover.

The Landgrave of Hesse Homburg and suite left wn on Monday to embark on board His Majesty's eam-packet *Firebrand*, at Woolwich. Prince Charles f Solms went also by the *Firebrand* to Rotterdam.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 18th July.—The Swansea Harbour Bill and the Prisoners' Counsel Bill were read a third time and passed.—Their Lordships proceeded to take into consideration the reasons of the Commons for dissenting from the amendments made by their Lordships in the Municipal Amendment Bill. After several verbal amendments had been agreed to, the Lord Chancellor proposed that the amendments regarding the mode of choosing a mayor should also be agreed to. The Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough opposed the motion, and Lord Melbourne supported it. Contents, 88; Non-contents, 63; Majority, 30. The other amendments were agreed to.

Tuesday, 19th July.—A conference was held with the Commons on the amendments made by them in the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, when the Commons' reasons were given in, and ordered to be taken into consideration.—The amendments of the Commons on the Tithe Commutation Bill were then considered, and several new clauses were added to the Bill.

Wednesday, 20th July.—The Constabulary Force (Ireland) Bill, Turnpike (Ireland) Bill, Cape of Good Hope Offences Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Thursday, 21st July.—The Marquess of Londonderry moved, that there might be a delay of any legislative measures that could affect the spiritual interests of the diocese of Durham; and that a select committee might be granted to inquire into the statements made in the petition from Darlington. The Archbishop of Canterbury, Viscount Melbourne, and the Bishop of Gloucester opposed the motion, and the Noble Marquess ultimately withdrew it.—On the bringing up of the report on the Parochial Assessments Bill, the Archbishop of Canterbury brought forward an amendment; but after some discussion he withdrew it in favour of the following, moved by the Duke of Richmond:—"Provided that nothing in this Act contained should alter the proportion or principles on which different kinds of lands or hereditaments are rated under the existing law." Agreed to.

Friday, 22d July.—The Greenwich Pier Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Bishop of Exeter presented a petition from the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Wells, praying for protection for the Irish Church. The Right Rev. Prelate also spoke of a personal matter connected with the last Report from the Commissioners of Education in Ireland, and expressed his regret that the Report had been brought forward at so late a period of the session. The remarks called forth a long and interesting discussion, in which several Noble Lords took part.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 18th July.—Mr. Cundy was examined at the bar of the House. He disclaimed all knowledge of the subject-matter of the accusation against Sir Charles Burrell, of having been induced to support Stephenson's line by receiving 15,000*l.* for land not worth 200*l.* He had merely repeated a report in the *Brighton Gazette*. The answers were no doubt at variance with the statements in Mr. Brnett's letter, who represented Mr. Cundy as having positively charged Sir C. Burrell with the bribery in question; but having declared that he did not make use of the expressions imputed to him, it was thought unnecessary to proceed further; and Sir T. Fowell Buxton having moved that Mr. Cundy be called in to hear the letter of Mr. Benett read, an amendment was moved by Lord John Russell to proceed to the order of the day, which was carried on a division by 114 to 56. —Sir R. Inglis inquired whether a clause was to be introduced into the Stamp Duties Bill to secure to the proprietors of newspapers the copyright of articles of intelligence, leading articles, and parliamentary debates. The Chancellor of the Exchequer had received the sketch of a Bill in reference to it, which he had put into the hands of the law officers of the Crown. He was anxious to secure to these persons the sole benefit of the talents and means they expended upon their publications; but he saw many objections to the plan submitted to him.—The House went into Committee on the Stamp Duties Bill, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer explained certain changes he proposed making in the Bill. The object is to secure the revenue, by facilitating the suppression of the unstamped press, without imposing unnecessary restrictions on printers.—The subject of the die, or distinctive stamp, was brought forward by Mr. Grote, and supported by both sides of the House, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer was ultimately obliged to concede the die.—On the third reading of the Paper Duties Bill, Mr. T. Duncombe objected to the 16th clause, which went to deprive Messrs. Stanley and Marshall of rights which they now enjoyed by virtue of a patent taken out some years ago; and moved as an amendment that the clause be omitted. The Chancellor of the Exchequer contended that the omission of this clause would operate to the disadvantage of publishers. The amendment was lost by a majority of 34.—The Lighthouses Bill was read a third time.—Lord Palmerston obtained leave to bring in a bill for a guarantee of the loan to the King of Greece.

Tuesday, 19th July.—The Hungerford and Lambeth Suspension Bridge Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the motion for the further consideration of the Medway Navigation Bill being moved, Sir Edward Knatchbull moved that it be further considered that day three months. After a short discussion the amendment was carried.—The order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Charitable Trustees Bill having been read, Mr. V. Smith stated that the object of this Bill was to supply the deficiency in the Municipal Corporation Act, relative to the administration of charitable trusts. Sir R. Peel said that the question was, whether they would consent to continue the temporary arrangement which at present existed for the administration of these charitable funds for a brief space longer, until they should be able to come fully prepared to provide a suitable permanent arrangement, or whether they should finally and irrevocably adopt the principle of popular election, leading as it would to an indissoluble connection between local political bodies and the trustees of these charitable funds. He would prefer the temporary arrangement, and he trusted the Bill would not be passed. A long discussion ensued, after which the House divided on the bringing up of the report—for the motion, 133; against it, 98; majority in favour of the Bill, 45.—Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the third reading of the Established Church Bill. Mr. Hume hoped that the Bill would not be persevered in this session, and moved, as an amendment, that it be read that day six months. Mr. Lennard seconded the amendment. Sir R. Inglis supported the amendment. A debate ensued, which was ultimately adjourned till Friday.

Wednesday, 20th July.—The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour, but only thirty-one Members being present the House was adjourned.

Thursday, 21st July.—Mr. Baines gave notice that on Tuesday next he should move that whenever a Member rises to observe to the House that 40 Members are not present, a quarter of an hour shall be allowed to elapse from that time, if necessary, for the assembling of Members, before Mr. Speaker counts the House, in order to ascertain the number of Members present.—Lord Darlington wished to know whether, as no report was to be made by the Agricultural Committee, any general discussion on the subject would take place. A long and animated conversation ensued. Looking at the conflicting opinions of the various members of the committee, it was an almost impossible task for that body to come to any coherent decision, and it was therefore better to make no report at all. The report (i. e. the evidence only) was then laid on the table.—Mr. Hume moved an address, praying, that in order to obtain plans for the new Houses of Parliament, his Majesty may be pleased to direct a further competition in designs, without limiting designs to any particular style of architecture, and confining them to a certain fixed sum; and which designs may be publicly exhibited previous to the appointment of a committee by his Majesty to examine and report thereon. A long discussion ensued, but ultimately Mr. Hume allowed his motion to be negatived without pressing it to a division.—The Post office Bill after a long discussion was read a second time.—Mr. P. M. Stewart stated that it was not his intention to press the Municipal Acts Amendment (Scotland) Bill during the present session.

Friday, 22d July.—The Speaker took the Chair at four o'clock, but there being only 32 Members present, the House adjourned.

## Foreign Intelligence.

France.—The principal incident of the fêtes will be the opening of the great triumphal arch at the Barriere de l'Etoile, under which the King will take a position, while the National Guard and the troops of the Line (the latter to the number of *eighty thousand men*) will defile before him. The whole of the relics of the grand army (the Invalids) capable of locomotion, will be present to witness the completion of the monument of their victories, or to form a body guard for the King while reviewing the troops.

Spain.—The *Moniteur* states that the Carlist division commanded by General Gomez entered Oviede on the 6th, and, having levied a heavy contribution, marched on the next day towards Galicia. Espartero and Mauso, the first from the Basque Provinces, and the second from Old Castile, reached Oviedo the day after the Carlists had left it. Espartero, with twelve battalions, went in pursuit of Gomez, who had to cross several unfordable rivers before he could enter Galicia, and who, it is affirmed, would find on the

frontier of the province a corps of troops ready to dispute his passage. The Portuguese brigade, which forms the reserve of the Queeo's troops, entered Leon on the 6th. Cordova arrived on the 15th at Vittoria. On the same day he sent off to Logrono four battalions in pursuit of a Carlist division which had entered the province of Soria. Private letters from Bayonne continue to affirm that Gomez has succeeded in getting into Galicia, in spite of the "unfordable rivers," the corps of troops waiting to dispute the passage, and the ever-pursuing forces of Espartero. Also, that on the 9th instant the Queen's Generals, Rotten and Montes, had set off from Caspe and Castel Terrano, at the head of their forces, about 12,000 men, for High Arragon, thus leaving the Carlists entirely masters of Lower Arragon. It was said that this movement was found necessary on account of the numerous desertions among their troops, who joined the Carlists.

ITALY.—The tragic event which lately occurred at Canino, in which the two sons of Prince Lucien Bonaparte are concerned, continues to be the subject of general conversation at Rome. The name of Bonaparte has given to it an increased interest, and excited public curiosity to an unusual degree. D. Antoine Bonaparte, it is said, has succeeded in escaping to America. The public take a great interest in the trial of D. Pierre Napoleon, and there seems to be no fear of his condemnation.

HOLLAND.—"*The Hague, July 18th.*—The Prince of Orange and his two eldest sons arrived in good health at Rotterdam this forenoon, on board the *Batavier* steamboat, from England, where they had been on a visit since the 5th of May.

TURKEY.—The *Volage* returned to Therapia from the Dardanelles on the 26th June. The *Favourite* sailed on the 30th for Malta with Mr. Warrington, Lord Ponsonby having represented to the British Consul at Tripoli the present moment as highly inopportune for presenting his claims to the Porte, and the events passing at Tripoli, ever since the Capitan Pasha's arrival in the Regency, as of a nature requiring the presence of an English officer on the spot.

UNITED STATES.—Since the 4th July last, the flag of the United States has been spangled with twenty-six stars, two being added in consequence of the admission of the States of Arkansas and Michigan into the Union. In 1818, the number of States then being twenty, an Act was passed, "That on the admission of every new State into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the 4th July then succeeding such admission." The thirteen stripes, *denoting* the thirteen original States, were, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky, increased to sixteen; but as the number of States was further enlarged, it was perceived that the flag would not eventually admit of a stripe for each, and so an Act was passed fixing the number at thirteen as before. The last star added to the flag was on the 4th July, 1822, in honour of the State of Missouri, which was admitted into the Union on the 10th Aug. 1821. The star for Maine was added on the 4th July, 1820.

## Law.

HOME CIRCUIT.—*Maidstone, July 20.*—*Dombrain v. Wood.*—This was an action of libel. The defendant pleaded a justification.

Mr. Sergeant Spankie stated the case. The plaintiff, Mr. James Dombrain, was Comptroller-General of the Preventive Water Guard in Ireland, and had brought the present action for two libels which appeared in the *Kent Herald*, of which the defendant, Eliza Wood, was the part owner. The plaintiff was appointed, in 1816, Deputy Comptroller-General of the Preventive Water Guard of England, under Capt. John Martin Hanchett, the Comptroller, who was afterwards dismissed from his office, and the plaintiff subsequently was appointed to the situation, which he now filled. Capt. Hanchett, very indignant at being dismissed, presented a petition to the House of Commons, which, however, had not the effect of reinstating him, and now, after a lapse of seventeen years, he had given fresh vent to his irritation by the publication of the libels complained of in the journal of the defendant. The first libel was published in the *Kent Herald* on 30th July, 1835, and had reference to some pamphlet which Capt. Hanchett had published, and was as follows:—"The matter, however prejudiced by Capt. Hanchett's intemperate mode of expressing his feelings, cannot rest here, especially as the writer in his remarks observes, that on Feb. 3, 1819, I (Capt. H.) received a verbal message from him (Mr. Lushington) by the mouth of the Assistant-Lieut. Dombrain (the plaintiff), being by Mr. L.'s orders, that I should send him (the plaintiff) down as on service to meet some of Mr. Lushington's electioneering friends at Rochester, and that I should charge his travelling allowance, 20*d.* a mile and 30*s.* a day, in my quarterly contingent bill, as if he had been employed in the King's service." The second libel was published in the same paper, on 13th Aug., 1835, and was as follows, and purported to be a letter from Capt. Hanchett to the Speaker of the House of Commons:—"It was on 12th July, now four weeks ago, that I addressed Mr. Lushington, accusing him of a dishonourable and illegal act, and waste of public money, in having sent Lieut. Dombrain, on or about 3d Feb., 1818, down to the coast in the neighbourhood of Canterbury, as on his Majesty's service, and to order him, and to have ordered his expenses to be paid at the rate of 20*d.* a mile, and 30*s.* a-day, which was paid from the public monies, as if he had been employed in the public service, whilst it is a well-known fact that no order of the kind was ever made by the Board of Treasury; and I have every reason to believe, and was so informed by the assistant, that it was to meet Mr. Lushington's Canterbury voters at Rochester that evening, and which accusation now lies on the table of the House of Commons, in a petition addressed by me to the House on 17th May, 1819." The Jury would see that the libels contained most gross charges, that Mr. Lushington had been guilty of fraud in appropriating monies received for public purposes towards furthering his own private electioneering views. The action had been brought against the present defendant, to give Capt. Hanchett an opportunity of appearing as a witness if he thought fit, which he could not have done had the action been brought against him; and when an observation might have been made that his mouth was closed.

Mr. Thesiger addressed the Jury for the defendant. It would not be treating Capt. Hanchett properly, if he were not afforded an opportunity of stating upon oath that which he had been complaining of for the last 17 years, without having obtained any redress. The alleged libels certainly very much affected the character of Mr. Lushington, but he could not see what they contained in them to induce Mr. Dombrain to have his attention distracted from his duty by embarking in such a cause as the present. He was but a subordinate; the charge was made principally against the head, Mr. Lushington, who was at that time, 1818, Secretary to the Treasury. Why did he not come forward and clear his character from the charges brought against him, instead of allowing the plaintiff, who was the Deputy-Comptroller of the Water-guard, to institute these proceedings? Capt. Hanchett had served in the Navy with distinguished honour for many years, and had been made a Companion of the Bath. All these honours, however, he had been deprived of. The lapse of time often did not mitigate, but tended to make the feelings more susceptible of wrongs.

John Martin Hanchett examined.—*In* 1818 I was a Post Captain in the navy, Companion of the Bath, and Comptroller-General of the Preventive Service; on the 3d of Feb. 1818, I saw Lieut. Dombrain and his father at my office in Pall-mall; I had a conversation with them, and they told me they had been at the Horse and Groom, Holborn, to attend a meeting of voters, and that Lieutenant Dombrain wished to go out of town to Rochester that night to meet the out-voters; I told him I would give him leave for a fortnight; the plaintiff, however, told me it was Mr. Lushington's orders that he should be sent out of town on duty, otherwise his expenses would not be paid; I cautioned him, as he received custom-house pay, not to have anything to do with electioneering concerns; I afterwards mentioned the circumstance to Mr. Lushington, the Secretary of the Treasury, and pointed out to him that I was bound to declare, on my honour, that the charges made in the contingent bill were *bona fide* in the King's service, and I could not, knowing what the plaintiff was going about, send him without a written order; Mr. L. promised, on his honour, to send a written order; Mr. L. subsequently told him he must send the plaintiff to the nearest place about Canterbury; I sent him to Whitstable Bay and Herne Bay, to hasten the completion of the *Hannah Sophia*, and to muster the crew of the *Scorpion*; the contingent bill was 15*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*, calculated at 30*s.* per day and 20*d.* a mile; it was paid among the contingent bills, ending the 5th of May, 1818; I never received a Treasury order, though I wrote to Mr. Lushington about it frequently; I received an official answer, dated 31st of March, 1818, stating that the Lords of the Treasury were pleased to approve of the Deputy Comptroller-General receiving the same allowance as a Surveyor-General; I was removed from my office on 19th March, 1819.

Cross-examined:—I did not propose, if the plaintiff would give me 6000*l.*, I would resign my place; I wanted to retire on two-thirds of my salary, 500*l.* from Government and 500*l.* from the plaintiff; I sent the Dombrains to Mr. Lushington, and told them that if they would buy me an annuity of 500*l.* I would resign; I took his Lordship's (then Sir James Scarlett) opinion upon the subject; Mr. Lushington told me if I brought charges against him he would get me struck off the navy.

Re-examined:—After I had sent in my petition to the House of Commons, I was removed from the navy, and about four years afterwards I was removed from the Bath without any reason whatever.

The Right Hon. St. Lushington stated, that in 1818, he was Secretary to the Treasury; he never gave any order to Capt. Hanchett to send the plaintiff to Whitstable in the manner which Capt. Hanchett had stated, nor did he ever promise to send him such an order as he had described; the plaintiff was never sent by his orders to meet his voters, nor to Whitstable; Capt. Hanchett never delivered him a list of voters, nor ever expostulated with him about the breach of honour, in committing so dishonourable an act; he never sent Lieut. Dombrain to Capt. Hanchett, in order that his expenses might be put down to the public; the whole of the statement by Capt. Hanchett, as to sending the plaintiff down to canvass, was utterly false.

The father of the plaintiff also contradicted what Capt. Hanchett had said relative to his conversation with him (witness) and his son, about the meeting of the voters at the Horse and Groom, Capt. Hanchett told him that if he (witness) would give him 2000*l.* he would resign, but it must be under the rose, and not mentioned to Mr. Lushington; witness told Mr. Lushington, who said "Foolish man, he can't part with his situation."

Verdict for the plaintiff, damages 5*l.*

## Literary Notices.

*An Architectural Tour in Normandy, with some Remarks on Norman Architecture.* By G. Knight, Esq., M.P. John Murray.

THE Norman Society of Antiquaries having, in their Report for 1825, asserted that churches exist in Normandy, at Constances, Mortain, and other places, which were built in the *eleventh* century, and built in the *pointed* style, Mr. Knight, in 1831, accompanied by Mr. Richard Hussey, a professional architect, determined to have a personal inspection of these miracles, and to relieve himself from the momentary uneasiness excited by the announcement of a new hypothesis. His work goes to demonstrate that the Report is most erroneous, and also to show the dates of the several styles of architecture. The volume is very pleasantly written, and the Plates, by C. Burton, illustrative of Norman Cathedrals, are excellent; to the architect and the antiquary the work must be a valuable acquisition. We cannot resist extracting a paragraph on a subject which deserves the consideration of British legislators.

"In all the larger towns of France there are excellent public libraries, arranged in spacious rooms, with salaried librarians, every accommodation for readers, and every disposition to assist them. I could not visit these libraries without wishing that similar institutions could be introduced in the principal towns of England; for in a country where there are so many persons whose circumstances allow them leisure, where education is more and more diffused every day, and in times when men's minds are on the stir, the easy access to books, in every part of the kingdom, could not but prove at once agreeable and beneficial. The encouragement of such an object would be a wise application of public money."

*The Violin; being an Account of that leading Instrument and its most Eminent Professors, including Hints to Amateurs, &c.* By George Dubourg. Henry Colburn.

WE guess Mr. Dubourg to be an amateur enthusiast; he begins by telling us that mankind are divided into two classes,—"those who play the violin and those who do not,"—he admits his fear, "to the shame of the latter, that they are by very far the larger body," and humourously adds, "but let them not despair, *non omnia possumus omnes*, they cannot all belong to 'the glorious minority,' they cannot all hope to play the fiddle." As respects violin players, we imagine Mr. Dubourg to be right, but have our doubts as to fiddlers, for we so frequently meet with pretenders to play "first fiddle," and occasionally some adepts at the "long bow" cross our path, that if they were to be added to the list of scrapers, we should much question the result of "a division." However, if these bold aspirants would read this pleasant book, it might induce them to become fiddlers in real earnest; their notes, if in tune, would then be more acceptable, and their company less avoided.

The volume consists of Essays on the origin and early history of the violin; the Italian, French, German, and English schools; a sketch of Paganini; anecdotes of amateurs, female performers, &c.; and though a very unassuming little book, there is in it wherewithal to claim the consideration of the musical world.

*The Court and Camp of Don Carlos.* John Macrone.

WE shall now, according to the promise in our last, give some extracts from Mr. Honan's work:—

*Queenite and Carlist Exaggerations.*—"It was a matter of amusement to me, then resident at Madrid, to read the daily extraordinary gazettes of victories, by which the Carlists were annihilated. The very post was often filled with letters from officers in the army, detailing their misfortunes to their friends and presaging a fatal issue to the war; while

ha gazette of tha same day contained brilliant details of operations and omens of final triumphs to the arms of the Queen. Every man in the *Puerta del Sol* knew that the gazette was false, yet still the government was weak enough to publish it; and though every one knew it was false, yet such was the tyranny of the Liberals, that no person dared avow his opinions, and these narratives were sent into other countries uncontradicted, except by some private letters, to form the groundwork of financial delusion, by which, in turn, each money-market of Europe has been sacrificed, and for the conception and execution of which the Spanish Ministers of the Treasury enjoy a special reputation. I was even told by the officer of the day, on one of these great battles, whose duty it was to count the bodies of the slain enemy on the field, that he found but forty-five corpses, while the gazette represented no less than 3400 put *hors de combat*—an instance of exaggeration only to be matched by a Carlist bulletin, lately published, of Cordova's retreat to Victoria, which, headed 'Victory! Victory! Victory!!!' declared that 9000 men were destroyed out of 12,000, although in good truth, not more than about sixty poor fellows bit the dust. It must be admitted that the Carlist exaggerations were less frequent than the others; for while the Queen's gazette announced that the Infante's force was diminished to a small mountain band, which was about expiring from starvation, we have seen it increasing daily in number and equipment, until, from a commencement of seven hundred men, it has swollen to a number of 30,000 armed and organised—and that, while it was stated to be in the throes of death, it was driving a succession of seven Queen's generals before it, and finally occupying the whole of the provinces, and defying every new attempt that was made to put it down. So much did this hyperbole prevail, that the beaten Christino Captains even made a jest of it themselves; and I heard one of them say, at a table of distinction at Madrid—'Well, what do you think of us now? I was beaten: I have committed faults which in any other service would cashier me; and look! here is the sword which the Queen has given me, and here is the commission by which I am appointed Commander-in-Chief.' The positive fact was, that nothing but lying and impostare succeeded at Madrid."

*Don Carlos.*—"His character is but little understood in England; and it is strange to find a prejudice there against him, when he possesses every quality which we prize, and consider indispensable in men of elevated station. He is just, humane, and generous, and so great a lover of truth, that he has never been known to break his word, or to allow an equivocation in his presence. He was the only member of the royal family at Madrid who paid debts, or preserved regularity in the household. The weekly bills were paid with the same exactness as in an English family; and while all the other inhabitants of the palace, to whom tradesmen applied in vain, indulged in dissipation, and disregarded increased expense, his system was so thoroughly maintained, that though he left Madrid for Lisbon at a few days' notice, not a shilling remained unsettled. Don Carlos was born the legitimate heir to the throne; and the law by which the succession was changed was not enacted (supposing that it were then enacted with all necessary forms—a matter we will take for granted, to prevent discussion about it,) until two years after his birth; so that he is the victim of an *ex post facto* law, and a principle has been adopted against him, which would not stand before any law-court in England, in case of an entail: and the additional cruelty in his case is, that even that *ex post facto* law was not made public for 40 years after it was enacted, and until a female child was born to Ferdinand. This is what may be called a hard case, particularly as no public or private reproach could be attached to the character of the person thus cut off; and if he had come to the throne, he would have been the father of his people. The truth is, Don Carlos has endangered, if not lost, his claims, by an excess of principle; for had he, during the life of Ferdinand, but given one slight hint to his friends, the matter was settled in his favour. But he repeatedly declared that, while his brother lived, he was bound to obey him as a King, and he allowed the Queen Regent to strengthen her position during the illness of Ferdinand: thus Don Carlos found the door closed to which he had the key for so many years, and declined to use it. . . An heir to the throne, according to a strict entail—full of virtues—without a stain on his public or private character—an honest, moral, and a liberal man—a good husband—a good father—humane and charitable, still he is a fugitive from his proper home, hunted by those who have fed on his bounty, and he may yet fall a victim to the malice of his enemies. Let us not discuss his claims, but render justice to his principles; and if he should succeed, let England believe that fortune has not favoured the unworthy; and if he should fail, let him at least command our sympathy and esteem."

*General Iturralde.*—"One of the first chieftains who raised the standard of revolt, and who had the manliness to yield the command to Zumalacarregui, though a junior officer. We found him a plain man, without the marks of much thought or character; but he has a high reputation in Navarre, and he is, perhaps, the only man that the people will follow out of the province. He is a native of Navarre, and acquainted perfectly with the temper of this strange people. They call him the *father*, and approach him with a kind of veneration; and, whenever he is present, they will fight like lions to merit his approbation."

*Carlist Officers.*—"We found the persons on duty at the advanced post most gentlemanlike; and it was accounted for, on inquiry, by the fact that the greater part of the officers belonged to the army in the time of Ferdinand, and that they preferred taking service with Don Carlos than with the Queen. In England it is imagined that Don Carlos has an army of wild mountaineers, commanded by men of low lives and vulgar manners; while the truth really is, that the Carlist officers come from the best families in Spain, and are better bred, and certainly as well dressed, as many of those I have seen of the Christinos at Madrid."

*Carlist Army.*—"At Salinas we were joined by an old woman and her son, who was going to join his battalion, and she, who had provided him with new clothing, and fully equipped him, was determined to present her only child at head-quarters as her offering to Don Carlos, whom she called her king. The Roman mother, who put a shield into her young hero's hand, and said, "Return with it or on it," was *not* animated with a warmer patriotism than this poor Alavese peasant; and I could judge from what she was doing, as well as from what she told me, how deep the natural feeling of independence was among her class. She looked upon it as a disgrace not to have her child enrolled, and she told me such were the opinions of all her neighbours; and though there were not arms for all, nor place for all, every one had his name set down in the regular battalions, or among the *voluntaries*, and, while he tilled his fields until called for, was delighted with the moment which placed him in the ranks. The truth is, the army had been so admirably managed by Zumalacarregui, that its confidence and enthusiasm were at the highest. He took care never to risk an action unless he was certain to win; and the wild mountaineers, seeing the disciplined soldiers fly before them, fancied themselves invincible, and hailed the moment when the drum called them to arms. That confidence still remained, as the only place where they had been repulsed was Mendigoria, and there the actual balance of men killed was against the Christinos; and as Moreno, who led them on that day had been removed, to make way for the Count of Casa Eguia, whom they looked upon with reverence as the adviser of Zumalacarregui, and were attached to, because he was a native of the province."

*Casa Eguia.*—"We next paid a visit to the Commander-in-Chief, and were cordially received by the Conde de Casa Eguia, though he was suffering under an attack of the gout, to which he is a victim; but he said he could not think of declining to see us after the long detour we had made to call on him. The Count is a fine old gentleman, at least sixty-five years of age, with large gray eyebrows, and grey whiskers, and white hair; but his appearance was anything but military, the gout having flown to his head, it was bound round with a kerchief, and his eyes were much inflamed. His whole frame exhibited marks of a desperate attempt made on his life when he was Captain-General of Galicia in 1828, by means of detonating powder enclosed in a letter: his left arm was amputated, his right hand was short of two fingers, and his body, altogether, received twenty wounds, more or less serious. The author, nor the motives, of the horrid design, have not been discovered. He was one of the Duke of Wellington's Aids-de-Camp during the war of independence, and speaks with gratitude of the Duke's kindness to him, and with admiration—and who does not?—of his great military talents; and he said he made it a rule to imitate the decision and promptitude which marked all the movements of his great master."

*Spanish Females.*—"It is astonishing with what a slight stock *of* accomplishments a Madrid lady sets up in the world, and how admirably they can sustain conversation and inveigle hearts. A fan is her alphabet, and a *mantilla* her dictionary; and with these she can speak all the languages in Europe; at least I defy any man, from Archangel to Naples, not to understand her. The first lesson she receives is in the art of pleasing, and the first example she sees in her mamma is, how to lever is to be caught and managed. Nature teaches her the rest; and she sets up, at the age of sixteen, an accomplished coquette, and soon picks out a husband and a lover."

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*Syria, the Holy Land, Asia Minor, &c.* Illustrated by W. H. Bartlett, W. Purser, &c. With Descriptions of the Plates by John Carne, Esq. Part III. Fisher, Son, and Co.

THE character we gave of the former Parts of this beautiful work applies equally to the present, which has exquisite views of Tripoli, Antioch, Beteddein, the Palace of the Prince of the Druses, and a scene on the river Orontes, near Suadeah. Nothing can be finer than the plate of Beteddein, which represents the gathering of the Chieftains to join the Army of Ibrahim Pacha, who was then about to advance into Syria, previous to his capture of Damascus, and the victories of Koniah, &c. But it is not only as a work of art that we recommend this publication, for Mr. Carne's spirited descriptions are equally entitled to our praise.

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*Colburn's Modern Novelist.* Vol. 13.

THIS volume of 538 pages, with illustrations, contains the whole of the first series of Theodore Hook's incomparable "Sayings and Doings." Who, having a library or book-shelves, would be without such a cheap and splendid edition of this sparkling work?

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*Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain, with Views of the most remarkable Headlands, Bays, and Fishing Stations on the Coast.* C. Tilt.

WE are much gratified with the first Part of this very spirited undertaking. It contains admirable views of "Tynemouth Castle," "Cullercoats," "Entrance to Shields' Harbour," and "Berwick Bridge," besides a vignette, representing Tynemouth Light-House and Priory, with the Life-boat in the act of saving the crew of a vessel. The Engravings are from Drawings by Bulmer and Harding, and are worthy of the talents of those eminent artists. The Letter-press also deserves commendation.

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*Biographical, Chronological, and Geographical Compendiums of the Lives of the Duke of Wellington and Lord Nelson.* By W. H. Kelsbel. Dickinson.

THE Charts consist of two large sheets, having portraits of these illustrious characters, with maps descriptive of their victories, and well-compiled chronological tables. Both the design and execution are good. They deserve to be framed and hung up in every regimental barrack, as well as in every ship in the service.

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*Standard Novels.* No. 53. R. Bentley.

AN excellent edition, with a new preface, of one of Mr. James's best works. Publications of this sterling character deserve every encouragement.

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*Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club.* No. IV. Chapman and Hall.

*Library of Fiction.* No. IV. Chapman and Hall.

THESE clever publications well maintain their ground. The humour of the "Posthumous Papers" is irresistible; and the present Number of the "Library of Fiction" contains a tale, "The Convict," of harrowing interest. The etchings to both works are admirable.

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## THE SOLDIER'S FUNERAL.

By the Authoress of "Songs of Grenada and the Alhambra."

1.

Who are these that wind through the mountain pass
With a heavy tramp and slow?
'Tis a soldier's funeral—alas!
In the panoply of woe!
Their comrade from many a battle field
To his "narrow home" they bear;—
And his eagle-glance is in darkness seal'd,
The conqueror Death is there!

2.

A veteran band is marching first,
To the beat of the muffled drums;
With downcast gaze, and arms reversed,
See the long procession comes!
And mournfully borne upon the ear,
With their stately measured tread,
Sounds that far-off dirge—soft, as if they fear'd
To break the rest of the dead.

3.

How sadly those hush'd dim echoes wake
The calm and sleeping air;
Oh! holy the spell those deep notes make,
'Tis the melody of prayer!
Hark! at intervals a passing bell
Mingles with the funeral dirge,
Those rich strains sublimely sink and swell
Like the murmuring ocean surge.

4.

Now, low lies the stalwart warrior now
In his coffin and his shroud,
And saddon'd is many a comrade's brow,
Whose leaders may be proud
To bear the pall on his honour'd bier
To the calm and quiet grave,
For he leaves a name to all true hearts dear,
The name of the "Good and Brave."

5.

A hero in conflict's deadly storm,
Freely waging limb and life,
Ah! powerless now is that manly form
Which gloried in the strife.
On his coffin lying cap, cloak, and sword,
(His trusty friends at need,)
To his last "home home" they attend their lord,
With his loved and faithful steed.

6.

The noble charger, which plunging, rears
As in sable trappings led,
The fatal livery he wears
For the pale unconscious dead!
Oh! he misses his master's gentle hand,
The voice which curb'd his pride,
Must he tamely brook the stern command
Of a stranger by his side?

7.

Shall another guide his bridle-rein?
Must he learn to watch his eye?
Oh! on! for the proud and gallant train
In solemn pomp pass by.
The youngest in years—and service first,
('Tis the chieftain's own behest,)
Oh Death! hast thou not all ranks reversed
We bring thee another guest.

8.
The chapel is gained.—By the man of God
The last holy rites are said;
They lay his corse in the lowly sod,—
Now, peace to the honour'd dead!
And thrice o'er the spot where his relics dwell
A volley his comrades fire,—
'Tis the soldier's requiem—their "wild farewell," *
Ere the mournful band retire.

9.
All is silent now—and the smoke and haze
Are clearing away from sight;
The sun breaks forth,—and his glorious rays
Diffuse their cheering light.
Oh! may we not take this blessed sign
As a token of mercy given!
He is where those rays for ever shine,—
Our brother is in Heaven!

LYDIA.

* "Wild farewell," the practice of firing over the grave is so termed by soldiers.

[These lines are property.]

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, July 23rd 12 o'clock.—Reduced, 91⅞ to ⅞, 3¼ Reduced, 99⅝ to ¾. Cons. for Acct., 91.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### INSOLVENTS.

July 18.—J. Wilson Williams, Liverpool, timber-merchant.—July 19.—H. Jenkins and E. Culand, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, linen-drapers.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Winterton, Barrowash, Derbyshire, grocer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

J. Kennedy, Spencer-street, Northampton-square, goldsmith.—W. Hindley, Gray's Inn-lane, cheesemonger.—F. Newton, Norwich, silk-mercer.—J. Andrew, Rising Bridge, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. Duckworth, Broughton, Lancashire, calico printer.—W. Shorthouse, Leamington Priors, Warwickshire, jeweller.—J. Smith, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, innkeeper.—J. P. Horton, West Bromwich, Staffordshire, engine-boiler-maker.—W. Walford, Birmingham, maltster.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

M. Bruce, Sl. Andrews, merchant.—D. Melville, Edinburgh, insurance-broker.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

E. Johnson, tanner, Lostock Gralam, Cheshire—W. Johnson, tanner, Wincham, Cheshire—J. Hooper, cheese-factor, Upper Thames-street.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Ashwin Smith, J. Lees, and A. Lees, grocers, Bilston, Staffordshire.

#### BANKRUPTS.

J. Pike, cheese-factor, Fisherton Anger, Wiltshire—T. Deem, grocer, Bridport—T. Griffiths, builder, Liverpool—G. F. Tory, linen-draper, Exeter.

#### BIRTHS.

17th inst., at Eckington, Derbyshire, the lady of Capt. ORANGE, 61st reg. of a daughter,—At Clifton, the lady of Capt. BLACK, R.N., of a daughter.—At Fareham, the lady of Capt. BOWLBAR, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At Stoke Church, Lieut. ATCHERLEY, R.M., to ELIZABETH HESTER ISABELLA, daughter of the late Major Lottie, 38th reg.—Lately, Major W. N. CHANGE, 67th reg., to JULIANA VITTORIA, eldest daughter of W. W. Yates, Esq., late of Parkfields, Staffordshire.—At Lyme Regis, Dorset, 12th inst., G. P. CODRINGTON, Esq. to FRANCES HENRIETTA VINCENT, daughter of the late Major Vincent, 84th reg.—27th ult., at Clifford Vale, Haddingtonshire, WM. MARTIN, Esq., Surg. R.N. to Miss JESSIE HAY.—At the Cove of Kinsale, Capt. TALBOT, 43d, to FANNY, eldest daughter of Lieut. West, late of the 33d.—12th inst., at St. Mary's Bryanstone-sq., Lieut.-Col. COLVILLE, Scots Fusilier Guards, to JULIA, eldest daughter of the late James Henry Leigh, Esq., of Stoneleigh Abbey, Warwickshire.

#### DEATHS.

13th inst., at Calais, Capt. C. A. MACBEAN, aged 69.—At Jersey, aged 73, SAMUEL LAMPRIERE, Esq., many years Barrack-Master in the Island. He had lost his sight for the last twelve years. He fell from his chair in an apoplectic fit, and expired in a quarter of an hour.—On Sunday morning, aged 44, Mr. JAMES LOANE, Master of the Buoy-boat at Portsmouth, having been 25 years in the Service.—19th inst., of apoplexy, aged 63, Adj. JOHN CHAPPLE, South Devon Militia.—18th inst., at his residence at Northwick-terrace, St. John's-wood, Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. JAMES STEWART, C.B., in his 83d year.—Mr. JOHN LOVE, Surgeon R.N. (1823), washed overboard from the *Hercules* convict-ship.—Com. M. B. ALT, R.N., aged 78.

## Advertisements.


J. EVANS'S ORNAMENTAL STOVE and COOKING APPARATUS MANUFACTORY, 9, King William-street, London Bridge.—The Nobility and Gentry are respectfully invited to view the extensive STOCK of Ornamental and Plain STOVES just finished, forming a great variety of novel and elegant designs, suitable for the Mansion or the Cottage. The largest Stock of Improved Kitchen Ranges in the Kingdom, and every article of Furnishing Ironmongery always ready for immediate delivery. Green-Houses, Conservatories, &c., heated by Hot Water. Bell-hanging on improved principles executed in Town or Country. Shower Baths, with Curtains complete, Six Guineas each. Also at 40, Ludgate Hill.

T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill, London, informs the Public, that he offers SILVER WATCHES, on the celebrated PATENT LEVER CONSTRUCTION (the most accurate on which a watch can be made), for SIX GUINEAS EACH, with all the latest improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

N.B.—If in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.—Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

ROYAL BEULAH SPA.—This fashionable retreat is, with great additions and improvements, NOW OPEN to the Public Daily (Sundays excepted). Mlecha's German Band, and Wood's Military Band, are in daily attendance. Pienics can be accommodated with every requisite. Refreshments may also be obtained in the Confectionary. The Archery, under the direction of Mr. Harrison, will be shortly opened.

Terms of Subscription, including use of the Waters.—

| | Per Year | Quarterly | Monthly | Weekly |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| One Person | £1 11 6 | 1 1 0 | 0 10 6 | 0 5 0 |
| Family | 3 3 0 | 2 2 0 | 1 1 0 | 0 1d. 6 |

Non-subscribers admitted on payment of One Shilling each.

SALADS AND LOBSTERS.
BREFFITT and Co.'s PREPARED ITALIAN CREAM, for making a delicious Salad, Lobster, or Crab Dressing IN ONE MINUTE, and at a trifling expense.

E. Breffitt and Co. continue to supply their Agents in Town and Country with this delicious preparation, which has received the approbation of the most distinguished Families and Epicures, now perfectly fresh, seasonable, and in excellent condition.

Sold Retail by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly; Burgess, Strand; and all other Italian and Sauce Warehouses.

Ask for Breffitt's Italian Cream; all others are frauds.

E. BREFFITT and Co., Wine Agents and Bottle Merchants, Hungerford Wharf, Strand.

TO PREVENT FRAUD,
THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 233, High Holborn, also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

As the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 30th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 268 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Hashes, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Moral, Piccadilly, Valle, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

FRUIT SEASON.—Each succeeding year proves, more extensively than its predecessor, the advantage of using the Patent Brandy, diluted with water, as a substitute for Beer, or other fermented liquors; a recommendation strongly urged by the principal members of the faculty; and never more important than at the present season, when the natural indulgence in the use of fruit renders the choice of a safe and wholesome beverage an act of great importance. The established purity, and freedom from acid, of the Patent Brandy, expressly and exclusively certified by Chemists of the first eminence, and further substantiated by its constantly increasing sale, (exceeding in the last year that of the preceding year by between twenty and thirty thousand gallons,) warrant J. T. Barre and Co. in drawing public attention to its superior qualities, not only as a beverage, but also with reference to its use in fortifying home-made Wines, in the preparation of Confectionary and Preserves, and for general culinary purposes.

As Distillers, J. T. Barre and Co. cannot send out less than two Gallons of their Patent Brandy; which may be obtained at Eighteen Shillings per Imperial Gallon, of the highest legal strength, at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, leading to St. John Street, which is their only Establishment.

CERTIFICATE Written by His Highn the Prince Johannica Starza Voivod, 78 Years of Age the Efficacy of MORISON'S PILLS.

(Translated from the Moldavian).

To all, whom these presents meet, greeting!

Know all men by these presents, that in the year of our L one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, on the sixteenth of October, on my arrival beyond the banks of Pruth, I met Professor Doctor Tollhausen, who possessed some of Moris Pills, which Pills I heard highly commended by those who taken them, and derived benefit from their use. Whereas I been for two years suffering under severe bodily ailments, had employed for that period all possible remedial agents wit any success, I applied to the aforesaid Dr. Tollhausen for purpose of taking these Pills, and, although arrived at a high of life, I immediately experienced their wonderful effects; though this medicine was acting as a purgative, yet I was gaining strength, and relief, and health, and found from da day my sight and hearing improved. And I pursued taking boxes of these pills one after another, and did not cease t them, both myself and the whole of my court. But now I been informed, that these pills have been confiscated, and ca account for the motives of the same, save by envy, since far complaining of these pills, every one talks but good of them. order to make the world acquainted with the innocence of medicine, and to vouch the truth of this my statement, I h given this under my hand.

(Signed) PRINCE JOHANNIDA STURZA VOIVO

Jassy, March 20th, 1836.

CERTIFICATE of the Princess Kalou De Cantacuzene Nee Rimachy, aged Eighty Years.

(Translated from the French.)

The subscribed having for some time taken the vegetable of James Morison, Esq., according to the directions of Do Tollhausen, faithfully declareth herewith, that she hath b cured by their use from an obstruction of the liver, head giddiness, want of appetite, &c., with which she has been affl for many years, without ever obtaining relief from any med aid. Witness my hand and seal (Signed)

(L. S.) PRINCESSA KALOU DE CANTACHENE NE PRINCESS DE CALLIMACHY.

Cure of General Debility.

(Translated from the German.)

Jassy, March 20th, 1836.

To Professor Dr. Tollhausen, Hygeist,—

This is to certify, that the medicine of the British Colleg Health, has cured the subscribed (aged 56 years) from a gen debility of twenty years' standing.

CHANCELLER HONORAIRE DE ZERLINS

THE MECHIAN DRESSING CASE.

THE most portable ever invented, measuri only 6¾ inches long, 3¼ wide, three-fourths of an inch d In fact, the size of a pocket-book, and contains one pair of Me ivory-handle peculiar steel razors, his magic strop and co badger-hair shaving-brush, his patent castellated tooth-br and a neat useful nail-brush—price only 25s. The same, with brush and soap-dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steam- or travelling companion, this invention must prove an invalu acquisition, the articles therein being all of the first quality. Immense variety of other dressing-cases for both gentlemen ladies, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices from 20 80 guineas, at Mechi's Cutlery and Dressing-case Manufact 4, Leadenhall-street, London (four doors from Cornhill). An extensive stock of leather writing-cases, work-boxes, bagat tables, razors, razor-strops, Sheffield plated goods, tea-trays, saddles, &c. cheaper than any house in London. Every ar warranted, or the money returned if not approved.

BREWSTER'S ALMOND and HONE SOAP, combining the Emollient and Balsamic Proper of Honey with the finest Almond Oil Soap, and refreshing f rance; it removes Sunburns, and prevents Chapped Hand Brewster's Asiatic Vegetable, or Extract of Cocoa-Nut Oil promoting the growth of hair; it invigorates the roots, g strength and brilliancy to the hair, and causes a luxur growth; has only to be known to be an indispensable appen to the toilet and the nursery.—Lavender Water from the flow Royal Perfumed Lavender, &c., Carthamus Flower Tooth Pow much admired for its efficacy, elegance, and simplicity; impro Cold Cream of Almonds and Roses. Made and Sold Wholes and Retail by Brewster, 43, New Bond-street. Sold by all spectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

IMPROVED WAX DRESSED CLOTH for TROPICAL CLIMATES, MARQUEES, &c.—THOM EDGINGTON (from Bisley-street) No. 17, Smithfield Bars Old Kent Road, London, Manufacturer to their Majesties, respectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c., tha has now on sale an extensive Stock of Marquees and Tents o dimensions, admirably adapted for Horticultural Societies, shery Meetings, Cricket Clubs, Public Dinners, Fetes, &c. Cloths with Poles complete. Improved Wax Dressed Clo light, clean, and impervious to water, at Reduced Pri Buntin, Rope, &c. Wholesale and for Exportation. A Pavil capable of dining 1,000 persons, and a variety of other Marqu Awnings, &c., may be had on hire. T. E. begs to remind Public, that he had the honour of erecting last season the be tiful Pavilion at Eton House, and at the different College Cambridge, the Zoological and Horticultural Show, Stu Castle, Bromley Palace, &c. N.B.—Temporary Rooms, Ve das, Entrances, &c., fitted up, and tastefully lined and decora on hire.

TO GENTLEMEN RIDING, WAL ING, SUFFERING FROM DISEASE, RELAXATI LOCAL DEBILITY, &c.—WRAY'S IMPROVED SUSPENSO BANDAGES, of superior workmanship, and made of the materials; approved of and recommended by the late Mr. A nothy for their excellent adaptation, as being superior to hitherto used; and the extreme ease and comfort with w they are worn, together with the exceedingly low price at w they are charged, must ever insure their general adoption Boot Jean, 1s. 6d; knitted or worsted silk, 2s. 6d.; ditto, fronts, 2s. 6d.; India dimity, with real China net silk purses elastic springs, 7s. 6d. each. May be had direct from the ventor, No. 118, Holborn-hill, or his Agents in any of the p cipal towns in the United Kingdom.—STEEL SPRING TRUS for Hernia, properly adapted, single, 7s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., dou 15s. and 21s. each.—Laced Stockings and Bandages for vari Veins. Ladies' Umbilical Belts, Bandages, &c., for all suit purposes.

* A Female in constant attendance, to wait upon Ladies.

PLATE GLASS.—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations to the present improved style, on Terms which ar no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Established for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for lindows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspers for 1835.

99, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Condoit-reet, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

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HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, endering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in rl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

rfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and o. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to e Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably ve paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively nployed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn ths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three nturies.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed e greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and ost uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of ir. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and t is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the farmed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during a period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly ccessful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, ft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some inances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair on cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if t from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY, stain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a illiant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a re LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, nsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to e Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the ir, and although an oily substance, the

RIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, d is therefore free from the general complaint against every her article in present use for the same purpose, including those thy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more or less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil subitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid apmal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform inciple. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly ourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as ingle hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human ir will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, d which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tenncy, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that ose persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in fe, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the rspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which enrely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will revent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; nd if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely reoves the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an peration so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 1s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly commended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair at will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

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62, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and No. 16, Ludgate-hill.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Surgeon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 16, LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bull Savage Inn), where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old established residence, 62, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH. INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose of mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

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SARSAPARILLA.

"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, knowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 60, Oxford-street, five doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail; and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate Without, Observs—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s., quarts, 7s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

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FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE UNFAILING VIRTUES OF

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

January 28th 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I regret that I have not earlier acknowledged to you the great benefit which I have derived from the use of your Balm of Columbia, which, in my own case, I have happily found to possess all the virtues you ascribe to it; I at first, and by mere accident, purchased a Bottle from one of your Agents merely as a trial; and until lately, was unaware of its justly famed and great celebrity, or of your being resident, and having a principal establishment in England, otherwise I should have felt pleasure, and a sense of duty to you and the public in making this acknowledgment before. About four years ago, I found my hair rapidly falling off, not occasioned by any bodily illness, and to such an extent was my head really bald that I was compelled to wear a wig; about three afterwards I began to use your Balm, and after the lapse of nine months, and the application of only three 3s. 6d. bottles, I was enabled to leave off the wig, finding my hair quite restored to its pristine strength, which it has retained ever since.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very obliged,

To Messrs. C. & A. OLDRIDGE, Balm of Columbia Establishment, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London. BENJAMIN BRIDGER, 31, Little Newport Street, Leicester Square.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eyebrows to grow prevents the hair from turning grey, and on the first application produces a beautiful curl frees the hair from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Abundance of certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability are shown by the Proprietors C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London, where the Balm is sold.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.

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FRANKE'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND,

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franke's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franke, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HANCOCK, Esq., No. 2, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of. the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HANCOCK.

Prepared only by George Franke, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's Church-yard; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Handebourke, Middle Row, Holborn; Bowlie, 81, George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKE, *Blackfriars Road,*" to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franke may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock.

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STIRLING REES' ESSENCE.—Its vast and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, to being the most safe and effectual remedy every discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Stricture, Fluor Albus, or Whites, Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla, Buchu, and other choice alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, Pains of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a tainted and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wasting Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent resturative after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 86, High-street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London (carriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medicine Vendors, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, under the name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c., a worthless and injurious article of their own make, feels it is an imperative duty to say, that it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the name "J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

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60, Newman-street, Oxford-street,

MINERAL MARMORATUM for FILLING DECAYED TEETH, and INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL TEETH FITTED WITHOUT WIRES or other LIGATURES.

MONSIEUR LE DRAY & CO., Surgeon-Dentists, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, continue to RESTORE DECAYED TEETH with their celebrated MINERAL MARMORATUM, applied without PAIN, HEAT, or PRESSURE, which in a few seconds HARDENS INTO ENAMEL, allaying in one minute the most excruciating PAIN, and rendering the operation of EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH of SURPASSING BEAUTY, fixed from one to a complete set, without extracting the roots or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect Articulation and Mastication.—Charges as in Paris. At home from 10 till 6.

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CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"SIR,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this time I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Cores in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EMDEN, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand, 18th March, 1836."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous. It is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 68, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Vendors.

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SCROFULA AND SCORBUTIC AFFECTIONS.—ALTERATIVE TONIC POWDERS and PILLS.—A certain specific for the removal of scrofula, glandular, and scorbutic affections, secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, pains in the bones, ulcerated sore throat, chronic rheumatism, local and general debility, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Persons in the habit of taking quinine will find these Powders by far the most efficacious tonic. Prepared only by the Proprietor, M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn Hill; and sold in packages at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each; and wholesale, by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon Street, Butler, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; and retail, by Stradling, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Sanger, 150, Oxford Street; Lowe and Hornblower, 47, Blackfriars Road, London; and all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors in Town and Country.

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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 183. SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

OVERLAND DISPATCHES for INDIA will be sent as usual by the Malta and Egypt Packet of Monday next, the first day of August, addressed to the "care of J. Waghorn, Alexandria," and will be immediately forwarded from thence to India, if his charges upon them have been paid previous to their dispatch to his Agents, Smith, Elder, and Co., 65, Cornhill, where they will be duly registered accordingly till 5 o'clock P. M. of the above day.

N.B.—Mr. Waghorn begs to give notice, that he cannot give transmission hereafter to any letters coming to him which have not been duly registered as above.

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ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.—Building Fund.—The Council having decided to build a School-House for the accommodation of 50d Pupils, and having opened a Subscription to carry into effect this most desirable object, consider it respectful to the Public, and just to the Naval Service in general, to make known their intention by Advertisement. The Report of the Examination of the Pupils in all the various branches of Education is so perfectly satisfactory, that the Council are induced to hope that all the Friends of the Naval Service will aid them in their object of raising a Fund for Building. The number of Orphans and Children of Officers in necessitous circumstances, boarded and educated gratuitously, or at a very reduced charge, will, of course, depend on the state of the general funds of the Establishment, when the proposed Building is paid for.

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| Dr. J. Thomville | 10 | 0 |
| Capt Thomas Herbert, 2d donation | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. J. H. Plumridge | 5 | 0 |
| Capt. M. Montagu, 2d do. | 5 | 0 |
| Lady Munro (Widow of the late Sir T. Munro) | 1 | 1 |
| Capt. R. L. Raynes | 2 | 0 |
| Lieut. Wm. Mills | 5 | 0 |
| Capt. J. D. Smith, 2d don. | 1 | 1 |
| Miss Ann Elphinstone | 1 | 1 |
| Capt. Samuel Brown | 5 | 5 |
| Capt. Hen. Meynell, M.P. | 30 | 0 |
| Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Hardy | 20 | 0 |
| Capt. Sir J. C. Cogbill | 5 | 0 |
| Rear-Adm. White, 2d do. | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. T. Morgan | 2 | 0 |
| Mr. James Wade, Surgeon, R.N. | 5 | 0 |
| Rear-Admiral Robert Hall, 2d donation | 10 | 0 |
| Admiral Sotheron, 2d do. | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. Andrew Mitchell | 1 | 1 |
| Major Bradford | 10 | 0 |
| Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, 2d donation | 15 | 0 |
| Capt. Philip Gosling, do. | 5 | 5 |
| Capt. George Daniell | 2 | 0 |
| Vice-Admiral Fellowes, 2d donation | 21 | 0 |
| Messrs. Carter & Jackson | 1 | 1 |
| C. B. Kelham, Esq. | 1 | 1 |
| W. B. S. | 0 | 10 |
| Mr. J. Starkey | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. S. Mounsey | 1 | 0 |
| D. R. Blaine, Esq. | 1 | 1 |
| Messrs. G. and W. Bogget and Co. | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. L. Addington | 1 | 1 |
| Messrs. W. & E. Adcock | 1 | 1 |
| Messrs. Catchpole and Williams | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. D. C. Colls, Purser, R.N. | 0 | 4 |
| Mr. J. B. Sheppard, Surgeon, R.N., 2d don. | 2 | 2 |
| Capt. Sweny | 2 | 0 |
| Vice-Admiral Oliver, 2d donation | 5 | 0 |
| Messrs. Coutts and Co. | 20 | 0 |
| Mr. Clippa | 1 | 1 |
| Mr. T. D. Price | 1 | 0 |
| Messrs. W. & H. Cobbett | 2 | 2 |
| The Hon. A. Murray | 1 | 0 |
| Lieut. H. Miller, R.M. | 1 | 1 |

By Order of the Council,
J. M. HOPE, Secretary.

SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE, in high Condition, and of excellent quality, may be had at the GRAY'S INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT, at 63s. per dozen, or in pints at 36s. per dozen—Cash on delivery. Country orders must contain remittances or orders for payment in London.

23, High Holborn. GEO. HENEKEY and Co.

Note.—Three dozen cases, 9l.—Six dozen cases, pints, 10l.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner

HARNESS.—D. MORIARTY, of 34, Berwick-street, Oxford-street, respectfully invites Gentlemen to inspect his extensive assortment of Chariot, Phaeton, Stanhope, and other Harness, which, for fashion, quality, and workmanship are not to be excelled. D. M., by carrying his leather, and manufacturing the whole on the premises, is enabled to guarantee the durability of his harness, of which most satisfactory testimonials can be given. The best lined Chariot Harness, double stitched throughout, 18 guineas; best lined fashionable Stanhope Harness, seven gs.; Pony Phaeton ditto, from 12 to 14 gs.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved Patent Metallic Expanding Bedsteads, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

Officers's Bedsteads, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen; cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waistcoats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 3s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At Carpenter's, No. 14, King William-st.; London-bridge.

## CONTRACTS FOR RUM, WINE, COCOA, PEAS, AND OATS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 27th July, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 4th August next, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the undermentioned Articles, viz..—

| | | When to be Delivered. |
|---|---|---|
| RUM.—The produce of the British Possessions in the West Indies, equal by Sykes's Hydrometer to 75,000 Gallons Proof, to be delivered in the original Casks as imported, and tenders to be made at a rate per proof gallon, and no Tender to be received for less than 3,000 Gallons. | | Half in three weeks & the remainder in three weeks afterwards. |
| ANISH RED, | 6,000 Gallons | Within one month. |
| NERIFFE, | 4,000 do. | |
| COA, | 20 to 40 Tons | Half in a fortnight and the remainder in a fortnight afterwards. |
| AS, | 500 Quarters | |
| TS, (Scotch Potato) | 500 Quarters | Within 10 days. |

The Rum, Wine, and Cocoa will be exempted from the Customs' duties. Samples of the Wine (not less than two bottles of each kind), of the Cocoa (not less than two pounds), and of the Peas and Oats (not less than two quarts of each), must be produced by the Parties tendering.

The Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and those for Cocoa and Wine must be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per cent. on the value for the due performance of the Contract.

# Naval Intelligence.

### APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—E. Lewin (1830) to *Minden*, vice C. J. F. Campbell (1832) to *Fly*; H. P. Deschamps (1829) to command *Bonetta*; Charles Godby (1829) to *Bellerophon*; T. P. Thompson (1834) to *Caledonia*; John Price (1835) to *Thalia*; G. Simmonds (1830) to Sheerness Ordinary; T. L. Roberts (1825), to command *Dolphin*; P. Bisson (1826), Sup. to *Royal George* yacht, and to command *Patridge* tender.

Masters—P. C. D. Bean (1833) from *Magnet* to *Hope*; F. Hale (1836) from *Hope* to *Magnet*; W. R. Madge (1832) to *Fly*.

Second Master—J. W. King to *Pique*.

Mates—Sir T. W. E. Nicholson, Bart. to *Inconstant*.

Midshipmen—C. J. P. Glinn to *Cornwallis*; Thomas Anson, Amls. Paget, C. W. Bonham, and Everard Munnsell, to *Pique*; H. A. Hollingsworth to *Inconstant*; Richard Sutton and W. K. Hawkins, Vol. 1st Class to *Pique*; J. A. Dunbar, do. to *Inconstant*.

Surgeons—A. Millar (1833) to *Fly*; J. Chartres, M.D. (1830) to *Inconstant*.

Assistant-Surgeons—F. Munsell, M.D. (1832) from *Barham* to *Edinburgh*; Dr. John Bowen to *Cornwallis*; W. Bayne (1830) to *Madagascar*; W. Bailey (1828) to *Patridge*.

Royal Marines—Capt. John Norris and First Lieut. Sturgeon are placed on half-pay; Lieut. John M'Lauchlan promoted to the rank of Captain at Plymouth; Second Lieut. Charles Miller to be First Lieutenant.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

[illegible]ARMA, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B. (1825), arrived at [illegible]digeras from Madras, 6th March.

[illegible]RON, 26, Capt. Lord Edward Russell (1823), arrived at Rio [illegible]neiro from Monte Video 20th May.

[illegible], 84, Capt. W. Fisher (1811), sailed from Spithead for the Mediterranean, 26th inst.

[illegible]ROMACHE, 10, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Quin (1813), arrived at As[illegible]usion from a cruise, 3d June.

[illegible]SIAN, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834, arrived at Rio Janeiro [illegible]st May.

[illegible]ANNE, 18, Com. W. L. Castle (1831), arrived at Ascension [illegible]om a cruise 3d June.

[illegible]RA, 18, Com. R. Hamond (Acting), arrived at Rio Janeiro [illegible]m Valparaiso, 12th May.

[illegible]ELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), arrived at Plymouth [illegible]om Lisbon, 27th inst.

[illegible]AVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), arrived at Lis[illegible]on from Plymouth, 8th inst.

[illegible]TOR, 16, Com. R. Crozier (1827), arrived at Bombay 17th [illegible]larch, from a cruise.

[illegible]NCHESTER, 52, Rear-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. [illegible]parshott, K.H. (1830) arrived at Bombay 20th March.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

[illegible]RON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.

[illegible]NA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1825), Fernando Po.

[illegible]HAN, sl. ves., Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tinling (1825), part. service.

[illegible]OKAINE, 10, W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.

[illegible]DROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.

[illegible]IA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), on pass. to Medit.

[illegible]TERA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.

[illegible]THOLL, [illegible] Com. A. Kerby (1814), particular service.

[illegible]SHAM, [illegible] Capt. [illegible] Sorry (1821), Mediterranean.

[illegible]ARTHER, Master, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), E. America.

[illegible]RACER, 6, sur. ves. Lt.-Com. S. Hope (acting), particular service.

[illegible]RA, 4, [illegible] Com. [illegible] (1829), South America.

[illegible]MARANON, 10, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, Kt., G.C.H., Capt. [illegible]. Jackson, C.B. (1814), particular service.

[illegible]SLANDER, [illegible] Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.

[illegible]LOMB, 46, Capt. [illegible] (1806), South America.

[illegible]BONETTA, 6, Lieut. Com. H. P. Deschamps (1829), on passage to [illegible]

[illegible]

BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. J. W. D. Dundas (1807), Portsmouth.

BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1813), Coast of Africa.

BUFFALO, [illegible], Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), on passage to W. Australia.

BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. P. Campbell (Acting), Coast of Africa.

CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B. G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.

CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.

CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.

CARRON, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. Daw (1813), West Indies.

CASTOR, 36, Commodore Lord J. Hay (1818), N. Coast of Spain.

CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.

CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.

CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.

CHELONIA, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.

CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.

CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (1819), Mediterranean.

COLUMBIA, tr. st. v., Mr. J. Henderson, Com. (1823), Leew. Isls.

COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Coast of Africa.

COMET, sl. ves., Lieut.-Com. Rob. Otway (1828), Coast of Spain.

COMUS, 18, Com. W. P. Hamilton (1823), West Indies.

CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart. (1812), part. serv.

CURE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), particular service.

CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Nowell (1815), Coast of Africa.

DEE, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.

DOLPHIN, 10, J. L. Roberts (1825; Sheerness, fitting.

DRUMMER, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1809), Bermuda.

DUBLIN, 50, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Captain Robert Tait (1827), South America.

EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.

EMERALD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Saunders, part. service.

ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1813), Lisbon.

EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.

FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.

FAIRY, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (1826), Surveying Service.

FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.

FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, particular service.

FIREFLY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Pearce (1813), Woolwich.

FLY, 18, Com. Russell Elliott (1829).

FORESTER, 3, brigantine, Lt. Com. G. G. Miall (1809), C. of Af.

FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1813), North America.

GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.

GARRYON, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. J. E. Parlby (1823), Sheerness, ordered to be paid off.

HASTY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), North America.

HAVANNA, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.

HASTINGS, 74, R. Ad. Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon.

HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. P. F. Berkeley (1814), particular service.

HERMES, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Falmouth.

HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.

HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellice, (1831), Sheerness.

HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.

IMOGINE, 28, Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), Plymouth fitting.

INCONSTANT, Capt. John Hayes, C.B. (1802), Portsmouth, fitting.

JASEUR, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.

JUPITER, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1829), East Indies.

LARK, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.

LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Busanquet (1831), Coast of Africa.

LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shanbler (1815), Woolwich.

LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Particular Service.

LYNX, 3, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), Coast of Africa.

MADAGASCAR, 46, Capt. Sir J. T. Peyton (1811), Portsmouth.

MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. H. W. St. John Mildmay, Lisbon.

MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.

MAGPIE, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), particular service.

MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.

MASTIFF, surv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.

MEDEA, sl. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.

MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett. Capt. P. J. Douglass (1811), North America and West Indies.

MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), Woolwich.

METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.

MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.

NAUTILUS, 10, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Crooke (1823), part. service.

NIMROD, 28, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.

NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. D. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.

ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Newell (1828), Mediterranean.

PANTALOON, 10, Lt.-Com. N. Cory (1815), Coast of Africa.

PATRIDGE, 10, Ten. to *Royal George* y., Lieut. P. Bisson (1826), part. service.

PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), particular service.

PELICAN, 16, Com. B. Popham (1828), Cape of Good Hope.

PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), particular service.

PHOENIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1831), N. Coast of Spain.

PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.

PINCHER, 5, Lt. Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.

PIQUE, 36, Capt. Hon. J. H. Rous (1823), Portsmouth, fitting.

PLUTO, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), Coast of Spain.

PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean, par. ser.

PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1832), F. L., Portsmouth.

PRINCE REGENT, yacht, Capt. G. Tobin, C.B. (1832), Deptford.

PYLADES, 18, Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.

RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), N. America.

RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), West Indies.

RAINBOW, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1826), West Indies.

RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), East Indies.

RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.

RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Fernando Po.

REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.

RINGDOVE, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), Lisbon.

ROMNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.

ROLLA, 10, Lt.-Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1830), Coast of Africa.

ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1822), East Indies.

ROVER, 18, Com. R. Hamond (acting), South America.

ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1806), Plymouth.

ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.

ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Sir Charles Bullen, K.C.H., (1802), Pembroke.

ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Harlow (1829), Coast of Spain.

RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Plymouth.

SALAMANDER, st. ves., Com. J. M'Dougall (b. 1820), North Coast of Spain.

SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.

SARACEN, 10, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), Lisbon.

SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), on passage to the Cape.

SCYLLA, 16, Com. J. Robb (1829), particular service.

SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. John Morgan, part. service.

SEAFLACK, 6, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.

SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.

SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.

SPEEDY, 6, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1826), Plymouth.

SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), part. service.

STARLING, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.

SULPHUR, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), South America.

TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), part. service.

TALBOT, 28, Capt. W. F. Pringell (1828), South America.

TERROR, 10, Capt. George Back (1835), particular service.

THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Coast of Africa.

THUNAR, sur. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.

THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.

TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.

TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Coast of Spain.

TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.

VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802), part. serv.

VERNON, 56, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.

VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*c*) (1828), West Indies.

VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.

VIPER, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), Coast of Spain.

VILLAGE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.

WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.

WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.

WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (*b*) (1815), Coast of Africa.

WILLIAM and MARY yacht, Capt. Sir S. Warren, Knt., K.C.H. (1802), Woolwich.

WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.

WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1832), East Indies.

ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO JULY 30, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

L'Eavoia, Griffin, act. (1818), s. June 27, d. July 23, r.
Scorpion, Robilliard (1824), s. July 6, d. Aug. 1, r.
Turian, Jennings (1815), s. July 11 d. Aug. 2. r.
Lapwing, Forster (1812), s. July 18, d. Aug. 16, r.
Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), s. July 25, d. Aug. 20, r.

*Mediterranean.*

Hyames, Blount (1824) s. June 2, d. July 24, r. July [illegible]
Spitfire, Kennedy (1815), s. July 4, d. Aug. 24, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

Shalmsaar, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25. r. July 27.
Goldfinch, Collier (1815), s. April 2, d. Aug. 27, r.
Delight, Moore (*b.* 1812), s. May 11, d. Sept. 28, r.
Star, Smith ( ), s. June 10, d. Oct. 28, r.
Swift, Welch (1812), s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r.
Mutian, Pewle (1807), s., d. r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

Barbia, Downey (1815), s. April 4, d. June 27 r. June 15.
Pigeon, Harvey (1810), s. Ap. 17, d. July 9, r. June 30.
Spay, James (1815), s. May 4, d. July 27, r.
Ranaap, Dunsford (1809), s. May 18, d. Aug 11, r.
Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26 r.
Lyra, St. John (1808), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r.
Alert, Norrington (1812), s. July 2, d. Sept. 25, r.
Camdan, Tilley, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r.

*Mexicond Hugli.*

Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1828) s. d. r.
Opossum, Peter (1804), s. Mar 17, d. Aug. 5, r. July 17.
Reinoker, Dicken (1815), s. April 17, d. Sept. 5, r.
Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. May 28, d. Oct. 6, r.
Eclipse, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r.
Linnet, Downey (1815), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r.
Pandora, Innes (1813), s. d. r.

*North America.*

Plover, Luce (1814), s. May 7, d. July 9, r. July 2.
Express, Croke, ( ), s. June 4, d. Aug. 6. r.
Skylark, Ladd (1815), s. July 9, d. Sept. 10, r.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Aug. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmh. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 31 | 7 32 | 7 52 | 1 20 | 1 44 | 2 38 | 3 58 | 4 8 | 3 28 |
| Mo. 1 | 8 13 | 8 34 | 2 5 | 2 29 | 3 21 | 3 44 | 4 48 | 5 12 |
| Tus. 2 | 8 52 | 9 9 | 2 51 | 3 12 | 4 4 | 4 22 | 5 29 | 5 48 |
| We. 3 | 9 27 | 9 44 | 3 32 | 3 52 | 4 40 | 4 57 | 6 0 | 6 28 |
| Th. 4 | 10 9 | 10 22 | 4 11 | 4 33 | 5 10 | 5 35 | 6 41 | 7 1 |
| Fri. 5 | 10 48 | 11 17 | 4 56 | 5 24 | 5 57 | 6 22 | 7 24 | 7 56 |
| Sat. 6 | 11 48 | .... | 5 36 | 6 27 | 6 53 | 6 30 | 8 16 | 8 52 |

PORTSMOUTH, JULY 29th.—*(From our own Correspondent.)*—Rear-Admiral the Honourable Sir C. Paget put to sea early on Saturday morning in the *Bellerophon*, accompanied by *Vanguard*, *Cornwallis*, *Hercules*, and *Pembroke*. The *Hercules*, having seamen for the *Imogine*, went on to Plymouth; the rest of the squadron anchored in Torbay on Sunday, and got to Plymouth on Wednesday. The *Russell* arrived there the same day. A variety of reports have prevailed as to the sailing qualities of the ships, but no regular trial has yet taken place. The *Asia* was signalised to return to Spithead, only after taking on board stores for the Mediterranean squadron, she sailed on Tuesday night. The *Patridge*, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, is attached to Sir Charles Paget's squadron, and sailed on Thursday to Plymouth with despatches. Her late Commander, Lieut. Deschamps, has exchanged with Lieut. Bisson of the *Bonetta*. *Buffalo*, [illegible]ish, made an attempt to get away on Saturday [illegible] called to anchor at St. Helen's, and did not succeed in proceeding until Wednesday. The *Griffon* has gone to Sheerness to be paid off. *Madagascar* and *Galatea* [illegible] on Tuesday. The latter is to take her coals [illegible] Plymouth. She is jury-rigged, and will sail to-morrow, if possible, in charge of Mr. Walker, Assistant [illegible] Superintendant of that yard. An order has been received for six Sergeants and two Drummers of Marines to be in readiness for embarkation for the coast of Spain when a conveyance offers. It is expected they will go in the *Beagle*, she is to bring round the

detachment of Marines for the *Inconstant*. Friday—Wind S., blowing hard. A boat from the *Bonetta* was upset this morning coming in from Spithead, and two men drowned. Mr. Paul (Master of *Bonetta*), the Officer in charge, and two other men, were fortunately picked up. A coasting schooner, the *Ann*, of Poole, has dragged her anchor, and grounded on Southsea Beach; unless it moderates with the flood tide she will be in jeopardy. Ships in Port, *Bonetta*; *Najader*, Capt. Cruusenstjerna, Swedish corvette of 20 guns; *Fredrickswarn*, Capt. Ericksen, Norwegian brig of 18 guns, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Madagascar*, *Beacon*, *Emerald* and *Fonny* yachts, *Royal George*, and *Excellent*, in Harbour. The *Inconstant* and *Pique* have made but small progress. The Free Mart Fair has been more attractive to seamen than entering a man-of-war, and there have been two half-holidays at the Dock-yard; they will get on better next week. The *Rodney* was at Barcelona on the 4th July, all well. She expected to sail very shortly for Malta.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, July 29th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. J. Pearse, has had her long pole masts taken out, to be replaced by main and topmasts, as it is understood she is going out to the East Indies, and is to be sailed most part of the voyage on account of fuel. The *Flamer* st.-v. has been hauled up under the sheers to have her boilers taken out, as they have been condemned. She was fitted with Morgan's patent wheels, constructed on the principle of the non-retention of the back-water, which desirable object they seemed to be adapted for, as the *Flamer* reports well of them during her cruise in the West Indies. The *Confiance* st.-v. has had her wheels taken off. The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v. is to have her foremast stepped ten feet further aft. The *Messenger* st.-v., Mr. J. King, will want a great deal of repairing, as she is too weak for the power of her engines. The *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, will not be ready for some time yet, from want of the completion of her steam gear: she will ship a new funnel next week. The sailors are now painting her as far as they can proceed. *Falmouth* lighter arrived here on Monday, and left same day with a party of marines for Sheerness. She returned Wednesday, and took on board some stores to take to the westward. She sailed on Thursday. The *Firebrand* st.-v., Master Allen, came up on Tuesday. The *Rosehill* of London, timber-brig, has been unloading her cargo of British oak off the yard. *Blazer* st.-v. is to be taken out of Dock next week. The master of the yacht *William and Mary*, Mr. Hicks, is on a few days' leave. The *Nelson*, tender to the yacht, is being fresh painted in the basin. Ships in Port—*William and Mary* yt., *Firebrand* st.-v. In Dock—*Blazer* st.-v. In the Basin—*Rhadamanthus*, *Lightning*, *Firefly*, *Confiance*, *Flamer*, and *Messenger* st.-vs.

Plymouth, 28th July.—The *Patridge*, tender, is removed from the *Royal Adelaide* to the Portsmouth station, and attached to the *Royal George* yt.—*Nautilus* was taken into dock on Monday to examine her copper.—*Hope*, pkt., was commissioned on Monday by Lt. Rees, and the *Fly* by Mr. W. R. Mudge, Master and Pilot—the following officers appointed to her, Com. Russell Elliott, Lt. C. James, Fox Campbell, Surg. Mr. A. Miller, Purser, Mr. Wm. Young.—The *Segundo de Julho*, Brazilian corvette, of 28 guns, Captain Riparso, arrived here yesterday (Wednesday) direct from Rio. We apprehend she has an officer on board with orders to purchase Naval Stores for use of his Imperial Majesty's Navy.—*Bellerophon*, with Adm. Paget's flag, *Vanguard*, *Cornwallis*, *Pembroke*, from Portsmouth; *Russell*, 74, from Lisbon; and *Albion*, st.-v., arrived here yesterday.—*Hermes* st. arrived from Malta, *via* Falmouth, on Monday.—Our Sound has not presented such a warlike appearence for a very long period.—In Hamoaze: *Royal Adelaide*, *Imogine*, *Fly*, *Hope*, *Magnet*, *Hermes* steamer, *Rochester* lighter.—In the Sound: *Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Minden*, *Cornwallis*, *Pembroke*, *Hercules*, *Russell*, *Nautilus*, *Sterling*, freight-ship, *Segundo de Julho*, Brazilian corvette.

R.—Adm. the Hon. Sir C. Paget, G.C.H., shifted his flag from the *Hercules* to the *Bellerophon* again on the 23d inst., and sailed during the night, with the *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Cornwallis*, and *Hercules*, in company, on a cruise.

The *Buffalo*, store ship, with Capt. Hindmarsh and family, the Governor of W. Australia, and Mr. Stevenson, the Colonial Secretary, on board, sailed from St. Helen's on the 28d; she took also a large number of intelligent emigrants, possessed of valuable property, and several surveyors and draughtsmen. See Portsmouth Letter.

The *Rapetta*, 10, Lieut. Deschamps, is destined for the Cape of Good Hope, with 20,000*l.* in specie on board; she will then be employed on the slave coast.

The *Hermes* st., Lieut. Blouet, arrived at Falmouth from the Mediterranean on the 25th inst; after having landed the mails and some passengers, she proceeded to Plymouth. She sailed from Leghorn, Zante, and Patras, the 1st July, Malta 9th, Gibraltar 17th, Cadiz 18th. Sir Josias Rowley, with most of his staff, were at Zante. Amongst the number were the Commodore's, *Thunderer*, and *Medea* st. The *Medea* arrived at Gibraltar the 16th July; the *Jaseur* was also lying there; the *Medea* was to sail from Cadiz to England a few hours after the *Hermes*. The *Rodney* was at Barcelona, and would proceed to Malta. The *Tyne* was at Barcelona on the 15th inst. The *Hind*, tender to *Caledonia*, arrived at Constantinople from Patras on 1st inst.

Some fishermen landed at Portsmouth Dock-yard last week a piece of the outer planking of the *Bayne*, which they hauled up while fishing near the wreck. The copper and nails were valued by the officers, and the usual salvage awarded to the men.

A Swedish corvette and a Norwegian brig, both filled with a large number of young officers, on a cruise, for the purpose of acquiring experimental knowledge, having arrived at Spithead, the Port Admiral, Sir P. C. Durham, visited them on Saturday last.

The *Griffon*, whose arrival from the Coast of Africa we reported last week, touched at St. Michael's on the 5th inst. There were at Sierre Leone no less than twenty-three empty slave vessels, which the cruisers had detained under a recent Act of Parliament, but which the mixed Commission at that place would not condemn, as the Commissioners had not received instructions from their several Governments to do so.

Mr. Heneage, in the *Sparrowhawk* yacht, left Cowes last week for San Sebastian; and Mr. Harvey, in the *Iris* yacht, has followed for the same interesting scene.

At the Town Hall, Plymouth, on Tuesday, Lieut. W. L. Rees, lately commanding H.M.'s schooner *Cockatrice*, was brought before the magistrates on a charge of having, on 18th June, feloniously killed John M'Donnell, then an ordinary seaman on board that ship. It appeared that on the day in question, while the *Cockatrice* was lying off Chatham, a lad named John M'Dunnell, who belonged to the ship, was sent to the mast-head for punishment, from whence he fell, and was killed upon the spot. A coroner's inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "accidental death" was returned; but subsequently the friends of the lad, who reside at Plymouth, laid an information before the magistrates, in which it was alleged that he had been sent to the mast-head while in a state of intoxication. A full investigation of the charge was entered into on Wednesday and Thursday, which ended in the acquittal of the Lieut., no case whatever being made out against him. At the termination of the proceedings, one of the magistrates, addressing Lieut. Rees, said it was his pleasing duty to relieve him from the distress of mind under which he had evidently been labouring from such a charge. In going so fully into evidence upon the subject, their object had been to clear up everything that could affect his character, that he might leave the Court free from any imputation. They did not believe that he was aware of the boy being intoxicated at the time he ordered him to the mast-head, but they regretted that he had not inquired whether or not he was in a fit state to go there. Lieut. Rees said, his motive for sending the boy there was to keep him from drinking, and the company of women who came on board.

Warrant Officers.—The Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters in ordinary, are in future to be borne upon the books of the senior Captain's ship, and a list of each class kept for service is to be kept. They are then to be divided into three classes. 1st class, those who have held warrants for ships of the line; 2d class, 4th and 5th rates; 3d class, 6th rates and sloops. Pay of first class to be that of warrant officers of 2d rates, viz., 91*l.* 5*s.* when in commission, and 76*l.* 6*s.* when out of commission. Pay of 2d class (hereafter to include warrant officers of 6th rates) to be that at present allowed to 4th rates, 71*l.* 5*s.* 2*d.* in commission, and 56*l.* 18*s.* when out of commission. Pay of 3d class to be that of warrant officers of 6th rates and sloops, 61*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* in commission, and 46*l.* 6*s.* out of commission. Tool money to carpenters as heretofore. Although immediately to be divided into classes, the alteration of pay will not operate until the officer is called into commission service in the class to which he belongs, or until established in the class which is to be effected by reduction of the present lists to a certain number, but where officers hold a higher rate of pay than is assigned by the new arrangement they will be allowed to retain it. *Mode of Advancement.*—Every death or superannuation from 1st or 2d rates present pay, and every two deaths or superannuation from 3d rates pay, one officer to be advanced from pay of 3d rates, to the pay of a 1st class. Every death or superannuation from 4th rates pay, and for every two deaths or two superannuations from 5th rates pay, one officer from 5th rates pay to the pay of the second class. Warrant officers on 6th rates and sloops pay, to remain on the 3d class pay, until advanced to higher class. Commanders-in-chief, on foreign stations, to retain the power of promoting to death vacancies under their commands. The Lords of the Admiralty also reserve to themselves the power of promoting deserving characters to the 3d class, and of advancing from lower to higher classes meritorious characters. In future, *sea time only* will be admitted to warrant officers in the calculation of their time for superannuation.

*Sir E. Codrington.*—The officers who served under Sir E. Codrington in the battle of Navarino, being desirous of showing their sense of his unremitting exertions in their behalf, have subscribed to purchase a piece of plate, in testimony of their admiration of his conduct. It was presented to the Admiral by a deputation from the subscribers.

The Comptroller-General of the Coast Guard, Captain Bowles, has been lately on the Sussex Coast, and proceeded on a tour of inspection.

The Lord Mayor of London and suite have visited the Royal Establishments at Sheerness, having arrived in the *Prince George* steamer; Vice-Admiral Fleming received his Lordship and suite, attended by all the Naval Officers and Sir James Gordon; and, having inspected the *Howe* flag-ship, and being saluted, proceeded to Rochester, where a splendid dinner was provided for 140 guests; all the Naval Officers were invited. This was a visit of conservancy to the Thames and Medway, to assert the rights of the City of London in those rivers.

The *Isla* freight-brig has sailed from Deptford for Gibraltar; also the *Bengal Merchant*, and *Earl Grey* convict ships; the *Kent* freight-ship is lying at the same place for Halifax; also the *Eden* convict ship, with the *St. Vincent* and *Palinurus*, ditto.

Those who remarked the dark appearance of the union flag at Greenwich Hospital, could not have well known the effect of the smoke of the numerous steam-vessels up and down the Thames on every place they pass; nor would a third day pass before the finest colour in paint or flags would undergo complete disfiguration. The Hospital at Greenwich is most liberally supplied; but it would be a waste indeed, to replace every thing affected by the smoke of the steamers; the ladies and gentlemen make sad complaints of their dresses who frequent steam-vessels.

Telegraph.—A new telegraphic system, applicable to nautical purposes, invented by M. Claude Sala, has just been presented as laying claim to the Monthyon prize. It is described as remarkable for its simplicity; for, by the aid of eight signs, it produces, without difficulty, all the words of the vocabulary, and, by means of two lanterns, can carry on a nightly correspondence.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Royal Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry—John Penleston, Gent., to be Adjutant, without pay, v. Pettit, deceased.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, July 29th, 1836.—2d Drags.—Lieut. W. Stewart to be Capt. by p., v. Sturges, who ret.; Cornet J. Macleod to be Lieut. by p., v. Stewart; G. A. F. Sullivan, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Macleod. 7th Light Drags.—Assist.-Surg. White, M.D., from Rifle Brigade, to be Surg., v. Lawder, dec. Grenadier Gds.—Lieut. R. H. Coulson to be Lieut. and Capt. by p., v. Jekyll, who ret.; C. W. L. Dalrymple to be Ens. and Adjt. by p., v. Coulson. 12th—Lieut. H. R. H. C. Kleves to be Capt. by p., v. F. Bell, who ret.; Ens. T. Brooke to be Lieut. by p., v. Elwes, Ens. T. Shuttleworth, from h. p. 57th, to be Ens., v. Hely, prom. in Roy. African Corps; R. G. Duff, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Brooke; J. A. O'Toole, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Shuttleworth, who ret. 17th—To be Lieuts. by p.—Ens. J. G. Burgh, v. Steele, who ret.; Ens. W. D. Baird, from 78th, v. Lord C. Gordon, prom.; Ens. H. Faue, from 90th, v. Fenton, who ret. To be Ens. by p.—Gent. Cadet E. H. Cornick, from Royal Mil. Coll., v. De Burgh. 19th—Ens. T. Hilton to be Lieut. without p., v. Franklin, app. Adj.; H. Calley, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Hilton, prom.; Lieut. R. A. M. Franklin, to be Adj., v. Forman, dec. missed the service. 34th—Cornet P. Wright, from h. p. Drags., to be Ens., v. Potter, app. to 11th Foot; R. D. Grace, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Wright, who ret. 41th—Capt. A. Debarn, from h. p. unatt., to be Capt., v. R. Wilbraham, who ex. Lieut. P. Hammond to be Capt. by p., v. Denham, who ret.; Ens. R. D. Kelly to be Lieut. by p., v. Hammond; E. P. A. Talbot, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Kelly. 46th—Surg. J. M'Andrew, M.D. from 78th, to be Surg., v. J. Ramsay, M.D., who ret. upon h. p. 48th—Capt. R. Cole, from h. p. 96th, to be Capt., v. J. O'Grady, who ex., rec. the diff. 58th—J. P. Mayers, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Spiller, prom. in Royal African Corps. 70th—Gent. Cadet T. J. Hawker, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be Ens. without p., v. Taylor, prom. in Royal African Corps. 71st—Lieut. H. E. Auten to be Capt. by p., v. Stewart, who ret.; Ens. R. F. Hunter to be Lieut. by p., v. Austen; L. Douglas, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Hunter. 75th—Maj. G. Watts, from h. p. unatt., to be Maj. by p., v. G. Quill, who ex., rec. the diff.; Capt. R. D. Halifax to be Maj. by p., v. Watts who ret.; Lieut. W. Sutton to be Capt. by p., v. Halifax; Ens. F. Ellis to be Lieut. by p., v. Sutton; C. J. Somerset, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Ellis. 78th—A. M. Haird, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Haird, prom. in 17th Foot; Assist. Surg. J. Burt, from 9th Foot, to be Surg., v. M'Andrew, app. to 46th. 81st—Lieut. T. Manby, from h. p. of 12th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Court, app. Paymaster of 73d; Ens. M. A. Nethercote to be Lieut. by p., v. Manby, who ret.; A. F. F. Boughey, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Nethercote. 90th—G. K. M. Dawson, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Faue, prom. in 17th Foot. 99th—Lieut. W. Mair, from 1st W. India Regt., to be Lieut., v. Griffith, prom. 1st W. India Reg.—Lieut. R. Collis, from h. p. unatt., to be Lieut., v. Mair, app. to 99th. Ceylon Rifle Reg.—Sec. Lieut. J. M. Macdonald to be First. Lieut. by p., v. Brayhrooke, who ret.; T. Burgh, gent. to be Sec. Lieut. by p., v. Macdonald. Royal African Col. Corps—Capt. A. M. Fraser to be Maj. without p., v. Hinshon, prom. To be Lieuts. without p.—Ens. R. Hely, from 1st Foot; Ens. W. Spiller, from 58th, v. Cooke, who ret; Ens. Taylor, from 70th; Ens. J. Travers; Ens. F. G. M'Intosh. To be Ens. without p.—Serj.-Maj. W. Kerr, from Rec. Dist. in Dublin; — Butcher, gent.; C. Lynch, gent., v. Travers; H. F. Sanders, gent., v. M'Intosh. Unatt.—Lieut. J. Griffith, from 99th, to be Capt. without p.

Oxford Militia—W. Lonsdale, gent. to be Lieut.

### CAVALRY.

4th Drag. Gds.—Under Lieut.-Col. Chatterton, were inspected at Dorchester last week, by Sir Charles Dalbiac, who reported them in a state of efficiency.

3d Lt. Drags.—The squadron in Limerick garrison was

laurel on the anniversary of Salamanes, in which signal victory the Regt. bore a distinguished part.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Gds, 1st Batt.—One wing is to embark at Dublin for Bristol on the 5th, and the other on the 9th Aug.—The Hon. R. Bruce has resigned the Adjutancy, on his promotion as milt. sec. and aide-de-camp to to Major-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney in Deblin.

Coldstream Gds. 1 Batt.—On Thursday morning, at four o'clock, 6 cos. Guards marched from the new infantry barracks, St. John's Wood. One co. from the Magazine barracks, Hydo Park, and 1 co. from the New Palace barracks, St. James's Park, marched for Bristol, there to embark on board a steamer for Dublin. On their arrival they will relieve the 1st batt. Gren. Guards, who will, on their arrival in England, re-occupy the above-mentioned barracks.

1st Foot, 2d Batt.—The freight ship *Kent* has been engaged for the conveyance from Cork to Canada of the detachment which was left behind on the embarkation of the service cos. in the *Maitland* tr. This detachment consists of three officers, (Lieut. Gordon, Ens. Neville, and Assist.-Surg. Knox,) and 44 men.

3d Foot.—Lieut. Stewart is in orders for New South Wales.

4th.—Lord F. Fitzclarence, Assist. Adj.-Gen. to the Forces, has returned to Eaton-square, from Winchester, where he inspected the Fusiliers, of which reg. his Lordship was for several years Lieut.-Col. On Wednesday and Thursday the regt., under the command of Col. Farquharson, marched into Windsor. The divisions were met each day on the road by Lord F. Fitzclarence, also by Lords Falkland and Adolphus Fitzclarence. On the arrival of the men at the barracks Lord F. Fitzclarence, with his known liberality, regaled them with bread and cheese and ale; his Lordship also gave a handsome breakfast to the Officers at the Castle Inn. This regt. was quartered at Windsor about 13 years ago, and the gentlemanly deportment of the officers, and well-regulated conduct of the men, has not been forgotten by the inhabitants. The corps will do garrison duty at Windsor for a few weeks, in order that his Majesty may present it with a pair of new colours.

10th—Lieut. Steele has arrived from Bermuda, on leave.

21st—Major Byrne is appointed an aide-de-camp to the Governor-General of India.

24th—1 co. 40 r. and f., from Pigeon House, Dublin, to Ashbourne on 26th till further orders, to relieve escorts, &c.

26th—The detachment at Donersile was withdrawn, and proceeded to Cork 21st and 22d inst.

26th Depot—On Tuesday morning a detachment, consisting of 1 Capt., 2 Subalterns, and 50 men, marched at an early hour from Devonport to Okehamptnn, in consequence of a riot arising out of a prejudiced notion of the recently formed union of parishes under the New Poor Law Act. We hear that the rioters foolishly sought a remedy for their supposed grievances in the burning of a barn and a farm house, but the latter was saved by prompt assistance. They blocked up all the thoroughfares to the town of Okehamptoo, hence it may be said to be in a state of siege.

31st—Ens. Eman is in orders for New South Wales.

37th—Under the command of Maj. Sadleir, embarked at Cork, on the 26th inst., on board of H. M. tr. sh. *Athol*, for Portsmouth.

40th—At a general Court-Martial, which sat on 24th June in Valetta, private George Cochran, of the 1st batt., was arraigned for having discharged a rifle loaded with a bullet at Serj. Daniel Davern, which passed through his body and severely wounded him, on 22d June, in the barracks at Floriana. The prisoner at once pleaded guilty to the charge, and showed an unusual desire that the proceedings should be speedily terminated. After evidence for the prosecution was heard, he only required half an hour to prepare his defence, but the court subsequently granted him until ten o'clock the next morning, when, being unable to produce any circumstances that could at all palliate the horrid crime he had committed, he was sentenced to be hanged according to the articles of war. The unfortunate Serjeant lingered till the 25th, when he died in great agony. On Monday morning all the troops of the garrison were formed on the glacis of the works of Valetta, before six o'clock, to witness the execution. The wretched man, dressed in a black jacket and pantaloons, walked with great firmness from the provost prison at St. Elmo, and expiated his crime on the scaffold, in presence of an immense concourse of people. The culprit joined in prayer with the military Chaplain, being evidently impressed with the awfulness of his situation, and met his end in a penitent and devout spirit. After the fatal noose was adjusted by the hangman, and the cap was pulled over his face, he prayed alone fervently for many minutes to his Almighty Judge for forgiveness and mercy, and uttered some advice to his comrades, counselling them to take warning by his fate, and to beware of giving way to the impulse of bad thoughts and passions. George Cochran was only 28 years of age, and was, generally speaking, considered a quiet character, until the committal of the rash act which has brought him to an ignominious death.

61st—The co. detached to Charleville on duty, is commanded by Capt. Jones, with Ens. Fenwick, and 2 serjs.

66th Depot—H. M. transh. *Athol*, which sailed from Plymouth, on 20th inst., with this depot on board, commanded by Capt. Clarke, arrived at Cork Harbour on Sunday last, and the troops disembarked and occupied quarters in Cork barracks.

69th—Depot is to relieve 87th at Chatham, and 67th and 47th from Cork to replace 69th.

72d—Depot at Omagh move on Monday for Mullingar, to arrive on the 8th.

75th—The comp. at Newlownbarry moved to Gorey in aid of civil power, on 21st and 22d.

76th—Capt. Le Poer Trench, has arrived from the West Indies, on leave, and proceeds to Cheltenham.

77th — Lord Hill directed the General Court-Martial, Maj.-Gen. Macdonell, President, which sat at Mullingar last month for trial of Capt Raines, at the prosecution of Capt. Clerke, to re-assemble forthwith and revise their finding. This has been done, and the Officers composing the Court have returned to their stations. We intended this week to have given the evidence on this Court Martial, but have not room.

87th—has been one of the best conducted depots ever stationed at Chatham. It is in high order, and is the pride of the garrison. Its front rank would make grenadiers, and its rear-rank light company-men, for the best regiments in the service. Major Magenis, and his officers may well be proud of their Paddy Careys. Such men are not common in the Guards, and they seem easily the set of men to win or keep an eagle. Sir L. Greaswell is seldom absent from the parade when the guards are given by this magnificent depot.

89th Depot—Three cos. and head-qrs., from Drogheda, to arrive at Omagh on Monday next, and the comp. at Tuam to arrive on Thursday.

91st Depot—moved from Newry to Drogheda 21st to 28th inst., detaching 2 Off., 2 Serj., and 30 r. and f. to Trim.

93d Depot—had scarce landed at Derry from Glasgow, when two cos. were ordered away to Newtown-Limivady, to preserve the peace, and put down Orange processions. The men were exposed to a deluge of rain, and boisterous wind on the march.

94th—Capt. Pipon has left Templemore for Jersey.

Royal Artillery—Col. Forbes has assumed the command of the Artillery in Portsmouth garrison. At the review of the Artillery at Woolwich, on Thursday evening, a corporal fell off one of the limber boxes and was slightly hurt; he is in the hospital doing well. It is expected that Capt. Buroshy will be appointed to the Adjutancy vacant by the promotion of Capt. Willis. During the practice on Tuesday, at the mortar battery, the flag of the staff was cut through by a ball from one of the howitzers. The practice both on Monday and Tuesday was very good. On Wednesday several squads of recruits were formed into column, and under the direction of Capt. and Adj. Best were marched past Col. Adye, to show how far they had advanced in their drill. On the afternoon of the same day there was a master drill in infantry movements, which were very well executed, with the exception of the firing with blank cartridge, which was very indifferent, particularly when the battalion was in square; the firing by companies was somewhat better performed. On Saturday last the Officers of the Artillery and the Guards played a match at cricket on the barrack-field, Woolwich. The Artillery Officers were very successful, as they so far beat the Guardsmen as to have seven men to spare and only three wickets down. Convivialities were kept up in the mess-room until a late hour. The very fine band belonging to the corps being in attendance, and playing some beautiful airs. The battery of Royal Artillery in Limerick garrison, under Capt. Stephens, leaves on 12th Aug. for Athlone, and same day a troop of Horse Artillery, from Dublin, under Capt. Saunders, will occupy their quarters at Limerick. Maj. Blachley's troop Rl. Horse Art. at Athlone will proceed to Dublin next month, also Capt. Haidinge's detn. on being replaced by Capt. Stephens' field battery from Limerick. Capt. Sabine, R. A., aide-de-camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir James Douglas, has left Limerick for Scotland, on two months' leave.

Royal Marines, Woolwich Division—On Monday last Lieuts. Curtis and Rea, with 45 men, embarked at the Dock-yard for Sheerness. The corps went to Woolwich Common for a drill field-day on Tuesday, which they went through with their accustomed precision. Second Lieut. N. Moore joins on the 1st, Major Wright goes on three months' leave of absence from the 1st August.

Lord Hill held a Levee on Thursday at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Dillon, Lord Leitrim, Maj.-Gen. Ellice, Col. Percival, Col. Hall, Col. Copland, Col. Gibbs, Maj. Cole, Maj. Dillon, Maj. Smith, Capt. Elwes, Capt. Lyster, and some others.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Stamford Whittingham, K.C.B. and K.C.H. is appointed Governor and Com.-in-Chief of the Windward Islands, in succession to Maj.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depôt of the regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park.
2nd ditto—Windsor.
Rl. Horse Gds.—Regent's Park.
1st Drag. Guards—Manchester.
2nd ditto—Longford.
3rd do—Ballincollig.
4th do—Dorchester.
8th do.—Leeds.
6th do.—Nottingham.
7th do.—Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dundalk.
3rd do.—Cahir.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th do.—Dublin.
9th Lancers—Edinburgh.
10th Hussars—York.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Glasgow.
15th Hussars—Dublin.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Ipswich.
Gren. Gds. [1st bt.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Wellington B.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Portman D.
Cold.Gds. [1st batt.]—On route to Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Tower.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—St. George's B.
Do. [2d batt.]—St. John's Wood.
1st F. [1st batt.]—Limerick.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Canada; Boyle
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
5th do.—Malta; Dover.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Windsor.
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford.
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—St. Kitt's, Nass.
15th do.—Canada; Galway.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
18th do.—Athlone.
19th do.—Barbadoes; Nenagh.
20th do.—Bombay, on pass. home; Tilbury Fort.
21st do.—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham.
22nd do.—Jamaica; Galway.
23rd do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Spike Island.
25th do.—Templemore.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Kinsale.
28th do.—New South Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Mauritius; Devonport
30th do.—Bermuda; Hull.
31st do.—Bengal, Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do.—Dublin.
34th do.—America; Dublin.
35th do.—Cork.
36th do.—St. Lucia; Plymouth.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Canterbury.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Ionian Isl., ord. home; Stirling.
43rd do.—America; Plymouth.
44th do.—Bengal, Chatham
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th Foot—Enniskillen.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmth.
48th do.—Bolton.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S.Wales; Chatham.
51st do.—Belfast.
52nd do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle.
53rd do.—Corfu; Youghal.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sunderland
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Malta; Newcastle.
Do. [2d bat.] Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Fort Geo.
65th do.—St. Vincent; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Cork.
67th do.—Demerara; Cork.
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—Demerara; Sheerness.
70th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.
71st do.—Dublin.
72nd dn.—Cape of Good Hope; Mullingar.
73rd do.—Ionian Isles; Birr.
74th do.—Antigua; Perth.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Wexford.
76th do.—Grenada; Edinburgh.
77th do.—Newry.
78th do.—Ceylon; Armagh.
79th do.—Canada; ord. home; Edinburgh.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. to N.S. Wales.
81st do.—Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
82nd do.—Kilkenny.
83rd do.—America; Stockport.
84th do.—Jamaica; Limerick.
85th do.—Halifax, N.S., Clonmel.
86th do.—Barbadoes; Fermoy.
87th do.—Mauritius; Chatham
88th do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Buttevant.
89th do.—Trinidad, Omagh.
90th do.—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do.—St. Helena; Drogheda.
92nd do.—Malta; Perth.
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Templemore.
95th do.—Birr.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon, ord. home; Gosport.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Portsmouth.
99th do.—Mauritius; Plymouth
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—America, ord. home; Gosport.
Do. [2d bt.]—Ionian Isl.; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

The English Yeomanry.—The total number of troops in Great Britain is 338, and the number of officers 1,155; of men, 18,210. The expense of all the corps in 1835 was 96,314*l.* 14*s.* The amount paid out of the vote for Great Britain in aid of the gratuities granted to the reduced permanent serjeants and drummers of the Irish Yeomanry was 2,850*l.* The probable amount of outstanding demands is, for Great Britain 1,160*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; for Ireland 1,560*l.* Total probable charge against the vote of Parliament, 101,885*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

Assist.-Sur. Calder, M.D., of the Ordnance Medical Department, has been ordered to proceed from Woolwich to Island Bridge, to relieve Assist.-Sur. Turner, who is to proceed to Woolwich.

## THE EUPHRATES EXPEDITION.

(From the *London Gazette* of last night.)

*India Board, July 28, 1836.*

A despatch has been received at this office from Col. Chesney, R.A., in command of the Euphrates expedition, dated *Euphrates* steamer, *Anah, May 28, 1836*, of which the following, with its inclosure, are copies—

"*Euphrates Steamer, Anah, May 28, 1836.*

"Sir—It is with feelings of the deepest regret that

do myself the honour of informing you that the *Tigris* steamer was totally lost during a hurricane of describable violence, which, after the short struge of about eight minutes, sent a fine vessel to the ttom in five * fathoms water, and deprived his jesty of 15 valuable men, with five natives in dition.

"My reports up to the 17th inst., at Deir, will have formed you that all was going on as successfully as e most sanguine could possibly desire. We found e Arabs well disposed, and quite ready to form dots for us of wood, charcoal, bitumen, and lignite al—all met in abundance, and tried with complete success. In addition to these marked advantages, e survey has been carried five hundred and nine iles down the Great River, which seemed in all respects favourable; in short, all was continued prosrity up to the afternoon of the 21st inst., when it leased God to send the calamitous event of which it now my duty to give a feeble sketch.

"A little after one, P.M., on that melancholy day, e flat boats being a little a-head, and the *Tigris* leading the *Euphrates*, a storm appeared, bringing with it, igh in the air, clouds of sand from the north-west uarter. At this moment we were passing over the ocks of Is Geria (deeply covered); and immediately fter we made a signal for the *Euphrates* to choose a erth and make fast, which was done more as a matter precaution, on account of the difficulty of seeing our ay through the sand, than from apprehension that e squall would be so terrific. The *Tigris* was imediately directed towards the bank, against which e struck without injury, but with so much violence to recoil a distance of about eight yards, leaving two en on the bank, who had jumped out to make fast. he wind then suddenly veered round, drove her bow f, and thus rendered it quite impossible to secure the essel to the bank, along which she was blown rapidly the heavy gusts, her head falling off into the stream she passed close by the *Euphrates*, which vessel had en backed opportunely to avoid the concussion. The ngines were working at full power, and every endeaour made to turn the vessel's bow to the bank. One nchor was let go, but the heel of the vessel made it mpossible to get the other out, and she was then early broad side to the wind, with the engines almost owerless, and the waves, rising to four or five feet, rcing their way in at the windows. Lieut. Cockurn, the Messrs. Staunton, and some of the men, ade ineffectual attempts to keep out the water, for e fate of the vessel was already decided; and the re part of the deck being under water, Lieut. Lynch me to report that the *Tigris* was sinking; and the ord was immediately passed for all to save themlves. At this very instant a momentary gleam of ght faintly showed the bank at the apparent distance eight or ten yards, and, as there seemed every obability that the stern would touch it before she ent down, Lieut. Lynch encouraged the people to main steady until they reached the land. All were deck at this critical moment, some clinging to the pes of the awning, the paddle-boards, and funnel; t the majority were close to the tiller, and all beaving with the most exemplary obedience, until the essel went down all at once, and probably within lf a minute after we had seen the bank for an stant.

"Lieut. Lynch, who was at my elbow, dived out nderneath the starboard ridge rope, at the moment hen there was about four feet water on the deck, nd I had the good fortune to get clear in the same ay, through the larboard side, and also to take a rection which brought me to the land, without aving seen any thing whatever to guide me through arkness worse than that of night. When it cleared little I found around me Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden oth greatly exhausted), Mr. Thompson, the Messrs. aunton, and several of the men. The hurricane was eady abating rapidly, and as the distance from the essel to the shore was very short, we indulged the ope that the rest of our brave companions had eached the bank lower down. For an instant I saw e keel of the *Tigris* uppermost, near the stern. She nt down bow foremost, and, having struck the ottom in that position, she probably turned round the bow as a pivot, and thus showed part of her el for an instant at the other extremity; but her ddle-beams, floats, and parts of the sides were already broken up and actually floated ashore, so speedy and terrific had been the work of destruction. From the moment of striking the bank until the *Tigris* went down it scarcely exceeded eight minutes, whilst the operation of sinking itself did not consume more than three; indeed, the gale was so very violent that I doubt whether the most powerful vessel, such as a frigate, could have resisted it, unless she were already secured to the bank; and for this there was in our case little or no time, as it was barely possible, in the position of our consort, to make fast and save the vessel.

"I had little, or rather no, hope that the *Euphrates* could have escaped, but the intrepid skill of Lieut. Cleveland and Mr. Charlwood enabled them to get out two anchors in the very nick of time; and by the united means of two hawsers, and the engines working at full power, the vessel maintained her position at the bank until the storm abated, as the enclosed letter (26th May) from Captain Estcourt will explain more fully; and as it required all the powers of a fifty-horse engine, in the case of the *Euphrates*, to keep her hawsers from snapping; I infer, that the twenty horses of the *Tigris* would not have been sufficient to enable her to keep the position at the bank, even if the officers had succeeded in securing her along side of it.

"Lieut. Lynch and Mr. Eden continued cool and collected until the last moment; nor were any efforts wanting that skill or presence of mind could suggest to save the vessel in the first instance, and the lives in the second, when the former had failed; nor could anything be more exemplary than their conduct, and that of all on board; scarcely a word was spoken, not a murmur was heard, and death was met with that exemplary degree of intrepidity and resignation which have been displayed by every individual throughout the arduous and trying service in which we have been engaged since January 1835.

"Having already given a faithful account of the short but eventful period of about twelve minutes, occupied by the beginning, the progress, and termination of the hurricane, I will conclude the painful part of my task by referring you to the inclosed return of the names of the valuable men who have been lost to his Majesty and their country for [illegible]r. Very different was the result when a similar but [illegible] a violent gale sent my little vessel to the bottom of this river in 1831, for I had not then the misery of deploring the loss of a single life, and my little schooner was afloat and continuing the descent in less than twelve hours; whereas, all our efforts as yet have failed even to find the remains of the vessel, not a ripple or the slightest trace of the unfortunate *Tigris* marks the spot where she went down; but our search has not yet terminated, and if she should be found without having been dashed to pieces, I shall take measures to recover her with the assistance of the diving bell and other means, especially as there are many veluable instruments on board, in addition to the hull and machinery, and particularly as the Arabs here are all well disposed.

"I am happy to say that the survivors of the expedition remain as much unshaken as ever in their confidence regarding the final success of this undertaking, as well as the manifest advantages, facilities, and cheapness of this line of communication. The hurricane has been, it is true, a most trying and calamitous event; but, I believe, it is regarded by all, even at this early day, as having no more to do with the navigation of the Euphrates, in other respects, than the loss of a packet in the Irish Channel, which might retard, but could not put an end to the intercourse between England and Ireland.

"We are, therefore, continuing our descent and survey to Bussorah, hoping not only to bring up the mail from India within the specified time, but also, if it pleases God to spare us, to demonstrate the speed, economy, and commercial advantages of the river Euphrates, provided the decision of Ministers shall be, in the true spirit of Englishmen, to give it a fair trial, rather than abandon the original purpose in consequence of an unforeseen and, as it proved, an unavoidable calamity. I have honour to be, &c.

"F. R. CHESNEY,
"Colonel commanding the expedition.

"*The Rt. Hon. Sir J. Cam Hobhouse, Bart., President of the Board of Controul.*

The letter of Capt. Estcourt, and the returns of the officers and men lost:—

* The last depth sounded; and we have since found three and a half fathoms on one side of the spot, and five on the other.

*Annan*, on the Euphrates, May 29, 1836.

THE lamentable event which has befallen the Euphrates expedition, in the midst of its prosperity, renders it desirable that the truth should be as widely spread as possible, that, melancholy as the facts are, reports should not increase their sadness. The expedition, with the two vessels, the *Euphrates* and *Tigris*, was descending the river most prosperously. Fuel had become, from Beles, most abundant, consisting of wood, a bituminous coal, and charcoal. The state of the river was so favourable, that the *Tigris*, being the smallest vessel, was in the habit of leading, and, having a native pilot on board, there was no difficulty of finding the deep channel. The Arabs were friendly; they engaged to provide depots of fuel, and entreated our protection.

On Saturday, 21st inst., we had brought up at midnight to a bank for fuel, and after the people had dined we cast off, meaning to steam to Annan, then distant about 80 miles. Scarcely, however, had we commenced our voyage, when a cloud of dust was seen to rise high into the air, on the right bank, threatening a squall of no ordinary violence. Preparations were immediately made to meet it, by furling the awnings, &c. Having passed over a reef of rocks, at this season far under the water, the signal was made from the *Tigris*, leading as usual, and having Col. Chesney on board, to choose a berth and make fast. Scarcely had we answered when the squall began. The *Tigris* was rounding to make fast, the *Euphrates* following. As we neared the left bank, I saw that the *Tigris* had failed to bring up—her head was falling outwards. The *Euphrates* was now obliged to back her paddles to give room—an operation full of danger, lest she should be unable to gather way upon herself again against the current and the violence of the gale. However, her power is great, and again working the engines with all force, she came to the bank with some violence; but by the skilful management of Lieut. Cleveland, and the activity of Mr. Charlewood, and a most willing crew, a hawser end small anchor were got on shore; then a chain cable and larger anchor; then a second chain cable and another anchor. All the time the paddles were kept working with their utmost power. Still, however, such was the violence of the hurricane, that the vessel drove, but, fortunately, it did not last above 15 minutes, at the end of which time our danger was over and the vessel was safe.

But what had become of our consort? I had seen her cross our bows, driving down the stream, and unable to bring her head to the gale. The thick dust which then succeeded excluded her from my sight; and from that moment I have never seen her since. In the midst of the hurricane, Mr. Fitzjames reported to me that *he had seen* her upset to leeward about three quarters of a mile, and instantly after that she went down. A party was sent off along shore to render what assistance they could, and another went by boat. Some of the officers—namely, Col. Chesney, Lieut. Lynch, Mr. Eden, Dr. Staunton, Mr. Staunton, and Mr. Thompson, came walking towards us, much exhausted. They had swam and dived ashore. Some seamen and natives also followed them; but 15 Europeans, of whom three were officers—namely, Lieut. Cockburn, Royal Artillery; Mr. Lynch, a passenger, and brother to Lieut. Lynch; and Mr. Sarded, an interpreter, were lost, besides five natives.

The hull of the vessel has never been found, notwithstanding all our efforts. She filled, and turned bottom up. All sounding has been in vain. Some bodies have floated even so low down as this place, and have been buried.

We have since continued our voyage thus far with our former success. The officers of the *Tigris* saved will return to England; but the expedition continues its course with the fairest prospects. I am, &c.,

J. B. BUCKNALL ESTCOURT,
*Captain*, 43d Light Infantry.

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On board the *Euphrates* steamer, off Annan, May 26.

Return of officers and men belonging to the Euphrates expedition, who were lost on the river Euphrates, near Wordie, by the sinking of the *Tigris* steamer, during a violent hurricane, on the 21st inst.

Lieut. R. B. Lynch, 26th Regt. Bengal N. I., passenger; Eosoff Sarded, interpreter; John Struthers, engineer.

Royal Artillery.—Lieut. Robert Cockburn, Acting Serj. R. Clark, T. Jones, gunner, R. Turner, do., J. Moore, do., J. Hay, do. Sappers and Miners.—A. M'Donald, private. Seamen.—B. Gibson, J. Huntor, T. Booth, T. Batty, G. Liddel. Natives.—Aboo, Wasoo, Jacoob, Jobir, Manneh, Pedros.

H. BLOSSE LYNCH, Lieut.

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*Extract of a Letter.*—The *Tigris* on 21st May was near Nuhs, in the Euphrates, when a violent tempest came on, and the atmosphere was clouded almost to darkness. The few efforts time would allow to put the vessel in condition to weather the gale were unavailing, and the steamer in a few minutes foundered. The com-

mander and Lieut. Lynch (relatives) went down together, but in their struggles for life while in the water, the commander states, in his letter to his friends received yesterday, he shook the Lieutenant off and was saved. He adds, that on recovering himself he found that 20 of his brave crew had perished. A committee of officers had, as usual, sat to investigate the matter, and they had reported in favour of the skill, intrepidity, and judgment of the commander under the trying circumstances in which he had been placed.

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The following very affecting extract is from a letter written by Lieutenant Lynch, the Commander of the *Tigris* st.:—

"*Euphrates* St., off Town of Anah, in the River Euphrates, May 27, 1836.

"Poor Robert is no more! He went down by my side, on the 21st of this month, in a dreadful storm, that drove my vessel to the bottom in a few minutes, as we were running along, proud in leading the way over the unknown stream, and confident in our vessel and the band around us. All was blighted in a few minutes; even yet I can only look back with stupor to the dreadful event. Little did we think death was hovering so near. I saw the storm coming, and prepared for it, but preparations were of no avail; it dashed us before it, amidst a cloud of sand, dark as midnight; and, cleft to fragments by the racking lightning and echoing with the thunder that appeared to crash all around us, man's puny hand was powerless, the blast was irresistible, and the darkness passed away to leave a sinking wreck. We sunk together—thrice was I dragged down by some sinking sailor, and when I rose unencumbered from the last deadly struggle, nearly exhausted, I looked around in vain for Robert. A few minutes dashed me, clinging to the passing fragments, to the bank, where I climbed, not to find him; oh! we had parted for ever—he was never seen more. I cannot go on. Suffice it to say, though I have lost all, the storm could not leave any stain on our name. The committee of officers appointed as usual in such circumstances gave me, with eagerness, in their report to his Majesty's Government, full credit for judgment to meet and intrepidity to face danger, and avert it as became an officer: and those who remain to mourn for their lost comrades are as eager to soothe my loss, by testifying their belief that they were led through the danger by an officer whom the appearance of death did not divert from his efforts to save them. Twenty of my fine crew went down with Robert; few, comparatively, were saved—not a third of the whole crew, which was above thirty-five in all; and when I was dashed to the shore I had hardly breath to return thanks for my safety to that Power by whose hand alone I could have been saved. Adieu."

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## THE NATIVE LOVER'S SONG.

How can I fail to love thee?
The sun that saw us wed,
Still from his throne above me
Its warming beams doth shed;
The stars that wove the chain
That hath together bound us,
Still in the skies remain,
And pour their light around us.

How can I fail to love thee,
Sweet flower of beauty bright?
O! may the sun above me
Appear without his light,
And stars lose all their beams,
When love for thee shall part,
How dear th' idea seems!—
From this devoted heart.

How can I fail to love thee!
Beneath the stars and sun,
Can I a traitor prove me,
And where for refuge run?
No—like their light, whose flow
Ceases or slackens never,
My love for thee shall glow
Thus in my heart for ever.

*Asiatic Journal.* KASIPRASAD GHOSH.

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## SANDHURST COLLEGE AND WOOLWICH ACADEMY.

[We have only room for a brief extract from a very able article, by our clever friend Ensign O'Donoghue, in the forth-coming number of *Fraser's Magazine*].

We have two national institutions for the instruction of lads destined to command in our armies,—one with a magnificent building, where but a limited portion of scientific knowledge is imparted,—the other where, in a most prison-like looking abode, an admirable course of instruction is pursued. It seems as if those who established them, went upon the well-digested principle of making a large hole in the cellar for the cat to go through, and a small one for the convenience of the kitten. What an excellent, real college might be formed by joining Woolwich and Sandhurst together; and how his Majesty's army could be improved, were its Officers taken exclusively from it. Neither much difficulty nor expense would be incurred in forming one great polytechnic school. It should, however, be established in the neighbourhood of some great garrison and arsenal, where access would be had to view the various operations going forward, by which alone many parts of military science can be properly learned. Here students should qualify themselves for the different services,—those possessed of the highest attainments to have their choice, of engineers, artillery, cavalry, or the line, according to the vacancies then existing, and to receive commissions without purchase; those who could afford to pay for them to be allowed to purchase in the line and cavalry, after having gone through a certain course of study, short of that required for a commission, *gratis*; and those whose progress in study, whether through idleness or incapacity, was unequal to the time employed, to be sent back to their friends. And to make it worthy a great and generous nation, the sons of Officers who have died in the service should be educated and provided for at the public expense, even should the rest of the entire establishment be defrayed by the subscriptions of living Officers and private gentlemen.

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## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your Journal, to offer a few observations on the extracts you have published* from a letter addressed by a "Late Judge Advocate" to the Court of Directors relative to the Indian Army. The suggestion that that Army should be governed by one code of laws as closely assimilated as practicable to those in use in H.M.'s Forces, is unexceptionable, and will doubtless receive the approbation of all military men. I coincide, likewise, in his almost proverbial thesis that periods of peace and inactivity are always productive of a greater number of Courts-Martial than the busy time of war. But in the face of this admission it would have been more creditable to his candour, and more just to the Army of which he is a member, had he prosecuted his researches a little beyond the limits of the retrospect he has chosen to take, ere he affirmed the increase of General Courts-Martial has been so extensive as his statement implies. The "Late Judge Advocate" being a Madras officer, I shall confine my remarks principally to that Presidency; and I would ask him whether he has in his possession a synopsis of Madras Courts-Martial for the last 25 or 30 years, terminating about 1830, drawn up by Capt. Keighley, Judge Advocate General, for the information of Sir G. T. Walker when Commander-in-Chief, in consequence of the reports *then* prevalent relative to the alarming progressive increase of General Courts-Martial, divided into periods of a given number of years, and clearly demonstrating that the alleged discrepancy in the number of Courts-Martial at the various periods—considered, of course, in connexion with the relative numerical strength of the Army, and the more extended jurisdiction of Courts in later years—had no other existence but in the imagination of the inculcators of the report; always, however, excepting the period embracing the years of the Rangoon war, when the paucity was most remarkable, which period being observed, is the *precise time* selected by the "late Judge Advocate" to contrast with the succeeding years, and establish the correctness of his hypothesis. Such a paper I have perused, and though I cannot charge my memory with its details, I have a distinct recollection of its general tendency; and the remark of the "late Judge Advocate," that 1830 is the latest date to which he possesses the calculation, would seem to identify his statement with this very document. Adventitious circumstances may occasion an increase or a decrease in the number in particular years, but I cannot admit they have, generally speaking, augmented in the ratio it is the fashion to assume, for I attribute much of the clamour to the immemorial "fashion" of representing the passing time as more replete in the crime and immorality than the good old days of yore; yet if you refer to the writers in those halcyon days you will find precisely similar strictures on the present, the like pleasing reminiscences respecting the past, and the same gloomy forebodings for the future. And, Sir, when we reflect that in the troops serving in Great Britain ALONE there have been in the last two years and a half, independent of all other sentences, no less than 588 cases of corporal punishment, notwithstanding the circular letter restricting that punishment to certain offences specified, I do not apprehend we are justly chargeable with having had a disproportionate number of Courts-Martial, though the rank of the prisoners may have given greater notoriety to the proceedings. The fact of less power being entrusted to our minor Courts may occasion a larger proportion of *General* Courts; but if offences are committed and prisoners tried, the description of tribunal before which they are arraigned cannot be of very essential importance. Assuming, however, the view of the writer to be correct, that General Courts-Martial have increased to the extent predicated, I much doubt whether his remedy of one confirming authority, aided by a single professional Judge Advocate, would have the desired effect.

First—The duties would be too onerous for any one man to perform with satisfaction to himself or justice to his subordinates. No Commander-in-Chief of all India could consistently with a due discharge of the other multifarious duties of his office and in Council, bestow that attention on Courts-Martial to which they are unquestionably entitled, even supposing the intention is to confine it to the commissioned ranks in the two minor Presidencies, though the writer's precise meaning is somewhat problematical. In the three Presidencies there are, King's and Company's 216 regiments, besides Horse Artillery, Engineers' Departments, Local Horse, Invalid Corps, Warrant Officers, Staff Serjeants, and a host of camp followers. How then is it possible that one man could supervise the whole law proceedings of this immense force, and at the same time give his attention to the whole internal economy of the Empire, or portion of it, and assist in the deliberations of the Supreme Council? The inevitable result would be the delegation of his authority to the professional Judge Advocate, who would thus exercise "an arbitrary irresponsible authority," deciding upon the usages of war without any practical knowledge of that service, or the subject upon which he had to deliver his opinion.

Secondly—The delay which must necessarily occur in the transit of the proceedings to and from head-quarters could not fail to have a pernicious effect, by retarding the cause of justice, and, in the event of reference upon any points during the sitting of the Court, the tardiness of the post would render the proceedings at a distant station almost interminable.

Thirdly—The assertion that the "*very* general officer" who ordered the trial being the confirming officer is "equally opposed to the spirit of law and justice," is the most strange doctrine ever propounded by any one who has been a Judge Advocate, and in urging the propriety of adopting the King's articles of war. A "late Judge Advocate" ought to have known that by those articles in every Court-Martial, regimental, garrison, or otherwise, the *convening* is also the *confirming* officer; he ought to have been aware that no Commanding Officer directing the assembly of a Court Martial, without having previously ascertained that there was sufficient matter to entitle the charge to serious deliberation, would subject himself to the severe animadversion of his superiors. And he ought to have reflected that any argument militating against vesting local Commanders-in-Chief with authority to confirm the sentence of Courts Martial assembled under their orders, would operate with equal force against the confirming officers in all minor Courts; consequently, in advocating the adoption of H.M.'s articles of war, he was recommending the introduction or continuance of a system, one of the vital principles of which was "equally opposed to the spirit of law and justice, and liable to much glaring abuse in such far distant possessions." Neither, Sir, can I allow that this transfer of power to the Commander-in-Chief in all India can, from the analogy of H. M.'s service, be deemed to have any efficiency in diminishing the frequency of recurrence to General Courts-Martial for a comparison of the relative numbers in the two services of the Madras side would not assuredly be disadvantageous to the Coast Army; and Sir Henry Fane's recent orders on this subject apply to the King's troops equally with those of the Company. With regard to the supervision of minor Courts by Divisional Judge Advocates, I must dissent from the writer's conclusion when he describes this system as a primary cause of many pernicious consequences. Uniformity in the proceedings of these Courts all must agree is highly desirable; the slovenly manner in which they were often conducted, the inadequate and even illegal punishments awarded by them, and their taking cognisance of offences not within their jurisdiction, alike proclaimed the necessity of some remedy, and that applied has infallibly corrected many of these defects. That the line may have been too strictly drawn, and too rigidly followed—that from the nature of patronage in India, in selecting officers for the service due regard may not have been paid to the cautionary "*ne puero gladium*,"—and that inconsiderate zeal has frequently occasioned comments on the proceedings of a frivolous and vexatious nature—I will readily concede; but to adopt the language of an officer of the soundest judgment, "it was, in its original principle, a most excellent arrangement, and calculated to do much good." And when we refer to the state of military law in the Bombay Army, and with H. M.'s troops serving with the Court Army, amongst whom no such scrutinising method of supervision obtained, and note that with the former, in five years, more than four times the number of lashes were awarded in the cavalry regiments than at Madras, and observe the G. O.'s of the latter teeming with reports of Courts-Martial, I confess I am not a convert to the opinion that this system should be repudiated, or assigned as a principal cause of the alleged increase of General Courts-Martial; on the contrary, I maintain the benefits resulting from it far more than counterbalance the ills.

Lastly—In adverience to the recommendation that the Judge Advocate General should be a legal gentleman, I have yet to learn the wisdom, policy, or utility, of substituting a lawyer for a soldier; and I sincerely trust the day is far distant when this functionary shall be appointed, as he is in England, rather for his political creed than his merits

* See Nos. 177, 178, and 180.

acquirements. All the requisites in a Judge Advocate are a clear head, honourable principles, and sufficient study and application to be conversant with the principles of common law, and the general rules of the law of evidence. And rest assured, these qualifications, guided by a sound practical acquaintance with the usages and customs of the service, will give greater contentment than the most learned decision of a mere theorist, as every purely legal officer must be. If one thing is to be more deprecated than another, it is the introduction of any measure calculated to render Courts-Martial mere Courts of Law. There is already too general a disposition to consider them as arenas for the display of knowledge and the indulgence of personal invective—too great an aptitude to attend rather to legal proprieties than to the dictates of that high sense of honour which ought to pervade the breasts of all connected with them; and placing a professional mace at the head of the department will not tend to check the growing evil, or restore that exalted tone of military feeling which is gradually dwindling away.

*L——h, July* 22, 1836. D.

[We court the further correspondence of this intelligent writer.—Ed.]

## *TRISTRAM* WINDING UP HIS OPINION AND REMARKS ON THE UTILITY, IMPORTANCE, AND ADVANTAGES, OF LLOYD'S REGISTER OF BRITISH AND FOREIGN SHIPPING.

Sir,—More than 800 *British Ships and Vessels* having foundered, or been wrecked, with full 4,000 seamen on board, in the year 1833, it became the imperative duty of the under-writers and merchants to unite for the protection of their common interest, and to offer to check, in the opinion of the maritime nations, the national disgrace to which England was fast approaching, in sanctioning *unseaworthy* and inefficiently equipped merchant fleets to be navigated as *floating-traps* for human life and property.

In the absence of legislative interference in the construction and equipment of our mercantile Navy, I beg to submit that merchants, passengers, and seamen, are much indebted to "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," for ensuring them a *safe* and *dry* conveyance for themselves, their effects, and property, across the seas to the most distant parts, in ships which are *warranted*, after the most careful and impartial survey, to be perfectly sound and well equipped; in fact, qualified in strength and efficiency to undergo a long voyage, and to encounter a gale and a heavy sea.

The opponents of this Institution contend that its register is "useless as a book of reference," because numbers of shipowners will never submit, for divers reasons and causes (*best known to themselves*), to have their ships surveyed, classed, and registered by a self-constituted society, as the bye-laws and regulations of which must ever be considered *arbitrary, partial,* and *unfair;* and, as it is said, "there is a great many ships owned by the committee who framed, and yet continue to manage this book, which are not registered therein."

Admitting this to be fact, and that there really may be as good-conditioned shipping which have not been *surveyed, classed,* and *registered,* as those whose good qualities stand pre-eminent on "Lloyd's Register;" yet, how are the *seaworthy* to be selected from the *unseaworthy*, unless there is a public Register, or certificates of the survey, classification, and qualities of the *seaworthy* to refer to? Who would place any dependence upon the qualifications of a ship upon the mere *ipse dixit* of an interested shipowner or shipmaster? What is most singular in the argument of those opponents to "Lloyd's New Register" is, that whilst they endeavour most ungenerously and unnecessarily to depreciate its system, yet they candidly admit the time is come when all British shipping, for the honour of the nation, the interest of the public, and for the sake of humanity, *should be surveyed,* and if found defective, *repaired,* or those of *slight* construction *doubled,* then classed and registered by the authority of *the Legislature;* that there should be a "*Marine Board*" established in London, under the control of Government, and its whole establishment of commissioners, clerks, secretaries, registers, and surveyors, both in London and the *out-ports, to be paid by the public,* in order to work a regeneration in the *construction, repairing, mantling, storing, victualling,* and *disciplining* the mercantile Navy! This much desired *regeneration* has been in active progress for these last two years. The Merchant Seaman's Bill, the Seamen's Registration Bill, the Tonnage Bill, the improving system of apprenticeship, the encouragement to seamen to enter the Royal Navy from "good usage," increased prize money and pensions for servitude and wounds; *thereby ensuring better treatment to seamen in the merchant service;* the appointments of Government agents to superintend the victualling and equipment of the emigrant ships, and the embarkation of the emigrants themselves, and above all, the establishment of this great national *boon,* "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," and that "*Marine and Commercial Board,*" the "Shipowners' Society," in London, which has managing committees, a secretary, clerks, and surveyors, at the out-ports (*paid by the society, and not by the public*), must essentially tend to prove and convince that regeneration and improvement are beneficially working their way throughout the merchant Navy.

This *acknowledged* improvement in the efficiency and qualification of a vast number of our merchant ships, belonging to the most wealthy, liberal, and respectable class of shipowners, must also tend to prove the manifold and important advantages of "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," to the united credit and interest of the nation, the mercantile community, and shipping in general, of this kingdom: all of which I humbly and respectfully submit to the due consideration of the select committee in Parliament, now sitting on Mr. Buckingham's motion, "to inquire into the causes of the number of shipwrecks, with a view to ascertain whether such improvements might not be made in the construction, equipment, and navigation of merchant shipping, to diminish the annual loss of life and property at sea."

The greatest ease and comfort to the mind and health of the seamen is a good ship; good seamen will then seek and be found in all *classed* and *registered* ships which have undergone repair and survey. The greatest confidence is always placed in a *well-manned* and *regulated* ship. The owners of ships classed and registered in this Institution will then command the choice of seamen, may enter the skilful, healthy, and orderly, and reject the unskilful, weak, and undeserving. The greatest dependence is also placed upon a *well-constructed* or *soundly repaired* ship, particularly after supervision or survey by experienced Surveyors; for the first and uppermost thought and consideration of the navigator, passenger, or skipper, is security to his person, health, and property, in trusting either to the sport of the wind and sea. Where is the most likely probability of finding that security from the customary dangers of the seas? in a *surveyed, classed,* and *registered* ship, guaranteed seaworthy in hull, and efficient in spars, sails, anchors, cables, hawsers, boats, and stores; or, in an old vessel, which, for want of survey, may be *leaky* at sea, *dry-rotten, nail-sick,* or otherwise *defective* or inefficient in her general equipments. Shipowners, keeping their ships in the highest state of efficiency, in hulls, equipments, and crews, at a very considerable expense, may justly expect the patronage and protection of Government; the encouragement and support of the public; in fact, such shipping, wherever found, will be certain of the monopoly of *passage,* and the *carrying trade* the more so, where Government is concerned in the chartering of ships for the conveyance of stores, troops, or convicts; and patrons of emigration, or guardians of parishes, after the publication of the names of those vessels so surveyed, classed, and registered by this society, would be considered wanting in humanity and foresight were they to hire any other for the transport of British emigrants from their native land. Let, then, every *navigator, passenger,* or *freighter,* before he either trusts his health, convenience, life, or property, in any ship or vessel, in any part of the world, first demand of the master thereof a sight of her certificate of survey, classification, qualities, and registry; and if nearly this exhibited, he may safely and confidently venture his LIFE and his ALL to* her care and safeguard:—

"Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping.

"No. "London, 1836.

"Office, No. 2, White Lion Court, Cornhill.

"This is to certify, that the ship *Neptune,* of Dublin, Tom Bowline, master, 400 tons, bound to New South Wales, has been surveyed by the Surveyors to this society, and is reported to be in good condition, in hull, spars, anchors, cables, boats, and stores, for her present intended voyage, and has been classed.

"Charge, 10*s.* "Witness my hand,

" , Chairman

" , Secretary. of the committee."

Public and individual support and patronage of this humane and beneficial Institution, at once a boon to the nation and subject, will infinitely diminish the present annual loss of *private* property, valued at ONE MILLION sterling! The *national* calamity in the sacrifice of the lives of TWO THOUSAND Seamen, compel those avaricious and self-interested shipowners, who anticipate profit, riches, and fortunes, in navigating ships and vessels, which are too often COFFINS for their inmates, DESTROYERS and WRECKERS of their cargoes, from wilfully sinning in the face of the world, against Providence and human nature!

*Senior United Service Club,* TRISTRAM.
*14th July,* 1836.

## *BARHAM* AND *VERNON.*

Sir,—Observing in your paper of this week that the Diagrams, descriptive of the trials of sailing between the *Vernon, Barham,* and *Revenge,* are attributed to me, I beg to inform you that they were the work of Captain Sir W. Elliott of the *Revenge,* and that my report was unaccompanied by diagrams; you will, therefore, perceive the propriety of correcting the mistake in your next number.

W. HILLYAR.

*H.M.S. Bellerophon, Plymouth Sound,*
*28th July,* 1836.

## A SPECIMEN OF ROYAL ARTILLERY DISCIPLINE AT WOOLWICH.

Sir,—About two-and-twenty years ago, a young Second Lieutenant of Artillery, being the officer on duty for his battalion, had, in the course of his *mutilities,* duly disturbed the sick in hospital, and was waiting the arrival of the Captain of the day to make his report, viz., "That the sick had no complaints." This report, though in diametrical opposition to the cause of their being in hospital, perfectly satisfactory; and when we consider that their visits are intended as a check upon the Surgeon's, before whose medical opinions all military interference is prostrated, we shall see the whole fabric is consistently put together, with as much absurdity as is common at the *Seat of Science,* that is to say, with as much as possible.

I should explain, for the information of those who have never been orderly officers. It is essential that this officer visit the sick in hospital at a quarter before nine o'clock; he is preceded by an orderly non-commissioned officer, who tramps heavily in his front, and opens the door of each ward, crying out in true corporal accent, "Ten-shun!" upon which the sick rise up who are not in bed, and draw from their heads their whitey-brown woollen night-caps, and await the question from the disturbing officer of "Any complaints here?" To which some one of the convalescents, who has just discussed a scanty meal, replies, "None, Sir;" whilst a poor yellow bed-ridden wretch in one of the corners rolls his glassy eye upon the noisy inquirer, in a vain effort of acknowledgment for a broken repose.

Well, then, our hero had done all this part of his duty as conscientiously as it is done to this day, and was waiting the arrival of the Captain to make his report; when, lo! a cat came trotting by; boy-like, he threw a stone at the animal, and two trusty tormentors, Crib and Venture, that unbidden seldom left their master's heels, at full speed dashed after pussy—pussy, like Charles, was saved in an oak. A man in a dirty dress, a sort of kitchen-gardener and cow-keeper (in those days an orderly), came up to the officer, and said, "If you were a drummer-boy, you would be flogged for that." The officer, somewhat astonished, said, "Who are you?" "I am the Surgeon-General's orderly man:" (he might have said one of them). Our hero replied, "Then you, a soldier, dare to speak so impertinently to an officer—I shall confine you." The man was then made a prisoner of in the barrack guard-room, and a crime sent in against him. The Surgeon-General during waited on by the officer, but not being at home, was written to, and the usual regrets stated, that imperative duty had obliged our hero to confine one of his servants. A Regimental Court-Martial at least was expected, and already his evidence was arranged, as the facts had happened, to state to the Court. But judge of his surprise, Mr. Editor, when an hour afterwards, he heard the General Commanding had released the prisoner, because he was in the Surgeon-General's employ, whose cows would be put to *exceeding* inconvenience if, like them, he were not considered within the pale of Military law.

Advised by some older officers, he wrote respectfully to the General, begging the man might be again placed in confinement, and the circumstance inquired into. This was refused; but our hero was paraded in the General's office and had a lecture served out to him upon the enormity of hunting the Surgeon-General's cat (for such pussy proved to be), and then confining his servant. At the same time our hero was told, that if he was not content with the before-mentioned General's decision, that the circumstance should be reported to the Commandant for his, *the next time he came to the office* (another worn out old gentleman); and one of the Staff obligingly whispered to our hero that he had better be content with the *justice* he had obtained! or the Commandant might treat him less kindly. Nothing daunted, the officer urged that the business might be laid before the higher authorities, which he was invited to do at his peril. "The next time the Commandant came to the office," his deaf ears were assailed with what he should say on the subject to the young officer. When surrounded by the Staff, and backed up by old "Salts and Senna," our hero was sent for, and told in the most solemn manner, that it was very wrong indeed to throw a stone at the *Surgeon-General's* cat, and his servant only did right in protecting his master's property.

Duly impressed with an exalted idea of the justice and discipline of these *should-be* "cradled creatures," our hero made a very improper speech†, which was suffered to pass unnoticed, lest the cause which must have come out might be made known, or that the Army might avail themselves of the mysteries of the scientific monopoly—the Woolwich philosophers of those days deemed it prudent to keep as much as possible to themselves.

"'Tis enough to make one weep to see,
Such means, such men, such ministry."

*July* 15*th,* 1836. RICHARD.

[We have been furnished with the Dramatis Personæ, but as the chief parties have paid the debt of nature, we think it best not to disturb their ashes by the publication of their names.—Ed.]

* Attention.

† We believe something like this:—"The next time a man insults me, I will knock him down or run him through." To the General Commanding—"Then we must put you in arrest."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*What we intended in our last notice to convey to "R.N." was, that the proceedings of another paper would not influence us. Mr. Perrot's case has been fully discussed in this Journal, and we, from principle, have done him all the justice in our power.—From the great length of the melancholy details of the loss of the* Tigris *steam-vessel, employed in the interesting expedition of the Euphrates, we are compelled to disappoint several correspondents, and to postpone articles of considerable importance till our next.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, JULY* 30, 1836.

WHILE lately employed in examining numerous documents and returns, for the purpose of drawing up the statements and framing the tables which we have laid before the public respecting the service and relief of His Majesty's regiments in India and the Colonies, we have been forcibly struck by the vast difference in the number and nature of the crimes committed in regimenta serving in India and the other dominions of the crown, and particularly by the very extraordinary disproportion between the offences committed during the early and latter years of a regiment's service in India. We have no wish to make invidious comparisons between regiments or the Presidencies in which they are compelled to serve, but from among many cases we shall merely state one, which will convince every impartial reader, that to long and hopeless service in a tropical clime we must attribute the ruinous condition of, formerly, the best disciplined and best conducted regiments. "*Nemo repente fuit turpissimus.*"

The —— regiment has been in India many years, and, if a better system be adopted, may soon be expected to return. This regiment, on landing in India, was composed of the fine old soldiers of the Peninsular Army, and was one of those into which volunteers never entered until 1829. During the first four years of its service in India, not *even one* individual of it came before a Civil Court of any description, or before a General Court-Martial, and in that period thirteen successive months passed without even a regimental Court-Martial having been held. But in the fourth year even of its Indian service, signs of deterioration were observable, and in the fifth year large bodies of volunteers, from the regiments ordered home, entered its ranks. Since that year crime has fearfully and rapidly increased, and the —— regiment is no longer one distinguished for high, moral, and physical condition. Now this regiment has been commanded by the same officer during the whole of its service in India, with the exception of three or four months, and the change it has, in common with others, undergone, cannot be attributed to a change of system or of government, but to the united effects of Indian service, and the influx of a mass of men on whom protracted service in that country was marked by debauchery and debility. What is true of this particular regiment, is, in degree, equally true of all serving in the East Indies. All, sooner or later, lose their European character, and need a home-recovation in health, morals, and military discipline. What other than a demoralised state can be expected to result from a banishment of twenty years to a country of Pagan population, far from the civilising and correcting influences of a Christian community, and unrestrained by the opinions of men of similar institutions, customs, and manners?

The evil effects of such a climate, people, and morality, as India possesses, on our soldiery need not be more fully stated. The evil is obvious, and admitted by all. Let us, however, briefly sketch the history of a regiment in India. It usually lands in that country in high health and order, but ere a few months have passed it loses by the rapidly terminating diseases of fever, dysentery, and cholera, a considerable number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates. To this early loss, incidental to the first year of service in a tropical climate, is to be added, that arising in subsequent years from the slower but equally certain attacks of liver complaints, &c., which soon leave the regiment with few of those who landed with it from Europe. *Thus* is a corps early deprived of those who were instructed in their duties at home, while their places are supplied from the ineffectives of a long-neglected Half-pay List, and by the dregs of corps ordered home after twenty years similarly destructive service. Thus is evil perpetuated by accumulation of evil, and a corps, already declining from the nature of its service, fast hurried into a hopeless state of lax discipline, loose moral principle, and irremediable physical debility. After twenty years, the last ten of which at least (in consequence of that long service being required of corps and subsequent volunteering) have been clouded by gross excess and deep crime, the regiment is ordered to England, probably without one individual who had with it embarked for India.

If we want an European, not an Asiatic Force, alone in India, we must effect an earlier relief, and then the volunteers would become ere long a better class of men; for *then* better men, not the dregs of our people, would enlist in the first instance. It is the utter hopelessness of the soldier's lot in India which drives him into excess, and ultimately into crime of the deepest dye. The soldier of peace and of war is a different man. In war, we will easily obtain men who will enlist for the love of arms, and the hope of rising by them to fame and honours. In peace, we must hold out some better inducement than banishment to India for twenty years (banishment worse than many convicts undergo) to lead men to adopt a calling in which there is daily and hourly harassing and heart-breaking duties to perform, too often useless, and frequently trivial and silly. In fine, measures must be soon adopted to improve the condition of our soldiery, or all hope of ultimately doing away with corporal punishment must be abandoned; for who will be found to command convicts (and such may our soldiers well be called when banished for twenty years) without the use, as well as the terror, of the lash? We leave this for the consideration of those who *can* remedy the evil.

In giving insertion last week to the letter addressed to the General Commanding-in-Chief, we were compelled to postpone till the present the roster which accompanied it; a document which clearly demonstrates that justice, immediate justice, can be done to our Colonial Army. Believing, as we conscientiously do, that there is not in the British service any officer who is more anxiously alive to the interests and comforts of the Army than Lord Hill, we are certain that the various statements we have earnestly submitted during the last three months, pointing out the grievous injury of protracted service in the East and West Indies, will have that gallant Nobleman's close attention; and, that for the future we shall not have pet corps relieved from Mediterranean service, whilst others are doomed to twenty years exile in a tropical climate.

Proposed Roster of Infantry Regiments for the relief of those in India and the Colonies, so as to reduce the service in India to 15 years, and elsewhere to 10 years nearly, without sending those which have last served in the East or West Indies back to either, after remaining only four years in the United Kingdom.

| Regt. | Station. | Year of leaving United Kingdom. | How many Yrs. abroad in 1846. | Regt. next for relief. | Foreign Service again. | Time on Foreign Service. | Station, for the period they will then have served abroad. | Returning Home from Abroad. | Where returned, or returning. | Time in the United Kingdom, or on passage home from Abroad. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16th | India | 1825 | 15 | 57th | 1836 | 4 | Mediterranean | 1832 | Mediterranean | 18 |
| 38th | India | 1830 | 10 | 36th | do. | 4 | West Indies | do. | West Indies | 18 |
| 42nd | India | 1833 | 13 | 61st | do. | 4 | Mauritius | do. | Mauritius | 18 |
| 79th | India | 1831 | 9 | 97th | do. | 4 | Ceylon | do. | Ceylon | 18 |
| 98th | India | 1837 | 13 | 73rd | 1839 | 4 | Cape | 1837 | Cape | 18 |
| 97th | India | 1839 | 11 | 24th | do. | 4 | America | 1839 | America | 18 |
| 99th | India | 1835 | 8 | 27th | 1840 | 5 | Mediterranean | 1835 | Mediterranean | 18 |
| Rifles, 1st Batt. | India | 1835 | 8 | 91st | do. | 5 | West Indies | do. | West Indies | 18 |
| 7th | 72nd at the Cape. | 1825 | 15 | 57th | 1836 | 4 | Mediterranean | 1832 | Mediterranean | 18 |
| 25th | 21st in N. South Wales. | 1830 | 10 | 36th | do. | 4 | West Indies | do. | West Indies | 18 |
| 38th | 66th at Gibraltar. | 1833 | 13 | 61st | do. | 4 | Mauritius | do. | Mauritius | 18 |
| 42nd | 75th at the Cape. | 1831 | 9 | 97th | do. | 4 | Ceylon | do. | Ceylon | 18 |
| 79th | 50th in N. South Wales. | 1837 | 13 | 73rd | 1839 | 4 | Cape | 1837 | Cape | 18 |
| 98th | — | 1839 | 11 | 24th | do. | 4 | America | 1839 | America | 18 |
| 97th | 28th in N. South Wales. | 1835 | 8 | 27th | 1840 | 5 | Mediterranean | 1835 | Mediterranean | 18 |
| 99th | — | 1835 | 8 | 91st | do. | 5 | West Indies | do. | West Indies | 18 |
| Rifles, 1st Batt. | 90th in N. South Wales. | 1835 | 8 | 7th | do. | 5 | Mediterranean | 1836 | Mediterranean | 18 |
| | | | | 25th | do. | 5 | West Indies | do. | West Indies | 18 |
| | | | | 38th | do. | 5 | East Indies | do. | East Indies | 18 |
| | | | | 42nd | do. | 5 | Mediterranean | do. | Mediterranean | 18 |
| | | | | 79th | do. | 5 | America | do. | America | 18 |
| | | | | 98th | do. | 5 | Mediterranean | do. | Mediterranean | 18 |
| | | | | 97th | do. | 5 | Ceylon | do. | Ceylon | 18 |
| | | | | 99th | do. | 5 | Cape | do. | Cape | 18 |
| | | | | Rifles, 1st Batt. | do. | 5 | America | do. | America | 18 |
| | 62nd in N. South Wales. | | | 16th, India | | | | 1819 | | |
| | | | | 54th, India | | | | do. | | |
| | | | | 6th, India | | | | 1821 | | |
| | | | | 22nd, West Indies | | | | 1826 | | |
| | | | | 35th, India | | | | 1821 | | |
| | | | | 13th, India | | | | 1822 | | |
| | | | | 78th, Ceylon | | | | 1826 | | |
| | | | | 41st, India | | | | 1822 | | |
| | | | | 44th, India | | | | 1823 | | |
| | | | | 99th, Mauritius | | | | 1825 | | |
| | | | | 89th, ditto | | | | 1826 | | |
| | | | | 84th, West Indies | | | | 1827 | | |
| | | | | 10th, Mediterranean | | | | 1826 | | |
| | | | | 49th, India | | | | 1823 | | |
| | | | | 3rd, India | | | | 1823 | | |
| | | | | 11th, Mediterranean | | | | 1826 | | |
| | | | | 65th, West Indies | | | | 1829 | | |
| | | | | 2d Bat. Rifles, Mediterran. | | | | 1826 | | |
| | | | | 15th, America | | | | 1827 | | |
| | | | | 50th, India | | | | 1824 | | |
| | | | | 2nd, India | | | | 1825 | | |
| | | | | 31st, India | | | | 1825 | | |
| | | | | 66th, America | | | | 1827 | | |
| | | | | 38th, Ceylon | | | | 1828 | | |
| | | | | 8th, West Indies | | | | 1830 | | |

Let it be observed, that the 19th and 36th will, in 1840, be available for the relief of the 73rd and 24th, from the Mediterranean and America, and the 24th and 45th may be sent to healthy stations also, by relieving regiments at them, which can be sent to complete their foreign service from the Cape and Mediterranean, &c.

The above roster does not take into account the 3 and 45th, which may be considered under relief by 17th and 4th from New South Wales, though not li to reach England in 1836. In like manner, the 36th 19th are unnoticed, as being ordered from the Indies. By adhering to the above roster, in 184 service in India will be reduced to 15 years, without material increase of service elsewhere.

* The 12th may appear to be sent out before its turn, but is not the case, as the regiments for New South Wales re nearly a year at Chatham.

Our readers must have been prepared for some me to hear contradictory reports respecting the ualities of the ships in Sir Charles Paget's quadron, which, after putting into Torbay to nable the *Bellerophon* to set up her rigging, bob-ays, &c., which had stretched considerably, ar-ved in Plymouth Sound on Wednesday last, the *ercules* having been sent on before to make good me defects in her rigging. The ships passed own Channel in the order of sailing, and at one me the sail was reduced, by signal from the Ad-iral, to treble-reefed topsails. No trial had ken place, neither had the trim of the different ips been ascertained. It is much to be regretted nt the *Asia* did not accompany the squadron, as me criterion of the capabilities of the ships might ave been formed from competition with her. The quadron will make good their deficiencies, correct ny defects in their rigging, &c., at Plymouth, d then proceed to the westward on a cruise of x weeks' duration. We trust we shall be enabled lay before our readers authentic intelligence f the result of the various trials which will take lace on all points of sailing. We are without ny direct intelligence from the squadron, but it reported in town that in light winds the *Belle-ophon* appears to have the advantage over the ther ships, whilst in strong breezes the *Vanguard* isplays a decided superiority in all respects, but ore particularly in her extraordinary stability, eeling only four degrees, when the other ships ere obliged to ship their cell ports, and that the *Bellerophon* is inferior to the rest of the squadron s regards this essential point. However, it is mpossible to form any opinion from what has itherto occurred; and as the partisans of all arties either invent reports, or colour those in xistence to suit their wishes, it would be folly repeat the various stories we have heard. They nd to show, however, that the trial about to ake place excites no small interest, and all we an say is, let the best ship be declared so, as soon s it can be proved.

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A most unprecedented question was put by a Member of the House of Commons (Mr. Maclean) o the Secretary of the Admiralty in his place in Parliament on Tuesday night, which we think it ecessary to make a few observations upon, par-iculnrly as there appears a meddling desire on he part of certain Members (generally the worst nformed on professional matters) to interfere, not nly with the discipline, but the Military move-nents of the Navy and Army.

Our readers need scarcely be informed of the existence of a treaty, to which Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain, are the contracting parties, guaranteeing to the Queen of the latter country assistance, in the shape of arms, men, and money, should such be deemed necessary; and application having been made for Naval assistance, our Government, acting upon the faith and in the spirit of the treaty, ordered a squadron to co-operate with the Spanish Generals. This squadron was placed under the command of Commodore Lord John Hay, who, finding the inconvenience of continually landing his seamen, and also that the draught of water of his large ships rendered them frequently unavailable, applied for a reinforcement of steam-vessels and Marines, as the best means of affording the co-operation required. Several hundred Marines, and three or four armed steamers, were accordingly ordered upon this service; and it will be recollected that these Marines form an integral part of the force of the squadron, are borne either as part of the crews or supernumeraries on the ships' books, are under the immediate authority of the British Commodore, and to all intents and purposes a portion of the Naval force. It is true that they are in greater numbers than it is usual to employ in ships; but the reason for this is, that they are the best suited to the service in hand; and the fact of employing Marines in aid of a constituted and acknowledged Government, when required by the authorities so to do, is nothing new. It is not long since the Forts on the Tagus were garrisoned by the Marines of the squadron; and our Seamen and Marines have been repeatedly landed to suppress riots, which might otherwise have ended in rebellion and revolution, at Rio Janeiro, and in different parts of South America, even where no treaty to that effect existed. We will say nothing of General Evans and his Legion, because, serving the Queen of Spain, he must be considered to all intents and purposes a Spanish General; but it so happens, that the line of the Coast has been entrusted to his division of the Queen's troops, and with him our Naval force has been directed to co-operate.

Such is the plain state of the facts; yet, in the face of these, an honourable Member of the House puts a question seeking to draw from official authority the number of men employed—in other words, the British Force available upon the Coast of Spain.

We have said this is an unprecedented proceeding, and we repeat that, if such questions have been hitherto put in Parliament, the information has never been granted; for the plain reason that, although in such cases as the present it is of little consequence what is known of the force or intentions of the squadron, it might hereafter be attended with embarrassment under cases easy to contemplate; and therefore the Secretary of the Admiralty was fully justified (as indeed the general feeling of the House admitted) in refusing the information. What view the honourable Member had in seeking to obtain an official acknowledgment of a fact of which he might easily have satisfied himself out of the Newspapers of the day it becomes us not to speculate on. We eschew politics, and must protest against party spirit, now so rife, being made available to the future detriment and injury of our sailors and soldiers when employed upon perilous service. It would be a strange proceeding and a bad precedent to quote hereafter, that official information had, in any case, been granted of the force of a Fleet or Army:—the next question would be its destination, and so on, until the enemy were, by this means, fully informed of its intentions.

Much controversy has been thrown away as to our actual position with Spain, we mean whether we can be considered at war or peace with that nation. If to hold the usual diplomatic relations with the acknowledged authorities, exercising the Government, and in possession of all the resources, the Colonies and nine-tenths of the territory of a kingdom, may be considered a sign of unity, then are we at peace with Spain; but assuredly our squadron would capture or destroy any munition of war belonging to Don Carlos, employed, or to be employed, against the Queen. The position of matters in this respect is not unlike that of Charles Stuart, when he raised an Army in the Highlands, and, supported by the High Church and ultra Tory party of this kingdom, advanced as far as Preston; but had any ally of England at that time aided the existing Government with men or money, it would have been ridiculous to have called such an act making war upon this country. When Don Carlos reaches Madrid, and is constituted monarch of Spain by the estates of that kingdom, and has power to make his authority respected over the whole, or the great majority, of the nation, will be the time to discuss the question of peace or war with that personage. In the mean time we know that our seamen and marines will continue to do the duty they are ordered upon, in execution of the plighted faith of the nation to existing treaties, without stopping to inquire by what party in the state these treaties were entered into, or whether they have not been subsequently acknowledged and ratified by all parties.

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Major Angelo inspects the garrison of Chatham and depots at Maidstone on Monday next, in the sword exercise. This gentleman earns his money in an easy way: last year he appeared on parade, armed with an old umbrella, for the purpose of instructing the Officers in a new mode of saluting. The said umbrella was the sole weapon with which he demonstrated the graceful curve to Sir Leonard Greenwell and his highly amused pupils.

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*Narrow Escape of the Duke of Rutland and the Marquis of Granby.*—Off the coast of Norway the magnificent yacht belonging to the Duke of Portland, in a full gale of wind, nearly foundered.—The Duke of Rutland was in his berth, when he awoke and found the bedclothes drenched with water. His Grace threw himself out, and found the cabin floor deluged: ascending the deck, after alarming his son, he was the first person to communicate the circumstance to the man at the helm. All hands were ordered up, and they worked at the pumps all night, even the Duke and the Marquis, in their shirt sleeves only. By the constant exertions of the Captain and crew the vessel was brought home without touching at any port. This event happened about a fortnight ago, and their escape, as the Captain said, was miraculous. The Duke of Rutland arrived in town on Wednesday night.

The number of travellers that passed through Calais last week again increased. On Saturday it amounted to 1142; and the London packet, which usually brings between 100 and 150, had not come in. A great number of horses and carriages were also landed.

On Thursday, in the Prerogative Court, Sir H. Jenner gave sentence in the long pending case of "Armstrong and Armstrong against Armstrong." The case originated in a paper propounded by the widow and sole executrix of the late Gen. Armstrong, which paper was opposed by the brother and sister of the deceased, as the result of conspiracy, &c. The learned judge considered the charges of conspiracy, fraud, and perjury, perfectly groundless, and pronounced for the will, and condemned the parties who had opposed the will in the costs of the proceedings. The party opposing the will gave notice of appeal.

The Horticultural Society issued 17,000 tickets of admission to their three late exhibitions.

*Antwerp, July 21.*—There was a report on 'Change at Amsterdam, where it was much credited, that the eldest son of the Prince of Orange was to marry a daughter of the Emperor Nicholas, and his second son the Princess Victoria, pre-emptive heiress to the English crown. It was said that both marriages will shortly take place.

The pensions of a 100*l.* a-year, formerly settled on Sir David Brewster and Mr. James Ivory, have, we are glad to hear, been raised to 300*l.* a-year.

Miss Stewart, daughter of the late Honourable James Stewart, who, a few months ago, resigned his situation as Assistant-Secretary of the Treasury, owing to bad health, and who lately died, has got a pension of 200*l.* a-year.

*Newcastle Election.*—The election of a Member of Parliament to serve for this borough in the place of the late Sir M. W. Ridley, took place on Tuesday, and after a hard-fought battle, terminated in the triumph of the Conservative. The candidates were Capt. Blackett and Mr. Hodgson. The poll commenced at 8 o'clock and terminated at 4, when the result was—For Mr. Hodgson (Conservative), 1,576; for Capt. Blackett 1,528.

*News from the Hills.*—Grouse, moor fowl, partridges, and black cock, all promise a rich reward to those who meditate indulging the "bump of destructiveness" on the 12th proxima. The herds, with few exceptions, speak in the warmest terms of the crop of wings. Moor game, in particular, was never known to be more plentiful.

The son of Sir A. B. King, of Dublin, recently committed suicide in Upper Canada, by drowning himself in a fit of despondency, on hearing of the death of his mother.

The camp in the neighbourhood of Coldentz is in great forwardness, and when ready it will have everything that can be desired for the convenience and accommodation of the troops. The buildings necessary for the service are erecting, as well as tents and booths for the theatrical representations, ballet-dancers, &c. The number of troops to be assembled will be about 20,000 men.

The Count de Survilliers (Joseph Buonaparte) has arrived in town from the United States.

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The British Auxiliary Legion.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—*St. Sebastian, July* 21.—General Evans still continues very unwell, and extremely weak. The question whether officers and men have a right to quit the service on the completion of their year seems still in abeyance. The 1st Lancers have been asked, on two successive parades (the one commanded by Col. Kinloch, the other by Lieut.-Col. Wakefield), whether any were disposed to leave the service, and, if so, they were desired to give in their names, and state their reasons why they wished to quit. Upwards of 100 (112 I am informed) have availed themselves of the circumstance, and have declared their intention to serve no longer. Their horses, arms, and accoutrements have, of course, been taken from them, and those men are now in barracks, apart from the regiment, waiting, I presume, the first opportunity to be shipped to England. Several of the officers have also resigned; in fact, the regiment is reduced to a skeleton of what it was. Col. Kinloch starts for Vittoria in the course of a day or two, to examine into the state of the 2d. Lieut.-Col. Wakefield is appointed to the command of the 1st Lancers.

Attack on Fuenterabia.—(*From a Correspondent of our Monthly Contemporary*).—On Sunday evening, 10th inst., the corps of Cantabria, consisting of the British Legion and old Jauregui's Brigade, broke up from its position on the Urumea, retired in a most scientific order from both flanks in rear of the centre, and crossing the harbour of Passages in boats and rafts, proceeded along the top of the mountain ridge, which overlooks the sea on one side and the plains of Oyarzun on the other, and arrived, early in the morning of the 11th, on the projecting pinnacle which commands such a splendid view of the Bidassoa, Fuenterabia, Irun, and the whole of that magnificient country on both sides of that river, so celebrated in fabulous and modern annals. Garrisons had been left in the several fortified points covering Passages and St. Sebastian, and a considerable reserve remained behind to protect the rear and send succours in any direction. The steamers took on board provisions and artillery, the gun-boats were all put in requisition, and with the exception of some little delay in passing the horses over the harbour, all was right, and nothing occurred of sufficient consequence to interrupt the successful termination of the expedition. Two 21-pounder howitzers and four 6 pounders, with ammunition complete, were embarked in chasse-marées, in order to be landed near Fuenterabia, and the train of artillery, horses and mules, with mountain guns, followed the Army. A rocket troop was attached, and afterwards rendered signal service, under the command of Lieut. Barkhouse.

The *Phœnix* and *Salamander*, the *Reina Gobernadora* and the *Reina Isabel*, the gun-boats, chasse-marées, artillery and rockets, all arrived at the concerted moment, and began pouring their tremendous fire into the town. The troops, rushing down from the mountains, after a little foolish popping and skirmishing, got impatient, and drove the enemy clean away, taking possession of the bridge which communicates with Irun; and having a splendid position with their left on the Bidassoa, their right on the mountains and the hermitage of Guadaloupe, whilst along their front ran a deep ravine with a river and marsh, over which the causeway runs to Irun. Silence most awful prevailed in the apparently devoted place, and was only broken by the explosions of the shells and rockets, which, like minute guns, seemed to announce its fall, and which filled the air with red dust, and cast a lurid gloom over the scene. Breaches were perceived in several places, especially along the sea wall, which had been patched up with temporary walls; and the crash of roofs and buildings announced an easy victory to the impatient shoulders.

What did Evans now think of? Did he communicate with the shipping, or consolidate his right, and connect it with the reserve on the mountain? or did he look to the sea as his line of communication, and amidst the shouts and hurras of his troops enter the town, sword in hand, and put himself beyond all chance of interruption? He did neither one nor the other: he neither forced over the bridge, and established a *tête de pont* in the houses towards Irun,—nor, failing of that, did he even cut away the planks, and keep himself on the defensive; he neither landed his artillery, nor communicated with the ships,—which, thus left in suspense, till kept up their tremendous fire on the town. Evans did none of all this; but he seemed undecided *what to do*. He consulted with his adviser and Quartermaster-General, Reid—who, whatever may be the reputation he brought out as an engineer officer, has certainly not *added* to it in Spain—and it was resolved in this famous council that "the place" was too strong; that their position was not safe; that they had the sea in their rear, and mountains on their right; that the enemy might be reinforced next day!—in short, Sir, it was resolved "to retire,"—yes, Sir, *to retire*.

The British nation has to learn, that these two imitators of the daring Phaeton had, like him, got themselves into a fiery chariot, and could not guide the horses,—they had embarked on a sea of difficulties which appalled their vacillating minds,—they had taken the command of an army on which Spain and Europe are looking to see on which side the balance will turn,—the two Generals, Sir, ordered 7000 men to retreat before 2000,—and as they had heard of "a golden bridge for a flying enemy," they left a *wooden one* for him to advance on,—and 7000 victorious troops retreated before 2000 disorderly mountaineers.

The enemy, astonished at first did not think of pursuing: but when they overcame their astonishment—when they found their fire unanswered, and the position gradually abandoned, and saw the first of the retiring columns winding up the hill—then, indeed, they advanced, in small numbers at first, as if afraid of an ambush, but presently in greater crowds, and with their wonted activity they pursued and harassed our rear. The gates of Fuenterabia were opened again, and the 300 or 400 victims who had awaited their fate in silence, now rushed out with shouts that rent the air, and the enemy, collecting all the force he could, united in a furious attack on our commanding position. Three times they rushed on in crowds, and as many times they were repulsed with loss,—our shells and rockets swept the steep ascent, and volleys of musketry mowed them down. Tired at last, and dismayed, they left us at peace on our airy height. Eight killed, and four hundred wounded, as we learned next day, proclaimed the *acharnement* with which they attacked, and coolness with which our men repelled them, whilst the shells and rockets must have done their part in the slaughter. And so we slept peaceably on the fresh heather, after having withdrawn still further back; and the navy and the artillery on board were left to act at their own discretion, and return to continue the attack as they thought fit. And Evans and Reid slept on the heath; and when they arose in the morning, they found they had lost about 100 men, in all; and they continued their retreat; and the gods favoured the troops so far as to cover them with *a cloud*, and a *very thick fog*—ay, a *fog*, Sir,—and when they got back to St. Sebastian, the people looked black: and the Carlists claimed a victory; and Evans said—"He had only made a reconnoissance!"

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## The Court.

The King has been again slightly indisposed, but we rejoice to add that his Majesty is now perfectly recovered. The Queen is in excellent health.

His Majesty's Levee was postponed from Wednesday, 27th instant, to Wednesday next, 3d August.

The King has granted unto Sir John N. R. Campbell permission to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of the Lion and Sun, of the first class, which the Shah of Persia hath been pleased to confer upon him, in approbation of his conduct and services whilst attached to the Persian army.

The King has granted unto Sir Henry Pynn, Knt., Lieut. Col. in the Army, and late Brig. General in the Portuguese Service, permission that he may except and wear the insignia of the cross, of the third class, of the Order of Saint Ferdinand, and the supernumerary cross of the Order of Charles the Third, which the Queen Regent of Spain hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of her Majesty's approbation of his services during the Peninsular war.

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*A Professor.*—A provincial lecturer at one of our scientific institutions was recently exhibiting an experiment, when the bottle in his hand flew to pieces. "This is very extraordinary," quoth the sçavant; "I assure you, ladies and gentlemen, that I have performed this experiment with this very same bottle at least a dozen times, and I give you my honour it never broke to pieces in this way before."

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 25th July.—The Commons' amendmen on the Scotch Entail Bill were agreed to, and the Civ Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.—. committee was appointed to consider the expediency making alterations in the standing orders relative to rai ways.—The House went into committee on the Churc of Ireland Bill. Upon clause 3, which declares that a lands subject to the payment of tithe compositions sha be charged with an annual sum by way of rent-charg equal to seven-tenths of such compositions, to be payab by the party having the first estate of inheritance in suc lands, being proposed, Lord Lyndhurst proposed as a amendment that the words "seven-tenths" be struc out, for the purpose of substituting "three-fourths. After a debate, in which Lord Hatherton and Lor Melbourne took part, the amendment was carried—con tent, 126; non-content, 48. The other clauses up t the 50th were agreed to. On the 50th (the appropri tion) clause being read, Lord Lyndhurst moved tha it be omitted, and that another clause, which he had pre pared, should be inserted. A long debate ensued, Lor Melbourne, Lord Holland, Lord Hatherton, and th Marquess of Clanricarde, supported the original claus and the Earl of Mansfield, the Bishop of Exeter, Lor Whinchilsea, and the Archbishop of Armagh oppose it. The committee divided—for the clause, 47; for th amendment, 138. Another division took place on th 77th clause, and the result was nearly the same. Th remaining clauses of the Bill were disposed of.

Tuesday, 26th July.—Lord Hatherton moved th second reading of the Edinburgh Poor-rates Bill, whi was resisted by the Earl of Haddington, who move that the Bill be read a second time that day three month The Earl of Minto defended the measure, and the Ea of Rosslyn opposed it. Ultimately Lord Hatherto consented to postpone the Bill till next session.

Wednesday, 27th July.—The Land-tax Commi sioners' Names Bill was read a second time, and the M tropolitan Cemetery Bill was received from the Com mons, after which the House adjourned.

Thursday, 28th July.—Ordered that an account b laid before Parliament yearly, of the receipts and expen diture of the sums of money raised upon coals in th city of London by virtue of the 10th Geo. IV., for im proving the approaches to the New London Bridge.— The Church of Ireland Bill was read a third time an passed.—The Marriage Bill was re-committed, whi the Bishop of Exeter, after objecting to the declaratio in clause 20 that it did not set forth the religious natu of the contract, or its indissolubility, proposed as a amendment a new form of oath. The amendment wa objected to by Lord Ellenborough and Lord Melbourn The committee divided on the question that the word proposed to be left out stand part of the Bill. Con tents, 15, non-contents, 19; majority, 4. Viscoun Melbourne hoped that the committee would not com to a decision in so thin a House. He therefore move that the House resume. This motion was also lost, an the amendment carried. The other clauses were agreed to.

Friday, 29th July.—After some routine busines the Marquess of Clanricarde moved the second rea ing of the Stafford Disfranchisement Bill. Lor Ashburton was of opinion that the case proved again the borough of Stafford was not so strong as to justi the disfranchisement. The Lord Chancellor and Lor Melbourne were of the same opinion; and the form moved that the Bill be read a second time that day thr months—for the Bill, 4; against it, 55.—The Establis ed Church Bill was, after some discussion, then read second time.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 25th July.—Sir A. L. Hay moved th second reading of the Trinity Harbour Bill, which w opposed by the Lord Advocate and Mr. Pringle, an supported by Mr. Wilks. On a division the Bill wa carried by a majority of 45. A second division too place on the question of the House going into committe on the Bill, which was also carried in the affirmative.— The committee on the Greek Loan Bill was postponed —Mr. Bennett alluded to the statements made by Mr Cundy at the bar of the House in reference to the charg against Sir C. Burrell, regarding the Brighton Railwa Bill, and distinctly denied several of Mr. Cundy's state ments.—Mr. Maclean, in the absence of the Secretar for Foreign Affairs, wished to ask the Hon. Membe opposite whether any communication had been receive from Lord John Hay respecting the affair at Fontarabi and whether any marines had suffered in the action; an if so, why some public notice had not been taken of i Sir E. Troubridge could not undertake, without notic to give an answer to that question. Mr. Maclea asked whether the Hon. Member would have any o

jection tu say whether any communication had been received from Lord John Hay? Sir E. Troubridge. —Certainly, communications have been received from Lord John Hay.—Lord J. Russell moved the order of the day for the adjourned debate on the Established Church Bill, and stated it was his intention, with respect to the Bill relating to the Established Church, and the divisions of sees, to move the third reading that night; but with respect to the Ecclesiastical Duties and Revenues Bill, which related to the Deans and Chapters, there had been so much opposition raised that, at the present advanced period of the session, he did not feel confident that he should successfully carry it; and he therefore postponed its consideration till another session. He thought that there could be no objection to the Bill relating to residence and pluralities, and he hoped it would be passed during the present session. Mr. Hume considered it right to record his opinion on the subject, and to allow others to do the same. He should therefore divide the House upon it—ayes, 175; noes, 44. The Bill then passed.—The Poole Corporation Bill went through a committee, and the several clauses were agreed to, after a considerable opposition on the part of Mr. Praed and Mr. H. Twiss.—The Stamp Duties Bill was read a third time, after which the Chancellor of the Exchequer brought up the clause relative to the distinctive die. Mr. Wallace moved that it be omitted. For the motion, 15; against it, 58. The Bill was then read a third time. On the motion that the Bill do pass, Mr. Wakley again divided the House, but ultimately the Bill passed.—The Newspaper Postage Bill was read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, 26th July.—Mr. Maclean moved for returns of the number of seamen or marines under the orders of Lord John Hay on the coast of Spain, and to what vessels they are attached: copies of any despatches from Lord John Hay received by His Majesty's Government relating to the recent attack on Fontarabia, and return of the killed and wounded (if any) amongst his Majesty's forces serving on that station. Mr. C. Wood objected to the first part of the return, but to the other he was willing to consent.—The House then went into committee on the Charitable Trustees Bill, when Mr. Praed moved, as an amendment to clause 3, that freemen should be allowed to vote at the election of trustees in corporate towns jointly with the burgesses. After some discussion the amendment was rejected by a majority of 17. The remaining clauses were then gone through, and several amendments made.—The adjourned debate on the County Elections Polls Bill was then resumed. A strong opposition was made to the Bill, and a succession of amendments were moved from the opposition benches; all of which, though pressed to divisions, were rejected. Ultimately the report was agreed to, and the Bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Wednesday, 27th July.—Sir J. C. Hobhouse presented a petition from Bombay in favour of steam communication from India. The Hon. Member took that opportunity of stating that despatches had been received that day, announcing the distressing intelligence of the loss of the *Tigris* steamer, one of the vessels that was sent out on the Euphrates expedition under Colonel Chesney, and twenty lives had been lost. The disaster occurred in a hurricane which took place on 21st May, and in twelve minutes after it happened not a vestige of her was to be seen, such was the destruction that ensued. The particulars and the names of those who were lost should be laid before the public as soon as possible. The despatches stated that the large steamer, the *Euphrates*, was proceeding in the discoveries with every prospect of success.—In answer to a question from Mr. Robinson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer stated that it was not his intention to make any alteration in the duty on marine insurances during the present session.—Messengers from the Lords returned the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, with amendments. Mr. Ewart remarked that the most material part of the measure—that which allowed the prisoner in cases of treason, felony, &c., to have the last word—had been entirely cut out by the House of Lords. He contended that the essence of the measure was thus destroyed, and moved that the amendment be rejected. Mr. C. Buller and Mr. Hardy supported the Bill as amended by the Lords; and Sir F. Pollock, Mr. Poulter, and Mr. O'Connell declared that the law, as proposed to be altered, would be worse than it stood at present. Mr. Parker and Mr. Strutt thought that some opportunity ought to be taken of arranging the differences between the two Houses in regard to the measure; and Lord John Russell, being of a similar opinion, moved that the amendment be sent to a select committee, with a view to an arrangement, which was agreed to.

Thursday, 28th July.—Sir A. L. Hay brought up the report on the Trinity Harbour Bill, which recommended that the Bill should be withdrawn, on account of some informality, and moved for leave to bring in another Bill. After some discussion the motion was carried by a majority of 8.—The Poor-law Amendment Bill was postponed until next session, in consequence of the quantity of public business before the House.—The Poole Corporation Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee on the Greek Loan Act, when Lord Palmerston moved "That his Majesty be authorized to guarantee one portion of the last instalment of the loan to be contracted for by the King of Greece, in pursuance of the convention relating thereto; and that provision be made out of the consolidated fund of Great Britain and Ireland, for the payment and interest of the sinking fund." Mr. Robinson moved as an amendment, "That it is the opinion of this committee that the treaty of 1832 not having been fulfilled on the part of Greece, is virtually cancelled; and that it is not expedient to guarantee any portion of the third instalment, without the concurrence of all the parties to the treaty." A long discussion ensued, after which the House divided—for the motion, 81; for the amendment, 40.—The report of the Charitable Trustees Bill was received, and some new clauses were added. After considerable discussion the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday.

Friday, 29th July.—The Trinity (North Leith) Harbour Bill, of which the second reading was moved by Sir A. L. Hay, was finally withdrawn, after a great deal of discussion.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said that the documents connected with the Spanish claims had been submitted to the law officers of the Crown for their opinion.—The County Elections Polls Bill created some discussion, and was read a third time, on a division, by a majority of 93 to 54.—The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill and the Charitable Trustees Bill were read a third time and passed, after the House had divided on a motion by Col. Sibthorp that the latter be postponed for six months.—Lord J. Russell deferred the Registration of Voters Bill till Monday, and explained the nature of the amendment, which he proposed to introduce. The Revising Barristers are to be ten in number, instead of eight; and a chief is to be appointed. Sir T. Erskine is fixed upon. The first appointments are to be made by the Bill, and the subsequent nominations by the Lord Chancellor.

## Foreign Intelligence.

France.—*Programme of the Fêtes of July.*—16 dowers of 3,000f. will be allotted in favour of the sons and daughters of the combatants of July, 1830, June, 1832, and April, 1834. The marriage contracts of the young couples will be signed on 26th, at one, by the Minister of the Interior. On the morning of 27th the marriages of the young women who have received dowers will be celebrated at the mayory, and at the parish church of each arrondissement. Distributions of money and provisions will be made to the poor at their own houses, in the 12 arrondissements of Paris. On the platform of the Pont-Neuf three large masts will be raised, bearing banners of the national colours, which will be veiled in crape during the celebration of the funeral ceremonies.—*Thursday, July* 28.—Salutes of artillery will be fired at the Hôtel des Invalides and the Hôtel de Ville, at 6 in the morning and 6 in the evening. Funeral ceremonies, in honour of the citizens who were killed in 1830, in defence of the laws and of liberty, will be celebrated at 10, in the edifices consecrated to the different forms of worship. The sepulchres of the Louvre, of the Rue Froidmanteau, of the Champ de Mars, and of the Marché des Innocens, will be decorated with funeral attributes, and illuminated at night. A funeral service will also be celebrated at noon in the church of the Hôtel des Invalides, in memory of the victims of the attempt of 28th July, 1835. —*Friday, July* 29.—Salutes of artillery as before. The Triumphal Arc de l'Etoile, raised in honour of the French armies, will be surrounded with a decoration composed of triumphal columns and masts, surmounted by banners and flags. The sculptures of the arch will be uncovered. At 2, military airs will be performed at the foot of the monument by the bands of the regiments in garrison at Paris. A medal will be struck to consecrate the completion of the Arc de l'Etoile; it will bear these words:—*A la Gloire des Armées Françaises. Commencé par Napoleon; achevé par Louis Philippe Premier.* In the Grand Carré of the Champs Elysées, 2 large theatres will give representations of military spectacles from 2 o'clock in the afternoon till dark. In the Salle Ronde, near the Grand Carré, an orchestra of music will perform concerts. A mât-de-cocagne will be raised in the middle of the Grand Carré. Four orchestras for dancing will be placed there. At the Barrière du Trône there will be two theatres, four orchestras for dancing, and a mât-de-cocagne. At nine in the evening fireworks will be let off from the Pont de la Concorde, and at the Barrière du Trône. At nightfall, the Arc de l'Etoile, and a decoration raised in front of the Hôtel de Ville, will be illuminated with gas. The circular area round the Arc de l'Etoile, the avenue of the Champs Elysées, and all public edifices, will be illuminated in different manners.

Louis Philippe has abandoned his intention of holding the review. It is understood that he will not quit the Tuileries. Government has received very unfavourable accounts respecting the army, a spirit of insubordination or disaffection is prevalent.

The *National* is almost entirely filled with particulars of the last moments of its late editor, M. Carrel, and with the account of his funeral, which was attended by Chateaubriand, and a great number of persons of distinction, whose line of politics was not very distant from those of M. Carrel. Several addresses were delivered over his grave. M. Carrel died of a wound received in a duel with M. Emile de Girardin. He was a political writer of great power, and one of the few whose exertions brought about the revolution of 1830, who never benefited by it.

A second edition of the *Constitutionnel* of Wednesday contains the following.—The most brilliant victory hitherto obtained in Africa has been gained in the entire defeat of Abdel Kader, by the forces under General Bugeaud. Abdel Kader was wounded, his horse killed under him, a great number of prisoners taken, many of whom have been sent to France in the *Chimere*, and 500 heads of Arabs were brought in by the victorious Douaires.

Spain.—The Carlists assert that Gomez has entered Orense. General Bernelle entered Estella by force on the 20th, but retired from it upon Lerin and Larrage the following day. The Carlists consider this as a defeat. General Bernelle could have occupied it, but for the sake of making a diversion in favour of Cordova, who was himself to have made an attempt upon Onate. But Cordova never stirred. In the mean time the Carlist Commander-in-Chief, Villareal, is said to have made a rapid march into the valley of Meem and surprised Tello with the reserve, which body, defeated by Gomez, was annihilated on the present occasion.

## THE ORDNANCE.

It is said to be in contemplation to place the Ordnance Corps under the Commander-in-Chief, and the Ordnance Finance under the Secretary at War. The Naval Ordnance equipment would then probably come under the Admiralty, and the Ordnance Store Branch would become the general Commissariat of the Army, whereby double establishment would be avoided at many foreign stations, and unnecessary accumulations of stores would be more effectually prevented under the superintendence of a person not directly interested in keeping up a larger establishment than was really necessary. The Ordnance Store Branch at home admits also of further arrangements on this head, although much has been lately done in getting rid of unnecessary accumulations of stores. There should be an annual sale at every station, including Woolwich, of all surplus stores beyond the quantity ordered to be kept. It would be more economical in most instances to give them away than to pay for their care, losses from decay, construction and repair of unnecessary store-houses, &c. It is supposed that the general depot of guns will remain at Woolwich, in charge of the Royal Artillery, and that the manufacture of small arms and gunpowder will continue under one superintendence; but that all other ordnance, stores, gun-carriages, &c. required by the Navy will be manufactured or provided by the Admiralty.

The Ordnance Corps will probably be gradually relieved from the disadvantages they labour under at present, in comparison with the rest of the Army, and the jealousies and mystifications between the services will be got rid of the nearer they approach to each other. The sacrifices that have hitherto been required by the Ordnance will be appreciated when it is known that the only compensations are a few inconsiderable civil appointments at Woolwich, depending on the nature of the service for Artillery officers the greater part of which are necessary, and the produce of a few acres of glacis to Engineer officers. It will become known that the science of gunnery, though useful and curious to the mathematician, is only useful to Artillery officers when reduced to rules and principles for practice, which any person with the education of a gentleman may easily acquire; and that what is called the science of fortification has been discovered by practice alone, and is laid down by fixed principles and rules not difficult to be learned; but that it is as necessary for the Artillery and Engineer officer to be engaged in actual warfare in order to understand and appreciate properly the respective values of the rules and principles he has learned, as it is for the infantry or cavalry officer, and that the knowledge and practice of one of these branches of the Service is perfectly compatible with the knowledge and practice of another.

Hitherto every thing has been done to keep the Ordnance Services distinct and apart from the rest of the Army, and to suffer no leaven of what has been brand-

with the name of scientific corps to enter their ranks, or to participate in the duties or advantages of the higher grades of the Military service. The following are submitted as the principal causes of dissatisfaction in the Ordnance corps:—

The manner of promotion stamps them at once as inferior to the rest of the Army in everything excepting in the qualifications of the Officers and men; for it is degrading to a corps to see their Officers distinguish themselves, as many of the Artillery and Engineers did during the late wars, without a corresponding acknowledgement by substantial promotion. It is true that Brevet rank was awarded to the upper ranks of the Ordnance corps in such cases; but in the Army hundreds of instances necessarily occurred either of direct promotion, or of facilities for purchase procured by the interest and representations of superior Officers who had been well seconded. For a Subaltern of the Ordnance corps no means of reward exists, not even promotion by Brevet; and although several general Officers exerted themselves in individual cases, yet the result was—they were declared to be scientific—nothing could be done, although in the hour of danger and exertion nothing would perhaps have been done without them; half such interest would have procured promotion for an Officer of any corps not proscribed as scientific, but these were found to be without the pale of reward.

2. It is degrading to the Ordnance corps to drag through their different ranks without distinction of place, those who have had opportunities of doing good services, those who have done well, and those who have done ill, as if all were equally undeserving in comparison with the rest of the Army.

3. It is degrading to the Ordnance corps that officers should not be allowed to retire on their full pay after a certain length of service, as in the armies of the Continent; or that they should not be allowed the equivalent of selling their commissions, as in the rest of the Army.

4. It is degrading to the Ordnance corps that they should not supply a proportion of General officers on the Staff, or in command of brigades, divisions, &c.

5. It is degrading to the Ordnance corps that a badge of honour, professedly military—the Grand Cross of the Bath—should not have been awarded to any one individual in those corps, at the end of a successful war, in which it is well-known and acknowledged by the Service that those corps suffered great losses, and bore a distinguished part.

6. It is degrading to the Ordnance corps to be recruited with officers, whose education has been paid for by the public, when the education of officers generally is paid for by their families. This has been partially remedied, but the distinction still exists. A greater sum is paid by the Cadets educated at Sandhurst for the Army, than by those educated at Woolwich for the Ordnance corps, to whom the difference is made up by the Government. And it is as great an inconsistency that many officers are admitted into the Army without any any education at all, as far as the Government knows; they are educated at no public military school, nor are they required to pass any examination.

With reference to the foregoing disadvantages, the following remarks and remedies are submitted:—

It is suggested, that the same system of promotion should take place as in the Army, with some modification. Promotion should be by purchase, as in the Line, and Ordnance officers should be allowed to purchase into the Line, and these should be eligible to purchase back again. This would give the same guarantee to the country which is thought necessary in the Army, that, generally speaking, the superior officers are concerted with the substantial interests of the country. It would bring Officers to the upper ranks of the Ordnance corps, before they are too old to be of service. It would supply the Line with some officers instructed and practised in the duties of the artillery and engineers, and it would do away with all the causes of dissatisfaction enumerated in paragraphs 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. This arrangement would create other causes of dissatisfaction, but these would be in common with the rest of the Army, and are defended on the score of policy. The present state of promotion in the Ordnance corps admits of no defence; and the worst principle on which promotion in any Army can be founded, is that which, setting all qualification at defiance, neglects character and divides merit, as in the case of the Ordnance corps at the present moment. If the individuals composing such a corps have anything to lose, or any nearly related to those that have, they become a corps of *raisonneurs* at the injustice and indignities done to them; if they have nothing to lose, and are not connected with those that have, as a corps they would become dangerous to any government that should so ill-use them.

There should be one academy for all services, and that should be at Sandhurst, as being more isolated from a large town than Woolwich academy; and no Officer should be admitted into any Military service without an examination depending on the nature of the service sought.

It is anxiously expected, that in remodelling the promotion of the Army, as adverted to by Lord Howick, in the House of Commons this Session, a similarity of promotion will pervade all corps. Any difference will act injuriously to one corps or to another. In these times, and in this free country, it must be good policy, in the promotion of Officers of all corps, to allow due weight to a combination of character, connexions, and property. It might be proved to demonstration that the exclusive adoption of any one of these qualifications in the promotion of Officers, as a general rule, would be dangerous, although particular instances would of course occur that required exceptions.—*United Service Journal.*

## ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

The Inhabitants of the parish of Greenwich have been called upon in the leading article of the *West Kent Guardian* of the 16th inst., before another week passes, to memorialize against the erection upon the waste of the parish of what it is pleased to call the Naval Proprietary School, for the purposes of private speculation, at present held at Camberwell, and to oblige it to look elsewhere for a site they will have to pay for.

Now, what the *Guardian* is pleased to term "a proprietary school for the purposes of private speculation," is denominated the Royal Naval School, Patron, his most gracious Majesty (who subscribes 100*l.* annually). The Princes of the Blood Royal, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Lord High Chancellor, are amongst its Vice-Patrons, and more than one hundred and sixty noblemen and gentlemen are its liberal supporters by subscriptions of sums from 10*l.* to 500*l.*, besides many others of smaller amount, not one of whom are deriving any private or personal advantage from it whatsoever.

The first article in the rules and regulations states "that the primary object of the Royal Naval School is to enable the less affluent Naval and Marine Officers of not lower than ward-room rank, being subscribers to the institution, to give their children a sound general education, combined with moral and religious instruction, at the least possible expense, consistent with the further object of bestowing the same education gratuitously, or at a very reduced charge, on a limited number of the sons of such Officers, in necessitous circumstances, giving a preference to the orphans of those who may have fallen in their country's service."

Can this, then, with justice, be called a speculation for private purposes? What are the inhabitants of Greenwich called upon to do? Why, nothing more nor less than drive out of the parish the children and orphans of the defenders of their country, who only desire to occupy a small portion of the waste of the royal manor. And what do they offer in return, any just compensation for the herbage? A handsome building, an instant outlay of 10,000*l.*, a permanent expenditure of not less than 6,000*l.* per annum, a probable increase of respectable inhabitants, by the parents of the children and their friends settling in the neighbourhood, and an addition to the means of meeting the Poor-Rates.

The *Guardian* also states that a rumour existed that his Majesty had granted an acre of the Wilderness of the Park for a building for the school. The parties who have put the *Guardian* forward well know that it was more than a rumour—that such was really the case, and they likewise well know the means that were used to prevent its conformation. They are now afraid that their object will be defeated, and, ashamed of their conduct, they are endeavouring to put the parish forward as a body to do that which, in the former instance, they were able to do by a single individual.

But should such a memorial be offered for signature to the inhabitants of Greenwich, doubtless it will be under the powerful influence of their names attached, if so, they must not look beyond the first half-dozen signatures for the voluntary champions of the rights of the parish, but we are much mistaken if it will not contain, also, the names of those as stated in the *Guardian*, who have not paid their herbage for years.—*Greenwich Gazette.*

[We must reserve till next week, some remarks we have to offer on this subject. Ed.]

## THE 14TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL PERRONNET THOMPSON IN REPLY TO COLONEL BROTHERTON*.

(*From the United Service Journal.*)

Mr. Editor,—If Colonel Brotherton will do me the favour to read over again my evidence before the Committee of Military Inquiry, I think I can point out passages which show that I gave the 14th Dragoons as an instance of a corps commanded by a very spirited officer, where nevertheless the power of maintaining discipline before the enemy was weakened through the inapplicability of corporal punishment in such circumstances, and the absence of a general system by the authorities at the head of the British Army for repressing faults in the soldier by other means. At the end of my letter I sh beg permission to add a few extracts from the evidenc in which the parts which particularly lead to this co clusion are marked by italics.

On the remaining points in Col. Brotherton's lef I answer principally because I suppose it is expected me, and under a protest against any part being constru as opposed to the sentiments which every man ought feel towards his old commanding officer.

The circumstance alluded to in my evidence, I fin from a correspondence not in my possession at the ti of examination, took place the day after the rencontre two squadrons of the 14th Dragoons, under Maj. Mill (not Miller, as printed in the Gazette), with about t same force of the 5th Chasseurs; and consequently ( reference to the Supplement to *London Gazette*, 2 April, 1814) on the 15th March, 1814. Col. (then Maj Brotherton was taken prisoner near Hasparren on t 12th Dec., 1813—(see *London Gazette Ext.*, 30th De 1813),—and did not rejoin till after the peace. It plai ly, therefore, was not his intention to represent what denominated "the impression at the time," as describ on his personal knowledge. I consequently feel t more certain he will accept my assurance that no su thing as losing my way occurred to me, either on that any other occasion that I know of. It is nothing b what might happen to any officer in spite of his best e ertions, as it might happen to him to fall at a revie but if it never did happen to him, he appears justified having a strong conviction of the fact.

It is certain that I had been not quite a year and half in the 14th Dragoons; of which about seven mont in the Peninsula. But I had been upwards of eig years in the Army, having begun in the 95th or Ri Reg. in January, 1806, and been with it at Buen Ayres; not altogether a bad school for knowing whet a man, astride of a horse or not, did his duty on patro Since that I had been Governor at Sierra Leone; place where a man has sometimes exercise in finding b way. I had, besides, been some years at sea; possesse as much mathematics as goes to make a seventh wrangl at Cambridge; and between the two was more at hom in every thing relating to finding the way in the dark b means of map, compass, or stars, than falls to the lot average Dragoons. I further knew the French an Spanish languages; a thing of considerable value und the circumstances. But without standing upon chance the result not contradicted is, that I returned from mission of some risk with full success, and brought the whole of my detachment, except such as had ridde away and left the Infantry behind.

I cannot positively say that I was selected for this du and sent out of my turn; but I know that such things d happen. I particularly recollect one occasion, where brigade order came to send an officer on a particular ser vice, and I was sent out of my turn; and though I ca not be positive it was on this occasion, there are som coincidences which make me think it very likely. Firs the party in question being of two descriptions of troop makes it pretty clear it was by brigade order. Secondly I remember Major Milles jocularly repeating the term of the order, which were to send "an intelligent officer," which agrees with the two squadrons being together under his command the day before. I was not in Majo Milles's own squadron, but the other; and our being i company with Maj. Milles's squadron was not a thing of every-day occurrence. Thirdly, I remember saying to some of the officers who complained of my being sen out of turn, that I supposed it was only in consequence of my knowledge of languages, which agrees with the case in question. The place the patrole was sent to I find from the correspondence to have been Carrereau.

The fact is, that if my respected Commander had not been snatched from us by a fate which I am sure we regretted next only to himself, he would have known that the Subaltern from the Infantry who asked him as a favour to be admitted to his parties before the enemy, but who, in consequence of the misfortune alluded to, can only boast of having had one scamper with him on the track of the enemy the day, I believe, we passed the Neville,—turned out a decent bargain, and was employed on at least an average number of Subaltern's commands, with at all events considerable luck on his side, as having never lost either man or horse. Some of the officers and men who were present may perhaps remember that I was latterly almost taken away from regimental duty, through being employed as a kind of adjunct to the staff of Sir H. Fane, who would possibly recollect me by the circumstance of my having a roving commission to obtain for him Cassini's maps of the departments, in which I at last succeeded.

On the whole I have no doubt that, if Col. Brotherton had only been with us, he would have said I was a good-ish Subaltern of Light Dragoons; and I am sure no man grieved more than I did at the loss of a military pastor and master whom everybody knew to be one of the crack Cavalry officers in the Peninsula, and against whom nobody ever alleged a fault, except being rather more for-

* See also *Naval and Military Gazettes* of 2d and 9th July.

ward on some occasions than the interest the service had in his conservation would have prompted.

T. Pʼerronet Thompson, Lt.-Col. Unat.

P.S.—Exts. from Evidence before Military Commission: "I recollect, in the 14th Dragoons, having occasion to make a complaint against soldiers who had committed what I consider a military crime. I was ordered in the Peninsular war, with, I think, eight Dragoons, and about sixteen Spanish Infantry—I believe it was in the neighbourhood of St. Sever—to ascertain whether a division of French Cavalry was at a certain point six or seven miles off. I contrived to arrive there near nightfall, and ascertained that they had gone about four hours. As I returned, the Spaniards got very frightened, and begged the Dragoons would not leave them. I ordered different individuals of the Dragoons to move in advance of the detachment, my fear being that we might fall in with a body of the enemy; and if we had timely notice of it we might retire by some cross-road, or, in case of extremity, disperse. As fast as I sent a Dragoon out of sight, he trotted off and made the best of his way to camp. Not one man stayed with me but the Corporal. The Spaniards, the Corporal, and I, arrived safely in the English outposts. I immediately complained to the Colonel, who did not punish the men; and all he did was to apply a strong expression to them; but the men were never punished. *That struck me as a proof of the inapplicability of Corporal Punishment before the enemy*: for I feel certain that if these men had committed anything like a similar irregularity in a barrack-yard in England, they would have been very severely punished."—p. 235.

"4673. Who commanded the reg. in the case you have referred to?—*Col. Harvey, a very spirited officer.* On my return, when I told him what these men had done, he said, emphatically, 'G—d damn them,' and that was all. *I felt with him, that perhaps that was all which, under the existing state of things, could be done.*"

13, *Hanover Terrace, Regent's Park,*
*14th July*, 1836.

## Literary Notices.

*Rattlin, the Reefer.* Edited by the author of "Peter Simple." 3 vols. R. Bentley.

We hardly know whether to call this a book of veritable confessions, or a work of fiction. It is written, like the Gil Blas class of novels, in the form of an autobiography, and the hero, a supposed legitimate child, whose parents keep in the back ground, narrates his life from the days of his infancy, when under the care of a foster-mother, to the recovery of his rank as the lawful son of a baronet. The intermediate career of Rattlin at school and in the navy, presents incidents of a most powerful and striking kind, accompanied by reflections, which prove that the mind of the author is one of unusual vigour; and the style is everywhere so earnest as to lead us to entertain the doubt we have expressed, whether the book does not indeed develop a true story. Rattlin is deserted from his birth,—not as regards the provision of money for his early nurture and education,—but in respect of that more precious care, the love of parents, the sweet companionship of brothers and sisters, or the solace of friends. Of all these the poor youth is destitute; he is doomed to be a passive agent in the hands of mercenary strangers, and his passionate yearnings to ascertain his origin are destined to be everywhere met by cold repulsion and rebuke. The iron enters into his soul. The details connected with his life at school are exceedingly affecting; he is the defenceless object of the master's tyranny, and of his schoolfellows' scorn; condemned, when the other boys repair to the delights of home during the holydays, to linger solitary in the irksome academy, longing for a return to scholastic labour, as the only relief to his melancholy and seclusion. In due time he is consigned to the Navy, and here, though his lot continues to be insult and oppression, the growing spirit of the man enables him to bear up against his misfortune, and he gradually rises into consequence. That the sea scenes are full of truth, vigour, and humour, will be evident, from the circumstance of Captain Marryat having consented to edit the work, which is worthy even of his pen.

*An Account of the War in Portugal between Don Pedro and Don Miguel.* By Admiral Charles Napier. 2 vols. T. and W. Boone.

"I am not accustomed to write histories or prefaces," observes Admiral Napier, "therefore the less I say the better." His unassuming narrative will, however, be very generally read notwithstanding the numerous publications, mostly ephemeral, on the Portuguese fraternal warfare. The Admiral's object has been to give an impartial account of the whole war, "praising or blaming where it is due without favour or affection," and he has executed his task like a straightforward seaman. His work will create a fresh interest in events which, before reading, we thought impossible. Our limits confine us to notices of a few of our countrymen who were prominent in the Portuguese struggle. We will begin with Sir John Doyle.

"About this time Sir John Milley Doyle made his appearance, with a suite of twenty gentlemen; what were his views and prospects, or how these gentlemen were to be employed, it was difficult to say. Already were there officers more than sufficient for the few remaining British troops. The gallant officer probably expected the command of the army, and had taken the precaution to bring out his état-major; but the Emperor having assumed that command himself, Sir John was obliged to put up with the appointment of orderly officers."

In juxta position here is a compliment to another party.

"Colonel Bacon, a few cavalry officers, and one hundred horses, now arrived from England, and a regiment was formed, called the Queen's Lancers; they consisted of four squadrons, composed of French, English, German, and Portuguese, and it is astonishing with what celerity that active officer brought them into an efficient state."

And elsewhere, in allusion to the Chartres cavalry, which had always been considered the right arm of Don Miguel's army, Admiral Napier says,

"That they could not stand the impetuosity of Bacon, who was always at the head of his men, and, in more than one instance, with one or two officers, rode into the middle of the enemy's cavalry."

"We have numerous instances recorded of the extreme baseness as well as imbecility of leading characters in Don Pedro's ministry. Officers were displaced without any cause being assigned, and valuable services continually disregarded.

"On the 8th of November, the French regiment and the second battalion of Portuguese in Hodges' brigade were removed from under his orders, and he was reduced to the command of his own regiment. To put up with this was impossible, and he decided on sending in his resignation to the Emperor, which was accepted. This was followed by resigning the order of the Tower and Sword, which had been conferred on him for his conduct at the battle of Ponte Ferreira. On Hodges' resignation, Sir John Doyle was appointed to command the British, and they were ordered to occupy the post they formerly did in the proximity of the enemy. This appointment so disgusted Major Shaw and several other officers that they sent in their resignations, which were not accepted; but Sir John was removed from the command, which he only held forty-eight hours. During that time he had been liberal in promises; and after Hodges embarked for England, four hundred of the British got under arms, marched to the Emperor's quarters, and demanded their pay, which was promised as usual."

The narrative of the measures of the impotent Portuguese ministry to deprive Sartorius of the command of the squadron, and confer it for the time being on Capt. Crosbie, strikingly exemplifies the prudence and honourable feeling of that brave and talented Admiral, and it is worthy of note as also exhibiting the Quixotic proceedings of another.

"Sir John Doyle was the bearer of the decree, accompanied by Captain Crosbie, to whom he was to deliver up the squadron; and Captain Bressane Lleto was charged with the settlement of their accounts. In the event of the Admiral declining to give up the command, he was instructed to arrest him, for which purpose he was provided with a party of caçadores. . . Will posterity believe that, in a town besieged by a powerful force, without means either to pay or provision an army, a squadron in a state of mutiny, on the brink of starvation, unprovided with anchors, cables, stores, or clothing,—I say, will posterity believe that a set of men, calling themselves statesmen, would be found capable of such unparalleled folly? The decree was signed by the Baron da Sa, but I have reason to believe that he, as well as the Marquis of Loulé, was overruled in the cabinet by Freire, Carvalho, and Candido Xavier. . . It was not before the 23d that Sir John Doyle arrived at Vigo. The Admiral was in some degree prepared for his reception, and, indeed, had read the decree in the Chronicle, which was the first intimation he had of being superseded. . . An officer was sent from the flag-ship to make inquiry who the passengers were, and returned with a request that a boat might be sent from the flag-ship to convey the gallant officer on board, with his despatches and instructions. This was of course complied with as far as Sir John Doyle was concerned; but Captain Crosbie was put under arrest, and Captain Bressane, and two officers who accompanied him, were ordered to remain. Sir John, in full uniform, and decorated with his various orders, now appeared on the *Rainha's* quarter-deck, and offered his hand to the Admiral, which, however, he declined until informed of the nature of his mission, and requested it might be communicated to him on the quarter-deck. The General produced the Carta Regia, and, not being an expert diplomatist, also produced his instructions, which the Admiral read; rather against the ambassador's will, and, as he might have expected, he was placed under arrest, and deprived of his sword. He attempted to address the officers and ship's company, and to assure them that all promises made to them should be fulfilled, but was stopped by the Admiral. Captain Goble and the other Captains soon came on board and retired with the Admiral to his cabin, leaving Sir John on deck, under custody of a Lieutenant of Marines. In half-an-hour the diplomatist was summoned to the cabin, and then Captain Goble communicated to him that the crews of the different ships had determined that neither the Admiral nor Captains should quit their respective ships until they were entirely settled with; and, in fact, the *Don Pedro's* ship's company, who were now becoming mutinous, had drawn up resolutions to that effect. . . The Admiral required Sir John to pledge his honour that he had no money or other public documents, which he did. A boat was sent for Captain Bressane, who declined coming on board the *Rainha* with either money or documents, as his instructions were to settle the accounts of the squadron only when it was delivered to Captain Crosbie. Another boat was sent to bring him on board. On appearing on the *Rainha's* deck, he protested against their proceedings, but delivered the money and papers. Sir John and Captain Bressane now returned, under escort, to the vessel which brought them to Vigo. Several letters passed between the Admiral and Sir John, which it is unnecessary here to publish. They were shortly after released, and permitted to return to Oporto, to make their report to the ministers. . . . When the services Admiral Sartorius had rendered to the cause are considered, together with his preserving the squadron under the most trying circumstances, and under every deprivation, it is not to be wondered at that the officers should feel indignant at this treatment. They now came to certain resolutions relative to their future proceedings, which were forwarded to Oporto. The ministers, seeing the danger their folly had brought on the Queen's cause, restored Sartorius, and complied with the demands of the squadron."

We cannot omit some passages in respect to the gallant Napier.

"Nearly twenty years had elapsed since I had seen an enemy: the sight of flags, the noise of guns, the sound of drums and bugles, soon awoke me to a recollection of the scenes of early life, and conveyed a sensation which will be well understood by those accustomed to the hustle of war and camps."

And again, when in sight of the enemy's fleet.

"At eight o'clock on the morning of the 3d of July, the officers of the watch reported two sail, then three, then four, and so on till they counted nine. I was surprised, and, as Sir Richard Strachan said, delighted, but the delight was accompanied by a disagreeable sort of feeling, just resembling the sensation of your heart coming up into your mouth, and requiring a tolerable grip to keep it down."

Of the action of 5th July, named "Cape St. Vincent," Admiral Napier has given a clear and graphic account, but we have not room for it. The gallant officer may with truth assert, that at no time was a Naval action fought with such disparity of force, and in no Naval action was there ever so severe a loss in so short a time; and in reply to detractors who, from party spirit, have stupidly asserted that the fleet was bought, he says,—

"I answer that they were, but with the same coin that Earl St. Vincent bought the Spanish fleet, viz. British powder, British shot, and British steel, wielded by the hands of British officers and seamen, with the disadvantages of a long peace, an ill-found and ill-disciplined squadron, and many of the officers totally unacquainted with naval habits and discipline. I must also do justice to the Portuguese officers and men who were in the fleet, all of whom behaved most courageously."

*A Saunter in Belgium in the Summer of 1835, with Traits, Historical and Descriptive.* By George St. George. F. C. Westley.

Our author, with his knapsack on his shoulder, made a pedestrian saunter or summer pilgrimage in Belgium, and he tells us that his motive in producing this volume was "to rescue, as far as was in his power, a country and a people from the undeserved odium and industrious vilification which has been heaped on them so unsparingly of late by most modern travellers among them." We are as little acquainted with the existence of this "vilification" as, after reading this volume, we are sensible of Mr. St. George's "rescue." His ramble on foot fully enabled him to mix with the common people of the country, and though his volume is nearly free from political sentiments, it contains matter far preferable; agreeable sketches and amusing historic anecdotes, which, with some good engravings, will render the publication a very agreeable companion for tourists.

The other day a tailor brought a friend of mine a coat that fitted very badly. He complained; but the tailor looked incredulously at him, and said, "I beg pardon, Sir, but the coat must fit, for the measures right, and we always cuts out on a *jometry* principle." — *Reign of Humbug.*

## East India Intelligence.

Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, held a levee on March 8, and gave audiences afterwards to gentlemen who had business with his Lordship, and on the Monday week following, Sir Chas. Metcalfe was to be invested with the insignia of the Bath, with great ceremony, in presence of all the heads of departments; and after the ceremony, there will be a public breakfast to all present, and in the evening a grand ball and supper on the occasion.

We have to announce the total destruction by fire of the ship *Premier*, Byron, Madras to London, at the Island of Ascension, on the 30th May. She had put in there on the 28th, to stop a leak, which being done, she sailed again on the 29th, when she was discovered on fire, the cause has not as yet been ascertained. The crew were all saved.

By the arrival of the *Malta* steamer were received no letters or papers from India, and there being no arrivals this week, therefore we have no news from Madras or Calcutta.

The Company's cotton screws, the sale of which was required by the last charter, were knocked down to the Apollo Cotton Screw Company for 2,81,000 rupees.

A splendid entertainment was given on the 16th Feb. to Sir Robert Grant, and a large party of ladies and gentlemen, by Aga Mahummud Rahim Sherazee, at his residence in Bombay. Great importance has been attached by the Bombay Residents to this visit, Aga Mahummud having been one of the original proposers of the scheme for the navigation of the Indus.

*Surdhana.*—Mr. Hamilton of Meerut proceeded, on intimation of the Begum Sumroo's death, to this place, with the view of preparing for the assumption of this district by the Company. This annexation will give an increase of revenue to the Company of nearly twelve lacs annually. The whole of the Begum Sumroo's property, amounting to half a million of money, devolves by demise on Mr. Dyce Sombre, with the exception of a few small legacies and charitable bequests. Mr. Troup, late of the Company's service, has, it is reported, received but half a lac of rupees.

The following Appointments have been made by the Governor-General: J. P. Colvin, Esq., to be Private Secretary; Ensign the Hon. Wm. Godolphin Osborne to be Military Secretary; Major J Byrne, H. M., 31; Lieut. E. G. J. Champneys, 33 N. I.; and Lieut. Macgregor, Art., to be Aides-de-camp.

### BENGAL.

Judicial Department.—12th Feb., 1836—Mr. E. Grant having reported his arrival from the Cape of Good Hope, is permitted to resume charge of his duties of Judge and Sess. Judge at Ahmedabad. Mr. W. Richardson, Assist. Judge and Sess. Judge for the detached station of Broach, is allowed to proceed to the Presidency in consequence of ill health, and Mr. J. G. Lumsden, Assist. Judge at Surat, is appointed to take charge of the Adawlut at Broach.

Milit. Depart.—G. O. 11th Feb.—Capt. T. Robson, Eur. Reg. to assume command of the Poona Brigade from the date of the departure of Lieut.-Col. Stevenson to the Presidency, on duty, in Jan., 1835. 15th Feb.—Major P. Scholier, Art., is appointed Senior Commissary of Stores, in succ. to Lieut.-Col. Griffith, Major C. Evans, Right Wing Eur Reg., to be Quartermast.-Gen. of the Army, with the official rank of Lieut.-Col., vice Morse, dec., date of appointment, 23d Aug. 1835. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Hobson, 20th N.I., to act as Adj. to that reg. during the absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. E. Lang on sick cert. to Bombay. Capt. J. Cooper, 7th N.I., to command the station of Ahmedabad on the departure of Capt. Clarke on the 19th Nov., 1835. Lieut. F. Huddert is appointed to act as Exec. Eng. at Deesa during the absence of Capt. Harris. Second Lieut. J. D. Woosnam, Horse Art., to act as Interp. to H. M. 11th Light Dragoons, vice Lieut. E. Scott, proceeded to Europe.

### BOMBAY.

Civil. Appointments.—G. O. 17th March, 1836—Mr. H. Brown to act as Civil Auditor and Mint Master from the 5th March, until the return of Mr. Doveton to the Presidency. The Hon. James Sutherland, Judge and Agent to the Gov. at Surat, received charge of the Adawlut at that station from Mr. Gregor Grant, on the 11th March.

Military Appointments.—G. O. 16th March—Second Lieut. P. L. Hart, Eng., is appointed an Assist. to the Insp. Eng. of the Southern Div. of the Army. 19th N.I., Lieut. C. A. Echalaz to be Quartermast. and Interp. in the Hindostanee language. Ens. Evans, 9th N.I., is app. Line Adj. to the field detachment in the Myhee Kanta, under the command of Capt. D. Forbes.

Furloughs.—G. O. 15th March—Brev. Col. C. Garraway, 14th N.I., is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and eventually to Europe, for the benefit of his health. Lieut. G. Fisher, 12th N.I., is allowed a furl. to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Marriage.—March 25, Ens. Lamhart Scott, 26th N.I., to Jane Mary, second daughter of Saville Marriott, Esq.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 23d July: Warrior, *Stone*, from New South Wales, 16th March; Reform, *Dobre*, Singapore, 23d March.—Liverpool, 25th: Alexander Johnstone, *M'Carty*, do.—London, 20th: Bombay, *Heath*, China, 22d Feb.; William Fuller, *Hesse*, Bombay, 28th March.—Liverpool, 27th, Tain-lish, *Lindsay*, from Bombay.

Ships Sailed.—From the Downs, 27th March: Windsor, *Henning*, to Portsmouth for Calcutta, Lord Hungerford, *Farquharson*, to do. for do., Talavera, *Green*, to Bombay; Bengal Merchant, *Campbell*, to Sydney.—From the River, 28th: Lady Flora, *Ford*.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Windsor: Capt. and Mrs. Somerville, Mr. Ravenshaw, Mr. Drury, Mr. and Mrs. Bracker, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander, Miss Siddons, Mr. Alexander, Mr. Sawyer, Mr. Hepherne, Mr. Young.—Per Lord Hungerford: Major Campbell, Miss Sneyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. Palmer, Dr. and Mrs. Duncan, Miss Watson, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, two Misses Rosser, Sir Charles Oeblertony, Bart., Mrs. Bacon, Miss M'Gregor.

Ship Arrived Out.—Calcutta, 7th March: Catherine, *Rose*, from London.—Madras, 10th March: Protector, *Buttonshaw*, from Mauritius, and was in load for London, and taking home 120 Invalids.

Ships Expected.—From Calcutta, 7th March: Montrose, *Watt*, for London. 10th: Dauntless, *Pinder*, do.—From Bombay, Buckinghamshire, *Hopkins*.

Passengers Expected.—Per Buckinghamshire Capt. Jervis and lady and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Lieut.-Col. Garraway, Capt. Harris, Eng., Capt. Mylne, 1st L.C., Capt. Gibsun, Art., W. Richardson, Esq., C.S., Dr. J. C. Cunningham, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Cockerill.

Ships Loading.—Robarts, *Wake*, for London; Larkins, *Ingram*, do.; Coromandel, *Boyes*, do.; Joanna, do.

Ships Spoken.—28th May: Matilda, *Wardle*, Mauritius to Liverpool, going into St. Helena. 10th June. Runnymede, London to Sydney, lat. 3 N., long. 23.6 W.

Ships Arrived this Morning.—Plymouth: Orontes, *Carrie*, Madras, 6th March; Duke of Argyll, *Bristow*, ditto, 18th March; Matilda, *Wardle*, Mauritius. Liverpool: William Saltmouse, *Snipe*, Bengal, 21st Feb.

*Corporal Punishment.*—We take the following from our monthly contemporary:—"Sir Octavius Carey, Colonels Evans, and Thomson, and Majors Fancourt and Beauclerk, are the officers, supported by the talented Mr. Hume, who have entered the lists on the subject of corporal punishment with the most distinguished, the most reputed, and most experienced officers of the British Army. Colonel Evans has, by a singular fatality, lately furnished in his actions the complete refutation of his theories; for whatever he thought proper to argue against flogging in the House of Commons, Captain Dickson's evidence proves that he has made it his practice in Spain, not merely to flog his men, but to pass over the troublesome forms of Court-Martial, and inflict, summarily and without trial, what he maintained so stoutly was punishment altogether needless in the British Army, restricted as it is by every guard and formality that could be devised by good sense and humanity for protecting from its infliction any soldier but such as were of the most hardened and irreclaimable description. It is unfortunate that Colonel Thomson and Majors Fancourt and Beauclerk should not be seized with a fit of glory and join the Legion for a few months, to see how they could carry into effect their new notions of discipline under the same circumstances as Colonel Evans, whether their united wisdom would enable them to find out some contrivance for bearing out their popular declamations."

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, July 23rd 12 o'clock.—Reduced, 91¼ to ¼, 3) Reduced, 99⅜ to ⅝. Cons for Acct., 91¼ to ¼.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

A. Gordon, of Holland-place, Brixton Road, Surrey, and of Cromarty, North Britain, fish curer.

#### BANKRUPTS.

B. Bensley, of Andover, Hampshire, printer.—H. Newton, of 234, Regent-street, silk-mercer and haberdasher.—R. Howarth, of Lane Side, Spotland, Lancashire, cotton-spinner.—J. W. Brooks and H. Brooks, of Cheltenham, common-brewers.—J. Bloom, of Hoole, Yorkshire, coal-dealer.—J. Blair, of Uttoxeter, Staffordshire, money-scrivener.—T. Eames, of Pendleton, near Manchester, dyer.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

S. Jacobs, Watling-street, Manchester.

#### BANKRUPTS.

J. Milnes, Failsworth, Manchester, victualler—Jacob Hewlings, Lawrence-hill, Bristol, currier.

#### BIRTHS.

At North Bank, Regent's Park, on the 27th inst., the lady of Hen. Commissary-General Cummins, of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

At the Palace, Corfu, on 27th June, Lieut.-Col. Francis M. Dawkins, Military Secretary to the Commander of the Forces, to Ann, eldest daughter of Major-General Sir Howard Douglas, Bart., High Commissioner of, and commanding the troops in, the Ionian Islands.—25th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Mary-le bonne, Capt. Jarvis, of the Grenadier Guards, to Julia, third daughter of Charles Hammersley, Esq., of Park-crescent.—26th inst., at St. James's Church, Lieut.-Col. the Hon. Charles Gray, M.P., second son of Earl Grey, to Caroline Eliza, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas H. Farquhar, Bart.—22d inst., at the Manse at Selkirk, John James Russell, Esq., of South Lambeth, Surrey, to Margaret, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Robert Campbell, R.N.—July 20th, at Clifton, Lionel Olive, Esq., of Rodney-place, Clifton, to Elizabeth Charlotte, eldest daughter of Capt. Sir W. G. Parker, R.N.—At St. George's, Hanover-square, Capt. the Hon. Arthur Dinsmore, R.N., to Delia, youngest daughter of John Wilmer Field, Esq., of Heaton Hall, York.—At Swansea, Capt. Evan Morgan, R.A., to Sarah, daughter of Rear-Admiral Chesshyre.—28th inst., at St. Martin's Church, the Rev. W. H. Tyrer, to Miss Julia Arabella Maria Campbell, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Gibraltar.—28th inst., Thomas Williams, Esq., of Queen-square, Bloomsbury, to Marianne, only daughter of the late Captain Ravenscroft, R.M.—28th inst., at Kennington, Mr. C. Pritman, of Bankside, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. J. Ward.—23d inst., at Trinity Church, St. Mary-la-bonne, Ignace Lysniewski, Capt. 21st reg. of the Line, K.G.C. to Emma, daughter of the late Thomas Turner, Esq., of Lauder.—23d inst., George Gole, Esq., of Brompton, to Phillippa Wallis, eldest daughter of the late Capt. J. Lamb Popham, R.N., of Falmouth.

#### DEATHS.

Com. M. H. Hassard (1819).—Lieut. W. H. Mayne (1830), 18th inst., at Mallow, Cork, Capt. H. C. Coxen, R.N., of Eltham-place, Foxley-road, Kennington, in the 66th year of his age.—At Somerstown, Southsea, 18th inst., after a few months illness, in her 20th year, Caroline, the second daughter of Lieut. Edward Naylor, of the retired list of R. Marines.—At Stonehouse, on 16th inst., Lieut. H. M. Cano, late 5th Vet. Bat.—25th inst., in Upper Parliament-street, Liverpool, in her 32d year, Susanna, wife of Mr. Charles Lowe, solicitor, and eldest daughter of Capt. Larkins, of Croom's-hill, Blackheath.—26th inst., at Clifton, Bristol, Lieut.-Col. J. Lyons Nixon.—27th inst., at Little Hampton, Sussex, John Roderick, infant son of Major G. Holford.—23d inst., at Brighton, most suddenly, Edward Crawfurd Windus, Esq., late of the 11th Dragoons.—Suddenly, at Ryde, in the Isle of Wight, on the 21st inst., Capt. Oram, of the Royal Scots Greys, in the 56th year of his age.


## Advertisements.

POWERFUL MUSICAL BOXES, i
Wood Cases, 12 inches long by 5 inches wide, each playi
Four Airs, with the music finished in a very superior manne
are offered for Five Guineas each. Also a few of the same d
scription, with Six Airs, price Seven Guineas each, at T. CO
SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmake
47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—The small Musical Boxes, 3¼ inches long, continue sel
ing in tin cases, price 10s. each, or in composition shell cases,
25s. each.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Mnjo
General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Pur
testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express h
Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottl
of Essence of Gleger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct m
to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you w
find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse,

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is par
cularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervo
constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Mo
bus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartbur
Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression aft
Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which ari
from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much Impaire
is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for
short time, If taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider,
Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given cer
tificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of th
Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar prepar
tions. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A.
Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, J
Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, J
Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE
Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King Wi
liam-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesal
and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; an
may be had of all Medicine Venders.

SALADS AND LOBSTERS
BREFFITT and Co.'s PREPARED ITALIAN CREAM
for making a delicious Salad, Lobster, or Crab Dressing IN ON
MINUTE, and at a trifling expense.

E. Breffitt and Co. continue to supply their Agents in Tow
and Country with this delicious preparation, which has receive
the approbation of the most distinguished Families and Epicure
now perfectly fresh, seasonable, and in excellent condition.

Sold Retail by Messrs. Fortnum and Mason, 182, Piccadilly
Burgess, Strand; and all other Italian and Sauce Warehouses.

Ask for Breffitt's Italian Cream; all others are frauds.

E. BREFFITT and Co., Wine Agents and Bottle Merchants,
Hungerford Wharf, Strand.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH
BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine
in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale o
this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesme
(who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition
by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the publi
and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for tha
purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receip
being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Her
ring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it become
so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signa
ture, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of th
celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,
for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, impart
ing a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in
use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates
Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign
Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen an
druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, an
druggists in the United Kingdom.

MASDEU.—Extract from an Article on
Wines in the *Athenæum*:—"There are in the south o
France a great number of strong, full-bodied Wines, which woul
suit the English palate; there is the Masden, which comes from
the vineyards between Perpignan and Port Vendres, from which
last place, 100 miles south-west of Cette, it is exported by sea.
It is a sound wine, improving by age, and will keep long: it is
rich, soft, deep-coloured, with a bouquet which Portugal Wine has
not, and that fine violet tinge on the surface indicating the un
mingled juice of the grape.

Crisp and Dalton, 1 & 81 Old Broad-street, City; and 18, Mount
Street, Grosvenor-square. 28s. per dozen, 16l. 16s. per quarter
Cask. Genuine Marsala, 20s. per dozen.

DECASTRO'S BRILLIANT JET
POLISH.—Patronised by H.R.H. the Duchess of Kent
The superiority of this preparation over every other kind has been
decidedly acknowledged by all who have tried it: the advantages
are in its preserving the leather, and rendering it soft and pliable
The Proprietor confidently recommends it for Officers' and Gen
tlemen's Dress Boots, &c.

Sold by Decastro, Chemist, Wilton-place, Belgrave-square, and
by his Agents in Town and Country.

**PLATE GLASS.**—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present improved style, on Terms which fear no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Established Manufactory for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1835.

93, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

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**HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,** unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepered by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

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PAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 12 New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their R giments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may sele from a Large Assortment of the Improved Patent Brass and Iro Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressi Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, H Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

# MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writer
Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invi to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers a General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the who sale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 1 and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per doze ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 3 per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cl and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; print ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 2s 6d. p dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per doze dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a gre variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. p dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per doze ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long dit 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cas linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel ma up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trouse from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. a 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variet bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counte panes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENT
# ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. Levy
No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.
Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, & to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready eve article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Be ding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Office and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied wi every article required.

THE MECHIAN DRESSING CASE.
# THE most portable ever invented, measurin
only 6½ inches long, 3¼ wide, three-fourths of an inch dee In fact, the size of a pocket-book, and contains one pair of Mech Ivory handle peculiar steel razors, his magic strop and com badger-hair shaving-brush, his patent cadelinated tooth-brus and a neat useful nail-brush—price only 25s. The same, with hi brush and soap-dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steam-bo or travelling companion, this invention must prove an invaluab acquisition, the articles therein being all of the first quality. A immense variety of other dressing-cases for both gentlemen an ladies, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices from 20s. t 30 guineas, at Mechi's Cutlery and Dressing-case Manufacter 4, Leadenhall-street, London (four doors from Cornhill). An e tensive stock of leather writing-cases, work-boxes, bagatel tables, razors, razor-strops, Sheffield plated goods, tea-trays, te caddies, &c. cheaper than any house in London. Every artic warranted, or the money returned if not approved.

# THE VEGETABLE SYRUP
DE VELNOS.—At this period of the year, when, from th increased heat in the atmosphere, inflammation of the blood is more frequent occurrence, the use of a medicine which cools without debilitating the system, must be evident and advan tageous, if not indispensable. Of such a nature and property t experience of more than half a century has proved that the Veg table Syrup is unquestionably possessed. It is of peculiar ef cacy in correcting, purifying, and sweetening the blood; ar those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eru tions, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from t impurity of the blood and juices, should, especially at this se son, enter without delay upon a regular course of the Vegetab Syrup. The effect of this medicine in promoting insensible pe spiration, is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasur it operates on the animal juices, and requires only the commo restraint of moderation in diet. It is dissolved in the chyle of t stomach, is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects the tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiate blood. It is a safe, though a powerful, substitute for mercur and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mine ral occasions.
The Syrup is prepared by Mrs. Cauham, No. 52, Berners street, Oxford-street, and sold by her, and, with her authorit by all respectable Medicine Venders in town and country.—Se Mrs. Canham's recently published Treatise on Scrofula, Scurv Consumption, and Diseases of the Blood and Liver. Sold b Ridgway and Sons, 169, Piccadilly.


Printed by William Thomas, of No. 7, Gloucester Gro West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at t Office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard Street, Pic Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, a Published by him at
The Office, 19, Catherine Street, Strand,
In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communic tions for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 184. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of September, the fine Frigate-Built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BALSTOW, H. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BALSTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LAVHAM, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PEARE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 16th August, the fine teak-built Ship SCALBBY CASTLE, Burthen 1,400 Tons, DIVIE ROBERTSON, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PEARE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CEYLON, with leave to call at Madeira.—Will positively be despatched the 20th of August, the fine new A 1 ship TIGRIS, burden 426 tons, JAMES HAWKINS, Commander. Lying in the West India Export Dock. This ship has a poop, with most superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a skilful Surgeon.—For passage apply to WM. TINDALL, 64, Cornhill; and for freight or passage to L. W. WINSLAY, 24, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail with all possible Despatch, the fine Frigate-built Ship COLOMBO, Burthen 500 Tons, DUNCAN MACARTHUR, R.N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN PEARE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS.—To Sail punctually on the 1st September, the newly coppered Ship ORONTES, Capt. MARK J. CURRIE. Burthen 500 Tons; seven feet high between decks. This Ship has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will sail punctually at her time. Last Shipping Day, 27th August. Apply to Messrs. BARING, NEATE, and Co., 26, Fenchurch-street; TOMLIN, MAW, and Co., 72, Cornhill; or to JAS. BARING, 4, Leadenhall-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, where ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

DESSERT FRUIT KNIVES & FORKS.

| | Plated on Steel Blades. | | | Silver Blades. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Plain Ivory handles, silver ferrules, per dozen pair | £3 | 3 | 0 | £3 | 18 | 6 |
| Carved Ivory handles, silver ferrules, per dozen pair | 0 | 16 | 6 | 9 | 9 | 0 |
| Plain Pearl handles, silver ferrules, per dozen pair | 4 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 0 |
| Carved Pearl handles, silver ferrules, per dozen pair | 5 | 5 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 0 |
| King's Pattern, or Queen's Pattern, silver handles | 6 | 16 | 6 | 14 | 14 | 0 |

T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Gold and Silversmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—A detailed list of the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, &c. may be had gratis.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 660 Tons, W. L. PEARS, Commander, will leave the West India Docks on 15th August, and Portsmouth on 20th; last Shipping Day 13th. Has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Is under Engagement to the East India Company to leave the Docks on 16th August, and will embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 23rd, the frigate-built ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 650 Tons, R. F. MARVIN, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The LARKINS, 750 Tons, C. INGRAM, R. C. S. Commander, is daily expected, and will sail again for Calcutta in all September. For particulars apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall Street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable fell fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 5s. 6d., slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen; cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waist coats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 8s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 123, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, with lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 5 Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC-SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stocking, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Baby Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ARLETT and CO.'s, 87, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 16s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 36s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 88, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charge of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

BOUQUET du BOUDOIR.—E. PARKER, the manufacturer of this new and exquisite perfume, respectfully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the high honour they have been pleased to confer on him by pronouncing it to be the most delightful for the handkerchief now in use. Its intrinsic merits have at length obtained the favourable notice of the leaders of the fashionable world. Its fragrance at once the most delicate and lasting—its purity and elegance leaving no stain—entitles it to a decided preference, either in the boudoir, assembly, or drawing-room.—To be had of the Proprietor, at his establishment for Foreign Perfumery, No. 1, Piccadilly; and of every Perfumer of consequence either in town or country, at 3s. 6d., 5s. and 10s. per bottle. Ask for Parker's Bouquet du Boudoir.

LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE OF GLOUCESTER SAUCE and PURE DISSOLVED ANCHOVIES for Fish, Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. Also Lopresti's Cayenne (Liquid), Montpelier Vinegar, Epicurean Seasoning, Ragout Condiments, Brown Salt for Gravies, and a variety of Choice Piquant Flavouring Condiments, and Sauces for all purposes.—CAUTION, to prevent imposition, the genuine invariably bears the name, seal, and address of C. W. Lopresti, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, under whose approbation they were first introduced. Lopresti's Economical Cookery Recipes and Directions, price 1s., Gratis with 1f. Boxes and upwards, containing useful Selection of Sauces, &c., for Table or Culinary use.

Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly.

*Office of Ordnance, 28th July, 1836.*

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that will sell by Public Auction at the Tower, on Wednesday and Thursday 18th August next, at Eleven o'clock in the noon precisely, sundry Lots of Old Stores, consisting of ...uirements, Militia Clothing, Great Coats, Boots, and Shoes, ...ing, Sacks, Knapsacks, Staves for Barrels, Ranges, Grates, ...ers, Tools, and Ironmongery, Drums, Fifes, Bugles, Trum... Copper and Brass Wire, a Fire Engine, Leather Hose, Pipes ... Fire Buckets, Tin Ware, Masons' Levels, Theodolite, Pickers ...Brushes, Cast Metal Nails, a Mooring Chain, Old Brass, Steel, ... Packing Chests, Fire Wood, and various other effects.

The whole of which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed ...e Catalogues, one week previous to the Sale, (Sunday ex...ed), from Ten o'clock till Four, upon application to the Prin... Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the ...and Conditions of the Sale will be delivered to those persons ...may apply for the same.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

...lisbury Volunteer Infantry—W. Fawcett, Esq., to be Capt., ...Short, resigned; C. W. Marsh, Gent., to be Ensign, v. ...ett, promoted.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

...an-Office, August 5th, 1836.—30th Foot—Staff-Assist.-...J. Cockburn to be Assist.-Surg., v. J. Bomford, who ret. ...h. p. 35th—Lieut. J. Fordyce to be Capt. by p., v. Setou, ...ret.; Ens. O. N. Chatterton to be Lieut. by p., v. Fordyce; ...Gordon, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Chatterton; Ens. E. ...alstone to be Adj., v. Paris, who res. the Adjutancy only. ...Ens. W. Gibbons, from h. p. of 2d Gar. Batt., to be Ens., ...ying the diff., v. Gibson app. to 41st. 68th—Lieut. M. D. ...lor, from 90th Reg., to be Lieut., v. North, who ex. 89th—...t. J. North, from 68th, to be Lieut., v. Taylor, who ex. Roy. ...can Col. Corps—W. Snowe, gent. to be Ens. without p., v. ..., whose app. has not taken place. Hosp. Staff—Staff-Assist. ...W. S. M'Creenie, from h. p., to be Assist.-Surg. to the ...ces, v. Cockburn, app. to 30th.

CAVALRY.

...Drag. Gds.—All above 1 Officer, 1 serj. and 30 r. and ... from Bandon to Ballincollig on 30th ult.

... Drag. Gds.—Last week Sir C. Dalbiac reviewed this ...egt. at Birmingham.

...Drags.—The detachment at Portadown moved to Dun...dalk, and that at Downpatrick to Belfast on 25th and ...26th ult.

... Lt. Drags.—The troop at Clonmel to Waterford on 4th ...and 5th inst.

...h Hussars—6 troops and hd. qrs. from Dublin to New...ridge on 1st, and 1 troop to Athy barracks on 2d inst.; ... troop from Dublin to Wexford, to arrive on 10th inst.

INFANTRY.

...n. Gds. 1st Batt.—left Dublin yesterday for London.

... Foot—Ens. C. N. North has embarked for Bombay in ...a *Carnatic* to join his corps.

... Depot—at Naas, and 75th Depot at Waxford will ...change qrs.

... Depot—The cn. at Dunmanway, and the ce. at Dan...on, to Charles Fort on 1st and 2d inst.

...—1 serj. and 6 r. and f. *from Cork* to Skibbereen, 25th ... 27th ult.; and 1 Subaltern, 1 serj., and 25 r. and f. ... 26th.

...—Hd.-qrs., with the following Officers, Lieut.-Col. ...iddleton, Capts. Frazer and Cameron, Lieuts. Goth..., Stewart, and the Hon. R. Rollo, Ens. Robertson, ...ient. and Adj. Wheatley, and Assist.-Surg. M'Gregor, ...mbarked at Corfu on board the *Prince Regent* tr. for ...ngland on 30th June—they will land at Portsmouth, ...ter upwards of eleven years' service in the Mediterra...an.

...—The Depot landed at Portsmouth Dock-yard on Sa...rday from Cork, and are doing duty in the garrison.

...—*Committal for Murder.*—The person named Ed...ard Murray, whom we mentioned last week as having ...ceived serious injury from James Elliott, a soldier in ...is regt., having died of his wounds, an Inquest was ...eld upon the body on Friday, before John Hargreaves, ...sq., Coroner, and a respectable Jury. The facts, as ...e before narrated them, were given in evidence, the ...eclaration in *articulo mortis* was received, and a ...ost *mortem* examination of the body having taken place, ...he officiating Surgeon gave his opinion as to the causes ...f death. After a very patient and minute inquiry, the ...ury delivered a verdict of Wilful Murder against Elliott, ...and the Coroner issued his warrant of committal. A ...letter was then read from the Commanding Officer of ...the Detachment, stationed at Blackburn, which intl...mated the wish of the soldiers to make manifest to the ...inhabitants their feelings of deep regret for the death of ...Murray, and the circumstances by which it was occa...sioned. To compensate the father for the loss of his ...son was beyond the reach of human power; still, to ...mark their feelings of sympathy towards the friends and ...family of the deceased, a voluntary and unanimous con...tribution of a day's pay had been collected, which, when ...the expences of the funeral had been defrayed, it was their wish that the surplus should be applied to the benefit of his family. The unfortunate event was viewed by the soldiers of the regt. throughout with feelings of a similar nature, and 25*l.* had been contributed at Bolton and the other stations, to be appropriated to the best advantage of the parents and relations of the deceased. The Jury intimated their high gratification of the generous sentiments thus displayed, and remarked that the death of Murray could be viewed only as the individual act of Elliott, and not at all connected with the character of the regiment. The Coroner also expressed his approbation of the course which the regiment had pursued. Murray was buried at the Roman Catholic Chapel on Sunday, and was attended to his grave by the whole of the soldiery. Elliott was taken by Mr. Perris to Lancaster on Saturday. We understand that he exceedingly regrets that his violence should have occasioned the death of an individual towards whom he had previously entertained not the slightest ill-will, and that he states, he acted under the impression that Murray was a deserter, and that he had a right to resort to force for his apprehension. The amount remitted to the family of Murray, we hear, is 32*l.* 16*s.*—*Blackburn Standard.*

53d—Hd.-qrs. arrived at Corfu from Malta on 24th June, on board the *Prince Regent* tr.; the *Parmelia*, with the remainder of the same corps, was daily expected, having been relieved by the 59th from Gibraltar.

59th—has arrived at Malta from Gibraltar, on board the *Prince Regent* and *Parmelia* trs., having been relieved by the 52d.

65th Depot—is next for Ireland.

50th Depot—1 comp. from Cork to Bandon on 1st inst.

67th Depot—The comp. at Skibbereen moved to Cork, and embarked on board the *Athol* for Portsmouth on 26th ult., and sailed on 28th. Lieutenants Brannan and Snow have arrived from the Service comps. in the West Indies.

78th Depot—The detachment at Portadown moved to Armagh 25th ult. F. O. and 80 men from Armagh to Tanderagee on 1st inst., in aid of civil power.

81st—lost but one man since they landed at Gibraltar from Ireland, and he had been sick for some months.

82d—Lieut. Quill has left the detachment at Callan, for Birmingham, where he succeeds Lieut. Court, 81st, in charge of the Recruiting service, the latter Officer having been appointed Paymaster 73d Reg. Lieut. Olivier has replaced Lieut. Quill in command of the detachment at Callan.

93d—on Thursday moved from Baggot's Bush to the Royal barracks, Dublin.

94th—Capt. Tulloch, with Lieut. Lecky, has relieved Capt. Randolph, and Ens. Seale, in detachment at Cappawhite. Lieut. Shiel has left Templemore for England on leave. Capt. Burslem has returned from leave, and takes the command of the detachment at Thurles.

98th—Lieut. Hunter has been appointed to the recruiting service at Norwich, in the room of Lieut. Chambers, of 4th Foot, ordered to join at New South Wales.

1st W. I. Reg.—Lieut. W. Burke has left London to join his corps at Trinidad.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, Head Quarters—had excellent practice at the high and low angle from the mortar battery, with both round shot and shells, on Monday and Tuesday. On Wednesday, ten companies were formed for exercise in Infantry evolutions, under the command of Lieut.-Cols. Lacy and Power. The firing by cos. was very good, so was the file firing in square, but the volley of the front rank was only so-so. The movements were executed with great steadiness. Capt. Wilson's co., 1st batt., were ordered out on the Common on Wednesday morning, to be inspected by the Commandant in their proficiency in Field-battery exercise, as they were to be dismissed therefrom on Friday, having completed their 12 months. They were in heavy marching order, and went through the inspection in brilliant style; in fact, they have some time been considered a crack battery. The stable inspection took place in the afternoon, the whole of which was highly approved of by Sir J. M'Lean. Capt. Wilson leaves Woolwich on Friday for the Cape of Good Hope, having exchanged with another Officer. Capt. Otain is for foreign service. Maj.-Gen. Millar, Director-General of the Field Train, and Lieut.-Col. Jones, D.A.A.-Gen., are on leave. Lieut. Rivers Lake will shortly join Woolwich from recruiting at Bath. Some distinguished visiters are expected here on Tuesday, when there will be a review on the common, &c.

*Resignations and Retirements during the last Month.*—Lieutenant-Colonels—Dimm, Grenadier Guards; Clegg, Coldstream Guards.—Majors—Curtois, 7th Dr. Guards; Owen, 7th Dr.—Captains—Beauman, 3d Dr. Gds.; Phillips, 3d Dr.; Bowlen, Sco. Fus. Gds.; Barker, 13th F.; Macdonald, 17th F.; Forth, 21st F.; Swyny, 25th F.; Cromie, 34th F.; Ross, 76th F.; Agar, 94th F.; Whyte, 95th F.—Lieuts.—Blackburn, 2d Life Guards; Fairlie, 2d Life Gds.; Holmes, 7th Dr. Gds.; Baynton, 14th Dr.; Dunnitharne, 16 Drags.; Rose, 16th Drags.; Elrington, 4th Ft.; Beoyon, 6th Ft.; Viscount Raeglagh, 7th F.; Creagh, 9th F.; Armstrong, 57th F.; Minto, 64th F.; Lovinge, 71st F.; Gore, 79th F.; Walsh, 87th F.; J. B. Ross, h. p. Afr. C.—Cornet, Sub-Lieut., and Ensigns—Knox, 2d Life Gds.; May, 1st Dr. Gds.; Hawkshaw, 54th F.; M'Rae, 65th F.; Loftus, 86th F.

ROYAL ARSENAL, Woolwich.—A party of women (chiefly soldiers' widows) have been taken on to make flannel cartridges for ordnance of different calibre, and upwards of 40 boys to make small-arm ammunition.

ROYAL CADETS' ACADEMY, Woolwich.—Lieut.-Colonel Parker returned on the 5th from Paris to resume his duty; and the gentlemen cadets on the 6th (this day) from the holidays.

ROYAL MARINES, Woolwich Division.—Capt. Varlo (Paymaster) is on leave of absence; Capt. Little, barrack-master, officiates. Capt. Codrington is ordered out to Norwich on Recruiting service.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney left Dublin on Tuesday for England, to be present on the King's giving his regiment a service of plate, at Windsor; and Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot has arrived at Dublin from Cork, to assume the command of the troops in Ireland during the absence in England of Sir Edward. The command of the Southern district devolves, *pro tempore*, on Col. Turner, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Lord Lt. of Ireland has been pleased to appoint Cpt. John Winston Barron, h.-p., and Lieut. E. Napier, 59th reg., to be extra Aides-de-Camp to his Excellency.

The transports, to bring home the 19th and 86th regts. from the West Indies, are to go out at the fall of the year.

The Commander-in-Chief and Governor at the Cape of Good Hope, with the authority of the Secretary for the Colonial Department, has established four Commandantships—namely, Graham's Town, Lieut.-Col. Somerset, K.H.; Cape Town, Col. Hare, 27th foot; Fort Elizabeth, Capt. Evett; and Robbers Island, Capt. Wolfe, 98th regiment.

General Lord Hill, as Commander-in-Chief, held a Levee on Thursday, at his office in the Horse Guards, which was attended by Lieut.-Gen. Saundors, Major.-Gen. Lord C. Manners, Col. Sir A. Christie, Col. Lindsey, Col. Llewellyn, Maj. Birch and son, Capt. A. Browne, Capt. West, Capt. Brownlow, and several other Officers.

Sir Charles Dalbiac has let town on a Military tour of inspection in Warwickshire, &c.

REVIEW ON WORMWOOD SCRUBS.—On Thursday morning the 1st Regt. of Life Guards, and the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), marched about nine o'clock from Knightsbridge and the Regent's Park Barracks to Wormwood Scrubs, where they were reviewed by the Commander of the Forces. The men wore their full dresses, with their cuirasses, and the fine bands of both regiments were attired in their splendid state dresses. At eleven o'clock his Lordship, accompanied by Generals Sir J. C. Dalbiac, Sir W. Gordon, &c., and a numerous staff, entered the ground, when the manœuvres immediately commenced. While skirmishing one of the Life Guards was thrown from his horse, which galloped several times round the lines before it could be caught. He was immediately attended by the surgeons of both regiments, and we are happy to say that although considerably injured no bones were broken. He was sent back to the barracks. The troops, who were commanded by Col. Lygon, left the Scrubs about one o'clock.

DISEMBODIED MILITIA.—According to a return recently made there are retained under the 10 Geo. 4, c. 10, on permanent pay in Great Britain, 80 Adjutants, as many Sub.-Majors, 1243 Serjeants, 61 Drum-Majors, and 469 Drummers. Of the staff at present receiving permanent pay the numbers are 81 Adjutants, 85 Sub.-Majors, and 621 Sergeants. In Ireland about one-third of the above force are in pay.

Maj.-Gen. Sir J. C. Smyth is to be appointed to Barbadoes on the departure for Jamaica of Maj.-Gen. Sir L. Smith.

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—Lord Frederick Gordon.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—R. Thomas (1806), to *San Josef*.

Commander—John Bowen (1833), to Coast Guard, vice W. C. Browne (1832) resigned; J. Robertson (a), 1816, to *San Josef*; R. Smart, K.H. (1828) to *Dublin*.

Lieutenants—Thomas Graves (1827) to command *Beacon*; John Pollard (1806) to Coast Guard; J. P. Davey (1828), and H. G. Ayscough (1830), Supernumeraries to *Caledonia*; H. Gittings (*b*), 1829, to *Rodney*; E. H. Kenney (1829) to *Minden*; P. S. Lawrence (1801), W. Parker (1808), and J. Dorriman (1814), to *San Josef*.

Mates—J. G. Harrison to *Britannia*; Ashby Latouche to *Tribune*.

Midshipmen—G. E. K. Gore to *Rose*; Rudd Wells to *Thalia*; G. A. West and J. F. Tottenham, Coll. Vols. to *Pique*.

Surgeon—Gilbert King, M.D. (1814), to *Henry Spencer* in charge of convicts; J. E. Risk (1803), to *San Josef*.

Assistant-Surgeon—T. Bell (*a*), 1834, to *San Josef*.

Purser—John Elliott (1804) to *San Josef*.

Mr. John Fowles is appointed Purveyor of timber at South Australia and New Zealand, taking his passage in *Buffalo*.

Royal Marines—Capt. Leonard [illegible] exchanged from Chatham to Plymouth Division, with Capt. [illegible] Buchanan.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ATHOL, 28, tr. s., Mast.-Commander A. Karley (1814), sailed from Cork, 22d, and arrived at Portsmouth 30th ult.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1826), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Mauritius 31st May.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), arrived at Bahia from a cruise 6th June.
HASSIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), arrived at Buenos Ayres from Rio Janeiro 3d May.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), arrived at Calcutta 3d March.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu (1807), arrived at Plymouth from Cadiz 31st ult.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 6, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

L'EUROPA, Griffin, act. (1814), s. July 29, d. Aug. 1, r. Aug. 3
SCORPION, Robillard (1824), s. July 6, d. Aug. 1, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. July 11 d. Aug. 3. r.
LAPWING, Forster (1818), s. July 18, d. Aug. 16, r.
DON MALVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. July 25, d. Aug. 20, r.

*Mediterranean.*

NAUTILUS, Crooke ( ), s. 5th July, d. r.
ISAMES, Bionnt (1824) s. Aug. 3. d. r.
SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), s. July 4. d. Aug. 24, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25. r. July 27.
GOLDFINCH, Cuiller (1815), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r.
OBLIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), s. May 11, d. Sept. 28, r.
STAR, Smith ( ), s. June 10, d. Oct. 28, r.
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s., d. r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

IRISAIS, Downey (1816), s. April 4, d. June 27 r. June 15.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s. Ap. 17, d. July 9, r. June 30.
PAY, James (1815), s. May 4, d. July 30. r.
CANADA, Dunsford (1809), s. May 18. d. Aug 11, r.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26 r.
CYRA, St. John (1828), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r.
ALERT, Norrington (1818), s. July 8, d. Sept. 25, r.
CANOAN, Tilley, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r.

*Mexico and Havli.*

CANOES, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Aug. 3, d. r.
OPOSSUM, Petley (1804), s. Mar. 17, d. Aug. 5, r. July 17.
SAINTHAM, Dicken (1813), s. April 17, d. Sept. 3, r.
RANDLE, Parsons (1816), s. May 18, d. Oct. 6, r.
ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r.
PINNAT, Downey (1813), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r.
PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. d. r.

*North America.*

CLOVER, Luce (1814), s. May 7, d. July 9, r. July 3.
SPEAGE, Croke, ( ), s. June 4, d. Aug. 6. r.
SYLPH, Ladd (1815), s. July 9, d. Sept. 16, r.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 5.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Galatea*, fitted as a coal depot for the West Indies, went to Plymouth on Sunday to be loaded. She was in charge of Mr. Walker, Assist. Mast. Attend. of that dock-yard, and a party of riggers. *Alligator* is to be fitted for a similar service, and to be stationed at Alexandria. She is in this harbour. *Bonetta*, Lieut. Desebampe, sailed on Monday for the Cape of Good Hope station; she had specie on government account, and several supernumerary officers for the squadron. The Captain, Commander, Lieutenants, &c., in charge of the ships in ordinary at this port, were placed in commission on Monday, and Capt. Searle, C.B., hoisted his pendant on board the *Victory*; she is now in the basin fitting for the reception of the officers, and the *Prince* only considered as the hulk. Instructions as to the duties and pay of the officers are expected shortly; in the interim Capt. Searle is under the orders of the Port Admiral, and available to serve on Courts-Martial, surveys, examination of Midshipmen, &c. The Warrant Officers of the fleet will be appointed to ships according to service and capacity. Several have been sent to the Cape and Mediterranean station, as supar., and to fill up the vacancies as they occur; 5 or 6 are going to the W. Indies in *Madagascar*. *Scylla*, 16, Com. Robb, came from Sheerness on Monday; she brought the *Inconstant*'s detachment of Marines, and the following day sailed to join the squadron under C. Paget. The *Scylla* is to go to the West Indies after the experimental cruise is over. *Najader* (Swedish corvette) and *Fredericksvarn* (Norwegian brig) have sailed on a cruise. *Beacon* has been hauled out of the basin, and *Victory* taken in. The following East India ships have been at Spithead during the week to embark their passengers: *Windsor* and *Robert Small*, for Calcutta; *Triumph*, *Lord Hungerford*, and *Georgiana*, for Bombay; *Lady Flora*, for Madras. Ships in Port—*Lady Flora*, *Triumph*, and *Georgiana*. E. I. ships at Spithead: *Britannia*, *Inconstant*, *Victory*, *Madagascar*, *Pique*, *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, *Beacon*, in harbour. *Pique* and *Inconstant* are fitting in the basin, they have their lower rigging up; *Pique* has pointed her mizen-topmast, and put part of her tanks on board; her spars are alongside. The *Inconstant* is not quite so forward, as her Marines did not join until Tuesday. The *Buffalo* was driven back to St. Helen's twice since last Saturday, but on Tuesday she got away with a steady S.E. wind, and is now, no doubt, clear of the Channel.

WOOLWICH Dock-Yard, August 5th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—On Saturday last the *Echo* st.-v. arrived from the City Canal, and has been taken into the basin, brought under the sheers, and had a new funnel shipped. The *Confiance* st.-v. has taken in new boilers, and is getting her wheels on by men belonging to Messrs. Sesforth. The *Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. J. Pearse, has had her masts fitted, and is getting rigging up, while her engines are being got in readiness by the Yard Engineers, who will afterwards finish the *Lightning* st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, which would be ready for service in a few days if she had the Engineers at work. But the Civilians still hold out against the extension of the working hours without increase of pay. The *Firebrand* st.-v., Mr. J. Allen, has been under orders to receive the Duke of Cumberland, who was expected here on Tuesday. A melancholy occurrence took place on Monday, John Atkinson, one of the Police, dropped down in an apopletic fit (the second) while on duty, and expired in a few minutes though prompt assistance was afforded by the Yard Surgeon, Mr. Dunn. Lieut. Pearse (the Director of Police) ordered the body to be conveyed to the Marine Hospital, but, in consequence of a recent order, they refused to receive it, and it was accordingly conveyed to a public-house near the yard, where it was covered with a union-jack, and an inquest returned the usual verdict on Wednesday. The next point was as to the man's being buried, as there has not been a casualty in the Force for two years and seven months; and, by the unremitting exertions of Lieut. Pearce, an order was given for the funeral at the public expense, as the man died while on duty. Lieut. Pearse has thus established a precedent which is highly satisfactory to this valuable force. The Capt.-Superintendent has ordered that two Divisions and an Inspector shall follow the body of the deceased to the grave on Saturday; he has left a wife and infant destitute. Arrangements are in progress for the mast-makers to be confined entirely to that employment, in lieu of their being taken indiscriminately from the shipwrights as heretofore. The *Messenger* st.-v. is having some beams put in her midships to strengthen her. The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v. is being brought forward with all possible despatch, and had the bulwarks lowered to be clear of the range of her two guns, fore and aft. *Blazer* st.-v. will be taken out of dock next spring-tides. Ships in Port—*William and Mary* yacht, Capt. Sir S. Warren, C.B., K.C.H., *Firebrand* Admy. st.-yt., Mr. John Allen. In Basin—*Blazer* st.-v., *Lightning* Admy. st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, *Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. J. Pearse, *Echo*, *Confiance*, *Flamer*, *Rhadamanthus*, st.-vs., and *Messenger* st.-v., Mr. John King.

MILFORD HAVEN, August 3rd—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The two little light vessels built here by Mr. Roberts, under contract from the Post-Master General, for the purpose of being placed on points leading to the new packet station at Hobbs' Point, as beacons to warn the steam-packets, plying between this and Waterford, of these shallows, were launched on Friday. Another step has thus been taken towards the removal of the establishment to that place. The plague having again appeared in the neighbourhood of Alexandria, our quarantine station has been afresh brought into requisition. Three or four vessels arrived at it during the week, but none of any importance. A visit from the Lords of the Admiralty is shortly expected at Pembroke-yard. After this annual inspection of their Lordships, considerable changes in the character of revision are anticipated at the different Naval arsenals. The high salaries now afforded some individuals, to the disadvantage of others, it is said will be reduced. Such reduction, if not brought into operation with those at present in office, will at least so far effect them as to stop the rapid rise of 10*l.* per annum to which they are now subject. The low salaries will at the same time be improved, and thus a degree of equalisation be accomplished, making merit the only means of promotion. On Thursday last the Castlemartin Yeomanry Cavalry were called out for the usual eight days training in the neighbourhood of Pembroke. This corps consists of three troops, two of which (those belonging to the hundred of Castlemartin) are well attended, but the third (that raised in the neighbourhood of Haverfordwest) is not possessed of a similar *esprit de corps*. Between twenty and thirty of them only, under charge of a Subaltern Officer, met their brother-swordsmen on the day of assembling. They are to be inspected today by Colonel Waters, the Officer appointed for the purpose. The *Binc* of Colberg Strey, Master, from Dantzic, is discharging timber, deals, &c. at Pembroke-yard from that port. The *Mulgrave* is hourly expected at our quarantine station. The *Gibraltar* will then be removed to Pembroke-yard, and there taken to pieces.

PLYMOUTH, 4th Aug.—"The *Malabar*, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagoe, K.C.H., arrived here on Sunday, from Lisbon and Cadiz. We hear that the sentence of the Corporal of Marines on board her, who had been condemned to death by a Court-Martial, for stabbing an officer, has been commuted to 14 years transportation." The *San Josef* was commissioned on Monday. The ordinary will be in future under the command of the Admiral Commander-in-Chief. *Russell*, 74, came into harbour on Tuesday, to have a new main-mast. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Imogine*, *Fly*, *Comus*, *Alban*, *Magnet*, *Hope*, *Sheldrake*, *Diligence*. In the Sound—*Hercules*, *Malabar*, *Braxillan*, corvette. The *Childers* arrived at Tarragona, 5th July, and relieved the *Clio*. The *Clio* was off Gibraltar on the 15th July, from which place she was to take the mail to Barcelona, and most probably would be stationed there for some time.

Mr. T. C. Jones, Surgeon of Pembroke-yard, now on public leave, has had an extension of absence granted him.

Sir G. Cockburn has succeeded in having Priest, the leader in the attack upon the British ship *Clio*, at Para seized and brought off to the West Indies for trial. The vessel was plundered, and the crew (except two individuals) massacred. Upon learning the fact, Sir G. Cockburn despatched some vessels of war to Para, and contrived to get possession of Priest, who had planned the attack on the *Clio*, and was the principal agent in executing the atrocities that attended it. The authority of the Brazilian government has been completely restored at Pars, and perfect security for British subjects is now re-established in that province. Para, situate at the mouth of the Amazon, forms an inlet of incalculable advantage for British commerce to the continent of South America.

Mr. Brown, Mast. Attend. at Woolwich dock-yard, has been superannuated upon 300*l.* per ann., and is succeeded by Mr. Teignmouth; Mr. Loutbean succeeds Mr. Payn (superannuated) as First Master Attendant at Chatham. Mr. Walker is re-appointed to the situation as Second Mast. Attend. at Plymouth, with the increased pay. Mr. Gaze, First Mast. Attend. at Sheerness, has received a new appointment to that office under the new regulation, but retaining his former salary, with the understanding that his period of service will be only calculated up to the present time for superannuation.

The half-pay of the Pursers R.N., with the additional shilling commenced from 1st July.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has knighted Commander H. E. Atkinson, of the Coast Guard, as a mark of respect for his attention on the occasion of steering his Excellency and lady, in a six-oared barge, up and down the Blackwater River (on their visit to Youghall) one of the most intricate and dangerous rivers in Ireland.

The *Zebra*, 18, left Hobart Town on 4th March, for Otaheite; the *Winchester*, 52, was at Bombay on 24th March; the *Raleigh*, 18, had been there, and the *Jupiter*, 38, was expected on 22d of that month. A rich native, Aga Mahommed Kabiar Sherezee, gave a splendid entertainment to the Admiral and Governor; 840 persons sat down to supper.

Capt. Drinkwater is to have the command of the *Conway* on that ship being commissioned, at this port.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

The lieutenantship of Malta is to be bestowed upon Vice Admiral Fleeming, the Commander-in-Chief at Sheerness, who will be succeeded in that command by Vice Admiral Sir Edward Codrington. The successor of Sir Josias Rowley, in the Mediterranean command, will be the Honourable Sir Charles Paget.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*—[When our readers are informed that Sir Charles Paget has his flag at the mizen, and that the Mediterranean command is that of a Vice Admiral, they may appreciate the value of our contemporary's information. It has been long rumoured that Vice Admiral Fleeming is intended for the Government of Malta, which office he will probably assume when his term of service at Sheerness expires. Should the Mediterranean fleet be increased Sir Charles Paget will probably be second in command on that station, but it is rather premature as yet to fix upon the successor to Vice Admiral Fleeming, whose term has more than twelve months to run.—ED.]

The Earl of Minto entertained Sir John Franklin, the new Lieut. Governor of Van Diemen's Land, and a select party at dinner at the Admiralty, previously to the departure of the gallant Officer to assume the Government of that colony. At the end of the present month the Noble Earl will proceed on an official tour of inspection to the Dockyards of the Kingdom.

The *Hind* cutter sailed from Constantinople on 12th July, and will re-join the fleet; it came here last week with Maj. Cameron and Capt. Woodfall, who are proceeding with Mr. M'Neil to Persia, where they are to take service in the Schah's army under Sir Henry Bethune.

*Glasgow* steamer, with 150 recruits and 16 officers of the British Legion, sailed from Portsmouth for St. Sebastian, on Sunday.

*Imogine*, Captain Bruce, at Plymouth, is under sailing orders for South America. Captain Tait and Commander Smart, K.H., to join the *Dublin* will go out in her.

H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, Rear-Admiral Paget, with the *Pembroke*, *Cornwallis*, *Vanguard*, and *Minden*, sailed from Plymouth Sound on Saturday on a cruise, but the latter put back again soon after, having carried away her main cross-trees. The first four were seen the same afternoon from the hills above Falmouth, steering to the westward. The *Asia* had not joined.

The *Kent* has sailed from Deptford for Halifax; the *Lord Eldon* is fitting as a freight ship, destination unknown; as yet the *St. Vincent*, *Pelorus*, and *Eden*, convict ships, remain fitting at Deptford.

There was a splendid Regetta at Greenwich on Monday

1st instant, and on the following evening the winner of the *Blue* placed his hard and well-earned boat, value 23*l.*, on a car drawn by two horses, covered with laurel and other ever-greens, and in the boat a band playing "Rule Britannia, and followed by six other cars, similarly decorated, and having passed through the various streets, were admitted into Greenwich Hospital, where they paid their respects to the Governor, &c. The winner was a poor deserving waterman, with a wife and six children entirely dependant on his exertions for their support; and, notwithstanding the fresh wind during the day, a few good sousings took place, but no other accident occurred.

By advices from the Sandwich Islands we learn that the *Jonah*, Captain Roger, while lying to windward off one of the islands, was attacked by the serang, a Bengalee, who, with an axe, murdered the Captain, Mate, two white and two coloured seamen. He then attacked the second officer, who had a severe struggle with him, and both fell exhausted; the supercargo coming up from below, and seeing the state of things, shut the serang.

## East India Intelligence.

It is rumoured that the Hydrabad command is likely to be bestowed upon the Adjutant-General of the Madras Army; we can hardly think this, as the emoluments of that situation are a very inadequate recompense for the long and honourable services of that gallant officer.—*Courier.*

One of the Midshipmen of the *Duke of Argyll*, named Davis, was missed on the 3d March, about 12 o'clock. When last seen he was attempting to catch blubber over the stern with a boat-hook, and is supposed to have fallen overboard. He probably struck his head against some part of the ship, was stunned, and could make no noise to attract attention.—*Madras Conservative.*

John Sullivan, Esq. was on the 1st of March sworn a member of the Council for Madras, pursuant to the orders of the Court of Directors.

Melancholy accounts have been received of the death of Capt. Sinclair, of H. M. 55th. This unfortunate officer committed suicide by hanging himself, on the road from Bellary to Madras to stand his trial on certain charges, the nature of which we are at present unacquainted with.—*Madras Herald.*

We have heard it rumoured that intelligence has been received by government, that Superintending Surgeons are to be allowed to retire on the pay of Lieut.-Colonels immediately on their promotion, instead of serving two years in that grade as formerly; also that the three additional annual retirements from the Medical Fund have been sanctioned.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. 9th March—F. Anderson, Esq. to be Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Canara, vice Mr. Lavie, proceeded to Europe on furl. G. Sparkes, Esq., to be Add. Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Canara, vice Mr. Anderson, to join his station on the expiration of his leave. D. White, Esq. to be Head Assist. to the Princ. Coll., vice Sparkes. E. Maltby, Esq. to continue to act as Add. Sub. Coll. and Joint Mag. of Canara during Mr. Sparkes' absence.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O. 8th Mar.—Sen. Maj. Nath. Alves, from 26th N.I. to be Lieut.-Col. vice Kyd, retired; date of comm. 5th March, 1836. 26th N.I., Sen. Capt. S. A. Rehé to be Major; Sen. Lieut. H. H. Watts to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. Edw. Pereira to be Lieut.; in succ. to Alves, prom. 43d N.I., Sen. Lieut. John Millar to be Capt.; and Sen. Ens. Archibald G. Young to be Lieut., vice Rose, dec.; date of comm. 1st March, 1836. Lieut. Cantis, 15th N.I., to act as Adj. to that corps, vice Sean, proceeded to Europe.

Returned to Duty.—Capt. James A. Bowden, Madras Eur. Reg., has returned to duty without prejudice to rank, by permission of the Honourable the Court of Directors.

Furloughs.—G. O. 8th March—Lieut. J. H. Bean, 18th N.I., to Europe on sick cert., and embark from Singapore. Lieut. E. S. Durant, 2d L.I., to Europe on sick cert., and take charge of Invalids proceeding in ship Duke of Argyll. Lieut. A. J. Hadfield, 37th N.I., to Europe on sick cert.

### BOMBAY.

Civil Appointments.—General Depart., G. O. 1st March—Bagett Doveton, Esq. to be Civil Auditor and Mint Master.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.—G. O. 1st March—The Hon. James Sutherland, Esq. to be Judge and Sess. Judge of Surat, and Agent for the Right Hon. the Governor at that Station. The Hon. Edw. Ironside, Esq., to be Chief Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewannee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut. 25th Feb.—Mr. R. Kelsya to act as Sec. Assist. to the Princ. Coll. at Surat. Mr. F. Sims to act as Third Assist. to do.; Mr. J. Rose to act as Fourth Assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Poona, and to be placed in charge of the Paubul and Joonere Districts. Mr. W. C. Bruce to be Coll. of Customs and Town Duties, Reporter General on external Commerce, and Coll of Land Revenue.

Military Depart.—G. O. 1st March—Capt. Stack received charge of the Aligaum Stud from Capt. Leeson. Capt. D. Cunningham assumed command of the Poona Auxiliary Horse from Capt. Leeson on the 16th Feb. Ens. J. W. Auld, 26th N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank, by permission of the Court of Directors.

Brevet.—The undermentioned officers are promoted to the brevet rank of Captain:—Lieuts. J. Beek, 9th N.I., 4th Jan. 1836; A. Woodburn, 25th N.I., 11th Feb.; R. W. Honner, 4th N.I., do.; T. Candy, 28th N.I., do. do.; G. Carstairs, 6th N.I., 15th Feb.; A. R. Wilson, 11th N.I., 20th Feb.; R. J. Crozier, 26th N.I., do.; T. Mitchell, 15th N.I., 21st Feb.; A. F. D. Fraser, 13th N.I., do. do.; J. K. Gloag, 2d N.I., do.; R. J. Littlewood, 9th N.I., do. do.; J. Liddell, 23d N.I., do. do.

Furlough.—1st March—Capt. T. B. Jervis, Superint. Eng. at the Presidency, to Europe for three years.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 30th July: Oaentas, *Currie*, from Madras, 6th March; Duke of Argyll, *Bristow*, do. 18th March; Matilda, *Wardle*, Mauritius.—Liverpool, 30th July: William Salthouse, *Snipe*, Bengal, 21st Feb.—London, 31st July: Montrose, *Wall*, do. 8th March. 1st Aug.: Java, *Todd*, Bombay. 2d: Roxaats, *Wake*, Bengal, 16th March.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Duke of Argyll: Col. and Mrs. Riddell, Major and Mrs. Fothergill, Mrs. Fenning, Mrs. W. Smith, Mrs. Wirgs, Misses Riddell, Niven, and Fothergill, W. Oliver, Esq. (late Member of Council, Madras), Dr. Davis, Major Godfrey, 1st N.I., Capt. Grant, 5th L.C., Capt. Hall, 41st N.I., Lieut. Derant, 2d N.I., Lieut. Thatcher, 42d N.I., R. H. Williamson, Esq. C. S., T. B. Roupell, Esq., C. S., J. Williams, Esq., Misses Grant, 46 Troops, Comp.'s Invalids. Per Roxaats: Mrs. and Misses Cobbe, Mrs. Turton, Mr. and Mrs. Nicols, S. T. Cuthbert, Esq., Capt. Ewart, 54th N.I., Lieuts. Townshend, Palmer, Turner, and Charteris, F. Bonnatter, Esq., J. M. Clark, Esq., F. Chinnery, Esq., and W. R. Morgan, Esq., Misses Talbot, Turton, Clarke, and Staniforth, Syeed Ahmeed Reza Khan (son of Rajah Zuffer Jung, Lieut.-Col. Cobbe died of a paralytic stroke 27th July.

Ships Sailed.—Downs, 30th July: Robert Small, *Fulcher*, Calcutta. 31st: Marquis of Hastings, *Clarkson*, Bombay. 1st Aug.: Lady Flora, *Ford*, Madras.—Gravesend, 1st Aug.: Beoxaoushebury, *Chapman*, Calcutta.

Ships Arrived Out.—Madeira, 28th June: Agrippina, *Rogers*, from London, sailed 23d for Ceylon. 27th: Repulse, *Pryce*, for Madras and Bengal. 30th: Arab, *Sparkes*, for Bengal. 1st July: Thomas Granville, *Thornhill*, do. 6th: Roxburgh Castle, *Cumberland*, do. 8th: True Briton, *Beech*, do.—Madras, 21st Feb.: Tapley, *Tapley*, from Mauritius. 23d: Hope, *Fleming*, Calcutta. 31st: H.M.S. Fleming, and sailed on a cruise.—Mauritius, 28th March: Blakeley, *Harding*, Liverpool.

Ships Spoken.—July: Lady Raffles, *Pollock*, London to Bengal, off Scilly. May 23d; Bussorah Merchant, *Moncrief*, London to China, lat. 6 N., long. 21 W. 1st June: Lord William Bentinck, *Hutchinson*, London to Madras, lat. 4 N., long. 24 W.

## Foreign Intelligence.

France.—The *Moniteur* of Wednesday contains a Royal Ordinance, announcing the promotion of Major-Gen. Bugeaud to the rank of Lieut.-General, as a reward for the victory recently obtained by him in Africa. Marshal Maison's report to the King, recommending this promotion, states that Major-General Bugeaud has passed through 30 years of effective duty, and has served in 13 campaigns.

The triumphal arch lately inaugurated had not proved a source of triumph to all the military. Captains and Generals pour in complaints that their names have been omitted in the inscription, which is, nevertheless, very comprehensive. A committee has been appointed to satisfy these candidates after fame.

This week new rumours, unfavourable to the reputation of the Army for fidelity, have been in circulation; and with these it is said the Buonaparte family are more or less associated. In the print-shops portraits are exhibited of the late consort of Jerome Buonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and of her son and daughter; and beneath that of her Majesty are these impressive words: "Died, in exile, 20th Nov. 1835!" under that of her son's, this significant inscription: "Prince Napoleon Jerome de Montfort, nephew of the Emperor, born in exile!" A similar one is appended to the portrait of the Princess, his sister.

Spain.—The accounts from the north of Spain concur in stating that Gomez, after quitting Santiago, went, not in the direction of Orense, as the *Moniteur* led every one to suppose, but towards the sea-port of Ferrol, on the northern coast of Galicia. On the 24th Gomez was, it is said, at Mondonnedo, on his way back to Biscay. It is probable, therefore, that the force lately sent from St. Sebastian to Santander was destined to meet him on his return to that province. Gomez is represented to have lost from 200 to 300 of his men by desertion.

A proclamation has been issued, forbidding more than two persons in arms to appear together in the streets of Madrid, unless when upon service. Should this order be contravened, those doing so are threatened with instant arrest, "no matter what uniform they may wear."

The *Revista* announces that General Cordova left Vittoria finally for Miranda, on 20th, with his staff. Numerous carts of corn took the same direction, which led people to believe that the army was retiring behind the Ebro.

Portugal.—On the 14th July, at two o'clock in the afternoon, the roof of the Treasury, situate in the Rocio Square, Lisbon, was discovered to be on fire, and notwithstanding every possible exertion was used to extinguish the flames, they raged with so much fury that at 8 P. M. this beautiful spacious building was completely destroyed. It was so far fortunate that it occurred at the time all the employés were at their stations, together with the President, M. de Silva Carvalho, who immediately gave directions (and who personally assisted) for the removal of the papers, books, and money. Of the latter there was but little at the Treasury, money is kept in the Bank; this was soon done, and just in time to save all from the devouring element. Nothing of importance has been lost; consequently the Government have only to lament the loss of a commodious public department.

Hanover.—The Duke of Cambridge gave a *déjeu dansant* on the 26th ult. in honour of the birthday of t Duchess. The *fete* was opened by a quadrille of ci Officers on horseback. In the evening there were gra illuminations and fireworks.

## Theatres.

Queen's.—This theatre commenced *de novo* on Mo day, with a piece called *Reformation*, and from the ertions of the management we really begin to think "t the work of reformation has begun." The entertai ments consisted of two new vaudevilles, one evidentl translation from the French, and two old, but not welcome, burlettas, all of which appeared to afford highest satisfaction. In the second and third pieces M Waylett made her appearance after too long an absen from the London boards, which we regret to hear been partly owing to severe indisposition. Mrs. Wayl is considerably thinner, and looks exceedingly delica but her voice is as rich, clear, and fresh as we ever member to have heard it. The exquisite style in wh she warbled several of her favourite ballads must pronounced unrivalled; it was the very perfection of art of ballad singing. She was rapturously encored all her songs. Her acting of the part of *Constance*, *False and Constant*, is also entitled to praise, for it w natural and humorous. Mr. T. Green who is a gr favourite here, and deservedly so, played *Sir G. Dar well*, in his usual, easy and gentlemanlike style. W the *Irish Major* of Benson Hill was were greatly pleased it is one of the best things he has done, and his exertio were highly relished by the audience. We can recom mend our readers to visit this comfortable theatre if th wish for an evening's real amusement.

Lyceum.—On Monday, after an absence of three yea Mr. Hackett, the American comedian, made his fi bow upon these boards. The part chosen was that *Colonel Wildfire* in the farce of *The Kentuckian*. T *Colonel*, in whom are blended fine animal spirits w vast good humour and great generosity, but withal enormous braggart, was in the happiest manner hit and to the very life pourtrayed, by Mr. Hackett, w seems as if he could in reality "jump higher, squat low dive deeper, keep longer under, and come up drier," any other of the impossible things he spoke about. performance was throughout received with great app bation, and the piece was given out for repetition w unmixed applause. Mrs. F. Matthews, it is fair to a did great justice to the part of *Mrs. Luminary*, s Messrs. F. Bennett, Homming, and Bland, also did utmost for their respective characters.

## THE CAFFRE WAR.

[We give this day, in our correspondence, a let addressed to us from a highly talented and accomplish traveller (we add, with pride and pleasure, a Friend), reference to this Campaign: and we are at the se time induced to take a momentary glance at the volu nous paper just distributed by the House of Comm relative to the Caffre war and the death of Hintza.]

In No. 8 despatch from Sir. B. D'Urban to the Earl Aberdeen, dated Grahamstown, June 19, 1835, Benjamin, gives a general view of the war, and of circumstances which led to it. He states that he ascertained that

"Hintza (the chief of the country between the Kye a the Bashee, and of the left bank of the latter river, and p eminent chief of Caffreland), had been, if not the origi contriver and instigator of the combination among the chi of the savage tribes in western Caffreland against colony, very early referred to and consulted by them there that he afforded them his countenance and advice; receiv into his territory the plundered herds and effects s thither from the colony; permitted, if not directed, many his own tribe to join in the invasion; and that consequen the border tribes, in all their measures, relied upon his s port and upon the ultimate refuge of his country, in case their failure. This certainty, afterwards still more am confirmed, had rendered it obviously at once just and nec sary that my operations should embrace the country Hintza as their concluding stage."

After detailing the leading operations of the war, Benjamin proceeds to state the reasons why it had come not only expedient but absolutely and indispensa necessary and unavoidable to extend the colonial bord

"The source of the greatest misfortunes to the colon he says, "has ever been the insecurity of its frontier; of this the two last extensions to the Fish River in 18 and to the Keishkamma and Chemla in 1819, are rema able and uncontrovertible evidences. Both of these li are involved in tangled jungles, impervious woody ravi and, in fact, made by nature for the preparatory lurk place of the savage before he springs upon his prey, for his retreat and concealment when he has secured Hence a constant series of hostile inroads and a vexati system of cattle stealing; and "now this last barbar

and bloody inroad which has filled the cup of distress to overflowing, has spread such universal consternation, that I may securely pledge my word to your Lordship that unless a safe boundary be extended beyond the present frontier districts of Albany and Somerset, they will be altogether deserted."

Sir Benjamin observes of the new territory, the whole of which he had visited during the late operations, "that in addition to an invaluable acquisition of beautiful and fertile territory, it secures a compact and easily defended barrier district of the most perfect description." And he adds—

"I felt it my imperative and conscientious duty to his Majesty, and to the colony confided to my care, to carry into effect this extension; and in this measure, alike dictated by policy, security, and justice, let it not be said that it is unduly harsh or severe to the savages expelled; for be it remembered, *these had all deeply and without provocation dipped their hands in English blood*; that they had involved whole districts in ruin and devastation, and that they had lost the country in question by the operations of a war which they had themselves so wantonly provoked. And here it may not be irrelevant to cite the opinion of a most benevolent and humane clergyman, Mr. Shrewsbury, chief of the Wesleyan mission in the colony, long resident among the Caffres, and experienced as well in their character as in colonial frontier history. It will be found in the Enclosure, No. 14, and although its author is a man of peace and of religion, a teacher of the Gospel, and, as all who know him will vouch, in every regard a most pious and exemplary Christian minister, *I think my measures are not quite so severe* as those which he in his conscience considers necessary, and openly recommends. To this I also add the opinion of the Caffre character generally given by another humane and very excellent clergyman, Mr. Boyce, long resident in Caffreland, to whom I referred the Colonial Office for information when he visited England early in 1834."

Alluding afterwards to the subject of extension of territory, Sir Benjamin observes—

"As I have reason to believe that the important measure of extension will be assailed by Dr. Philip, and of course by the London Mission, on the ground of injustice in itself, and very probably (since it is a party peculiarly liable to exaggeration in statement, where an object or theory is to be supported) of severity in its execution, I think it may be right to inclose an address (which otherwise I should not have done) which I have received from the whole body of the Wesleyan Mission here, seven in number, all well versed in the subject by long residence in Caffreland, and all intimately acquainted with the passing events of the period. . . . . That opinion, as your Lordship will perceive, states 'their conviction of the wantonness, cruelty, and ingratitude of the Caffre aggression, of the consequent justice of the course which it has been my indispensable duty to avenge, and that this duty has been discharged in accordance with the principles of mercy.'"

The Enclosures Nos. 14 and 15 will be the subject of much comment.

"All the authority of Britain and the Colonial Government cannot eventually save them from the common lot of all native tribes bordering on European colonies if they provoke the animosity of the colonists; that everything assists in destroying the good understanding which at present exists between the Caffres and the colonists, their natural protectors against the barbarous and powerful tribes beyond them, then it will appear that *no punishment can be too severe which has for its object the prevention of strife*, and which would ultimately lead to the loss of the independence and property of the Caffre tribes, and prepare the way for their final extinction."

As the death of the principal of the Caffre chief, Hintza, forms a prominent topic in the despatch of Lord Glenelg, we shall quote the following passage relating to it from enclosure 18, in No. 3 despatch from H. G. Smith, Colonel in chief of the staff, who was sent with a military force to escort Hintza (who was a hostage) on a visit to his territories to enable him to persuade his people to deliver up 25,000 cattle and 500 horses, agreeably to treaty.

"Upon nearing the top of a steep ascent, the country was perfectly open, and a considerable tongue of land running parallel with the rugged bed of the Kabaka, upon a gradual descent of about two miles, to a turn of the river, whereon were several Caffre huts. I was looking back to observe the march of the troops, when I heard a cry of 'Look, Colonel!' I saw Hintza had set off at full speed, and was thirty yards a-head of every one. I spurred my horse with violence, and coming close up with him, called to him; he urged his horse the more, which could best mine; I drew a pistol, it snapped; I drew another, it also snapped; I was then some time galloping after him, when I spurred my horse along side of him, and struck him on the head with the butt-end of a pistol; he redoubled his efforts to escape, and his horse was three-lengths a-head of mine. I had dropped one pistol, I threw the other after him, and struck him again on the head. Having thus raced about a mile, we were within half a mile of the Caffre huts; I found my hopes was closing with him; I had no means whatever of assailing him, while he was provided with his assagais; I therefore resolved to attempt to pull him off his horse, and I seized the athletic chief by the throat, and, twisting my hand in his karosse, I dragged him from his seat, and hurled him to the earth; he instantly sprung on his legs, and sent an assagai at me, running off towards the rugged bed of the Kebaka. My horse was most unruly, and I could not pull him up till I reached the Caffre huts. Thus unhorsing the chief, and his waiting to throw an assagai at me, brought Mr. George Southey, of the Corps of Guides, up; and at about 200 yards distance he twice called to Hintza, in Caffre, to stop, or he would shoot him. He ran on. Mr. Southey fired, and only slightly struck him in the leg; again calling to him to stop without effect, he fired and shot him through the back: he fell headlong forwards, but springing up and running forwards, closely pursued by my aide-de-camp, Lieutenant Balfour, precipitated himself down a kloof into the Kebaka, and posting himself in a narrow niche of the rock, defied any attempt to secure him; when, still refusing to surrender, and raising an assagai, Mr. George Southey fired and shot him through the head. Thus terminated the career of the Chief Hintza, whose treachery, perfidy, and want of faith, made him worthy of the nation of atrocious and indomitable savages over whom he was the acknowledged chieftain."

We come now to No. 5, the despatch from Lord Glenelg to Governor Sir B. D'Urban. It commences with a few compliments of course, and then proceeds:—

"With the most ample details of all your military operations, you have not combined any clear and comprehensive explanation of the causes which provoked the irruption of the Caffres into the colony."

His Lordship then states the result of his own inquiries:—

"I am constrained to admit, that in the conduct which was pursued towards the Caffre nation by the colonists and the public authorities of the colony, through a long series of years, and which the short period of your administration could not have enabled you to correct, the Caffres had an ample justification of the war into which they rushed with such fatal imprudence at the close of the year."

Lord Glenelg then states the justification—

"The Caffres had to resent, and endeavoured justly though impotently to avenge, a series of encroachments upon them, which had terminated in the assumption by Great Britain, first of the dominion, and then of the exclusive possession, of all the country between the Great Fish River and the Keishkamma. To effect this object we commenced by ascribing to the chieftain Gaika an authority which he did not possess, and then proceeded to punish him and his tribe because he failed to exercise that imaginary power for our benefit. We held him responsible for the acts of his and our own common enemy, and exacted from him and his people a forfeiture of their lands as a penalty for the retaliation made by the chief Slambie, after the invasion of his country by Gaika and ourselves. We forced on our ally a treaty which, according to the usages of the Caffre nation, he had no authority to conclude, and, proceeding on that treaty, we ejected the other Caffre chiefs, who were no parties to it, from their country. The compact thus made was on our side repeatedly infringed. Of the country of which the dominion was acquired, in order that it might be placed as a barrier between the two nations, and which, with that avowed object, had been especially devoted to be thenceforward a neutral and uncultivated waste, extensive tracts were speedily occupied, partly by British and partly by Hottentot settlements. The Caffres, imitating our example, endeavoured to resume the possession of some part of their lost country. They were at times driven back at the point of the bayonet, and either shot or flogged if captured to the westward of the Keishkamma. At other times, their residence within that frontier was permitted, if not encouraged. But, as often as the fluctuating policy of the Colonial Government led to the disapproval of this indulgence, they were again driven back in large bodies into their remaining lands, with all the rigour of military execution against their persons and property. Harassed by this long series of aggressions, and the victims of successive changes in the opinions and conduct of the local authorities, the immediate motives of their invasion in December, 1834, would seem not very difficult to be discovered."

And his Lordship comes to the conclusion that "they had a perfect right to hazard the experiment, however hopeless, of extorting by force that redress which they could not expect otherwise to obtain."

Lord Glenelg reproves the Governor for terming the Caffres, in his proclamation, "irreclaimable savages," and proceeds to show that this character does not fairly apply to them. He condemns in the strongest terms the language of the Wesleyan missionaries, and contrasts them with the missionaries of the London and Glasgow Societies, and enters minutely into the case of Hintza:—

"He was slain," says his Lordship, "when he had no longer the means of resistance; but covered with wounds, and vainly attempting to conceal his person in the water, into which he had plunged as a refuge from his pursuers. Why the last wound was inflicted, and why this unhappy man, regarded with an attachment almost idolatrous by his people, was not seized by the numerous armed men who had reached his place of concealment, has never yet been explained. It is stated to me on evidence which it is impossible to receive without serious attention, that Hintza repeatedly cried for mercy; that the Hottentots present granted the boon, and abstained from killing him; that this office was then undertaken by Mr. Southey; and that then the dead body of the fallen chief was basely and inhumanly mutilated. I express no opinion on this subject, but adverse to it because the honour of the British name demands that the case should undergo a full investigation, which it is my purpose to institute."

Lord Glenelg informs Sir Benjamin that "the claim of sovereignty over the new province, bounded by the Keishkamma and the Kye, must be renounced. It rests upon a conquest resulting from a war in which, as far as I am at present enabled to judge, the original justice is on the side of the conquered, not of the victorious party." He "cannot admit that the British sovereignty over the country between the Fish River and the Keishkamma rests on any solid foundation of international law or justice; yet the relinquishment of that dominion is surrounded by difficulties so many and inextricable as entirely to forbid such a surrender." His Lordship says, that the proposed new frontier is less accessible from the interior, it embraces a larger area, and demands a longer line of defences, and the new line of defences would bring us into contact with new tribes of uncivilised men. "The surest of all defences, or rather the only sure defence, is to be found in a wise system of border policy. Without this the strongest frontier that nature or art can supply is miserably weak, and with it the Keishkamma is as secure as the Kye." He urges the diffusion among the frontier tribes of the blessings of education and Christian knowledge. "Colonies which it is attempted to maintain in the neighbourhood of savage tribes on any other principles must either be destroyed by that vicinity, or be upheld at a cost utterly disproportionate to their real value." His Lordship alludes to the enormous expense of the operations, and observes that the loss of money would be the least of the causes of the regret at the continuation of those hostilities." It is a melancholy and humiliating, but an indisputable truth, that the contiguity of the subjects of the nations of Christendom with uncivilised tribes has invariably produced the wretchedness and decay, and not seldom the utter extermination, of the weaker party.

## THE FADED FLOWER.

Unnatural he, who pluck'd thee from thy stalk,
Poor faded flow'ret; on his careless way;
Inhaled awhile thy odours on his walk,
Then onward pass'd, and left thee to decay.
Ah! melancholy emblem! had I seen
Thy modest beauties dew'd with evening's gem,
I had not rudely cropp'd thy parent stem.
But left thee, blushing, 'mid the enliven'd green.
And now I bend me o'er thy wither'd bloom,
And drop the tear—as Fancy, at my side,
Deep-sighing, points the fair frail Abra's tomb—
"Like thine, sad flower, was that poor wanderer's pride!
Oh! lost to love and truth, whose selfish joy
Tasted her vernal sweets, but tasted to destroy."

S. T. Coleridge.

## Literary Notices.

*Berkeley Castle, or Historical Romance.* By the Hon. Grantley F. Berkeley, M.P. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

This is as it ought to be. The noble race of Berkeley have for centuries held possession of one of the finest baronial residences of England; a place around which crowd more grand and memorable associations than attach to any other of the time-honoured seats of our old patricians. Nothing can be better than that the traditions of so renowned a demain should be illustrated by a descendant of that family, which, in former times, maintained their right to the possession of their broad lands at the point of the sword, against the unjust pretensions of some of the proudest of the then aristocracy. The present romance consists of the history of one Master Herbert Reardon, a retainer of Sir Maurice Berkeley, brother of the Earl of that name, in the reign of Henry the Sixth. Throughout the whole story there is an air of chivalrous grandeur, relieved by woodland sketches and humourous incidents, which transport the reader into the very heart of the olden time. Maurice himself is a spirited and noble personation, and the character of the Earl forms a magnificent figure in the back-ground of the picture. The story is admirably contrived, especially as regards the fate of the heroine, Isabel, about whom hangs a mystery which the most sagacious reader cannot solve until he arrives at the catastrophe. This is the very triumph of "story-telling," and we congratulate Mr. Grantley Berkeley on the manner wherein he has achieved it. The following scene will afford a specimen of the animated style of the story: it is descriptive of a stag-hunt, and of the danger which accrued therefrom to the heroine of the story. In this passage Sir Maurice

then first introduced) makes a gallant and picturesque ppearance.

" We both stopped in admiration of the scene, Isabel re-arding the immediate view, and the extreme beauty which offered, while my mind ran back for hundreds of years to l the stories that had ever been told me of that place, hich I now beheld for the first time. The tales of its andaur, the sieges it had sustained, the festive scenes hich had taken place within its walls, when kings were s bidden guests; its ghost stories, and the history of the itch, in the time of Edward the Confessor; with the ore recent imprisonment and death of Edward the Second, hen the shrieks of the agonized king were heard even by e inhabitants of the town—all rushed upon my recollec-on, coupled with the knightly prowess of the succeeding nds who had inherited it in one unbroken male line since e Conquest, and overwhelmed my brain with a wilder-ss of ideas, in which the present and the future held but tle share. At length my mind was recalled to more im-ediate considerations, by the sweet voice of my cousin, ying she thought she heard the distant shouts of men. I tooped for a moment, but not hearing anything worthy of tice, again abandoned myself to the retrospection awak-ed by the scene; when, calling Isabel to my side, who as at that moment gazing on the Severn, pointing to the tle, I cried—' There—there, dear girl, why should I not e day take service with the owners of those baronial halls; d why should I not emulate them in feats of arms, which ace the successful soldier so far above the common herd of ankind; and why not succeed in bringing the eyes of the est and good upon me, by some sudden act that should estall the plodding course of time? What withholds me m offering my service now? Hitherto I have only held thy lfroy's rein when the roughness of the road hath caused her stumble, or climbed some tree to take and tame a bird to ease thee; there lies a nobler game, and have not I the ans to chase it—what should keep me back?' Isabel, who, do her justice, always liked to be the first object in my estima-e, resorted to the method she always employed when she shed to check what she was pleased to term my romantic lly, and playfully mimicking my words—' What should ep thee back? Why, dear Herbert, as yet you are not of age to take a part in the stirring scenes which haunt your magination: you are but a boy.' . . At the moment st these words had stung me to the quick, and I was me-itating a sharp rejoinder, the sudden note of a horn came ull upon my ear, accompanied by the shouts of men in our mmediate vicinity. All at once a rushing, bursting sound, nof animals pursuing and pursued, came up from the haw-horn brake beneath us; and, in one moment, crashing rough the thicket, and breaking into view—charging for e *very spot* on which *we stood*, with a great gaze-hound either side, in the act of catching at his head, came a ble stag, his eyes glaring with fury and distress, his aggy throat yet reeking from the soil he had taken on his y, and his branching antlers lowered in a vain attempt to ound the dogs, who kept too closely in beneath his shoul-rs for that effort to avail him. . . Isabel's mare be-me petrified with fear, when, without an effort to move m the place where she stood, the animal received the w antlers of the deer full in her flank, and was borne by force of the blow sidelong to the ground, at the very tant that the dogs seized and pulled down their game. abel, her horse, deer and all, rolled on the earth together. . . A glance served me to see that my cousin was as untouched by the horns of the stag, but still he strug-d with his assailants in fearful proximity, and his des-rate efforts to regain his freedom, from the wounded state the dogs, did not seem unlikely to be attended with suc-s, when the consequences might be fatal, as Isabel, stead of lying still, was also struggling to rise—indeed, e was forced to do so to avoid the heels of her frantic rse. Under these circumstances I saw but my cousin; nger to myself never once entered my head; drawing a fe, therefore, which chanced to be about me, I rushed among the furious animals, and stabbed the deer several es in the throat, as to produce a copious flow of blood. this moment all further danger was put an end to by the werful grasp of a man, who placing his foot upon one of e antlers of the deer with sufficient force to drive it into e earth, drew forth a couteau de chasse, and at a blow prived him of existence. I arose from among them, eathless and covered with blood, for the force with which had seized the deer had thrown me down, and at the me time I saw Isabel disentangled, lifted up from her fallen eed, and supported in the arms of the tall and handsome an who had so opportunely arrived to her assistance. he time which it took me to catch my breath again afforded so an opportunity to mark the stranger's appearance. bout thirty years of age, he was dressed either for the nase or war, though unencumbered with the heavier parts f his armour. His head was uncovered, either in the exer-on necessary to the death of the deer, or by the boughs of he trees through which he must have forced his way to ain the spot where we stood, and a profusion of dark rown hair fell in clustering curls upon his shoulders; while a short thick moustache set closely on his upper lip, nod set off his very handsome and expressive features, flushed with recent exertion, and appearing to the best advantage. . . Ere I could join in the anxious inquiries he was making as to my cousin, we were surrounded by many other men, who seemed to be retainers, save one among them, whose stately appearance, added to the profound respect with which he was treated by the rest, immediately rivetted my attention. He was mounted on a powerful white horse, and bore on his hand a large hooded falcon; his figure tall and athletic; keen grey eyes, with eye-brows that almost met, and a silvery tinge on his otherwise coal black hair, which, with the impression made by time upon his cheek, bespoke him past the age of forty. His high and haughty brow, though certainly handsome, seemed with almost an unpleasant expression of severe domination—induced, perhaps, from the constant habit of feudal command, rather than from any peculiarity of feature given him by nature. . . Too much abashed by his presence to take any immediate share in the conversation that ensued, I stood looking on, and patting the head of one of the great deer-hounds, whom I heard them call Harold, and who seemed to adopt me as a comrade that had shared in the recent exploit, by occasionally licking the blood from my hands and dress. After some explanation had passed between Isabel and him who had slain the deer, the latter turned and accosted me thus—' Ho, boy, and who art thou? By my faith, a right good lad, whose strength and weapon, had they been equal to his heart, would have rendered my arrival somewhat too late!' . . Flattered and encouraged by being thus addressed, I told him my name, and pointing to Isabel, who, resting on the root of the oak under which this scene had happened, leant against its knotted trunk, still languid from the terror she had undergone, and looking the most lovely of all creation, I said that she was my cousin. . . ' A fairer one thou couldst not have; and thou hadst been worse than vile hadst thou not made in to her rescue. Say, boy, wilt thou be my page?' . . At this moment the more august personage on the white horse rode closely up, when, bending to his saddle-bow, and raising his hand gracefully in salutation of Isabel, he broke in with—' Ney, Maurice, thou hadst better keep that question for another time; I heard his name, and I know his parents, and thou wouldst show more reason in framing some method for forwarding his sister, as I conclude she is, to her own home. The horse she came on (looking round on poor Bessy, who lay in the agonies of death) scarce will rise again, and my castle may perhaps be deemed inconvenient, as distant still farther from her family; to whom, nevertheless, if she will but tarry here, a litter shall be sent with all due speed to convey her home; or should she feel herself too unwell to proceed so far, it shall render her in honoured safety to my roof, where she will be blithly received, until such time as her parents can be apprised of her situation. Say, lady, wilt thou accept such entertainment and care as the Lord of Berkeley may offer?'"

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*Tales of a Rambler.* Smith, Elder, and Co.

One author classifies ramblers as fashionable, boring, sentimental, and inquisitive, assuming to himself the character of the latter, which he considers as one who trudgeth a-foot when other men ride, taketh his time leisurely, passeth over nothing he thinks worthy of observation, and scrupleth not to ask for information from the cow-boy to the lord of the manor. The incidents of his ramblings are narrated in a series of tales, which, with illustrations, constitute a very pleasing volume.

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*Elements of Conversation.* By Theodore Hook.—*Punning.*—Puns may be divided into different classes: they may be made in different ways, introduced by passing circumstances, or by reference to by-gone events; they may be thrown in *anecdotically*, or conundrum-wise. It is to be observed that feeling, or pity, or commiseration, or grief, are not to stand in the way of a pun—that personal defects are to be made available, and that sense, so as the sound answers, has nothing to do with the business. . . If a man is pathetically describing the funeral of his mother or sister, or wife, it is quite allowable to call it a " black-*burying* party," or to talk of a " fit of *coffin*;" a weeping relative, struggling to conceal his grief, may be likened to a commander of "*private tears*;" throw in a joke about the phrase of " funerals *performed*," and a re-*hearsal*; and wind up with the anagram *real-fun*, funeral. I give this instance first, in order to explain that nothing, however solemn the subject, is to stand in the way of a pun. It is allowable, when you have run a subject dry in English, to hitch in a bit of any other language which may sound to your liking. For instance, on a fishing party. You say fishing is out of your *line*; yet if you did not keep a *float*, you would deserve a *rod*; and if any body affects to find fault with your joke, exclaim—" Oh, vous *bête!*" There you have *line*, *rod*, *float*, and *bait*, ready to your hand. Call two noodles from the city in a punt, endeavouring to catch small fry, " *East Angles*;" or, if you please, observe that " the *punters* are losing the fish," " catching nothing but a cold," or that " the fish are too deep for them." Call the Thames a "*tidy*" river, but say you prefer the *Isis* in hot weather. . . . Personal deformities or constitutional calamities are always to be laid hold of. If anybody tells you that a dear friend has lost his sight, observe that it will make him more hospitable than ever, since now he would be glad *to see anybody*. If a clergyman breaks his leg, remark that he is no longer a clergyman, but a *lame man*. If a person is seized with apoplexy, affect to disbelieve it, although you know it to be true, in order to say—

" Poeta nascitor non *fit*."

and then, to carry the joke one step farther, add, " that it is not a *fit* subject for a jest." A man falling into a tan-pit you may call " sinking in the *sublime*;" a climbing boy suffocated in a chimney meets with a *sootable* death; and a pretty girl having caught the small-pox is to be much *pitted*. On the subject of the ear and its defects, talk first of something in which *a cow sticks*, and end by telling the story of the man who, having taken great pains to explain something to his companion, at last got into a rage at his apparent stupidity, and exclaimed, " Why, my dear Sir, don't you comprehend? the thing is as plain as A, B, C." " I dare say it is," said the other, " but I am D, E, F." . . It may be as well to give the beginner something of a notion of the use he may make of the most ordinary words for the purposes of quibblelam. For instance, in the way of observation:—The loss of a hat is always *felt*;—if you don't like sugar, you may *lump* it; a glazier is a *pane*-taking man; candles are burnt because *wick-ed* things always come to *light*; a lady who takes you home from a party is kind in her *carriage*, and you say " nunc est *ridendum*" when you step into it; if it happen to be a chariot, she is a *charitable* person; bird's-nests and King-killing are synonymous, because they are *high trees* on; a Bill for building a bridge should be sanctioned by the Court of *Arches* as well as the House of *Piers*; when a man is dull, he goes to the sea-side to *Brighton*; a cockney lover, when sentimental, should live in *Heigh Ho-bufn*; the greatest fibber is the nearest to *re-lie* upon; a dean expecting a bishopric looks *for lawn*; a suicide kills pigs, and not himself; a butcher is a gross man, but a fig-seller is a *grocer*; Joshua never had a father or mother, because he was the son of *Nun*; your grandmother and great-grandmother were your *aunt's sisters*; a leg of mutton is better than Heaven, because nothing is better than Heaven, and a leg of mutton is better than nothing. . . Races are matters of *course*. An ass never can be a horse, although he may be a *mayor*; the Venerable Bede was the mother of Pearl; a baker makes bread when he *kneads* it; a doctor cannot be a doctor all at once, because he comes to it by *degrees*; a man hanged at Newgate has taken a *drop* too much; the *bridle* day is that on which a man leads a woman to the *halter*; never mind the aspirate, punning's all fair, as the archbishop said in the dream. . . Puns interrogatory are at times serviceable. You meet a man carrying a hare: ask him if it is his own *hare* or a wig?—there you stump him. Why is Parliament-street like a compendium? Because it goes to *a bridge*.—Why is a man murdering his mother in a garret a worthy person? Because he is *above* committing a crime. Instances of this kind are innumerable; and if you want to render your question particularly pointed, you are, after asking it once or twice, to say, " D'ye give it up?"—then favour your friends with the solution. . . Pons scientific are effective whenever a scientific man or men are in company, because, in the first place, they hate puns, especially those which are capable of being twisted into jokes which have no possible relation to the science of which the words to be joked upon are terms; and because, in the next place, dear laughing girls, who are wise enough not to be sages, will love you for disturbing the self-satisfaction of the philosophers, and raising a laugh or titter at their expense. . . Where there are three or four geologists of the party, if they talk of their scientific tours made to collect specimens, call the old ones " ninny hammers," and the young ones " chips of the old block;" and then inform them that claret is the best specimen of *quartz* in the world. If you fall in with a botanist who is holding forth, talk of the quarrels of flowers as a sequel to the loves of the plants, and say they decide their differences with *pistils*. In short, sacrifice everything to the pursuit of punning, and, in the course of time, you will acquire such a reputation for waggery, that the whole company will burst into an immoderate fit of laughing if you only ask the servants for bread, or say " No" to the offer of a cutlet.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

After Admiral De Winter had been landed in England, Mr. Pitt or Lord Melville gave a dinner to the conqueror and the conquered, and at which most of the Cabinet Ministers were present. It is well known how hardly the victory was contested, for the Dutch had well sustained the reputation of the valour which distinguished them in the days of Van Tromp and De Ruyter. It was indeed rendered more easy to the English—if what was most difficult can be deemed to be rendered easy—by the dastardly flight of the Dutch Admiral Story, and four ship-of-the-line. In discussing the particulars of the action, Admiral De Winter insisted strongly upon this defection, and appealed to Admiral Duncan to say whether, if those vessels had [illegible] with the same hardihood that the rest of this fleet had exhibited, the victory would not, in all probability, have been on his side? To which

the veteran replied by filling his glass, and saying, "Admiral De Winter, I am exceedingly happy to drink your health in this good company." A neat evasion of the question, and a most complimentary manner of bringing to the Admiral's recollection that he was a prisoner in England, without any assertion of superiority.

*A Sailor's Will.*—"To my old friend and messmate, Capstan, I leave all my gin tubs, rum kegs, beer jugs, glasses, and all them other public-house rigging and tackle. To Tim Hallyard, my best blue jacket and trowsers, *provided they ar'n't worn out afore I die.* To Bill Blake, my silver watch with the new blue hands, together with my best tobacco box, and the remaining cargo of pipes. And as to what money may happen to be on board the bank when I slips my cable, why that may be spent in grog after all my funeral expenses are paid. My funeral to be attended by such of my messmates as can get leave to attend (provided they don't get too much grog aboard afore the service begins); and as for an *epitaph* at top of my grave, why, just write "'*Here lies Jack Helm—Stormy Jack—becalmed at last.*'" —*United Service Journal.*

*New York*, July 9.—Among the passengers who sailed yesterday in the packet-ship, were Lord Altamont and his two brothers, all lads of 16 years and under, sons of the Marquis of Sligo. These youths arrived in this city about three months since, for the purpose of travelling among us for a few weeks, previous to their return to Europe. They had letters to an English gentleman, long resident at New York, and they sought advice as to the direction they should take, their mode of travelling, &c., all which was given in due form. "And now, my Lord Altamont," added the gentleman, "there is no necessity of your being called 'my Lord' everywhere on your journey. You can get along just as well without it—just as well if you call yourselves by your own family name of Mr. Brown. If you do not exact anything extraordinary, you will everywhere be treated kindly, and have all you want. Only pay attention to two or three things, and you will get through the country remarkably well." "Well, Sir, what are these two or three things?" inquired their Lordships. "Why, my Lord," replied the gentleman, "in the first place, in the general rush which you will see at the public ordineries, do not strive for the head of the tables, but quietly take the seats nearest the door; whenever you address the landlord of a country tavern, address him as 'General.' Every elderly gentleman with whom you hold a conversation should be addressed as 'Judge' or 'Squire;' and be very careful in addressing every coachman as 'Colonel!' Attend to these things, my Lord, and you may depend upon it you will get along smoothly enough." The hint was adopted, at least in part. The young noblemen usually travelled under the cognomen of Messrs. Brown, and were everywhere treated with the utmost attention.

A story which Sheridan was fond of telling was, that Lord John Townshend having won a good deal of money at Brookes's, he (Sheridan), who never played himself, and General Fitzpatrick, agreed to rob him on his way home. Upon stopping Lord John's chair for that purpose, the Irish chairmen said, "Sure, we know your honour mighty well, Mr. Sheridan, and have a great regard for your honour, but we cannot allow you to rob my Lord while he is in our custody." "Now," Sheridan used to remark, "I am at a loss to say which I was most flattered by, their affection for my person, or their opinion of my honesty."

The "Union Workhouses," with reference to their main objects, have been not inaptly called "Separation Workhouses."

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE CAFFRE WAR.

My dear ——, It is long since I have had this pleasure, and you probably thought that I was excused communicating with you by being mounted on a bullock in the wilds of central South Africa, or perhaps reposing under the sands of this mysterious land; but I am still, you see, in these civilised regions of the Cape, but girding up my loins to leave them soon.

I think I wrote you before of the extent of the invasion, which swept clean Albany, Somerset, and Uitenhage Districts of the Eastern Province; 500 houses were burnt, and 100,000 head of cattle, 1500 horses, and innumerable flocks of sheep carried off, besides every male murdered who could be found by those whom the saints here call the "poor Caffers." These pseudo-philanthropists represented that soldiers are not required for the defence of the frontier—that plenty of Missionaries and Infant Schools are the best defences against the South African barbarians (savages, they say, they are not). So the eastern frontier, from the Winterberg to the sea, was left to the care of 200 Hottentot Riflemen, whilst the 75th regiment (400 bayonets) was mostly at Grahamstown, and no other troops nearer than the Cape, 700 miles off. The war lasted nine months, from January to September 1835. Hintza, the great mover of the invasion, was shot, after due warning of the consequences if he attempted his escape: he braved this and suffered. The subordinate chiefs held out, encouraged to do so by the *unnatural* party of the London Mission, &c. in the colony: at last they were hemmed in quite at our mercy, and then they sued for peace, which was immediately granted. They then *of themselves* said, "We wish to become British subjects, we cannot then be *eaten up* by our native neighbours." Accordingly, the province of Queen Adelaide, 7000 square miles, was provisionally, till his Majesty's pleasure is known, added to this colony: it is the fine country between the Kye and Keiskamma Rivers (see Arrowsmith's excellent Map of the Cape Colony of 1834), and contains 80,000 Caffer inhabitants. The Fingo nation, liberated from Caffer bondage during the war, is "located" on the Clusie and Chumie Rivers, and amounts to 20,000; so that 100,000 souls have been added to the population of this colony (which, in the end of 1834, was 140,000) by our admirable governor, Sir Benjamin D'Urban, and by the operations of a war most assuredly not of our seeking. During our hard work in the fastnesses of Caffer-land, the enemy acknowledged to have had 4000 killed: we, in Red Jackets, Hottentots, Burghers, and Fingoes, lost about 600 men. We had no reinforcements of men or money from England, and the ruined colonists have got no compensation.

I go, in the first instance, to Natal, where there is a British possession, without a head, of 14,000 square miles, North, South, and West of the port, with 10,000 black and 100 white inhabitants, between the rivers Tugal and Umaimcoolo, and the third range of Mountains, Backqueen country.

We are now waiting to hear of the acknowledgment of the fine country of Natal as a British Colony, and of some protection being given to the white settlers there. Natal, and some part of the territory, was purchased by the Dutch in 1689, from the Chief Ingesé, for 29,000 guilders in merchandize, and became a British possession on the fall of the Cape and its dependencies in 1806. Dingan, of the Zoolahs, surrenders all claim to the rest of the 14,000 square miles. C. +

*Cape of Good Hope*, 12*th May*, 1836.

### COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—As great inconvenience results to officers of the Navy, serving in the Coast Guard, from the irregular manner of the payment of the compensation in lieu of half-pay, it being very frequently ten days over the time it is advertised, added to which, there is a charge of 1*s.* for receipt, which is quite contrary to the usages of the service when an half-pay,—I shall feel much obliged if *Numa*, or any other of your able Correspondents, will inform me why, in opposition to the rules laid down in the half-pay advertisement, we are compelled to give a stamp receipt, and be subject to such unnecessary delay. Brutus.

### ON THE SYMONDIAN CONTROVERSY.

Sir,—As "publicity is the soul of justice" (and, it might have been said, of improvement too in the arts and sciences), I am glad that the press is now teeming with matter on ship-building. I am convinced in my own mind that Capt. Symonds *deserves well of his country* for his efforts in ship-building, and I have no fear that ultimately his measures will be universally appreciated. Too much warmth and extreme feeling on the subject is to be deprecated, as that never does any good; only let the question be discussed temperately, and the spread of useful knowledge will be the consequence. The new system has for its chief principle an increase of beam in ships, and there could be adduced a hundred instances and proofs of its value; nay, it is certain that Naval Architects have altered their proportions in accordance, more or less, with what may be called Capt. Symonds's discovery. His ships may be built of heavier timber than others (though they are constructed securely and well), but nothing can wrest from him the important merit of adding to the stability of vessels in the cheapest and most efficient manner by increase of breadth, which ship-builders, regarding old precedents, would not have dared to do. More has been done by Capt. Symonds for improvement in ship-building than has been effected by any twenty other ship-builders that could be named, although he may not yet have effected all that may be desired. Your observations in one of your late numbers on this subject, respecting the use of African timber, must be taken into account in this controversy, as heavy timber is extremely disadvantageous to the sailing qualities of a ship. The weight of timber in an eighty-gun ship, like the *Vanguard*, is about 1650 tons, of which nearly 1300 tons is generally of oak. In the *Vanguard*, African timber has been substituted for about half the oak commonly used; therefore 650 tons of the heavy timber are used to the prejudice of the new system. As the specific gravities of seasoned oak and African are as 44 to 58 (the weights of a cubic foot of each being respectively 44 lbs. and 58 lbs.), the alteration will cause an addition of weight to the *Vanguard* of 207 tons, which is a serious detriment to her sailing qualities, more particularly in light winds. I have great faith, however, in her powers of sailing, if she be well trimmed and masted up to her stability, which the new ships have not been, at least in an equal degree, to the French ships of war.

As a specimen of the opposition offered to Capt. monds, allow me to allude to the five curious le inserted in *The Hampshire Telegraph*. What a great of good argument was thereby thrown away; and, by-by, a great deal of good indignation too! How the w *fumed*, and *punned*, and *thundered*, and all *about nothi* for the *Vanguard* has not, what may be called, heggm the least!!! Certainly the writer could never have h of the joke ascribed to King Charles the Second, of his s ing to the Royal Academicians to find out the reason a dead fish was heavier than a live one, and of his recal many learned dissertations on the subject, while it tu out afterwards there was no difference at all in the wei of the two states of the same fish! They should have certained the fact, or weighed the fish, for one fact is w a dozen moonshine reasonings. To talk of the *Vangu* being hogged; why, in twenty years her extremities will drop six inches! *Alas! what will not misguided pas and envy do! How greatly will it pervert our decisions*

"What crops of wit and honesty appear,
From spleen and obstinacy, hate or fear."

A Moderate Ma

### MIDSHIPMEN'S PENSIONS.

Sir,—It has always appeared to me a case of extr hardship, that officers who received *wounds* or *hurts* du their servitude in the Navy as Midshipmen, and w granted, after due examination, pensions (however sm from the chest at Greenwich, should have those pensi taken from them on obtaining their commissions as Lieu

I am perfectly aware that no *commissioned* officer receive a pension but by order of the King in council, which is paid from money voted annually by Parliam for the Naval service; but surely there could be no great difficulty in continuing those *small stipends* on that food, nor would it, I am convinced, be objected to a generous nation; perhaps the *largest* pension would exceed 10*l.* or 12*l.* per year, and it *may* be considered men in easy circumstances *so very trifling a sum*, as to scarcely worth contending for; but not so—for, believe there are officers who have performed the most brill services now labouring under pecuniary difficulties, large families, to whom such an annual receipt would af gient relief.

Should you think proper to insert this in your valu paper it might draw the attention of Sir E. Codringto some other Member of Parliament, who, *like him*, ha interest of the Navy at heart. N

### NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

Sir,—It is with mingled feelings of pleasure and of I read in your widely circulated Gazette the *exposé* of uncalled-for expenses of the Royal Naval Charitable ciety, by your correspondent *Nauticus*, in whose opinio with many other brother officers residing in this influe Naval port, fully concur.

My pleasurable feelings were excited in viewing elaborate manner in which *Nauticus* has introduced subject, for which all the non-residents of London ca but feel grateful; my painful feelings arose at observing expenditure of our funds. The society is too feebly s ported, I regret to say, to admit of the extravagance ably proved by *Nauticus*. It was the general opinion that our annual office expenses did not exceed from 1 to 120*l.* With great anxiety I looked forward for a account of the meeting of the 11th instant, and h been much gratified, on the receipt of your valuable p this morning, to notice that *Nauticus* has met with an supporter in *Philanthropist*, who has detailed the resul that meeting, and his opinions thereon, with much per cuity. I regret, though not surprised at, the opposi which *Nauticus* met with; a party feeling no do reigned there, a mixture of, to use political language, formers and Tories.

I trust, and have no fear of the result, that victory ultimately crown the exertions of the Reformers, more ticularly with such able supporters as *Philanthropist* the old member alluded to by him.

I am induced to request, through the medium of y Journal, that you will, with your accustomed attention, publicity to this, in returning my warmest thanks to unknown friends and brother members, who supported cause of consistent economy; and I feel convinced Government will not hesitate in complying with the praye proposed our petition, to grant us the use of an offic some public building. The rooms at present occupied the exhibition of the Royal Academy will be soon vac by their removal to the National Gallery.

Previous to our present Secretary's retirement fro clerkship in Somerset House, we were not subjected office rent, which now falls heavy upon the much-decre state of our funds, it therefore more decidedly demands strenuous exertions in the cause of retrenchment; a decr of 100*l.* annually, as alluded to by *Philanthropist*, i object of vital importance to us. I fully concur in the that our brother officers, that have not joined our Ins tion, will see the necessity of aiding us in the support o praiseworthy an object. A Thirty Years' Subscri

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Notwithstanding the disguised hand, we suspect we know the writer who signs himself* "True Blue;" *at all events, we are not disposed on anonymous statements to alter the opinion we gave of the* Vulcan, *on 23d ult.— We shall not overlook the letter of* "Philathcorus" *on the same subject.—The* "Member of the Council" *shall have our attention in due time.—We had no wish in our last to disparage the talents of the* "Superintendent of the Sword Exercise," *and we cordially agree with a correspondent, "that no person could give more general satisfaction, nor be more esteemed and respected by the men and their officers." At the same time we must add that, though we do not publish this week the amusing squib received from another quarter, we are not unthankful to the party.—Our Milford correspondent will oblige us by writing on one side of his paper only.—The* Standard *states, "that an influential member of the House has declared his intention of calling, early next session, for such returns and information relative to the relief of regiments in India as will show up past abuses, and prevent their recurrence. We said the same several weeks ago, having been applied to for the necessary information.—We thank* "A Commanding Officer" *for his flattering letter: we have always avoided publishing the frivolous portion of the details of the Monthly and Quarterly Returns. The movements we give are* authentic, *and the Army and Navy must observe by our last paper, that our monthly statement is published before any of our contemporaries, and its correctness is admitted in all quarters.—Again and again the* "Old Captain" *has our best thanks.—*"Tristram's" *second* tête-à-tête *with the Surveyor of the Navy on the wasting of the Razees, and the hardships of the Shipwrights in the Royal Dock-yards not being employed six days in the week, shall appear in our next.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, AUGUST* 6, 1836.

In our last week's paper we gave an extract from a letter that had appeared in the *Greenwich Gazette*, on the subject of the Royal Naval School, and we now proceed to make those remarks which we promised on that occasion.

A concise account of the Institution of the Royal Naval School may prove interesting to such of our readers as are not acquainted with its history.

In the beginning of the year 1831, Commander W. H. Dickson (knowing that the great majority of the deserving men, who had fought the battles of their country, had but a very small pittance upon which to bring up a family in a style suitable to their rank as officers and gentlemen) first started the idea of establishing a School for the sons of Naval and Marine Officers, on so moderate a scale of expense as to enable the less affluent of them to send their children there. And he further proposed to provide for the board and education of a certain number of the sons of such officers in necessitous circumstances *gratuitously*. This benevolent project could only be carried into effect by the pecuniary aid of the more wealthy members of the service, assisted by such patriotic individuals out of the service who might thus show their estimate of the debt of gratitude due to the Navy for the proud position in which it had mainly contributed to place the country. Meetings were accordingly called, the first of which was held on the 29th of April, 1831, and presided over by the late Sir J. Yorke, who was ever ready to do his utmost for the benefit of the Navy. Resolutions were passed, fixing the whole expense for the board and education of such pupils as paid at 25*l.* per annum, making it necessary that a parent should subscribe annually a day's half-pay to render his sons eligible to be named to the school, and giving the right of nomination to the payer of 10*l.* for one pupil, or the same right for two lives to holders of 25*l.* debentures, which last mode of acquiring the privilege of nominating a pupil gives each life in succession the right of continually having a pupil in the school. The King most graciously condescended to become its Patron, the Dukes of Cumberland, Sussex, Cambridge, and Gloucester, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancellor, and several other distinguished individuals, accepted the office of Vice-Patrons, and a Council of Administration was elected.

The late Dr. Bell endowed the Institution with the munificent sum of 10,000*l.* 3 per cent. Stock; His Majesty subscribed 100*l.* a-year; Lord Prudhoe gave 500*l.*; Lord Yarborough 300*l.*; Lord Manvers 200*l.*, and many noblemen and gentlemen subscribed from 100*l.* to 1*l.*, by which means the Council were enabled, in March 1832, to open a temporary establishment at Alfred House, Camberwell, their funds not being considered sufficient for the erection of a suitable building, and at the same time maintaining *gratuitously* the number of orphans and other children which the general meeting had decided on supporting at the school. Alfred House was fitted for the reception of 200 pupils. The experiment has most fully realised the speculations of its founders. The sufficiency and quality of the diet is not equalled by any similar establishment, the health of the children is superintended by a medical man attached to the Institution, and the excellency of the education bestowed is not surpassed by any school in the kingdom. This last assertion can be proved by reference to the Examiners' reports on the dismissal of the pupils for their holidays on the 14th of June last, and which report has been published by the Council, and may be obtained at the School Office in Jermyn-street, by all who take an interest in it. In short, the Naval Officer, however humble his means, has now the prospect of starting his child in the world with a good sound education, which in most instances affords a better prospect of success and happiness in life than the possession of fortune.

Can we doubt that such an Institution must recommend itself to the public, or that its permanent establishment shall be checked for want of funds to build its School-house with? Such cannot be the case in this wealthy and essentially maritime country. These comments bring us to the present state of the School and the object of its Managers.

The term of lease with the proprietor of Alfred House expires at Christmas 1837. To avoid the necessity of renewing it (the rent being 300*l.* a-year, independent of the constant demand for repairing and beautifying another person's property,) to enable them to extend the accommodation to 300 pupils, and to fix the School in a more conspicuous and desirable locality than Camberwell, the Council, with the consent of the last general meeting, resolved on building. Greenwich Park suggested itself to them as comprehending more advantages for such a school than any other spot in the kingdom. His Majesty was appealed to, and, with that gracious sympathy which he so invariably exhibits in every thing connected with the interests of "England's right arm of defence," at once bestowed a small portion of the Great Wilderness in Greenwich Park for the purpose of erecting the Naval School on. It was stipulated by the Commissioners of Woods and Forests, that a wall of a proper height, without any openings, should inclose the building from the Park, and that no entrance into the Park should be allowed for any purpose, excepting by the usual gates of admission. The privileges of the public would in no way have been infringed upon, they having been always excluded from the Wilderness. The beauty of the Park could not have suffered from the erection of a handsome building on a site hitherto tenanted by rabbits, and to build which not a dozen timber trees would have required to be cut down. And surely the privacy of Blackheath could not have been much interfered with by the erection of a fifty-fourth school, there being already fifty-three on the heath and in its immediate neighbourhood. The advantages to the neighbourhood, from such an establishment, have been set forth in this letter which we gave from the *Greenwich Gazette* in our last paper.

Surely under these circumstances we should have thought that there was no Englishman who would not have admired the benevolence and judgment of His Majesty in deciding on such a site for such a building, and therefore our disappointment, nay indignation, has been the greater to find that our Sailor King's gracious intentions have been opposed (we cannot bring ourselves to believe successfully, so much sanctity do we attach to the Royal Word when once given,) absolutely by an individual whose name encumbers the Navy List, and who, with some few other selfish parties, have, by unfounded and most exaggerated statements to an illustrious person, who has a life-interest in a residence in the Park, induced that illustrious person to use her influence with His Majesty for his revocation of the Royal grant. The known amiability of the illustrious individual alluded to gives us a moral conviction that had the Council fortunately anticipated the selfish enemy, and submitted the objects of the Institution to the noble individual, instead of opposition they would have had the warmest advocacy of one who appreciates fully what is due to the Navy of Great Britain.

In conclusion we beg to say, that even should so improbable a thing occur, as that His Majesty's gracious intentions towards this *National* object should be successfully opposed, the council have resolved on building in the neighbourhood of Blackheath; and that they are supported by the kindest feelings in favour of their object on the part of His Majesty's Commissioners of Woods and Forests. Therefore, we do most earnestly call upon the Navy and public to contribute their mite by subscribing to the fund, which has been devoted to the building of the School, as the means of extending the charitable objects of the Institution must be circumscribed in proportion to the sum drawn from its existing capital, for the purpose of erecting the School.

There is one feature in this most admirable school which we had nearly neglected to notice, but which, in our opinion, ought to strongly recommend it to the patronage of the high-minded and benevolent, it is, that so sacredly do the Council preserve the secret of the names of those pupils who are on the gratuitous and graduated lists that the head master himself is not in possession of it; and, unless their relatives inform them, the very boys so maintained would have no means of knowing that the full sum was not paid for their board and education. This secrecy of course prevents any distinction being made by the officers of the establishment between any of the pupils, and saves the poorer boys from the scoffs and jeers of their thoughtless companions.

We have been given to understand that in *particularising* certain corps for specific stations, we have been exceeding "the length of our tether;" but we cannot for a moment credit a report, that an indisposition to effect an early relief of the regiments abroad, since 1819, has been excited. However, in justification we will state, that we wrote what all the Army felt to be true; that we have no wish to appear distrustful of Lord Hill, or of his Staff at the Horse Guards; and that we merely urged, in proof of our assertions, facts and figures. In the late evidence of the Quarter-master-General, Sir W. Gordon, the state of the Army is briefly and candidly given, and in justification of all we have advanced, we shall quote the following question and answer, and merely observe, that we cannot understand why regiments *ought* to be relieved in ten years from every foreign station, while it is acknowledged that no relief from India takes places under eighteen years. This system, we feel assured, will not continue long, and no persons, we are satisfied, know and feel its injustice more than the authorities at the Horse Guards. It has arisen out of a small Army serving in large Colonial possessions.

*Question.*—"You are enabled, from documents in your department, to state to the Commissioners the manner in which the Army is distributed in quarters."

*Answer.*—"I am; and the best mode for me to proceed in giving this information will be, perhaps, in the following manner:—There are three regiments of household cavalry, whose ordinary duties are principally confined to their attendance on the King's person, and who consequently take no Colonial duty whatever. There are twenty-three regiments of Cavalry, four of which are employed in India, and, as those regiments in India *cannot be relieved under a period of from fifteen to twenty years, more or less*, it is evident that no prominent share of Colonial service falls upon the Cavalry. The division of Guards consists of seven battalions, and as their ordinary duties are also confined to the King's person and the palaces, they have never been called upon to perform any Colonial service whatever. There are 105 regiments of Infantry of the Line, *of which 79 are abroad*, and 26 at home; and of those 79 abroad, 20 are employed in India, and *those employed in India have not been relieved under a period of from eighteen to twenty years*; those employed in our other possessions *ought* to be relieved once in every ten years, but it has not been found practicable to carry that intention completely into effect, and, at this moment of speaking, there are regiments abroad whose service is from ten to eleven years, and the regiments who must relieve those, or part of those, in the course of this year, have not been at home four years, after a service abroad, all of them, of ten, *and many of them above twenty years; and of those regiments that are first in turn to go, some of them, who have not been four years at home, have been employed in India above twenty years*, and go where they may, they must serve ten years abroad. Consequently, there will be a period of thirty-four years of the service of those regiments, only four of which have been at home, and of those four years at home it happens, in some cases, that not one regiment sets its foot upon the English soil at all. For example, there is a regiment just disembarked *from* Ireland from the Mediterranean, which, in all probability, will be called on for foreign service again, without any chance of its being in England at all."

This honest and highly honourable evidence proves most fully all that we have stated. Shall, then, regiments which have four of their ten companies at home be relieved in ten years, while regiments in India, which have *all their effectives* in nine companies abroad, be relieved only after twenty years' service? We pause for a reply.

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In our paper of the 16th July we published the General Order of the 4th of that month, in which the Commander-in-Chief of the British Auxiliary Legion states, that no power has been granted to him to decide on the question whether, by the conditions of the service, the officers, after having served in the Legion one year, have a right to retire with a gratuity after that period; and, with this General Order we contrasted the first and fourth clauses of the "conditions of service," signed "De Lacy Evans, Bryanstone Square, 22nd June, 1835," by which it appears to us that British subjects were to be admitted to the service of the Queen of Spain for either one or two years, as might be preferred by the individual engaging to enter Her Majesty's service.

General Evans has made his promised appeal to the Spanish Government; and as the matter must interest numerous individuals we have put ourselves to some inconvenience in devoting a considerable space to the publication of his further General Order on this subject.

The Spanish Government think proper to interpret the "Conditions" differently from the "Legion," and consider that no officer is at liberty to resign on the completion of a year's service, unless it had been *duly specified* at the time of entering the service. With this jesuitical argument, where would be the *right* to resign at the expiration of two years? At the time the "Conditions" were published they appeared to us as very absurd, but the subscribing party was bound to see them fulfilled to their very letter and spirit. We feel pain to find an officer of established gallantry, and all who recollect Lieutenant-Colonel Evans in the British service must give him that qualification, yielding to the paltry and despicable meanness of the Spanish authorities. The consequence of such a course is but too evident; the state of the Lancers and the 6th Infantry will be found in our columns; officers are throwing up their commissions; men are in almost open revolt; and the remnant of the British Legion, notwithstanding the "anticipations" in the "General Order" and elsewhere, will be sacrificed, unless there is an immediate change of system.

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We are right glad to observe that the subject of the Light-Houses in the United Kingdom is at length taken up in earnest by His Majesty's Government. To those who have witnessed, as we have often done, the flagrant overcharges on our shipping for those beacons, but more particularly for the *private lights*, this prospect must afford great satisfaction, for never was any tax more unfairly collected than this has hitherto been in too many instances, and never one which, consequently, called more loudly for correction. Our pages have repeatedly shown forth those abuses, and the more we reflect upon their enormity the more do we congratulate the shipping interest on the measure, now in successful progress, which has been brought before Parliament by the Right Honourable the President of the Board of Trade.

Although, agreeing with Mr. Poulett Thomson in most of the propositions, which he has already stated, connected with the Light-house Bill, yet, we think with Mr. Warburton, that there ought to be some *Naval* officers forming part of the Trinity Board; and we yet would hope that this will be carried into effect, for surely it must appear to every one to be most ridiculous, that *landsmen*, such for example as the Right Honourable the Member for Tamworth (Sir Robart Peel), should constitute part of a Board, whose duties are *wholly maritime*.

To that part of Mr. Poulett Thomson's argument, in which he complains that our merchant Captains are very inferior to those of other nations, and which we fear is *too true*, we will only repeat that which we have said over and over again in our columns,—let those persons all undergo a *proper examination*, as is done in all other countries; in short, *compel* the Trinity Board to *fulfil the enactments of their Charter* in this respect, and then this evil will be speedily corrected.

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It is, we believe, a very general complaint among Infantry Officers, that the muskets, issued by the Board of Ordnance, are not only of such a bad construction as to render correct ball practice with them almost impossible, but that the locks are so inferior as to cause them frequently to mis-fire, even under the most favourable circumstances. Although we are disposed to admit, that the arms now issued are defective, and that the introduction of an improved pattern will be most beneficial to the service; yet we beg leave to call the attention of officers to a practice, to which we think we may attribute many of the mis-fires which take place. We allude to the custom prevalent in many corps of polishing the locks and fronts of the hammers. We lately had occasion to compare a number of muskets with black locks, as they are issued by the Board, with others of which the locks had been brightened, and found that with the latter we had a larger proportion of failures than with the former.

We conceive, also, that the practice of dropping the butt of the muskets on the ground, in ordering arms, is injurious, (see page 8 of "The Manual and Platoon Exercises,") where for the third motion of the order "arms" it says, "drop the heel of it on the ground," &c. &c.; instead of this were the men directed to let the piece slip through the fingers, so as to avoid making any noise or shaking the musket, the difference of practice would not be observed by a spectator, and we should give our arms a better chance of continuing serviceable. It is highly probable, that the experiments now making with detonating muskets will lead to their general adoption; but the likelihood of such a desirable event should not prevent our striving to keep the imperfect weapon we are still obliged to use in as efficient a state as possible.

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Our notice has been directed to several articles which have lately appeared under the signature of *Mercator*, in the *Nautical Magazine*, treating on Naval matters, but more particularly in elucidation of the much-canvassed subject of Ship-building. These essays are so unevenly written, and there is such a mass of absurdity mixed up with many hints which might be made available as regards a supervision of the construction of Merchant vessels, that it has puzzled us to discover whether the writer is at all times in jest or in earnest.—Assuredly, when he informs us, that the straight-sided Bristol built ship, with her breadth continued from the fore channels to abaft the mizen, is his *beau ideal*,—and we remember that such vessels are generally considered to be nearly the worst formed in the whole Mercantile Navy (being deep and narrow, and dull and heavy sailers with cargoes), we must take leave to question his judgment, particularly as he proposes, by the adoption of this continued breadth, to improve upon the *Vernon* and other vessels of Sir William Symonds's construction, having however never seen the ships themselves, or even the draught of such, and only taking his accounts of their performances, or rather non-performances, from the sinister statements put forth by the Surveyor's enemies.

We have already dilated on the immense benefit which would result from the possession of ships

hat stability, which enables them to point their guns horizontally, under all circumstances of wind and weather, should a war ever bring them in contact with even the finest constructions of the old plan. Supposing the *Barham* and *Vernon* to be nearly qual in all other points, a glance at the reported eel, or inclination, of these ships during the trial ill at once convince every seaman of the immense nperiority of the latter in this respect; a superiity she would speedily display either in the deruction of her opponent, or by compelling her to duce her sail (and with it her velocity) to such extent as to enable her to choose and maintain fevourable position for engaging.

On the fourth day's trial, namely, 14th November, 35, the ships, under single reefed top-sails, top-allant-sails, and courses, going from eight and a alf to nine knots, the inclination was by signal as llows:—*Vernon* six and a half, *Barham* eight and a lf, *Revenge* ten and a half degrees. Now, as the rt end gun-carriage of a thirty-two pounder will t admit of its being depressed more than seven egrees at the utmost, it follows that neither the *rham* nor *Revenge*, if attacked from to leeward, uld have pointed their guns horizontally; and though the difference of one or two degrees heel ay not appear to be of much consequence, when is important circumstance is overlooked, it would found materially so in practice. Again, on reence to the reports, we find that the greatest heel e *Vernon* has ever inclined is six and a half, whereas e *Barham's* is set down at nine degrees, at which el her weather guns would be at two degrees eleation, and it is doubtful whether at this extremity er lee guns could all be laid horizontal.

A great deal has been said in ridicule of the Surveyr's plan of continuing the breadth of his ships for short distance above the load line, and designat g this projection *bearing*; but we are at a loss to now where he could have found a better term, or a ord more appropriate to what is effected thereby; is true it may not be a professional (that is a ck-yard) term, yet it is quite intelligible to anen, and its effects duly appreciated by them, sustaining the ship under her canvas, and renderg it impossible to press her beyond a certain int, that point being comprehended within the pacity of her weather guns for depressing as well lee guns for elevating; and so that this importt advantage is attained we shall not cavil about nes, certain that the round barrelled ships, rticularly those produced by the School, will el, and continue to heel the more they are essel, until the necessity arrives for reducing ir canvas, or probably letting fly their top-sail erts (as in the case of *Actæon*) when a capsize is prehended.

We think that if *Mercator* will visit one of the rveyor's ships, or inspect the draft of one (and ey are all on the same principle from the first-rate the brig), he will find reason to alter much of the inion in which he at present appears to indulge, e professes to be an admirer of the Surveyor's rinciple upon the whole, and undertakes to point t how it may be extended to advantage. We ink a more minute inquiry, as to the forms and apabilities of these vessels, will convince him that e mode he has pointed out, however suited for hips of burden, is not calculated for ships of war, nd that perfection is already very nearly attained.

Since the above was in print we have received the copy of a petition, purporting to have been forwarded to the Admiralty by Mr. Newman (the builder and owner of the "*Paddy from Cork*"), with a request that we would notice the contents. We shall endeavour to find space for that purpose shortly; but, in the meantime, we may observe, that we trust the necessity for our ship-builders "studying under French Naval Architects" has passed away, and this seems to be admitted by the aforesaid architects themselves, seeing that they have already adopted the principle under which our own Navy is regenerated.

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We last week warned our readers to be prepared for the false reports, which a certain clique in the Duck-Yards impose upon our contemporaries, whenever the principle of Sir William Symonds's construction is concerned, and accordingly we find the most false and unwarrantable statements freely indulged in, and we doubt not these assertions will be taken up as texts to build some very elaborate reasoning upon the impossibility of the *Vanguard's* effecting that which she is probably now performing, namely, surpassing every ship of the squadron on points of sailing. Neither on the passage down Channel, from St. Helen's to Torbay, nor from Torbay to Plymouth, was any trial of sailing attempted, and so far from being obliged to make more sail to keep her station, the ships were all under the *same* sail, taking the same means usually employed in fleets to preserve their places in the line, and to those means (namely, shivering and sometimes backing the mizen-topsail) the *Vanguard* resorted more frequently than the others. The fact of bearing the Flag would, of course in this position, give the *Belleraphon* an advantage, as all the ships were dependent upon her movements; but we can assure our readers that nothing in the way of trial had been attempted, and the only thing satisfactorily ascertained, in the stiff breezes they encountered, which brought the squadron to treble reefed top-sails (at which time the *Vanguard* could have carried them single reefed,) was the stability of the several vessels. This was found so great in the *Vanguard*, as to induce her constructor to take out a portion of her ballast. Our readers may remember that some of our correspondents have asserted, that the *ne plus ultra* of ship-building would not be attained, until a vessel was produced, which would need no greater weight on board than that belonging to the victualling, stores, and armament. In this opinion we have always coincided, because it must be evident, that ballast *per se* can only be considered an incumbrance. In ships of a narrow construction it is requisite to carry a considerable quantity to counteract their great disposition to heel over, and eventually to capsize when the wind presses on the sails, was there not some counteracting weight; and the struggle, which is thus caused by the two actions, shows the principle of ship-building, which requires such means to sustain it, to be a bad one. On the contrary, where sufficient breadth is allowed, and the form of the body so disposed as to support the pressure on the sails, the quantity of ballast can be diminished accordingly; and it appears to us that, in large ships particularly, which carry a great weight of armament, it may be nearly, if not wholly, dispensed with,—and it is evident that to this desideretum the principle of Sir William Symonds very nearly approaches.

We are glad to find, that the *Asia* has been ordered to join the squadron, and that the ships will sail in company across the Bay. As she is one of the best, if not the best, sailers of our line-of-battl ships, we may form some judgment of the relativ merits of the vessels in the squadron, after a tri has been performed in company with that shi We had prepared some observations upon the re letive dimensions and weights of the vessels of th squadron, which want of space prevents our in serting this week, and probably before our nex publication we may be in possession of the resul of some trial, when the ships have been ordered t beat to windward or sail off the wind, without re spect to their stations in line of battle or sailing In the meantime we call attention to a letter upo this interesting subject, which will be found in ou correspondence columns.

Since writing the above we have received letter from the Fleet, dated at sea 2nd August. Ther had been two partial trials, in both of which th *Vanguard* had a decided advantage, weathering upon the other ships in an extraordinary manner under treble reefed top-sails and courses, with he ports open on both sides. This is no more tha we anticipated.

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It has frequently been matter of remark and congra tulation to the United Service, that notwithstanding th habits which their profession might be supposed to en gender, and the early age at which most of its member enter upon their duties, that arts, and sciences, and ma nufactures are more indebted to their exertions than t any other class of men, and in this praise the officers o the East India Company's Service fully participate. I every department we shall find their active minds use fully employed, sometimes perfecting old inventions, bu more frequently introducing new, and availing themselve of their visits to all parts of the world to appropriat substances to useful purposes, which had been previousl disregarded, or their existence forgotten. We know o no more successful attempt to supersede the flock an other materials now in general use, by the introductio of a preferable one, than Captain Wildey has accomplishe as regards the Cocoa-nut Fibre, which he substitutes fo all the purposes to which straw, flock, tow, and othe highly objectionable articles are now appropriated. Eve horse-hair, which is admitted as the best of the material used for stuffing matrasses, &c., is very liable to injur in warm climates, to lose its elasticity, become matte and breed vermin; but flock and cotton, which are mor generally applied to this purpose, in addition to the abov objections, are extremely dangerous on account of thei retaining contagion; and are, moreover, heavy substances subject to decay from wet or moisture, and altogethe extremely ill calculated for the soldier, sailor, or mecha nic's bed, which requires to be shifted.

The fibrous coating of the cocoa-nut has long been ap plied by the natives of the East to stuffing matrasses, &c and, even in its rough unprepared state, is greatly pre ferred to other substances, being light, elastic, and fre grant, affording the idea in fact of a fresh heather bed It has been greatly improved, however, under a process o manufacture introduced by Captain Wildey, already adopted in many large establishments, patronised by th heads of several institutions, and bids fair to supersed the articles hitherto used for stuffing beds, chairs, &c fans, &c., having two great essentials in its favour. In ad dition to its other recommendations, namely, its cheap ness and durability. We invite our readers to examin the material, which may be seen at the Depot, 8, Agar street, Strand, and to those who wish for a clean, elastic and refreshing couch we strongly recommend it in prefer ence to any other material.

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On Wednesday the Hon. G. F. Berkeley and th Hon. C. F. Berkeley were placed at the bar, Marlbo rough Street Office, before Messrs. Dyer and Chamber charged, the former with committing a most violent as sault upon Mr. Fraser, the bookseller, of Regent-street and the latter with aiding him in committing the assaul Mr. Fraser, upon presenting himself to be sworn, ap peared to have received most severe ill-treatment. Hi face was covered with large weals, and his hands wer bruised and bleeding. Mr. G. Berkeley said it was un necessary to go into the case, as he was ready to admi he had committed the assault. Mr. Fraser—You hav not only admitted that you have committed the presen assault, but you also stated at the station-house that yo would repeat it upon every opportunity afforded to you Mr. G. Berkeley admitted that he had also made thi statement. Mr. Chambers said that unless this ex pression was retracted, he should certainly not suffer th

defendants to be admitted to bail. Mr. G. Berkeley then consented to retract the expression. Mr. Fraser stated, that he was writing at the desk in his shop, when the two defendants entered it. Mr. Craven Berkeley posted himself at the shop-door, and Mr. Grantley Berkeley came up to him and addressed him as though he was aware who he was. Witness inquired what was his business with him, and he said that he should wish to ascertain the name of the author of a critique upon the novel of *Berkeley Castle*, which appeared in the last number of *Fraser's Magazine*. Witness said he should be glad to know whom he had honour of addressing. The defendant said, "My name is Grantley Berkeley." Witness then told him that he could not give up the name of the author of the critique in question without further consideration, as it was not customary to give up the names of parties who furnished contributions of that description. He had hardly pronounced the words before he received a tremendous blow from the fist of the defendant, which felled him to the ground. He attempted to rise, when he proceeded to strike him over the face and body with the but-end of a horsewhip which he had in his hand. The defendant Craven Berkeley, during the time this proceeding was going on, stood at the door, in order to prevent any person from coming into the shop to his assistance. He at length was enabled to crawl away from the defendant Grantley Berkeley, and he then called out, and a man rushed from the street, passed Mr. Craven Berkeley, and came into the shop. Mr. Grantley Berkeley then desisted. A policeman came up, but he refused to interfere; and ultimately the defendants consented to walk to the station-house, from whence they proceeded to the office. At the station-house Mr. Craven Berkeley admitted he had accompanied his brother for the purpose of aiding him in committing the assault. The horsewhip alluded to by Mr. Fraser was a hunting-whip, very thick, and heavy enough to inflict severe punishment. Mr. Chambers asked the defendants whether they had any explanation to give on the subject of the charge? Mr. Grantley Berkeley—I admit, as I said before, having committed the assault, but I was justified in taking that proceeding by the provocation given me by the publication of the article in question. The Magistrates then consulted together and said, that the assault was clearly made out, and they had no other alternative than to call upon both the defendants to find bail, two sureties in 250*l.* each, and themselves in a like sum, to keep the peace towards Mr. Fraser.

(*From a Correspondent*).—"In consequence of the assault committed by the Hon. G. F. Berkeley, M.P., on Mr. James Fraser, the publisher of the *Magazine*, the author of the article which originally gave offence, Dr. Maginn, left his card at Berkeley House. A hostile message was forthwith sent by the Hon. member, and a meeting was agreed upon for 7 o'clock yesterday evening. Mr. G. Berkeley was attended by Major Fancourt, M.P., and Dr. Maginn by Mr. Hugh Fraser. The parties met in a field near the Edgeware Road, and after exchanging three shots without effect, Mr. H. Fraser withdrew his principal; no explanation or apology having been required or tendered."

(*From another Correspondent*).—"A meeting took place last evening between Mr. G. Berkeley and Dr. Maginn, the writer of the article in *Fraser's Magazine*. The parties met in a field off the New Barnet road, and after exchanging three shots, Dr. Maginn was withdrawn from the ground by his second. Mr. G. Berkeley was attended by Major Fancourt, and Dr. Maginn by Mr. Hugh Fraser."

We recommend Editors to adopt the motto,—"Put your trust in God, and keep your powder dry."

*Statue of George III.*—The erection in Pall Mall East of this statue, which has so long employed the labour and talents of Mr. Matthew Cotes Wyatt, the artist, took place on Wednesday. Among the persons on the platform were the Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Rutland, Lord Jersey, Lord Hill, Lord Forrester, Lord J. Manners, Lord C. Manners, Lord Scarbrough, &c. At about half-past three the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the Duke of Cumberland and other noblemen having advanced to the front of the figure, a signal was given and its covering fell off amid loud cheers. As a work of art this superb group stands most proudly prominent. It is a perfect representation of the venerable Monarch George III. and his favourite charger. It embodies great spirit in the design, with great fidelity of portraiture. There is nothing outre, absurd, or exaggerated. It is of the finest bronze, of a gorgeous gold colour, varnished to resist the effects of the weather, and is placed upon a base of Portland stone, 12 feet in height, of a chaste and simple construction. The following is the inscription for the pedestal:—"To his Most Excellent Majesty George the Third, King of Great Britain and Ireland, and Defender of the Faith. A Monarch who was the safeguard of Christianity, without the honours of a saint; and the conqueror of half the globe, without the fame of a hero; who reigned amidst the wreck of empires, yet died in the love of his people, when peace was established throughout his wide dominions, when the literature and the commerce of his country pervaded the world, when British valour was without a rival, and the British character without a stain."

Mr. N. M. Rothschild expired at Frankfort on the 28th ult.; he continued perfectly sensible to the last moment. The immediate cause of his death was a low fever of little more than a week's standing. Mr. N. Rothschild has left seven children, four boys and three girls. He was born at Frankfort, which town he left more than twenty years ago, and returned again, where he died in the heart of his family, who were assembled to the number of sixty individuals. The body of Mr. Rothschild (accompanied by the whole of the family, with the exception of his son Nathan, who left London last week for Frankfort) arrived on Thursday night about eight o'clock in the river. It is not yet known when the funeral takes place.

Miss Dalbiac, only daughter of Major-Gen. Sir C. Dalbiac, who it is rumoured will bestow her hand on the young Duke of Roxburgh, as soon as, if not before, his Grace obtains his majority, is in her 20th year. The Duke is at present travelling in Belgium and Germany with his mother (the Duchess) and his step-father, Col. O'Reilly. The Dukedom of Roxburgh, Marquisate of Beaumont and Cessford, Earldom of Kelso, &c., being Scotch honours, his Grace will not be entitled, on coming of age next year, to a seat in the House of Peers.

It is not expected that Parliament will be prorogued sooner than Thursday the 18th inst.

Joseph Buonaparte, with his family and a numerous suite, arrived in town on Tuesday from America; they proceeded from the St. Katharine's Docks to a splendid mansion taken for the brother of Napoleon in Park-street, Regent's Park.

The Dowager Marchioness of Downshire died on the 1st inst., at Roehampton, after a long illness. Her ladyship, is succeeded in the Barony of Sandys by her second son, Lord Arthur Hill (now Lord Sandys), Lieut.-Col. of the Scots Greys, and M.P. for the county Down.

*Affair of Honour.*—Wednesday morning a hostile meeting took place between Captain Lockhart and a gentlemen named Kenrick, in the Phœnix Park. Two shots were exchanged between the parties. In the last Capt. Lockhart was wounded, rather severely, in the right side. Mr. Kenrick is nephew of Capt. Sir J. Ross; his second was a naval officer. A military gentleman acted as second to Capt. Lockhart.—*Dublin Paper.*

Mrs. Fox, the widow of the late Right Hon. C. J. Fox, is still living, and in good health, at St. Ann's Hill, although on Monday she completed her 80th year.

*Royal Geographical Society.*—The Secretaryship, vacant by the retirement of Capt. Maconochie, who accompanied Sir John Franklin, has been filled up by the appointment of Commander John Washington, R.N.

Duke William of Brunswick has demanded the Princess Maria of Wurtemberg in marriage. She is daughter to the King, and cousin-german of the Duke. It is said that the King of Wurtemberg lately refused this Princess to the King of Greece, whose throne did not appear sufficiently solid.

The Stamp Office will be at the expense of the die intended to be used for all newspapers under the new Act. It will have a cavity at one side to admit the insertion of the name of each journal requiring stamps. The moveable tablet bearing the name of the journal will be of a specified size.

Pope's villa at Twickenham, which has encountered many changes since the poet's death, has always been considered classic ground. There are, however, but few remaining memorials to remind the visiter of its original. The weeping willow, planted by Pope, was sacrilegiously cut down by as arrant a Goth and despoiler as he who rooted up the mulberry-tree planted by Shakspeare in his garden at Stratford-upon-Avon. The grotto under a part of the house, and the urn to the memory of his mother, whom he fondly and affectionately loved, placed on a pedestal in the garden, are the only preserved relics of Pope's taste and affectionate sensibility in that favoured retreat.

*Brighton Railway.*—After the most costly and prolonged contest in the two houses, upwards of 80 days in Committees, Stephenson's line of railway has followed the fate of Rennie's, Cundy's, and Gibbs's, and was thrown out on Monday afternoon in the Lords' Committee, by a majority of 17 to 8 Peers. The resolution which disposed of it was as follows: "That it is inexpedient to proceed further with this Bill during the present session." The minority was, Richmond, Duke, Portland, Strafford, Queensberry, Glengall, Beaufort, Westmorland. The majority, Verulam, Cumberland, Warwick, Bayning, Monson, Mountford, Wynford, Redesdale, Lake, Strangford, De Lisle, Abingdon, Gage, Clanricarde, Teynham, Exmouth, Berwick. Two only of the minority, and four of the majority, voted without hearing the discussion or evidence. The decision therefore, so far as regards attendance, was *bona fide*. The principal reasons for rejection were the decided objection of the great majority of the inhabitants of Brighton Stephenson's line, and the appearance in the Lords' Committee of the Brighton Junction Railway, a line uniting Brighton with the London and Dover (south-eastern) at Hoxted, a cutting of not more than thirty miles. The announcement of the result at the Stock Exchange was received with three loud cheers. Brighton will have to wait another year for railway connexion with the metropolis, and will be ruined if one is not obtained. The contest has cost upwards of 100,000*l.*, and been remarkable profitable to the legal profession.

The Earl of Fingal died on Saturday last, at his residence in Kingstown, in his 77th year.

Accounts from Holland state that the Prince of Orange will shortly pay another visit to this country.

## BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.

GENERAL ORDER.—*San Sebastian, July 23.*

In the General Order of 4th inst., the Lieut.-General stated the circumstance of seven officers who claimed to resign their commissions and retire with a gratuity of half a-year's pay, on the ground of having served one year with the Legion, alleging that the conditions of service entitled them to this option; the Lieut.-Gen., not having any power to decide on such a claim, referred it for the consideration of Government, and having been honoured with the following reply, he loses no time in publishing it for the information of those officers and men who may have entertained this impression.

"The Government of her Christian Majesty have heard with lively feelings of regret, that the officers in question should have given to the terms of their contract an interpretation so different from that of the Government, who distinctly understood that no officer was entitled to resign at the expiration of one year, unless his intention of so doing had been duly specified at the time of entering the service. And further, that if the Government had not conceived that this reciprocal understanding existed, it would have been their duty to ascertain before the expiration of the twelve months, the number of officers who proposed to avail themselves of the privilege, in order to make such arrangements as circumstances and the Queen's service might render expedient.

"No such arrangements have been made, because it was not known to the Government that any officers had made the specification in question as to time. If, however, there are officers who really made a specific agreement for one year on entering, the Government will offer no opposition to their availing themselves of the stipulation, however much the loss of their service might be regretted.

"Nevertheless her Majesty's Government entertain a conviction that other and higher motives than the right or wrong interpretation of a contract would induce the officers in question to reconsider their intention of resigning.

"It is further observed on the part of her Majesty's Government, that they, in common with this country at large, have looked upon the officers of the British Legion as volunteers in the great cause of constitutional freedom, and that they were now, as their brave countrymen in former days, engaged in a struggle for the overthrow of oppression and despotism in a country bound by so many ties to England, and with which to British soldiers so many glorious associations are connected; declaring therefore, that they should be slow to believe that English officers or soldiers would voluntarily leave their task unconpleted and abandon the posts so recently acquired by their valour, at a moment the most critical of the war—at a moment when the Queen and the nation were looking to them with gratitude and with hope, when the Government had, in the midst of unequalled difficulties effectually provided for the remedy of their just grounds of complaints as well as against the recurrence of them. At a moment, in short, when the services of the Legion were best appreciated and most required. The Government could not think that, even were the terms of the contract those which it was sincerely believed they were not, the British officers would pursue a course so prejudicial to the cause they have adopted, or that they would now relax in those efforts which have been so gloriously commenced, and which have shed such lustre upon British arms."

Such is the decision of her Majesty's Government on this subject; and it seeming it might be satisfactory also to submit the matter for the judgment of his Britannic Majesty's Ambassador in this country, the Lieut.-General is informed by the British Ambassador that his opinion is precisely in unison with that of the Spanish Government as above stated.

It is clear from the above that any officers who should attempt to absent themselves from this force, unless they have made an express agreement for a limited service of one year, or unless they shall have the sanction of Government for doing so, will be considered by Government as having forfeited all right to gratuity or advantage of any kind resulting from the conditions; and also all right to any arrears of pay, which may be due to them

esides being liable to such other penalty as military law r circumstances may admit.

The Lieut.-Gen. has himself no more interest in this atter than any other individual of the Legion, except- g that as senior officer of it for the time being, he els more anxious, for the honour, respectability, and rosperity of the corps generally, than any other person n do; and he has no doubt that any insubordination on is subject, or any attempt to oppose in the slightest egree the just and reasonable decision of the Govern- ent which he publishes in this order (an attempt the ast reflection must show would prove abortive), he re- eats that any insubordination or unmilitary conduct uld not but be injurious to the honour, the respectabi- y, and prosperity of the whole corps, and still more so the individuals guilty of such conduct.

In like manner any attempt of one part of our body to andon or divide itself from the rest, could not but be screditable and injurious to the whole body, and this, rhaps, at the instigation of some few interested indivi- uals who may have personal or unworthy motives of eir own for thus endeavouring to abandon their com- des, disgrace themselves, and disturb good discipline. he Lieutenant-General therefore strongly warns the od, the gallant, and well-disposed soldier, against y such designing and ill-conditioned persons, who ould not for a moment be listened to, and who will not cape detection.

The Government, however, as the Lieut.-General ticipated, will cheerfully give leave to any to retire, d with the gratuity proportioned to their service, who n bring any proof to show that they specified on enter- g the service that they desired to serve only for one ar: and, as the Lieut.-Gen. is informed that there may suma few regiments, who are so situated, he hereby rects that the three senior officers of every regiment d corps will, without delay, form themselves into a mmittee of inquiry to receive any claims of agreement r limited service which may be made, and where any stimony in support of the claims can be given, verbal r written, the most liberal construction will be given to , and the date of enlistment or engagement of each in- ividual so situated will be taken down, and a report ade on the subject. But even if there should be per- ons so situate they will not receive any arrear or gratuity ntil after those who are still gallantly serving are pro- ided for.

The Government declare their earnest determination n their letter contained in this order to perform their art, namely, to provide faithfully the pay, rations, and lothing of the troops. The Lieut.-Gen. fully believes hat every exertion is making to this end; and it is his ncessing effort by his representations, as is well known, o provide, as far as in his power, for all the wants of he Legion. The rations are at present good, arrange- ents for bringing up arrears of pay are made, and the nnual clothing is about to be sent from England; and he Lieut.-Gen. is determined, so far as depends on him, hat a complete settlement, and payment of all balances p to the end of the year shall be made, so as to obtain ore regularity for the future.

And after all, it is probably but for a few months now hat the Spanish Government will require the services of he Legion; for the Lieutenant-General hereby expects ntelligence of the total destruction of the rebel column, hich has had the temerity to advance towards Galicia, nd which has been incessantly pursued by General Espartero nearly 300 miles. This will render available or the vigorous prosecution of the war in three pro- inces twenty or thirty additional battalions. Thus a ost decided moral and military result must ensue, hich may bring the war to a much more rapid and tri- mphant close than the weak-minded or discontented ave expected.

The Lieut.-Gen. has only to add, that he is authorised state that crosses of merit for the glorious action of th May are now in course of being manufactured in England, and, it is expected, will be completed and ready be conferred in two or three weeks hence. This is a ecoration which every soldier of sense and honour who ay be so fortunate as to receive it, will justly prize to he latest hour of his life. The Commanding Officers of rps and departments will please to make out nominal sts of all under their respective command, who may have he requisite claim to this distinction, and will forward he same to the Adjut.-General's office.

Double rations of meat and wine will be issued to- orrow to the Legion, on account of the anniversary of er Majesty the Queen Regent. By command,

(Signed) OLIVE DE LANCEY, Dep. Adj. Gen.

*Head Quarters, San Sebastian.*

July 16—Two months' leave of absence to Capt. Thornton, 9th reg., medical certificate; six weeks to Col. Churchill, on private affairs; two months, on re- commendation of Dr. Callendar, to Ens. Fitzgerald. 17th—Capt. Richardson, 6th reg., having solicited per- mission to withdraw his resignation, the Lieut.-Gen. cancels the same; Capt. Richardson to be Major 4th reg. v. Ross, prom., 13th May. 18th—Quartermast. Kenny, 10th reg., having been reported unfit for his duties, is struck off the strength of the Legion.

The following officers having tendered their resigna- tions, they are accepted, and these officers will be struck off the strength of the Legion from the following dates: —Captain St. Leger, 4th reg., 30th June; Lieut. Har- rington, 10th reg., 16th July; Lieut. Quill, 10th reg., 16th July; Lieut. Price, 8th reg., 12th July; Volunteer Kean, 8th reg., 12th July.

July 23—The dismounted men of the 1st Lancers, now in San Sebastian, will be employed on garrison and fatigue duties, under the orders of the Commandant.

Why does not Lord Palmerston accede to the request of Brig.-Gen. Evans, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, and afford accommodation for the immediate re- turn of the footpads to England?—*John Bull.* [The impertinence of the above paragraph will not justify its being treated with contempt, as in that case it might be supposed that an application had been really made by Brig.-Gen. Evans to Lord Palmerston to afford accommodation for the return of the Legion to England. We have au- thority from Brig.-Gen. Evans for stating that no such application was made by him to Lord Palmerston.—*Morning Chronicle.*]

In the recent affair at Fontarabia the Royal Marines lost: killed—Privates Richard Hardon, Woolwich divi- sion, and Thomas Heywood, Chatham. Wounded—a Serjeant; Corporal Flanagan, Woolwich Division; Pri- vates James Sweetman, ditto; Elia Cooper, Plymouth; James Harris, Chatham; Samuel Richardson, ditto; George Warn, Plymouth; Daniel Fisher, Portsmouth; John Lott, ditto; John Hilton, Woolwich; Richard Jarvis, Plymouth.

The agitation of the question as to the option of con- tinuing to serve in the Legion beyond the expiration of one year, spread from the officers to the men; and it having been ascertained that among the Lancers this agi- tation had arrived at a considerable pitch, directions were given by General Evans to Colonel Kinloch to ascertain quietly what men wished to avail themselves of the sup- posed right to retire, in order that some decision might be come to upon the matter. By mistake it was put into the regimental orders, that the names of the Lancers situated in this manner should be sent to the Command- ing Officer, and the result was, that about 80 placed themselves upon the list, and declined doing duty; about 40, however, withdrew their names subsequently, of their own accord. The remaining 40 were, upon the matter being reported to the General, ordered to be dismounted and disarmed, and they were marched into San Sebastian. Here they remained for three or four days. On the 24th July Lieut.-Col. Wakefield, on whom the command of the regiment devolved in consequence of Col. Kinloch having been ordered to Vittoria, ordered the forty men to be paraded and marched out to the barracks at the Misericordia convent. They *did* march through the city gate, but stopped short there, and refused to proceed; they stated their determination to quit the service. Notice of the fact was instantly sent to the Adjutant- General, and, in order to prevent a crowd blocking up the gate, the refractory soldiers were marched back to the arcades of the Plaza Vieja, hard by, where they remained in a perfectly orderly state for about an hour. Two companies of the 10th Infantry regiment were ordered into town, in order to escort the Lancers to their barracks as prisoners. On the arrival of these two companies in the Plaza, and being drawn up in admirable order in sec- tions, the Lancers gave them three cheers. Simultane- ously with the arrival of the Infantry, Col. Wakefield made his appearance on horseback, accompanied by the Adjut.-General, Col. de Lancey, Maj. Ebsworth, and some officers of the Lancers. A number of spectators had also assembled. As before stated, the 40 Lancers were drawn up in a double file under the arcades, and they cheered the Infantry, who they well knew were come to coerce them, (the Lancers were in their stable dresses, without arms; the Infantry fully equipped and armed)—*not a single response was made to the cheers*; the men of the 10th behaved in the most soldier-like manner. An officer at the head of about a dozen men advanced, and Col. Wakefield gave the order to his men to *face to the right* and march,—*not one of them moved:* the order was peremptorily repeated; it produced no other effects than a low murmuring. Upon this Col. de Lancey and Col. Wakefield drew their swords, and advancing upon the refractory soldiers, threatened them in the most cool and determined manner with instant punishment if they did not obey. Col. de Lancey ordered Maj. Ebsworth to direct his officer to do his duty: he did so, and, after a few symptoms of dogged resistance, the two first men were moved off under the charge of half-a-dozen of the 10th, then four more by another party, and the remainder by half-dozens; the whole were thus quietly marched out of town, and proceeded towards the Misericordia.

A drum-head court-martial was next ordered to be as- sembled for the trial of five of the ringleaders, and the result was, that they were sentenced to receive 500 lashes each. Immediately, one of them, a fine-looking man, was or- dered to strip (the other men being present), which he did at once, and not a murmur was heard; such was the influence Col. Wakefield had over his men. However, just as the punishment was about to commence, the offi- cers stept forth, and respectfully interceded with the Col. on the behalf of the five culprits; stating that *they* would be answerable for their future good conduct and that of the others. Under these circumstances, Col. Wakefield took upon himself to pardon his soldiers, and ordered the whole party to proceed to the stables, and take their horses to exercise, which they did with alacrity. A parade was then ordered for the following morning, and the duty went on for the remainder of the day with perfect regularity and order.

Unpleasant symptoms have been displayed in the 6th regt., chiefly composed of Scotchmen. This arises out of the agitation of the question as to the period of ser- vice. Notwithstanding the communication to the men of the general order on the subject, a copy of which was inclosed in my last, the majority (nay, almost the whole) of this regiment persist in claiming their discharge at the expiration of the first year on the 1st of August.

We hear that the health of Gen. Evans had consider- ably improved, but that a dysenteric complaint is preva- lent at St. Sebastian, and that 120 Royal Marines at- tacked by it had been received into the hospital.

## The Court.

There will be two more Levees this season; one on Wednesday next, and the other on the succeeding Wed- nesday. The King and Queen will go to James's on Monday week, and on the following day it is expected that His Majesty will go in State to prorogue the Par- liament.

The Duchess of Kent has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel the Honourable H. Caradoc one of her equer- ries.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria will proceed to Claremont in a few days, where they intend to pass a few weeks, previously to their departure for the North. The Duke of Cumberland will take his departure for Berlin shortly after the prorogation of Parliament. The accounts of the health of Prince George still continue favourable. The Duke of Sussex has left town for Hampshire.

The King's Levee on Wednesday was attended by the following officers:—

*Admirals*—Sotheron, Sir C. Rowley, Sir W. Hargood, Sir C. A. Fleming, Sir W. Parker, Sir T. Rodd. *Captains* (R. N.)—Sir J. Franklin, E. Lloyd, M. Smith. *Generals*—L'Estrange, Salmon, Sir F. A. Wetherall, Sir J. Mac- lean, Sir W. Houstoun, Sir J. Quentin. *Colonels*—Sir J. Savage, Thackey, Aitchison, Sir P. Sutherland. *Majors*—Taylor, White, Snell. *Captains*—J. Lewis, D. Seymour, Davies, Houlton. *Lieuts.*—W. Boyd, C. F. Seymour, Straeey, Denis Daly.

The following were presented:—

Maj.-Gen. Sir G. Elder, on departure for Madras; Mr. Maynard, on prom.; Mr. Thomas, on prom.; Mr. Tia- mouth, on appointment; Dr. Bremet, on prom.; Maj.- Gen. Sir H. F. Houverie; Lieut.-Col. Sir H. Pynn, on receiving permission to accept and wear the insignia of the orders of San Fernando and Charles III.; Col. Sir J. Reynett, A.D.C., on arrival from Hanover; Lieut.-Col. Copland, on prom.; Lieut.-Col. Evans, C.B., on return to India; Lieut.-Col. Bentinck, on return from the Conti- nent; Lieut.-Col. Munro, K.H., on appoint. to Rl. Horse Artill. Rocket Service; Maj. Irwin, on prom. or appoint. as Commandant of the troops in Western Australia; Maj. Taylor, on return overland from India; Maj. Ogilvy; Capt. R. Keating, on appoint. to Rl. Irish Fusiliers, and return from foreign service; Capt. C. F. Parkinson; Lieut. Henry J. Remmett; Capt. Lord W. Butler, on prom.; Ens. R. Smith, on appoint. to 64th reg.; Capt. W. Boyd, 87th Rl. Irish Fusiliers; Capt. Maitland, 74th reg., on appoint. to Staff in India; Lieut. Webb, Rl. Engineers; Lieut. James, 7th Hussars, on prom.; Lieut. Holder, 13th Light Inf., on promotion.

The King has appointed Joseph Barclay Pentland, Esq., to be his Majesty's Consul-General in the Re- public of Bolivia. William Penrose Mark, Esq., to be Consul for the province of Granada, to reside at Ma- laga. William Henry Harvey, Esq., to be Treasurer and Accountant-General at the settlement of the Cape of Good Hope. William Wylde, Esq., to be Chief Justice at St. Helena. Edward Allen Williams, Esq., to be Substitute to the Procureur and Advocate-General of Mauritius. J. C. Lees, Esq., to be Chief Justice of the Bahama Islands. John Austin, Esq., to be Com- missioner of Inquiry into the affairs of the Island of Malta.

Their Majesties have signified the intention of visiting Brighton early in October, and of remaining until nearly the latter end of February. The air of Brighton is pe- culiarly beneficial to the health of the King.—*Brighton Paper.*

# Parliamentary Analysis.

## HOUSE OF LORDS.

Monday, 1st August.—The Drogheda and Dublin Railway Bill was read a third time and passed.—An address was agreed to, to his Majesty, praying him to appoint competent persons to consider the various lines of communication in Ireland, with a view to see which could be most usefully applied in the construction of railways.—The Marriages and Births Registration Bill was read a third time and passed.—In committee on the Established Church Bill, the Earl of Ripon objected to the suppression of the bishopric of Sodor and Man, in which he was joined by the Bishop of Rochester and Lord Lyndhurst. No amendment, however, was moved. On the first clause being read, the Bishop of Exeter moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prevent the commissioners from subsisting as a perpetual corporation. The amendment was rejected, as was another amendment, to the effect that nothing in the Bill should extend to authorise the commissioners to recommend the alienation of any episcopal land or hereditaments, except in the case of the see of Durham, for the purpose of augmenting small livings. The other clauses were agreed to.

Tuesday, 2d August.—The Paper Duties Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Earl of Devon presented a petition from Mr. Charlton, M.P., praying the House to afford a remedy for the evil arising from the 71st section of the Municipal Act of last year.—The Duke of Richmond moved the second reading of the Poole Corporation Bill. It was opposed, and the Bill ordered to be read a second time that day three months.—The House went into committee on the Stamp Duties (Newspapers) Bill, for the purpose of postponing it till Monday next.—The Universities (Scotland) Bill was, on the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, postponed till next session.—The Oyster Fisheries Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be referred to a select committee.

Wednesday, 3d August.—The Civil Bill Courts (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed. No other business of any interest was transacted.

Thursday, 4th August.—On the motion of the Duke of Richmond, the report of the committee on the Brighton Railway Bill was received, after which the Noble Duke moved that the Bill be re committed. Lord Wharncliffe moved as an amendment, that the report be now taken into consideration. Their Lordships then divided on the motion of the Duke of Richmond—non-contents, 44; contents, 42; majority, 2.—The Marquess of Clanricarde moved the second reading of the Stafford Borough Bribery Prevention Bill, upon which the Earl of Devon moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. After some discussion their Lordships divided, when the amendment was carried by a majority of 16, and the Bill was consequently lost.—The Charitable Trustees Bill, and the Roman Catholic Marriages Bill, were also thrown out on amendments by the Duke of Wellington.—The Marriages Bill was read a third time and passed.

Friday, 5th August.—The Copyright Bill, and the Highway Rates Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Lord Exmouth inquired if Government had received any information of the evacuation of Vittoria by Cordova and the Christinos troops, and the subsequent possession of it by the Carlists? Lord Melbourne believed his Majesty's Government had received no information of the kind.

## HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, 1st August.—Mr. Walter brought forward the resolution of which he had given previous notice, to the effect—"That the House, early in the next session, would institute an inquiry into the operation of the Act of 5th William IV., intituled 'An Act for the Amendment of the Laws relating to the Poor in England and Wales,' and particularly with regard to out-door relief—the separation of husbands from their wives, and of parents from their children, in the union workhouses." Lord J. Russell defended the Poor-law Amendment Act. After a lengthened debate the House divided—for going into the order of the day, 82; against it, 46; majority, 36.—In answer to a question from Captain Boldero, Mr. C. Wood stated that no orders had been sent out to the northern coast of Spain to recal the marines now serving under the command of Lord John Hay, and that none of them had been made amenable to the disgraceful decree issued by Don Carlos. He had no objection to lay Lord John Hay's despatches respecting the affair at Fontarabia on the table.—The House went into committee on the Customs Bill, when Mr. C. P. Thomson stated, that owing to the prosperous state of the revenue he was enabled to propose the reduction of duties on a number of articles, in addition to those which he had stated on a former occasion. He proposed to reduce the duty on pepper from one shilling to sixpence a pound, pimento from fivepence to threepence per pound, cloves from ninepence to sixpence, and a similar reduction in mace. He also proposed that maps and charts should pay only a duty of one penny each, that castor oil should be reduced from 1*s.* 6*d.* per pound to 1*s.* 3*d.* per cwt., and that foreign silver plate should be admissible at a duty of 2*s.* 6*d.* per ounce, instead of the present duty of 5*s.* 6*d.*, and gold plate at 1*l.* per ounce, instead of, as at present, 3*l.* 16*s.* He mentioned several other articles, the duty upon which he proposed to modify, and added that there were minor articles which he would not trouble the House by specifying. The reductions were generally approved of, and the Bill was, after a short discussion, reported.—The amendments of the Lords to the Tithes Commutation Bill were agreed to after some discussion.—Mr. Wakley having moved the third reading of the Medical Witnesses Bill, it was moved as an amendment that the House be counted, when there appearing to be only 39 members present, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, 2nd August.—Mr. C. Wood presented copies of the despatches received from Lord John Hay, relative to the recent attack on Fontarabia, and the subsequent operations, and lists of the killed and wounded amongst His Majesty's forces serving on the coast of Spain.—Mr. O'Connell gave notice, that early in the next session he would move that it be referred to a committee to inquire and report whether or not it be necessary for the public weal and the interests of the realm that a reform should be effected in the House of Lords, extending the principle of representation to the peerage, by altering the qualifications of the electors and the mode of election.—The Ecclesiastical Leases Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Greek Loan Act was read a second time.—Lord J. Russell moved that the Irish Church Bill, as amended by the Lords, be taken into consideration this day three months. Upon this motion an amendment was proposed by Sir R. Peel, to the effect that the amendments be now considered. After a long and an animated debate the House divided—for the original motion, 260; for the amendment, 231; majority for Ministers, 29.

Wednesday, 3d August.—Mr. P. Thomson presented the resolutions adopted by the select committee on the subject of railways, which were agreed to.—On the motion of Mr. Divett, the writ for Stafford was suspended until Thursday week.—The Handloom Weavers Bill was postponed until next session.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved the second reading of the Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill. Sir R. Inglis moved as an amendment that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. After a short discussion the House divided, when the motion was carried by a majority of 17, and the Bill read a second time.—The Medical Witnesses' Bill was read a third time and passed.

Thursday, 4th August.—The House met at twelve, for the purpose of further considering Mr. Warburton's motion for a select committee on the Trouthecke case. After a long debate the motion was negatived without a division.—At the evening sitting the Customs Duties Bill, and the Court of Chancery (Ireland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Lord J. Russell, in moving the further consideration of the report of the committee on the Registration of Voters Bill, stated the names of the barristers whom he should think qualified to act as revising barristers. The names were:—The Right Hon. T. Erskine, Chief of the Court; Messrs. Fraser, Rogers, Long, Robinson, Maltby, Praed, West, O'Grady, Reynell, and Alexander. Several members objected to the appointment of Mr. Erskine; but ultimately the several clauses of the Bill were agreed to.—The Gold and Silver Plate (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord Morpeth moved the third reading of the Church Temporalities Bill, upon which Mr. Brotherton moved that the House be counted, and it appearing that 40 members were not present, the House adjourned.

Friday, 5th August.—The Horton's Estate Bill was read a third time and passed.—The Militia Ballot Suspension Bill went through committee without observation.—The Assessed Taxes Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir E. Codrington presented a petition from Mr. R. Milner, who complained that his name had been erased from the Navy List, and praying that means should be afforded him of proving the injustice of the punishment inflicted upon him. The gallant Admiral presented petitions to the same effect from Lieutenants Lee and Bryant. Mr. C. Wood was happy to inform the Hon. and Gallant Admiral and the House, that circumstances had been brought to the knowledge of the Admiralty which satisfied them that the charges made against Lieut. Bryant were wholly without foundation. As a matter of course, Mr. Bryant's name would be restored to the List. (Hear.) Sir E. Codrington said that this circumstance showed the propriety of the parties being brought face to face.—Sir J. Graham, before the House went into committee of Supply, wished to ask a question of the Government. Towards the end of last Session certain resolutions had been come to for the purpose of consolidating the offices of Treasurer of the Navy, Paymaster of the Army, and Master of the Ordnance. They had now arrived at the last day of Supply, and he had seen the Navy and Army Estimates, in which all provisions for these offices were omitted; and what he wished, therefore, to ask was whether those regulations were prepared, whether an estimate was to be submitted to the House, whether the money had been paid on the 5th July, and if paid out of what fund? Mr. Baring said that the resolutions to which the Right Hon. Baronet referred, required very great consideration; but he believed they were in such a state of preparation as would enable them to be shortly submitted to the House. With respect to the payment of the salaries, it was quite true that, in accordance with the resolutions, they had been suspended; but as, under the circumstances, these resolutions had not been carried into effect, the proper course would be to submit a separate vote for the payment of the salaries.—Sir E. Codrington moved for a return "of all officers, of whatever rank, who have been deprived of their half-pay without their consent, or the investigation of a Court-Martial, from the year 1790 up to the present period, with the alleged reasons for such deprivation; also a return of any persons whose half-pay has been restored to them subsequently to such deprivation, with the alleged reason for such restoration." Mr. C. Wood would not consent to parade a list of the cases and causes of dismissal for the last forty-six years; but if any individual case were brought forward, he would be ready to give every information. Sir E. Codrington expressed his willingness to withdraw the motion, with the intention of bringing it forward in a more confined shape, viz. merely a return in those cases wherein the parties themselves were anxious to have it made. Mr. C. Wood objected to the withdrawal of the motion, which was negatived accordingly.—Mr. Maclean rose to bring forward his motion for certain returns connected with the Auxiliary Legion in Spain, but was prevented from doing so by the rules of the House. He, however, made some observations on the subject, which produced a lengthened discussion, in the course of which Lord Palmerston defended the policy pursued by the Government of the country.—[We shall notice this debate next week].

Two young officers of the Walloon guards, mounting guard at the palace one day, were discussing together their respective chances of promotion and success in the career they had embraced. After comparing notes, they both came to the conclusion that the army was, at best, a beggarly profession, with a vast deal more tinsel than gold about it, especially in time of peace. But what was to be done? "Let us go up to the king, and ask him for a good benefice in the church," said the one. "With all my heart," said the other; "but the worst is that I don't know a word of Latin." "Bah! so much the better. I suppose you thought I was a professor of Salamanca? Trash! let us ask for the *canonica*, and get it—the Latin will come of itself." So said, so done: they drew up a memorial, setting forth in strong terms their horror at the dangers, and vanities, and temptations of this world, and their wish to serve God, in peace and good-will to all men. They got themselves announced, were admitted to the royal presence, and, whether from caprice or being amused at the freak, their request was granted. One of them obtained a canonry of Toledo, and is only lately dead; the other still lives in the comfortable enjoyment of a rich stall in Arragon.

*Naval Surgeons.*—So late as 1802, the King of Sweden engaged some British Surgeons to serve in his ships of war; their perplexity and mortification may be imagined, on finding that they were expected to shave the whole ship's company as a duty belonging to their station.

## WORDS FOR A TRIO.

An argument like a good trio should be,
Where we all differ, and yet all agree,
In truth and in tone, and in blest harmony.

L. H.

# The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Aug. 6th 12 o'clock.—Reduced, 91¼ to ⅜ Reduced, 100¼ to ¼. Cons. for Acct., 91¼ to ⅜.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

A. E. Windus and H. W. Windus, of Skinner-street, Snow-hill, stationers.—A. Gordon, of Holland-place, Brixton Rise, Surrey, and of Cromarty, North Britain, fish-curer.—B. B. Kay, of Fish-street-hill, stationer.—T. G. N. Prichard, late of Hounsditch, surgeon.—J. Hooper, of 168, Upper Thames-street, and of 5, Grove-hill-terrace, Grove-lane, Camberwell, chandler-factor.—J. O. Whitehall, of Liverpool, painter.—H. Holden, of Leeds, smith.—J. Mitchell, of Holbeck, Leeds, cloth-dresser.—J. Allday, of Birmingham, wire-drawer.—J. Booth, of Doncaster, postmaster.—T. Brown, of Grange, Cheshire, common-brewer.—W. Croft, jun., of Manchester, wholesale hosier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Holms, Jun., and Co., of Paisley, and Cochran Maxton, ma ufacturers.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

Samuel Phillips, of Falmouth, grocer.

BANKRUPTS.

L. Fenner, of Rawstorne-street, Goswell street-road, fancy hinet-maker—L. A. Bennet, of Crutched Friars, merchant—J. Nathanson, of Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, merchant—J. Morris, n., of Wandsworth, Surrey, grocer—J. Topping, late of Moore- use hall, Wigton, Cumberland, cattle-dealer—J. Parsons, of ill, Buckinghamshire, grocer—J. Barker, of Sudbury, Suffolk, rocer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Wilson, of Edinburgh, general merchant—F. Armstrong, te of Edinburgh, spirit-merchant, and now of Corner-house, nkeeper—T. Kerr and Co., of Edinburgh, wholesale stationers.

BIRTHS.

22d ult., at Pembroke Dock, the lady of R. R. Chevallier, sq., of the Royal Dock-yard, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

28th ult, at Stonehouse, Plymouth, Capt. Hill, 32d reg., only on of Capt. Sir John Hill, R.N., Superintendent at Deptford, to lss Fanny Scoble, daughter of the late Joseph Scoble, Esq.—ul inst., at St. Mary's, Buckland, Walter Chauvenn Kennedy, q., Lieut. 2d West India reg., to Elizabeth Mary, youngest ughter of James Scott, Esq., St. George's-square, Portsea, nuts.—21st ult., at Plymouth, Captain J. Knagson, Esq., of ingdon-street, Westminster, to Elizabeth Lilva, chief daugh of the late Capt. W. H. Douglas, R.N.—At St. Sidwell's, Lieut. ayes, R.N., to Miss Sannkas, daughter of T. Sanders, Esq., of teter.—4th inst., at Trinity Church, St. Marylebone, Major nes Baldham Thornhill (h. p.) from 60th Rl. Rifle Corps, to iza, widow of the late Lieutenant-General John Gordon.—h inst., at Brixton, Paul, eldest son of Paul Storr, Esq., of nd-street, to Susanna, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Utterton, of eath-lodge, Croydon, Surrey.

DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Maj. Gen. William Stewart, C.B., ts of 40 F., Elgin, N. B.—Colonels—Rumsey, formerly Insp. eld Offic.; Forster, Rl. Art. Cheltenham, June 30, 1836; Kelso, r. Mil. Castle Hill, Ayrshire, 22d Apr.—Lieut.-Cols.—Hon J. ewart, C.B., late of Sco. Fus. Guards., 16th July, 1836; Carmi- hael, Unatt. Boulogne, 13th July.—Captains—Hill (Paym. 8 F.), th May, 1836; Croker, h. p. 32 F., 23d May; Pentz, h. p. 1st da Fenc. William Henry, Lower Canada, 20th March; Mar- wall, Unatt., 12th June; Grace, late of R. Inv., July.—Lieuts. Malhias, R. Art. Corfu, 7th June, 1836; Purvis, h. p. R. Art., rivers, Chart, Sutton, 27th June; Matheson, R. Art. Drivers, d Barrack at Stoney Hill, Jamaica, May; Cash, late 5 R. Vet. n., Stonehouse, 15th July; Alex. Stewart, h. p. 47 F., 16 May, sshill, h. p. 88 F., 13th June; Layton, h. p. 93 F., 3d July; sauna, h. p. Cape Reg., 7th December, 1835.—Commissariat rtment—As. Com. Gen. Hare, St. Ritts, 3d May, 1836.—ledical Depart.—Surg. Maj. Simpson, h. p. Colds. Gds., Surg. awder, 7th Huss.; As. Surg. Watkins, Staff.

Lost, on board the Tigris steam-boat, on the 21st of May, in a rricane on the River Euphrates, Lieut. Rhagat Cocaburn, of e Royal Artillery, aged 23, third son of Robert Cockburn, Esq., thal crescent, Edinburgh.—At Mallow, Cork, Commander H. C. oxen, of Eltham-place, Kennington, in his 66th year.—Lieut. C. Grandas, R.N. (1818)—2d inst., near Portsmouth, Sarah, ungest daughter of Col. Nuruand, Rl. Eng.

# Advertisements.

ABERN'S BOTANIC CREAM, Patro- nised by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, ncess Victoria, Duke of Cambridge, and other Illustrious Per- nages.—This popular Cream stands unrivalled as a discovery of greatest importance for strengthening and promoting the wth of hair, and completely freeing it from scurf. Sold in s, price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and in bottles, price 3s. 6d. and 5s. ch, Wholesale and Retail by the sole proprietor, H. Labern, Judd-street, Brunswick-square, and by Messrs. J. and E. At- nsou, 24, Hld, and Delcroix, 158, New Bond-street; Perry, rlington Arcade; Maclean, Lowther Arcade; Pett, 245, Re- nt-street; Hannay, 63, Chandler, 76, and Sanger, 150, Oxford- ert, Low, 330, Prout, 229, and Griffin, 183, Strand; Rigge, Cheapside; Patey, 87, Lombard street; Johnston, 68, Corn- ; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Son, Far- don-street; and of all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors oughout the United Kingdom.

Warranted to Keep in any Climate.

ENGLISH PEOPLE DIE from neglect- ing the Use of Lavements."—See Victor Jacquemont's ters, Vol. I. page 122. The Manufacturers respectfully nu- nce, that a Domestic Lavement Apparatus has at length n invented, which does not tease people with screwing and ng, or require the fuss of Basins, Chairs, and other trouble ome ablutionaries; it has no *elastic* materials to cause inconvenience d expense by decaying and becoming defective; and, lastly, as the peculiar property of injecting the fluid in *a continued rrent*, which, at the same time, gives the additional advantage excluding the admission of air. Having been constructed by professional Inventor with a view to remove those objections d difficulties which have hitherto appertained to all Lavement achines, the Manufacturers confidently aver that Dr. Scott's ven-Pump will be found extremely commodious by every in- vidual—even the most infirm person or timid female may anage it with the most comfortable facility. In fine, this unique d elegant Apparatus supersedes all former inventions of the nd, and should be in the possession of everyfamily, particularly individuals habitually requiring aperient medicines, or suffer- g from indigestion and disorders connected with a confined faulty state of the bowels. An eminent Physician, who has ld an important station in the Honourable Company's Ser- ce for thirty years past, has thus expressed his opinion of this achine:—"I am convinced that the introduction of Dr. Scott's ysso-Pump into India will tend greatly to the preservation f Life; and it is a desirable thing that every family should be rovided with it. It is admirably suited for hot climates, as it oes not possess any elastic tubes, the heat kind of which are ery perishable and annoying in any country; but decay most uickly in tropical climates. In short, I think that Scott's Patent Lavement Machine should form an item in every outfit to In- dia." Orders to be addressed to SAVORY and CO., Chemists and Medical Mechanists, 369, Strand,

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, B. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d. and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

FRUIT SEASON.—Each succeeding year proves, more extensively than its predecessor, the advantage of using the Patent Brandy, diluted with water, as a substitute for Beer, or other fermented liquors; a recommendation strongly urged by the principal members of the faculty; and never more important than at the present season, when the natural indulgence in the use of fruit renders the choice of a safe and wholesome beverage an action great importance. The established purity, and freedom from acid, of the Patent Brandy, expressly and exclusively certified by Chemists of the first eminence, and further substantiated by its constantly increasing sale, (exceeding in the last year that of the preceding year by between twenty and thirty thousand gallons,) warrant J. T. Betts and Co. in drawing public attention to its superior qualities, not only as a beverage, but also with reference to its use in fortifying home-made Wines, in the preparation of Confectionary and Preserves, and for general culinary purposes.

As Distillers, J. T. Betts and Co. cannot send out less than two Gallons of their Patent Brandy; which may be obtained at Eighteen Shillings per Imperial Gallon, of the highest legal strength, at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, leading to St. John Street, which is their only Establishment.

THE VEGETABLE SYRUP of BE VELNOS.—At this period of the year, when, from the increased heat in the atmosphere, inflammation of the blood is of more frequent occurrence, the use of a medicine which cools it, without debilitating the system, must be evident and advantageous, if not indispensable. Of such a nature and property the experience of more than half a century has proved that the Vegetable Syrup is unquestionably possessed. It is of peculiar efficacy in correcting, purifying, and sweetening the blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from the impurity of the blood and juices, should, especially at this season, enter without delay upon a regular course of the Vegetable Syrup. The effect of this medicine in promoting insensible perspiration, is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, it operates on the animal juices, and requires only the common restraint of moderation in diet. It is dissolved in the chyle of the stomach, is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful, substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unnecessful use of that mineral occasions.

The Syrup is prepared by Mrs. Canham, No. 32, Berners'-street, Oxford street, and sold by her, and, with her authority, by all respectable Medicine Venders in town and country.—See Mrs. Canham's recently published Treatise on Scrofula, Scurvy, Consumption, and Diseases of the Blood and Liver. Sold by Ridgway and Sons, 169, Piccadilly.

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine Patent Perryian Side Spring Pens, with Holder . . 2 0

The Improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a side cut above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.

Nine Patent Perryian Under-Spring Pens, with Holders . 2 0

This Pen, by means of the Under-Spring, allows of an opening across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it a most pleasant and useful instrument for the general purposes of Writing.

Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with Holder . . . 2 0
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N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had with Medium, Fine, Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above prices.

Six Patent Perryian for Writing Music, with Holder . . 2 0
Nine ditto ditto Office Pens, with Holder . . . . 1 0
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Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stone, &c., with Holder . . 3 6
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The Patent Perryian Elastic Holders may be had with most of the above Pens, at an advance of Three pence per Card.

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Writing performed with the Blue Ink is first of a clear blue colour, but in a short period becomes a permanent Black.

These Inks are superior to most of the writing fluids now in use, and being very limpid, are peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, as well as for those made from quills. They are also suitable for the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Bottle is (Signed) JAMES PERRY & Co.

GOLD GUARD CHAINS, the same weigh as Three Sovereigns, 3l., charged by the pretended che shops 4l. 4s.; LADIES' NECK CHAINS (coatted pattern) m be purchased by weight of Sovereigns, and 10s. extra instead 21s., at Griffin and Hyams, 22, Cornhill, opposite the Roy Exchange, where may be had (gratis) a pamphlet containing detailed list of prices of plain Jewellery, &c.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUT BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Win in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesm (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposit by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the publ and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for th purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the recei being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the He ring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becom an delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his sign ture, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of t celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, Impar ing a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now nse: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climate Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreig Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen a druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, a druggists in the United Kingdom.

MASDEU.—Extract from an Article o Wines in the *Athenæum*:—"There are in the south France a great number of strong, full-bodied Wines, which wou suit the English palate; there is the Masdeu, which comes fro the vineyards between Perpignan and Port Vendres, from whi last place, 100 miles south-west of Cette, it is exported by se It is a sound wine, improving by age, and will keep long: it rich, soft, deep-coloured, with a bouquet which Portugal Wine h not, and that fine violet tinge on the surface indicating the u mingled juice of the grape.

Crisp and Dalton, 1 & 8t Old Broad-street, City; and 15, Mou Street, Grosvenor-square. 28s. per dozen, 16l. 16s. per quart Cask. Genuine Marsala, 20s. per dozen.

25, New Bond-street.

TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any perma nently beneficial result: the various cements to which so man impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgama mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acid of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, tur the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public th he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, wit out inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much mo than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Su gery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most im proved principles, combined with the utmost moderation terms.

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession ca recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any referenc real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

BREWSTER'S ALMOND and HONE SOAP, combining the Emollient and Balsamic Properti of Honey with the finest Almond Oil Soap, and refreshing fra rance; it removes Sunburns, and prevents Chapped Hands.- Brewster's Asiatic Vegetable, or Extract of Cocoa-Nut Oil, f promoting the growth of hair; it invigorates the roots, giv strength and brilliancy to the hair, and causes a luxurio growth; has only to be known to be an indispensable appendag to the toilet and the nursery.—Lavender Water from the flower Royal Perfumed Lavender, &c., Carthamus Flower Tooth Powde much admired for its efficacy, elegance, and simplicity; Improve Cold Cream of Almonds and Roses. Made and Sold Wholesal and Retail by Brewster, 48, New Bond-street. Sold by all re spectable Perfumers in Town and Country.

IMPROVED WAX DRESSED CLOTH for TROPICAL CLIMATES, MARQUEES, &c.—THOMA EDGINGTON (from Tooley-street) No. 17, Smithfield Bars an Old Kent Road, London, Manufacturer to their Majesties, re spectfully informs the Nobility, Gentry, Merchants, &c., that h has now on sale an extensive Stock of Marquees and Tents of a dimensions, admirably adapted for Horticultural Societies, Ar chery Meetings, Cricket Clubs, Public Dinners, Fetes, &c. Ric Cloths with Poles complete. Improved Wax Dressed Cloth light, clean, and impervious to water, at Reduced Prices Huntin, Slope, &c. Wholesale and for Exportation. A Pavilion capable of dining 1,600 persons, and a variety of other Marquees Awnings, &c., may be had on hire. T. E. begs to remind th Public, that he had the honour of erecting last season the beau tiful Pavilion at Sion House, and at the different Colleges a Cambridge, the Zoological and Horticultural Show, Studley Castle, Bromley Palace, &c. N.B.—Temporary Rooms, Veran dahs, Entrances, &c., fitted up, and tastefully lined and decorated on hire.

SAFETY and EFFICACY is the motto adopted by ROWLAND and SON, as applicable to every requisite for the Toilet which they have had the honour of suc- cessfully introducing to general patronage, and it particularly distinguishes ROWLAND'S KALYDOR—at this season, there- fore, when the brilliancy of the Female Complexion is susceptible of permanent injury from the prevalence of a degree of heat nearly assimilating with that of the tropics, it is of vast import- ance to Ladies to bear in constant remembrance that this in- valuable preparation is perfectly innoxious, and decidedly free from Mineral Astringents, dangerously repellant in their action its inherent qualities are those of diffusing refreshing and deli- cious coolness; protecting the complexion from sun-burn, tan, freckle, and discolouration; and of sustaining through life that purity, smoothness, and elasticity of the skin, on which mainly depends continued freshness of appearance and the contour of youth.

To prevent imposition, the name and address is engraved on the government stamp, which is affixed over the cork of each bottle.

A. ROWLAND and SON,
20, Hatton Garden.

Sold in half-pints at 4s. 6d., and in pint bottles at 8s. 6d. each, duty included, by the sole Proprietor, as above.

**PLATE GLASS.**—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present improved style, on Terms which fear no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Established Manufactory for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot be excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c., vide Advertisements in the Magazines and Newspapers for 1835.

99, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

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**HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,** unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in full under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in entrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, it lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally.

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GALAS every Tuesday and Friday at the Stadium, Cremorne House, Chelsea, (in addition to the Daily Entertainments,) will take place during the remainder of the Season, in compliance with very general desire, in which fashionable patrons take a decided lead; accordingly, Illuminations by Mr. J. Duffell, and on the same scale with those displayed at the late Grand Fete, will now be continued, as also Splendid Fireworks, which Mr. Darbey will display at the early hour of Ten o'Clock, thus to wind up, by evening amusements and dancing, the gaities of a day passed amidst romantic scenery, greatly enlivened by all those chivalric and other entertainments which in great variety may constantly be enjoyed at this charming and fashionable retreat, so justly famed for its aquatic and other picturesque views.—Wines and other Refreshments supplied. Doors open at Two o'Clock; Admission on Gala Days, 2*s.* 6*d.*; Children, under 12 years of age, 1*s.* 6*d.*; on other Days 1*s.* each person. A New Carriage Entrance from the King's Road, and a good Landing Place.

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EXCHANGE.—To Captains of Merchant Vessels and others. J. CHEEK, Umbrella, Parasol, Walking Stick, Riding Whip, Fishing Rod, and Tackle Manufacturer, Golden Perch, No. 52, Strand, begs to announce that he has a most extensive and superior Stock, which he is willing to exchange for the undermentioned articles, viz.—Malacca Canes, Partridge Canes, Large Ground Rattans, Bamboos, North and South Carolina Canes, Pimento and Cinnamon Sticks, or any other description of Canes or Sticks, if rare or curious; Turkey Sponge, Silk-worm Gut, China, or Indian Twist.—Gentlemen having any of the above-mentioned articles, will find it to their interest to apply (if by letter, post paid) to J. CHEEK, Golden Perch, No. 52, Strand.—N.B. Articles only of the first Quality will be taken.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT &

LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000,

With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5*l.* each. Deposit, 1*l.* per Share. The remaining 4*l.* to be paid in two Instalments, namely, 2*l.* per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 29, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are in themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *to every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognising the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*," and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5*l.* per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7*l.* per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

30, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.


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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

THE OFFICE, 19, CATHERINE STREET, STRAND,

in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 185. SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of September, the fine Frigate-Built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BAIRSTOW, R. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BAIRSTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 8, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to Low, Pirie & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Sail from Gravesend on the 25th August, the fine teak-built Ship SCALEBY CASTLE, Burthen 1,400 Tons, DAVID ROBERTSON, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CEYLON, with leave to call at Madeira. —Will positively be despatched the 20th of August, the fine new A 1 ship TIGRIS, burden 426 tons, JAMES STEVENS, Commander. Lying in the West India Export Dock. This ship has a poop, with most superior accommodations for passengers, and carries a skilful Surgeon.—For passage apply to WM. TINDALL, 34, Cornhill; and for freight or passage to L. W. WINDLEY, 8, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail with all possible Despatch, the fine Frigate built Ship [illegible], Burthen 800 Tons, DUNCAN MACFARLAN, R. N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, touching at the CAPE.—To Sail punctually on the 1st of September, the newly coppered Ship ORONTES, Captain MARK J. CURRIE. Burthen 850 Tons; seven feet high between decks; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has first-rate accommodation for passengers, and will sail punctually at her time. Last Shipping Day, 20th August.—Apply to Messrs. BARING, NESTA, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street; TOMLIN and MAN, 26, Cornhill; or to JAMES BARING, 4, Leadenhall-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of portage and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Portable Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 79, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent may select from a Large Assortment of the improved Patent Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

CHELTENHAM.—Any Lady or Gentleman or Family of respectability, desirous of meeting with a Villa, fitted up with great taste and replete with every convenience for a Small Family, may be immediately accommodated, with House, Coach-house, and Stables, and appropriate Furniture, to be taken by valuation. It would suit an Indian Medical Man desirous of practising, certain advantages, which would be explained.—Apply to [illegible] 43, Manchester-street, Manchester-square; if by letter, post paid.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 650 Tons, W. L. POPE, Commander, will leave the West India Docks on 17th August, and Portsmouth on 20th; last Shipping Day 16th. Has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Is under Engagement to the East India Company to leave the Docks on 15th August, and will embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 23rd, the frigate-built ship DUKE OF BUCCLEUGH, 650 Tons, G. F. MARTIN, Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The LARKINS, 750 Tons, C. INGRAM, R. C. N. Commander, is daily expected, and will sail again for Calcutta in all September. For particulars apply to T. HAVESIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall Street.

STEAM INFORMATION.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leave as follows:

For LISBON, CADIZ, GIBRALTAR, and MALAGA, with a bag of Letters from His Majesty's Post Office, from London, off the Tower (calling off Oporto), the CALPE, Capt. THOMAS KINN, about the 19th August.

For GUERNSEY and JERSEY, from Southampton, the LADY DE SAUMAREZ, every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at Six o'clock precisely, at Reduced Fares.—For which see Bills.

For GUERNSEY and JERSEY, from Cowes, Isle of Wight, the LADY DE SAUMAREZ, every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at a Quarter past Six o'clock precisely.

For ST. MALO, from Southampton, every Tuesday evening, at Six o'clock precisely.

For HAVRE DE GRACE, from Southampton, the APOLLO, every Monday and Thursday, at Reduced Fares.

For HAVRE DE GRACE, from Portsmouth, every Monday and Thursday.

Berths may be secured at the Company's Offices, and at Mr. H. Underwood's, 56, Haymarket; of whom further information may be obtained; as well as of Messrs. Charles Barry and Co., 39, Mincing-lane; Mr. N. M. Prialux, Southampton; Messrs. Fox and Co., Falmouth; Messrs. F. F. Gibbs and Co., Liverpool; and all the principal coach offices. W. J. DE BUCK, Secretary.

British and Foreign Steam Navigation Company's Office, 8, Fenchurch-street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Cadets, Writers, and Assistant-Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 hours' notice if necessary, and on the most reasonable Terms, at MAYNARD and Co.'s, 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse. M. & Co.'s Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER Invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full-fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 16s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns, ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 3d. each; real india longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d., slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentleman's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 1s. per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waistcoats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 13s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to any parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | £2 | 6 | to £1 | 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 1 | 0 | to 30 | 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 18 | 6 | to 21 | 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 21 | 0 | to 25 | 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 | 6 | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 | 6 | to 12 | 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 15 | 0 | to 17 | 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 | 0 | to 18 | 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passage Shirts 34s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 50s. to 90s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra fine Fronts, 90s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.

Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 27, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 3s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trousers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find his most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charge of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also in his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Cuoip Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hour Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S RAMPEAGE, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £2 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 138, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

*Office of Ordnance, 28th July, 1836.*

## THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS

MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that ... will sell by Public Auction at the Tower, on Wednesday and Thursday 18th August next, at Eleven o'clock in the ... precisely, sundry Lots of Old Stores, consisting of ... trements, Militia Clothing, Great Coats, Boots, and Shoes, ... ing, Sacks, Knapsacks, Staves for Barrels, Ranges, Grates, ... ers, Tools, and Ironmongery, Drums, Fifes, Bugles, Trum... Copper and Brass Wire, a Fire Engine, Leather Hose, Pipes ... Fire Buckets, Tin Ware, Masons' Levels, Theodolite, Pickers ... Brushes, Cast Metal Nails, a Mooring Chain, Old Brass, Steel, ... Packing Chests, Fire Wood, and various other effects.

... which may be viewed at the Tower, as expressed ... Catalogues, one week previous to the Sale, (Sunday ex... ), from Ten o'clock till Four, upon application to the Prin... Storekeeper's Office at that place, where Catalogues of the ... and Conditions of the Sale will be delivered to those persons ... may apply for the same. By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 1st August, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply

BEEF AND MUTTON

... His Majesty's Land Forces (except the Foot Guards generally, the Household Cavalry in Middlesex) in Cantonments, Quarters and Barracks, in the Counties of England severally, in ... s, in North Britain, In the Isle of Man, and In the Channel ... ds, for Six Months from the 1st October next, Inclusive, ... ect to the usual Conditions of the Contracts,—

... at Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the ... d of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender ... Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall ..., on or before Tuesday the Sixth day of September next; ... one will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

... ch Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed ... he Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known ... perty, engaging to become bound with the Party ten... ... g in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for ... due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will ... noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and ... Prices expressed to words at length, and should it so hap... that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops ... uld be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the ... ps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by ... Contractor, will be refunded to him.

... enders will be received at the same time for the undermen... ed Supplies during the Month of October next—viz:

BREAD.—For the Troops in the Counties of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ... erks, | Dorset, | Hants, | Middlesex, and |
| ... ichester, | Gloucester, | Kent, | North Britain. |

... ersons who make Tenders are desired not to use any Forms ... those which may be had upon application at the Office of the ... retary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall; and of the ... rack-Masters in the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Man.

... B.—Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents can... be allowed to pass free of Postage; but the Correspondence ... ween the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will ... orwarded as usual, provided it be strictly official. The Board ... Ordnance, and their Officers, will not however be responsible ... any Letters, Money, or Orders for Money, which may be so ... warded.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE IRON ORDNANCE & SHOT IN THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Office of Ordnance, 5th August, 1836.

## THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS

MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE hereby give Notice, that they ... ready to receive Tenders for the purchase of the undermen... ed Unserviceable Iron Ordnance and Iron Shot at Jersey, viz:

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... ot | 24 Por. | Foreign Guns | 2 | Probable weight. | |
| 1. | 18 ,, | do. | 2 | 10 | Tons at per Ton. |
| 2. | 18 ,, | do. | 5 | 10 | ,, |
| 3. | 18 ,, | do. | 4 | 8 | ,, |
| 4. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 | ,, |
| 5. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 | ,, |
| 6. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 | ,, |
| 7. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 | ,, |
| 8. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 | ,, |
| 9. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 | ,, |
| 10. | 12 ,, | do. | 6 | 11 | ,, |
| | 6 ,, | do. | 2 | | ,, |
| | | Total | 71 Pieces. | | 114 Tons. |
| 11. | 18 Por. | Iron Round Shot | | 5 | Tons. |
| 12. | do. | ,, | | 5 | ,, |
| 13. | do. | ,, | | 5 | ,, |
| 14. | do. | ,, | | 5 | ,, |
| 15. | do. | ,, | | 4 | ,, |
| | | | | 24 | |
| | | Total | | | 138 Tons. |

... e Ordnance to be delivered at St. Helier's Pier, and the Shot ... Elizabeth Castle, Jersey.

... e Tenders are to specify the price, in British Sterling, pro... d to be given per Ton for the whole or any part of the above ...

... e amount is to be paid into the hands of the Deputy Store... er at Jersey on delivery of the Articles purchased.

... ealed Tenders will be received here, and at the Ordnance ... e, Jersey, until Thursday the 8th September, 1836, addressed ... the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London."

" Tender for Iron Ordnance and Shot at Jersey."

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| ... | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmo. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| ... 14 | 8 43 | 9 07 | 0 32 | 0 59 | 1 47 | 2 2 | 3 13 | 3 25 |
| ... 15 | 7 11 | 7 36 | 1 6 | 1 21 | 2 16 | 2 33 | 3 42 | 4 0 |
| ... 16 | 7 44 | 8 59 | 1 39 | 1 56 | 2 50 | 3 6 | 4 18 | 4 34 |
| ... 17 | 8 14 | 8 36 | 2 13 | 2 29 | 3 22 | 3 40 | 4 49 | 5 6 |
| ... 18 | 8 46 | 9 [illegible] | 2 47 | 3 9 | 4 1 | 4 19 | 5 27 | 5 45 |
| ... 19 | 9 20 | 9 38 | 3 38 | 3 52 | 4 48 | 5 1 | 6 5 | 6 27 |
| ... 20 | 9 [illegible] | 10 [illegible] | 4 17 | 4 42 | 5 23 | 5 47 | 6 48 | 7 9 |

## CONTRACTS FOR WHEAT AND SUGAR.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 11th August, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 18th instant, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the undermentioned Articles, viz. —

| | | When to be Delivered. |
|---|---|---|
| WHEAT, | Red, 2,000 Quarters<br>White, 500 do. | Half in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards. |
| SUGAR, | 70 Tons, the Produce of the British Possessions in the West Indies | |

Samples of the Wheat (not less than two quarts) must be produced by the Parties tendering, and a Sample of the Sugar, together with the conditions of the Contracts, may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any outbeed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—Henry Drury (1811, to *Victory*; Josiah Oake (1827), Edwin Richards (1827), N. J. C. Dunn (1814), and Felix Edwin (1835) to Coast Guard.

Lieutenants—H. Lyster (1824, to *Royal Adelaide*; S. Mottley (1808), R. Lowcay (1815), G. L. Wolley (1820), and J. Jeayes (1825), to *Victory*; Edward Battersby (1829), and John Marlett (1833), to *Seylla*; Edward Knapman (1813), and Charles Hall (1815), to *San Josef*, R. J. Wolver (1815) to command *Repulse*, R.V., vice Williams; Jas. Taylor (1815) to command *Wrekham*, R.V.

Master—Charles Graham to *Seylla*.

Mates—John Borlase to *Imogene*; Francis Benchler to *Pique*.

Second Master—T. Allen to *Victory*, and in charge of Portsmouth Yacht.

Midshipmen—H. B. Hankey to *Inconstant*; Dudley Sinclair to *Hercules*, A. Tower to *Pique*; N. Burroughs (Col. Vol.) to *Pique*; Alexander G. West, John Francis Tufnenham, and H. V. Itaggard, Coll. Vol. to *Inconstant*; Charles Augustus Vansittart, Coll. Vol. to *Madagascar*, George H. Wall, Coll. Vol. to *Asia*.

Surgeon—Thomas Gibson (1833), to *Seylla*.

Assistant-Surgeon—C. T. B. Kevern to *Seylla*; James Ramage, M.D., to *Royal Adelaide*; S. Mason (1828) to *Victory*.

Chaplains—Rev. T. Ferris (1824, to *Victory*; W. R. Payne (1822) to *San Josef*.

Pursers—D. J. Simpson (1834), to *Seylla*; J. D. Jones (1808), to *Victory*.

Clerks—John Lindesay to *Seylla*, J. Turner to *Victory*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

DEE, 4, Com. W. Ramsay (1811), at Port Royal 25th June.

FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1818), at Port Royal 25th June.

HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. E. F. Berkeley (1814), sailed from Plymouth 9th inst. for the Mediterranean.

MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lieut.-Com. J. Paget (1806), at Port Royal 25th June.

NIMROD, 20, Com. J. Fraser (1831), sailed from Chagre on a cruise 9th June.

RATTLER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), at Port Royal 25th June.

SKIPJACK, 5, Lieut.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), sailed from Jamaica on a cruise 11th June.

WASP, 18, Capt. J. S. Fireman (1834), arrived at Morant Bay, 23d June.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 13, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

SPORTSMAN, Rabilliard (1824), s. July 6, d. Aug. 1, r. Aug. 3.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. July 11 d. Aug. 2, r.
LAPWING, Forster (1812), s. July 18, d. Aug. 10, r.
LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. July 25, d. Aug. 20, r.
L'ESPOIR, Ribry, acl. (1814), s. Aug. 1, d. Aug. 27, r.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 8, d. Sept. 3, r.

*Mediterranean.*

SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), s. July 4, d. Aug. 24, r.
HERMES, Hount (1824), s. Aug. 3, d. Sept. 23, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25, r. July 27,
GOLDFINCH, Chiller (1815), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r.
DELIGHT, Moore (h. 1812), s. May 11, d. Sept. 28, r.
STAG, Smith ( ), s. June 10, d. Oct. 28, r.
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r.
MUTINE, Fowle (1807), s., Aug. 3, d. Dec. 23, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

SPEY, James (1815), s. May 4, d. July 27, r. July 30.
RENARD, Bamsford (1809), s. May 18, d. Aug 11, r.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r.
LYRA, St. John (1808), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r.
ALERT, Norrington (1812), s. July 3, d. Sept. 25, r.
CAMDEN, Tilley, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Aug. 2, d. Oct. 26, r.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s, d. , r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. April 17, d. Sept. 5, r.
SKAUULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 18, d. Oct. h. r.
ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r.
LYNET, Downey (1815), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r.
PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. d. r.

*North America.*

EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), s. June 4, d. Aug. 6, r. Aug. 8.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1816), s. July 9, d. Sept. 10, r.
BRISEIS, Downey (1815), s. Aug. 6, d. Oct. 8, r.

PORTSMOUTH, August 12.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Sovereign* transport arrived on Saturday from Halifax, with a few invalids and condemned ordnance stores. She has gone on to Woolwich. The *Cracker* has sailed to cruize off Brighton. There has not been any other naval movement during the week. The *Madagascar* went sails this day, and will go out of harbour on Monday. She has been delayed in consequence of a defect in her capstan. *Pique* and *Inconstant* are getting on but slowly for want of seamen; they have their top-masts up, and are fitting the lower rigging. *Victory* and *Volcano* are in the basin in the hands of the dock-yard artificers. The *Herefordshire* and *Cornatic* have sailed this week for Bombay. The *Wellington* came in from the river on Thursday to take on board her passengers for Madras.—Ships in Port.—*Britannia, Inconstant, Victory, Madagascar, Pique, Royal George* yacht, *Excellent, Beacon.*

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, August 12th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v. stepped her foremast on Friday afternoon, and the Yard riggers commenced setting up her rigging. She is being fitted up with all possible despatch. It is expected that Commander Evans (her former Captain) will again have her. At 3 o'clock, P.M., the funeral of Atkinson the policeman took place, he was borne to the grave by eight of his comrades, four being pall-bearers; 2 divisions followed, consisting of 16 men, 2 serjeants, and 2 Inspectors (Messrs. Aldrich and Appleby), Lieut. Pearse, the Director of Police, also attended in undress uniform. As the gallant officer subsequently informed the men, it was no part of his duty so to do, but he so acted to give the force a due estimation for respectability in the eyes of the towns-people, as this was the first casualty in it since its formation under him. An immense concourse of the "natives" were assembled to witness the procession, and the churchyard was literally crammed. The *Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tinling, returned here on Monday, and was immediately warped into the basin. She will require and have new boilers. *Lightning*, Admiralty st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, has hauled out of the basin (where she has been lying better than 4 months) on Tuesday, and brought up alongside the *Salsette* hulk, to take on board her stores. She is thoroughly painted and fitted, and only requires the aid of the civil engineers to connect her engines. The *Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. J. Pearse, is being rigged as fast as possible by what hands she has, as she is still entering men; great praise is due to the yard engineers for their exertions on her wheels and engines. Intelligence is looked for here as to *how* the *Pluto* st.-v. "behaves herself" under the two heavy guns which have been placed on her quarter-deck and forecastle, they having been mounted in accordance with the opinion of the master-shipwright. He contends that it will prevent her rolling so much as hitherto; but a great number differ with him. The *Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tinling, will not be paid off as has been reported, but after she has got new boilers will go to the Mediterranean. *Rennie*, tender, came up from Sheerness on Wednesday and sailed again on Thursday. Ships in the Port—*William and Mary* yt., Capt. Sir S. Warren, C. B., K., C.H., *Lightning*, Admiralty st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler. In Dock—*Blazer*. In Basin—*Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tinling, *Rhadamanthus, Confiance, Echo, Flamer, Firefly*, Lieut. J. Pearse, and *Messenger*, Mr. J. King.

MILFORD HAVEN, August 10th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Skylark* revenue cutter, Lieut. Palmer, returned to this port last week, with the loss of bowsprit and topmast, which she carried away in a heavy sea off the Bishops. She is now undergoing a refit in Hubberstone Pill. The *Carysfort*, and sister ship to the *Cleopatra*, constructed by Capt. Sir Wm. Symonds, will be launched from Pembroke yard on the ensuing Friday. Visiting that establishment this week, I was struck with want of accommodation existing in the military guard-house there. The guard-officers and men are crammed into a common work-shed. This is the more extraordinary, as money has been granted both for building a guard-house as well as a residence for the director of police, who at present is obliged to live out of the dock-yard, and is consequently allowed a certain sum in lieu of a house. The members of the Admiralty having highly deprecated the plan of applying money for one service which had been voted by Parliament for another, will not surely use the 2000*l.* mentioned in this year's navy estimate, page 40, for any other than "for a guard-house and surgery," as there mentioned. There is a large ship in the offing, which is supposed to be the *Musgrave*, 74, from Plymouth, for our quarantine station. There is to be a regatta here on Wednesday next, of which Capt. Deans, R.N., Inspecting Commander of the district, is Steward. The gallant Capt. is also to take the chair at the public dinner in the evening. The Coast-guard, under the inspection of Capt. Deans, is in a most efficient state. At Pembroke Dock there is a station, superintended by Lieut. Connor, R.N.; and along the southern cliffs of the county, which border the Bristol Channel, and which used to be such a notorious place for smuggling, men are placed at short distances, by which the hitherto extensive contraband trade has been almost entirely destroyed. The *Mountaineer* steamer is now under weigh for Liverpool. She calls here on her passage to and from Bristol and Liverpool, which proves a means of great facility in removing to either of these important towns from this place and neighbourhood. As considerable difficulty would arise in executing the

rraegements entered into at Pembroke yard in case of fire, om so many of the workmen residiog at a considerable atance from their employ, should such an event happeo night, it is expected the Board of Admiralty, et their approachieg visit, will have their attention drawo to the subject. the rules drawo up every officer has a particular station lotted to him in case of fire, eod each company of shipwrights, and every gang of labourers, have their stated places ointed out. These rules could not be properly brought to operatioo, for half the men reside across the water, and places far distant, even on the same side the river.

PLYMOUTH, 11th August.—Vice-Adm. Lord A. Beauclerk entertained the Capt. eod Officers of the *Brazilian* orvette, Dous de Julho, eod a large party, at the Admiralty House, oo Wednesday evening last. H.M.S. *Endymion*, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, had arrived at Vigo on 9th June, having returned from a cruise in search of some ardioian vessels reported to be on the coast with Miguelites on board, but no such vessels were seen or heard of. *Cosmus*, 18, Capt. Hamilton, came into harbour on Wedesday to be paid off. *Drake*, lighter, sailed on Wedoesday with stores for the eastern yards. *Tortoise*, lighter, sailed on Saturday with stores for Falmouth. The *Portsouth* Buoy Boat arrived here on Saturday with newly raised eamen. *Fly*, 18, Com. R. Eliot, is ordered to be docked. *Fulgrave*, 74 (lazarette), is ready, eod will sail the first air wind, for Pembroke. *Satellite*, 18, is ordered to be rought forward for sea service. Moorings are ordered to e prepared for two frigates at Gibraltar, and for the *Alliator*, 28, at Alexandria, where they are to be stationed as nal depots. *Minden*, 74, sailed on Wedoesday, and *Hercules*, 74, on Sunday morning, to join the squadroo under r C. Paget. *Emerald*, yt., and *Partridge*, tender, which ad arrived from the Eastward, also sailed on Friday eod aturday. The squadron under the command of Rear-dm. the Hon. Sir C. Paget, consisting of the *Bellerophon*, 0; *Vanguard*, 80; *Pembroke*, 74; *Minden*, 74; *Hercules*, 74; and *Cornwallis*, 74; with the *Scylla*, 18; eod *Emerald* yt., came to anchor in the Sound on Monday. *Hercules* put to sea again yesterday morning, eod proceeded to the eastward.

The *Carysfort*, 26, a sister ship of the *Vestal*, just aunched at Pembroke, is ordered to be fitted at Plymouth, nd will be shortly commissioned. Great competition exists r the command of this and all other ships of Sir Wm. ymonds's construction.

It is rumoured that the *St. Vincent* will be shortly commissioned for the Mediterranean, in consequeoce of the *Caledonia* being ordered home.

Considerable astonishmeot has been excited at Portsouth in consequence of orders having been recived to cut own the quarter-deck and forecastle ports of the *Inconstant*, as to admit of carronade slides. It is reported that, though built for the express porpose of competing with *Iqux* and *Castor*, she is considered too weak to carry the me armament as those ships, and that in place of 42 cwt. 2-pounders, she also receive either 17 cwt. carronades, or 25 rt. gunnades, on her quarter-deck and forecastle. Should this be the case, it will give her a great advaotage in light winds, nd going free, as she has the same spread of canvas as e rival ships.

While the *Comus*, which has arrived at Plymouth, was ing off Tampico, she lost an officer and two of her crew, the upsetting of a boat, in crossing the bar. On the at's going over, two of the crew clung to the bottom, but r. C. R. Price, mate (son of Mr. W. Price, Surgeon of .M.S. *Excellent*), and the other two of the crew, named hn Aishton and Henry Baker, were drowned. The two en who were saved, were 36 hours in the water, and drifted miles outright of land, when they were again driven here by a change in the wind to N.E.

It is understood that the Dock-yard craft will shortly be ced under the command of Second Masters, and the ews be borne on the books of the ships bearing the penant of the respective Captains of the Ordinary.

The additional half-pay to Pursers will be granted to ch only as declare themselves fit and willing for active ploy. To such officers as fail to satisfy the Admiralty of eir inability to continue active service, either by infirmity former service, the increase will not be granted; and ch of such cases must undergo a fresh medical examiation.

The officer in command of the Coast Guard station at oreham having been ordered to remove to the station at ngston, in the port of Arundel, was proceeding thither on onday, in a galley, containing his trunks and luggage, ing with him three of the men belonging to the station, mes Boyden, Barrett, and Tyrrell. When off Goting a all suddenly came on and capsized the boat, and the ree men above named all perished. The officer escaped clinging to the galley, whence he was taken in a state great exhaustion by a pilot-boat.

Mr. Brown, Master, R.N. (late Romney), Inspector of arrant officers' accounts, Somerset House, is appointed sistant-master attendant at Chatham (vice Lothian proted), under the same pay and regulations. Mr. Brown succeeded in his late situation, and under the same regulations, by Mr. Benjamin Hunter, master of the *Prince Regent* yacht, fitting at Deptford for the Imaum of Muscat. The yacht will proceed very soon for her destination, under command of Capt. Corgen, who brought the *Liverpool* now *Imaum*, 74, to England. The yacht is now rigged and lies in the Basin, Deptford, where her splendid gilding renders her well worthy of a visit.

Mr. Penny, foreman of Sheerness Dock-yard and Model-loft, has superannuated on 150*l*. per annum.

The *Dolphin* is commissioned at Sheerness by Lieut. J. L. Roberts, R.N., Mr. Wm. Gibson, clerk, in charge of ditto.

Capt. Coryton, Royal Marines, Woolwich, to recruiting, Norwich.

The *Firefly*, steamer, Lieut. Pearse, at Woolwich, will be all complete for sea last week in Aug.

Mr. Wm. Ellis, of Woolwich, to be foreman of labourers at Bermuda, and has sailed with four labourers for that place this week.

The *Prince Regent*, transport, was all well at Corfu end of June. The *Jupiter*, 50, will leave Iodia beginning of next month.

The *Ocean*, 80., at Sheerness, is to be fitted in every respect to enable her to receive the Admiral's flag, should any circumstances occur to send the *Howe* to sea.

One of the large docks communicating with the Basin, Sheerness, is widening so as to admit the largest class of men-of-war, and be equal to the largest dock in Portsmouth.

"The *Vanguard*, of 80 guns, and 2589 tons, has been beaten on all points by the *Bellerophon*, of 80 guns, and 2056 tons."—*Plymouth Journal*.—[Capital! Our contemporary is endeavouring to hoax his readers, and we are only *surprised* that he has not quoted the Admiral commanding the fleet as his authority. The *Vanguard* has beaten all the ships. See our remarks elsewhere.—ED.]

Mr. Deane brought up four guns on Thursday from the buoy off part of Spithead, where it is supposed the *Mary Rose* was sunk about three centuries ago; two of these guns iron; one about fifteen feet long.

Mr. James Turton (1814) has been appointed Master of the *Temeraire* for duties of the ordinary and pilotage of Sheerness.

The following midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday:—Mr. Benjamin Francis Helpman, late *Rapid*; George Templeman Kingston, *Tyne*; Lauchlan Bellingham Mackinnon, late *Ocean*; Arthur Tower, *Pique*; Samuel Fowell, *Rolla*; Samuel Pritchard, *Madagascar*; Shirly Apthorp, *Russel*; Edwin Thomas Hendre, *Excellent*; John Bradly, *Britannia*.

ROYAL MARINES, Woolwich Division.—Capt. Varlo, the Paymaster has joined from leave.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, August 12th, 1836.—2d Drag. Gds.—W. O. Charlton, gent. to be Cornet by p., v. Wilkinson, who ret. 3d Foot—Lieut. and Qr.-master J. Moore to be Lieut., v. Hadley, app. Qr.-master; Lieut. W. H. S. Hadley to be Qr.-master, v. Moore, app. Lieut. 6th—R. Cole, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Wheatstone, app. to 35th. 9th—M. Griffin, gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. Burt, prom. in 78th. 35th—W. H. Fairtlough, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Gibbens, who ret. 72d—Lieut. E. J. F. Kelso to be Capt. by p., v. Logie, who ret; Ens. T. E. Pollard to be Lieut. by p., v. Kelso; J. C. Harris, gent. to be Ens. by p., v. Pollard. 96th—Lieut. E. Hathaway to be Capt. by p., v. Telford, who ret.; Ens. W. P. Lewis to be Lieut. by p., v. Hathaway; Gent. Cad. F. J. Hugonin, from the R. M. Col., to be Ens. by p., v. Lewes. Rifle Brigade—L. Jamieson, M.D. to be Assist.-Surg., v. White, prom. in 7th Lt. Drags. 1st W. I. Reg.—A. Campbell, gent. to be Assist.-Surg., v. Bruce, dec. Unatt.—Lieut. W. Beales, from 78th, to be Capt. without p. Hus. Staff—Staff-Surg. H. Franklin, from h. p. to be Surg. to the Forces.

MEM.—The date of the commission of Lieut. F. S. Holmes, in 8th Foot, is July 6th, 1838; the Christian names of Ens. Butcher, of R. African Col. Corps, are John Alexander; the Christian name of Ens. and Lieut. Lord Blantyre, of the Gren. Guards, is Charles only.

ORDNANCE OFFICE, Aug. 9th.—R. Artil.—Sec. Lieut. W. Henderson to be First Lieut., v. R. Corkburn, dec. East Kent Yeo. Cav.—The Hon. G. A. F. P. S. Smythe to be Cor.

CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards.—Lieut. the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald has resigned the appointment of extra Aide-de-Camp, which he recently on the staff of the Earl of Mulgrave in Dublin.

2d Life Guards—On Tuesday this regt. under the command of the Hon. Col. E. P. Lygoe, C.B., were reviewed in the north part of the Home Park, Windsor, immediately beneath the North-terrace. There were six carriages from the Castle, in the first of which were the King, the Queen, the Princess Augusta, and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal. Sir A. Barnard, Sir C. Thornton, and the ladies and gentlemen in the suite of their Majesties and of the Princess Augusta were in the other carrioges. Lord Hill and several officers of his staff were present. The regt. went through various movements, performing the sword exercise, &c., and concluded by advancing in parade order, the band playing "God save the King." His Majesty spoke in the highest terms of encomium on the precision with which the various evolutions were performed, and on the general appearance of the regiment. The ground was kept by the 7th Hussars and a guard of the Royal Reg. of Horse Guards and of the 7th Foot. Three military bands were in attendance. In the evening the King entertained the whole of the Officers of the Life Guards and the Commanding Officers of the Blues and 7th Fusiliers, with a grand banquet. The magnificent gold service was used on the occasion. The Hall was decorated with the colours, and in the Music Galleries were stationed the bands of the regiments.

3d Lt. Drags.—Captain Levett's tr. has arrived in Waterford. Lieut.-Col. Stisted is gone to Italy.

8th Hussars.—Lieut.-Col. the Hon. G. B. Molyneux having left Dublin on leave, the command has devolved upon Major Hankey.

16th Lancers.—(See page 517).

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st batt.—The right wing embarked at Dublin on 5th inst. on board the *Express* steamer and sailed for Bristol. The remaining division and headquarters embarked on the 9th on board the *Albion* steamer, and sailed for Bristol.

Coldstream Guards, 1st. batt.—The right wing on board the *Albion* steamer arrived at Dublin from Bristol on the 7th inst., and disembarked.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—On arrival from the West Indies last spring, their former distinguished commanding officer, General the Duke of Gordon, had a splendid pair of colours wrought for this veteran and gallant corps, with the usual honorary devices, elegantly impressed, descriptive of the many glorious battle fields in which the Royals bled and conquered. The noble and gallant Duke did not, however, survive to witness the presentation of the new colours, a ceremony which it is probable will shortly take place.

2d—Capt. Grecoville is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Maj.-Gen. Sir George Elder, on the staff of the army in Madras.

6th—Col. Sullivan has taken the command of his corps at Bombay, from England, and Lieut. Tighe, Ensign Blackly and Atkins have also joined.

7th—A military dinner will be given in the Town-hall, Windsor, next Monday, on the presentation of a piece of plate from his Majesty to the Fusiliers. Several noblemen and gentlemen of the Household are invited. Lieut. Whitmore is appointed to the Salisbury recruiting station v. Lieut. Primrose, 36th, transferred to Bristol. Yesterday his Majesty had again the Fusiliers in the north part of the Little Park in marching order, when they underwent a close inspection. This highly disciplined regiment afterwards went through a variety of manœuvres, much to the satisfaction of the King.

8th—The Paymastership is vacant by the death of Capt. Hill, who fell a victim in two days to fever at Up Park Camp, Jamaica.

11th—were healthy at Barbadoes by the last accounts.

14th depot—The company at Newbridge moved to Naas on the 4th.

17th—Lieut. Owen is appointed Town Adjutant at Van Diemen's Land.

18th—Tuesday evening the Officers quartered in Athlone, gave a ball and supper on a magnificent scale.

27th—Capt. Byrne's comp. at Dundon has been replaced by a detachment of the 66th from Cork.

29th depot—A detachment has embarked in the *Stirling* freight ship for the Mauritius, to join head-quarters.

34th—"Horse Guards, 23d May, 1836.—The King has been graciously pleased to approve of the 34th regt. resuming the tuft worn by it in commemoration of the action at Arroyo de Molenos on the 28th Oct., 1811." Among the prisoners made at Arroyo de Molenos were the French 34th, taken chiefly by the British 34th. The drums and the baton of the Drum-Major are still with the English 34th.

35th—The comp. ordered from Macroom, and the detachment from Shibbereen to Cork, to be withdrawn.

36th—Lieut. Primrose is ordered from Salisbury to the Bristol recruiting district, to relieve Lieut. Rogers, 90th, who joins his depot.

41st—See the General Order in our leading articles.

52d—Capt. Forester has sailed for the Mediterranean.

55th—Capt. Sinclair committed suicide by hanging himself, on the road from Bellary to Madras, to stand his trial on certain charges.

65th depot—intended for Ireland is countermanded.

66th depot—under the command of Capt. Clarke, after arriving in the *Athol* troop-ship from Plymouth, were inspected on the following morning by Sir T. Arbuthnot, at Cork.

69th depot—leaves Sheerness for Chatham.

71st—Col. C. Grey and his bride, after leaving Lady Farquhar's villa at Roehampton, will proceed to Dublin, where the gallant Officer will resume the command of his regiment.

74th—Capt. Maitland is appointed Mil. Secretary to Lieut.-Gen. Sir P. Maitland, at the Madras Presidency.

75th depot—The comp. at Gorey to Newtownbarry on 4th inst.

81st.—Lieut.-Col. Maclean has sailed for the Mediterranean.

89th.—Advices from Trinidad represent the service corps to be very unhealthy after their late removal from Barbadoes. Dr. Barry has fallen a victim to fever. Also a Subaltern of the regiment, and a Captain's wife. Sickness was proportionably great and fatal amongst the non-commissioned officers and privates. Lieut.-Col. Doherty has arrived from the West Indies.

90th.—The *Valleyfield* tr., from Cork to Ceylon, with the first division under Major Slade, arrived out, after a tedious passage, early in March.

Royal Artillery, Head Quarters.—A bell tent and two marquees were pitched on the barrack field on Saturday last, as the officers played a match at cricket with the Mary-le-bone club; at the close of the day, as the match was not finished, the Mary-le-bone club were 128, and the Artillery officers only 121; yet they can howl a good ball, to judge by the practice at the mortar battery on Mondey and Tuesday, both round shot (from howitzers) and shell being in requisition. On the latter day, however, the shells were thrown "rather wide."—Lieut.-Col. J. Jones, A.D.A.-Gen., has joined from leave. Major Bissett's company, 6th battalion, go into the field batteries, vice Capt. Wilson's. The Commandant, Maj.-Gen. Maclean, is going on leave of absence, and the command of the garrison devolves on Maj.-Gen. Dixon. Serjeant Wilkinson and the remainder of the band have volunteered, by permission of Col. Drummond, C.B., to attend a bazaar or fancy fair, which is to be held in the romantic roughs belonging to the widow of the late Lieut. Tanswell, on the 25th inst. The proceeds are to be added to a fund which has been some time collecting from a subscription got up by the benevolent exertions of Mrs. Tanswell, and a daughter of the late Maj.-Gen. Dixon, for the purpose of making an allowance to the gunners' wives during the transit of their husbands to a foreign station, until whose safe arrival is reported the women are left destitute with the families. The affair is likely to "come off" very productive, as the *elite* of the garrison have promised their support and patronage, including the officers in the port. The corps went through a drill field day in infantry evolutions on Wednesday, and exhibited a very decided improvement in firing, and steadiness under arms. Lieut.-Col. Forbes is appointed to command the Artillery in the south western district of Great Britain, in succession to Lieut.-Col. Gilmour, placed on retired list. The co. of the eighth batt., under command of Capt. Stephens, with Lieuts. Gilbert and Francklyn, have gone to Athlone, to replace Major Blachley's troop of the Horse Brigade, gone to Dublin. The ordnance guns in charge of Capt. Stephens' co. comprise three six pounders, and 24lb howitzer, with all the necessary materials.

Royal Horse Artillery.—Capt. Saunders and troop, with Lieuts. Wardn and Taylor, have replaced Capt. Stephens' comp. at the Ordnance barracks, Limerick.

Royal Engineers.—Capt. River's comp. is expected at Woolwich in the *Royal Sovereign* transport, from Halifax. Lieut. Robinson is appointed to the vacant situation in that department at Manchester.

W. India Reg.—Lieut. Lardour is appointed Fort Adj. at Sierra Leone.

Yeomanry.—An inspection of the Castle-martin Yeomanry took place on Wednesday last, on the usual parade field near Pembroke, by Lieut.-Col Thackwell, h.-p. 15th Light Drags. After marching past in review order, &c., the inspecting officer took each troop seperately and put them through a number of evolutions, which were executed in a manner better than could be expected from men so seldom together.

Capt. N. Boyes is appointed Barrack-master at Gresham's town, Cape of Good Hope, in place of Lieut. Griffiths; Capt. Mackinnon is appointed Barrack-master at Stoneyhill, and Port Royal, Jamaica, in place of Lieut. Matheson, deceased; and Capt. Browne is appointed Barrack-master at Maroon town, Jamaica, in place of Capt. Mackinnon.

Lieut. A. Campbell is appointed Town Adjutant at Gibraltar.

Lieut. Deacon, 19th, succeeded Lieut. Taylor, 65th Reg., as Fort Adjutant at Barbadoes.

It is said that the Secretary at War intends to propose next year, that every individual that has completed twenty-one year's service on full pay, the half of which must have been service abroad, will be entitled to retire on the full pay of whatever grade he may be in.

There is a report that the King intends to confer the Guelphic Order on many Officers holding the rank of Captains and Lieutenants.

Town Majors in Canada.—Maj. T. Fitzgerald at Kingston; J. Fraser at Quebec, and Ens. M'Donald at Montreal.

Fort Adjutants—Lieut. J Johnston at Isle aux Noix, and J. Keating at Penetanguishene.

Port Majors, at Newfoundland, Capt. Griffiths; at Prince Edward's Island, Lieut. Law. Town Majors at New Brunswick, Lieut. Gallagher; at Cape Breton, Lieut. Sutherland.

The following depots compose the Provisional Battalion at Chatham under Col Weare, K.H.:—Depots of the 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 9th, 13th, 16th, 17th, 20th, 21st, 26th, 28th, 31st, 39th, 40th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 49th, 50th, 54th, 55th, 57th, 62d, 63d. Of these depots the fixed establishment is 1 Captain, 4 Serjeants, 4 Corporals, and 1 Drummer. To these company depots recruits are sent from the several districts which are raised for the regiments in India when they fall below their regulated number. The recruits are embarked for India yearly, in June and July, and with them the officers returning from sick leave, leave on private affairs, or on appointment. From 70 to 80 officers proceed thus to join their regiments. It is generally thought that the wishes of the Lieut.-Cols. in India are averse to the system of indulgence pursued towards the officers appointed Ensigns, who are frequently permitted to remain at Chetham a whole year prior to joining their regiments. It has been frequently noticed that young men who proceed to join the head-quarters *direct* are better disposed to learn their duty than those who have only a smattering acquired at the depot.

The 80th regiment, now in Chatham, has been considerably reduced by embarkation of the Guards over convicts. On the 6th inst., Lieut. Stewart of the Buffs, Lieut. Skully, and 29 men of the 80th, embarked for N. S. Wales; and on the 13th inst., Captain West, 80th, Ensign Eman, 41st, and 29 men, 80th, will embark for Van Diemen's Land.

A melancholy occurrence took place at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Thursday last. A party of gentlemen cadets were bathing, and one of them, named —— Dick, was unfortunately drowned; prompt assistence was afforded, but the utmost medical skill failed to restore the vital spark.

We stated some time since that a party of Turkish gentlemen were under the direction of Maj. Dundas, R.N., and Assistant Inspector of the field train, studying the science of gunnery. The variation of our uncertain climate has within a few days proved fatal to one of them.

The Duke of Wellington and Lord Hill dine with the Junior United Service Club, this day. The Duke will leave town next week on a tour.

Head-Qrs. of the Army in Jamaica:—Royal Artillery, Port Royal; 8th Regt., Up Park; 22d, Stony Hill; 37th, Maroon Town; 56th, Falmouth; 64th, Fort Augusta, and all pretty healthy. Lieut.-Col. Nicholl, Ensigns Locy and Reynolds, 84th, have arrived out; also, Capt. Wood, 37th, Capt. Tiling, 64th, and Mr. Kelly, Master 64th Band; Capt. Dillon, 64th, Stipendiary Magistrate, was detached from Clarendon on duty to Dry Harbour mountains. Dr. Black, 84th Regt., had sailed for England on leave.

The Master Gen. of the Ordnance and the Surveyor Gen. proceed on an official tour to the stations of their department, immediately after the prorogation of Parliament.

Maj.-Gen. Lord F. Somerset held a Levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday, which was attended by several officers of distinction.

The following depots are without Captains at present:—the 2d, 3d, 13th, 16th, 17th, 26th, 40th, 44th, 45th, 62d, and 63d. The young officers of these regiments, who join the depots, have frequently to seek advice and guidance from the Captains of other depots. What are the Colonels of those corps about that they do not remedy this evil? *We* know that they receive monthly returns; but do they open them? No,—"there's the rub!"

Assist.-Surgeon Dartnell, of the hospital staff, has been removed from the garrison of Montreal, Lower Canada, to take the medical charge of that of Penetenguishene, on the coast of Lake Huron, Upper Canada.

## East India Intelligence.

The mails from Madras, the Cape of Good Hope and Ascension, were burnt in the *Premier*, from Madras to London, which we reported last week as having been totally destroyed off the Isle of Ascension, on the 30th May.

A deputation consisting of the following leading gentlemen connected with India, (Mr. Hutt as leader), Lord W. Bentinck, Messrs. Crawford, Morrison, Ewart, Lock, Thornely, Bagshaw, Kerr, Arbuthnot, Colvin, Palmer, Woolley, Thornhurn, Daniell, De Vitre, Grant, Bonar, Adams, Major Head, Capt. Alsager, Thornton, Barber, Larkins and Nairn, had an interview at the Board of Control, with Sir John Cam Hobhouse, the chairman and deputy chairman of the East India Company, on the subject of a regular and expeditious communication by steam with India, via, the Red sea; and a plan adequate to the accomplishment of the desired object was submitted for their consideration. It is now expected, that this project will be carried into effect. It is wholly independent of the steam vessels now preparing to proceed to India by the Cape of Good Hope, which are designed to form a part of the Indian navy. Petitions from India, supported by the strongest influence, have been opportunely transmitted to this country, and laid before Parliament during the past week.

### BENGAL.

Military Depart.—G. O. 4th March—The following gentlemen were admitted to the Service as Cadets of Infantry, and promoted to the rank of Ensign, leaving the dates of their commissions for future arrangement: Mr. G. Baillie, date of arrival 29th Feb., 1836; Mr. W. C. Forrest, do. do.; Mr. W. R. Hillerdoo, 1st March; Mr. H. Stehn, do. do. The following officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Court of Directors: Capt. J. Gonidhawke, Int. Est., date of arrival 26th Feb., 1836; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wise, 29th N.I., date do.; Lieut. W. Freeth, 55th N.I., date 1 March, 1836.

Retirement.—G. O. 4th March—Major W. Warde, 5th L.C., permitted to retire from the service of the East India Company on the pension of his rank, from the 1st March, 1836.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. 9th March—J. D. Bourdillon, Esq. Acting Ass. Judge, and Joint Crim. Judge of Salem, delivered over charge of the Auxiliary Court at Cambatore to M. P. Daniel, Esq., P. Grant, Esq. Acting Coll. and Mag. of Rajahmundry, took charge of that Collectorate from C. Dumergue, Esq.

Military Department.—G.O. 11th March—Lieut.-Col. Alves (late prom.) is posted to the 10th N.I.; Assist.-Surg. John Richmond to the med. charge of the Est. of the Coll. of Ganjam; Assist. Surg. O. Palmer to the med. charge of the Zillah of Guntoor, vice Richmond. Assist.-Surg. Colin Paterson, M.D., to be one of the med. officers on the Nulgherries, vice M'Dougal, permitted to resign.

Leave from Corps.—G. O. 10th March, 1836.—Major A. M'Pherson, 48th N.I., from 8th March to 8th Sept., 1836, to Neilgherry Hills. Cornet J. W. Skelton, 1st L.C., to 1st August 1836. Presid. Lieut. A. J. Hadfield, 37th N.I., to Europe on sick cert.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 8th Aug.. Hero, *Campbell*, Batavia, sailed 3d March; Margaret, *Johns*, Singapore, do.—9th La Belle Alliance, *Arskoll*, Madras, sailed 27th March.—10th Galatea, *Tuyt*, Ceylon, 19th March.

Passengers Arrived.—Per La Belle Alliance: Mrs. Stretall, Mrs. Clark, and two children, Miss Clark, Dr. Williams, Capt. Walsh, H.M. 45th, Capt. Clark, Capt. Ellis, H.M. 62d, Lieut. Evatt, H.M. 62d, Messrs. Strittall and Bell. From the Cape: Baron Ludwig and three Misses de., Miss Armstrong.

Ships Sailed.—Portsmouth, 9th Aug.: Hebe for Bombay, *Isaacson*, Bengal; Carnatic, *Brodie*, Bombay. 16th: Wellington, *Liddell*, Madras.—Downs, 8th Aug.: Bengal Merchant, *Campbell*, Sydney.

Ships Arrived Out.—1st March: Coromandel, *Bayes*, London. 2d: Mary Dugdale, *Worthington*, Liverpool. 3d: Lascars, *Ingram*, London. 5th: Agovia, *M'Donald*, do.; Hibernia, *Gillies*, do. 10th: Catherine, *Rose*, do.

Ships Expected.—Madras, to sail 31st March: Protector, *Buttenshaw*, for London.—St. Helena, 15th June: Clarkman, *Blain*, from Mauritius, and sailed 17th for London; Denison, *Poole*, from Calcutta, and sailed 17th for Liverpool; Dauntless, *Pinder*, from do., and sailed 18th for London.—21st June: Lascars, *Ingram*, from Calcutta, and sailed 22d for do.

Ships Spoken.—26th June: Anna Robertson, *Hamilton*, London to China, lat. 8 N., long. 24 W.—21st July. Bencoolen, *Brown*, Liverpool to Batavia, in the Bay of Biscay.

## Literary Notices.

*Sketches of English Literature; with Considerations on the Spirit of the Times, Men, and Revolutions.* By the Viscount de Chateaubriand. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

The author of "Atala" and the "Genie de Christianisme," is unquestionably the most eloquent of French writers, and we are not far wrong when we add that he is also the vainest—Milton, Byron, and other great men are his parallels; but we must excuse all this in a Frenchman, whose vanity has been so continually fed by his countrymen: he has been their *ideal* of genius, and of all that is great and good, and we do not think that the series of essays he has now produced will diminish the estimation of his character. These volumes are certainly both remarkable and amusing. M. de C. tells us that he has not kept close to his subject; he has treated of everything:—the present, the past, the future;

"I digress hither and thither. When I meet with the middle ages, I talk of them; when I run foul of the reformation, I dwell upon it; when I come to the English revolution, it reminds me of our own, and I advert to the actors and the events of the latter. If an English royalist is thrown into gaol, I think of the cell which I occupied at the prefecture of police. The English poets lead me to the French poets; Lord Byron brings to my recollection my exile in England, my walks to Harrow Hill, and my travels to Venice—and so of the rest. The book is composed of miscellanies which have all tones, because they relate to all things: they pass from literary criticism, lofty or familiar, to historical observations, narratives, portraits, and recollections, general or personal. That I may not take any one by surprise, that the reader may know from the first what he has to expect, that he may be aware that English Literature forms but the ground of my medley, the canvas for my embroidery, I have given a second title to this work."

We will now take at random some specimens which will justify our praise of the work.

*Reputation.*—"Truth formerly had great difficulty to spread itself; it lacked a vehicle; the daily and free press was not then in existence; the literati formed a separate world; their estimate of each other was scarcely known to the public. Now, that assailing or admiring journals sound the charge of victory, a person must be very unlucky not to know during his life time his precise value. With these contradictory sentences, if our glory commences sooner, it also finishes sooner; in the morning an eagle, at night a

hittern. Such is human estate, particularly in France: if we possess any talents, we take the greatest pains to depreciate them. After raising them to the pinnacle, we roll them in the mud; we then recover our former position, and then degrade ourselves afresh. Who has not for a few years past seen opinions change twenty times concerning the same name? Is there then at present any thing certain and true upon earth? We know not what to believe: we hesitate about every thing, we doubt every thing; the strongest convictions in the morning are extinguished before night. We cannot endure reputations; all admiration seems to be a robbery of us; our vanities take umbrage at the least success, and if it lasts any time, they are on the sack. We are right glad, at the bottom of our hearts, when a man of merit happens to die; it is one rival the fewer: the provoking noise made about him prevented our hearing that of the fools and the creaking concert of mediocrities. We hasten to pack up the celebrated defunct in two or three newspaper articles; we then cease to mention him; we never more open his works; we solder up his frame in his books as we do his body in his coffin, despatching the whole to eternity through the medium of time and death. Now-a-days, every thing grows old in a few hours; reputation fades, a work passes away in a moment. Poetry has the same fate as music: its voice, fresh at dawn, is hoarse at sunset. Every one writes! nobody reads seriously. A name uttered three times annoys one."

Though Bonaparte entertained towards De Chateaubriand the strongest feeling of hostility, we have the following liberal estimate of the Emperor:—

*Napoleon.*—"When Napoleon for the second time quitted France, it was asserted that he ought to have buried himself under the ruins of his last battle. Lord Byron in his satirical ode against Napoleon, says:

> 'To die a prince—or live a slave,
> Thy choice is most ignobly brave.'

This was an incorrect estimate of the hope still kindling in a soul accustomed to dominion and thirsting after the future. Lord Byron imagined that the dictator of kings had abdicated his fame with his sword, that he was about to die away in utter oblivion: Lord Byron should have known that the destiny of Napoleon was a muse, like all other great destinies; this muse knew how to change an abortive catastrophe into a sudden turn of fortune, which would have revived and imparted fresh youth to its hero. The solitude of Napoleon in his exile and in his tomb, has thrown another kind of spell over a brilliant memory. Alexander did not die in sight of Greece; he disappeared amid the pomp of distant Babylon: Bonaparte did not close his eyes in the presence of France; he passed away in the gorgeous horizons of the torrid zone. The man who had shown himself in such powerful reality vanished like a dream; his life, which belonged to history, co-operated in the poetry of his death. He now sleeps for ever, like a hermit or a paria, beneath a willow, in a narrow valley surrounded by steep rocks, at the extremity of a lonely path. The depth of the situation which presses upon him can only be compared to the vastness of that tumult which had surrounded him. Nations are absent, their throng has retired. The bird of the tropics, harnessed to the car of the sun, as Buffon magnificently expresses it, speeding his flight downwards from the planet of light, rests alone for a moment over ashes, the weight of which has shaken the equilibrium of the globe. Bonaparte crossed the ocean to repair to his final exile, regardless of that beautiful sky which delighted Columbus, Vasco de Gama, and Camoens; stretched upon the ship's store, he perceived not that unknown constellations were sparkling over his head; his powerful glance for the first time encountered their rays. What to him were stars which he had never seen from his bivouacs, and which had never shone over his empire? Nevertheless, not one of them has failed to fulfil its destiny; one half of the firmament spread its light over his cradle; the other half was reserved to illuminate his tomb."

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*The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.* Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood. Vol. VI. John Murray.

We hail with more than ordinary pleasure the publication of another volume of this invaluable collection of Correspondence, private and official, of our most consummate General; a correspondence of which we may say with truth that every line is characteristic of the master-mind of the Duke of Wellington, and honourable to his head and heart. Many of the letters are splendid compositions;—and evidence of the unremitting anxiety of the Duke for the honour and welfare of his troops, and his confidence in them and himself may be gathered from every page. Sincerely do we wish, for the benefit of the service, that we could transfer a considerable portion of this work to our columns; but we must be content to select a few passages and letters that will interest all military men. The present volume includes from April to the end of November, 1810, perhaps the most important period of the Peninsular War.

*Deserters from the Enemy.*—"I request you to pay Senor Echevarria all the expenses which he has incurred for the encouragement of desertion from the French army, and for the support of deserters, and to tell him that I request him to encourage desertion by the following measures. Let him send trusty persons to assure soldiers in the French army, induced to desert, that they shall be received here and treated in every respect as British soldiers; that their arms and horses, if they should bring them, shall be bought from them and paid for; that they shall have their option of enlisting into the British service or not; that if they choose to enlist they shall receive a bounty, and shall have the choice of enlisting into any of the foreign corps with this army, or in England; and that if they do not choose to enlist, measures shall be taken to send them out of the Peninsula, and to facilitate their return to their own country. I request that all deserters may be sent to the head-quarters of the army, and all expenses incurred on their account shall be paid."

*Desertions from the British Army.*—"The desertion from nearly all the regiments in this army must have appeared extraordinary to the Commander-in-Chief, and must have given him as much concern as it has to me. Till lately, desertion from a British army on service was a crime almost unknown; and I am concerned to add, that I have reason to believe that many of those who have deserted have been guilty of the worst description of that offence, and have gone over to the enemy. I attribute the prevalence of this crime in a great measure to the bad description of men of which many of the regiments are composed almost entirely, and who have been received principally from the Irish militia. A sufficient time has not elapsed since these men have entered the regiments of the line, to form their habits to regularity and discipline; the non-commissioned officers, in the second battalions principally, are very bad; and I am sorry to add that the subaltern officers are not of the best description, and that I do not think so much attention has been given by them as might have been expected to form either the non-commissioned officers or the soldiers to those habits of regularity which a soldier ought to have."

*Further Crimes.*—"A detachment seldom marches, particularly if under the command of a non-commissioned officer (which rarely happens), that a murder or a highway robbery, or some act of outrage is not committed by the British soldiers composing it. They have killed eight people since the army returned to Portugal in December; and I am sorry to add that a convoy has seldom arrived with money that the chests have not been broken open, and some of the money stolen by the soldiers in whose charge it was placed, although invariably under the command of an officer; and they have never brought up either shoes or other necessaries which could be of use to them, or which they could sell, that they have not stolen some of the articles committed to their charge. The orders to the army, and the Provost's establishment, which is larger than was ever known with any British army, will shew the pains which the General Officers, the Commanding Officers of regiments, and I have taken to prevent the commission of these crimes, which, indeed, are not very frequent at the regiments, although they are committed sometimes even there; and the General Courts-Martial which have been assembled, and sitting almost constantly while the army has been halted, and sometimes as many as three sitting at the same time in the different cantonments of the army, will shew the pains which have been taken to convict and punish those who have been guilty of these crimes. But the inhabitants of the country have such a respect and affection for the British nation, and particularly for the military qualities of the soldier, (who presumes upon his military reputation to commit many of the crimes of which he is guilty,) that it is most difficult to prevail upon the inhabitants to give testimony of the injuries they have received, and they will rarely point out the person who has committed the offence; and the soldiers themselves will rarely tell the truth before a Court-Martial. The sentences of the Courts-Martial are also carried into execution; so that everything that precaution and discipline could do to prevent crimes, and that trial and execution of sentences could do to punish those who have been guilty of them, has been done, but hitherto without much success. I am concerned to be obliged to make to the Commander-in-Chief so unfavourable a report of an army which has shown that it possesses many excellent qualities; but it contains facts which ought not to be concealed from his knowledge."

And again—

"Several have lately been convicted before General Courts-Martial, and have been executed, an example which I hope will have effect, as well upon the officers as the men. Upon the former I hope it will operate to induce them to take more pains to keep their men in order, and support the authority of the non-commissioned officers, and to instil into them a proper sense of their situation and duty; and I hope it will convince the latter that I possess the power, and am determined to exert it to punish those who are guilty of those disgraceful outrages. I am still apprehensive of the consequences of trying them in any nice operation before the enemy, for they really forget everything when plunder or wine is within their reach."

*Definitions of Military Law.*—"It, as applied to any persons, excepting the officers, soldiers, and followers of the army, for whose government there are particular provisions of law in all well-regulated countries, is neither more nor less than the will of the General of the army. He punish either with or without trial, for crimes either declared to so, or not so declared by any existing law, or by his o orders. This is the plain and common meaning of the te military law. Besides the mode of proceeding above d scribed, laws have been made in different countries different times to establish and legalise a description of mil tary constitution. The Commander-in-Chief, or the gover ment, has been authorised to proceed by military proce that is, by Court-Martial or Council of War, against pe sons offending against certain laws, or against their o orders, issued generally for the security of the army, or the establishment of a certain government or constituti edious to the people among whom it is established. both descriptions of military law there are numerous i stances in the history of the operations of the French arm during the Revolution; and there is an instance of t existence both of the first-mentioned description and of t last-mentioned in Ireland during the rebellion of 179 when the people were in insurrection against the gover ment, and were to be restrained by force."

Our next extract is a masterly letter to Brig.-Ge Crauford, in reference to the conduct of the 16th Dr goons in the affair of the 11th July, 1810:—

"*Alverca, 23d July*, 1810.

"My dear General,—I received in the night your let of the 22d. I have been much annoyed by the foolish co versations and reports and private letters, about the 16 Light Dragoons. General Cotton wrote to me shortly af the affair of the 11th, to request that the conduct of th regiment might be inquired into; to which I replied, that your report you had not made any charge against the 16 and that it would not be just towards that regiment to ma their conduct the object of inquiry, for a failure which a peared to me to have been produced by various unfortun accidents, which could not be prevented. . . Two three days afterwards, General Cotton came here, and t me he had traced some of these reports and conversation General ——. Upon which I had General —— and h before me. After having pointed out to the former the convenience and impropriety of a person in his situat circulating any reports about the troops, I declared my termination, if I heard any more of it, to oblige him come forward with a charge against the 16th. So matter stands here. . . In respect to the business it it appeared to me from the first that it would and must h succeeded, notwithstanding the gallantry and steadines the French infantry, if various accidents had not preve the execution of the plan, as first formed; and I have st this as my opinion in the report which I have made u the business. . . Your own report points out clearly variations from the original plan, and the different a dents which occurred in the execution, among which, certainly must be classed the charge of the 1st squadron of 16th, to the left of the Hussars; and the delay between first charge by Talbot, owing to the 1st and 2d squadron the 16th having gone off after the cavalry. But even t the infantry would not have got away, if the squadr coming out of Barquilla had not been taken for the ene . . . I can only say, that I have never seen an att by our troops in which similar, if not greater, accidents mistakes have not occurred, and in which orders have been given, for which no authority had proceeded from Commander, and in which there were not correspond accidents and failures. This is to be attributed to the experience of our officers, and I must add, to some go qualities in them, as well as in the troops. . . All t would not much signify, if our Staff and other officers wo mind their business, instead of writing news and keepi coffee-houses. But as soon as an accident happens, ev man who can write, and who has a friend who can re sits down to write his account of what he does not kn and his comments on what he does not understand, these are diligently circulated and exaggerated by the i and malicious, of whom there are plenty in all armies. T consequence is, that officers and whole regiments lose th reputation, a spirit of party, which is the bane of all armi is engendered and fermented, a want of confidence ensu and there is no character, however meritorious, and no tion, however glorious, which can have justice done to it have hitherto been so fortunate as to keep down this sp in this army, and I am determined to persevere. . . respect to the 16th Light Dragoons, they appear to affair to have conducted themselves with the spirit alacrity of soldiers. They failed in the intelligence, coolness, and order, which can be acquired only by exp ance; but it would be too hard to impute to them, al the failure of complete success, which may be traced li wise to other accidental circumstances; and it would equally cruel to allow the reputation of this regiment t whispered away by ignorance, idleness, and slander. and I agree entirely upon the whole matter, and I h gone into this detail just to explain to you what has pa here, and upon what principle I have acted.

"Believe me, &c.

"*Brig.-Gen. R. Crauford.*" "Wellington."

(*To be continued.*)

*Ben Brace; the Last of Nelson's Agamemnons.* By Capt. Chamier, R.N. Author of "The Life of a Sailor," &c. Second Edition, with new Introduction, Songs, &c., and George Cruikshank's Illustrations. R. Bentley.

Captain Chamier's literary reputation has been greatly ised by "Ben Brace." A vein of rich humour runs roughout this story, relieving the more serious parts in n happiest manner, and carrying the reader with still creasing pleasure even to the end of the work. So ng as the name of Nelson is dear to Englishmen (and will be in the recollection of our readers that this story letes the life of this great chief, from his boyhood to s glorious death off Trafalgar), so long will this tional work be popular.

The following humorous letter from Ben to the thor we extract from the introduction to the second ition:—

"*Greenwich Hospital, March.*

"Sir,—As it's blowing great guns and small arms, top sails and marling spikes with their points downwards, ve got swog in my own cabbin, and am about to tell you hat I think of my Life. I'm much obliged to you, sir, or what I am—because I think it was my due. A an that has served under Nelson is somebody, even now, nen sailors drink tea, have no tails, wear no buckles, and e giving over baccy—except in pipes: smoke is all they ve now—the navy's all smoke, from the marine's trou- rs fresh pipe-clayed for Sunday's muster, to the top of the ok's funnal. There's one of those *Reviewing* chaps— must be a soldier from the name—says he can't find any ng new about Nelson in my life: tell him to look again there's more new yarns, and true ones, about Trafalgar an ever be read before or ever will again, without they py my life. Well, I've something more to say, which is is—and I'll run it off the reel though the line is wet. y wife and I had a rumpus about the book, because when came down to Greenwich every mother's son and daughter the place got a look at it. Bless you, the copy we ked for at Greenwich is so worn out, that you must send second edition, as they call it in the library.—Well, that's t it either; but this is it:—As my old wife was steering ong by the gates, up gets a cloud of young ones and gives r three cheers. She thought it was a mobbing her—so e comes home and swears she'll trip her anchor and be off Exeter. I told her she had better 'clear hawse' before e catted her anchor—and she'd have plenty of time to ss the messenger, for the roadsted was good, and the round mads for holding. She pays no attention to this, t she packs up for a full due, and says she, 'Ben, you'll me with me, won't you now?—So says I, 'Ma'am, I'm ased if I do—all the world come down to see me, and I all wait at home to receive them. What! Ben Brace out Greenwich Hospital?—never! Here I am—here I'll ck; and if any body wants to see me, if I'm out a walk- they've only got to ask anybody for Ben, for I'm in all ir memories—as my life has been in all their hands.'

" Lord love you, sir! if ever you wants a pipe and a pot porter, or feel inclined to splice the main brace on a turday's night, make sail here,—and as long as I live, so g you shall have a hearty shake of the flipper, from your y humble servant, BEN BRACE.

" *To the Gentleman wot wrote my Life.*"

*Tattlin the Reefer.* Edited by Captain Marryat, R.N. Second Edition. R. Bentley.

THE success of this spirited story of the sea has been ual to our expectations. It is one of the most original d amusing works of its class that has been published years; and will rank with some of the best produc- ns even of the celebrated COOPER.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

*TRISTRAM'S* SECOND *TETE-A-TETE* WITH THE SURVEYOR OF THE NAVY ON THE MASTING OF THE RAZEES, AND THE HARDSHIP OF THE SHIPWRIGHTS IN THE ROYAL DOCK-YARDS NOT BEING EMPLOYED SIX DAYS IN THE WEEK.

a,—Now our most illustrious sovereign, lord, and master, s been graciously pleased to honour our Sailor-Surveyor the Navy with Knighthood, I feel assured that the jea- sy and envy of his traducers will fall into a lethargy, to ake no more with feelings of prejudice against the qua- ies of any one of his ships which he has launched to am the ocean, brave the whirlwind, withstand the pointed ck, to defend the standard of Great Britain and her do- ions. Several months have passed since I first respect- lly hinted my surprise, that the honour of Knighthood as withheld from a Sailor-Surveyor, when every previous urveyor from "THE SCHOOL OF MAUL" had been so ho- oured, as the customary *insignia* of the office of the Sur- eyor of the Navy. Whilst that honour was kept in reserve t was considered that our Sailor-Surveyor's peculiar art of shipbuilding met with the tacit disapprobation of our Sailor King, betrayed an appearance of apprehension at the Admiralty of the merits of his system, and kept the press in agitation, *for* and against it, since his appointment to the Surveyorship of the Navy; although, at every trial of each class of his ships and vessels, he so masterly and triumphantly exhibited his experience and practice as a seaman,—his *scientific* skill and acquirements as a shipwright.

If the *Vanguard* leads the ven of the experimental squadron under Sir Charles Paget, I shall not slumber (even after "*wine and walnuts*") tranquilly on my couch until the letters K.C.H. are spliced to the word KNIGHT, after the name of her renowned constructor, for I submit, that a Sailor-Surveyor is by right and justice entitled to an honourable and chivalric mark of distinction over the heads of these shipwright ORMENS, "*the members of the school of Maul*," who *hacked*, and *hewed*, and *mauled* out the spurious breeds of sea-asses, sea-mules, sea-hogs, sea-bears, and sea-boas *, which *trotted* or *crowled* on the seas from our royal arsenals, disgracing at once England's maritime art and pre-eminence, tarnishing her flag, wounding her honour, diminishing her fame and glory. Had the *Vestal* frigate and the *Rover* corvette been opposed to the *Constitution*, instead of the asinine *Cyane*, and the sea SARPENT, *Levant*, I "guess" there would have been "*a pretty considerable*" chance of a far different result.

Being (*as it is supposed*) a member of an amicable, humble, prideless society, I hope I shall not be counted,

"Among those knaves in these unblushing days,
Who fabricate the lying song of praise;"

but one who speaks out boldly and unequivocally in suggestion, or in argument, what he feels and thinks to be true and fair, reasonable and proper, right and just, to enemy or friend, controvertist or opponent; therefore, friend Symonds, thou must not be out of temper with me, *thy friend Tristram*, if I revert once more to the masting of the razeed 74's, for, since our last *tête-à-tête* on that *capsizing* subject, I have read in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, that the *Barham* has been into MALTA to replace *her sprung foremast*, in which port, if I mistake not, she replaced her *mainmast*, when under the command of Sir H. Pigot. A *mainmast* sprung under one Captain, and a *foremast* under another, must convince all those who are convincible that the *Barham*, as a frigate, now drawing two feet less water, is over-masted with her original 74's masts, and deeper courses still; and also, since our last "converse sweet," I have read in the said *Gazette* that thy beauteous queen, *Cleopatra*, *out-carries* the *Dublin*, 50, another razeed 74. For these last two years I have proved to thee, by the repeated trials of the *Alfred*, *Barham*, and *Dublin*, with other ships, that they are incapable of carrying sail so long, or so safely as razees (under a greater spread of canvas and heavier rigging), than when 74's. Now, friend Symonds, as it is expected that the *Alfred* is to be shortly commissioned, why canst thou not direct her to be masted with the masts, yards, and sails, like those of the late double-decked 50's, *Grampus*, *Salisbury*, &c., and the difference of weight, between a 74's and 50's equipment, to be added to her ballast, which would not only save a great expense to our country, but make a razeed 74 turn to] windward, and carry sail like a Berwick smack.

There is something so fascinating in a *tête-à-tête*, that I could commune with thee for ever, friend Symonds. Elevated as thy perfect system is in the opinion of thy brother officers, and in the maritime community of the kingdom, that system too supported by the enlightened and liberal majority of both Houses of Parliament, and copied by the rival Governments of France and America, thou mayst bid defiance to the envious tongue or pen of the disputent, or dispense with the fawning praise of the sycophant; thou hast extinguished the "school of Maule's *ignis fatuus* light of science," righted their boa-shaped sea-nondescripts, thrown on their beam-ends by their *ever-shifting* "ballast of scientific truth," and raised thyself to be what thou art—*England's celebrated Royal Naval architect*. After the triumph of the *Vanguard*, which I anticipate, pray permit me to cherish a hope, that thou wilt extend thy consideration to the mechanical (*not the mathematical*) shipwrights; to those skilful mechanics who have built thy models of beauty and symmetry, who now tread their native element in sylph-like forms, charming and enchanting the eyes and hearts of all beholders, as British beauties, "*the fairest of the fair*," with their modest air and gait, honour and grace their native land.

Angelic creatures! When embarked in steam-vessels which are *not surveyed*, *classed*, and *registered* in "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," from being drowned or crushed, from the fiery furnace, from the boiling cauldron, from steam explosion, from the *chapter* of accidents, which may arise from rotten hulls and from defective machinery. Good *luck* deliver them!

Yes, friend Symonds, to those shipwrights, as deserving and industrious workmen as ever handled an adze, saw, or maul, I entreat thee, by virtue of our long existing friendship, *commenced*, *confirmed*, *signed*, and *sealed*, in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, to extend thy hand of protection. When skill, and care, and the finished stroke have been exhibited in the workmanship of each keel, stem, stern, timber, plank, beam, or knee, framed or shaped, in the construction of the "British bulwarks," by their skilful hands, with incredible celerity, to invade the land of the *distant* foe, to attack the fleets of *hostile* flags, to protect Britannia's foreign plantations, her commercial fleets, and her storied home, is it not hard and unjust in the extreme that they should be repaid by that country, which has so faithfully served *in the hour of need*, with neglect and inadequacy when danger *is not at hand*? No other class of mechanics under the crown are deprived of the earnings of "*the sweat of the brow*" during six working days in the week. "Six days shalt thou labour, and do all that thou hast to do," says the commandment of our God. "Ye shipwrights, *five* days, or five days and a *half* only, shall ye labour for the maintenance of yourselves, your wives, and your children," say the avarice and injustice of an ungrateful country.

Are the last words forgotten of Peter the Great, the Emperor of all the Russias (on embarking from Deptford Dock-yard, in which he had worked as a shipwright, on board of a British man-of-war, for his dominions), "England, land of the arts, the brave, and the free; of liberty, of commerce, of peace, and of plenty, fare thee well. Has I but thy shipwrights and thy sailors, my empire *should soon be* as *great* and as *free*, and as *flourishing as thine*?"

*Senior United Service Club, Aug. 5.* TRISTRAM.

* Vide *Tristram's* letters on the qualities and manœuvres of the British Royal Naval Sea-nondescripts, *Naval and Military Gazette*, Nos. 79 and 82.

### THE MEN OF BATHURST, &c.

SIR,—I have just seen one of your papers, in which a correspondent remonstrates with me for having, in a letter (extracts from which appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, in 1835), conveyed an bad impression of the men of Bathurst. I kept no copy of that letter, and have not seen the Number of your paper in which it appeared; therefore I do not exactly remember what I said; but certainly I had no intention to attack the whole of the settlers of Bathurst, for being intemperate livers. I had ocular demonstration that *some of them* did not give the climate (and that the mouth of the Gambia is not to be trifled with) fair play. I stated what I saw, and I think I should travel to very little use if I went about praising every thing and every body, and being afraid to censure what I found amiss. I thank *Salamander* for the gentleman-like tone in which he notices my communication, but have not altered my opinion of *some* of the men of Bathurst, "that they are not sufficiently careful in their living." I do not mean to say that the *community* of Bathurst is intemperate, but some members of it are. I lament this, but it is true; and that, generally speaking, Europeans between the tropics seem to be less careful of health than in the temperate regions. I have seen this in Africa and in the East and West Indies, and in this respect the men of Bathurst are no worse than others, and I hope they will not quarrel with me for telling them plainly my mind.

*Salamander* again says, I praised too highly the state of the establishment on the Gold Coast. I know the means are very inadequate to keep the forts of Cape Coast Castle, Accra, Anemaboe, and Dixcove, in perfect order, and I think they ought to be entirely overhauled, re-mounted with *brass* guns, have an increased militia and armouries—for the importance of them is such, that twelve months' shots of Cape Coast Castle alone exported, I believe, in 1834, produce in gold dust, ivory, and palm oil, to the value of 200,000*l*. All I meant to convey was, that Governor Maclean, *to the extent of his means*, had the Gold Coast Establishment in good order. "What can I say more?"

*Cape of Good Hope, 1836.* J. E. A.

### NAVAL PROMOTION AND EMPLOYMENT.

SIR,—As several writers have justly censured Mr. Hume for his false assertion in Parliament that the Navy and Army were the best paid services in England, it would have been but fair also to have noticed that part of his speech (the truth of which is undeniable), viz. "that the promotions in the Navy are almost entirely given to the aristocracy in preference to those whose claims are length of service and merit;" and you, Sir, who have with so much zeal and talent called Lord Hill's attention to the great injustice done to many regiments by keeping them too long and out of their turn in unhealthy climates, will, I trust, also notice the injustice of sending such young Captains as Russell, Graham, Paget, Grey, Eden, and others, who, if I mistake not, have all entered the Navy since the Peace, to enrich themselves with freights on the South American station; for, whatever may be their personal merits, and from which I by no means wish to detract, they are only known in the service by the rapid manner in which they have passed over the heads of old and meritorious officers to the high rank they at present hold, while officers whose long services during the war, and whose merits, are considered, if not nobly connected, are sent to less favoured stations; if, after many years' application, they are so fortunate as to be honoured with a command.

You will greatly oblige many of your readers by informing them why Murray has discontinued his excellent plan of placing opposite the names of officers the dates of their different commissions in his Navy List for the last quarter.

FAIR PLAY.

[On the first point we have, during the last three years, repeatedly expressed our sentiments, and shall resume the subject at no distant period. With regard to the Navy List, we assure our correspondent that Mr. Murray has not a voice in the question. Our occasional comments have contributed materially to the improvement of that publication, and we should be glad to see the dates of all Commissions inserted both in the Navy and Army Lists. —ED.]

## THE INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASED NUMBER OF SHIPWRECKS.

SIR,—A short time ago I received through the hands of a friend, the *Naval and Military Gazette* of 14 May, 1836. Page 311, containing a letter (signed "A Mid. in the Triumph") and I beg leave to call your attention to the following extract, from the same. "At the breaking out of the war in 1803, the fleet in the Mediterranean were without Midshipmen, and on board the *Triumph* Quarter-Masters were doing their duty;" this part I beg leave to contradict. In May, 1797, I was appointed Lieutenant of the *Triumph*, and continued on board that ship till March 1804, a period of near seven years, during which time, she was commanded by the following distinguished officers—the late Adm. Sir Wm. Essington, Sir Eliab Harvey, Capt. Scacomb, with the flag of the late Lord Collingwood, and Admiral Sir Robert Barlow; each and all of those officers, had their full complement of Midshipmen, young gentlemen of good connexions, and by no means of the class from which Quarter-Masters are usually taken. The statement respecting a Mr. H——, Master and Part Owner of the ship in the Smyrna Trade, captured by a French privateer, and said to be picked up from a boat, by the *Triumph*, when off *Toulon*, is equally groundless, as no such circumstance took place during the time the *Triumph* was in the Mediterranean; nor can I imagine the motive for such a misrepresentation, by one who states himself to have been "*once a Mid. of the Triumph.*") Your kindness in inserting this in your impartial Journal will very much oblige.

LIEUTENANT ROYAL NAVY.

*George Town, Island of Jersey, July* 22, 1836.

["A Mid. in the *Triumph*" should furnish an explanation.—ED.]

## EMPLOYMENT OF STEAM-VESSELS FOR SUPPRESSING SMUGGLING.

SIR,—I have lately seen it stated, as well in your valuable and influential Journal as others, that during the short space of one month it has been ascertained, from undoubted authority, that 600 tubs of contraband foreign spirits were destroyed by smugglers, on perceiving the approach of the *Vulcan* steam revenue cruiser. Now, I would ask, and by whom, could this information be possibly obtained? The smugglers themselves would certainly not "give tongue," or, if they did, would "cry" falsely; and the crew of the *Vulcan* must indeed have astonishing powers of omniscience, if they could vouch for the fact. I rather think this is a "spat thrown out to catch a whale," *verbum sat.*

That steam-vessels in the Channel, employed for the prevention of smuggling, must, at the present time at least, prove of utility, cannot be doubted; but that assertions of this wild nature will be believed, is beyond what may be expected from a stretch of the most fertile imagination. Soon, too, will similar craft be procured by the contraband tradery, when they find sailing ones ineffectual.

Craving the insertion of these remarks in your forthcoming number, by which, as not being exactly consonant with your sentiments on the subject, your candour will be made manifest, I remain, &c.

*2d August*, 1836. PHILOTHEORUS.

## THE CASE OF MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

SIR,—Since, without solicitation on my part, you unhesitatingly expressed your opinion on the "Refutation" which I published, of the charges preferred against me by the Honourable East India Company, I take the liberty of furnishing you with a copy of a final appeal which I lately made to the Court of Directors, on the injustice of their proceedings against me. You will perceive, by the reply of the Court, that they have not attempted either to deny the facts, or to answer the arguments advanced in that appeal. They shrink still, as they have done from the first, from entering upon any matter which would lead to an exposure and consequent examination of the principles on which they have acted, and I therefore see nothing to prevent me from submitting the grounds of my complaint to the judgment of the public, as I now do in self-justification.

MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

*Lake-House, Cheltenham, 15th July*, 1836.

*To the Honourable the Court of Directors of the East India Company.*

GENTLEMEN,—On my application for the payment of my annuity from the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund, in May, 1835, I was informed that it was for the present withheld. On making a similar application on the 2d inst., the answer which I received was, "we have no annuity for Mr. Ricketts." In the former instance the Honourable Court appears to have stopped my pension, in transitu, in anticipation of the future operation which their influence, or at least, which the influence of the resolution they had passed, purporting to dismiss me from the service, would have upon the Managers of the Fund in India, in inducing them to discontinue their payments to me upon the construction of the 13th regulation of the Bengal Civil Service Annuity Fund. In the latter instance the Court may possibly have a substantial declaration, or an expressed determination of the Managers, to act upon.

If, however, the Managers have, in truth, come to any decision on the subject, they could only have done so on the presumption that the vote of dismissal passed by the Court against me was valid, and applicable to my case. And as the influence of the Honourable Court is most powerful with their civil servants (from which body the Managers are selected), and as there can be no doubt that any alteration the Court might make in their views of my case would effect a corresponding alteration in the decision regarding my annuity, I trust that previous to my adopting the legal measures I contemplate against the Managers, there can be no impropriety in my once more addressing the Court on the subject of the *peculiarity* of the circumstances under which they have thought fit to exercise against me the strongest powers of a governing body. There can be no doubt that if the Court were to intimate an opinion, that my pension would be restored to me, the opinion would be adopted. I am entitled, therefore, to consider, not only the declaration of my guilt, and the resolution for my dismissal, but also the stoppage of my pension, as the act of the Court; and I associate the latter with the former, inasmuch as it proceeds from the communications they must have made to the Managers of the Fund, and as it was the contemplated result of the measures which they shaped against me.

As the matter stands, then, the Court have pronounced a sentence so explicit against my character, and have directed a blow so vindictive against my property, as could only be justified by the previous establishment of unequivocal guilt upon unexceptional evidence.

It is not, however, to defend my character that I now address your Honourable Court. The nature of the correspondence I had with them last year, and their refusal to give me an opportunity of entering into the merits of the matters of which, as they then informed me, I had been accused before them, imposed on me the necessity of resorting to the public press, in order to exhibit a full refutation of every one of those charges in detail. And the unanimous assurances of my friends have satisfied me that my character needs no further vindication. Upon this head, therefore, I am at ease.

But I have yet a demand upon the justice of the Court; I make it with all respect. They have passed a resolution dismissing me from their service, and connecting this resolution with the 13th regulation of the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund, they withhold from me that share of its proceeds in which I have, by purchase, acquired a vested interest; and I call upon the Court to give their consideration to the reasons which I have to offer, why they should in justice revise their proceedings in both these matters. It were more becoming the position of both parties that I should owe the restoration of my property to their sense of justice, than that I should be driven to appeal to the British laws or the British legislature for redress.

Should the Honourable Court, on a review of the real nature of their proceedings against me, see reason to believe that they have violated any great principle of justice, it cannot be derogatory either to their dignity or their integrity to retrace their steps. A call of this nature is daily made upon our Courts of Law, and implies neither presumption in the applicant, nor any imputation on the judges. I proceed, then, with the strongest hope, to lay before the Court the grounds on which I plead for a reversal of their judgment. And first, as to the resolution of dismissal.

The Court, I apprehend, will not silence me *in limine*, by the assertion of any power inherent in them, of dismissing their servants at the mere avowal of their will; for when they notified to me my dismissal, they assigned a cause for their act, arising out of certain allegations which were made to them regarding my conduct at Lucknow; and indeed there are certain laws of their own by which they themselves are restrained, which regulate the mode in which charges brought against their civil servants are to be dealt with. These laws forbid the Court to proceed to the extreme act of pronouncing a judicial and penal sentence, like that pronounced against me, until some criminating facts have been established upon evidence, until some case of guilt has been absolutely brought home to the party suspected, *according to the precise mode of proceeding which they enact.*

On this principle the Court must be understood to assume, by the very resolution which they have passed against me, that some case of guilt has been proved upon me, by proceedings conducted according to the provisions of these laws, which were expressly framed by the company to prevent accusation from being mistaken for proof, and suspicion from furnishing the same ground of action as crime.

But I now entreat the Court to inquire, which of their regulations which regard the conduct of an investigation of charges brought against their civil servants, has been observed in my case, or rather, which of them has not been violated. No solemn commission was issued by the Governor-General for the purposes of the inquiry; no two commissioners were appointed to conduct it; no call was made on me through my agents or friends to answer the complaint after the *evidence had been produced; no report declaratory of my guilt* was made by the party who conducted the investigation; no further report expressive of an approval of such investigation was appended to it by the Governor-General: and yet, according to regulations 8 and 10, of 1806, 17, of 1813, 11, of 1814, 8, of 1817, all these are preliminaries indispensable to the pronunciation of any sentence by the Court, excepting that of acquittal. I am not now arguing the question of my guilt or innocence, but I humbly submit to the Court, that as a governing body sitting judicially, they are bound to consider such an investigation, as my case has alone undergone, as an informal, incomplete, extra-judicial, and ex parte proceeding, which cannot be acted upon by them, but in defiance of their own laws.

The Court cannot say that by such an irregular investigation I have been tried, or even if that were a trial they cannot say that a verdict of guilty has been pronounced against me by those who tried me; and I therefore, upon the failure even of the moral and judicial grounds upon which they profess to have founded their resolution for my dismissal, respectfully, but firmly, call upon them to rescind it.

I feel justified in making this call upon the Honourable Court, not upon the question of my innocence, which, as I have said, I abstain from now discussing, because it could not now be entertained in a manner satisfactory to a party, but upon the fact of the Court having had no sound foundation for their resolution, even had the resolution itself been applicable to the circumstances in which I stood when it was passed. But, in the next place, I further call on the Court fairly to ask themselves, as men of honour, whether the attempt to consider me still in their service in 1834, is consistent with the simple integrity in which Justice should be administered, and whether it be not, at best, a dangerous abandonment of fundamental principles, in order to accomplish a particular object. There was nothing in my position at the moment to contra-distinguish my case from those of the rest of the retired servants. I had taken every step, without one exception, which had been by invariable custom received by the Court as an actual resignation of the service. No one retired servant had taken any further step towards the announcement of his retirement than that which I myself had taken. Whatever then was my position in respect to the Company, was also the position of all who had acted like me. And again I call upon the Honourable Court to ask themselves whether they ever for one moment considered *all the other* Civilians on the retired list and all the other annuitants on the civil fund, as actually in their service, and consequently amenable to their authority on the 30th June, 1834, the date of my dismissal. Surely they cannot say that they were consciously maintaining a secret bold over all the retired servants, of which the latter were dangerously ignorant. But if they did not consider them in their service, with what uprightness can they persevere in an assertion with respect to my case, which they abandon with respect to all others similarly circumstanced?

(*To be continued in our next.*)

*** In type:—"Cincinnatus" on the Coast Guard and in reply to "Philo Numa;" on the Naval Charitable Society, and "Vigil," on Coir for Sailors and Soldiers' Beds.

*Anecdote of Horne Tooke.*—Mr. Holcroft, the author of the *Road to Ruin*, was one of the most violent and fiery-spirited of all that motley crew of persons who attended the Sunday meetings at Wimbleton. One day he was so enraged by some paradox or raillery of his host that he indignantly rose from his chair, and said, "Mr. Tooke, you are a scoundrel!" The other, without manifesting the least emotion, replied, "Mr. Holcroft, when is it that I am to dine with you? Shall it be next Thursday?" "If you please, Mr. Tooke," answered the angry philosopher, and sat down again.

The ancients were enthusiastic in their praises of beautiful hair. Apuleius, in the second book of his Florida, says that Venus herself if she were bald, though surrounded by the Graces and the Loves, could not be pleasing even to her husband, Vulcan. Stesichorus gave the epithet "well-haired" to the Graces, and Simonides bestowed the same upon the Muses.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Lieut.-Col. E. A. Angelo wishes us to state that he is not the individual referred to in a paragraph in one of our late papers. We cannot fancy upon what plea this officer could suppose that he was considered as the* "Superintendent of the Sword Exercise."—*The reply to our Milford correspondent is,* "*that it will save trouble to the printer.*"—*We have received a packet of the* "*Englishman,*" *but owing to a Lottery bill left in one of the papers, a heavy charge of postage has been imposed.—Many thanks to a* "Peninsular Major-Gen.," *the subject has not escaped us.—We hope to hear from the* "Old Captain" *next week.—We regret being obliged to disappoint several of our correspondents, but the length of some articles of temporary interest, compels us to postpone their favours. We intend noticing the case of Mr. Dillon next week, and have also some further remarks to offer on the Naval School.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## *SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1836.*

THE question of the legal authority of the Board of Admiralty, or rather of the prerogative vested in the King, and exercised ot the recommendation of his advisers, to dismiss Officers from his Royal Service, without any other inquiry than he may be pleased to direct, was again brought under discussion on Friday se'nnight in the House of Commons on Sir Edward Codrington presenting the petitions of several Officers whose names had been erased from the Navy List without the formality of Courts-Martial, or any open inquiry, under which the parties aggrieved were allowed to rebut the ex-parte charges brought against them. As the Gallant Admiral adopts what appears to us an erroneous view of this question, and has more than once endeavoured to substantiate his opinion by citing the case of Lord F. Beauclerk, and many (indeed the generality of Naval Officers) consider the proceeding to be not only illegal but arbitrary and unjust, we shall endeavour to explain the true position of the matter, to prevent our half-pay readers being led away by an hypothesis, which, we fear, too many of them indulge in.

We cannot at this moment refer to the whole particulars of the case above quoted, but we think it is generally understood, that his Lordship, then Lieutenant on half-pay, was ordered on service, refused to take up his commission, and, being removed from the List in consequence, brought an action and recovered damages, at the same time establishing the principle, that half-pay was a reward for past service, of which he could not be deprived without a proved offence. Such is the general impression throughout the service, of the result of this case. We shall presently show that it is at varience with former precadents, and also observe that, should the fact be once established to the satisfaction of the public, that half-pay was not bestowed in the nature of a retention for future service as well as a reward for the past, we should not consider it of the value of a year's purchase. It would be preposterous to point to a list of some thousands of officers, for whose half-pay large sums are annually voted, and then inform the public that it was optional on their part whether to serve again or not;—half-pay may be truly denied a stipend, paid for the support of officers, when, owing to various causes, no means existed of employing them on active service, and also available for those who, from age or infirmity, were incapable of such; but that the King possesses the power of removing any officer (able, but refusing to serve) from the list is a fact well established,—and we may remark, that it was not in allusion to those officers* who tacitly consent to this proceeding (having probably engaged in more profitable employments in civil life), that Mr. Wood observed in the debate, that "he had never known the case of an officer dismissed unless for unbecoming conduct," but to those against whom charges had been made and substantiated.

That the Royal prerogative assumes, and has by long prescription exercised, the power of removing officers from the list cannot be doubted. This power has been directed against the highest officers in the service, and against persons of great weight and influence in the state; and we will relate two instances where it was enforced, *after the parties had been acquitted by Court-Martial of the crimes charged against them.*

The Earl of Torrington was tried at Shearness in December, 1690, for misconduct in the action of the 30th of June of the same year off Beachy Head, and, although the Court unanimously acquitted him of any imputation whatever, he was removed from the list of the Navy by the King, and never afterwards employed.

Again, in 1702, Sir John Munden was tried for miscarriage and neglecting to intercept a French squadron bound to the West Indies. When the Court not only acquitted the Rear-Admiral but declared that he had behaved with great zeal and diligence, notwithstanding which Queen Anna dismissed him from the Navy, as the following extract from the Gazette of the day testifies:

"*Windsor, August 9th,* 1702.

"The Queen having required the proceedings upon the trial of Sir John Munden, Rear-Admiral of the Red Squadron, to be laid before her, and having considered all the circumstances relating to the expedition to Corunna; her Majesty finding that Sir John Munden had not done his duty, pursuant to his instructions, does not think fit to continue him in her service, and has therefore declared her pleasure, that his Royal Highness the Lord High Admiral of England should immediately discharge him from his *post* and command in the Royal Navy, and his Royal Highness has accordingly given the necessary orders for it."

M'Arthur, in treating of this subject, gives the following opinion,—"That the Royal Prerogative may be exercised on all occasions in dismissing officers from the service, without putting them to the form of trial, is unquestionable," and he cites the above-mentioned cases in proof of this opinion.

In numberless cases has it been since assumed, and acted on down to the present time; and although, in some instances, great hardship has accrued to individuals, we shall always consider that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the power has been impartially exercised, never we believe *wantonly* or *knowingly* abused, and much exposure avoided by ridding the United Service of improper characters without inflicting disgrace upon their connexions, or injury to the honour and respectability of the Military profession. As long as *one* case of injustice is proved, however, we will maintain that it behoves the authorities to take care in recommending the exercise of this irresponsible power to the Sovereign, that they have availed themselves of the most impartial means to arrive at a just decision,—and as the Secretary of the Admiralty admitted in the House of Commons on Friday se'nnight, that it had been thought proper to revise *one* of the petitioner's cases, and to do him justice by removing the stigma from his name, and restore him to his rank and station in society, it appears to us, that the means usually adopted do not furnish a satisfactory, an unerring, or an equitable mode of arriving at the truth. We, therefore, repeat the suggestion, which we put forth some months back, that a Board of Officers should investigate every charge upon its merits, divested of legal quirks and subtleties, giving the accused ample opportunity for rebutting the accusation brought against him, and that no officer should in future be removed from the list unless his conduct is adjudged degrading by this Board, or by the recorded verdict of a jury in a criminal court.

The intention of Sir Edward Codrington was doubtless good, but we would submit to the Gallant Admiral that the publication of the transgressions of all officers convicted of improper conduct through the course of half a century must be harrassing to their surviving friends and relations, and revive an odium upon respectable persons from their unhappy connexion with individuals whose crimes and frailties are now forgotten,—and this is quite unnecessary, as Mr. Wood has volunteered to afford every information in his place in Parliament (thus of course making it public to the advocates of those who consider themselves aggrieved.

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THE officers of the Army and their connection are well aware that with this paper originated the discussion respecting the unfair system of relief for regiments in the East Indies, and that the several articles we have given have attracted the attention of the public and forced the matter on the consideretion of the authorities at the Horse Guards. We intend to resume the subject shortly, but shall, for the present, confine ourselves to correcting the statements put forth by some of our contemporaries, as they are calculated to have a injurious tendency.

It is stated that "the 16th Foot will be relieved by the 18th, which will go out by detachments to New South Wales." This is not likely: the 16th are to be relieved by a regiment from New South Wales, probably the 50th, and the 18th will go out by detachments to New South Wales in the spring of next yeer.

It is stated "that the 54th Foot will be relieved by the 75th from the Cape." Nothing of the kind is yet settled.

It is stated "that the 3d Light Dragoons and the 15th Hussars have been selected to replace the 11th and 13th Light Dragoons, and will proceed to their new destination in about twelve months. It is not improbable that these corps will eventually go to India, but nothing has been settled, nor will either of these regiments be sent for two or three years.

The 80th Foot, now in progress of embarkation at Chatham, succeeds the 4th at New South Wales.

Finally, we understand that the reply to all inquiries regarding the destination of the regiments available for India is, "Lord Hill has not yet made arrangements."

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THE following Order in Council respecting Civil Appointments in His Majesty's Navy, and holding out a certain reward—re-appointment—for the effective performance of duties, has just been promulgated:—

"In any Civil Appointment, after 15th July, 18[illegible]

* In most cases they are medical officers, who, having established themselves to practice, rather sacrifice their half-pay than quit their locality,—against the characters of these nothing was insinuated in the Secretary of the Admiralty's speech; but the debates (when Naval matters are canvassed) are so very imperfectly reported, that we are not surprised at Mr. Wood's thinking it necessary to correct misrepresentation, and to explain what he really did state.

no further time served by those who have held and are still holding their appointments shall be allowed to increase their retirement, and no Naval officer, appointed subsequently to the 16th July, 1836, shall be allowed any retirement until he has served five years; then, if he does not continue to hold his situation, he will revert to his half-pay with an addition of one shilling per diem. But, although every appointment issued now is *during pleasure*, and five years is named for the maximum for the addition of one shilling per day to his half-pay, instead of his retirement as formerly, it by no means follows, nor is it meant to be understood, that an officer who has held an appointment five years must, as a matter of course, vacate, he will, if found *effective* and *efficient*, be re-appointed."

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During this week there has been a committee to inquire into the occupation of public quarters at Chatham, with the view to a reform. The abuses in quarters are nowhere greater than in this garrison, and they will never be entirely rooted out by the appointment of *Local* Committees; but let a Board of independent officers be sent to inquire *at every station* how the quarters are disposed, and we should soon have a reform.

We understand that Sir L. Greenwell particularly pointed out to the Inspector from London the very inadequate size of the mess-room into which the officers of the Provisional Battalion are crammed. The room is calculated to dine twenty-eight, and fifty have been *fed in it by detachments*. Why should this be, when two individuals have *whole houses* to live in large enough to hold 300 men? If it be the wish at the Horse Guards that young officers, not required in the slightest degree at the depots of Indian corps, should be retained at Chatham, they should, at least, have sitting room at their mess-table, which at present is not the case, and we only wonder that, under such circumstances, the scenes of the Isle of Wight have not been repeated. It is but justice, however, to add, that Chatham is one of the quietest garrisons in the United Kingdom at present, and is that which has in it the greatest number of officers.

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We have elsewhere given one of two letters we have received on the subject of some remarks we offered in our *Gazette* of the 23rd ult., relative to *steam-vessels* being employed in the Channel in the summer months for the suppression of smuggling. To our Correspondents we must observe, that it was not the merits of the *Vulcan* steamer that we sought to uphold, but the *principle*, solely, that *steam-vessels* would be of *vast use* in protecting the revenue in the Channel during the summer months, and which opinion we still mean to adhere to and to defend; indeed, our Correspondents *fully admit this*, but they deny the qualities of the *Vulcan* in particular for this duty. We do not mean to assert whether six hundred or six thousand kegs have been lost to the smugglers by the services of this vessel, as we copied the statement from a provincial paper, which had a paragraph in it under the head of "Poole," giving this information. Certain it is, however, that *three* fast steam-vessels will do more for the suppression of smuggling, than twenty or fifty revenue cruisers, in the summer months.

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We cannot but remark on the inadequate guards furnished for three hundred convicts and sometimes four hundred. Among these desperate men seamen are frequently found, and we consider it almost miraculous that ships have not been seized by them and carried into some port where escape might be effected. Fifty men are, at least, required to effectively guard 400 convicts, making allowance for casualties.

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We are gratified to find that our anticipations of the success of the *Vanguard* have been fully verified. All accounts from the officers of the fleet concur in yielding the superiority to that noble ship. The trials have been but partial, owing to various circumstances, and indeed, hitherto, it seems to have been rather a trial of the skill of officers of the watch on board the several ships, to maintain their stations in order of sailing, than of the merits of the ships themselves; but upon each of the trials which have been permitted the *Vanguard* is allowed, on all hands, to have shown a decided superiority; and we cannot but deprecate the feeling which has led to the admission of such false and stupidly absurd statements as we have seen in some of the Port papers.

We are well aware how industriously these reports are propagated, and we have had many scores of them addressed to ourselves under different shapes. We well know also the source from whence they emanate, and that the parties care not what reports they assert so they can obtain currency for a week; but that respectable journals should lend themselves to such tissue of falsehoods, now dogonersted into slang, does indeed surprise us; however, it will tend to lessen their authority in other respects, and this they will find in the long run.

The squadron did not fall in with the *Asia*, which is much regretted, as, although one vessel has the advantage over others, it is impossible to know what her comparative speed is, with relation to ships whose sailing qualities are acknowledged until some opportunity of trial is afforded. We were in hopes that a cruise in company with the *Asia* would have ascertained this, but that ship has proceeded to her destination, probably to relieve the *Caledonia*, ordered home. In the mean time the squadron has put into Plymouth Sound, to complete four months' provisions, and will proceed on a cruise to the westward.

The extraordinary stability of the *Vanguard* is the admiration of the fleet. She carries her lower deck guns run out when going nine knots on a bowline under double-reefed topsails, and she could fight her guns on either side, or even sixty-eight pounders upon this deck, in weather when other ships would be obliged to bar in their ports. This of itself is an immense advantage (besides the benefit which the crew derive from dry and airy berths), for a line-of-battle ship deprived of the use of her lower-deck guns is brought, in point of force, inferior to those frigates which carry thirty-two pounders of fifty-six cwt. The *Bellerophon* appears a fine ship, but crank; she is well handled, and has the advantage of bearing the flag. But, of course, when decided trials are entered into to beat to windward for a certain point, or to run off the wind for another, every ship will perform her part as she best can, without regard to the motions of the Admiral.

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The General Commanding-in-Chief, Lord Hill, has published an order to the Army in India, commenting upon the bad state of discipline in which His Majesty's 41st regiment has been for the last two or three years, and likewise upon the frequency of Courts-Martial in that corps. The order further refers to the late proceedings (published in this paper) between Colonel Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B. and Lieut.-Colonel Purdon, of that regiment, and in consequence of which they are both permitted to retire from the service, either on half-pay or by the sale of their commissions. His Lordship, in remarking upon the crimes committed by the soldiers of the 41st regiment, states that they are of the most dreadful description. We need not point out how fully this proceeding confirms all that we have advanced regarding the necessity of a change of system in the reliefs of corps employed in the East Indies. We annex the Order:—

*Head-Quarters, Calcutta, 7th March.*

1. His Excellency, the Com.-in-Chief, has received a despatch from the Rt. hon. Lord Hill, Commanding-in-Chief the British Army, making reference to the General Courts-Martial held in the years 1834 and 1835, first on Lieut.-Col. E. Purdon, at the instance of Col. Sir E. K. Williams; and afterwards on Col. Sir E. K. Williams, at the instance of Lieut.-Col. E. Purdon, and to the general conduct of H. M.'s 41st regiment, at that period, reported on by Gen. the Right hon. Lord W. Bentinck.

2. Lord Hill says, that he considers it a duty imperative upon him to notice the state of that corps, and to take active measures to rescue it from its present condition, which he cannot but regard as highly disgraceful to the character of His Majesty's service. He remarks that in the short space of six years and a half 12 Officers of this Regt. have been arraigned before General Courts-Martial; and in proof of the extent to which the behaviour of the officer influences that of the soldier, he is informed that the catalogue of crime exhibited amongst the men is equally deplorable, and that murder, wounding with the bayonet, and the menace of life, figure amongst the offences which they have committed. That in February, 1834, his Lordship had occasion to animadvert upon the conduct of the officers of the 41st regiment. That the admonition appears to have been disregarded, and therefore he now feels it incumbent upon him to desire that the Commander-in-Chief in India will signify to Colonel Sir E. K. Williams, and Lieutenant-Colonel E. Purdon, that his Lordship can no longer incur the responsibility of allowing them to continue in a regiment which, under their superintendence and command, has arrived at its present degraded condition. That his Lordship does not forget the previous services of these officers, nor the fact that Sir E. Williams was acquitted of the charges which were preferred against him, but at the same time that he bears these circumstances in mind, he keeps in view also the concluding observations of the court which tried Lieut. Col. E. Purdon. These circumstances lead His Lordship to declare, that he cannot do more either for Col. Sir E. K. Williams, or Col. E. Purdon, than give them the option of retiring upon half pay, or from the service by the sale of their commissions.

3. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief of the Madras Army will call upon these two Officers to report for the information of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India, which of the alternatives (not precedently mentioned) they may respectively adopt; and after he shall have made such report, he will grant the immediate leave of absence to return to England.

4. In communicating to the Army in India the very deplorable consequences of discord and want of good feeling between the officers of a regiment, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief desires to point the attention of the officers of H. M.'s 41st regiment, to the discreditable position in which they have placed themselves by the conduct which his Lordship, Commanding-in-Chief, has detailed, not only amongst their brother officers in India, but in the eyes of the whole British Army, and he prays of them to let those feelings of mortification, which they cannot but deeply experience, operate as a stimulus to every practicable exertion to recover the good name of their corps, and to re-establish the high character which H. M.'s 41st regiment formerly enjoyed.

5. His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has addressed this Order to the Army in India generally instead of confining it to the King's troops, because he regrets to be obliged to remark that recent circumstances and official reports have made him cognizant of disunion and disunion existing in some other corps (not H.M.'s) to a degree that is highly detrimental to the service. He, therefore, places thus prominently before them the consequences of such conduct, and as he is flattered and gratified to the highest degree by the attention which he feels the Army has paid to such advice as he has heretofore offered to them, so he is willing to believe that they will be equally attentive to the circumstance

ich he now calls their observation, and that they will ke such beneficial reflections on the same as will not l to produce advantageous results.

Parliament will not be prorogued before the 23d or h instant. The Prorogation has been deferred, in sequence of the business that yet remains to be nacted. Both Houses will meet to day for the rpose of facilitating business as much as possible.

A meeting, amongst whom were several Members of rliament, was held this week at the Club in Pall-mall, en it was determined to call a public meeting at the own and Anchor, on Monday next, for the purpose of ressing the opinion of the public on the re-establishnt of the constitution of 1812, in Cadiz and other parts Spain.

The *Nord* of Lille states, that on the 4th inst. the flags the English vessels at Dunkirk were hoisted half-mast h, in consequence of a strange rumour of the death of s Britannic Majesty.

The *Impartial* states that private letters from Italy nounce that the Duchess of Berri is to have an interw at Saltzbourg, with the Princess of Berna, and that marriage between Mademoiselle de Berri and the est son of Don Carlos, at a future period, is in conplation.

This day, the anniversary of the birth-day of Her jesty, who was born in 1792, will be celebrated at ndsor Castle. Wednesday next will be the anniver- of the natal day of the Duchess of Kent, who was in 1786; and the Sunday ensuing will be the birth- of his Majesty, who was born in 1765. It was settled r weeks ago that the members of the Royal Yacht b were to commence their summer aquatic amusents on that day, and meet for the purpose, with their bt fleet, at the Isle of Wight.

Several influential inhabitants of Southwark contemte a subscription for erecting a bronze equestrian sta- of the Duke of Wellington, to be placed at the end Wellington-street, London-bridge.

His Majesty has given permission to the Duke of lmond to take the surname of Gordon in addition to before the family surname of Lennox.

Lord Hill gave a grand dinner at Westbourne House, Wednesday, to the Duke of Wellington, the Marquis Salisbury, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord F. Somerset, l. Hill, Maj. M'Arthur, &c.

Lord Elphinstone has been sworn in a Privy Counor. He sails for Madras next month.

Tagliani is again about to appear in the *Sylphide* in ris, for the first time since the accident which sprained ankle.

*The Poor Ladies*, after being mocked with the belief t they were to be admitted to witness the efforts of mbers in the House of Commons, have been baulked he last moment on the money-vote for 400*l.* to pro- for their accommodation. The numbers were 42 petticoats, 28 against them.

*mmense Lobster.*—The *Brighton Gazette* mentions a ster caught on that coast of the extraordinary weight ¾ lbs. It was a yard long, from the extremity of the s to the extremity of the tail; 22 inches from the to the tail; 16 inches round, and the claws 6 inches and 9 in girth.—What a prize for the "United ice Museum!"

*Dr. Rothschild's Will.*—20,000*l.* per annum to his , with the house in Piccadilly, and that purchased of Princess Amelia, together with the furniture, plate, jewels; 125,000*l.* to each of his daughters; 1,000*l.* ch of his wife's brothers, and 500*l.* to each of his 's sisters. To Mr. B. Cohen, one of the executors, *ibid.*, and then, after charitable donations, the whole he residue of his property to be equally divided ngst his four sons, who by their circulars issued yesy, are to continue the business, under the firm of M. Rothschild and Sons, in conjunction with the ses at Vienna, Frankfort, and Paris.

is said to be in contemplation to alter the days of ing for the Derby and the Oaks at Epsom, so as to one clear day between.

Mr. G. E. Anson, son of the Rev. F. Anson, and in of the Earl of Lichfield, officiates at present as vate Secretary to Viscount Melbourne. Mr. Anson junior Clerk to the Treasury. Mr. Charles Grey, ephew to Earl Grey, has been appointed by Mr. T. ing to be his Private Secretary.

*Rattlin, the Reefer.*—Edited by Capt Marryat, R.N. This work professes to be only "edited" by Capt aryat. The book itself leaves little doubt of its patery. It exhibits the humour, point, and terseness of the hor of "Peter Simple;" his nice perception of cha- ter, and power of representing it, as well as his plain strong and truthful style of description and narrative, ntermingled occasionally with sarcastic or sagacious reection. If "Rattlin the Reefer" be examined with a ose and nice scrutiny, it will be found to bear a family keness to its elder brethren "Peter Simple," &c.—it is the same, yet another.—*Spectator*.

*The late Duel.*—In consequence of the assault on the person of Mr. J. Fraser, Dr. Maginn wrote a note to Mr. Grantley Berkeley, stating that he was the author of the article in the last number of *Fraser's Magazine*, headed "Mr. Grantley Berkeley and his Novel." He shortly afterwards received a card from Major Fancourt, on the part of Mr. G. Berkeley, who stated that he was anxious to see Dr. M. on particular business. Dr. M. waited upon Major F., and it was agreed between them—the Doctor in the meantime procuring a second—that a meeting should take place the same evening, at seven o'clock. The place appointed was a field near St. John's-wood road. Mr. H. Fraser (no relation of the bookseller) acted as the second of Dr. Maginn, and Maj. Fancourt as the second of Mr. Berkeley. The parties were placed on the ground at a little before seven; and, in the first exchange of shots, Dr. M. fired rather high, which induced Maj. Fancourt to ask whether the Doctor had done it purposely not to fire at his antagonist. Mr. Hugh Fraser answered that he did not know. The pistols were again loaded, handed to the parties, and the second fire passed without taking any effect. The seconds here interfered, but in vain. A third exchange of shots took place, Mr. Berkeley's bullet grazing the heel of Dr. M.'s boot, and the Doctor's bullet grazing the collar of his adversary's coat. The seconds again interfered, and, without any apology, the parties merely bowing to each other, left the ground. Both parties behaved with the utmost coolness and determination, and not a word, with the exception of the word of command, and the question of Major Fancourt, passed on the occasion.

Application was made to the Magistrates of Marlborough-street Office, at a late hour on Friday evening, for their interference to prevent a duel betwixt Mr. G. Berkeley and Dr. Maginn, and warrants for the apprehension of both gentlemen were granted. The officers traced the parties from place to place, but they were not successful in meeting with either of them. About nine o'clock Mr. G. Berkeley was traced to Crockford's, and when informed of the steps which had been taken to prevent a breach of the peace, he pledged his honour that the affair had terminated an hour before; and under those circumstances the warrant was not enforced. On Saturday Mr. Craven Berkeley had an interview with Mr. Dyer in the private room, and assurances were given that no further breach of the peace will be attempted on the part of Mr. G. Berkeley.

Sir,—My attention has just been called to a statement in a Sunday print, to the effect that Dr. Maginn, in the late meeting with Mr. G. Berkeley, fired in the air. I should feel obliged by your favouring me with a few lines' space in your columns for the purpose of contradicting the above statement. Three shots were interchanged between Mr. Berkeley and Dr. Maginn; and I need scarcely add, that if the latter gentleman had not fired at Mr. Berkeley, it would have been impossible for me to have permitted the prosecution of the affair beyond the first shot. Indeed, the second of Dr. Maginn would, in such a case, have been imperatively called upon to interfere. I am, &c.

*August* 1st. C. St. John Fancourt.

While preparations were being made for the late duel, the lesser of the combatants underwent some raillery from his friend on the advantage he possessed in being much smaller than his adversary. The witty Doctor replied, that the seconds might chalk his size on the body of his opponent, and if he were so unfortunate as to hit the honourable gentleman on the outside of the line it should be considered unfair, and he would make the handsomest apology in his power.

On Monday last, Mr. Pocock, of Bristol, passed through the town of Chippenham in a carriage drawn by two air-kites, occasionally travelling at the rate of 25 miles per hour. In the vicinity of the town he was detained some time, in consequence of the web getting entangled in a tree.

English travellers, especially military men, will do well, during the next week, to visit the Belgic camp at Beverloo, where they will have an opportunity of witnessing the manœuvres of 16,000 men, under the immediate command of the King.

On the morning of Friday se'nnight, the family of a gentleman residing in Portland-place were surprised by discovering that one of the amiable daughters had eloped with a Mr. F——, who has for some time been attached to her. No suspicions of the fair fugitive's intentions were entertained, as there had been a party assembled at her father's house the preceding evening, at which she appeared as usual. The lovers were instantly united, and have since obtained paternal forgiveness. It is rumoured that another sister is about to be married.

Bristol and Bath are in the extreme of bustle in preparing for the meeting of the British Association for the advancement of science, to be held at Bristol on the 22d inst., which is expected to be numerously attended.

*Elopement.*—On Monday morning an elopement took place from the vicinity of Egham. The parties are a son of Mars and a lady of Egham. The gallant officer, it appears, has been staying for some time in the neighbourhood, and succeeded in carrying off the "ladye of his love" at an early hour, between two and three in the morning. The matter, it is said, is likely to become a subject for the gentlemen of the bar. The fugitives have proceeded to the Continent.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—At St. Sebastian, it appears from a recent letter, considerable discontent prevailed among the British and Spanish troops, in consequence of the pay, which is their due, being withheld from them. The 8th reg., belonging to the British force, which was the first to express a determination to cease to serve unless its arrears of pay should be discharged, succeeded in getting a portion of them liquidated. The men of the 6th reg. next demanded their pay and their discharge too, alleging that the one year's period of service, for which they were engaged, had expired. Finding that they could get neither the one nor the other, they refused to perform the usual evolutions on the parade, when Col. Fitzgerald, commanding the brigade to which the 6th belongs, ordered the 3d reg., which was drawn up opposite the former, to prime and load. This order was, without hesitation, disobeyed, and the Colonel was loaded with execrations by the men of the 6th. In the end it was found prudent to allow those who insisted on returning to England to quit the service. Not less than 200 men belonging to the 6th reg. immediately left the ranks.

*General Order.*—"The Lieut.-General regrets extremely to find that so considerable a number of the 6th regiment have yesterday shown a disposition to abandon their colours and comrades in face of the enemy, on the assertion that their agreement with the officers who enlisted them was for a limited period instead of to the 16th of next June, the date mentioned in the Order of Council, when the service of the Legion in reality expires. It has hitherto been the boast of the British national character that its soldiers undergo privations and hardships without murmuring, or losing their discipline under such trials. And it gives him the highest satisfaction to find that, with a comparatively small and discreditable exception, the Legion have nobly sustained in this respect the reputation of British troops. The Legion have undoubtedly suffered severe privations and hardships since their arrival in the country, but these hardships do not exist at present, nor are they likely ever to occur again. The Lieut.-Gen. directs that the men referred to, belonging to the 6th, or Scotch Grenadiers, who passed the board of officers yesterday, shall from to-morrow discontinue to do duty with their corps, and be struck off the strength of the Legion from the same date. They will be sent to England when vessels are provided by the Spanish government. These men will be settled with in conformity to the orders of the 16th and 23d inst., by which it is directed that the arrears of officers or men going home shall not be paid until those of the officers and men still doing their duty have been satisfied, as the Lieutenant-General considers this but due in common justice to those who gallantly continue their services in the Legion.

"Oliver De Lancey, Adj.-Gen.

"*San Sebastian, July* 30."

The "*Presse*" states that twenty-seven Carlist officers, who were taken on board the *Reyna Gubernadora*, carried to Porto Rico, thence to St. Thomas's, and ultimately to London, have made their escape, passed through France, and at length rejoined Don Carlos, who has again received them into his service.

## The Court.

To-day being the anniversary of her Majesty's birthday, a grand entertainment will be given in honour of the event, at Virginia Water, for which preparations have been made on a most extensive scale. The whole of the Royal suite and household will be present, and it is expected that upwards of three hundred persons of distinction will partake of their Majesty's hospitality on the occasion.

The King has conferred the honour on Sir R. K. Porter, of naming him a Knight Commander of the Guelphic Order; and also the honour of Knighthood upon Col. P. Lindesay, C.B. and K.C.H.

Mr. D. W. Davidson, is appointed one of his Majesty's Gentlemen at Arms.

The Duchess of Cambridge passed through Cassel on the 4th inst., on her way to the Castle of Rumpenheim, to visit her father, the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse. The Duke and Duchess are expected to return to this country with the Duchess of Gloucester, and to remain in England some weeks.

The Duke of Cumberland left his residence at St. James's Palace at ten o'clock on Monday night for Woolwich, where, accompanied by Messrs. Jelf, W. Holmes, and F. K. Holmes, he embarked in the *Firebrand* steam-packet. The Royal Duke will, it is

pected, visit his son, Prince George, and afterwards proceed to Hamburg. From Hamburg his Royal Highness will go to Berlin to join the Duchess.

His Majesty's Levee on Wednesday was attended by,—

*Admirals*—Sir B. Stopford, Page, *Generals*—Barton. *Colonels*—Baron Osten, Hill, Archinson. *Lieutenant*—M. Drummond.

The following were presented:—

Mr. Byron, on appointment to the Scots Fusilier Gds.; Hon. Capt. Hood, on promotion; Lieut. Dalrymple, on appointment to Scots Fusilier Gourds; Lieut. W. Cumsmuney, Madras Cavalry; Capt. Shirley, on promotion; Capt. Edie: Capt. John Mann, on return to India; Lieut. Col. Baron Osten, on obtaining rank in H.M.'s Hanoverian Army; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dunsterville, on return from India; Capt. Lord S. F. Gordon, R.N., on promotion; Col. P. Lindesay, on being nominated Knight Com. of the Guelphic Order, and on return from India.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 8th August.—The Turnpike Acts Continuance Bill was read a third time and passed.—The house went into Committee on the Stamp Duties Bill. Clause 11, which provides that every proprietor of a newspaper should be registered, with his name and residence, with the amount of his share or interest in the concern, and that this registration should be renewed every six months, having been read, Lord LYNDHURST moved that it should be rejected. After a debate of some length the committee divided upon the question of retaining the clause, Non-contents, 61; Contents, 40; Majority, 21. The remaining clauses were agreed to.

TUESDAY, 9th August.—The Lord CHANCELLOR moved the second reading of the Court of Session Bill, which was opposed by the Earl of Rosslyn, on the account of the lateness of the session. On a division the bill was lost by a majority of 10.—The Report of the Stamp Duties on Newspapers Bill was received.

WEDNESDAY, 10th August.—A message was brought up from the Commons desiring a free conference on the subject of the Municipal Corporations Amendment Act. Lord MELBOURNE remarked that a free conference had not taken place for nearly 100 years, and the consideration of the subject was postponed until this day, in order that precedents might be consulted on the subject.—The Stamp Duties on Newspapers Bill was read a third time and passed, after which the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, 11th August.—The Assessed Taxes Bill, the Court of Exchequer (Scotland) Bill, the Foreign Lottery Bill, the Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Bill, and the Gold and Silver Plate (Scotland) Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill was read a first time.—A conference with the Commons on the subject of the Lords' amendments on the Municipal Act Amendment Bill having been agreed to, managers were appointed on the part of their Lordships, who having met the managers appointed by the Commons, and it appearing that they could not agree, Lord LYNDHURST moved that their Lordships adhere to their amendments. Lord MELBOURNE moved, as an amendment, that their Lordships do not insist upon their amendments. Contents, 29; non-contents, 40; majority in favour of adhering to the Lords' amendments, 11.—The Steam Carriages Bill was thrown out.

FRIDAY, 12th Aug.—The Edinburgh, Leith, and Newhaven Railway Bill, and the Slave Compensation Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Lord Melbourne moved that the Standing Orders be suspended as regarded the Newspaper Stamps Bill. Agreed to. On the motion of the same Noble Lord, the Bill was then read a second time, committed, reported, read a third time, and passed, without any observation.—Lord DUNCANNON moved the second reading of the Post Office Bill. The Duke of RICHMOND moved that it be read a second time that day three months. Lord Melbourne defended the measure, and the Duke of Wellington and Lord Ellenborough opposed it. Non-contents, 51; contents, 22; majority against the Bill, 29.—The House went into committee on the Registration of Voters Bill.—Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved that the part of the clause which referred to the constitution of the New Court of Revising Barristers should be omitted. A debate ensued. Lord Melbourne and the Lord Chancellor supported the clause, and Lord Abinger opposed it. For Lord Wharncliffe's amendment, 57; against it, 21. Lord WHARNCLIFFE proposed the insertion of a clause with a view to prevent persons having burough property to vote both for Members for the borough and for Knights of the Shire, by virtue of the same property. Viscount MELBOURNE opposed the clause. Contents, 54; Non-contents, 20.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 8th August.—Mr. POULTER moved the second reading of the Trinity Harbour Bill, which was opposed by the ATTORNEY-GENERAL, who moved, as an amendment, that it be read a second time that day three months. The amendment was carried on a division, and the bill was consequently lost.—Lord J. RUSSELL moved that the Registration of Voters Bill be read a third time, upon which Mr. AGLIONBY said, that since the passing of Col. Davies's Act, which provided that certain persons who should act as counsel, agents, clerks, &c., should not be entitled to vote, many persons were in the habit of voting, trusting to putting the parties to the expense and trouble of a petition. He therefore moved that such persons be subjected to a penalty not exceeding 100*l*., nor less than 10*l*., the amount to be ascertained by the verdict of a jury. The clause was ultimately adopted. —The names of Mr. Russell Gurney and Mr. E. Winslow were inserted in the Bill as Registrars, in the place of Mr. F. Newland and Mr. Alexander, who had declined to accept that office. Several other amendments were then moved and rejected, after which the Bill was read a third time and passed.—Lord J. RUSSELL stated the course which he meant to pursue with regard to the Marriages Bill, the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, and the Registration of Births Bill. With respect to the Marriages Bill and the Registration of Births Bill, he was disposed to move that the house do agree to the amendments made by the House of Lords in the bills; but with respect to the Municipal Corporations Act Amendment Bill, he would move that this house do still disagree to the amendments of the Lords.—The Ecclesiastical Appointments Suspension Bill, the Post-office Commissioners Bill, the Spirits (Excise) Bill, and the Common Law Courts Bill were severally read a third time and passed. The Malt Duty (Ireland) Bill was, after a short discussion, postponed until next session.—On the bringing up of the Pensions Duties Bill, Mr. HARCOURT moved a clause to exempt the annuity settled, in the reign of Queen Anne, on the descendants of John Duke of Marlborough from all taxes and deductions whatsoever. After a warm discussion, in the course of which three divisions took place, the clause was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time on Friday. The house then went into a Committee of Supply on the Miscellaneous Estimates, the discussion upon which occupied the remainder of the sitting.

TUESDAY, 9th August.—Mr. ROBINSON gave notice that he should, early in the next Session of Parliament, submit a motion to the house for the reduction of the duty on marine insurances.—Dr. BOWRING inquired whether any interference had taken place on the part of England to induce the SWISS Government to violate the laws of hospitality, by giving up the refugees who had taken shelter in that country? Lord PALMERSTON said England had not been consulted; neither was the English Government, or English Ministry, a party in the matter. —Mr. C. Wood took the opportunity of correcting a statement which had found its way into a morning paper, as to what had fallen from him respecting the half-pay list. He had been made to say that his remarks were applicable to individuals who had been removed from the half-pay list for misconduct, and not to those who had retired from the service for some breach of duty, rather than stand a court-martial. Now what he had really said was, that his observations were never intended to apply to persons, especially medical men, who refused to serve, but only to those whose dismissal was the subject of complaint. He was anxious to take the earliest opportunity of making this statement, lest what he was reported to have said might have given pain to individuals. —Capt. BOLDERO moved for a copy of the charge and minutes of evidence of a court of inquiry, held at Sheerness in February last, touching the conduct of Lieut. Hill, lately in the command of H.M.'s steam-vessel *Alban*, who had been superseded without inquiry. The Gallant Member then stated the circumstances of Mr. Hill's case at Malta, from which it appeared that, after having got his written orders to proceed to England, he was desired by the Admiral's Secretary to stop and take home a passenger. He refused, but made a signal to see whether he was to go on to England or not. The signal was answered in the affirmative, and he went on. In consequence of the conduct of Lieut. Hill the Admiral (Sir J. Ruwley) sent a written order superseding him in the command of the *Alban*. This order Lieut. Hill objected to obey without previous inquiry into his conduct, and as it had some informality he resealed it and returned it. The Admiral afterwards admitted his error by recalling the order, but sent persons on board (one of whom we believe was Capt. Darres), who put Lieut. Hill under arrest on board his own ship, with a midshipman on one side and a marine under arms on the other, while search was made in the cabin for the despatches. They were found, and Lieut. Hill was subsequently ordered to proceed to England, but before he could go thither he was sent to the Lazaretto on the ground of insanity, although he was allowed to take with him both sword a pistols. In the end he was sent to England as a supe numerary Lieutenant on full-pay, and applied to the A miralty for an investigation of his case. A court of i quiry was therefore appointed, and the result was a let from the Admiralty to Lieut. Hill, stating that th thought his conduct "reprehensible." The Hon. a Gallant Mem..r complained of this decision, and of t consequences which had resulted from it, that of putti Lieut. Hill on half-pay, instead of re-appointing him to ship, although he had the certificates of six Admira fourteen Post Captains, and six other officers, und whom he had served, strongly in his favour. Mr. Ho seconded the motion, observing that Lieut. Hill was o of his constituents, and an honourable and intellige man. Mr. C. Wood would not enter into any detail the circumstances, but contended that the decision the Admiralty was conveyed in the mildest terms th could be employed. It had been the opinion of two, not more, officers, from the strangeness of the demeano of Lieut. Hill, that he was insane, and on this accou he had been sent to the Lazaretto. The case was extraordinary, and he did not apprehend that under no cumstances had an Admiral power to supersede an offi without inquiry. After his return it was thought, persons at the Admiralty, that Lieut. Hill was still booring under a delusion. The Admiralty had det mined at one time to send Lieut. Hill back to Malta, triol by a Court-Martial, but he had himself objected this course, and a court of inquiry was substituted, up the report of which the Admiralty had come to the o nion that the conduct of Lieut. Hill had been reprehe sible. The Admiralty was the proper tribunal to arr at such a decision, and they had also arrived at the c clusion, that Sir Jos. Rowley was justified in the cou he had pursued. Capt. GORDON knew nothing of case until he heard it stated this evening, but he thou that Lieut. Hill had been hardly treated. Mr. Hu had been acquainted with Lieut. Hill for nine years, adverted to the admission which he considered had b made, that the treatment of Lieut. Hill was contrary the usual rules of the service. If he had disregarded order, it was one which he was not bound to obey; if the Admiral had had any reason to complain of Li Hill he ought to have brought him to a Court-Mar It was absurd to contend that he was mad when he allowed to take his sword and pistols with him whe was sent to the Lazaretto. Although it was true tha had been allowed his half-pay, like the other officers the ship, it could not be disputed for a moment that stood unjustly disgraced in the eyes of the whole ser by the determination of the Board of Admiralty. L J. RUSSELL protested against the practice of bringing discussions of this kind. He thought that confide ought to be placed, in cases of this kind, not only in Admiral on the station, but in the Board at home. A ADAM allowed that the case was a very painful one, he had once had Lieut. Hill under his orders, and he then a very fine boy. On the part of the Admira there was every disposition to treat him with kindne but the fact was that he had been decidedly guilty of a obedience of orders. Sir R. INGLIS contended that time of the House ought not to be occupied with suc discussion. It was a professional question, and not at all affecting character. Capt. BOLDERO observed, t the worst that could be said of Lieut. Hill was, that had disobeyed an unlawful order. He would not div the House on the question. He had done his duty bringing it forward, and he would leave the rest to Admiralty. The motion was then negatived. [We h elsewhere noticed the case of this officer.]—The or of the day was then read for taking into considerat the Lords' amendments in the Municipal Corporati Act Amendment Bill, and Lord J. RUSSELL stated course which he intended to recommend with regard these amendments. There were two amendments, principle of which he could by no means agree to. was with reference to the manner in which the chairm was to be chosen to preside at the election of the ma and council of a corporation when there was an equa of votes; the other was with reference to the admi tration of charitable trusts. The first of these, if it stood alone, he might have conceded; but in the sec he could not concur. The Noble Lord concluded moving that the House disagree with the amendme The motion, after some discussion, was agreed to w out a division, and a conference appointed to allow Lords an opportunity of declaring whether they were termined to adhere to their amendments or not.—L J. RUSSELL moved the order of the day for going committee on the Benefices Plurality Bill. Mr. H thought that it was inexpedient to proceed with the during the present session, and hoped the Noble would not persevere in the measure. Lord J. Rus could not agree to the suggestion. Mr. HUME moved that the Bill be taken into consideration that three months. For going into committee, 66; for poning the Bill, 26; majority, 39. The House then into committee. Upon clause 2 being proposed,

Hume moved, as an amendment, "That from and after the passing of this Act no spiritual person holding preferment in the Church of the value of three hundred pounds net shall hold any other preferment therewith;" but the amendment, after some discussion, was withdrawn.

Wednesday, 10th August.—On the motion for the House going into committee of Supply, Mr. Mackinnon expressed a hope that he should be allowed to proceed with his Bill on the Law of Patents. Lord J. Russell thought it would not be advisable to proceed during the present session with any Bills brought forward by private members which had not been read a second time; and he should feel it his duty to move that Bills so situated should be postponed. The House then went into a Committee of Supply, when several of the estimates for miscellaneous services were voted.—The Stamp Duties on Newspapers Bill was brought down from the Lords, and, on the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the amendments made by the Lords, on account of their interference with the privileges of the House, were rejected, and the Bill was laid aside. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then brought forward a new Bill, which was read a first time.

Thursday, 11th August.—A new writ was ordered for Sheffield, in the room of John Parker, Esq., appointed one of the Lords of the Treasury.—The Exchequer Offices Bill, the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, the Slave Owners' Compensation Bill, and the Newspaper Stamp Duties Bill, were read a third time and passed.—The amendments of the Lords on the Registration of Births Bill were agreed to.—The Lords' amendments on the Marriages Bill were taken into consideration, and, after a strong opposition had been made to them by several Honourable Members, who divided the House upon them, they were all agreed to. The Free Conference was then held, when it appearing that the Lords adhered to the amendments on the Municipal Corporations Amendment Bill, Lord J. Russell moved that the amendments be taken into consideration that day three months, which was carried. A discussion ensued on the question, moved by Lord J. Russell, that the House agree to the Lords' amendments on the Established Church Bill. The principal amendment objected to was that which declared it not to be necessary that a Welsh Bishop should speak the Welsh language. For the Lords' amendment, 51; for the original clause, 45; majority, 6. The other amendments, after considerable discussion, were agreed to.—Lord Palmerston moved the third reading of the Greek Loan Bill. Mr. Robinson moved, as an amendment, "that it be read a third time that day three months." The amendment was negatived, and the Bill read a third time and passed.—On the motion of Mr. Hume the writ for the borough of Stafford was suspended until ten days after the commencement of the next session of Parliament.—The Tithe Composition Bill, and the Civil Officers Declaration Bill, were read a third time and passed.

Friday, 12th Aug.—Mr. P. M. Stewart brought before the House a petition on the subject of the Trade with Java, which occasioned a long discussion.—A message from the Lords reported that their Lordships had agreed to the Newspaper Stamp Duty Bill without any amendment.—The order of the day for the further consideration of the report on the Bribery at Elections Bill was then read, but only 33 Members being present, the House adjourned.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

Spain.—On the 25th ult. the Republican Constitution of 1812 was again proclaimed by the populace in Malaga, in the midst of the most inhuman excesses. The Civil and Military Governors were put to death in the most savage manner. Most of the Government officers were compelled to flee. Immediately on the news becoming known at Cadiz the proclamation was instantly responded to, and Seville, Valencia, Cordova, Barcelona, Saragossa, Jaen, and Granada, have followed the example by a similar manifestation of feeling. In each of the places the authorities of the present Government have been completely subdued. Letters from Madrid dwell on the great excitement which prevails in that capital occasioned by the news from the provinces. Some acts of violence were committed in the streets on the night of the 31st ult., and shouts in favour of the "Constitution" raised by a few individuals, who were immediately dispersed by the armed force. The ministers, it is said, have ready for instant publication a royal ordinance declaring Madrid to be in a state of siege.

The *Onate Gazette* of 2d inst. gives a despatch from the Carlist Comm.-in-Chief, Villareal, dated Campo d'Honor, July 29th, and addressed to General Cordova, stating, that as he had been informed that the Queen's General had recently issued an order that all the corps in the countries occupied by the Carlist troops should be burnt and destroyed, he (Villareal) had also directed the Generals under his command, that if the above-mentioned order was really issued and carried into execution, 20 chiefs and other officers, who are in their hands as prisoners, should be taken to the advanced posts and shot, by way of reprisal.

Holland.—The King has reviewed the army at the camp of Reyen, and was received with enthusiasm by the soldiers and the inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Telburg.

The Canadas.—According to the accounts received from Upper Canada at Halifax, the elections were going on; nine radicals had been thrown out, and their places filled with Conservatives. Bidwell, Perry, and M'Kenzie stood the lowest on the poll lists in the counties for which they were candidates. Sir Francis Head is idolized by the respectable portion of the population. All was quiet in Lower Canada. Lord Gosford was spending the summer in Montreal and its neighbourhood. H.M.'s ships *Rainbow*, *Champion*, and *Wanderer* were employed affording valuable protection to the fisheries in the St. Lawrence, Bay Chaleur, Bay of Fundy, and on the coast of Newfoundland.

## Theatres.

Lyceum.—On monday evening, Mr. Barnett's clever opera of "*The Mountain Sylph*" was performed for the first time this season at this house, and proved that the managing committee have acted wisely in reviving it, for the Theatre has been well attended every evening this week. Two changes have been made in the cast since it was last played, and neither for the better. Miss Shirreff performs the part of *Eolia*, originally played by Miss Romer, and Mr. Bland that of *Hela*, performed by Mr. Phillips. Miss Shirreff executes the music of her part with great sweetness and fine taste, but does not act the Sylph with the playfulness, feeling, and *naiveté* of her predecessor. Mr. Bland deserves praise for his exertions in the part of *Hela*, considering that art and nature have done very little for him. After the opera, the new farce of "*House Room*" was played for the first time, and proved successful if the absence of disapprobation may be deemed success. This farce is one of the most absurd, improbable, and ill-constructed pieces we ever witnessed, and has the great fault of most of the pieces produced here; namely, that all the characters in the farce are sacrificed to make one important, and that *one* of the most *slender* pretensions. The bustling ease and impudence of Mr. Wrench, in the part of Major Slenderpurse saved the piece; and a much worse piece it could not have saved. Surely with such a company better farces ought to be produced at this theatre.

Queen's.—"*The King's Word*," a burletta produced at Drury Lane theatre, was played at this house on Monday evening for the first time, and introduced a Mrs. Manvers from the Liverpool theatre to a London audience. This lady has a pleasing face, and a good figure, but her articulation will we fear prove a sad drawback to her success. She may be found a useful member of the company, but is certainly unfit for the principal business. In the burletta of *Midas*, we had Mrs. Waylett in her favourite part of *Apollo*, she warbled her charming ballads in the most exquisite style, and met with a rapturous encore in "Pray Goody" and "Awny! away to the mountain's brow." The *Midas* of Mr. Conquest was very amusing. Miss Lee, and Miss Pincott, looked and played the parts of *Daphne* and *Nysa* extremely well; but for the rest—except Mr. Suter in *Silenus*—the least that's said the better. There's plenty of room for improvement.

## LIEUT. CHARLES THOMAS HILL, R.N.

[We have received the following Memorandum of this Officer's Case: the observations thereon in the House of Commons will be found fully reported in our Paper of this day.—Ed.]

On the 2d June, 1835, then serving on board the *Vernon*, he was appointed by Sir Josias Rowley, the Com.-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, to command the *Alban* steam-vessel, instead of Roupel, invalided, and was confirmed by Admiralty Commission, dated 20th July.—He was actively employed from that period in the conveyance of mails and despatches, and in attendance upon Earl Durham through the Archipelago and in the Bosphorus; and on the morning of 17th Dec. last, quitted Malta for England, in execution of written orders, received from the Com.-in-Chief.—He was soon afterwards recalled by signal, and, without any inquiry or alleged misconduct, removed suddenly from his command, deprived of his property and sent on shore, and left locked up in the Lazaretto, unprovided with the common necessaries of life.—He stated his helpless and degraded condition to the Governor of Malta, and then, after a lapse of more than two days, an order was delivered, requiring him to do his duty as a Lieutenant of the Flag Ship, but he was not released from the Lazaretto until the 3d of January, and then, contrary to his wish, was placed on board the *Mastiff* brig and conveyed to England, where, upon arrival, he was again sent adrift on shore.—He represented the facts of his position in writing to the Secretary of the Admiralty, which was not noticed, and, after a lapse of ten days, presented himself there, where he was told that their Lordships intended to send him back to the Mediterranean, to be tried by a Court Martial, and required him to furnish a list of witnesses necessary to his defence, to which he respectfully submitted the impracticability, no charge, up to that moment, having been alleged; but expressed his readiness to meet any inquiry upon his conduct, wherever their Lordships might be pleased to direct, and, in conformity to their instructions, proceeded to Sheerness for that purpose.—A letter from Sir Josias Rowley was for the first time read to him (of which he has no copy) wherein it was implied that the Admiral was displeased with his conduct; but, as far as he could collect, in the course of the examination of witnesses, which occupied two days, there was no proof of the constructive disobedience of orders, or mental incapacity, set forth in any of the accompanying written statements, and that his dismissal from the command of the *Alban* under the eyes of the whole crew, specially called on deck to witness it, was not only most oppressive and unjustifiable, but, as a precedent, may be most dangerously detrimental to the discipline of the Navy.—The report of these proceedings has not been made known to him, and the minutes of evidence taken have been refused.—The property, consisting of plate, furniture, wine, &c., of which he was deprived, in value two hundred pounds, has not been restored to him,—and the pay which he has recovered has been calculated at a diminished rate.—The removal of an officer in command without his consent is forbidden by the printed instructions: (1) if he disobey orders, or otherwise misbehave, there is a remedy prescribed; (2) and if he be sick or otherwise incapacitated, there are quarters, or an asylum provided, suitable to his malady.—The injury of credit and character which have followed as a consequence of this unauthorized and arbitrary act, and the alarm and inconvenience occasioned to his family and connexions by the malicious and inconsiderate reports, for the circulation of which it afforded a pretext*, are grievous and aggravated, and seem to call for a remedy which he has sought in vain at the hands of the Lord Commissioners of the Admiralty.

(1). Extract from "*Printed Instructions*," relating to H.M. Service at Sea. *Page* 7.—*Art.* 17.

"A Captain or Commander of any of H. M. ships or vessels, is not to be removed without his consent from the command of the ship or vessel to which he has been appointed." (2). *Page* 3.—*Art.* 7.—"If any Commission or Warrant Officer shall disobey orders, or otherwise misbehave, he may be placed in arrest, &c., in order that the earliest convenient opportunity may be taken for bringing such Officer to a Court Martial."

Extract from "*King's Regulations*." *Page* 43.—*Art.* 9.

"The pay of all Commission and Warrant Officers shall cease, on their being superseded." *Page* 23. *Art.* 35.—"An Officer on half-pay shall not be appointed to a ship, nor shall he receive any commission or employment whatever from a Com.-in-Chief, or any other Officer, without express directions from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty."

Extract from Printed Instructions. *Page* 2—*Art.* 4.

"If an Officer shall receive from his superior an Order, which he may deem at variance with any Article in the King's Regulations or in these Instructions, or with any particular order he may receive, &c., he is to represent in writing such contrariety, and if, after such representation, that Officer shall still direct him to obey the Order he has given him, he is to do so."

*Copy of a Memorial attached to a Schedule of a Servitude, commencing 13th July, 1809, and ending Feb.*, 1833.

I Admiral Sir Thomas Williams, do hereby certify that I have perused all the Certificates and letters above stated, and find them to be correct in point of servitude, and besides highly favourable testimonials of Mr. Hill's conduct and character.

Given 30th June, 1833. Thomas Williams.

*(Mem.) The statement comprehended certificates from Captains C. Richardson, C.B., P. Carteret, C.B., J. W. Loring, C.B., Bligh, James, Helpman, Green, Maitland, C.B., Schomberg, C.B., Abbott, Sir W. Hoste, K.C.B., O Foley, and Hyde Parker; Admirals Hill, Adam, Sir W. Young, Bedford, H.R.H. the Admiral of the Fleet, and Sir C. Hamilton. His certificate of service in the *President* and the *Vernon*, under Capt. M'Kerlie, he was deprived of when ejected from the *Alban*.

To Thomas Holmes, Esq., Hull.

No. 8, Adelphi Terrace, *London*, *29th January*, 1836.

Sir,—I beg to inform you that the *Alban* steam-vessel, of which Lieut. C. T. Hill had the command, is arrived at Woolwich, with the intelligence that Lieut. Hill was left behind in a state of derangement to be conveyed home in the Packet. I have received several packages from the

ship, which I retain in my possession until further orders. I will therefore thank you to inform me what I am to do with them, and also what is the intention of his friends with regard to Lieut. Hill on his arrival. Waiting your reply, I remain, &c., G. M'CRINDELL, for C. CLEMANTSON.

Thomas Holmes, Esq., Hull.

No. 8, Adelphi Terrace, *London*, 12*th Feb.*, 1835.

SIR,—I beg leave to inform you that one of my Clerks saw Lieut. C. T. Hill this morning at the Admiralty; he evidently appears to be labouring under an illusion, and I think it would be advisable for some of his friends to see after him; he refused to give his address; I shall be glad to hear from you on the subject, and in the mean time will endeavour to trace him to his lodgings.

I remain, &c., CHARLES CLEMANTSON.

P.S. Since the above was written, a circumstance has come to my knowledge that renders it highly advisable for Lieut. Hill's *future* welfare, that his friends shall immediately take charge of him. C. C.

Delivered P.M. 19th Dec.

By Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B., G.C. St. M. & G., Vice Admiral of the White, and Com.-in-Chief of H.M. Ships and Vessels employed and to be employed in the Mediterranean, &c., &c., &c.

Having deemed it expedient for the good of H.M. Service to supersede you in the command of H.M. steam-vessel, *Alban*, and to appoint you to be Supernumerary Lieut. of the *Caledonia*, you are hereby required and directed to repair on board of the said ship, so soon as you shall be released from quarantine, and there do the duty as Supernumerary Lieutenant accordingly; willing and requiring you to obey and execute all such orders and instructions as you may from time to time receive from your Captain, or any other your superior Officer for His Majesty's Service, and for so doing this shall be your order, Given on board the *Caledonia*, in Malta Harbour, 17th December, 1835.

Jos. ROWLEY, Vice-Admiral.

To Lieut. Charles Thomas Hill, late commanding H.M. steam-vessel *Alban*, now in the Lazaretto. By command of the Com.-in-Chief, THOMAS TRIPHOOK, Secretary.

Delivered 20th Dec.

*Caledonia*, in Malta Harbour, 17th Dec., 1835.

Mem.—Having, by my order of this day's date, superseded you in the command of His Majesty's steam-vessel *Alban*, it is my direction that you consider yourself as a Supernumerary Lieutenant of my Flag Ship, and as under an arrest until my further pleasure be made known to you. You are ordered to be victualled from the *Caledonia*.

Jos. ROWLEY, Vice-Admiral.

Lieutenant Hill, late Commander of H.M. Steam Vessel *Alban*, now in quarantine at the Lazaretto.

Delivered 20th.

*Caledonia*, in Malta Harbour, 20th Dec. 1835.

Mem.—Having by my mem. of the 17th inst. placed Lieut. C. T. Hill, Supernumerary Lieut. of H.M. Ship under your command under an arrest, it is my direction that you release him from the arrest, and to consider him as no longer subject to that restriction. Jos. ROWLEY, Vice-Admiral.

Capt. Martin, C.B., H.M. Ship *Caledonia*.

## PASSAGES AND FUENTERABIA.

Return to an Order of the Hon. the House of Commons, dated Aug. 1, 1836, for Copies of any Despatches from Lord John Hay, received by H. M.'s Government, relating to the taking of Passages, and the subsequent Attacks on the Lines at that place, and to the recent Attack on Fuenterabia, and the Retreat to Passages.—(Mr. Macleen).

From Commodore Lord John Hay to Mr. C. Wood.

*H.M.'s St.-ship Phœnix, Port of Passages, May* 28.

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the General in command of Her Catholic Majesty's forces at San Sebastian informed me of his intention to re-establish Her Catholic Majesty's authority at the port of Passages and its neighbourhood, and requesting the co-operation of His Majesty's squadron under my command, which I readily acceded to. Every arrangement having been made to attack the insurgents' intrenchments on the eastern bank of the river Ucumea, this morning Her Catholic Majesty's forces moved in three divisions, and took up positions opposite to the ferdable parts of that river, the artillery placed in position to cover their advance. The British and Spanish squadrons at the same time proceeded close off the entrance of the river, for the purpose of dislodging the insurgents from their positions, and particularly from the convent of San Francisco, which was strongly barricaded, and occupied by a considerable force, to prevent a bridge being thrown across the river. The instant the troops appeared on the banks of the river a sharp fire of musketry commenced, and extended along the whole line of intrenchments the insurgents had thrown up to obstruct the passage of the river, which was promptly answered by the artillery and guns of the squadron. The insurgents were obliged to retire with considerable loss, closely pursued by Her C. Majesty's forces. The insurgents attempted to defend the different strong positions they retired upon, but were compelled to give way. At half-past 9 A.M. the squadron arrived off the entrance of Passages; a few ill-directed shots were fired from the fort at the entrance, which were returned by Her C. Majesty's steam-vessels, and compelled the insurgents to abandon the port, when the squadron entered. I had great satisfaction in noticing the precision with which the shells were thrown from the *Phœnix* and *Salamander*. The Marine Bat., under the command of Maj. Owen, were employed in covering the seamen whilst throwing the bridge across the Urumea. I had also great satisfaction in witnessing the zeal and activity displayed by the officers and men of the British squadron and Marine battalion. I am happy to say this service was performed without loss on the part of His Majesty's squadron. I have not yet received any information as to the loss sustained by Her Catholic Majesty's forces, but I am given to understand it does not exceed 30 killed and wounded. The loss of the insurgents is estimated to be nearly 200. I attribute the rapid success of this movement, and the small lose sustained by Her C. Majesty's forces, to the admirable judgment and good arrangement displayed by Lieut.-Gen. De Lacy Evans. The gallantry and good order of the troops under his command have inspired a confidence in this neighbourhood amongst the inhabitants, that their persons and property will be in the utmost degree respected; and I am happy to find that those who had been induced to abandon their dwellings by false representations are now returning in great numbers. I have, &c. JOHN HAY, Commodore.

From Commodore Lord John Hay to Mr. C. Wood, with one enclosure.

*H.M.'s Steam-ship Phœnix, Passages, June* 7, 1836.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose the copy of a letter addressed to me by Maj. Owen, commanding the Rl. Marine Bat., informing me of his proceedings on the 6th inst., of which I trust their Lordships will approve. I have the greatest satisfaction in stating, that the judgment with which the various movements of the Rl. Marine Bat. were directed, and the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the officers and men on that occasion, is highly creditable. I have, &c. JOHN HAY, Commodore.

From Maj. John Owen to Commodore Lord J. Hay.

*Heights of Armitza, June* 6, 4 P.M.

My Lord,—This morning, at 8 o'clock, the enemy drove in the first line of pickets in our front, and occupied the houses, which were shortly after again carried by the 3d and 9th regs. of the Legion, and the Carlists retired to their former positions. At 8 o'clock the fire of the three pieces of artillery, supported by a heavy musketry fire, indicated a serious attack on the position near Alsa. After the attack had continued some time, the enemy received a reinforcement by the foot of the heights on their left, and pressed forward with considerable energy, the division of Jauregui giving way before them. The Quartermaster-Gen. then thought proper to desire the support of the battalion under my command, and we accordingly advanced, amidst the cheers of the other troops, and the Spaniards, supported by us, again moved forward, recovered the position they had lost, and finally drove the enemy from the field. I think it right to add, that it was proposed to me to precede the Spaniards in their last advance, and I hope your Lordship will be of opinion that I exercised a sound discretion in declining to do so. The officers and men were very cool under fire. We have one officer (Captain Garmston) severely, and two men slightly, wounded.

JOHN OWEN, Maj. Commanding.

From Commodore Lord John Hay to Mr. C. Wood.

*H.M.'s Steam-ship Phœnix, Port of Passages, June* 9, 1836.

SIR,—For the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, I have the honour to acquaint you, that at 3 o'clock this morning three battalions of insurgents attacked the intrenched positions on the eastern height of Pasanges, occupied by the seamen and marines of H.M.'s squadron under my command for the protection of this port. The advanced posts occupied by Her Catholic Majesty's troops, which the insurgents attempted in the first instance to surround, and had nearly succeeded, when a party of marines, under the command of Lieutenant Langly, advanced to their assistance, under cover of a well-directed fire from four field pieces; the insurgents were compelled to retire with considerable loss. I have much satisfaction in reporting the good conduct and zeal displayed by the Commanders, Officers, Seamen, and Marines of the squadron under my command on this occasion, and who have in the short space of four days, by an exertion rarely to be met with, thrown up works and mounted four guns on nearly an inaccessible rock. Lieut.-Langley, of the Rl. Marines, has received a severe wound, which is the only casualty of importance that has happened; but I trust this excellent young officer will be restored to his duty in a short time. I have, &c. JOHN HAY, Commodore.

From Commodore Lord John Hay to Mr. Charles Wood, with three enclosures.

*H.M.'s St.-ship Phœnix, San Sebastian, July* 13, 18

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose copies of two letters which I have this day sent to Rear-Admiral Sir William Hall Gage. I have, &c. JOHN HAY, Commodore.

From Commodore Lord John Hay to R.-Adm. Sir W. H. Gage, Lisbon.

*H.M.'s St.-ship Phœnix, San Sebastian, July* 13, 18

SIR,—I have the honour to acquaint you, that having been informed by the Lieut.-General commanding Her Catholic Majesty's forces in the province of Guipuscoa of his intention to make a demonstration towards Bidasson, and, if he found it practicable without undertaking a siege, to drive the insurgents from the fortress of Fuenterabia, and re-establish Her Catholic Majesty's authority. With a view to accomplish this object, I was requested by the Lieut.-General to co-operate with the squadron under my command. The necessary arrangements were immediately made to afford every possible aid, consistent with my instructions. Her Catholic Majesty's forces crossed the harbour of Passages during the night of the 10th inst., and advanced on Fuenterabia by the coast-road. I directed Maj. Owen, of the Marine battalion, to co-operate by land, and I proceeded with H.M.'s steam-ships *Phœnix*, *Salamander*, and *Comet* to the entrance of the Bidassoa, and anchored close off the bar. Two guns from the fortress of Fuenterabia immediately opened their fire on his Majesty's vessels, which was promptly returned, but at too great a distance to produce any material effect. At 9 o'clock A.M. part of Her Catholic Majesty's forces descended the heights, and nearly reached the town, when it appeared a considerable force of insurgents (at least 8,000) had assembled to oppose their advance. At 11 the insurgents were attacked by one division of her Catholic Majesty's army, and, after an obstinate resistance, were driven from their position which enabled her C. Majesty's forces to take possession of the heights immediately above the town. The Lieut.-General, I am informed, considered it impracticable to breach the walls without heavy artillery, and not considering it prudent to remain in the position he then occupied, towards evening decided to withdraw the troops to the heights he had left in the forenoon, which was accomplished in the most perfect order; and on the morning of the 12th the army returned to Passages. The gallantry and steadiness displayed by her C. Majesty's forces who were engaged on this occasion does them the highest credit. Their loss amounts to 9 killed, 40 wounded (most of them slightly), and 20 missing. From the most authentic information, the insurgents' loss is considerable; 350 killed and wounded, including a chief and two superior officers. On observing the troops returning to Passages, I immediately withdrew H.M. vessels from their anchorage. I have, &c. J. HAY, C.

From Commodore Lord J. Hay to Rear-Admiral Sir W. H. Gage, Lisbon.

*H.M.'s St.-ship Phœnix, San Sebastian, July* 13, 18

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose a copy of a communication I have received from Maj. Owen, respecting the conduct of the officers and men under his command during the time he was detached to co-operate with Her Catholic Majesty's forces. I have great satisfaction in stating, that, in addition to my own observations, I have received the most flattering report of the gallantry and steadiness displayed by the Marine Batt. during the operations. The judgment and zeal with which Maj. Owen conducted this service, as on all other occasions when detached from the squadron, reflects the highest credit on that officer. I have, &c.

JOHN HAY, Commodore.

From Maj. John Owen to Commodore Lord J. Hay.

*Passages, July* 12, 183

My Lord,—I have the honour to transmit a return of the killed and wounded of the battalion under my command in the affair of yesterday. I do not attempt a description of the operations, because they were principally conducted under your Lordship's eye; and I can only add, that during the time the battalion was exposed to a heavy fire at the advanced position, the officers and men behaved with admirable coolness. I have, &c.

JOHN OWEN

Battalion Royal Marines.

*Return of Killed and Wounded, 11th July*, 183

Killed—T. Haywood, R. Barden, privates. Wounded severely—One Corporal, two Privates. Ditto slightly—One Subaltern, one Serjeant, six Privates.

Second Lieut. LAMBERT

JOHN OWEN, Major Commanding

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT GENERAL SIR JOHN HOPE, G. C. H.

In Nov. 1778, this officer was appointed a Cadet in Gen. Houston's reg. of the Scots Brigade, then serving in Holland, and after being drilled, &c. went through the subordinate ranks of Corporal and Sergeant; and in Dec. 1779, received an Ensigncy in the same regt., then quartered in Bergen-op-Zoom: he marched with it to Maestricht, where he continued till Aug. 1781, and then returned home. The 26th April, 1782, he obtained a comp., and again joined his regt. at Maestrecht. Having quitted the Dutch service, he was, with other officers in similar situations, placed by the King on half-pay. The 20th Sep. 1787, he obtained a comp. in the 60th; and in Dec. of that year was again placed on half-pay. In June 1788, he was appointed to a troop in the 13th Light Dragoons; and in Nov. 1792, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. Erskine, with whom he went to Flanders early in 1793. He served the campaign of that and the following year, and was present at all the actions in which the cavalry were engaged. He accompanied Sir William to England in 1795, and who died in March of that year. The 25th March he was promoted to a Majority in the 28th Light Dragoons; and the 20th Feb. 1796, to a Lieut. Colonelcy. In April following he embarked with his regt. for the Cape, and remained there till it was drafted; in Jan. 1799, he arrived in England. On the 19th April he was appointed to the 37th foot; and on 7th Feb. 1800, sailed to join the regt. at St. Vincent's. He remained in the West Indies till Nov. 1804, when he returned home and exchanged into the 60th; his commission in the latter corps was dated 30th June, 1804. On the 1st Jan. 1805, he received the rank of Col., and was placed on the Staff as Assis. Adjut. Gen. in North Britain; at the close of 1805 he was appointed Dep. Adjut. General to the expedition destined for the Baltic, under Lieut. Gen. Lord Catheart; but the troops being recalled, this officer did not proceed on that expedition, but returned to his Staff at Edinburgh. In May, 1807, he was again appointed Dep. Adjut. Gen. to the Forces being up the Baltic under the same officer, and did duty as such. He was present at the siege and capture of Copenhagen. In April, 1808, he was appointed Brig. Gen. on the Staff in North Britain, and subsequently Dep. Adjut. Gen. to the Forces in that country; the 25th July, 1810, Major Gen., and placed on the Staff of the Severn District, from whence, in 1812, he was removed to that of the army in the Peninsula. He was subsequently placed on the Staff of Ireland and of North Britain, where he continued till his appointment to the rank of Lieut. Gen. 12th Aug. 1818. The 6th Sep. 1822, he obtained the Colonelcy of the 72nd Foot.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 13th, 12 o'clock.—Reduced, 91¾ Reduced, 1861 to ¾. Cons. for Acct., 91¾ to ¾.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. Capper, Green-lane, Sheffield, and of Shoe-lane, City, iron-monger. D. Booth, St. John's Court, King-street, Snow-hill, brewer.—Joseph Stagedhour Pride, Milford-place, Vassall Road, Lambeth, music-seller.—R. Hunter, St Paul's Churchyard, bookseller.—R. C. Shepherd, Camomile street, carrier.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Strutt, High-street, Camberwell, ironmonger.—G. D. Hues, Waterloo-place, Pall Pall, wine-merchant.—M. Parker, Ormsby, Lincolnshire, grocer.—R. Morgan, Southampton row, Russell-square, linendraper.—J. Jewell and J. Mitchell, Regent street, thenlinendrapers.—J. S. Prockter, Blue Anchor road, Bermondsey, glue-maker.—T. A. Bacon, Markfield, Leicestershire, hosier, seller.—P. Barlow, Congleton, Cheshire, silk-throwster.—J. Barton, Northampton, carrier.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W. Bruce, Edinburgh, upholsterer.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

John Vickry Jose, coal-merchant, Reels, Cornwall.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Tassell, carrier, Old-street.—W. Wiles, jun., pawnbroker, Clerk-row, Kennington road, Surrey.—R. Broomfield, tailor, St. John-street road, Clerkenwell.—T. Wright, jun., ship-owner, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—T. J. Chapman, corn-dealer, Georges-street, Croydon, Surrey.

BIRTHS.

At Up-Park Camp, Jamaica, on 22d June, the lady of Capt. J. Gray, 84th regt., of a daughter.—At Plymouth, the lady of Capt. Griffiths, R.M. of a son.—1st Aug., at Southsea Castle, the lady of William Henry Cope, Esq., Rifle Brigade, of a daughter.—The lady of Capt. Gisborne, 7th Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.—At Leamington, the lady of the Hon. Capt. Somerville, R.N., of a daughter.—5th inst., in Connaught-square, the lady of Col. Addle, of a daughter.—At Rothsay, Isle of Bute, 1st inst., the lady of Major Frederick Hurt, 72d, of a daughter.—7th inst., at Bowden-hall, Gloucester, the lady of Henry Bowyer, Esq., late King's L.t. Dragoons, of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

At Twickenham Church, Capt. George Brine, R.N., to Caroline, eldest daughter of the late M. Bush, Esq., of Great Ormond-street.—Lieut. North, 68th Light Inf., eldest son of Maj. North, of Oldton, Westmeath, to R. Dundas, youngest daughter of the late John Burnett, Esq., Judge-Admiral of Scotland.—10th inst. at Camberwell Old Church, John De Lancey Robinson, Esq., Lieut. R.N., youngest son of the late Col. Robinson, to Frances Anne, only daughter of Samuel Warner, Esq., of Grove Cottage, and the Oaks, Norwood, Surrey.—At the Spa Church, Gloucester, James Lloyd, jun., Esq., to Elvira, daughter of the late Lieut. J. Page, R.N.—At the Palace, Cork, Henry C. Powell, Esq., 10th reg., second son of Major Powell, of Banahall, Cork, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Hutchesson, Bl. Art.—At Jamaica, Capt. Elliott, 37th reg., to Mary, eldest daughter of J. Rowen, Esq.—Augustus Harrison, Esq., late Captain 59th reg., to Catherine, only daughter of the late Rev. Alexander Boggs, of Glaukeen Glebe, Borrisoleigh.—At Beckenham, Kent, on the 9th ult., Lieut. Barrens, R.N., of Norwood, Surrey, to Harriet, second daughter of Paul Storr, Esq., of Beckenham.—At Ingatestone, on the 9th inst., William Jesse, Esq., 46th reg., to Sophia, only daughter of J. Disney, Esq., of the Hyde, in that parish.—8th inst., at Hampstead Church, Capt. H. Grimble, of the late service of the E. I. Comp., to Harriet, daughter of Edward Taller, Esq., of Hampstead-heath.

DEATHS.

At Falmouth, Jamaica, Mrs. Tuthill, wife of Richard Tuthill, Esq., M.D., 2d W. India regt., formerly of the 52d Lt. Inf.—29th ult., after several years of acute suffering, at his residence in Gloucester, most deeply lamented, William Twynihi, Esq., of Bryn, and of Lampeter-house, Pembroke, a Capt. of the Bl. Art., and a magistrate for the above county.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Hope, G.C.H., Col. 72d Highlanders (*see Memoir*).—In Portsea, Mr. James Bradley, formerly Second Master of the Naval Academy in the Dock-yard, and for many years an eminent teacher of Navigation to the Midshipmen of the Fleet.—In Ireland, Eliza, wife of Capt. Samuel Lloyd, Stipendiary Magistrate at Jamaica.

4th inst., in London, aged 21 years, Capt. James Taylor Wemb, of the Madras Inf.—Mrs Collins, lady of J. Collins, Esq., Purser H.M.S. *Thunderer*.—8th Feb., at sea, Capt. John Tucker, of the Carnatic European Vet. Batt., aged 47 years.—At 19, Baker-street, 7th inst., after a few days' illness, Eliza, wife of Captain Stephens, 11th Light Dragoons, aged 18.—On his passage to England, Charles Moore, Esq., R.N., of his Majesty's Dock-yard at the Cape of Good Hope.


## Advertisements.

THE NEW FLAT GOLD WATCHES.

The price in Gold Cases, with accurately finished Vertical Movements . . . . . £7 7 0

Ditto, with the well-finished Horizontal Movements, in Double-bottomed Engine-turned Cases, Jewelled in Four Holes, with Silver Dial . . . . . 9 9 0

T. COX SAVORY'S Working Silversmith and Jeweller, 47, Cornhill, London.

N. B.—A variety of Second-hand Silver Watches, may be selected from, all at Two Guineas each, Warranted.

FULLER'S FREEZING MACHINE, by which Four Different Ices can be made in a few minutes, and repeated as often as required. Also, the Freezing Apparatus, by which Ices can be made by artificial process. The Ice Preserver, in which Ice can be kept twenty one days in the warmest season, to prevent the necessity of opening the Ice House, except occasionally. Ice Pails for icing Wine, Water, Butter, &c., and Freezing Powders of matchless quality. Fuller's Spare Bed Aliter. This vessel is constructed upon philosophical principles, and will retain its heat for six hours with ease filling.—The above articles of scientific discovery may be seen only at the Manufactory, Jermyn-street, 18 Doors from St. James's-street, London.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your politeness in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr Dennis Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions, it instantly affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undermentioned, and 20s other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Lawlin, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salman, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Apriest to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broths, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Rowls, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burge and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

WHOLESOME SUMMER BEVERAGE.—There is nothing of more importance at the present season than the choice of a Beverage. The leading Members of the Medical Profession, aware of the necessity for great caution in this respect, having strongly recommended weak Brandy and Water in lieu of the general class of fermentable liquors, J. T. Betts and Co., fortified by this recommendation, and the constantly increasing sale of the Patent Brandy (exceeding, in the last year, that of the preceding year by between twenty and thirty thousand Gallons), may, with great propriety, dwell upon its peculiar adaptation to the season; not only as a safe and agreeable beverage, but also with reference to its importance in the manufacture of Home-made Wines, in the preparation of Confectionary and Preserved Fruits, and for general Culinary purposes. For all which objects it is peculiarly adapted by that extreme purity and freedom from acid which has been established by the analysis and Certificates of many of the most eminent Chemists.

As Distillers, J. T. Betts and Co. cannot send out less than two Gallons of their Patent Brandy; which may be obtained at Eighteen Shillings per Imperial Gallon, of the highest legal strength, at the Distillery, No. 7, Smithfield Bars, leading to St. John Street, which is their only Establishment.

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine Patent Perryian Side Spring Pens, with Holder. . . 2 6

The improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a side cut above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.

Nine Patent Perryian Under-Spring Pens, with Holders . 2 6

This Pen, by means of the Under Spring, allows of an opening across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it a most pleasant and useful instrument for the general purposes of Writing.

Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with Holder . . . 2 6
Nine Patent Perryian Flat Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 6
Nine ditto India Rubber-Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 6
Nine ditto Regulating Spring Pens, ditto . . . . 2 6

N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had with Medium, Fine, Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above prices.

Six Patent Perryian for Writing Music, with Holder . . 2 0
Nine ditto ditto Office Pens, with Holder . . . 1 0
Nine ditto ditto Varnished Pens, with Holder . . . 0 6
Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stone, &c., with Holder . . 3 6
Six ditto ditto Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most exquisite fineness, with Holder . . . . . 3 6

The Patent Perryian Elastic Holders may be had with most of the above Pens, at an advance of Three pence per Card.

PERRYIAN LIMPID BLUE AND BLACK INK.

Writing performed with the Blue Ink is first of a clear blue colour, but in a short period becomes a permanent Black.

These Inks are superior to most of the writing fluids now in use, and being very limpid, are peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, as well as for those made from quills. They are also suitable for the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Bottle is (Signed) JAMES PERRY & Co.

THE MECHIAN DRESSING CASE.

THE most portable ever invented, measuring only 6¾ inches long, 3¼ wide, three-fourths of an inch deep. In fact, the size of a pocket-book, and contains one pair of Mechi's ivory handle peculiar steel razors, his magic strop and comb, badger-hair shaving-brush, his patent castellated tooth-brush, and a neat ass fur nail brush—price only 25s. The same, with hair brush and soap-dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steam-boat or travelling companion, this invention must prove an invaluable acquisition, the articles therein being all of the first quality. An immense variety of other dressing-cases for both gentlemen and ladies, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices from 20s. to 30 guineas, at Mechi's Cutlery and Dressing-case Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall street, London (four doors from Cornhill). An extensive stock of leather writing-cases, work-boxes, bagatelle tables, tea-trays, razor strops, Sheffield plated goods, tea-trays, tea-urns, &c. Cheaper than any house in London. Every article warranted, or the money returned if not approved.

TO THE BRITISH COLLEGE OF HEALTH.

The following case has been forwarded by Johnson Lincoln, Esq., Surgeon of the Royal Navy.

Northallerton, Yorkshire, July 31, 1836.

Gentlemen,—With much pleasure I beg again to bear testimony to the beneficial effects of the Universal Medicine in diseased liver, small-pox, and constipated intestines. The person with a diseased liver was a whitesmith by trade, and was many years in the East Indies in the army; he has been afflicted upwards of twenty-five years, and for the last eighteen months scarce ever out of bed. Complained of most excruciating pain under each scapula, each side, and across the loins. He had a large ulcer in the kidneys, his water the colour of blood, mixed with matter; he was repeatedly blistered, bled, mercurialised, &c., with all the other remedies used by medical men, until he was reduced to a skeleton, when the medical men gave him up as a bad bargain. Then he sent for me. I asked him if he had confidence to take 20, 30, or 40 pills at a dose, twice or thrice in the day, and told him they would be Morison's Medicines. He made answer, he would take anything, and we began with ten night and morning, increasing rapidly, and he had not taken the Medicine above six days before a large abscess burst into the stomach. I immediately gave him a large dose of No. 3, when he passed by stool a good quart of purulent matter. He has now taken the Medicines about five weeks, and three distinct large abscesses have emptied themselves into the stomach, and he has voided two quarts of matter and more. He is a person whose case will do justice to the cause, for no sooner does he find a pain than he takes a large dose of Pills. All eyes are upon me—as this man's case is well known, every one is watching my progress (but I have no fear), the medical men in particular, and it will tend more than publications to open the eyes of the people, as the Medicine was scarce known here before my case appeared in the public prints, and already the Rev. Dr. Townsend, Vicar of this town, and Prebend of Durham, has become a convert, and many others, in particular a Gentlemen residing here from London, by this case, and reading two or three publications brought from London, and many are now taking the Medicine who before thought them composed of poison, at least so our wise medical man told them. I have much pleasure in subscribing myself, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient humble servant,
Johnson Lincoln, R.N.

PLATE GLASS.—Carving and Gilding, Chairs and Cabinet Work, Carpeting, Upholstery, and Interior Decorations in the present improved style, on Terms which ar no Competition, at HENRY L. COOPER'S Old Established for superior furniture. Looking Glasses of a quality cannot excelled. For a more detailed enumeration of the articles connected with the Manufactory, and a Tariff of Plate Glass for Windows, &c, vide Advertisements in the Magazines and News-papers for 1835.

98, Bishopsgate-street Within; Western Branch, 57, Conduit-street, Nine Doors from Regent-street, on the left hand side.

H. L. C. begs respectfully to solicit particular attention to the address.

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HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in full under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 61, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolable upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and it is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during a period of three centuries, and has been found unceasingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where naturе ordained its existence, if not from those causes in which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

retain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed in the Oils sold, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those called by substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprived of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minutely as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, widely entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff-combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 9s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended in the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

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The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company (agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5l. per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than 7½ per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.

39, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.


Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, in the Precincts of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 186. SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of September, the fine Frigate-built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BLISTOW, R. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BLISTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAN, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PRIAL & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Clear out on the 27th August, the fine teak-built Ship SCALEBY CASTLE, Burthen 1,400 Tons, DIVIE KORSTON, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The Accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PRIAL and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail with all possible Despatch, the fine Frigate built Ship COLOMBO, Burthen 500 Tons, DUNCAN MACFARLAN, R.N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN PRIAL and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS, touching at the CAPE.—To Sail punctually on the 1st of September, the newly coppered Ship ORONTES, Captain MARK J. CURRIE. Burthen 800 Tons; seven feet high between decks; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has first rate accommodation for passengers, and will sail punctually at her time. Last Shipping Day, 27th August.—Apply to Messrs. BARNES, NEATE, and Co., 36, Fenchurch-street; TOMLIN and MAN, 2d, Cornhill; or to DANIEL DARBEY, 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND CEYLON.—Positively to leave Gravesend on the 10th of September, and will Embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the ELIZA, 687 Tons, G. R. DOUGLASS, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PRIAL and Co., 3, Freemans Court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail on the 25th of October the fine teak-built ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1,200 Tons, (late belonging to the Hon. East India Company,) WILLIAM P. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander. This Ship has spacious and superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage and Plans of Accommodation, apply to Messrs. TRACHEE and PATEL, 4, Leadenhall-street; to Messrs. P. and C. E. MANELAS, 27, Austin Friars.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

GOLD GUARD CHAINS, the same weight as Three Sovereigns, 3l., charged by the pretended cheap shops, 3l. 4s.; LADIES' NECK CHAINS (matted pattern) may be purchased by weight of Sovereigns, and 10s. extra, instead of 15s.; at GRIFFIN and HYAMS', 22, Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, where may be had (gratis) a pamphlet containing a detailed List of Prices of Plate, Jewellery, &c.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, 650 Tons, W. L. PEACE, Commander, will leave Portsmouth on 20th; last Shipping Day 15th. Has superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will embark Passengers at Portsmouth on the 23rd, the frigate-built ship DUKE OF WELLINGTON, 650 Tons, R. F. MARTIN, Commander, lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA.—The LARKINS, 750 Tons, C. INGRAM, H. C. S. Commander, is daily expected, and will sail again for Calcutta in all September. For particulars apply to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall Street.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 123, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the Improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Dressing Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Reccmbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; reel India longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d., slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d., ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s 6d., gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waist coats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d., duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 9s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

MONEY immediately at Command for good security, both real and personal.—SUMS from 100l. to 25,000l. are ready for INVESTMENT, either by Mortgage on Freehold, by Annuity on long Leasehold, Life Interest in Funded or other property; and also on the personal security of persons of known condition and fortune. Address (confidentially) by letter only, post paid, to Mr. Savage, Solicitor, 38, Haymarket.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that their Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, with lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to any parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charge of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 5 Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HIGHAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement. Likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality, Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

PLATE FOR HIRE.—A Large Assortment of PLATE is kept exclusively for LENDING; any portion of which may be had for the use of Parties, Dinners, &c. at very moderate charge, from T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—A Pamphlet may be had gratis, containing a List of the Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL

—The Council having decided to build a School-house for the accommodation of 300 Pupils, and having opened a Subscription to carry into effect this most desirable object, consider it respectful to the Public, and just to the Naval Service in general, to make known their intention by Advertisement. The Report of the Examination of the Pupils in all the various branches of Education is so perfectly satisfactory, that the Council are induced to hope that all the Friends of the Navy will aid them in their object of raising a Fund for Building. The number of Orphans and Children of Officers in necessitous circumstances, boarded and educated gratuitously, or at very reduced charge, will, of course, depend on the state of the general funds of the Establishment, when the proposed Building is paid for.

The undermentioned Bankers, and all the Navy Agents in London, have kindly promised to receive Subscriptions:—Messrs. Coutts and Co., Strand; Messrs. Drummond and Co., Charing-cross; and Messrs Hoare and Co., Fleet-street. Subscriptions are also received at the Office, No. 7, Jermyn-street; and by Mr. Willey, Coast Guard Office, Custom House.

Amount of Donations already Advertised . £370 7s.

Since received.—

| | £. | s. | | £. | s. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Messrs. Coutts and Co. | 20 | 0 | Lieut. Henry Pengelley, 2d don. | 1 | 0 |
| Captain Fead | 2 | 0 | Lieut. W. Clarke, R.M. | 1 | 0 |
| James Ottidge, Esq. | 2 | 0 | Lieut. Alexander Cotton | 1 | 0 |
| Vice Admiral Sir John Talbot | 10 | 0 | Capt. W. C. Jervoise | 5 | 0 |
| Mr. Alexander Lewis, Master, R.N. | 1 | 1 | His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury | 50 | 0 |
| Captain Henry Ellis | 1 | 1 | Admiral Wm. Taylor | 10 | 0 |
| Col. Robinson, 2d don. | 1 | 1 | Captain Sir B. Tucker | 5 | 0 |
| Captain E. S. Cotgrave | 1 | 0 | Vice-Admiral Donnally | 5 | 0 |
| Lieut. T. D. Stewart | 1 | 0 | Capt. W. H. Dickson | 1 | 0 |
| Greenwich Gazette | 1 | 1 | Admiral Hon. H. Curson, 2d don. | 5 | 0 |
| The Hon. East India Company | 100 | 0 | General Sir H. Worsley | 10 | 0 |
| Capt. Richard Meredith | 1 | 0 | Lieut. M. Shuldham | 1 | 0 |
| Mr. W. W. Butcher, Master, R.N. | 1 | 0 | Jon. Hinxman, Esq., Navy Agent, 2d don. | 10 | 0 |
| Lieut. George Heastey | 1 | 0 | Mr. Wm. Ellis, Civilian | 1 | 0 |
| | | | Captain S. Rideout | 1 | 0 |

By Order of the Council, J. M. HOPE, Secretary

## SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE IRON ORDNANCE & SHOT IN THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Office of Ordnance, 5th August, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned Unserviceable Iron Ordnance and Iron Shot at Jersey, viz:

| Lot | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| No. 1. | 24 Pdr. | Foreign Guns | 2 | Probable weight, 10 Tons at per Ton. | |
| 2. | 18 " | do. | 2 | | |
| 3. | 18 " | do. | 5 | 10 | " |
| 4. | 18 " | do. | 4 | 8 | " |
| 5. | 12 " | do. | 8 | 12 | " |
| 6. | 12 " | do. | 8 | 12 | " |
| 7. | 12 " | do. | 8 | 12 | " |
| 8. | 12 " | do. | 8 | 12 | " |
| 9. | 12 " | do. | 8 | 12 | " |
| 10. | 12 " | do. | 8 | 14 | " |
| | 6 " | do. | 2 | | " |
| | Total | | 71 Pieces. | | 114 Tons. |
| 11. | 18 Pdr. | Iron Round Shot | | 5 Tons. | |
| 12. | do. | " | | 5 | " |
| 13. | do. | " | | 5 | " |
| 14. | do. | " | | 5 | " |
| 15 | do | " | | 4 | " |
| | | | | 21 | |
| | Total | | | 138 Tons. | |

The Ordnance to be delivered at St. Heller's Pier, and the Shot at Elizabeth Castle, Jersey.

The Tenders are to specify the price, in British Sterling, proposed to be given per Ton for the whole or any part of the above Lots.

The amount is to be paid into the hands of the Deputy Storekeeper at Jersey on delivery of the Articles purchased.

Sealed Tenders will be received here, and at the Ordnance Office, Jersey, until Thursday the 8th September, 1836, addressed to "the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London." "Tender for Iron Ordnance and Shot at Jersey."

By Order of the Board,
R. DYNAM, Secretary.

## SALE OF SHIPS.

Admiralty, Somerset Place, 19th August, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 8th September next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, they will put up to Sale at their Office in Somerset Place, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels undermentioned, namely,—

| | Tons Burthen. | Where Lying. |
|---|---|---|
| SCARBOROUGH, 74 Guns | 1,745 | Deptford. |
| SURLY, Lighter | 137 | Chatham. |
| GREENWICH, 74 Guns | 1,754 | Portsmouth. |
| SALISBURY, 58 Guns | 1,199 | Portsmouth. |
| SWALLOW, Packet Brig | 236 | Plymouth. |
| ZEPHYR, Packet Brig | 228 | Plymouth. |
| EXPERIMENT, 44 Guns | 892 | Liverpool. |
| SANTA MARGARITA, 46 Guns | 993 | Liverpool. |

Persons wishing to view the Ships and Vessels must apply to the Superintendents of the respective Dock Yards at Deptford, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and to Lieutenant Macdonald, Superintendent of Quarantine, at Liverpool, for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here, at the Yards, and at Liverpool.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 15.—Royal Regt. of Artillery—Capt. and Brevet-Major H. A. Scott, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, v. Cettlewell, placed on ret. list; Second Capt. T. G. Higgins, to be Captain, v. Scott; First Lieut. T. C. Robe, to be Second Captain, v. Higgins; Second Lieut. A. S. Dickson, to be First Lieutenant, vice Robe.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Aug. 19.—14th Foot—Capt. J. Smith, from 2nd W. India Reg., to be Capt., v. Sutherland, app. Paymaster 66th Reg. 17th—Lieut. C. Miller to be Capt., by p., v. Baylis, who ret.; Ens. J. T. Mauleverer, from 61st, to be Lieut., by purch., v. Miller. 56th—Capt. G. B. Sutherland, from 14th, to be Paymaster, v. Fleming, app. to 19th. 61st—W. J. T. Walker, Gent., to be Ens., by pur., v. Mauleverer, prom. to 17th. 69th—Serj.-Maj. G. Risser, from 16th L. Drag., to be Ens., without p., v. Allen, prom. in R. A. Corps. 72d—Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, from 99th, to be Col., v. Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Hope, dec. 76th—Lt. L. Bruce to be Capt., by p., v. Gossett, who ret.; Ens. H. Brewster to be Lt., by p., v. Bruce; A. Rutherford, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Brewster. 80th—Capt. J. E. W. Browne, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. H. A. Jackson, who ex. 92d—Lieut. A. Lockhart to be Capt., by p., v. Mackay, who ret.; Ens. K. D. Mackenzie to be Lieut., by p., v. Lockhart; Gent. Cadet F. W. Johnstone, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., by p., v. Mackenzie. 96th Ens. R. S. O'Brien to be Lieut., without p., v. Abbott, prom. in the R. African Col. Corps. 99th—Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Arbuthnot to be Col., v. Maj.-Gen. Sir C. Campbell, app. to the command of 72d 1st W. India Reg.—Lieut. J. G. Hierlihy, from h.-p. of the Newfoundland Fencibles, to be Lieut., v. Collis, whose app. has not taken place. 2d W. India Regt.—Capt. R. P. Pack, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. Smith, app. in 14th. R. African Colonial Corps—Lieut. T. Abbott, from 96th, to be Capt.; Ens. E. S. Glen, from 69th, to be Lieut., without p., v. Shaw. Barry—Maj. W. Wylde, R. Artillery, to be Lieut.-Col. in the Army. Errata—The Christian names of Ens. Cole, 6th Foot, are "Richard Arwell," and not "Robert."

South Malta Militia.—W. W. Tyndall, Gent., to be Lieutenant, v. J. W. Fleming, resigned.

CAVALRY.

3d Lt. Drag.—The Sr. at Waterford to Clonmel, 13th to 16th inst. At Limerick to Cahir.

15th Hussars.—The Sr. at Wexford to Kilkenny, 13th or 15th to 16th or 17th inst.

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.—On Wednesday, under the command of Col. Lord Saltoun, arrived in London from Dublin, where they have been twelve months. On their arrival they marched into Westminster quarters.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—The remaining wing and hd.-qrs. arrived in Dublin from Bristol on the evening of the 10th inst., on board the *Express* st.-v.

1st Foot, 2d batt.—Lieut. Gordon and Ens. Neville have followed the Service Comps. to Quebec, in the *Kent* transport, from Cork.

7th—A military dinner was given on Monday evening in the Town-hall, Windsor, on the occasion of his Majesty presenting a splendid piece of plate to the Royal Fusiliers. A very distinguished party sat down to dinner, consisting of the Officers of the regiment, and a number of other gentlemen who have at various times belonged to this distinguished corps, and who came from all parts of England and the Continent. The Mayor of Windsor had also the honour of being invited. The Hall was most splendidly decorated with flags and martial emblems, interspersed with mottoes of the battles in which the regiment had been engaged, groups of evergreens, and stars, &c., formed of arms; and at the end of the Hall was stationed the fine band of the regiment. The table was brilliantly lighted with candelabra, and decorated with superb pieces of plate. Lord F. Fitzclarence took the chair, by command of the King; and on his right was Gen. Macdonald, and on his left Sir E. Blakeney. The ornamental pieces of confectionary were executed by his Majesty's confectioner; and the beauty and taste of all the pieces excited great and well-merited praise. After the usual loyal toasts had been given, Lord F. Fitzclarence, in the name of the King, presented the plate, and dwelt, in an excellent speech, on the merits of this distinguished regiment. The plate, which is a magnificently executed vase, bears the following inscription:—"The gracious gift of King William IV., July 15th, 1836. His Majesty remembers with satisfaction that he became a member of the mess of the Royal Fusiliers at Plymouth in 1780, and he has directed his son, Colonel Lord Frederick Fitzclarence, who had the advantage of commanding the regiment during some years, to present this piece of plate as a mark of his Majesty's approbation, and of his high sense of the gallant and admirable services, and of the exemplary discipline and gentlemanly conduct which has uniformly distinguished the Royal Fusiliers."—The receipt of the splendid testimonial of the approbation of the Sovereign was suitably acknowledged by Sir. Edward Blakeney, who returned thanks on behalf of the Officers of the regiment. The splendid gift is a beautiful vase, standing on a burnished plateau. On the plateau are three lions, and between two of them is the inscription, engraved within a circle, and surmounted by trophies. Between the other lions are similar trophies, with the Royal arms. On the vase itself the Royal arms are repeated, and other military emblems, in frosted and burnished silver. It also bears an inscription of the following pieces, where the regiment had distinguished itself:—"Martinique, Talavera, Badajor, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Toulouse, Peninsula." In the early part of the day the Royal Fusiliers had been inspected in the Home Park. The regt. is to remain doing duty at Windsor until the general exchange of corps takes place.

13th—Lieut.-Col. Dennie is about embarking for India, to resume the command of the reg.

14th Depot—2 cos. hd.-qrs. from Naas to Wexford, 15th to 20th; 1 co., 2 Off., 2 Ser., and 50 r. and f., from Naas to Newtowobarry, 16th to 19th; remaining co. from Naas to Wexford, 24th to 30th.

27th Depot—The out-detachments have been called into Charlesfort, Kinsale, preparatory to embarking at Cork for Chatham.

30th—The last monthly returns from Bermuda represent the men and officers very healthy, and only one death. Maj. Tongue had sailed for England to join the depot. Capt. Geddes is gone to Scotland on leave, and Capt. Fullerton on leave in London.

51st—1 co. from Belfast to Carrickfergus, on 10th.

66th Depot—Capt. Crompton, Ensigns Lord Cochrane and Vivian, Ass.-Surg. Linton, two Serj., and 65 r. and f., have embarked at Cork on board the *Kent* transport, to join the service cos. at Quebec.

67th Depot—The *Athol*, having on board this depot, sailed from Cove on the 11th for Sheerness.

75th Depot—2 cos. and hd.-qrs. from Wexford to Naas 18th to 24th; the comp. at Newtownbarry to Naas 19th to 23d; remaining company from Wexford to Naas 20th to 26th.

77th—We have elsewhere noticed the result of the Court-Martial on Capt. Raines. The reg. was last week inspected by M.-Gen. Macdonald at Newry.

82d—1 comp. from Goresbridge to Carlow on 15th inst.

84th—The Maj.-Gen. commanding the forces in Ireland has received the Lord Lieutenant's approbation of the zeal, ability, and temper displayed by Capt. Franklyn and Lieut. Hanley, while employed in aid of the Police to quell a dangerous riot at Askeaton on the first of this month, and the Maj.-Gen. also conveys, through the Adjut.-Gen., his own satisfaction of such an honourable testimonial to the conduct of those Officers and the detachment under their command.

87th depot have arrived at Cork from Portsmouth.

88th—Col. O'Malley has arrived in London from the Mediterranean, and Lieut. and Adjut. Irwin is in Ireland on sick leave.

92d—Lieut.-Col. M'Donald has arrived in England from the service comps. at Malta; Lieut. Pitcairn and Ens. Haines are ordered to join the service companies.

94th—Lieut. Shiel is gone to Cadiz on leave.

Rifle Brigade, 2d batt.—Major Boileau is about to join the service cos. at Cephalonia.

ROYAL ARTILLERY, Woolwich.—A party of invalids have arrived from Halifax, N.A. The practice at the mortar battery with shot and shell on Monday and Tuesday last was not distinguished by any particular success, but the movements in infantry evolutions at a field drill on Wednesday were performed with much precision; they did not use cartridge. Gen. Millar will resume his duties as Director-General of the Field Train Department, &c., on 23d inst. At the fancy fair or bazaar to be held on the 25th instant, the stalls will be kept by ladies belonging to the garrison.

HORSE ARTILLERY.—Capt. Saunders, Lieuts. Warde and Taylor, and a numerous troop have, with four Ordnance guns from Dublin, reinforced Limerick garrison.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.—Capt. Rivers' comp. were landed this week at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich (from Halifax, N. A.), from the *Sovereign* transport, Lieut. Bredy, R.N., agent.

We hear the report is revived of Lord Aylmer succeeding to the command of the Forces in Ireland.

BARRACK CANTEENS.—The corporation of Portsmouth have come to a resolution that "military canteens in the garrison are unnecessary, and ought to be abolished, and that the mayor be authorised to communicate with the Board of Ordnance upon the subject."—*Courier.*

Ensign Russell, 40th reg., and Ens. Cole, 6th reg., embark on the 25th inst. for Bombay. Ensigns Greenwood and Fyffe, of 31st, embark next week for Bengal. The duty at Chatham is severe: the men are on guard every other day. Considerable sickness is always consequent on the want of sleep. Three nights in bed, and one on guard, are requisite for health.

A Court of Inquiry, consisting of Lieut.-Col. Pitt, 80th reg., Lieut.-Col. Weare, Provisional Battalion, and Major Bunbury, 80th reg., assembled at Fort Pitt, Chatham, on the 17th inst., to re-investigate, with the aid of a gentleman from the War Office, a remarkable case of alleged purloinment of the effects of a soldier. An inquiry took place some months ago; but we believe the guilt could not be brought home, though the purloinment was proved. The complainant is a Private, named Cohen, to whom the patient he attended had willed the property. The result is not known. These investigations do credit to Sir L. Greenwell and Lord Hawick.

The half-yearly exchange of the Household Troops stationed in London will not take place until September 1.

By the death of Major-General Sir John Hope (see Memoir in our last), Major-General Sir Colin Campbell, from the 99th Foot, has got the Colonelcy of the 72d; and Maj.-Gen. Sir Thos. Arbuthnot the Colonelcy of the 99th.

JUNIOR UNITED SERVICE CLUB.—The dinner which was given on Saturday last to the Duke of Wellington, one of the earliest and warmest patrons of the Institution, went off in a very satisfactory manner. The party consisted of 110 of its members, and the table was spread in the large drawing-room, decorated with full-length portraits of His Majesty, the Duke of Wellington, and the late Lord Nelson; and on the grand staircase leading to the scene of the banquet was placed the portrait of George IV., presented to the Club by his present Majesty, and the marble bust of the Duke of York, executed by Chantrey. The chair was filled by Admiral Sir G. Cockburn, and among those by whom he was immediately surrounded were, besides the Noble Duke, the Earl of Rosslyn, Lord Hill, Sir J. Beresford, Sir J. Cockburn, Sir L. Greenwell, Sir B. Ver and Sir A. Christie; there were besides present Sir H. St. Paul, Sir F. Smith, Sir M. Ximenes, Col. Hanmer, the Hon. Col. Westenra, Col. Sibthorp, Capt. Boldero, and others. The usual loyal and patriotic toasts were drunk in the course of the evening. It was proposed by J. Harrison Curtis, Esq., that a similar entertainment should take place annually.

The *Kent* freight ship, having on board detachments of the 2d batt. Royals and 66th reg., sailed from Cove on the 12th inst. for North America.

After the King's Levee yesterday, the Judge Advocate-General had an audience of His Majesty to submit the proceedings of some Courts-Martial.

Lord F. Somerset's Levee at the Horse Guards on Tuesday was attended by several military officers.

The Governorship of Edinburgh Castle has been filled up, *pro tem.*, by the appointment of the Hon. Maj.-Gen. Stuart, Com.-in-Chief in Scotland.

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—John M'Dougall (*b*).
Commander—H. J. Puget.
Lieutenant—Frederick Holland.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—S. C. Davies (1834) to *Salamander*, vice M'Dougall from; J. E. Erskine (1839) to *Harlequin*.
Lieutenants—William Chambers (1831), Sup. to *Dublin*; James Campbell (*b*), 1831, to *Bellerophon*.
Second Masters—C. J. Parker, Sup. to *Victory*, in charge of Portsmouth yacht; J. T. Daeres to *Seaflower*.
Surgeon—John Smith (*c*), 1830, in charge of *Henry Porcher* convict ship.
Assistant-Surgeons—R. Grahame to *Fly*; R. J. B. Chambers (1833) to *Pique*; James Todd (1836) to *Britannia*; George Oman, Hospital Mate to Royal Naval Hospital, Plymouth.
Clerk—W. F. Henna to *Pique*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

COLUMBIA, st.-v., Mr. J. Henderson, arrived at Plymouth from Jamaica 18th inst.
INDOMPS, 22, Capt. W. H. Bruce (1821), sailed from Plymouth for South America 15th inst.
PANTALOON, 10, Lieut.-Com. N. Cory (1815), arrived at Portsmouth from the River Gambia 18th inst.
PLUTO, st.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), arrived at Plymouth from Coast of Spain 14th inst.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), was spoken, in lat. 40.6 N., long. 14.6 W. from Vigo.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 20, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails. s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

SCORPION, Robilliard (1834), s. July 6, d. Aug. 1, r. Aug. 6.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. July 11 d. Aug. 2. r. Aug. 18.
LARWING, Forster (1812), s. July 18, d. Aug. 16, r.
LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1820), s. July 25, d. Aug. 20, r.
L'ESPOIR, Riley, act. (1814), s. Aug. 1, d. Aug. 27, r.
OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 8, d. Sept. 3, r.
STEV. James (1815), s. Aug 15, d. Sept. 10, r.

*Mediterranean.*

SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1818), s. July 4, d. Aug. 24, r.
HANNAH, Blount (1824) s. Aug. 3, d. Sept. 23, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25, r. July 27.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1813), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r.
DALIANT, Moore (s. 1814), s. May 11, d. Sept. 28, r.
STAR, Smith ( ), s. June 16, d. Oct. 28, r.
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s., Aug. 5, d. Dec. 23, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. May 18, d. Aug 11. r.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r.
LYRA, St. John (1808), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r.
ALERT, Norrington (1812), s. July 3, d. Sept. 25, r.
CAMDEN, Tilley, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r.
RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 20. r.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

REINDEER, Dicken (1815), s. April 17, d. Sept. 3, r. Aug. 17.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 18, d. Oct. 6, r.
ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r.
LINNET, Downey (1815), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r.
PANDORA, Innes (1815), s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r.

*North America.*

EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), s. June 4, d. Aug. 6. r. Aug. 5.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 9, d. Sept. 16, r.
BRISEIS, Downey (1815), s. Aug. 5, d. Oct. 8, r.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Aug. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmouth Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 21 | 11 2 | 11 45 | 8 9 | 5 42 | 6 11 | 6 50 | 7 38 | 8 18 |
| Mo. 22 | ... ... | 0 36 | 6 24 | 3 4 | 7 24 | 8 26 | 8 56 | 9 46 |
| Tue. 23 | 1 21 | 2 6 | 7 49 | 8 27 | 9 13 | 9 57 | 10 34 | 11 17 |
| We. 24 | 2 43 | 2 29 | 9 4 | 9 41 | 10 38 | 11 19 | 12 0 | ... ... |
| Th. 25 | 4 2 | 4 32 | 10 15 | 10 42 | 11 37 | ... ... | 0 37 | 1 6 |
| Fri. 26 | 5 1 | 5 38 | 11 0 | 11 36 | 0 7 | 0 35 | 1 34 | 2 1 |
| Sat. 27 | 5 55 | 6 10 | 11 45 | ... ... | 0 58 | 1 20 | 2 23 | 2 45 |

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 19.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Madagascar* went to Spithead on Monday; on Wednesday her crew were mustered and inspected by Adm. Sir P. Durham; paid wages on Thursday; and she is to sail for Plymouth to-morrow, to put an officer and a party of men on board the *Galatea* coal depot, and navigate her to the West Indies. The *Glasgow* steamer, in the service of the Auxiliary Legion, came into harbour on Tuesday from St. Sebastian, with upwards of 150 officers and soldiers of the Legion; some wounded, invalided, on leave, and quitted the service. She had not any news, the *Pluto*, government steamer, having brought letters dated the day after the *Glasgow* sailed. The British ships were lying off St. Sebastian inactive. A small island in the middle of the Bay was in possession of Lieut. Williams, and a party of Seamen and Marines of the *Pearl*. *Pique* was taken to dock on Wednesday for a tide, to have her copper scrubbed; she is expected to be hauled out of the basin on Monday. *Pantaloon*, Lieut. Corry, returned from the Coast of Africa on Thursday: the presents for the Native Chiefs which she carried out, were to be distributed by the British Consul, and he had been conveyed to Portendrie for that purpose. *Pantaloon* left the Gambia for the 11th July; the *Rolla* was lying there. She has not had any communication with Rear-Adm. Sir P. Campbell, but heard that he was at the Cape. *Columbia* tr. st.-v., Mr. J. Henderson, Master and Com., arrived here on Thursday last from Plymouth, after a tedious passage of 44 days from Jamaica: she has invalid soldiers and their wives and children, and some convicts; the troops belong to the 22d and 37th regs., and are under the orders of Capt. Smith. The *Forte* and *Cruizer* were at Jamaica, the former preparing for her return to England; squadron very healthy. The *Columbia* put into Portsmouth for fuel and water, and has gone on to Woolwich to be paid off, her machinery being in a crazy condition. A Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Earl of Minto, Sir Charles Adam, Sir W. Parker, and Mr. Secretary Wood, are expected on Monday to inspect the Dock-yard, Victualling Department, Man-of-war, Marine Barracks, Hospital, &c. Ships in Port—*Madagascar* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Beacon*, *Pantaloon*, in harbour.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, August 19th.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—The *Alban* st.-v. has been hauled up under the sheers in the basin to have her boilers taken out. The *Blazer* st.-v. is to be commissioned by Lieut. Waugh, late of the *Confiance*. The *Flamer* st.-v. has had her masts taken out, and will have new ones put in. The *Firebrand* st.-v. returned to port on Monday, and hauled up alongside the *Charger* coal depot to take in stores. The *Lightning* st.-v. has got her stores on board from the *Salsette* hulk, and dropped down to moorings. The *Alban* st.-v. has hulked her crew on board the *Warrior*. The *Rhadamanthus* will be ready for service in about a week, she is being fitted with gun slides for a 68-pounder aft, and a 32 on her forecastle; the former will throw a shell one hundred weight. An inquiry was held on Monday before Capt. Superintendant Sir Samuel Warren, upon the conduct of the Second Master and the Clerk of the *Alban*, for various acts of insubordination. The *Firefly* st.-v. is fitting out with all possible despatch; the Engineers have got her wheels ready for service, and she has crossed her yards. Ships in Port;—*William and Mary* yt., Sir S. Warren, C.B., K.C.H.; *Lightning* Admy. st.-v., Lieut. Shambler, and the *Firebrand* Adm. st.-yt., Master Allen. In Dock:—*Blazer*. In Basin:—*Firefly*, Lt. J. Pearse, *Alban*, Lieut. Tinling; *Rhadamanthus*, *Echo*, *Flamer*, *Confiance*, st.-vs.; and *Messenger* st.-v., Mr. J. King.

MILFORD HAVEN, August 16th.—(*From our own Correspondent*). To-morrow there is to be a splendid regatta here, Capt. Deen, R.N., Steward. The gallant Nelson, while here in 1802, established, perhaps, the first regatta ever known in England—certainly the first ever witnessed in Wales. Since then it has, more or less, ever been continued—sometimes with considerable sport, at others with little or none. On Friday last the *Caryafort* was launched from Pembroke Dock-yard, under the sole superintendence of T. Pretious, Esq., Assistant Master Shipwright, the builder being absent on leave, and a prettier sight was never witnessed. She was named by Lady Phillips, who also cut away the lanyards which suspended weights over the dry shores, when instantly the noble fabric rushed forth, like a bride to meet the bridegroom, from beneath the shed under which she had been built. She is a sister ship of the *Cleopatra*. The following are her principal dimensions:—

| | As per Drawing. ft. | in. | As Built. ft. | in. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Length of the deck | 130 | 0 | 130 | 0 |
| ,, of the keel for tonnage | 105 | 11 | 105 | 10½ |
| Breadth outside Main Wales | 40 | 8½ | 40 | 9½ |
| ,, for tonnage | 40 | 4½ | 40 | 5½ |
| ,, moulded | 39 | 8½ | 39 | 9½ |
| Depth in hold | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 |
| Burthen in tons | 918 | 34/94 | 925 | 8/94 |
| Draught of water on launching—forward | 10 ft. 3 in. | | | |
| aft | 15 ft. | | | |

After launching, she was moored off the Dock-yard to one of the buoys, and on Monday morning taken into dock to be coppered. This dock is one of the finest in his Majesty's arsenals, and wide enough to admit the largest ship ever built, even by Capt. Surveyor Sir W. Symonds. The *Mulgrave* is not yet arrived, but when she does, the officers and men who navigate her here will take back the *Caryafort* to Plymouth, where she is to be commissioned. It was first ordered that she should be sent to Sheerness; but last week these directions were countermanded, and she is now to go to Plymouth. It is at length definitely arranged that the detachment of Marines doing duty at Pembroke will not be relieved this year; but that early next spring another set of men and officers will be sent there. The economy of employing them in the dock-yard to do the work of labourers, &c., so fully answering the expectations of all parties, insures a continuation of this force to guard the arsenal. Were it otherwise, such a considerable expense in fitting up the *Dragon*, 74, as a barracks, would never have been entered into; besides which, the arsenal and harbour generally have no other protection whatever. The establishment of this detachment at Pembroke has been the means of inducing many persons to build houses on government land there. 17th Aug.—The *Mulgrave* arrived this morning, and has run up to the dock-yard, where she will discharge the timber and other stores she has on board for that establishment. She had a fine passage round.

PLYMOUTH, 18th inst.—The squadron under the command of R.-Adm. Sir C. Paget sailed on Thursday last on a cruise to the westward: it consisted of the *Bellerophon* (flag), *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Cornwallis*, *Hercules*, *Malabar*, *Scylla*, *and Patridge*. The *Minden* was prevented from accompanying in consequence of great sickness among her crew. A survey was held on board on Thursday, by Captains R. Thomas Sykes, and Sir W. H. Dillon, Dr. Armstrong, senior Surg. Royal Naval Hospital, and four other Surgeons. Besides those sick on board, above one hundred cases have been sent to the Hospital. The disease is said to be a species of typhus fever, but has in no instance proved fatal. *Imogine*, 29, Capt. H. W. Bruce, went out of harbour to the Sound on yesterday se'nnight, and sailed on Monday for Rio de Janeiro. Capt. Tait, Com. Smart and other Officers appointed to the *Dublin*, and other ships on S. American station, are on board as passengers. The *Doux de Julho*, Brazilian corvette, sailed from the Sound on Monday evening, saluting the flag as she got under weigh, which compliment was returned by the *Royal Adelaide*. *Galatea* (coal depot) has been docked, and will take out moorings to be laid at Barbadoes. Lord Wilton's yt. *Xarifa*, having struck heavily on the Jersey Coast, was docked on Monday, when it appeared that her gripe and part of her keel were carried away. She is to be repaired at the dock-yard. *Comus*, 18, Capt. Hamilton, was unmasted yesterday, and will be paid off to-day. *Russell*, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon, has been re-masted, and will be docked and re-coppered. *Sheldrake*, Lieut. Passingham, was docked on Tuesday. *Nereus*, 46, has been brought down the harbour and had her masts taken out for the *San Josef*. The undermentioned ten-gun brigs in this port are to be thus disposed of: the *Wizard* to be commissioned; the *Icarus*, *Weazle*, and *Musquito*, to be brought forward for repair: and the *Onyx*, *Ferret*, and *Procris*, to be sold out of the service. *Columbia* troop st.-v., Mr. J. Henderson, Master and Com., arrived here on Tuesday, from W. Indies.

The *Madagascar*, 46, Capt. Sir John S. Peyton, will proceed with the *Galatea*, fitted for a coal depot, direct to Jamaica. Sir John Peyton, on reaching the station, will hoist a broad pendant, succeeding Commodore Pell.

The *Ariadne* is ordered to be fitted as a coal depot, to be stationed at Alexandria. The *Samarang* is getting in forward state for commission.

The crew of the *Griffon*, on paying off of that vessel testified their gratitude to Mr. A. Bryson, Assist.-Surgeon for his attention to them when in a state of sickness in the river Gambia, by presenting him with a full-dress coat, epaulette, and strap, cocked-hat, and sword; the latter with an appropriate inscription.

The coadjutors of Dean, the enterprising diver, who is now in Ireland, have in his absence recovered last week from the wreck of the *Royal George* at Spithead, an iron 42-pounder gun; and between the buoy of this wreck and that of the *Edgar*, two extremely handsome brass pieces—one a 42, the other an 18-pounder, and an iron gun, with part of another of similar construction, greatly corroded. The two latter are objects of great curiosity, and must be of great age: the entire one is 14 feet long; they are constructed of thin iron bars; both were loaded with a stone shot, of about the size of a 32-pounder; the entire one rests on a wooden stock, the half of its circumference being embedded therein its whole length, and it had evidently moved on a slide. The two brass guns were cast in the reign of Henry the Eighth—the largest of which weighs 4,377 lbs., decorated with the royal arms, and with the rose and fleur-de-lis alternately; the smaller one weighing 2,622 lbs., with the rose only, having under it the word (the only that can be deciphered) "*Colveryn Bastard.*" These pieces, with the iron-hooped one, were discovered on the same spot, resting on some wreck, which was so completely buried in the sand, that the diver could find nothing to which he could affix a rope.

The *Russell*, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon, has been supplied with new fore and main-masts, and will shortly be ready to go out of Plymouth Harbour.

[The following Parliamentary return has just been furnished on the motion of Sir James Graham. We shall hereafter offer some observations upon the data afforded, but the return appears to us defective.—ED.]

THE NAVY AND THE MERCHANT SERVICES.—The number of men that entered the Navy from July 1, 1834, to June 30, 1835, who had previously served in King's ships, was 1,673, and of boys, 1,163; of men who entered the Navy for the first time, 5,638; of boys, 560. Died in hospital, 65 men and 6 boys; died on board ship, 233 men and 2 boys. Discharged with disgrace, 118. Pensioned as invalids, 129 men and 7 boys. Pensioned for long service, 213. The number of men that entered the Navy from July 1, 1835, to June 30, 1836, who had previously served in King's ships, was 1,165; and of boys, 934; of men who had entered the Navy for the first time, 3,935, and of boys, 384. Died in hospital, 63 men and 11 boys; died on board ship, 166 men and 20 boys. Discharged with disgrace, [illegible]. Pensioned as invalids, 241 men and 4 boys. Pension[illegible]

for long service, 260. The number of seamen in the Merchant Service of the United Kingdom, made up prior to the passing of the 5th and 6th William IV., was 138,265. The number of seamen registered up to the same period was 78,239. The number of apprentices in the Merchant Service to the same time, 5,429. The number of apprentices which, according to the 4th George IV., ought, in proportion to tonnage, to have belonged to the Merchant Service, was 13,605 at the passing of the 5th and 6th William IV. The number of apprentices whose indentures have been registered since the passing of the same act is 7,853. This number, added to 5,429 before mentioned, makes the total number of apprentices registered up to the present time 13,282.

The *Lord Eldon* freight-ship, and the *Palinurus* and *St. Vincent* convict ships, have sailed from Deptford, the two latter for Australia; the excessive immorality prevailing in that colony has determined the Emigration Committee to suspend further inducements to unprotected females to emigrate thereto.

The Master of the *Lightning* steamer, Mr. T. Allen, has superannuated on a pension of 24*l.* per annum.

The *Princess Augusta* is taking on board stores for Bermuda at Woolwich.

The *Prince Regent* yacht in Deptford Basin will be paid off on Saturday, 20th, and delivered over to Capt. Colgan (who brought home the *Liverpool*, now *Imaum*) for the Imaum of Muscat. Mr. Tucker, present carpenter of the yacht, has leave to proceed in her, and then return to England.

Lieut. R. Hyde, R.N., 1815, was recently drowned, having been struck over board by the boom of the Knight of Kerry's yacht, on her passage from Kerry to Cork.

The *Alban*, Lieut. Tinling, *will not* be paid off as reported; she is at Woolwich to receive complete *new boilers*; and at the end of Sept. will proceed to the Mediterranean.

The *Sovereign* tr., Lieut. Brady agent, arrived this week at Woolwich to unload, and will then proceed to Detford to fit for further service.

We are happy to learn that the East India Company, with its usual liberality, has subscribed 100*l.* in aid of the Building Fund of the Royal Naval School. This is alone a proof of the opinion entertained of the importance and utility of this National Establishment, and we trust that such a noble example will not be lost on those who have the power of promoting a design, in the success of which the welfare of England, as a great maritime nation, must be materially concerned.

Great circumspection is now used in receiving volunteers for the Navy, both at the receiving ship and the outports; hundreds are rejected who would have been gladly engaged at any period of the war, and none but strong able seamen entered. This accounts for the slow progress making by the *Pique* and *Inconstant*, at Portsmouth. Were ordinary seamen or boys required they could be obtained in considerable numbers without trouble.

The Portsmouth regatta is fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday.

Vice-Adm. Sir P. Halkett was at Halifax, with his flag in the *Melville*, on the 10th July. Lieut. Sulivan, 2 Midshipmen, and 26 seamen, had been put in a tender, and despatched to Newfoundland, to afford protection to the British fishery, the Admiral having received information that a dispute had occurred between the French and English boats. [We have elsewhere commented on this subject.—Ed.]

The 5 guns which Mr. Deane's party got up from Spithead last week, were landed at the gun wharf, Portsmouth, on Monday, and have been inspected by a number of persons. The small brass one has "Thys Colveryn Bastard" very legible, and the other is decorated with the arms of Henry VIII. One of the iron guns is out of the *Royal George*, and has the broad arrow and its weight, 67cwt. 2qrs. 20lb. quite plain. Two of the iron pieces of ordnance, supposed to be from the *Mary Rose*, are composed of strips of iron, welded round with similar strips, and are very great objects of curiosity.

In the promotions announced in to-day's Gazette our readers will be glad to find the name of Capt. M'Dougall late Commander of the *Nimrod* and now commanding the *Salamander* steam vessel on the Coast of Spain, and that of Commander Puget, a son of the late gallant and respected Admiral of that name.

The French have, at present, stationed on the coast of Catalonia three brigs of war, namely, the *Courier*, *Alert*, and *Sappho*, with two steamers.

In consequence of the continued indisposition of Commander Copeland, of the surveying vessel *Beacon*, the Admiralty has given the command of her to Lieut. Graves, the Assistant Surveyor. She has been removed from the Basin, at Portsmouth, and will shortly sail for the Mediterranean.

*Potato Beer.*—M. Balling, Professor of Chemistry at Prague, has succeeded in making an excellent beer from potatoes. It is the colour of wine, is very strong, and very agreeable to the taste.

## THE CASE OF MR. MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

(*Continued from page 519.*)

The inapplicability of this vote of dismissal to be still more apparent if the Court will advert to the constitution of the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund, and to their own connexion with it. The Court have fully recognised the whole body of the regulations which are laid down for the management of this Fund, many of which were insisted on by themselves, and all formally approved by them. So that, without entering on the question whether, by such approval, they are or may not have become by law the compulsory administrators of these regulations, I may safely assert that their integrity and good faith stand pledged to the general tenor, as well as to the particular provisions of them.

Now the whole tenor, as well of the constitution of the Fund as of the regulations for its management, draws the distinction which common sense requires, between a subscriber and an annuitant. A subscriber cannot be treated as an annuitant, nor an annuitant as a subscriber. No one can retain the two capacities at the same time. He who *is* a subscriber cannot have become an annuitant, and he who is an annuitant must have ceased to be a subscriber.

By the 15th regulation an absolute voidance of the service is indispensably necessary before a subscriber can be entitled to his annuity, and by the 11th regulation a certain payment is required when the annuity is claimed by a subscriber, not by way of continuance of his annual subscriptions, but as a final adjustment of his subscription account "on his quitting the service." The Court themselves caused the 27th regulation to be inserted, which provides that the annuities of the retired servants in England shall be paid through the Company's Treasurer in London, on an order of the Directors; and, to prevent any mistake as to the cases in which these payments shall be made, the Court further required, by the 32d regulation, that notice should be officially and formally given to the Court of Directors by the managers of the Fund in India of the claim made to the annuity by each individual subscriber on his retirement from the service, and of the fact of his having paid his final adjustment money, according to a scale assigned.

Upon these considerations, and upon the further one that no form of resignation, or of the acceptance of such resignation, is not only not laid down, but not even in the remotest manner alluded to, in any of the Company's laws, or in any of the Civil Annuity Fund regulations, it becomes evident that the claim made in India to the retiring annuity, and notified officially to the Court of Directors in England, is considered by all parties as tantamount to a tender of resignation, and that the actual payment of the annuity, by an order of the same Court, implies without question that such tender has been accepted by them.

If this were not so, every payment hitherto made to an annuitant by the treasury of the Company in Leadenhall-street, has been, and continues to be, a gross and fraudulent violation of the regulations which make a previous vacance of the service necessary on his part, and deceives him as to his actual position with the Company; for I call on the Court to declare, not whether their actual practice has ever conveyed any other, but whether it has not always, under the circumstances mentioned, conveyed the identical interpretation of that regulation which is here contended for? Have they ever, I ask, since the establishment of the Fund, received any other tender of resignation than the application for the annuity, coupled with the official notification of the same to themselves? Have they ever signified their acceptance of a resignation in any other way than by the payment of the annuity? Have they ever intimated to the service the necessity of any other, or ever suggested the possibility of a doubt on the subject?

I humbly conceive that I have now established two distinct grounds on which the resolution, which the Court passed for my dismission, should be rescinded. First, that contrary to their own recorded principles, it was founded on a case of suspicion only, and did not result from an investigation, *conducted according to the provisions and restrictions of their own laws*; so that, inasmuch as I was never properly and duly tried, I was not obnoxious to a penal sentence. Secondly, that such a resolution was inapplicable to the relation in which I stood to them at the time, inasmuch as whatever quibble of law might, under other circumstances, be started in their favour, their own integrity and good faith was, in the present case, pledged to consider all annuitants as no longer in their service.

So much for the moral and judicial grounds on which the resolution itself stands. I now proceed, in the second place, to consider it in connection with the 13th regulation, as leading to the stoppage of my pension, with a view to which result the resolution was evidently passed, as is sufficiently proved by the fact that the Court stopped my annuity before any communication could have been received from the managers of the Fund in India.

In order to show the Court that the 13th regulation, which is made to bear upon me, is utterly inapplicable to my case, I have only to advert to the actual position in which I stood in regard to the Fund at the time the resolution was passed. I had paid up my adjustment money, *which finished my dealings with the Fund as a Subscriber*. I had been entered on the managers' books in India as an annuitant; as an annuitant I had been received at the India House, and so entered on the official list, published by authority; and as an annuitant for four successive years I had been paid by an order of the Court.

But what are the terms of the regulation of the Fund which is quoted against me? "Any subscriber who may be dismissed from the Honourable Company's Service shall forfeit all right to benefit by the Institution," &c. Now, I call upon the Court to show explicitly how this regulation applies to me? I call upon them to show how and when I ever was in the position of a *dismissed subscriber*. The Court can no more apply to the annuitant this regulation which, in its terms, is limited to the *subscriber*, than they can, under another regulation similarly limited, demand of the former the *annual contribution* which is due only from the latter.

The sum of the matter is this:—I have a vested interest in a certain fund, because it was formed partly by my own annual contributions, and because I furnished these contributions in consideration of a certain future benefit expressly contracted for; namely—a given amount of annuity when my payments should be completed. This future and stipulated benefit can only, by the regulations of the Fund, be defeated by an express contingency, namely, my dismissal from the service *whilst a subscriber*. I say *whilst* a subscriber, because the regulations individually and collectively make it imperative that every individual concerned shall have *ceased to be a subscriber* for one twelvemonth at least, and shall have satisfied a specific claim which the Fund has upon him of *parting*, before he can be paid as an annuitant, or, in other words, be put into possession of the benefit contracted for. Now this *contingency* had not occurred when I had fulfilled all the terms of the trust deed; and when, having paid my parting adjustment money, and having for four years actually received my annuity, I had not only *ceased* to be a subscriber, but, if there is meaning in words, I had finally *entered* on the benefit of *my contract*.

When I had thus entered on the final benefit, the *contingencies* of the contract had inevitably ceased, *and as the Court were parties* to all these acts, with what pretence of justice or honour can they at this period again call me "a subscriber," attempt again to revive these very *contingencies*, and, by a kind of *ex post facto* law, deprive me of the stipulated benefit of which by the express terms and unquestionable intention of the same contract I had been for four years in *absolute* possession?

The Court which I am addressing I know to be composed of gentlemen of the highest personal honour, and I now beg to be allowed most respectfully to request each individual among them to imagine such a case as mine to have occurred within his own private dealings.

Let him suppose himself, in consequence of having for many years accepted an annual portion of the earnings of his domestic servants, to stand pledged to pay to each of them a stipulated annuity for the rest of their lives. Let him further suppose the payment of these annuities to be, nevertheless, contingent upon two circumstances; the one, that the servant should not have been dismissed his service for misconduct; the other, that on *voluntarily quitting it after a given number of years* he should further pay down a certain principal sum, which sum, calculated in reference to the gross amount of the whole annual subscriptions of the servant, the master should only be entitled to demand upon this voluntarily dissolution of the contract of service. Would the master, upon some suspicion (however strong), instilled into his mind of the previous misconduct of any one of these servants who had not been dismissed up to the time when he performed all these stipulated acts; would the master, I ask, feel himself, *after having received that servant's parting money*, and paid his annuity for four years, justified in withholding it for all future time, upon the sole plea that he could, and did now, dismiss him from his service? Will any individual of your Honourable Court rise in his place and say that he himself would, on such a plea, retain in his own pocket the amount of which he thus deprived the annuitant? Would not his conscience demand of him how he could withhold the annuity on the ground that the annuitant had been in his service up to the *present* date, and at the same time keep possession of that very sum which he was only entitled to receive on the express ground that the service was relinquished, and the man's title to the annuity made good four years ago, when that sum was paid? Is there an individual of your Honourable Court who would stoop to minister to his own benefit, in the face of such a contradiction in terms, and in violation of so plain an agreement.

If there be not one who, in his individual capacity, would hesitate to consider such a course inconsistent with his private honour and integrity, I call upon your Honourable Court, composed as it is of such individuals, to consider what there is in their collective capacity to give them a different view of the principles which should regulate the discharge of their public duties. Does the principle of private honour differ from that of public faith? Is a public

body exempted from the sacred ties which bind the conscioncos ond feelings of individuals? Is each man to lay down his own private sense of right the moment he finds himself, and only *because* he finds himself incorporated with others who may nevertheless be equally imbued in private with similar principles to his own. Or is he at liberty, when he fiods the part which he is called upon to take as a public mao offend the integrity of his private feelings, to shelter himself under the reflection that he is only one among many who commit the act of injustice? If not, if the principles which are to regulate both our public and our private conduct be alike founded upon one comprehensive ond unerring law, I earnestly implore your Honourable Court to carry their high feelings as individuals into the reconsideration of the question, whether, in withholding the peyment of my annuity, they do not, in truth, break the solemn faith they had pledged to me? I was not dismissed when I laid claim to the annuity; I was not dismissed when my claim was officially notified to the Court; I was not dismissed during the whole time I was a subscriber; I was not dismissed when nearly five thousand pounds was accepted from me as a *parting* payment; I was not dismissed for four years after this claim had been so completely concealed by the Court, that payment was regularly made by them upon it. What then was there to hold the contract in suspension? The terms of it were already satisfied, and, as I have already said, the contingencies, which alone could break it, were long since annulled.

There is now but one point more to urge upon the notice of the Court. It is this:—that even the strongest moral conviction in their own minds that I was guilty of these unproved accusations, would not justify the Court in treating me as if they were proved. The Court have condemned me in secret, upon a case of suspicion only. They have never called on me to *rebut any sort of evidence* whatever. They have not even gone so far as to pretend that the case against me was backed by testimony worthy of credit. I was once, indeed, before I quitted India, called on by the Governor General *to prove the contrary of a mere assertion*; and, because I indignantly refused so *illegal* and unjust a test of innocence, they professed, in their published extract from their despatch on the subject, to take this refusal as a positive acknowledgment of guilt. Against such a deduction I protest; common sense, the interests of society, revolt at it. According to the wise principles of British Jurisprudence, justice is not allowed to strike its victim until his guilt has been proved, *according to rules of evidence and forms of Court*; divested of such rules and forms the character of justice is lost. Forming, as these do, the only machinery by which the principle itself can work, they become the main security and guarantee for the integrity of it. In all cases, therefore, even those of the strongest suspicion, guilt must be judicially *proved* before punishment can be awarded. The spirit of our laws, and indeed their letter, enjoins that individual guilt should be rather suffered to escape than that, in order to reach a particular case of it, the flow of justice should be so violently divested, that the image of it should be lost by the disturbance of those pure fountains in which alone it can be reflected.

But in seeking my condemnation, the Court have allowed their *own* laws to be overlooked; their *own* forms to be abandoned; they have given an unforeseen and untenable interpretation to the spirit as well as to the letter of an agreement, involving the highest principles of faith between a governing body and their servants. They have entangled themselves in a manifest contradiction in terms, and have been driven to treat the position in which I stood at a given time towards them, as different to that of others whose circumstances were precisely similar to mine.

I submit to the Court, that to persevere in inflicting a penalty on me, which has been awarded under such a violation of justice, of honour, and of good faith, would constitute a public and private wrong, of which they will not, I am sure, be consciously guilty.

In adopting the line of argument which I have taken in this latter, I plead, as a ruined man, for nearly the last remaining provision for a rising family. But I beg it to be understood, that this part of the question has nothing to do with the defence of my character, which lies elsewhere. The grounds which I now urge for the restoration of my property are independent of that on which I defend my innocence. That innocence I have elsewhere established, and my present argument refers entirely to the impropriety of *the mode* by which the Court have caused so heavy a penalty to be inflicted on me.

This argument is a valid one when urged upon men of honour; and I beg the Court to believe that in stating it I have not wished to say anything offensive to their feelings as individuals, I have urged it in the full conviction that the Court have not seen the matters I have pressed upon their notice in the light and under the bearings in which I have now put them; and though I have been forced to state plainly the various acts of injustice by which I have been made to suffer, yet, so far has it been from my intention to impugn the individual integrity of the members of the Court, that it is to that very integrity that I appeal for the redress of my wrongs, when a reconsideration of my case shall have exhibited the real nature of them. I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) MORDAUNT RICKETTS.

*Lake House, Cheltenham, 12th May*, 1836.

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*East India House, 1st July*, 1836.

SIR,—The Court of Directors of the East India Company have considered your letter, dated the 12th May last, stating the grounds upon which you request the Court to revise their proceedings in your case, and to rescind their resolution dismissing you from the Company's service, by the operation of which you are excluded from the benefits of the Annuity Fund; and I am commanded to inform you, in reply, that the Court decline to depart from the decisions which they have passed on your case. I am, Sir, your most obedient humble servant,

(Signed) JAMES L. MELVILLE, Secretary,

*M. Ricketts, Esq.*

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## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.—COL. CHARLES NAPIER IN REPLY TO GENERAL VON GROLLMANN.

SIR,—I have seen in the *Times* newspaper, of the 9th of June last, a letter* signed V. Grollmann, dated Posen, May 7, 1836. There are a thousand pens far more able than mine which have, no doubt, ere this undertaken the easy task of replying to General Grollmann, but at the same time I may be allowed to say a few words in defence of British discipline when it is in my power, to show that a part of General Grollmann's statement is erroneous. I shall begin by taking a general view of the Prussian officer's letter, dividing it into 22 paragraphs.

In his first and second paragraphs he says, that the honour of the Prussian Army is much injured by the Duke of Wellington's evidence before the commissioners; and he speaks of numbers which refer to returns not within my reach,—these two matters I leave to others.

In his third paragraph he speaks of the tremendous thrashing which the Prussian Army received at Ligny in a sufficiently light manner. An "obstinate struggle" is the term he gives to the signal defeat of 150,000 men. Why, yes, it would be difficult to suppose that such an Army could be defeated without such a struggle; and, after this same struggle, it seems that the Prussian Army went sauntering along, out the dusty high road to Namur, but philandering through "*the field paths to Wavre*," like idle apprentices taking an evening stroll among the Kennington Gravel-pits. The jaunty gentlemen! no doubt they stopped twenty times to gather posies, in hopes that Buonaparte would come up and give them an excuse to pick a quarrel, and have another "obstinate struggle;" admirable Prussian *sang froid*, what a narrow escape Napoleon had that they did not take a fighting fit, and return to Ligny! Poor Napoleon! he died at St. Helena, without knowing what a happy escape he had that day.

In his fourth paragraph, Grollmann asks whether the Duke of Wellington, who had been at Waterloo the Army that beat the Prussians at Ligny,—he asks, gaultingly, if this victorious Army could have retreated as scientifically as the Prussians, supposing the English had been defeated as the Prussians *were*, instead of being victorious as the Prussians *were not*? Every military man answers yes. For why should not the English troops, who did better than the Prussians *in* the battle, do as well as the Prussians *after* the battle? By what means is a battle won? By a good General, good discipline, and good courage. Why was Ligny *lost*, and why was Waterloo *won*? Because Wellington was a better General than Blucher, and the British Army better disciplined and more courageous than the Prussian Army. Why, then, should not the British have retreated (had they suffered a defeat) as well, and better, than the Prussians retreated? I repeat, that every military man must answer, that they would have retreated in the same style that they fought, that is to say, with *more* courage and *more* science than the Prussians: the chain of reasoning by analogy, from *facts*, is complete, and cannot be overthrown. In argument, as well as in arms, the Prussians seem to be unfortunate; but, be it remembered, General Grollmann, that if the English Army *had* been obliged to retreat, it must have done so without that support which the Prussian Army had in its rapid transit from Ligny to Wavre, namely, an unconquered General at the head of an invincible army on their right flank, which circumstance saved the Prussian Army from destruction. The vaunted regularity of the Prussian scientific meanderings through *field-paths* from Ligny to Wavre was owing to the fierce combat maintained by the British at Quatre Bras. Wellington, with a handful of men, did not flinch or lose one foot of ground till the rout of the Prussian Army warned him that his resistance was no longer of service to his comrade; then, and not till then, did he give ground; and had Blucher been victorious, Wellington would have played the same game for Blucher at Ligny that Blucher did for Wellington at Waterloo. When the rapid army, which "*adapts itself to all circumstances*," was attacked, the "*slow moving*" English General was there and in the fight, and saved the rapids; but when the jointed were attacked they were left alone to fight the greatest battle of modern times, without any appearance of the rapids, who arrived to take advantage of, but not to win, the victory. Had Wellington's troops been beaten, the Emperor Napoleon would have destroyed the Prussians; I say destroyed, because I have a right to assume that they, who when they were alone he had always defeated, would have been again defeated; and, under existing circumstances, defeat and destruction were the same; it was one thing for Blucher to retreat with a British Army, fighting unflinchingly upon his right flank at Quatre Bras, and another thing would it have been to retreat before Napoleon from the neighbourhood of Waterloo, with a defeated English Army in retreat towards Brussels upon his proper right and Grouchy, with 40,000 Frenchmen, on his left. The rapids would have preserved their rapidity, and stuck to the "*field-paths*," that is to say, "*short cuts*," I have no doubt; what would have become of their boasted discipline I leave the reader to guess. Thus, British valour and Wellington's skill and indomitable firmness in the field of battle *twice* saved the Prussian Army from destruction, for what would have been its fate after Ligny had not Wellington been at Quatre Bras? Had it not been for the "*untoward*" customer upon the left of the French Army, Blucher would not have been slowly pursued by the crippled and tortoise-like Grouchy, but have had to abide the terrific stoop of the Imperial Eagle himself, who, with strong beak and rending claws, would have clutched his quarry and scattered its fragments; but fate interposed in the shape of British valour and British discipline. The desperate conflict at Quatre Bras saved the defeated Blucher from destruction. The great combat between the Eagle and the Lion approached, and in the preparation for this awful strife the Prussians escaped. However, General Von Grollmann is not content with telling us that the English Army would be unable to retreat like the retiring Prussians, but, in his fifth paragraph, he adds, that Napoleon was, in consequence of the defeat, unable to retreat, as General Von Grollmann says he ought to have done, that is to say, the Prussian General wishes to show us, first, that the English Army could not boast of such discipline as the Prussian, and then, carried away by the fancied wonders of Prussian tactics under defeat, he settles that Napoleon and French discipline were as inferior to Blucher and his harlequins as he fancied Wellington and the *slow* English would have proved to be had they been defeated at Waterloo. Let us examine this slightly; we will not be so hard upon the Prussians as to be too searching into the rottenness of their discipline. Napoleon has spent half his life in teaching the Prussians how to retreat (if "practice makes perfect," it must be confessed that Prussians ought to be adepts). therefore, let me ask why Napoleon should not have been able to execute well himself that which he had so well taught Prince Blucher? "But," the reader will exclaim, "Napoleon did retreat, and did not retreat in good order;" granted. But why? For three very sufficient reasons,—first, Grouchy was not where he ought to have been at Waterloo. Second, Napoleon was defeated by the British Army in a battle so tremendous, that the conquerors were unable to pursue; how much more exhausted than must the defeated troops have been? Third, in this state of exhaustion the Prussian Army arrived fresh. French discipline and French courage were able to retreat in any way, for aught that the Prussians could oppose to them; but, on this occasion, their strength had been exhausted in the fight with the English, and it was *that*, and not Prussian valour, which threw the French Army into confusion. Would the Prussians have retreated from Ligny in good order if at seven in the evening a fresh army had fallen upon them in the "field-paths to Wavre?" No, certainly not.

But is it true that they *did* retire in such good order to Wavre? "*Après la perte de la bataille de Ligny l'armée Prussienne, à moitié détruite et dispersée, fit, dans le plus grand désordre, sa retraite*," says the French account, and Mons. Norvins is as worthy of credit as Mons. Grollmann; but whether the retreat to Wavre was good or bad signifies little in this question, because the Prussians were not pursued, and of course there was no excuse for not having retreated well, if they did so, which point I leave to Mons. Norvins and Mons. Grollmann to settle as they can. I by no means intend to cast any reflection on Prussian valour, on the contrary, I am ready to admit that they are tolerable gallant soldiers, but they have been proved inferior to British and French soldiers; they live upon the glory of other times. But with the immortal spirit of Frederick victory departed from the Prussian armies; that they are as well disciplined or better, than the numerous, but inferior, armies of Austria and Russia, is very possible, but when they pretend to compare themselves with the French and English troops in these days, the question does not admit of serious discussion. I repeat that the Prussians' glory was in Frederick, it is still with Frederick—in the grave.

* The letter appeared in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 11th June last.

In his sixth and seveeth paragrepha General Von Grollann admits that many thousand Prussian soldiers rao ear away, unhurt; he says, "this may well cast a slur oon the Prussian disciplioe." He than eoters intn a poliical rotrospect, to prove that it was very natural for these en to fly from the battle,—which no man doubts. Nooe t the congress of Vienna would have expected that men ould fight for a country to which they had been turned er like so many slaves. Using General Von Grollmann's ords, "discipline had not taken root;" no, forsnoth, nen men are thus handed over from one King to aoother, trioliam (which is what tho Prussian General meaos by scipline) does not easily "take root." Men must be ade to take an Interest in the cnuse for which they bear ns before they will fight with vnlour. After all what did ave runaways dn? They took the "field-paths" which d to Westphalia, instead of those leading to Wavre, an roneous direction in the opinion of the Congress, a correct e in the opinion of oll sensible men, who dislike seeing eople made slaves.

In paragraphs 8 and 9, the Geoeral tells us that, after e Battle of Waterloo, the victorious British soldiers, eing exhausted by the fight, the fresh Prussiaos nndertook e pursuit of the routed enemy, in order to "complete e victory." No! the victory was "complete" ere the russian muskets fired n shot in that battle. Thia is, therere, an erroneous statement, given, as I suppose, for the rpose of making it appear that the British had not won e victory till tho Prussians arrived, who, consequently, ed that which waa, till theo, doubtful; an assertion that ither General Von Grollman, or any other man, would enture to make in a direct manner, because the whole facts that battle are before the world, and history will say that Vellington and his army had repulsed the Froneh nrmy eforo the Prussians arrived. The battle was gained. The estruction of the Froneh nrmy was no doubt tho work of e Prussians, but it was not the fruit of their valour—not e fruit of their discipline—not the fruit of their activity, ut the fruit of their freshness!

Another error is, the assertion that the Duke of Wellingon said he could not pursue the French army, because he vanted to restore the discipline of his own. Refreshment is army did want—discipline it did not want; and thereore the Duke could not have said so. The Prussian Comnander had allowed himself to be surprised: this obliged he British General to assemble his army in presence of the nemy, and, after a desperate and successful combat at Quatre Bras, to support the Prussian army. It had fought great battle, unsupported by the defeated Prussian army, which finally arrived at seven o'clock in the evening, fresh or fighting, but too late to participate in the work, which, aving fallen that day entirely on Wellington, his troops ere exhausted. It was the want of discipline, of talents, and f activity in the Prussian Army and its General, that had aused the exhaustion of the British Army; and here let just tribute of admiration be paid to that great Sovereign hose military genius was never more conspicuous than in his campaign. Casting aside prejudice, let us look to the ct, that with his country and his camp filled with traitors o his cause (we will not enter into the question of its justice r injustice), he fell upon two great armies, and having deeated one by surprise, he then attacked the other separately, and was only foiled because that other made a esistance so obstinate, that it may almost be deemed a henomenon in modern warfare; and, finally, because Marshal Grouchy committed no error so gross as at first o appear like treason! No General, and no army in Europe, but the unshaken Wellington and the stubborn rmy that he commanded, would have stood the assault of Napoleon at Waterloo; with any other General the reeat would have been *ordered;* with any other army it would have begun *without orders.* The glory of Napoleon, s a great Commander, was not eclipsed by the campaign of Waterloo, it there shone bright and powerful; had Napoleon never made any other campaign, that which terminated his reign would alone have placed him among the greatest Generals; so far as his Military genius was concerned, it was as faultless as it was fatal!

Paragraph 9 is given to the description of the Prussian feats in pursuing the army which had been defeated by the British, Hanoverians, and Brunswickers; the less these feats are discussed the better for the credit of Prussian discipline and morals;—mercy to the vanquished was certainly not among them.

In paragraph 10, General Von Grollmann informs us that the Prussians were obliged to halt a day and a half at Chatillon-sur-Sambre, as they dared not encounter even the defeated Froneh Army without the help of the British Army. This was wise, the French Army would, as usual, have defeated them; it would have been a second edition of Montmirs and of Ligny! He closes this paragraph by asking "which discipline is considered the better—that which adopts only of slowly-ordered movements, or that which adapts itself to all circumstances, and allows of the improvement of every fortunate accident?" we answer in the words of the Poet—

> "He that fights and runs away,
> Will live to fight another day, &c."

and then (after recommending the distich to the Prussian Army for its motto) we ask General Grollmann a question in our turn; where would his "*fortunate accidents*" have been found for the beaten Prussians to "improve," had not the "*slowly-ordered movements*" of the British won the victory, and enabled the Prussians to show their faces instead of their heels?

Paragraphs 11, 12, 13, are filled with details of numbers which the Prussian General gives to prove the Duke of Wellington's statement wrong; this discrepancy between the two statements will, no doubt, be explained by those who have access to the returns; in the mean time the public will, unquestionably, confide in the statement of the Duke of Wellington, as coming from much higher authority than that of General Grollmann or any other man.

Paragraph 14 denies the Duke's statement that the Prussians must have retreated in consequence of their undisciplined state; he does not say, however, that the misconduct and cruelty of the Prussians had drawn upon them the indignation of all France, and that, had not peace taken place, the French people, "*en masse*," would have risen upon the Prussian Army, Napoleonists, Republicans, Bourbonists, all joining in one hurst of execration, and declaring "war to the knife" against this hated army—this justly-hated army.

In paragraph 15 General Von Grollmann tells us that the Prussian Army was without provision or magazine to support it; that it turned out to pillage the countries through which it marched, with nothing but "man and steel, the soldier and his sword;" and he asks if the English Army could subsist under such a state of things. The answer is, yes, and right well, too, while there was anything to plunder, and if it DARED to disgrace itself by pillage and atrocities such as the Prussians committed. Our system is "built" (to use General Von Grollmann's expression) upon *not* plundering, upon the foundation of honour. What the Prussian system is "built" upon I know not. I saw what their practice was between Waterloo and Paris, it was that of Massena when he retreated from Alurantes. I saw both.

The General goes on to tell us in the substance of paragraphs 16, 17, 18, that the Prussian Army wanted all things that a good General ought to provide, and that Blucher did not provide. That the English HAD all things that a good General ought to provide, and that Wellington did provide. That the Prussians (obliged to help themselves in consequence of being so badly commanded) committed *some excesses.* All the world knows what *some excesses* means when 150,000 Prussians help themselves! so I need not shock the humanity of the reader by describing a few that came to my *knowledge*, or that I *saw*. I can only beg the reader to recollect that, in this fact, General Grollmann does not prove superior discipline. That the English Army, well provided by the Duke of Wellington's foresight and genius, did *not* commit *some excesses.* It dared not commit *any* excesses, which proves its superior discipline to the Prussians. That the Prussians got first to Paris;—this was very natural. They who live by pillage are unincumbered by magazines, and may well march faster than those who do not pillage, whose discipline is too fine to be disgraced and injured by such conduct. The British General made war on the Emperor Napoleon. The Prussian General made war on the *people of France.* The one spared, the other ravaged the country; but I leave this to be dealt with by those who have more means than I can command in a foreign country, and who are more capable of replying, answering one sentence only. General Von Grollmann in paragraph 18 asks, "which system of war and discipline then deserves the preference; that which, with scanty and insufficient means, was constantly in marching and fighting condition, ready to take advantage of every lucky accident, and to hinder the enemy, by incessant harassing, from forming again to try once more the fortune of war; or that system which, with every possible want provided for, is still only able to move in established order, and is thereby, even after a splendid victory, hindered from pursuing the advantage already gained, and allows the enemy time to get together again, and cause a renewal of the bloody contest?" I answer that the army which *wins the battle* is better than that which *loses it*, against the same enemy.

The Prussians, instead of being at Paris two marches before the British, as General Grollmann asserts that they were, would never have been there *at all* but for the British! What particular point they would have reached on the shortest cut by "field paths" from Ligny to Berlin, I cannot pretend to say, as I do not know the number of steps permitted which regulates the Prussian *pas de retraite*; but I conclude it may be averaged at a little faster than the French *pas de charge!*

[We shall in our next give the conclusion of our gallant and talented Correspondent's letter.—ED.]

## MASTING OF THE *ALFRED, BARHAM,* AND *DUBLIN.*

SIR,—Your correspondent *Tristram* has fallen into a great error in recommending to Sir W. Symonds a reduction in the masts of the *Alfred, Barham,* and *Dublin.* Three years' experience in one of these ships would induce me to recommend exactly the contrary, viz. to increase the masts to the proper size.

When the *Barham* was first fitted out in January, 1827, the Navy Board proposed to cut three feet off the masts, and stow her with 220 tons of ballast. Sir John Louis (her than Captain) opposed this, and the Admiral who had commanded the *Egyptienne* in the war agreed with him, and the ship went to sea with her original masts of a 74 and one hundred tons of ballast. In the three years and a half that she was in commission, she sprung neither lower nor topmast; and, although hove down at Curaçoa, returned to Spithead in June, 1830, not only with the same masts, but with the same rigging.

What were the cases of the *Alfred* and *Dublin* I will leave to your correspondent to state: their masts were cut, and they had more ballast than the *Barham.* But let us follow out that ship. Sir H. Pigot commissioned her, and her masts were reduced. Your correspondent states she sprung her mainmast, and since that she sprung her foremast. Can there be a greater proof than that the reduction of her masts has made her uneasy? During the time she was in the West Indies she was more at sea by one-fifth than while under the command of Sir H. Pigot; beat up three times to Barbadoes from Jamaica, and, besides being once at Halifax, crossed and recrossed the Atlantic.

I will close my letter with giving you a remarkable instance of Naval prejudice. The Admiralty had ordered the *Barham* to be fitted with chain gammoning by way of experiment, as all the Indiamen, and most merchant ships had used it for many years. It answered most completely and returned in the most perfect order; yet it was removed on her being re-commissioned, and rope substituted.

*Blackwall, 15th Aug.* NAUTICUS.

## STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

SIR,—In resuming my observations* on the "late Judge Advocate's" letter, permit me to call your attention to another apparent incongruity between his assertions and suggestions. He premises that one cause of the increase of General Courts-Martial is "the diminished powers, which in corps, garrison, and even divisions, are allowed to Commanding Officers in controlling their troops," whereby the means of checking promptly the progress of crime by inflicting summary punishments are greatly circumscribed; and than, with admirable consistency, having shown its baneful effects, he suggests a still more extended application of the principle of curtailing the authority of Commanders-in-Chief of the two minor Presidencies! Not only, mark you, with respect to Military law, but he would have the system of rewards, pay, recruiting, pensions—in short, the entire internal administration of the Indian Army concentrated under "one supreme authority." Leaving the learned gentleman to reconcile this apparent contradiction, I would direct your observations to the following paragraph. He affirms that local Judge Advocates General are the persons "at whose recommendation trials are commonly instituted, formed on charges prepared by *themselves* on the *ex parte* evidence furnished by the accusers." Here, Sir, we have many fallacies as allegations. To exemplify this, I would trace a charge through its ordinary stages, by supposing Capt. B. commits some offence: the charge against him, with an *explanatory letter*, is transmitted by his Commandant to the Garrison or Division Officer, by whom it is forwarded to head-quarters through the Adjutant-General of the superior officer at every intervening stage having the power to call for additional information, or to recommend its adjustment without further reference. When it is resolved to send the case to trial, it is submitted to the Judge Advocate General not to frame an original charge, but simply for the purpose of ascertaining whether it be technically correct, with due specification of date, place, &c. A widely different procedure from the imagination conveyed by the idle assumption that, on accepting this appointment, a man imbibes, *ex officio,* such a taste for Courts-Martial that, in his avidity to gratify his appetite, he eagerly avails himself of every accusation made by one party against another, without pausing to ascertain the grounds upon which it rests. The foregoing is the ordinary course. Under extraordinary circumstances, and in complicated cases, the facts are laid before him for his opinion; but never until they have been subjected to the inspection of the intermediate authorities and the Commander-in-Chief, unless, perhaps, in the event of a Court of Inquiry having previously investigated the matter; yet even there he acts under the instructions of his superior. The implied complaint that the charges are drawn up on the *ex parte* evidence of the accuser is a singularly infelicitous remark for "a late Judge Advocate." I should have imagined the veriest tyro in the study of law would have been aware that charges are of necessity formed on *ex parte* statements: the word itself signifies the *imputation* of crime preferred by one party against another. It is an axiom of law that a prisoner shall be informed of the full extent of the offence for which he is to be arraigned, and that no testimony of a criminatory tendency is admissible, unless it has strict relation to the terms of the indictment. And how can these rules be more rigidly complied with than by framing the accusation on *ex parte*

* See No. 189, p. 486.

evidence? It is an error to suppose a strongly worded charge is unfavourable to a prisoner; on the contrary, it is frequently beneficial to him, malice defeating itself by amplifying the truth, and of course failing to establish the averment. The proceedings before grand juries are purely *ex parte*; to object, therefore, to the system, is to impugn what has hitherto been considered a privilege of the highest order in British jurisprudence.

Upon another point, likewise, I am constrained to express my dissent from the statement of "a late Judge Advocate." I am not aware of the prevalence of the dark gloom he declares has for some time pervaded the minds of the Indian Army. For the last two or three years of my sojourn in that country, my duties brought me into constant confidential communication with a large portion of the Madras officers of all ranks; and I certainly did not receive any such impression as that with which he is imbued. I should rather suspect the picture has been darkened to his mental vision by viewing it through a false medium, coloured to his own morbid feelings. And my suspicion appears to acquire confirmation from the fact of his ascribing this "dark gloom," in some measure, to such felicitous and ideal causes as "slowness of promotion, reduction, and diminution of superior commands and staff places." Tardiness of promotion is only a partial affect, some regiments being more fortunate than others. Although it is certainly very distressing that men will not die to please their friends, still gravely to assign this as a cause of general gloom is being rather too figurative; and if the writer will advert to his favourite analogy of former days, he will find that we had then Cornets of 14, 15, and even 16 years' standing—a thing now unknown. With regard to the diminution of commands and staff, I cannot reply better than by briefly referring to the evidence of Sir J. Malcolm before the Military Committee of the Commons. He was questioned why "since in 1813 the total force amounted to 199,960 men, and in 1830 to 194,685 men, the staff, which was then 170, should be, in 1830-31, 254?" He replied, "It originated in the different organisation of stations and divisions, and the greater extent of country occupied since 1817-18." Subsequent to this statement having been made, I am not conscious of any material reduction, though, should "the late Judge Advocate's" advice be attended to, three most lucrative appointments (the Judge Advocates General) will be abolished, or at least withheld, from military men; affording another specimen of the lucidness of his logic in first decrying a system, and then advocating its extension.

If the latent elements of discontent do exist in the Indian Army, they are more likely to be called into action by the injudicious obtrusion of the crude, ill-digested opinions of dissatisfied men regarding imaginary evils, than from any thing radically defective in our government. The generality of officers, like the mass of mankind in all countries, will not be at the trouble of thinking for themselves; they yield their judgments in the guidance of a few men of more active mind and turbulent spirit, who assert, and repeat, and reiterate that great cause exists for complaint and dissatisfaction, and the poison thus disseminated will gradually take effect. I am satisfied there is in the Indian Army a fund of good feeling, zeal, and pure and honourable attachment to government, which it will take years to eradicate; but I fear it may be shaken by the present pernicious custom of converting the Indian Journals into channels for vituperation and invective against the authorities, and I trust every opportunity will be seized by the well-disposed to mark their disapprobation of a practice so essentially unmilitary. Sir T. Munro observed, in his minute 22d April, 1822, that the effect of the free press would be, "Every military officer who was dissatisfied with his immediate superior, with the Commander-in-Chief, or with the decision of a Court-Martial, would traduce them in a newspaper." The prophetic accuracy of this opinion appears to be fully verified when we advert to the G. O. of Sir Henry Fane relative to some recent Courts-Martial in Bengal, with extracts from which I shall close my letter. He observes, "I think the example which it affords the army is calculated to lead to much mischief, by showing the junior officers at how small an amount of punishment they may vituperate their superiors, and to what an extent they may attach obloquy to the characters of those who, in the enforcement of discipline, may happen to offend them." "This is the third Court-Martial which has recently been concluded, growing out of the very unsoldierlike, and, as I think, improper proceedings of officers endeavouring to write down the characters of others in the public newspapers."

*L——h, 13th August.* D.

## RELIEFS OF REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Sir,—We *must have* an earlier relief than the 50th for the 16th; for, observe, the 21st must go to India before the 50th. What was said in your last No. was *too true*, I fear. According to the present system, the 4th, in 1837, will relieve the 45th at Madras—the 21st, in 1838, will relieve the 54th at Madras—and the 50th the 16th, in 1839, at Bengal. *But this must not be.* We must not fancy it possible. You must press the gross injustice of not relieving the 45th, 54th, and 16th, by the 4th and 2d regiments, *directly* or *indirectly*, in 1837. In which case the 45th and 54th should be relieved by the *direct* regiments, and the 16th by the 4th, which will go on to India on the arrival of the head-quarters of the 80th in N. S. Wales; but as they will not embark under six weeks or two months from this time, they cannot relieve the 4th for the next seven months.

X. Y. Z.

## THE INCONSTANT.

Sir,—Having no doubt of your willingness to correct any mistake in your Paper, I beg to point out one (page 515) as to the *Inconstant*. That ship was ordered to be built to carry 25 cwt. 32-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle, which are prepared for her; and no change has taken place in the original plan of fitting that ship, except in giving her heavy masts and yards, according to a new classification; this, of course, is *against* her sailing, but was done to meet the wishes of the Admiralty.

*U. S. Club, Aug. 17.* A Constant Reader.

[Our Correspondent may be assured that our information was correct:—the ports of the *Inconstant* have been cut down to receive different and lighter guns than those first intended. The masts and yards of both ships are the new classification and precisely alike, and we do not think Capt. Hayes would approve of a lighter rig for the *Inconstant*—Ed.]

## BARRACK ACCOMMODATION.

Sir,—As I am certain you wish for correct information on Military matters, I send you the following on a subject you alluded to in your last Number:

1. The Barrack-Master here has possession of the *North* Mess-House, in which there is every accommodation for two regts.

2. The Lieut.-Col. of Engineers has possession of the *South* Mess-House, which is equally commodious and convenient.

3. The Deputy Barrack-Master (a *useless* office *here*, and bestowed on a *civilian*, ex-M.D., a very worthy and obliging man, who does some of the business, but whose only claim to the appointment is having a brother a War-Office Clerk.) lives in the *proper* Barrack-Master's house, the stores attached to which *are empty*.

4. Five Barrack-Serjeants, and a few blankets *that ought* to be in the store, occupy the Barrack accommodation of *one hundred and eighty-eight men*.

Summing up, let the Barrack-Masters live in the house *built* for the Barrack-Masters, and dispense with a useless deputy, by giving a *civil* appointment. Let the Lieut.-Col. of Engineers go to the Ordnance-Barrack, at Brompton, where there is ample accommodation for him.

No. 4 abuse speaks for itself,—abolish it at once.

*Chatham.* A.

## HALF-PAY OF PURSERS.

Sir,—His Majesty was, at the commencement of the present year, graciously pleased to direct an increase to the half-pay of Pursers in the Navy, and the Lords of the Admiralty were required to consider and determine what the addition should be, that the half-pay might now equalise with that of other Naval officers, and also, that the increase might be as an adequate compensation for their voluntary relinquishment of 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* in their issues. And an Admiralty circular has been sent to these officers, acquainting them that one shilling per day had been added to the half-pay of the three classes, to commence from 1st May, but with certain exceptions, and among them are these, viz.—"infirmity, age, or disease, which might incapacitate the officer for active service, and also a residence out of His Majesty's dominions."

I entreat, Sir, in your powerful Journal, the insertion of a few observations to show, notwithstanding His Majesty's gracious intentions, how hardly the Admiralty continue to deal with this class of officers; and, firstly, I commence by stating that half-pay has been ever considered by the legislature as a remuneration for past services, and not as a retaining fee or award, therefore, this exception, which prevents an old officer with a broken constitution having the additional shilling, is illiberal and cruel. Secondly, that all officers, in peace, have the privilege of residing abroad, and therefore this restriction to Pursers is manifestly unjust. Thirdly, that in the next war, when the present sufferers by their inadequate half-pay are deceased, the saving to the country by this difference of 1*s.* 8*d.* to 1*s.* 10*d.* will be infinitely more than the aggregate of the one shilling per day, and that, thus, in equity these officers should have now, for their voluntary relinquishment of profit, more than their Lordships have granted. Fourthly, that by this trifling addition the first class will have now, by deductions, less than 6*s.* per day, and the third less than 4*s.*, seems certainly inadequate to their rank in the service and their grade as gentlemen. I have now, Sir, in conclusion, only to notice a discrepancy in their Lordships circulars (for there have been two). The first stated, that this increase was to commence from 1st May; the second (a recent one), from 1st July, a discrepancy that will cause much disappointment, besides which, the delay appears to have been unnecessarily, for many months have elapsed since the grant for the money.

That their Lordships may yet give the subject a more mature consideration, and by nullifying these objectionable exceptions, and a grant of more than 1*s.* per day, testify that they act up to the spirit of His Majesty's gracious intentions to these officers, is the sincere wish of

*10th Aug.*, 1836. A Naval Commissary.

## THE KENTISH KNOCK.

Sir,—My attention has been drawn, on several occasions during my residency in the Isle of Thanet, to the very dangerous state of a shoal named the Kentish Knock. This sand is distant from the North Foreland 22 miles in a N.E. direction: it extends in a *north-easterly direction* 8 miles, and is about three miles across in the widest part. The S.W. spit of the sand, which is the shoalest, dries for three or four miles at low water. The N.E. end is very precipitous, and consequently most dangerous; insomuch, that I have known on one or two occasions, when a vessel has gone aground at perhaps 11 at night, the men come ashore about two or three in the morning: a boat being immediately despatched to see if anything could be done to save her, and arriving there four hours afterwards, has been unable to discover a vestige of her, she having fallen over the sand into deep water. Probably the danger might in some measure be remedied by the placing of buoys in proper situations; at present there are only two—one a large buoy, the other a small one (called a wash buoy), which only becomes useful in event of the larger one being destroyed. The light ship on the Galloper is 8 miles distant, and consequently can be of but little use in the weather when sands become most dangerous.

*Ramsgate, 16th Aug.* * * *

*** In type "An Old Member of Naval Charitable Society," "Vigil;" and "Cincinnatus on Coast-Guard.

*Theatricals in the West Indies.*—Extract of a letter from Mr. T. Rowe, Purser of H.M.S. *Harp*. "They have a splendid theatre at Spanish Town, Jamaica, the capital of the island; they performed the two following weeks while we were there, The Heir at Law, and the School of Reform. Liston's son is a Lieutenant of the 8th or King's Own—he played Doctor Pangloss and Mr. Ferment: Emery's son, a fine gentlemanly fellow, a magistrate, and county inspector of police, played Zekial Homespun and Tyke, his poor father's favourite characters; Fawcett's son is a collector of customs, he played Dick Dowlass and Lord Avondale. Now is not this a strange coincidence? Emery and Fawcett have visited me, and I have met Liston at the 64th mess. Liston is now home on leave; Emery is going to be married; Fawcett is spliced.—At Antigua I met Pearman, of the English Opera, married to a West Indian lady."

*An Awkward Mistake.*—At the public dinner which took place at Edinburgh last week, in honour of Campbell the poet, that gentleman, in proposing the health of Professor Wilson, stated that when John Wilson, the ornithologist, went to America, he was mistaken for his namesake the poet, landed amidst the clapping of hands all over New Orleans, and was walking into the interior of the country in great state. But the Americans, on being told by the said John Wilson that he was not the great John Wilson, turned round upon him with great indignation, and were going to tar and feather him.

*Theory of Attraction.*—Amongst sundry ingenious speculations respecting the cause of the earth's attraction and the various phenomena thereupon appertaining, we may hint at that of a gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to publish, though it may some day appear avowedly in the scientific world. Mr. —— supposes a *magnetic pole* revolving *within the earth*. We are ignorant of the remainder of his theory, and of his mode of working upon this assumption; but he arrived at the following results. Proceeding upon a system entirely original, he found his observations and calculations agree exactly, up to a certain point, with those of the late Dr. Maskelyn; but then came a variation. When Captain Sir Edward Parry was first sent out to the North Pole, Mr. —— made, by the system of which he is the author, such observations and calculations upon and respecting the phenomena of those singular regions, as it clearly appeared to him Capt. P. would, or ought to make. Upon the return of that adventurous navigator, and the publication of his voyage, Mr. —— eagerly perused it, and had the satisfaction of finding that Sir E. P. and himself exactly agreed in their scientific discoveries (each having arrived at the same results by different methods) except on a few points. So confident, however, was Mr. —— as to the correctness of his system, and the product of his abstruse labours, that he immediately noted down what Capt. Sir E. Parry was in error, and was delighted to find, in the next edition of his work, that these errors having been corrected, the observations and calculations of that gentleman now exactly coincided with his own. Mr. ——, we believe, wishes, or wished, hereby to establish that if, up to a certain point, he could prove his own system correct, he held in his hands the means, by pursuing it further, of solving some hitherto unsolved problems respecting attraction, &c.

## TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

*The Reduction of the Newspaper Stamp Duty will come into operation with this Paper on Saturday the 17th September, when our Subscribers will receive the*

*NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE*

*at a greatly reduced price.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We agree with "J. S." and shall be glad to hear further from him.—Will "T. T." give us an opportunity of communicating with him.—"X. Y. Z." should not trouble himself about the postage.—That sage Chronicler, the "Limerick," has been guessing at the author of our articles and letters on Indian Reliefs. That Paper is fast damning itself among Military men.—We lately complained that, among other articles, it pilfered from us, without acknowledgment, our Review of a volume of the Duke of Wellington's Despatches, and a letter addressed to ourselves. We now give their unprincipled reply:—"The Naval and Military Gazette does not consider that the Duke of Wellington's Despatches are intended for public perusal, and were put to press for that purpose. The same quarter assumes to its exclusive use a letter addressed to the Editor of any other paper." Further comment is unnecessary.—The course pursued by our Milford Correspondent is right: double postage will be avoided by writing on larger sized paper.—Our Woolwich Correspondent is requested to write his letters in the manner we have before pointed out.—We hope to hear further from an Indian Friend.—We have only time to call the attention of the United Service to Mr Brotherton's observations in the House of Commons on Monday last. (See our analysis of the debate.)—We did not see "Tristram's" friend or would have met his request.—"A Conservative," "A. B.," and "Senex," shall have attention.*

Erratum.—*Page 515, of our last Number,* for 11*th* reg., read 14*th reg. were healthy at Barbadoes.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1836.*

In commenting upon the Order addressed to His Majesty's 41st Regiment, which we exclusively gave in our last, we trust we shall not be considered to exceed the bounds of criticism, which as impartial journalists it is our duty to exercise respectfully, as well upon the actions of our superiors as upon those of the humblest drum boy. Emanating from the source it does, we should be the last to impugn the justice of the Order, or doubt its expediency; but it has occurred to us, that there must be many Officers in the regiment (and we have authority for saying so) who have been in no way connected with the disgraceful transactions, which gave cause for so sweeping an animadversion from the General Commanding-in-Chief.

We find, upon reference to some Indian returns in our possession, that during the fourteen years which the 41st have served in India, fourteen Courts-Martial have been held upon nine of its Officers, or, in other words, five Officers have been twice and four Officers once tried by Courts-Martial; and, although there may be others in the corps equally deserving of censure, we think that the punishment of their misconduct should be visited on those who have deserved it, and on them alone *.

It must be long ere a regiment can recover from such a censure as that we have been obliged to record, and unless steps be taken to remove those who have been the cause of it, and to appoint in their room Officers of acknowledged credit, we fear it will be very long ere a better class of Officers can be induced to enter a corps so stigmatised.

Doubtless the future Commanding Officer will be endowed with considerable powers, but how much more difficult will he his task if, instead of one or two refractory members, he finds that he has to command many, in league with each other, who, although they may yield a sullen obedience, cannot enter into his views with that zeal and readiness which can alone ensure the maintenance of discipline and good conduct; and here we beg not to be considered to speak harshly of the Officers of the 41st, or to think unkindly towards them; what we have said applies only to such as have by their misconduct brought so heavy a punishment on the whole regiment.

A circumstance, somewhat similar, occurred to a regiment, which shall be nameless, in the year 1811, but instead of allowing those who had brought the disgrace upon it to remain, His Royal Highness the Duke of York removed the whole of them either from the service or to other corps, and thus, by supplying their places with officers of distinction, caused that regiment not only to regain its former rank in the Army, but to obtain a much higher place in their estimation than it ever held before. Something of this sort we trust may be done in order to remove the stain which must otherwise remain indelible for many years, if indeed the leaven be not communicated to those who succeed to the vacancies caused by the usual casualties.

The misconduct of the men is, as we said in our last, another proof of the deleterious effects of protracted service in India, and we do not hesitate again to affirm, that if the returns of crime committed in a regiment, which has been upwards of ten years in India, be collated with those of a regiment which has been stationed any number of years elsewhere, they will bear no comparison. We think it, however, our duty to state, that but one murder and one threat of life has occurred in the 41st during their fourteen years' service in India, and, horrible as it may appear, we know that these crimes have occurred more frequently in other regiments who have served that period in India.

It is not, however, our object to extenuate or defend, knowing as we do by experience that the good or bad conduct of men depends mainly on the vigilance and ability of their officers: we trust ere long to be able to record an Order of a different tenor from that which it became our painful duty last week, from our priority of information, to be the first to publish.

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Various reports have been in circulation for this last fortnight respecting the cause of a sickness, apparently contagious, which has broken out on board H.M.S. *Minden*. It is attributed by some to the poisonous nature of the African teak, of which the ship is built, and others suppose the association of that with oak timber, when she underwent such extensive repairs, has produced a kind of fermentation, which the heat, generated by the crew, has set at work, and thus infected the atmosphere which the men respire between decks. But as doubtless the timber used on both occasions was well seasoned, we cannot suppose that such an effect could be produced.

We incline to the opinion, that it is the horrible stench arising from the coal tar, with which the ship has been freely injected, which has caused the sickness, partaking, as we understand, of nausea, and which a morning paper has designated as *sea-sickness*, and should it continue to prevail she will doubtless be paid off. This ship, built upon the lines of the *Culloden* we believe, is badly reported on, as to her sailing qualities, swimming moreover very deep, her lower deck ports barely five feet from the water's edge. We hope soon to see the *Minden*, and others of the same construction, consigned to the only use they are fit for, namely, receiving hulks; and we trust that the *Collingwood* and other ships, laid down upon the lines of the *Vanguard*, will be proceeded upon with all despatch, so that we may as quickly as possible possess a fleet creditable to the nation, instead of mixing up with it such vessels as this and others which would, by their dull sailing, and other comparative defects, retard the operations of our Navy, without materially adding to its strength, being greatly inferior in point of force to the generality of the two-decked ships of our maritime rivals, and therefore unfit to oppose to them in line of battle.

Since the above was written we have heard that orders have been despatched to fumigate the hold of the *Minden*.

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We understand that it is intended to transfer a large part, probably half, of the Madras Cavalry to Bengal, and orders we know have gone out authorising a transfer, but leaving the details and arrangements to the Supreme Government. The occasion, it appears, originated in an application from the Bengal Government to the Home authorities for an increase of Cavalry, required to protect their extended frontiers, especially towards the North West; and the Home authorities considering the Madras Presidency as not requiring eight regiments of Native Cavalry, in consequence of that Presidency having no longer a land frontier to protect, have come to the resolution of making a transfer of four regiments to Bengal. Now, the question will be, how this shall be done in a way to avoid injustice to the parties concerned? In the first place, the Troopers and Native Officers of the Madras Cavalry receive much higher rates of pay than those of Bengal,—are they to be reduced to the Bengal standard of pay, and if so, will they consent to serve there on a reduced allowance? If not, are they to be discharged or pensioned, and the horses and European Officers only transferred? Again, at Madras, Officers commanding regiments of Cavalry have the saddle contract which Officers commanding Troops hold in Bengal;—will compensation be made to the former for the loss which the transfer will occasion to them? Again, how will this arrangement affect the Senior Lieutenant-Colonels of Cavalry in Bengal in promotion and off-reckonings? and how will it effect the prospects of the transferred Officers in the same?

And here we cannot help noticing the very faulty formation of the Court in Leadenhall-street which admits of Officers of the Indian Army becoming Directors of the East India Company while they continue in the Service, as in the instance of Colonel Lushington, and thus legislating for their own interests. This gallant Officer is a Colonel of a regiment of Madras Cavalry, and has not yet become entitled to off-reckonings on the establishment; but should his regiment be one of those transferred to Bengal, he would come more immediately upon the off-reckoning fund, and therefore, is it not clearly his private interest to support this proposal of a transfer?

In the foregoing remarks, as regards Col. Lushington too, we merely wish to show that his position may throw his interests at variance with his duty; not to suppose, however, that he *individually* would be influenced by this, for we believe him to be a person of high honour, and quite incapable of *intentionally* acting in opposition to his most conscien-

* We observe that three officers, not including the Lieutenant-Colonels, still remain in the corps, who have been five times tried by Courts-Martial for disgraceful conduct.

tions feelings of duty; but it is the general principle which we think objectionable, that any officer should at the same time be master and servant.

The Proprietors of East India Stock should be made aware of these anomalies and objections to Military Officers filling the situations of Directors of the East India Company, *and also* remaining on the effective strength of the Army, more particularly as there are candidates in the field at this moment, who, if elected Directors, would be exactly in the same position.

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We have frequently had occasion to point to the growing evil which the Statesmen of 1814 appear to have overlooked, when they wantonly ceded to France and the United States possession of certain stations on the coast of British North America, for the purpose of erecting the necessary buildings to cure the fish, and also a considerable extent of fishery ground, whereon they were equally privileged with our own subjects. A very short time elapsed ere they not only assumed an absolute and despotic sway over the ceded district, but as might naturally be expected followed our fishermen into prescribed waters, insulting them, and frequently destroying, and even appropriating, their property. Matters have been for many years progressing at this rate, until the audacity of the interlopers has arrived at such a height, as to induce them to make claims and adopt a line of conduct which can no longer be tolerated. The French employ full 10,000 persons in the Newfoundland Fisheries, all under certain restrictions as to services and under bond to return to France should their Navy require them. The Americans, like ourselves, appear to attach little importance to this fishery as a nursery for seamen, for as it is now conducted the principal part of the persons engaged can learn little to qualify them for that employment; but the French and Americans are equally chargeable with encroachment upon our limits, and obstructing our people, and though the ill-judged policy of the Statesmen of 1814 has brought about this evil, we trust that our present Ministers will put an effectual check to it, by directing the Admiral on the station to send a few vessels to break up the establishments which have been formed without permission upon the British territory, and drive these intruders back within their prescribed limits. Should this be neglected, we predict that, like the Channel fishermen, the parties will undertake to right themselves, and the result will be constant quarrelling and bloodshed, until they involve their Governments in the dispute. The coast in question is ours by conquest, as good a right as that by which we hold Quebec, and the encroachments, which many years of apathy have permitted, should now be promptly and effectually checked.

We revert to the subject at present because the daily journals have made the publication of some recent outrages, which have occurred, a handle for attacking our Foreign and Colonial Secretaries, as if complaints of the conduct of the French particularly was a thing of yesterday. Now this is not honest. Ever since the establishment of this journal we have called the attention of successive Governments to the subject, frequently pointing out the evils which a tolerance of the system perpetuates; and the parties have arrived at their present audacity from the long apathy which it seems to have been the practice to observe, not for one or two but for upwards of twenty years.

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In again bringing under the notice of the Commander-in-Chief the protracted service of the regiments in India, we can hardly hope to state facts or use arguments which are unknown to his Lordship. It has been candidly admitted by Sir W. Gordon, the Quartermaster-General, that the Infantry regiments serve from eighteen to twenty years in India, and in other countries ten years:—let us also make a statement, as we wish to do, impartially. We have twenty Infantry regiments in India, all of whose effectives, except the recruiting parties, are in that country. We have also four regiments in Australasia, all of whose effectives are abroad, one of which proceeds to India on the arrival of a fifth regiment from England.

Thus, there are twenty-four complete regiments serving abroad for a period of from eighteen to twenty years, without having any effectives, save the recruiting parties of ten or twelve individuals, serving in the United Kingdom. This is in itself a hard lot to which above 20,000 of our soldiers are doomed by the present system, but it is rendered still harder by comparing the lot of the soldier serving in all other foreign stations.

The period of service assigned to all the regiments abroad, except in India and New South Wales, is ten years. Here is about half the length of service which the regiments in India perform. Now, the regiments in the Colonies, as well as those in India, consist of ten companies each; but of every regiment serving in our other Colonies only six of the ten companies serve abroad, each regiment leaving in the United Kingdom four companies; in fact, a small second battalion, called a four-company depot, under one Field Officer, four Captains, and sometimes more than the complement of Subalterns, Serjeants, Corporals, Drummers, and rank and file. Compare with this *double* advantage *of half the length of foreign service, and having four out of ten companies at home*, which is enjoyed by all corps serving abroad except in India:—we say, compare with this *double* advantage the *double* disadvantage under which Indian regiments labour. They perform *twice as great a length of foreign service*, and have *one Captain, four Serjeants, four Corporals, one Drummer, and six or eight privates, recruiting*, all others being in India. Such is the simple statement of the widely different circumstances under which the regiments in India and in our other Colonies are serving. We would not here be supposed to express an objection against the depot system; but we cannot see justice in banishing twenty regiments to India for twenty years, while regiments serving in other countries have the two-fold advantage of *half-length of service* and *four whole Companies at home*. The reverse would seem more near justice to our Army: ten years' service for *entire* regiments, twenty years' service for regiments *which leave four Companies out of their ten at home*.

All that can be reasonably urged on the score of distance and expense to justify, if pecuniary considerations could justify, such a length of banishment as our Indian regimen's undergo, would equally apply to corps at Ceylon. But what is the fact? The 58th, 61st, 78th, and 90th have only six out of their ten companies in that colony; their several four-company depots being in the United Kingdom. Who will justify this? In Ceylon three-fifths only of each regiment serve, two-fifths remain at home. In India, only a few miles apart from Ceylon, more than nine-tenths of each regiment serve, and one-tenth, *never* one-fortieth *seldom* serve at home, even *one* year out of *twenty*. This is the grievance of which our regiments on the Continent of India complain. The British soldier asks this boon, and this only,—an equal share of foreign service. We feel how difficult would be the arrangement to effect this; but we also know that an arrangement can *easily* be made for the relief of regiments in India in fifteen years, nay, even in ten years; but to accomplish this, favouritism to particular corps must cease, and a rigid roster be established. We cannot expect a better class of recruits to enlist when these glaring facts stare every thinking young man in the face. But we will give the train of reasoning we lately heard from a young soldier who purchased his discharge. "If I become a soldier, I shall be banished for twenty years to a baneful climate, for defending my King, my country, and the laws; I shall proceed to India for twenty years of banishment, probably as one of a guard over felons, sentenced to seven years' banishment in a good climate, for breach of the same laws I uphold; and if I live to return after twenty years' exile, I may, if well-conducted, receive sixpence per diem, when the convict I guarded will have been free after seven years, and, if reformed, by settling in New South Wales, become a healthy and wealthy citizen thirteen years before I shall have left India,—for sixpence per diem and a broken constitution! *In all but character* the convict has the advantage. If, then, *character in the Army* will not raise my lot above, or equal even to, a time-expired convict's, farewell the Army."

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In our paper of the 23d ult. we gave insertion to the two charges preferred against Capt. Raines, of the 77th Foot. We now learn that the Court, in the first instance, found that officer *guilty* of both charges, and sentenced him to be *dismissed the service*; but in consequence of testimonials produced as to former conduct, the Court recommended him to the favourable consideration of His Majesty.

The re-assembling of the Court, which we noticed at the time, arose, we understand, out of a merely technical objection taken to the finding on the first charge; an objection which, on a review of the evidence, does not appear to us to be borne out. The Court, therefore, *acquitted* Captain Raines of this charge, but adhered to their sentence of *dismissal*.

The King has extended his pardon to Captain Raines with a view to enable him to retire from the service by the sale of his commission.

It is rumoured that Captain Stuart, 67th, will be appointed to the 77th, in the room of Captain Raines, who will be removed to the former corps for the purpose of selling.

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Great difficulty is found in raising Recruits in England. The 38th has been compelled to raise men in Ireland. Even the Marines cannot complete their establishment. The fine old soldiers who came in under Wyndham's Act, are not now to be had. What man will enter a service in which he is liable to twenty years' Indian transportation, and hardly a chance of surviving to receive the petty and almost insulting pension of sixpence a day?

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The Board of Admiralty leave London to-morrow morning on their annual tour of inspection to the several Dockyards. They first proceed to Portsmouth, where they will be probably occupied the whole of next week in inspecting the different establishments; from thence to Plymouth, where Sir Charles Paget's squadron is ordered to meet them, and in company with which they will probably go to sea for a short distance, and, after visiting Falmouth and Pembroke, return in about three weeks to London.

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The report of the Select Committee on Shipwrecks has just been published. It is a very able and comprehensive document, drawn up by Mr. Buckingham, the chairman, and the inquiry appears to have embraced every particular of our Mercantile Maritime Interest, upon the success of which the Royal Navy is so closely dependent. It also suggests various remedies for evils which have long been complained of, into the merits and practicability of which we shall enter at an early opportunity, having no space for such purpose in our columns this week.

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The Port Papers have at length been reluctantly obliged to admit the truth, as regards the merits of the ships forming the squadron under Sir Charles Paget; that our statements respecting the superiority of the *Vanguard* are fully borne out in a detailed account which has appeared in a Plymouth Paper, although nothing is said as to the result of the trials of the 5th and 7th inst., when that ship displayed a still more evident advantage. They now admit that in smooth water and light winds she is a noble man-of-war, but that her qualities in rough weather remain to be tried. Very true; but it appears to us, that if a ship spreading a smaller square of canvas in proportion to the bulk propelled than others in company—in other words, having less motive force exerted in propulsion, nevertheless evinces greater speed, it stands to reason that, when the necessity for reducing that propulsive force to the extent that each ship can bear (in other words, reefing and furling) arises, her superiority will be more manifest still, for this situation will not only bring her to an equality, but give her a decided advantage, owing to her capability of exerting greater motive force, by carrying more sail than ships of a narrower construction. But supposing that she does not excel other ships in point of sailing, but merely equals them, is her extraordinary stability, space for stowage, berthing her crew, room at quarters, to light her long 32-pounders, &c., to be overlooked?

However the breeze has not always been so light as our contemporary asserts; for if so, how comes it that the situation of the ships have, according to his own showing, been reported as follows:—*Vanguard* 5½ degrees, *Pembroke* 8 deg., *Cornwallis* 11 deg., *Bellerophon* 7½ deg., under single-reefed topsails, top-gallant sails, courses, jib, and spanker, going from 7 to 8 knots? It will be seen that in this situation (when we have heard it positively asserted the *Vanguard* might have carried royals) the other-guns of some of the ships could not have been kept horizontal, neither could their lower-deck ports have been opened, or the guns have been fought on the lee side; and if this occurred in light or moderate breezes and smooth water, what is to be expected in a rough sea and blowing weather? It has been the practice in the squadron, during the late cruise, to limit the ships to the same sail as the Admiral carried; but of course this will not be insisted on when set trials for superiority take place, otherwise the stability, and any other advantage a ship may possess, are qualities thrown away. All trials, exercises, and evolutions, whether at sea or on shore, should assimilate as nearly as possible to reality: thus, in chasing an enemy's ship, the rule should be, not what quantity of canvas that or any other vessel spread, but what the party chasing could carry with safety to the masts, the object being to attain the end in view by means within the power of the Commander, leaving it to his skill and judgment to bring the capabilities of his ship into play.

This admitted, we shall find that the harder it blows, indeed, whenever the breeze freshens to such an extent as to make it necessary for a competing ship to reduce her canvas to the same limits, taking the number of square yards for tons displacement—the *Vanguard* will have a greater advantage, being then brought, in the first place, on an equality; and next, by her greater breadth, read at rigging and stability, enabled to carry more sail in proportion to displacement than her rival; and under such circumstances, when she will have a power in reserve—that is, when she has the means to spread more sail, as long as the masts will bear it—will be her most advantageous position, in comparison with those ships which cannot safely do so.

The *Hampshire Telegraph*, whilst reluctantly conceding that (notwithstanding its previous assertions to the contrary) the *Vanguard* has hitherto proved a good ship in smooth water, insinuates that her hold is half empty, because 40 tons of iron ballast have been taken out. Now the space occupied by the ballast removed was about 186 cubical feet, or, to speak comparatively, equal to three water tanks containing two tons each, or six tons of water, a space hardly perceptible in the capacious hold of that ship *. But it is our firm conviction that a man-of-war, properly constructed, (particularly a line-of-battle ship,) requires no ballast whatever; and if Sir William Symonds has not already reached this desideratum, he is in a fair way to arrive at it.

In constructing a machine of any other description than a ship, the projector never thinks of adding extraneous matter, particularly weight, to a body intended to be propelled. His object is so to mould the form and arrange the materials as to gain the necessary strength and stability by the judicious application of these alone. We think the principle of ship-building admits of the same deduction, and that, by proportioning the length and breadth, a certain rule may be attained, which shall render any other weight than that contained in the hull, furniture, armament, provisions, and crew of a man-of-war an incumbrance. The weight of the armament, stores, provisions, and crew of the *Vanguard* probably amounts to 1200 tons, and is not this sufficient, without extraneous and useless matter? If more weight is wanting, let it be in the shape of something that may be turned to profitable account, such as coals for the supply of a steam tender occasionally, or stores and provisions for a foreign garrison or station. However, we firmly believe that, except in merchant ships, which must of course be ballasted when they have no cargo, that substance can be dispensed with under a proper adaptation of a ship's form; and we trust we shall see experiments instituted to prove such to be the case. When this is once attained, the art of ship-building (to which what are pompously designated scientific rules appear to have been always as great an incumbrance as the iron ballast), may be said to have reached perfection.

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*British Association*.—Monday the members are to assemble at Bristol. The council of the Literary and Philosophical Institution, in Park-street, have ordered their rooms to be repaired, &c., and every preperation made for receiving the expected guests. The Marquis of Lansdowne, as president, will receive the visits of his friends at Mr. Moutrie's, in College green, which has been fixed on as a convenient temporary residence for his Lordship. Amongst other subjects of scientific research which will be brought before the association, we see announced an important discovery by Mr. Mullins, M. P. for Kerry, of the establishment of a new locomotive power, in the appropriation of galvanism instead of steam in the propelling of vessels and carriages. The Theatre Royal has been fitted up for the evening assemblies, at which ladies will attend, where an abstract of the proceedings of the day, in the different sections, will be read, and some of the most attractive experiments repeated; the pit of the theatre has been floored over for a promenade, and there will be a daily ordinary at the Horticultural Room, near Park-street, towards which Lord Bathurst has kindly offered to contribute one, and Sir J. Smyth two fat bucks.

*Lord Dufferin*.—The death of this nobleman took place at his residence at Ballyleidy, on Monday, the 8th instant. His Lordship has left no issue, and is succeeded in his titles and estates by his only brother, the Hon. Hans Blackwood, now Lord Dufferin, whose eldest son, the Honourable Captain Price Blackwood, R.N., is married to the eldest sister of Mrs. Norton.

We regret to record the death of Sir J. D. Erskine, of Torry. This amiable gentleman died suddenly, in London, on Saturday week.—*Fife Herald*. The demise of this gentleman will, in all probability, give considerable employment to lawyers, and afford ample food to scandal-mongers. Lady Louisa Erskine (now wife to Sir George Murray) gave birth to a daughter (who is still alive) shortly before her divorce, but whose legitimacy is challenged by Capt. Wemyss, M.P., as heir of Sir J. Erskine.—*Edinburgh Obs*.

Lord Harborough, who recently suffered much from ill-health, is on his annual voyage in his yacht. His Lordship generally resides in great seclusion at his seat, Staplelord, but the lady of his *Love* is said to have vanished from his hall, no one knows whither.—

*Forgery upon the Bank of England*.—The Directors have had an investigation into the circumstances connected with the transfer of a large amount of stock under (as alleged) a forged power of attorney. The party implicated is in custody, and acted as an executor or trustee under a will. The amount stated to have been sold out is between 7,000*l*. and 8,000*l*. The details relative to the transaction are the subject of conversation in the City; but as it is said other parties are likely to be implicated, it is unnecessary at present further to allude to them.

*The Secretary at War*.—Lord Howick and his Lady, after passing a short time at the seat of his father-in-law, Sir J. Copley, at Sprotsborough, Yorkshire, will proceed on a visit to his father, Earl Grey, at Howick.

Rear-Admiral Sir William Parker and his Lady left the Admiralty on Monday for Staffordshire.

*British Auxiliary Legion.—St. Sebastian, Aug* 10.—Yesterday 150 more men belonging to the 6th reg., who had been disarmed and deposited in the castle in consequence of their claiming the right to quit the service at the expiration of the first year, were embarked on board the *Reyna Gobernadora* for Santander; they will be marched to the Convent of Corban, in the neighbourhood of that city, and placed under the controul of the Spanish authorities until the Government shall have decided upon the matter. On the 9th, which was the day the year expired, about 200 others of the same regiment ceased to do duty—they will also be sent to Santander in a few days. The remainder, consisting of nearly 200, have expressed their willingness to re-engage for another year; they will, in all probability, be drafted into other regiments. Some trifling disturbance took place a few nights ago between the 3d Infantry reg. of the Legion, and the Spanish 2d Light Inf. reg. They were quartered near each other, and the men of the 3d having received some money, many of them got drunk, and then quarrelled with their neighbours. I am sorry to add that on the same day this regiment, on being ordered to proceed to Passages to relieve some other troops, refused to do so; the consequence was that the 4th reg. went in its place.

We learn by the *Glasgow* steamer, which arrived at Portsmouth on Monday, that the mutineers of the 6th regiment and Lancers were under guard waiting a conveyance to England. The hospitals were crowded with wounded and sick, and the army in a state of great disorganisation, and not to be depended upon. The men brought home in the *Glasgow* were put on board the *Swiftsure* to be paid arrears and then discharged.

The agents of the Spanish Government in London are placed in difficulties in a financial point of view, certain bills presented this week not having been duly honoured. In consequence of this event, orders for sending out fresh reinforcements to the British Legion have been discontinued, and the volunteers who were about to proceed to the north of Spain are to be disbanded. Don Carlos has issued an order, dated 7th inst., for the greater part of the individuals, formerly belonging to the British Legion and now in his army, to be sent to France in order to be *transported* to England.

Passengers and Invalids who arrived at Portsmouth on the 16th, per the *Glasgow* str. from St. Sebastian: Cols. Finucane, Swan, Fortescue; Capts. Holmes, St. Ledger, Palmer, Bedford, Ogilby, Peirce, Towo, Ximina, Hogarty, M'Dougal; Lieuts. Munns, Wade, Winderbank, Scarf, Desuy; Drs. Crosa, Hornbrook, Vugan, Harris; Messrs. Yardly, Ormona, Mancha, Street, Riddle, Robertson, Tod; Mrs. Ogilby and child. Invalids, 136; women, 9; children, 8; seamen and freemen, 8; servants, 7;—in all, 194. The *Glasgow* sailed from St. Sebastian the 12th Aug.

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## The Court.

The King will leave St. James's Palace at half-past one o'clock to-day, and proceed to the House of Lords in state, for the purpose of proroguing the Parliament. The new state harness, which cost 3,500 guineas, will be used on the occasion should the weather prove favourable. About five o'clock their Majesties will take their departure for Windsor Castle, where great preparations have been made for the celebration of the King's birth-day on Monday. A grand dinner will be given at the Palace, to which invitations have been issued on a very extensive scale. Their Majesties on Tuesday intend to be present, with the distinguished visitors, at Egham races; and on Wednesday the King, after reviewing the troops at Windsor, will give a grand dinner to the Officers.

The Duke of Cumberland arrived at Nordeney on Thursday morning, where he landed and remained with his son, Prince George, till the evening, when the Royal Duke re-embarked in the *Firebrand* steam-packet, and landed at Hamburgh on Friday evening. His Royal Highness slept at Hamburgh, and on Saturday morning left that city to join the Duchess at Berlin.

Their Majesties arrived in town soon after one o'clock yesterday, from Windsor Castle. At two o'clock the King held a Levee, at which the following officers were present:—

*Admirals*—Sir C. Rowley, Sir T. Hardy, Oliver, Sir T. Rodd, Page. *Generals*—Sir W. Gordon, Sir W. Lumley, Sir E. Blakeney, Sir R. Donkip, Sir H. Bayly, Earl of Carnwath, Thornton, L'Estrange, Durham, Sir J. Maclean,

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* The *Vanguard* has at present on board 330 tons of water, being nearly 50 tons more than the *Bellerophon*, and if the tanks and casks on board were all filled she could take 411 tons, besides six months' provisions. In fact, this ship could transport a regiment of soldiers to the Cape, with all their paraphernalia, and still retain provisions enough to victual her crew on the passage home. With precisely the same spread of sail as the *Bellerophon* the weight to be propelled thereby is about 180 tons more in the *Vanguard* than in the former ship.—Ed.

*Copts.* (*R.N.*) Sir W. Symonds, F.G. Bond. *Cols.*—Sir J. Reynett, Sir A. Christie, Damer, Sir W. Herries, Wilson, Hon. H. Murray, W. Bell, O'Malley, Lester, Baker, O'Reilly, Lygon, Todd, Meyrick, J. E. Jones. *Majors*—Greaves, White. *Lieuts.* (*R.N.*)—Pearse, Ackerley. *Capts.*—B. Layard, Baker, M. Biddulph. *Lieuts.*—Whitmore, Freer, Paget, R.H. Vyse.

The following were presented:—

Lieut.-Col. Lord Brudenell, on his departure for India; Lieut.-Col. Crowder. Officers of the 7th Fusiliers—Lieut.-Col. Ferquharson, Maj. Stuart, Capts. Lord H. F. Chetwynter, Hope, Morshead, Strangways, Norman, Barton, Bowles; Lieutenants Sir W. O'Malley, Yea, Bunyon, Ponsonby, Brandling, Eyre, Mildmay, Kirwan, Hutchinson; Ens. Greenwood; Ens. Fowler, on his appointment to 88th reg.; Lieut. Gilley, on return from foreign services; Lt. White, 31st, on return from India; Cornet Preston, 7th Hussars; Cornet Donovan, 13th Drags.; Ens. Boyle, 48th reg., on appointment; Cort. Mackinnon, 16th Lancers, on appointment; Sub.-Lieut. Lord Earlsfort, 1st Life Gds.; Ens. Bourke, 17th reg.; Ens. Burney, 72d reg.; Capt. Kennedy, R.N., H.M.'s guard-ship *Temeraire*; Capt. Sir J. Franklin, R.N., to take leave on proceeding to Van Diemen's Land as Lieut.-Gov.; Com. W. S. Smith, on returning from foreign service; Com. Scallon, R.N., on appointment to H.M.'s sloop, *Brune*; Com. Hon. P. Cury, on going abroad; Capt. Layard, Ceylon Rifle corps, on promotion and return from India; Capt. Orr, 88th reg. on return from the Ionian Isles; Dr. Shean, on appointment to Rl. Fusiliers; Commander Maroonelle, on receiving Third Class of the Guelphic Order, and to take leave on proceeding to Van Diemen's Land; Lieut. Col. Lester, Bombay Artil., on return to India.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

### HOUSE OF LORDS.

MONDAY, 15th August.—The Medical Witnesses Bill was read a third time and passed.—On the House going into committee on the Stannaries Courts Bill, Lord LANGDALE opposed the Bill. The LORD CHANCELLOR and Lord WYNFORD agreed that the Bill was defective in many of its details. The Bill then went through a committee, and various amendments were made in it.—Lord MELBOURNE moved the second reading of the Corporate Property (Ireland) Bill. Lord LYNDHURST would not oppose the second reading, but he proposed in committee to strike out as much of the preamble as declared the existence of abuses, and also to remodel such of the clauses of the Bill as he might find it necessary to alter to meet his objections. Lord HOLLAND said he knew by dire experience what the noble and learned Lord meant when he talked of new-modelling clauses that he did not like. The Bill was read a second time.

TUESDAY, 16th August.—The Slaveowners' Compensation Bill, the Slave Treatise Bill, the Common Fields Inclosure Bill, and the County Elections Poll Bill, were severally read a third time.—The Greek Loan Bill went through committee, and was reported without amendments.—Lord DUNCANNON moved the second reading of the Civil Offices Declaration Bill. The Duke of WELLINGTON moved that the Bill be read a second time that day three months. On a division the Bill was lost.—The Church Temporalities (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—The House went into committee on the Corporate Property (Ireland) Bill, when Lord LYNDHURST brought forward his amendments, which were agreed to, on the understanding that the discussion on them should be taken on the bringing up of the report.—Their Lordships went into the consideration of the Commons' reasons and amendments on the Prisoners' Counsel Bill, and Lord LYNDHURST moved that their Lordships should adhere to their amendments. The motion was agreed to without a division. . . . .

WEDNESDAY, 17th August.—The Greek Loan Bill, the Small Debts Bill, the Stannaries Courts Bill, and County Elections Polls Bill, were read a third time and passed.—On the report of the Inns and Alehouses Bill being brought up, Lord WHARNCLIFFE moved the omission of the sixth clause, which gave to magistrates the power of determining at what hours these houses should be kept open. Agreed to.—A conference was held with the Commons on the subject of the Prisoners' Council Bill, when the Lords gave in their reasons for adhering to their amendments.—The resolutions on railroads and other roads were agreed to.

THURSDAY, 18th August.—The Pensions Bill, the Coal Trade Bill, and the Inns and Alehouses Bill, were read a third time.—Lord LANGDALE moved that the Common Law Officers Bill be read a second time that day three weeks. Agreed to.—Lord LYNDHURST, in moving for a return of the number of Bills brought forward in both Houses, took the opportunity of defending the policy observed by himself and his party. A long recriminating debate ensued.—The Copyright Bill was committed and reported.—On the motion that the order of the day be read for the House to resolve itself into a committee on the Municipal Elections Bill, Lord LYNDHURST moved, as an amendment, that the order of the day be read that day three weeks. After a short discussion the amendment was carried by a majority of 16.—The Municipal Funds Bill, Municipal Jurisprudence Bill, Municipal Boundaries Bill, and List of Voters Bill, were committed and reported with amendments.—The Corporate Property (Ireland) Bill was reported, and the amendments agreed to.

FRIDAY, 19th August.—Lord LYNDHURST gave judgment in the case of Wharton v. Lord Durham, reversing that of the Court below.—Lord GLENELG presented a petition from Singapore, praying that that port might be continued a free port, and not be made liable to a duty upon their imports, which was about to be imposed on them by the East India Company.—Mr. BERNAL and others, from the Commons, brought up the Prisoners Counsel Bill, stating that they did not persist in their opposition to the Lords' amendments to the Bill.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, 15th August.—A new writ was issued for Warwick, in the room of Sir C. Greville, who has accepted the Chiltern Hundreds.—On the motion of Lord MORPETH, the Grand Juries (Ireland) Bill was laid aside, and a new Bill introduced, embodying the amendments made by the Lords.—The Malt Duties Bill was postponed till next session; and the County rates Bill thrown out.—The Poor Laws Loan Bill was read a third time and passed.—In answer to a question from Captain BOLTON, Lord PALMERSTON stated that official accounts had been received of the late movements in Madrid, and of the disembodying of the National Guard. Mr. G. PRICE wished to know whether the British force under Lord John Hay was to remain neutral, or to take part for or against the friends of the Constitution of 1812? Lord PALMERSTON stated, that in any conflict that might arise between the Queen's Government and the Constitutionalists in Spain, the force under Lord John Hay would remain neutral. The squadron was acting in pursuance of the engagements of the quadruple treaty. That treaty has reference to the civil war carrying on between the Queen and her party and Don Carlos and his party, but has no reference whatever to any national divisions between those for the Constitution of 1812 and those for the Queen's Government. The British auxiliaries in Spain are a force in the pay and under the orders of the Spanish Government. Sir John FELEY begged to make an observation, having reference to the position of Gen. EVANS, which he considered rather critical and difficult. An order had been sent for three battalions of Spanish troops at Vittoria, under the command of Gen. Evans, to leave the Legion and return to the army of Cordova, which order was disobeyed. The noble Lord had stated that the Legion from this country was under the orders of the Spanish Government. The Spanish Government thought proper to name Cordova as Com.-in-Chief, and Cordova had given orders for three battalions to rejoin him, after having on a former occasion detached them from his army. He wanted to know how this insubordination was to be accounted for. No answer was made to these observations.—The Pensions Duties Bill was read a third time. On the question that it do pass, Mr. WAGHORN moved the omission of the clause which exempted the pension of the Duke of Marlborough from the payment of the duty imposed on other pensions. Mr. BROTHERTON felt that he should not be doing his duty to his constituents if he did not oppose this clause. He felt satisfied, indeed, that this country never could be happy or prosperous till war was discountenanced, and warriors held in less estimation than at present. After a short discussion the House divided—against the clause, 36; in favour of it, 34; majority against the clause, 2. The Bill was then passed.—The Jewish Civil Disabilities Bill was read a third time and passed.

TUESDAY, 16th August.—The Exchequer Bills Bill, the Copyright Act Bill, the Kingstown Harbour Bill, and the St. Clement's (Oxford) Marriages Bill, were read a third time and passed.—Mr. HUME called the attention of the House to the petition from the House of Assembly of Upper Canada, and after some severe restrictions on the conduct of Sir F. Head, moved, "That the Provincial Government of H. M.'s Province of Upper Canada ought, agreeably to the Act 31 Geo. III., c. 31, and the royal instructions, dated 1818, to be conducted by H.M.'s Lieut.-Governor, by and with the advice and assistance of an Executive Council, composed of men possessed of the public confidence, and whose opinions and policy should be in harmony with the opinions and policy of the people of that province, as declared by the majority of their Representatives in their House of Assembly, by which the contentment, peace, and prosperity of that important province will be increased, and the willing and loyal attachment of its inhabitants to the mother country be best promoted and secured." Sir G. Gipps defended Sir F. Head, and hoped that the Honourable Member would not press his resolution. Mr. HUME consented to withdraw his resolution.—Mr. G. PRICE moved "That the despatch or despatches of Mr. Villiers, announcing the proclamation of the Constitution of 1812 at Malaga, Saragossa, Cadiz, &c., and the recent events at Madrid, be laid on the table of this House." The motion was negatived without a division, but Lord PALMERSTON subsequently agreed to furnish extracts from the despatches. The Lords' amendments on the Medical Witnesses Bill were agreed to.—Mr. RICE said that it was intended to remove the management of the mail-packets from the Post-office department, and give it to the Admiralty.—Mr. HUME begged leave to ask the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER under the belief that the clause which made it impermissible on the proprietors of newspapers to have a separate die had been left out of the Bill, whether it would not be possible for him to give directions to the Stamp office to furnish separate dies to such newspapers as might require them?" Mr. RICE said, he believed the clause had not been omitted; but assuming that it had, it was his intention to give each newspaper a distinctive die.

WEDNESDAY, 17th August.—Lord JOHN RUSSELL stated, that as there was not much business to occupy the attention of the House on to-day, he would move that at its rising it do adjourn over to Friday.—Mr. HUME, on behalf of the Member for Gloucester, gave notice that early next session he should renew his motion for the admission of ladies to the gallery of the House.—Lord J. RUSSELL announced that the whole of the 24 convicts from Hampshire, who had been transported for machine-breaking and riot, had been pardoned, except ten, who were undergoing punishment for offences committed in the colonies.—The Public Works (Ireland) Bill was read a third time and passed.—Sir R. DONKIN presented several returns connected with the Ordnance Department. Mr. HUME said that he had moved for these papers at an early part of the session, for the purpose of having them prepared for the next session, when he would introduce a motion with the view of consolidating the Ordnance Department, and showing the whole expense attendant thereon.

FRIDAY, 19th August.—Mr. Buckingham gave notice of his intention to move certain resolutions relative to the reduction of the interest payable on the national debt early next session.—Mr. HUME presented a petition for an extension of the Rights of the two-penny post. The Lords' amendments to the Stannaries Courts Bill were agreed to.—The Lords' amendments to the Parliament Elections Bill were carried, on a division, by a large majority

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Ministry is dissolved, in consequence of a division created by the question of an intervention. M. Thiers having persevered in considering a direct and immediate intervention as necessary to the government required the adoption of such a determination. He obtained a majority in the Council; but a *predominant* majority having formally declared itself on the opposite side, the five Ministers who demanded the intervention have resigned.—It is stated that a Congress of the European Powers is about to assemble, to deliberate upon the affairs of Spain.

SPAIN.—"*St. Ildefonso, 13th inst.*, 6 A.M.—A military insurrection has compelled the Queen Regent to accept, at two o'clock this morning, the Constitution of 1812. All is perfectly tranquil here at the present moment. The soldiers have returned to their barracks."

"*Madrid, 13th inst.*, 6 P.M.—The news of the events of St. Ildefonso are beginning to circulate through Madrid. The public tranquillity has not yet been disturbed. The Council of Ministers has assembled."

HOLLAND.—His Majesty has decided that every young superior and other Officers serving in this country and who possess the requisite qualifications, shall be transferred to the army in the colonies, and that a number equal to that sent from the mother country to the respective colonies shall return, and, retaining their right of promotion, and enjoying the pay of their respective ranks, shall be *à la suite* of a corps, and be at the disposal of the Minister of the Colonies, to be employed in such temporary commissions as may be thought necessary for the interests of the Colonial Service. The number of superior and other Officers that remain in this kingdom, on the above footing, shall never exceed twenty-four, among whom there shall be no more than one Colonel, two Lieutenant-Colonels, and eight Majors.

*Trip to France.*—It is said that a person may now go to France for a crown, remain there till the return of the packet for half a crown, and come back for three shillings.

## Theatres.

STRAND.—On Monday evening something misnamed a musical burletta was played for the first time. The piece is called *Innocent Sins*, and it certainly possesses the sin of being innocent of every thing necessary to constitute a burletta. The plot is old, absurd, and uninteresting; the dialogue flat, dull, and unprofitable, without one line of wit. Since writing the above we have been informed the piece will be withdrawn after this evening.

QUEEN'S.—On Monday evening we had a new burlesque at this theatre, from the pen of Mr. Benson Hill, which proved successful. The piece is a burlesque on Knowles's play of *William Tell*, and the principal points in the original are turned to good account. The scene in which the peasants are compelled to bow to the cap of the tyrant, and that in which *Tell* shoots at the apple placed on his son's head, are ludicrous in the extreme. The peasants' march round the tyrant's cap to the tune of "All around my Hat," and, as *Young Tell* says, "a shocking bad hat" it is. Several of the songs, or rather parodies, are very amusing, and pleasantly adapted to the popular airs of the day,—that from *Der Freischutz*, sung by Conquest, and another from *Masaniello*, sung by T. Green, are exceedingly droll. Green enacts the mock-heroic *Tell* with a gravity of humour quite in keeping with the part, his imitations of Macready are capital. The performance of Conquest in the part of the *Son* is quite a masterpiece of burlesque acting; it is as clever a performance of its kind as we have witnessed for some time past, and quite convulses the audience with laughter. Miss Pincott's *Mrs. Tell* was very amusing: she dressed the part admirably. The amusing burlette of *West Country Wooing* continues to increase in favour. Mrs. Waylett's delightful warbling of several west country ballads is indeed a rich treat,—we know not which to praise most, her exquisite singing or perfect acting in this piece. We are soon to have the pleasure of hearing Mrs. Waylett in a fresh set of melodies at this house, as report speaks favourably of a new musical romance, in two acts, by the author of *Is She a Woman*, which is in preparation here; the music composed and arranged by Mr. A. Lee. We hope soon to see it, something of the kind is much wanted

## Literary Notices.

*The Despatches of Field-Marshal the Duke of Wellington.* Compiled by Lieut.-Colonel Gurwood. Vol. VI. John Murray.

IN resuming our notice of this invaluable publication we shall commence with the opinions of the Duke on Promotion in the British Service, and the powers that should be invested in a General commanding a large army, as expressed in a letter to Col. Torrens, Military Secretary at the Horse Guards:—opinions on this matter, from so high an authority, are too important to be overlooked.

"*Celorico, 4th August*, 1810.

"My dear Torrens,—Captain the Hon. H. Pakenham, of the 95th regiment, has desired me to recommend him again for promotion, which I do most anxiously, as his Commanding Officer; and I really do not believe that there is a more deserving officer of his rank in the King's army. When in office in Ireland, I had already taken an opportunity of mentioning to your predecessor the wish of the Lord Lieutenant that Captain Pakenham should be promoted; and as he had served under my command, and had been wounded at Obidos, I added a communication of my opinion of his merit as an officer, upon which ground alone I now solicit attention to his claims.

"I also think it proper to solicit your attention to a claim of a similar description which I have before frequently urged, both as a General Officer, and on the part of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, viz., that of Captain Lloyd, of the 43d regiment. This officer, always distinguished, has drawn my particular notice by the use of his talents at the advanced posts of the army; and the wound which he received in the affair of the 24th July has rendered his claim to promotion more urgent, if it has not added to its strength.

"I have never been able to understand the principle on which the claims of gentlemen of family, fortune, and influence in the country, to promotion in the army, founded on their military conduct, and character, and services, should be rejected, while the claims of others, not better founded on military pretensions, were invariably attended to. It would be desirable, certainly, that the only claim to promotion should be military merit; but this is a degree of perfection to which the disposal of military patronage has never been, and cannot be, I believe, brought in any military establishment. The Commander-in-Chief must have friends, officers of the staff attached to him, &c., who will press him to promote their friends and relations, all doubtless very meritorious, and no man can at all times resist these applications; but if there is to be any influence in the disposal of military patronage, in aid of military merit, can there be any in our army so legitimate as that of family connexion, fortune, and influence in the country? I acknowledge, therefore, that I have been astonished at seeing Lloyd, with every claim that an officer can have to promotion, still a captain; and others, connected with the officers of the staff, promoted as soon as their time of service had expired.

"While writing upon this subject, I am also tempted to communicate to you my opinion upon another branch of it, viz., the disposal of the patronage of the troops serving on foreign service. In all services, excepting that of Great Britain, and in former times in the service of Great Britain, the Commander-in-Chief of an army employed against the enemy in the field had the power of promoting officers, at least to vacancies occasioned by the service, in the troops under his own command, and in foreign services, the principle is carried so far, as that no person can venture to recommend an officer for promotion belonging to an army employed against the enemy in the field, excepting the Commander of that army.

"It was pretty nearly the case formerly in our own service; and I believe the greater number of the General officers of the higher ranks of the present day were made Lieut.-Colonels by Sir W. Howe, Sir Henry Clinton, Lord Cornwallis, General Burgoyne, Lord Dorchester, &c. But how is it now? The form remains still in some degree the same; that is to say, my secretary keeps the register of the applications, memorials, and regimental recommendations, a trouble which, by-the-by, might as well be saved; but the substance is entirely altered; and I, who command the largest British army that has been employed against the enemy for many years, and who have upon my hands certainly the most extensive and difficult concern that ever was imposed upon any British officer, have not the power of making even a corporal!!! It is impossible that this system can last. It will do very well for trifling expeditions and short services, &c.; but those who are to superintend the discipline, and to excite and regulate the exertions of the officers of the army, during a long continued service, must have the power of rewarding them by the only mode in which they can be rewarded, that is, by promotion.

"It is not known to the army and to strangers, and I am almost ashamed of acknowledging, the small degree (I ought to say nullity) of power of reward which belongs to my situation; and it is really extraordinary that I have got on so well hitherto without it; but the day must come when this system must be altered.

"I do not entertain these opinions, and communicate them to you because there are many officers attached to me in the service for whom I desire promotion. All my aides-de-camp, respecting whom I do feel an interest, have been promoted in their turn in their regiments, or are to be promoted, for carrying home the accounts of victories. The only person, respecting whose promotion I ever interested myself personally, was that of Colin Campbell, which the Duke of York had promised him, in consequence of his having brought home the accounts of two victories at the same time; and the difficulty which I experienced in obtaining his promotion, notwithstanding that promise, is a strong practical proof of the effects of the system to which I have adverted.

"The consequence of the change of the system in respect to me would be only to give me the power of rewarding the services of those who have exerted, or should exert, themselves zealously in the service; and thus to stimulate others to similar exertions.

"Even admitting that the system of promotion by seniority, exploded in other armies, is the best for that of Great Britain, it would still be an advantage that those who become entitled to it should receive it immediately, and from the hand of the person who is obliged to expose them to danger, to enforce discipline, and to call for their exertions. I would also observe that this practice would be entirely consistent with the unvaried usage of the British Navy.

"I admit that it may be urged with truth that a larger view may be taken of the interests of the public, in the mode of promoting officers of the army, than I am capable of taking; and this view may have suggested the expediency of adopting and adhering to the mode now in use; at the same time I must say that the public can have no greater interest than in the conduct and discipline of an army employed against the enemy in the field; and I am thoroughly convinced, that whatever may be the result in my hands, a British army cannot be kept in the field for any length of time, unless the officers composing it have some hope that their exertions will certainly be rewarded by promotion; and that to be abroad on service, and to do their duty with zeal and intelligence, afford prospects of promotion not afforded by the mere presence of an officer with his regiment, and his bearing the King's commission for a certain number of years.

"I have been induced to communicate these opinions to you, from the consideration of the claims of those officers to which I have drawn your attention at the commencement of this letter, from a strong conviction of their truth, and not, I assure you, from any interest I feel in the result. I would not give one pin to have the disposal of every commission in the army. Believe me, &c.

"*Lieut.-Col. Torrens.* "WELLINGTON."

These opinions did not meet the concurrence of t authorities at the Horse Guards, for, on the 15th Sep 1810, a letter was addressed to Col. Torrens, from whi we extract:—

"In respect to other parts of your letter, I observe fr some expressions which it contains, and the general ten of your observations, that I trod upon tender ground wh I addressed you on the subject to which it relates. T sooner I quit it therefore the better, and I shall confi myself merely to referring you to my letter, in respect the claims of gentlemen of family, fortune, and influen to promotion; from which you will observe that I urg the expediency of attending to their claims to promoti only when their professional merits were at least equal, not superior, to those of others.

"When I wrote to you I had no intention of maki any invidious statement of the advantages which any of individuals had derived from the system of promoti which had been adopted. I adverted to what is genera understood and reported in the army; and as I purpose drop the subject entirely, about the result of which I do n care a pin, I shall not enter into any proof of the truth the statement which I made."

And again, on the 4th October:—

"Let us drop the subject of army promotions altogeth for I assure you I feel no interest in it, excepting wit view to the public good, in which I may be mistaken; a I should be sorry that you believed that I disappro of any thing you have done in your office. My opini went against the system, not against the mode of carryi it on."

From a letter to Mr. Stuart, dated 10th Sept., 18 we take the following animadversions in reference the "temper" evinced by some of the officers of British Army:—

"I have always been accustomed to have the confide and support of the officers of the armies which I have co manded; but, for the first time, whether owing to the position in England, or whether the magnitude of concern is too much for their minds and their nerves, whether I am mistaken, and they are right, I cannot te but there is a system of croaking in the army which highly injurious to the public service, and which I m devise some means of putting an end to, or it will put end to us. Officers have a right to form their own opini upon events and transactions; but officers of high rank situation ought to keep their opinions to themselves: they do not approve of the system of operations of th Commander, they ought to withdraw from the army. A this is the point to which I must bring some, if I shou not find that their own good sense prevents them from go on as they have done lately. Believe me, that if any bo else, knowing what I do, had commanded the army, th would now have been at Lisbon, if not in their ships."

*The Letters of Runnymede.* John Macrone.

THESE political letters have appeared in *The Times*, a are attributed to the pen of Mr. D'Israeli, jun. I styles the publication "a volume illustrative of Whi and Whiggism," and his object has been to delinea "not only the present characters and recent exploits the most active of the partizans, but also the essenti and permanent spirit of the party." Avoiding politic we shall not stop to inquire whether the talented writ is correct or not in his views; but we have no doubt the letters will, in their present collected form, be prized Conservatives.

*The Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club.* No. Edited by "Boz." Chapman and Hall.

THIS is fully equal to any of the former Nos. of this ve spirited publication. The scenes of an Election a the "Bagman's Story" are most excellent: we wish w had room for the latter.

## PATRONAGE OF GOVERNORS-GENERAL AN COMMANDERS-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

I CAN remember the administration of nearly twent and out of that twenty there are only two (say a tithe whom I could conscientiously select as being just merit in the disposal of their patronage, with as little reference to *interest* merely as can possibly be looked f from any man in power, whose own friends, after a may be as capable of office as any other persons.* The two are Sir Edward Paget and Sir Henry Fane. Th Marquis of Hastings was the very victim of interes

* Indeed, considering the average fitness of officers for t common run of staff appointments, a Commander-in-Chief a a Governor-General can always provide for even their mediocr protegés (by degrees) without detriment to the service, or givi reasonable ground of complaint to the mass. Such places Commissariatships, Assistant Adjutant Generalships (at least times of peace), Fort Adjutantcies, Town Majorships, Paymast ships, Mysore Princeships, and others, require only a steadin of application, frequently the accompaniment of middling cap city, and the every-day portion of plain sense (some of the don't even require that) to insure a satisfactory performance their various duties.

The Royal Family bulf filled his bureau with letters of recommendation; his political connexions were as pressing as Lord Minto's; his very creditors took a sort of *commission* in that way out of him; and all "broad Scotland" thronged the train of the Marchioness, su that the witty Courtenay Smith, with reference to a certain patronymic, pronounced it to be a Mac-nificent government. Yet I have known Lord Hastings to sometimes burst all these bonds, and reward actual services which were unbacked by interest. Sir Edward Paget assiduously sought out deserving and qualified officers, and paid the least possible attention to what are called recommendations; but he never could bring himself to have a personal interest in the Indian Army, and he trusted too much to heads of departments to recommend (as he *meant* them to do) the *fittest* candidates for vacancies in their respective lines, and they, perhaps, too often converted that liberty into a source of patronage for themselves. Lord Combermere had always an eye to home influence for himself, and that feeling gave weight to some introductions; while Lord Dalhousie had enough to do, in his brief career, to comfort the collateral scions of his house! Lord William Bentinck, in his double-dealing capacity of Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief, was partly the slave of home political connexions, and partly given to reward the adepts in local tittle-tattle and intrigue; while Lady William (Heaven pardon her, for the sake of her intentions!) reared a greater crop of hypocrisy in this land—to be sure, if Southey's gadding devil had but extended his visit in that day to Bengal, what a deal of self gratulation he would have found room for making! How he would have licked his anticipating lips! Our *local* Governors General—the temporary stop-fillers—have all been more or less famous for acting on their public capacities on the basis and prejudices of their previous career, and this is one reason why I have always deprecated the appointment of Governors and Commanders from *among ourselves*. A good deal may be plausibly said in favour of it, I know, but that one evil counterbalances it all; for it does more to abate zeal and to destroy hope than any other system which a man in power can pursue. If Lord Auckland will only act upon Sir Henry Fane's plan, he will do his employers more real service than if he sanctioned every slap-bang law which is destined to emanate from the teeming (aggregate) head of the legislative council,—a head which, unlike Jupiter's parturient skull, does not appear *yet* to have generated Wisdom. Comparatively few stuff appointments have so far fallen into the gift of the present Commander-in-Chief, but *ex pede Herculem*; if we may judge of how they will be disposed of by seeing how regimental appointments are bestowed, we may rest assured that for the situations which demand peculiar qualifications, those only will be selected whom His Excellency *believes* to be adequate to the duties required. There has probably been *no* instance in which a regimental staff vacancy has been filled up in mere opposition to the Commanding Officer's recommendation; and I venture to say that if any Commanding Officer recommended any one notoriously less fit than some other whom he had passed over, he would find himself superseded without any demur. One cannot get bold of all these instances; but I have learned *one* which gave me both confidence and delight. It was the appointment of an officer of a King's corps, in a sister presidency, agreeably to the recommendation of the Commanding Officer, but *contrary* to the wishes of the local Commander-in-Chief; and it was but the other day that an officer was removed from his Adjutantcy, for alleged unfitness, though he is the nephew of the Adjutant-General at the Horse Guards.* It was spread abroad, too, by laughing rumour, at the time, that the sharp order prohibitory of bows of ribbon by way of uniform, was not elicited by the transgression of any one so humble as a regimental officer;—all of which events may be held as comfortable reflection to the erst desponding souls of the "gentlemen of the line," hitherto too much looked down upon as the mere drudges of the service, though to their unthanked exertions we owe not only the efficiency, but the fidelity of our army.—*Englishman.*

† The stroke, however, might have been inflicted more gently the youth in question is by no means destitute of ability; but an order like that, to be spread over England as well as India, may damp his energies and blight his hopes for ever.

*Lawyer's Notion of Honour.*—Sergeant Davy being once called to account on the Western Circuit for disgracing the profession by accepting silver from a client, he replied, "I took silver because I could not get gold; but I took every sixpence the fellow had in the world, and I hope you don't call that disgracing the profession."

*Family Members of the Royal Artillery.*—There is a family at Woolwich of the name of Hodge, formerly belonging to the Artillery; the father lost his leg in the West Indies, his son lost his two arms and an eye in Halifax, Nat, his grandson, lost his leg in Woolwich, so among these three persons there are but four legs, four arms, and five eyes,

## East India Intelligence.

*Intelligence from Goomsur.*—Ensign Gibbon, 14th N. I., having received information that a sentry who had lately left his post had been cut to pieces, immediately started with 1 Native officer, 1 Huvildar, 2 Nargues, and 29 privates towards Oodiagherry. On reaching it he found the place threatened by large bodies of Khonds, and the officer in charge, fearing to weaken his own post, detained Ensign Gibbon's party till the following day to escort some sick and some of the late Rajah's women to Nowgamm. The advanced Guard was attacked by a large body of Khonds, upon whom they fired, and the rear guard, under a Native officer, becoming panic struck ran up to the front, upon which many threw down their arms and ran for Durgurpursaw. Ensign Gibbon and Lieut. Bromley tried all in their power, but without effect, to prevail on the men to remain. It appears that when they were last seen they were surrounded by Khonds, and were endeavouring to defend the women and themselves, but no sepoy was with them. Ensign Gibbon was the first who fell, and Lieut. Bromley, who had a seized a musket, kept the rebels away for some time, at length his foot slipped and he was sacrificed. The bodies of the two unfortunate officers were brought into camp and buried with military honours side by side. It is a singular coincidence, that they always had a great affection for each other, and were known whilst at Addiscombe under the name of the twin brothers.

Government have now before them all the evidence that has been obtained by Major Alves against the Jeypore conspirators, and unless the change of Governor-General delays judgment sentence must be expected to be speedily pronounced in favour or against Jotaram Houkumchund, Futtey Lall, and we presume the accessory, Futtey Singh.—*Englishman*, March 30. [Private letters speak of the execution as certain.—Ed.]

By an extraordinary Gazette, dated 28th March, Sir C. J. Metcalfe, Bart, G.C.B., has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the North Western Provinces, to be ordinarily stationed at Agra, and the Hon. Mr. Ross to return to the Presidency for the purpose of resuming his seat in council, on being relieved by Sir C. Metcalfe.

Letters from Arracan state, that the province is still in a very disturbed state. Three comps. of the 40th N.I. were at Akyab on 8th March, but owing to the nature of the country they anticipated some trouble in restoring the district to order, although the rebels or freebooters were comparatively few in number.

We some time ago alluded to reported rumours of a reduction in the Indian Army having been determined on by the Court of Directors, and of orders to that effect having reached India, and Lord Auckland has been represented as the distinguished instrument to effect the reduction. The Army is, it is rumoured, to be reduced to the extent of thirty regiments; but it is supposed that the reduction will not affect the numerical strength of the army but the number of regiments, that the strength of each surviving regiment will be increased by drafts from the contemplated reduced corps, the officers of which will be supernumeraries and be brought on the effective strength of regiments as vacancies may occur, according to their rank and standing in the service.—*Courier, March* 18.

The 37th N.I. arrived at Agra on the 15th March. In the evening a sumptuous entertainment was given by the officers of the mess of the 36th reg. The 19th Bengal N.I. has been ordered from Cuttack, to co-operate with the Field Force at Goomsur.

The *Canton Register* contains a letter from Capt. William Carr, of the *Maugles*, stating that when under Murray's Island, in the Straits of Torres, some canoes came off to his ship, in one of which was an Englishman who had been wrecked there ten months ago in the *Charles Eaton*. He was desirous to be taken on board; but when the ship's boat approached his canoe to take him, he dived under the water, and swam to the shore. Capt. Carr afterwards saw an English boy on shore, where he did not land, being apprehensive of violence from the natives. Capt. C. waited the whole of the night following, and till 9 o'clock in the morning, in the hope of some of these white people making their escape, but without success. It is supposed there were nine white people on the Island.—*Englishman, April* 1.

It is now generally mentioned in the military circles, that head quarters will leave Calcutta at the conclusion of the rains, in order to reach Allahabad by the end of October. It is supposed that Sir Henry Fane has decided upon proceeding up the country thus early in the season, that he may extend his inspection to the large stations to the westward, without encroaching upon the hot weather of 1837. Another report says, that heads of offices, with their establishments, will leave before his Excellency, who will follow in one of the steamers, at a more rapid pace than a fleet of country boats would be able to maintain.—*Military Chronicle, March* 28.

### BENGAL.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.—G. O. 21st March—Mr. H. S. Gilbert to officiate until further orders as Civil and Sess. Judge of Moorshedabad. Mr. F. Stainforth to officiate until further orders as Civil of Calcutta and the 24 Perguunahs, in the room of Mr. Oldfield.

Military Depart.—G. O. 28th March—Med. Dep.: Assist. Surg. John Davidson to be Surg. from 12th March, vice Surg. John Henderson, dec. Lieut. William Maule Ramsay, 62d N.I., prom. in the rank of Capt. by Brevet from 21st March, 1836.—Adjustment of Rank: 21st March—10 L. C., Lieut. J. M. Loughman from 6th June, 1835, v. Lieut. W. Wingfield, retired. 10th L.C., Lieut. G. Reid, from 17th Feb., 1836, v. Lieut. D. H. A. Melhuish, prom. Ind. Lieut.-Col. H. M. Wheeler, 48th N.I., Major R. A. Thomas, Capt. T. Fisher, and Lieut. H. Palmer, from 29th June, 1835, v. Lieut.-Col. A. Hardy, retired. Lieut.-Col. D. Crichton, 69th N.I., Maj. H. Norton, Capt. R. H. White, Lieut. O. Hutchings, from 6th Aug., 1835, v. Lieut.-Col. Sir J. Bryant, prom. Lieut.-Col. J. Stuart, 20th N.I., Maj. R. Low, Capt. R. Angelo, and Lieut. P. J. Cherrie, from 13th Aug., 1835, v. Lieut.-Col. R. C. Faithfull, dec. Lieut.-Col. H. O. Donel, 13th N.I., Major E. Gwatkin, Capt. J. C. Brucre, and Lieut. G. F. Whitlocke, from 16th Nov., 1835, v. Lieut.-Col. C. W. Hamilton, prom. Lieut.-Col. H. Caldwell, 19th N.I., Maj. R. C. Macdonald, Capt. F. C. Elwall, and Lieut. J. T. Wilcox, from 7th Jan., 1836, v. Lieut.-Col. W. Stirling, retired.

Furloughs, 28th March, 1836—Lieut. George Reid, 1st L. C., to Europe on priv. aff. Second Lieut. Thomas Bircon, Art., to Europe for one year, without pay, on account of urgent priv. aff. Lieut.-Col. Charles P. King, 10th L.C., permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years. Lieut. J. M. Drake, 46th N.I., to Europe on private affairs.

Marriages.—At Mhow, 15th March, Ens. G. P. Whish, 60th N.I., to Maria, only daughter of Lieut.-Col. Tulloch, 60th reg.—At Bareilly, 24th March, Capt. Charles M'Neil, to Miss Catherine Baron, third daughter of Mr. William Baron.

Deaths.—At Landsdown, 12th March, Dr. Henderson, Surg., Med. Est.—At Allahabad, 19th March, Dr. Wray, Eur. Reg.—At Monghyr, 17th March, Lieut. G. Dwyer, Inv. Est.

### AGRA.

Judicial and Revenue Depart.—G. O. 10th March—Mr. G. M. Calderott to be Mag. and Coll. of Bareilly. Mr. Calderott will continue in his present office as Mag. of Cawnpore until further orders. Mr. W. J. Connolly to be Mag. and Coll. of Saharunpore. Mr. Connolly has been desired to make over charge of the office of Mag. and Coll. of Bareilly to Mr. S. Smith, who will officiate in those capacities until further orders. Mr. T. Lomis to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Bareilly. Mr. W. Hunter to act as do. of Shahjahanpore.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 15th Aug.: Brankren Moor, *Nicholls*, Ceylon, 7th Jan., 1836. 17th: Lankiss, *Ingram*, Calcutta, 30th March, St Helena, 2nd June.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Lankiss: Mrs. Steadman, Miss Owen, Miss Girling, James M'Killop, Esq., Major Wardle, 3d L.C. Lieuts. Mosley, 4th L.C., J. Grant, 11th N.I., J. M. Drake, do. G. Reid, 1st L. C., G. Forbes, 26th N.I., Messrs. Girling, Rawen Barrow, and Wilde.

Ships Sailed.—Downs, 16th Aug. Antonio Ferreira *Young*, Calcutta; Seaflan, Leith, Sydney; Westmoreland *Brigstock*, Hobart Town.—17th Aug. General Palmer, *Bowen*, Calcutta; Fairgh, *Greer*, Hobart Town. Liverpool, 13th Portland, *Corbett*, Bombay. Gravesend, 25th Brig. of Bengal, *Martin*, Calcutta.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Duke of Buccleuch: Col Roberts, Capt. Bultenshaw and lady, Lieut. Goldie and lady, Mr. Bulday, Mr. Dall, Miss Collins.

Ships Arrived Out.—Bengal, 19th March: Comara, *M'Neil*, Liverpool. 30th: Musa, *Gill*, do.; Rio Rovia, *Wright*, China; Sir Herbert Taylor, *Hennyss*, Mauritius. 31st: Moxabia, *Hixon*, Singapore.—St. Jago, 16th May: Bengal Merchant, *Moorcraft*, from Luconia to China.

Ships Expected.—From Calcutta, 19th March: Tapley, *Tapley*, London.—10th April: Catherine, *Bost*, do.: 30th: Chinamanjee, *Bogis*, do.—18th March: Joanna, *Drinkwater*, do. 24th: Mary Ingham, *Worthington*, Liverpool.

Passengers Expected.—Per Coromandel: Mrs. Stuart, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss Colville, H. J. Middleton, Esq., C.S., Lieut.-Col. G. Howes, 51st N.I., Cut. Custance, H. M. 9th, Capt. Darlow, Brigade Major, Capt. Butcher, H. M. 11th Drags., Lieut. Peterson, do., Capts Houlston, 13th L.I., A. Genard, 27th N.I., W. Colville, Esq., H. B. Paulin, Esq., — Harris, Esq., Miss Reid, **Miss Prengrave.**

Ship Spoken.—16th May: Claudine, *Kemp*, London to Madras, lat. 14.40 S., long. 75.46 E.

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, Aug. 20th, 12 o'clock.—Consols 91¼ to ⅜ Reduced, 91⅜ ½ Reduced, 100¾ to ½ New 3½ per cents 100 to ⅜ Cons. for Acct., 91⅛.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENT.

Aug. 15.—J. Winwood Coster, Great Burstead, Essex, farmer.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED.

Robert Bagshaw Mann, Parliament-street, Westminster, linen draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Fussell, Old street, St. Luke's, currier.—J. Wright, junior, and G. Lockwood, Trinity-square, coal-factors.—H. W. Smith, Greenwich, builder.—J. Roper, sen., Hoxne and Sytcham, Suffolk, miller.—W. M'Donald and A. Berks, Manchester, linen drapers.—F. Roberts, Salford, Lancashire, joiner.—H. Massy Bath, surgeon.—R. Donkin, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, stallower.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Buchanan, Drumclog, cattle-dealer.—J. Dick and Co., Kilmarnock, fleshers.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

R. C. Shepherd, carrier, Camomile-street, Bishopsgate-street.—J. Knowles, ship and insurance agent, Birchin-lane.—R. Hunter, bookseller, St. Paul's Churchyard.—P. Astley, woollen warehouseman, Wood-street, Cheapside.—J. Delamore, grocer, Liv

pool.—R. Pullen, flax-merchant, Selby, Yorkshire.—M. Tyrrell, victualler, Aintree, Lancashire.—T. Stephens, maltster, Chaxhill, Gloucestershire.

## BIRTHS.

6th inst., in Hertford street, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Scott, Scotch Fusilier Guards, of a daughter, still born.—At Knockmeroom Lodge, Phœnix Park, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Colby, R.I. Engr., of a daughter.—At Templemore, the lady of Maj. D'Urban, 25th reg., of a son.—At Barrow Cottage, near Rothsay, the lady of Major H. D. Robertson, E.I.C.S., of a daughter.—At Rosbeg House, Mayo, the lady of Commander W. Shallard, of a daughter.

## MARRIAGES.

On Thursday, the 11th inst., at St. John's, West Hackney, by the Rev. J. F. Colls, Captain Thomas Henry Zouch, Madras Army, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Zouch, of His Majesty's service.—At Bath, on 15th inst., Major C. L. Bombay, Rifle Brigade, to Margaret, relict of the late C. Kerr, Esq., of the Hon. E. I. C.'s Service.—At Kilcolman, Kerry, Capt. Richard Mackenzie, 93th reg., to Margaret, second daughter of the late Rev. John Day.—At Blennerville, Tralee, R. Crawley, Esq., of Richard's-town, Louth, to Anne, second daughter of the late Capt. Martell, 69th reg.—At Kensington Church, Capt. Charles Havinisse, Madras Army, to Hannah, youngest daughter of J. Nash, Esq., Kensington.—At Perryvale, Capt. John Wethekall, 41st reg., youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Sir F. Wetherall, to Eliza Henrietta, only daughter of the late Major Broad, of the Royals.—At Bishopwearmouth, J. G. Harrison, Esq., R.N., to Jane, daughter of the late W. Hindmarch, Esq., Bishopwearmouth.—9th ult., at Beckenham, Kent, Lieut. Boutcher, R.N., of Nurwood, Surrey, to Harriet, second daughter of Paul Storr, Esq., of Beckenham.

## DEATHS.

At his seat, Estover House, Egg Buckland, Major Richard Julian, aged 86. This highly respected gentleman was one of the few survivors of the celebrated engagement at Bunkers-hill. He then belonged to the 23d Fusiliers, of whom the Yankees boastingly said "they had not left them wherewith to saddle a goat." He was also with the same regiment at the Battle of Waterloo.—Aug. 5, at Tetbury, Gloucestershire, the Rev. H. C. Davies, of Sidney College, Cambridge, only son of Capt. H. T. Davies, R.N.—At Loughrea, after a protracted illness, Pamax O'Keane Bhulock, Esq., formerly Maj. 9rd, and late Commander 2d Bl. Vet. Batt.—The surviving twin infant of Capt. Meadows Payne, 72d Highlanders.

# Advertisements.

## ROUND SILVER WAITERS, WITH HIGH SHELL BORDERS.

| Diameter. | Plain Centres. oz. | £ s. d. | Chased Centres. oz. | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 inches | 12 at | 9 0 | 5 8 0 | 12 at 9 6 | 5 14 0 |
| 10 ,, | 20 | 9 0 | 9 0 0 | 20 9 6 | 9 10 0 |
| 12 ,, | 30 | 9 0 | 13 10 0 | 30 9 6 | 14 5 0 |
| 15 ,, | 42 | 9 0 | 18 18 0 | 42 9 6 | 19 19 0 |
| 20 ,, | 121 | 9 0 | 55 15 0 | 124 9 6 | 58 18 0 |

The Plate Rooms of the establishment, which are extensive, contain a large and choice selection of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, and every article requisite to complete a service.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

## AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your politeness in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals, also those Pains in the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

## THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each.

The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose,) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily directed by observing his signature, Anne Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—Capital, £500,000,

With power to increase the same, if necessary.

In 100,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share. The remaining 4l. to be paid in two instalments, namely, 2l. per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.

Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 39, Essex Street, Strand.

Secretary, Mr. W. Montague.

The object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.

The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *in every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.

It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of those persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.

The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.

The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be compatible with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.

Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may make deposits of money at any time with the Company agreeably to a scale hereafter to be determined), for which he shall be entitled to, and shall receive as interest thereon, 5l. per cent. per annum. And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares) who require pecuniary accommodation, shall always be entitled thereto, and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of interest than ; ½ per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may obtain by the deposit of their goods, &c., as security.

Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.

Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.

A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.

W. Montague, Secretary.

39, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.

## LABERN'S BOTANIC CREAM, Patronised by their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent, Princess Victoria, Duke of Cambridge, and other Illustrious Personages.—

This popular Cream stands unrivalled as a discovery of the greatest importance for strengthening and promoting the growth of hair, and completely freeing it from scurf. Sold in Pots, price 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and in Bottles, price 3s. 6d. and 5s. each, Wholesale and Retail by the sole proprietor, H. Labern, 49, Judd-street, Brunswick square, and by Messrs. J. and R. Atkinson, 24, Old, and Debrulx, 156, New, Bond-street; Perry, Burlington Arcade; Maclean, Lowther Arcade; Petit, 243, Regent-street; Hunnay, 63, Chandler, 76, and Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Low, 330, Print, 220, and Griffin, 182, Strand; Rigge, 65, Cheapside; Patey, 97, Lombard street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Edwards, St. Paul's Churchyard; Barclay and Son, Farringdon-street; and of all Perfumers and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

Warranted to keep in any Climate.

## PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine Patent Perryian Slit Spring Pens, with Holder . . 2 0

The improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a slit cut above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.

Nine Patent Perryian Under-Spring Pens, with Holders . 2 0

This Pen, by means of the Under-Spring, allows of an opening across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it a most pleasant and useful instrument for the general purposes of Writing.

Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with Holder . . . 2 0
Nine Patent Perryian Flat Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 0
Nine ditto India Rubber-Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 6
Nine ditto Regulating Spring Pens, ditto . . . . 2 6

N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had with Medium, Fine, Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above prices.

Six Patent Perryian for Writing Music, with Holder . . 2 0
Nine ditto ditto Office Pens, with Holder . . . . 1 0
Nine ditto ditto Varnished Pens, with Holder . . . 0 6
Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stone, &c., with Holder . . 3 6
Six ditto ditto Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most exquisite fineness, with Holder . . . . . 3 6

The Patent Perryian Elastic Holder may be had with most of the above Pens, at an advance of Three pence per Card.

PERRYIAN LIMPID BLUE AND BLACK INK.

Writing performed with the Blue Ink is first of a clear blue colour, but in a short period becomes a permanent Black.

These Inks are superior to most of the writing fluids now in use, and being very limpid, are peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, as well as for those made from quills. They are also suitable for the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Bottle is (Signed) JAMES PERRY & Co.

## EXCHANGE.—To Captains of Merchant Vessels and others.

J. CHEEK, Umbrella, Parasol, Walking Stick, Riding Whip, Fishing Rod, and Tackle Manufacturer, Golden Perch, No. 52, Strand, begs to announce that he has a most extensive and superior Stock, which he is willing to exchange for the undermentioned articles, viz.—Malacca Canes, Partridge Canes, Large Ground Rattans, Bamboos, North and South Carolina Canes, Pimento and Cinnamon Sticks, or any other description of Canes or Sticks, if rare or curious; Turkey Sponge, Silk-worm Gut, China, or Indian Twist.—Gentlemen having any of the above-mentioned articles, will find it to their interest to apply (if by letter, post paid) to J. CHEEK, Golden Perch, No. 52, Strand.—N.B. Articles only of the first Quality will be taken.

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

## FAMILIES about to furnish will find much advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory of Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 98, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Cornhill-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, in Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 25 In. | 28 In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 0 | 0 13 6 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 |
| 16 | 0 11 0 | 0 16 6 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 |
| 25 | 1 2 8 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 |
| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 16 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 13 2 | 2 18 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 8 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot.

Properties registered and Fixtures appraised.

## LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE and PURE DISSOLVED CHOVIES for Fish, Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. Also Lopre

Cayenne (Liquid), Montpelier Vinegar, Epicurean Benaus Ragout Condiments, Brown Salt for Gravies, and a variet Choice Piquant Flavouring Condiments, and Sauces for all poses.—Caution, to prevent imposition, the genuine Invari bears the name, seal, and address of C. W. Lopresti, many y Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Glouce under whose approbation they were first introduced, Lopresti Economical Cookery Recipes and Directions, price 1s. Gratis with 1l. Boxes and upwards, containing useful Select of Sauces, &c., for Table or Culinary use.

Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly,

## THE VEGETABLE SYRUP DE VELNOS.—

At this period of the year, when, from increased heat in the atmosphere, inflammation of the blood more frequent occurrence, the use of a medicine which cool without debilitating the system, must be evident and advantageous, if not indispensable. Of such a nature and property experience of more than half a century has proved that the Vegetable Syrup is unquestionably possessed. It is of peculiar easy in correcting, purifying, and sweetening the blood; those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from Impurity of the blood and juices, should, especially at this son, enter without delay upon a regular course of the Vegeta Syrup. The effect of this medicine in promoting insensible spiration, is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasu It operates on the animal juices, and requires only the comm restraint of moderation in diet. It is dissolved in the chyle of stomach, is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects t tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful, substitute for mercu and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that m ral occasions.

The Syrup is prepared by Mrs. Canham, No. 52, Berner street, Oxford street, and sold by her, and, with her author by all respectable Medicine Venders in town and country.—Mrs. Canham's recently published Treatise on Scrofula, Scur Consumption, and Diseases of the Blood and Liver. Sold Ridgway and Sons, 169, Piccadilly.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CUR for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPERMO STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADD URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Consul the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's H pital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London,

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the m and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an cacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual pleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "Joseph Henry Gre

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Ho pital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. Geo Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the effic of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases w perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 18 From William Hawson, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holbo late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hat Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very ma cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been m months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its g efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, with more benefit to the general health, than any other mod treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been co within a week from the commencement of taking the Medic and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodnes send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "April 15, 1835." (Signed) "William Hawson

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 92, Bishopsgate Ho and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringd street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Jo ston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 220, Strand; Hawkesworth, Middle R Holborn; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 18, Penwick-str Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-st Dublin; of J. and R. Baines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and o Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the Un Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, I included.

Caution.—To prevent Imposition, the Honourable Com sioners of Stamps have directed the name of "Samuel Fra Blackfriars Road," to be engraved on the Government Stam

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as u from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual unt Two o'clock.

## MPROVED PATENT WATER CLO-

SETS.—J. ODY begs to inform Architects, Surveyors, uilders, and Gentlemen repairing their houses, that he has re-ived His Majesty's Royal LETTERS PATENT for an Improved nstruction of Water-Closet, which has two very important ad-ntages over all others, viz. simplicity and economy. The ole apparatus only occupies a space of two feet square, is rfectly free from any offensive effluvia, has an ample supply of ater always standing in the basin, and is not liable to be out order.

Urinary Closets on the same principle, admirable adapted for blic buildings, hotels, &c.

The following apparatus in the usual valve-closet have been spensed with—the service-box and valve, the spring lever and pe to conduct the wire, the air or U trap, the cranks and wire open the valve in the service-box; all of which are liable to out of order.—Premises surveyed, and an accurate estimate ven of the expense.

Orders received at SALMON, ODY, and CO.'S Patent Truss anufactory, 292, Strand, London.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, pre-rving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, ndering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in rl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

erfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London. Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and o. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to e Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individ-al who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably ave paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively nployed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn ths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three nturies.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed e greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and ost uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of ir. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and rt is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-med beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during e period of three centuries, and has been found unbelievingly ccessful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, ft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some in-tances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair pon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if ot from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will pro-note the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENTS ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

ntain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a rilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

nsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to re Oils sold, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the air, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

nd is therefore free from the general complaint against every her article in present use for the same purpose, including those ilthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil sub-mitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid ani-al smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform rinciple. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews f the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human air will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface co-vered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious ten-dency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which en-tirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely re-moves the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

## CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND

BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first appli-cation, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconveni-ence, as the following will prove:—

"Sir,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having one on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most pain-ful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I suffered more in par-ticular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this Solvent to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EMERN, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
18th March, 1836."

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Fifthly, Upon all time Policies to give the assured the benefit of ten days upon the month last commenced.

The Directors have authority to refer all cases of Dispute to Arbitration.

The Terms for doing business with the Company (subject to such alterations and amendments as the Directors may from time to time think fit) will be as follows, viz.:—Upon effecting Insurances all parties to be allowed £5 per cent. Brokerage, and £10 per cent. Discount for Cash.

Current credit accounts to be opened with the consent of a Board of Directors, the same to close on the 31st December in each year, and the Balance to be paid on or before the 5th of April following, when £12 per cent. Discount will be allowed upon the Balance, such Discount to be forfeited if the Balance be not then paid.

WM. THORNBORROW, Secretary.

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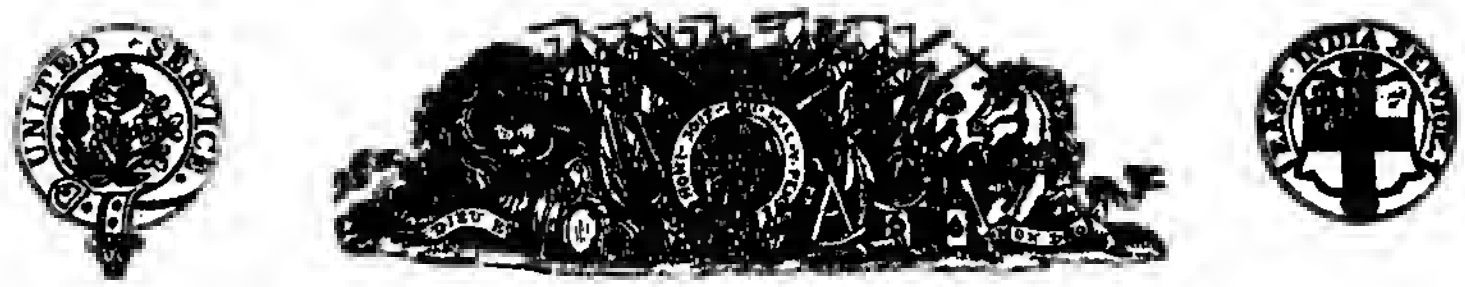
In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.



THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 187. SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding the Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of September, the fine Frigate-Built ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BAINES, R.N., H. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BRISTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Positively Clear out on the 27th August, the fine teak-built ship SCALEBY CASTLE, Burthen 1,400 Tons, DIVIE ROSKAR-RIG, R.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. The accommodations for Passengers are of the most superior description, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALRINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail with all possible Despatch, the fine Frigate-built Ship COMBO, Burthen 800 Tons, DUNCAN MACFARLANE, R.N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN PIRIE and Co., Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND CEYLON.—Positively to leave Gravesend on the 1st of September, and will Embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the ELIZA, 682 Tons, G. R. DOUTHWAITE, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALRINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill,

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail on the 25th of October the fine teak-ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1,000 Tons, (late belonging to the Hon. East India Company,) WILLIAM F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander. This Ship has handsome and superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage and Plans of Accommodation, apply to Messrs. THACKER and PRICE, 4, Leadenhall-street; to Messrs. F. and C. E. MANDLAR, 27, Austin Friars.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail 1st November, the fine ship HIBERNIA, Burthen 550 Tons, ROBERT GILLIES, Commander; lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. This Ship has very superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. H. ARNOTT and WOOLLETT, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

OVERLAND DESPATCHES for INDIA will be sent as usual by the Malta and Egypt Packet of Thursday next the 1st of September, addressed to the "Care of WAGHORN, Alexandria," and will be immediately forwarded from thence to India, if his charges upon them have been previous to their despatch to his Agents in London, Smith, Taylor, and Co., 65, Cornhill, where they will be duly registered accordingly until Five o'Clock P. M. of the above day.

N.B.—Mr. Waghorn begs to give notice, that he cannot give admission hereafter to any Letters coming to him which have not been duly registered as above.

TERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of position and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, and household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they may form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Camp Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with a general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail on the 1st Oct. the fast-sailing teak ship PALMIRA, 600 Tons, W. LOANAS, Commander. This Ship is fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 1st of October, the fast-sailing teak ship LARKINS, 700 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, CHARLES INGRAM, H.C.S., Commander. This Ship has unusually spacious and airy Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; Messrs. HUNTER GOODEN and Co., Old Broad-street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail punctually on the 10th September, the fast-sailing teak ship ROBARTS, 723 Tons, BENJAMIN J. ALDAR, H. C. S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has unusual height between decks, with most spacious and airy Accommodations, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 125, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the Improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofas and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane, Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Redding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 6s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s. 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen; cotton handkerchiefs, 4c. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waist coats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

LADIES' OUTFITS TO INDIA.—Messrs. THRESHER and CO., 152, Strand, next door to Somerset House, respectfully acquaint those Ladies and Families who are preparing for India, that Entire Outfits, embracing every article necessary for the voyage, and for use in India, may be obtained at their establishment, all of which are so arranged as to insure every comfort during the voyage, and an ample supply on arrival. Every article is made in the neatest and most fashionable manner, of materials manufactured expressly for the climate, and are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties.—Ladies waited upon at their own residence, and lists of articles, with the number of each required, sent to all parts of the country.

N.B. Gentlemen's Outfits prepared in the most careful manner.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Cadets, Writers, and Assistant-Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 hours' notice if necessary, and on the most reasonable Terms, at MAYNARD and Co.'s, 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse. M. & Co.'s Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 22, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. AALETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen, good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen, sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style, a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

OCTAVES OF MARSALA.—This Good and GENUINE WINE, which has become so fashionable at the tables of all classes of society, may be had at the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment, of the highest quality, in octaves or half-quarter pipes, containing 11½ gallons, bright and fit for immediate use, on a remittance of 6l. 10s., cask and every expense included.

23, High Holborn. GEO. HENEKEY & CO.

Note.—Quarter pipes, 12l.; per dozen, 24c.; per gallon, 12s.

PLATE ROOMS for the Choice of Silver and Sheffield Plate, including the various patterns of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Tea and Coffee Services, plain and embossed, of which there are fifty different shapes, Silver Waiters, also an extensive Selection of Silver Mounted Plated Goods, from the latest designs, comprising every article requisite for the Sideboard or Plate-chest. A Catalogue, with the price and drawings, may be had without cost, on application, or will be sent into the country in answer to a paid letter.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

Catalogues free of cost.

## SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE IRON ORDNANCE & SHOT IN THE ISLAND OF JERSEY.

Office of Ordnance, 5th August, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Tenders for the purchase of the undermentioned Unserviceable Iron Ordnance and Iron Shot at Jersey, viz:

| Lot No. | | | | Probable weight. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 18 Por. Foreign Guns | do. | 2 | 10 Tons at per Ton. |
| 2. | 18 ,, | do. | 5 | 10 ,, |
| 3. | 18 ,, | do. | 4 | 8 ,, |
| 4. | 12 ,, | do. | 9 | 12 ,, |
| 5. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 ,, |
| 6. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 ,, |
| 7. | 12 ,, | do. | 9 | 12 ,, |
| 8. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 12 ,, |
| 9. | 18 ,, | do. | 9 | 12 ,, |
| 10. | 12 ,, | do. | 8 | 14 ,, |
| | 6 ,, | do. | 2 | ,, |
| | Total | | 71 Pieces. | —— 114 Tons. |
| 11. | 18 Por. Iron Round Shot | | . | 5 Tons. |
| 12. | do. | ,, | . | 5 ,, |
| 13. | do. | ,, | . | 5 ,, |
| 14. | do. | ,, | . | 5 ,, |
| 15. | do. | ,, | . | 4 ,, |
| | | | | 24 |
| | | | Total | . 138 Tons. |

The Ordnance to be delivered at St. Heller's Pier, and the Shot at Elizabeth Castle, Jersey.

The Tenders are to specify the price, in British Sterling, proposed to be given per Ton for the whole or any part of the above Lots.

The amount is to be paid into the hands of the Deputy Storekeeper at Jersey on delivery of the Articles purchased.

Sealed Tenders will be received here, and at the Ordnance Office, Jersey, until Thursday the 8th September, 1836, addressed to "the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, Pall Mall, London."

"Tender for Iron Ordnance and Shot at Jersey."

By Order of the Board,

R. BYNAM, Secretary.

## SALE OF SHIPS.

Admiralty, Somerset Place, 19th August, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 8th September next, at Two o'Clock in the Afternoon, they will put up to Sale at their Office in Somerset Place, His Majesty's Ships and Vessels undermentioned, namely,—

| | Tons Burthen. | Where Lying. |
|---|---|---|
| SCARBOROUGH, 74 Guns | 1,745 | Deptford. |
| SURLY, Lighter | 137 | Chatham. |
| GREENWICH, 71 Guns | 1,751 | Portsmouth. |
| SALISBURY, 58 Guns | 1,190 | Portsmouth. |
| SWALLOW, Packet Brig | 236 | Plymouth, |
| ZEPHYR, Packet Brig | 228 | Plymouth, |
| EXPERIMENT, 41 Guns | 892 | Liverpool. |
| SANTA MARGARITA, 36 Guns | 993 | Liverpool. |

Persons wishing to view the Ships and Vessels must apply to the Superintendents of the respective Dock Yards at Deptford, Chatham, Portsmouth, and Plymouth, and to Lieutenant Macdonald, Superintendent of Quarantine, at Liverpool, for Notes of Admission for that purpose.

Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here, at the Yards, and at Liverpool.

# Naval Intelligence.

*Errata in our last Week's Appointments.*—*For* Commander S. C. Davies (1831), *read* S. C. Dacres (1834) to *Salamander*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenant—J. C. Ommaney (1829) to *Minden*.

Masters—James Henderson (1823) to *Victory*.

Second Masters—J. Clemence (Plymouth yacht), J. Gormely (Hamoaze lighter), William Kenard (*Tortoise* lighter), J. Fabin (*Camel* lighter), J. Jago (Buoy boat), to *San Josef*; A. J. Samuell to *Scorpion*.

Mates—F. Dourchler (extra) to *Pique*.

Midshipmen—R. A. E. Scott to *Excellent*.

Master's Assistant—R. V. Roberts to *Inconstant*.

Assistant-Surgeons—Everard Newman, M.D. (1826), to *Inconstant*; T. S. Graham, probens. to Plymouth Hospital: J. Campbell, M.D., to *Royal Adelaide*.

Chaplain—W. Mears to *Madagascar*.

Mr Benjamin Hunter (1812), late Master of the *Prince Regent* yacht, has been appointed Inspector of Warrant Officers' Accounts at Somerset House, vice Charles Brown (1815), appointed Master Attendant at Chatham Dock yard.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ASIA, 84, Capt. W. Fisher (1811), arrived at Gibraltar from Portsmouth, 9th inst.

ALTAMON, 26, Capt Lord Edward Russell (1893), sailed from Rio Janeiro for Valparaiso 31st May.

COVE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1831), arrived in the Humber from Davis' Straits, 22d inst.

PHŒNIX, sl.-v., Com. W. H. Henderson (1831), arrived at Plymouth from Santander, 24th inst.

WATER WITCH, 10, Lieut.-Com. J. Adams (*b*), 1815, was spoken 21st June, lo lat. 2 N., long. 2 E., all well.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Aug. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmo. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | Lunnon Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 28 | 6 30 | 6 55 | 0 22 | 0 43 | 1 40 | 2 0 | 3 6 | 3 26 |
| Mo. 29 | 7 28 | 7 29 | 1 1 | 1 23 | 2 17 | 2 34 | 3 44 | 3 57 |
| Tu. 30 | 7 45 | 8 0 | 1 40 | 1 47 | 2 50 | 3 7 | 4 19 | 4 35 |
| We. 31 | 8 16 | 8 34 | 2 14 | 2 32 | 3 23 | 3 43 | 4 51 | 5 8 |
| Th. 1 | 8 47 | 9 4 | 2 50 | 3 9 | 4 0 | 4 17 | 5 25 | 5 43 |
| Fri. 2 | 9 23 | 9 48 | 3 29 | 3 49 | 4 36 | 4 53 | 6 1 | 6 18 |
| Sat. 3 | 9 59 | 10 22 | 4 9 | 4 31 | 5 11 | 5 33 | 6 37 | 6 58 |

## WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO AUGUST 27, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

SCORPION, Robilliard (1821), s. July 6, d. Aug. 1, r. Aug. 3.
LAPWING, Forster (1819), s. July 18, d. Aug. 16, r. Aug. 23.
LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1825), s. July 25, d. Aug. 20, r. Aug. 24.
L'ESPOIR, Riley, act. (1814), s. Aug. 1, d. Aug. 27, r.
OROSIUM, Peter (1804), s. Aug. 8, d. Sept. 3, r.
SPEY, James (1815), s. Aug 15, d. Sept. 10, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. Aug. 24. d. Sept. 19. r.

*Mediterranean.*

SPITFIRE, Kennedy (1815), s. July 4, d. Aug. 24, r.
HERMES, Blount (1824) s. Aug. 3, d. Sept. 23, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

SKYLARK, Passingham, (1819), s. Mar. 8, d. July 25. r. July 27.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. April 8, d. Aug. 27, r. Aug. 24.
DELIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), s. May 11, d. Sept. 29, r.
STAR, Smith ( ), s. June 10, d. Oct. 26, r.
SWIFT, Welch (1818), s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s., Aug. 8, d. Dec. 23, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. May 16, d. Aug 11, r. Aug. 16.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r.
LYRA, St. John (1808), s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r.
ALERT, Norrington (1812), s. July 3, d. Sept. 25, r.
CAMDEN, Tilley, s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r.
RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26. r.
PIGEON, Harvey (1810), s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. May 18, d. Oct. 6, r.
EGLETON, Forrestor (1804), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r.
LINNET, Dowsey (1815), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r.
PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r.

*North America.*

EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), s. June 4, d. Aug. 6. r. Aug. 8.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. July 9, d. Sept. 10, r.
BRISKIS, Downey (1815), s. Aug. 6, d. Oct. 8, r.
REINDEER, Dickon (1815), s. d. r.

PORTSMOUTH, Aug. 27.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—A Board of Admiralty, consisting of the Earl of Minto, Rear Admirals Sir Charles Adam, and Sir William Parker, Captain the Hon. G. Elliot, Charles Wood, Esq., First Secretary, the Surveyor of the Navy, Lord Minto's private Secretary, H. Tuffnel, Esq., and James Meek, Esq., Comptroller of Victualling, are here, having arrived on Sunday evening. They have been actively engaged all the time in inspecting the books, accounts, stores and storehouses of the dock-yard; the *Pique*, *Inconstant*, *Ajax*, *Venerable*, *Imaum*, and *Victory*; gun practice on board the *Excellent*; mustering the people of the dock-yard, the Police Force, and the crews of the ships in Ordinary; the Clarence Victualling Department, Haslar Hospital, and Marine Barracks; paid an official visit to the *Britannia*, and hoisted the Admiralty flag on the occasion; received deputations of the inhabitants of Portsea and Portsmouth relative to the two Piers contemplated to be erected, but against which the Board have set their faces; held a public Levee of Naval Officers at the George Hotel, and an infinity of other matters which it is impossible to detail. They have been entertained by the Port-Admiral, Admiral-Superintendent, and Lieut.-Gov. of the Garrison. On Thursday they gave a grand dinner to the Heads of Departments at the George Hotel, and, to-morrow, it is expected they will conclude their labours and depart for Plymouth in the *Firebrand* steamer, which has been in attendance since Monday. The *Arab* transport, Lieut. Lyster, arrived on Sunday night; she is last from Newfoundland, having quitted on the 4th August. The *Racer*, Commander Hope, was standing into St. John's as the *Arab* came out. The *Rainbow* was cruising off the Island for the protection of the British fishery, and the *Melville's* tender daily expected. *Arab* has on board a number of invalid soldiers, under the command of Lieutenant Smith, some condemned Ordnance stores and emancipated convicts, and has sailed for Sheerness. The *Maitland* is to bring home the 79th regiment; and two transports were expected at Halifax to embark the head-quarters of the Rifles for a passage to Portsmouth. The *Pique* was hauled out of the Basin on Wednesday. *Firefly* steamer, Lieut. Pearse, on her passage from Woolwich to Falmouth, to take the next Malta mail, put in here for a couple of hours on Thursday. *Fairlie*, with emigrants and settlers for Van Diemen's Land, is at the Motherbank. The new Governor of Hobart Town, Capt. Sir J. Franklin, R.N., and his family, are in the town, and ready to embark when the wind becomes fair. The *Eden* convict-ship is also at the Motherbank. Ships in Port—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Beacon*, *Pantaloon*, *Firebrand*, *Vulcan* revenue steamer.

MILFORD HAVEN, August 24th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—Our regatta last week came off uncommonly well, and afforded a degree of amusement, as well as emolument to the labouring classes, fully commensurate with the intention of its promoters. The prizes were *all* distributed among the working classes, and not given to gentlemen's yachts as is too often the case. The *Carysfort* will be undocked at Pembroke this evening, the workmen having completed her coppering and ballasting. She will be rigged at one of the moorings, for which purpose [illegible] Walker, and a party of men from Plymouth, are now on board. The *Mulgrave* arrived while I was writing to you last week. She has since been caulked all above water, and will be taken into dock next week to have her bottom examined, and the stores and timber discharged from the hold of her, which she has brought for the establishment. She will require some fitting internally also for the purpose of a lazarette, which service she is to perform down here. When these are completed, Mr. Walker will transport her from Pembroke-yard, and remove the *Gibraltar* up to the establishment to be taken to pieces. The *Gorgon* steam-frigate is rapidly progressing at Pembroke. She is building almost exclusively of teak as regards the frame-work. The *Collingwood*, too, is in a state of forwardness. The *Comet* lighter arrived here on Thursday last from Plymouth, to fetch the men, lent from the guardship at that port, to navigate the *Mulgrave* round. She sailed with the Officers and men on Friday. The Lords of the Admiralty are expected at this port the latter end of next week, on their annual tour of inspection. The *Skylark* revenue cutter being on shore here, we have no cruiser on the coast available for the prevention of smuggling. No orders have yet reached us respecting the removal of the packets from Hobbs' Point, although everything there is ready for their reception. Our Agent has taken possession of his house up there. There is a large Prussian ship, the *Maria*, from Dantzic, now beating up to the dock-yard, with wood oak, plank-deals, &c., for that arsenal. Half-past 1 P.M.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, August 26th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—The *Lightning* st.-vt. has towed up the *Unite*, 42, depot-ship, from Chatham; she was hauled into the basin, and is to be fitted for a hospital-ship in place of the *Narcissus*, 32, convict hospital-ship, lying in the arsenal. The *Sovereign* transport, Lieut. Brady, is discharging Naval stores on board the *Salurie* [illegible]. The *Blazer* st.-v. has been taken out of dock, and *Echo* s. put in. *Alban* st.-v. is having new wheels. *Rhadamanthus* will be shortly ready for service; she has 12 guns on board which are on slides, one 84-pounder and two 32-pounders midships, and an 18-pounder on her forecastle. The Captain-Superintendent has had two lights cut in her stern, by which ventilation can be increased to a very beneficial extent. The *Columbia* troop st.-v., Master Commander J. Henderson, has arrived here and gone into the basin; it is expected she will be re-fitted. The Civil Engineers have resumed their work. The Mate, Macdonald, 2d Master, Mr. Clerk Pettigrew, of the *Alban* st.-v. have been discharged from His Majesty's Service. *Firefly* st.-v. has hauled out of the basin into the river. The Right Honourable Lord Granville, attended by a Guard of Honour from the Royal Marines, embarked on board the *Lightning* Admiralty st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, on Thursday last for Paris, vio Calais. Ships in Port:—*William and Mary*, Capt. Sir Samuel Warren, C.B., K.C.H.; *Firefly* st.-v., Lieut. J. Pearse; *Blazer* st.-v. In Dock:—*Excellent* st.-v. In Basin:—*Columbia* troop st.-v., Master Commander J. Henderson, *Confiance*, *Rhadamanthus*, *Flamer*, *Alban*, Lieut. Tinling, *Messenger* st. tr., Mr. King, and *Unite*, 42.

PLYMOUTH, Aug. 26.—The *Minden*, 74, Capt. A. Sharpe, is not coming into harbour as was reported, but those of the crew who were sick have been removed on board the *Comus*, which after being paid off on Monday was towed into the Sound on Tuesday by the *Pluto* steamer for that purpose. *Diligence* tr. and *Falmouth* lighter are loading with dock-yard, victualling, and ordnance stores, for the squadron on the N. Coast of Spain, to which place they will be accompanied by the *Pluto* steamer. *Madagascar*, 46, Capt. Sir J. Peyton, arrived here on Monday from Portsmouth, and will proceed to Jamaica with the *Gala* (coal depot ship) as soon as she is ready. *Madagascar* takes out as passengers to join the *Melville* (flag-ship) Dr. Sloane, Assist.-Surg., and Lieuts. Thos. Stephens and Baskerville. *Madagascar* is destined to relieve the *Forte* frigate, bearing Commodore Poll's broad pendant, whose period of service has expired. The *Impregnable*, 106, is ordered to be dismantled, and placed as other ships in Ordinary; Mr. Dennisoo, Master, to return to half-pay. Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Russel*, *Fly*, *Scorpion*, *Hope*, *Magnet*, *Sheldrake*, *Falmouth*, &c. In Basin pool—*Phœnix* steam-vessel. In the Sound—*Minden*, *Madagascar*.

Mr. T. Cook Jones, Surgeon of Pembroke-yard, returned to duty from public leave on Sunday last.

The following vessels are ordered to be brought forward for ree service at Plymouth: *Stag*, 46, *Crocodile*, 28, *Satellite*, 18, *Icarus*, 10, *Musquito*, 10, *Savage*, 10, *Woodlark*, 10, and *Wizard*, 10.

An order has been issued at the several dock-yards, that in the event of the illness or absence of the Superintendent the Captain of the Ordinary is to assume the chief direction of these establishments; and if both should be out at one way, the Commander of the Ordinary becomes the Chief Officer of the Yard.

By the new arrangement, the number to be borne on

ooks of the *Victory* (bearing the pendant of the Captain f the Ordinary at Portsmouth), is 662, including two ad-itional Lieutenants, one Master, one Acting Master, two dditional ditto, two Second Masters, two Masters' Assist-nts, and one Assistant Clerk. The number of second class oys 88, of third class boys 25, able seamen 279, and the resent number of Warrant Officers.

Capt. Crngen, of the Imaum of Muscat's navy, has issued ards of invitation for a fête *on* board the *Prince Regent* acht, on the 31st inst.

It is definitively arranged, that the system of breaking up efficient men-of-war by contract in H.M.'s dock-yards hall be discontinued, and that in future cases they will be uld by suction. Under the former regulations the *Malta*, 4, at Plymouth, and *Scarborough*, 74, at Deptford, are to e sold; under the new regulations, also, the *Surly* cutter, *Greenwich*, 74, *Salisbury*, 58, *Experiment*, 44, *Santa Margarita*, 36, *Zephyr* and *Swallow* packets, *Onyx*, *Fer-et*, and *Procris* sloops.

The *Firefly* has left Woolwich for Falmouth. Two essels are taking in stores at Woolwich for Malta and Bermuda.

The *Narcissus* convict hospital-ship at Woolwich will e sold, and the *Unité* from Chatham fitted, and take her lace at Woolwich.

The *Columbia* steamer has arrived at Woolwich to fit for ea service, and the *Firebrand* from Guernsey.

RETURN OF CAPT. ROSS.—HULL, Aug. 23.—H.M.'s hip *Cove*, Capt. Ross, passed up the Humber this morning bout five o'clock, with a fair wind for the river. Captain Ross sent his despatches up by a pilot, and they will be orwarded by to-morrow's post. Capt. R. has been up the Straits to or near Melville Bay, but owing to the immense masses of ice could not get across to the westward, and consequently can give no information of the *William Tod*. The fishing ships were left by H.M.'s ship *Cove* about the middle of last month.

Regulations for the Ordinary at Plymouth, issued by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty:—*San Josef* to e the guard ship as a third rate. The gunners, boatswains, arpenters, and cooks, to be borne on the *San Josef* guard-hip, and distributed to the several ships as required. The omplement to be 700, including commissioned, warrant, nd petty Officers, with men and boys; the men to enter or general service for five years. The time of supernume-ary Officers not to be accounted as sea time. Boys of the nd and 3d classes to be borne—the former at 12*s.* 9*d.* and he latter at 8*s.* 2*d.* per month. Women and children not llowed to live on board the ships. The Captain of the guard ship to have the charge of the dock-yard in the ab-ence of the Captain-Superintendent. Two Lieutenants, n addition to the four already borne, to be appointed, with Master, for the several duties. The latter to be employed n transporting ships in the harbour, and piloting ships in nd out of the harbour, and to pass his qualifications for in same. The Captain, Commander, Lieut., Master, Chaplain, Purser, Surg., and Assist.-Surg., to reside on oard their respective ships appointed by the Captain. All rovisions to be received and regularly issued from the uard-ship. Provisions to be duly made for the issue of piits. Smugglers detected to be severely punished. etty Officers to make themselves useful in all the depart-ents, such as gunnery, seamanship, rigging ships; and the arpenter's crew to be employed in the dock-yard if re-uired. The Masters of the sailing lighters to be borne as cting Second Masters on the *San Josef* guard ship, and o retain the command of their respective vessels. The ormer regulations to be in force until revoked by subse-uent directions; instructions to be issued accordingly as oon as matured.

Sir Charles Paget's squadron is expected in Plymouth ound this day, and the Board of Admiralty will embark on uard the Admiral's ship, and proceed on a cruise for a hort distance, about the middle of next week. The *Van-uard* still beats the whole squadron on every point of ailing, and the *Cornwallis* is admitted to be the slowest ailer in the fleet. Report says that the *Rodney* is ordered ome to join this squadron.

Orders were received on Saturday in Portsmouth Dock-ard, for the *Captain* of the Guard-Ship in Ordinary to per-orm the duties of the Admiral-Superintendent in the absence f that officer; and should both be unavoidably away at the ame time, the duties to be performed by the *Commander* of he Guard-Ship. The following is to be the establishment of is Majesty's Guard-Ship of the Ordinary, *Victory*:—

Ranks and Rating, with Third-Rate's Pay, except the under-entioned special cases—Captain, 1; Commander, 1; Lieu-nants, (first Lieutenant's pay, with compensation between rst Lieutenant's pay and pay of late Ordinary, except to ose appointed since April 1836,) 6; Master, (first-rate's y, if qualified,) 1; Acting Master, 1; Chaplain, 1; Sur-on, 1; Purser, 1; Second Masters, 4; Assistant Surgeon, 1; unner, 1; Boatswain, 1; Carpenter, 1; Engineer, 1; As-tant Engineers, 2; Clerk, (pay of first-rate to be continued present possessor, but not to successor,) 1; Assistant lerk, (pay of Ab.,) 1; Cook, 1; Cooper, 1; Master-at-rms, 1; Ship Corporals, 2; Captain's Coxswain, 1; Car-nter's Mates or Crews, 81; Working Petty Officers, 37; Stokers, 4; Able Seamen (out of those the boats' crews and attendants on sick-berth are to be provided,) 279; Purser's Steward, 1; Captain's Steward, 1; Captain and Commander's Cooks, 2; Boys, (2nd Class,) 66; Ditto, (3rd Class,) 25; Total, 503.

*Supernumerary List.*—Gunners and Boatswains, 80; Carpenters, 45; Cooks, (if so many in the Ordinary; if not, the actual number, and the difference to be made up by as many Abs.,) 37; late Master of the *Industry*, 1; Mate of ditto, 1.

A RETURN of the NAMES of all MATES and MIDSHIPMEN now actually Serving, who have passed their Examination for LIEUTENANTS previously to the 1st day of January 1835; and distinguishing the Year in which they were Examined:—

Adams, G. Curtis, 1830; Adams, James, do.; Alnslie, Henry, 1833; Allen, J. May E., 1828; Alldridge, T. Adge, 1831; Allan, John, do.; Allen, Philip Aylmer, 1833; Andrew, Zaccheus, 1832; Armitage, Whaley, 1830; Astle, John, 1833; Atkleson, R. L. 1832; Austin, Wm., 1829; Austen, Herbert G., 1834; Ayscough, H. G., do.; Barnard, E., 1829; Bamber, C. Ross, 1838; Baker, Vashon, 1831; Barcard, F. L., 1833; Bailey, Wilham, 1834; Bacon, H., do.; Barwell, R. H., 1833; Balfour, C. J., 1834; Barnard, E. K., do.; Baugh, H. W., do.; Balfour, Edwin, R. J., do; Bentham, G. W., 1830; Bevisns, R. J., 1831; Bennett, H. E. B., 1832; Bedford, R. T., 1834; Bonnett, J. C., do.; Bickford, J. G., do.; Bingham, A. M., do.; Blenoerhasset, Nevinson D., 1831; Bligh, W., 1833; Blackett, J. C., 1834; Blane, G., 1833; Booth, H., 1825; Bourchier, F., 1833; Boyd, J. M., 1832; Borlase, J. (*a*), 1831; Borlase, J. (*b*), 1832; Bourchier, M., 1833; Bridge, W. H., 1830; Broad, W. H., 1832; Branch, J. P., 1833; Bridges, J. H., 1832; Braddyll, C. R. G., 1833; Bradly, S., 1834; Buchan, D. A., 1830; Bunce, B. H., 1831; Burslem, G. J., do.; Bullen, C., 1832; Burrell, L. P., 1834; Bynon, J. C., 1827; Byton, F., 1830; Carthew, J. L., 1822; Campbell, W., 1830; Campbell, P., 1831; Carroll, J. F., 1829; Carter, C. R., 1831; Campbell, C. Y., 1833; Cashman, J., do.; Caffin, J. C., 1831; Christopher, T. B., 1832; Church, W. H., 1833; Chapman, W. P., 1834; Church, F., 1833; Clavell, J., 1831; Clayton, W., 1833; Clarke, B. S., 1834; Collins, W. V., 1829; Compton, J., 1830; Cox, H. L., 1830; Coles, W., 1828; Coffin, W., 1830; Connor, E. R., 1832; Conway, J. W., 1831; Collett, C. F., 1831; Cooke, J. M., 1833; Coppinger, T. S., 1817; Cranley, A., 1829; Crawford, W. (*a*), 1830; Crang, J. H., 1832; Crawley, C. G., do.; Croft, H., 1833; Cunningham, W. G. J., do.; Curtis, R., 1831; Cumberland, O., 1832; Crozier, W. P., 1830; Daly, J., 1831; Dawes, D. B., 1832; Davis, H. B., 1834; Davies, A. H., 1833; Davies, R. R. T., 1829; Dalyell, J. R., 1833; D'Encourt, E. C. T., 1832; De Courcy, M., 1830; Dewes, G. R., 1831; Deeeis, J. S. A., 1829; Denison, F., 1834; Derbishire, A. 1827; Disney, W. T., 1821; Dickson, J. B., 1834; Downes, T. H., 1827; Doyle, C. F., 1831; Dubie, W. H., do.; Dolling, S. B., 1834; Dorville, J. W., do.; Douglas, W. M. W., do.; Drew, F., 1823; Drake, J. W., 1831; Duncan, R., 1826; Dunsterville, J., 1830; Dumaresq, H., 1828; Dumaresq, Don P., 1831; Dunlop, R. J. W., 1830; Dyke, C., 1834; Edwards, R., do.; Ellis, W., 1826; Ellis, R., 1830; Elliot, J., 1834; Ellerman, G. A., 1833; Etheridge, T., 1830; Falcoe, M., 1831; Faul, W. F., 1830; Fellowes, J., 1832; Fellowes, W. A., 1834; Field, J. C. S., 1831; Fisher, P., do.; Foote, F. W., 1824; Fowell, S., 1829; Fox, B., 1834; Fowler, R. D., 1833; Forsyth, W. C., do.; Freeland, J. O., 1831; Frere, J. J. B. E., 1832; Gambier, F. W., 1831; Gennys, J. H., 1829; Gennys, W. H., 1834; Gifford, G., do.; Glascott, A. G., 1829; Gladstone, A. C., 1834; Glynn, E. A., 1831; Gore, G., 1829; Gordon, J., 1833; Gordon, A. S., 1831; Grandy, J. S. W., do.; Gray, H. B., 1829; Grael, W., 1832; Griffiths, H. L., 1833; Graham, G. T., do.; Guyon, J. F., 1829; Gubbins, P., 1832; Gunnell, E. H., do.; Harrison, J. G., 1830; Hawkins, H. C., 1828; Hamilton, P. W., 1833; Harper, G., 1830; Harper, F. H., 1833; Hammond, G. E. W., 1834; Haraton, H. C., 1832; Harvey, R. B., 1833; Hancock, J., do., Harene, E. A. F., do.; Hamilton, J. (*a*), do.; Helpman, P. A., 1828; Hewlett, R. S., 1829; Heaultine, A., 1832; Head, T., do.; Helpman, J. R. C., do.; Helpman, B. F., 1834; Hine, G. A., 1831; Higginson, F., 1828; Hickey, F. W. C., 1834; Hosenson, J. C., 1829; Hockley, J. B., 1831; Harkin, C. L., do.; Holmes, E., 1833; Hogg, E. M., 1829; Hudgskin, J. A., 1834; Hooke, G. B., 1827; Hodgkinson, C. E., 1831; Hodgkinson, T., 1833; Hughes, J. C., do.; Hutchinson, W. J. H., 1832; Holdyn, E. L., 1831; Jackson, C., do.; Jamison, W. P., 1833; Jenkins, R. K., 1829; Jeffery, B., 1826; Jeffreys, A., 1831; Jeffreys, G. B., 1834; Ingram, A. H., 1827; Johnston, G., 1832; Johnston, G., 1831; Jones, O. J., 1832; Johnson, C. R., 1834; Johnson, G. C. J., 1833; Johnston, F. E., 1834; Irving J., do.; Keton, J. E., 1830; Kay, J. H., 1834; Kenyne, G., 1830; Kennedy, A., do.; Kevern, R. C., 1831; Kendall, W., 1834; Kennett, E. H., 1832; Kennedy, W. H., 1834; Kerr, M., do.; Kinsman, J. B., 1830; Kingston, A. B., 1833; Kinsman, H. H., do.; Kuntt, O. P., 1830; Koox, M., 1831; Knighton, C., 1833; Kooystra, J. B., 1819; Laye, H. T., 1829; Lewis, R. F., 1823; Leycester, E. M., 1834; Levinge, R. T. J., 1833; Lewis, T., 1828; Lindsay, C. W., 1827; Lilley, W., 1830; Lincoln, H., do.; Little, E., 1832; Little, A., 1834; Lloyd, E., 1832; Lloyd, H., 1834; Lomy, J., 1827; Lodwick, J., 1831; Locker, N. E. J., do.; Lowe, F., do.; M'Clure, R. J. f., 1830; M'Dougal, J., 1831; M'Kenzie, D. M., 1834; Massingbird, F. A., 1828; Manle, F., 1827; Maling, L., 1831; Massie, J. B., 1829; Mason, T. H., 1830; May, A. C., do.; Mapleton, D. R. B., 1829; Maddan, J. R., 1832; Maul, F. W., 1831; Maitland, L., 1833; Madlock, S. T., 1832; Mathews, E. M., 1834; Matthews, G., 1816; Menls, J. A., 1829; Mellersh, A., 1831; Metcalfe, W. C., 1832; Menls, G. P., 1834; Miller, R. B., 1827; Miller, W. B., 1830; Morritt, G., 1823; Monypenny, W. H., 1829; Moore, J. G., 1830; Morris, W., 1829; Manie, C., 1833; Morris, H. G., 1830; Mottley, H. H. N., 1833; Moore, R. S., do.; Morris, W. W., 1834; Mould, W., do.; Monro, G. I. H., do; Murray, A., 1830; Murray, F. S., 1833; Newman, L. F. A., 1821; Newanham, W. T., 1828; Need, W., 1831; Newland, C. F., do.; Nicolson, Sir F. W. Erskine, Bart., 1834; Norcock, J. H., 1828; Nnad, A. M., 1830; Nourse, J., 1832; Nolloth, M., 1830; Noble, E. M., 1832; Orion, G. D., 1830; O'Brien, R., 1828; Ogle, G., 1834; Patey, C. G. E., 1830; Page, T. H., 1831; Patteneon, J. E., 1830; Palmer, J., 1832; Paynter, J. A., 1833; Paterson, G. Y., 1834; Patey, G. E., 1833; Panny, E. B., 1828; Peppin, M., 1819; Phillips, G. G., 1827; Philippe, G. G., 1831; Phillpotts, G., 1833; Pipon, R., do.; Pitman, J. C., do.; Powell, C. C., 1830; Postle, C. J., 1831; Power, E. R., do; Porteous, F. P., 1834; Price, C. W. R., 1829; Pridham, R., 1832; Pridham, W. W., do.; Pritchard, J. A., 1834; Prohyn, H., do.; Priest, B. P., do.; Prevost, L. de T., do.; Ramsay, J., 1830; Read, D., 1827; Reid, W., 1824; Rea, H., 1829; Reeve, S., 1834; Riddell, J. A. A., 1829; Rigge, C. G., 1831; Risk, J. E. F., 1832; Robinsoe, W., 1819; Robinson, J. C., 1826; Robins, J. G., 1829; Rohins, H. J., 1830; Robertson, R. M., do.; Ross, T. C., do.; Rowlett, W., do.; Robinson, W. F., 1831; Robertson, R., 1833; Rouse, R. J., 1832; Rose, F. E., 1834; Rogers, H. D., 1830; Roberts, E. F., 1833; Rover, A., 1834; Ryves, H. T., 1830; Sanders, W. S., 1834; Saederson, J., do.; Sansum, A., 1832; Saunder, E. W., do.; Scott, F., 1831; Scott, M. R., 1833; Schonberg, C. F. do.; Shearman, W. M., 1822; Short, S. F., 1830; Shears, J. A., do.; Sharp, B., 1833; Shafto, A. D., 1834; Shadwell, C. F. A., 1833; Sheriland, P. F., 1834; Sibbald, J., 1828; Sibbald, T., 1832; Slade, F., 1833; Sleeman, F. B., 1834; Smith, J. M'Dowall, 1832; Smith, E. C., 1833; Smith, R. S., do.; Smith, W. R., do.; Snow, G. J. R., 1830; Snell, J. C., 1834; Somerville, P., 1830; Sumerville, P. H., 1832; Sully, W. H., 1834; Stewart, P. B., 1828; Stirling, S., 1831; Stewart, T. B., do.; Stoddert, R. 1830; Strettell, J., 1831; Stokes, J. L., 1830; Starmer, C., 1829; Stanfell, F. H., 1831; Stoldert, J., 1833; Strange, J. N., 1833; Stokes, H., 1834; St. Clair, Honourable C., 1830; Stoyle, H., 1829; Stevens, F. H., 1830, Stanhridge, W. T., 1829; Stopart, R. D., 1834; Suelling, R. W., 1829; Symons, R., 1827; Synge, R., 1833; Sympson, E., do.; Stagg, P. B., 1820; Tatham, E., 1831; Tetley, J. S., 1829; Temple, H., 1834; Thorp, W., 1832; Thompson, J. R., 1834; Tracy, J. J. C. H., 1830; Turner, R. J., 1829; Tylden, H. M., 1824; Veiteh, H. G., 1834; Voo Donop, E. B. P., 1833; Wall, H., 1826; Warren, C. B., 1830; Watson, J., 1831; Walters, W. H., do.; Wallord, G. E., do.; Warren, H., 1834; Wake, B. A., 1833; Walton, C. J., 1834; Webster, W., 1829; Western, G., 1832; Wellesley, G. G., 1834; Western, R. R., do.; White, W. L., 1832; White, R. D., do.; Whanton, R. H., 1834; Whyte, R. C., 1833; Whipple, T. C. O., do.; Wilkey, C. G., 1825; Wilkinson, G. W., 1826; Winlow, C. W., 1829; Wills, J. W. M., 1819; Williams, C. B., 1829; Williams, J. V., do.; Williams, H., 1831; Wilford, R., 1832; Wilson, F., 1833; Winthrop, H. R. S., 1834; Wiseman, W. S., 1833; Wilmot, A. P. E., 1834; Wood, J. F. L., 1826; Wood, J., 1831; Wood, W. C., 1832; Woodley, A. J., 1834; Woolward, J. H., 1832; Wooldridge, S. O., 1833; Webb, W. Henry, 1834; Willcox, J., 1833; Young, Alfred, 1834; Young, B., do.

H. F. AMENROZ, Chief Clerk.

*Admiralty, June* 16, 1836.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Hindster Division Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry—John Matthew Quantock, Esq., to be Captain.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, Aug. 26.—1st Foot—Ens. D. G. A. Darroch to be Lieut., by p., v. Jones, who ret.; E. C. Mullen, Gent., to be Ens. by p., v. Darroch. 38th—Ens. T. G. Harding to be Lieut., by p., v. Pelise, who ret.; J. T. Crosbie, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Harding. 65th—Lieut. M. H. Warren, from h.-p. 43d Regt., to

be Lieut., v. Taylor, app. Paymaster to the 76th. 67th—Lieut. C. A. Dean to be Capt., by p., v. Stewart, app. to 77th Regt.; Ens. G. W. Nicolls to be Lieut., by p., v. Dean; H. Collette, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Nicolls. 77th—Brev.-Maj. G. Stewart, from 67th, to be Capt., v. Raloes, who retires. 78th—Lieut. M. G. Taylor, from 66th, to be Paymaster, v. Chisholm, dec. 80th—Lieut. J. Smith to be Capt., by p., v. Browne, who ret.; Ens. W. H. Bradford to be Lieut., by p., v. Smith; C. H. M. Kelsoe, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Bradford. 86th—J. H. Thursby, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Smyth, prom. to 1st W. I. Regt. 1st W. I. Regt.—Ens. J. R. C. Smyth, from 86th Regt., to be Lieutenant, by p., v. Hierlihy, who retires.

CAVALRY.

2d Life Guards—On Monday His Majesty gave a diener of roast beef and plum-pudding to the non-commissioned Officers, privates, and their families. The dinner took place in the riding-school, which was tastefully decorated with devices in laurel, stars (composed of swords, pistols, and carbines), banners, and various clusters of armour. In the centre of the building, on a crimson pedestal, surmounted with swords and banners, were displayed the splendid silver kettle-drums presented by the King to the regt.; and, extending along the whole range of the apartment, was written, in laurel and oak leaves, the motto, "Long live our King and Queen." Triumphal arches, composed of evergreens, and ornamented with cuirasses and helmets, were erected on the line leading from the entrance of the barracks to the riding-school. After diener the King's health was drunk with the utmost enthusiasm, and the greatest order and conviviality universally prevailed amongst the men throughout the day.

13th Lt. Drags.—Capt. Knox, who recently exchanged from the 60th, has arrived at Falmouth from the Mediterranean.

15th Hussars—Capt. Hickman's tr. has arrived at Kilkenny from Newbridge.

INFANTRY.

3d—The foreign service of regs. is usually dated, we believe, from the embarkation of the colours, and on that account the gallant batts. are generally set down as having embarked in 1823, though nearly the whole of the reg. embarked in 1822 from Chatham.

7th—will relieve the 48th reg. Hd.-qrs., two cos., Bolton; two, Blackburn; two, Wigan; one, Haydock; one, Rochdale; two, Weedon.

11th depot—1 Serj. and 12 r. and f., from Waterford to Duncannon Fort on 24th inst., there to be stationed, relieving one non-comm. Off. and 10 men of the Rl. Art., ordered to Rocky Island.

20th.—It is feared that this regiment will not arrive from Bombay this year, as the 17th, which left N. S. Wales last March, may not reach India in time to permit of the volunteering of the 20th and their marching from Belgaum to the coast before the setting in of the monsoon. Unless the 20th was embarked in May last, it must be still in India, for the coast is not safe for shipping before October. In this case we cannot expect the regiment home before Spring. Col. Thomas C. B., M. P. for Mallow; Majors Taylor and Fraser, Captains Bolton, Croad and Cavendish, Lieuts. Day, Creagh and Fraser, and Ensign Sharpe are in England, awaiting the arrival of Head Quarters. The Depot is stationed at Tilbury Fort, under Capt. Croad.

23d—are under orders for Ireland, and will be succeeded at Manchester by the 48th.

34th depot—Maj. Greeves having left the Pigeon-house Fort, Dublin, for England, on leave of absence, the command has devolved upon Capt. Cooolly.

49th—Col. Daniell, commanding the Garrison of Fort William, proceeds to England in the *Catherine*.

67th.—Sir L. Greenwell on Tuesday inspected this Depot at Sheerness. Never complimentary, though oftee commendatory, we did not hear him express any opinion on the state of this Depot. Perhaps he expected something beyond mediocrity from the Adjutant General's regiment.

77th—It will be seen, by the Gazette of last night, that we anticipated in our last No. the appointment of B. Maj. Stewart to this corps, *vice* Capt. Raines. We hope, for the credit of this gallant regiment, that harmony is now re-established; if not, we shall further *anticipate certain* removals. The discipline of the army requires that there should be no trifling.

80th—The hd.-qrs. will embark for New South Wales next month.

82d—Lieut. Watson has joined Capt. Greene's comp. at Carlow.

87th depot—sailed from Chatham in small craft for Sheerness, where it embarked on board the *Athol* for Cork yesterday week. It was accompanied by a crowd of respectable persons to the Dock-yard gate, who expressed their regret at its departure. Both officers and men were general favourites in the town and garrison.

89th depot—1 comp. and 40 men from Omagh to Lifford on 19th.

93d depot—1 comp. from Lifford to Londonderry on 19th inst.

95th—1 Off., 2 Serjts., and 30 r. and f., from Birr to Roscrea, 22d and 23d inst.

Royal Newfoundland Vet. Cos.—A small detachment, consisting of 1 Serj. and 19 r. and f., under charge of Ens. Thomas, 10th Foot, arrived at Chatham on Thursday for embarkation.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt.—The Service cos. will proceed to Chatham on their landing from America. The depot is ordered there to await head-quarters.

Royal Artillery, Woolwich.—A regimental parade of the Horse Artillery field battery comps. and batts. took place on Monday last, to witness the expulsion from the corps of Gunner Appleyard, of the 8th batt. The prisoner, who had to pass through this disgraceful ordeal, had been found guilty, by a general Court-Martial, of repeated acts of theft, and had been sentenced to 90 days hard labour, and then to be drummed out of the regt.; the first part of his sentence he had undergone, and the parade was now formed for the purpose of his exit, with every mark of degradation. The Commandant Major-Gen., Sir J. Maclean, attended by his Staff, having arrived, and the brigade being drawn up in two lines facing inwards, the prisoner was brought out under charge of an escort, the A. D. A. General, Lieut.-Col. Jones, read his crimes and sentence at three several parts of the parade, the fifes and drums preceding the culprit beating the "Rogue's March." Having arrived at the end of the parade, Sir J. Maclean ordered him again to be conducted through the ranks, and he was then marched over the barrack-field to the park-guard gate, where his discharge was handed to him. The delinquent then took off his cap and collected some money from the crowd assembled, and turning to the Officers said, "Look here, Brigade-Major, this is more than you would give me." He then went round to another gate, but the sentry refused to let him pass, and he then "went his way," a disgraced wanderer. The mortar and howitzer practice on Monday and Tuesday, at both high and low angle, was very good; on the latter day the staff was "cut in twain" by a howitzer round shot. The Bazaar, for the benefit of the wives and children of Artillery-men gone abroad, held on Thursday at Woolwich, was attended by upwards of 500 persons. Nearly seventy pounds was the result of the exertion of the fair contributors. The tables were kept by the daughters of Maj.-Gen. Sir Joseph Maclean and his Lady, who were present, the daughters of Sir Samuel Warren, and Miss Glubb, Mrs. Sprowle, and many other Ladies connected with the garrison. A party of Artillery pitched a marquee, in which refreshments were provided by Mrs. Dixon, daughter of the late General Dixon, whose exertions have been unremitting in furtherance of this most humane object. Captain Robe and Lieut. Grant superintended the arrangements; and it was gratifying to observe the zeal of the Royal Artillery band on this occasion by a full muster, and performing many splendid pieces of music, which called forth the loudest approbation. The entrance-money was taken by the Serjeant Librarian of the corps; and the marked attention of the privates who attended, evinced a true sense of their feeling in behalf of those who might receive the benefit intended. The whole affair went off with great spirit, as there was a strong muster of Naval and Military Officers.

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The Ordnance Survey of Ireland is now advanced within five miles of Galway.

There were four regiments added to the King's Army in India in consequence of the war with Burmah. On the close of that war a reduction of *one* company took place, for previously the regiments in India had 11 Captains, one of whom was at the depot. The reduction then made reduced the *total* to the original number of men, but the number of regiments was increased by four. We would gladly see these 4 regiments ordered home, and the remaining corps recruited to their former establishment of 1000 men.

The number of troops in India, according to the estimates for this year, are, 1116 Officers, 1316 N. C. Officers, Trumpeters, and Drummers, and 17,268 rank and file. Total, in India, 19,720 British soldiers. The charge for this force is paid by the East India Company, and amounts to 691,133*l.* 2*s.* 5*d.* Of this force 2,604 are Cavalry, and form four regiments; the remaining 16,916 are Infantry, and are formed into 20 regiments. In addition to the charge for this force the Hon. John Company pays to Mr. John Bull 60,000*l.* per annum on account of pensions for soldiers from India. We have reason to think that John Bull has got a bad bargain, and that he is complaining of it sadly.

Major Blanchard's Pontoons have been approved of, and an order has been sent to call the ones constructed by Col. Pasley. In this decision every military man coincides who may not be warped in opinion by private friendship for a zealous and devoted, though sometimes mistaken, officer. Col. Pasley will not be offended by our saying that he is the best of all military schoolmasters, whether abroad or at home. We always approved of him, except as a Pontooner.

The Aides-de-Camp to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland are henceforth to be nominated in a different manner. No Officer under the rank of Captain can be appointed, and must have served abroad with his corps for a certain space of time. At the expiration of the Lord Lieutenant's period of service, he will be allowed to recommend so many of these Captains for a step in rank.

Household Infantry.—The following orders were given Thursday issued from the Commander-in-Chief's office, for the battalions of the Household Infantry, it being the half-yearly change of quarters, to commence on Monday morning next:—The 1st batt. of Grenadier Guards will march from Westminster quarters to the Wellington new barracks, St. James's Park. 2nd batt. from Wellington barracks to St. John's Wood barracks, Regent's Park. 3rd batt. from Portman-street barracks to Windsor barracks. The 2nd batt. of Coldstream Guards from the Tower to Westminster quarters. The 1st batt. R. Scotch Fusilier Guards from the New Infantry barracks, St. John's Wood, to Portman-street barracks. 2nd batt. from St. George's barracks, Chatingcross to the Tower. The 7th Fusiliers from Windsor to Weedon barracks, Northamptonshire.

Lord Hill is expected to visit the principal stations in the course of next month, for the early part of October.

The estimated expense of the convict service this year is 106,600*l.*, which is above that of last year.

We find that the *Limerick Chronicle* is smarting under our exposure of its continual pilferings from our columns without acknowledgment. Last week it copied from the Lord Hill's order respecting the 41st, praised it, and by way of "*intelligence*" extracted from the Army List the *names of all the Officers*.—Our comments upon the Order have now made it change its tone, and 'we have the following morceau. "Some of the Officers of the 41st regiment will be obliged to follow their Lieut.-Colonels, and sell out or retire on half-pay, while more are to be drafted into other corps." The remainder of the paragraph it will be at once seen is compiled from our article on this subject. "The very unpleasant dilemma of the 41st is something similar to the 85th, about five-and-twenty years gone, but among officers or privates the disorganization of the 41st appears not so bad as the 85th, which was then newly officered and appointed by the Duke of York. The salutary effect was instantaneous, and the 85th has since borne the character of one of the first regiments in the service, his Majesty's first and principal Aide-de-camp the Colonel of it. In many cases long service in India will be found to deteriorate the discipline of our army." Unless the *Limerick* acts more honestly, we shall devote a career each week to the enumeration of its pilferings. We could now specify a dozen articles in this day's paper *that will* be extracted by the *Limerick*.

*New Pay and Pension Warrant.*—William R. Whereas it has been represented to Us that it would materially tend to the encouragement of good conduct in the Army, if a reward, to be attained only by the well-conducted soldier, were substituted for the additional pay now granted to soldiers who have completed certain periods of service: Our Will and Pleasure is, that all soldiers who shall enlist into Our Service on or after the 1st day of September 1836, shall have no claim to additional pay after any period of service, but that a reward of additional pay for good conduct shall be granted to such soldiers under the following rules:—

1. Soldiers who shall have completed seven years service shall be entitled to claim 1*d.* a-day, and to wear a ring of lace round the right arm, provided their name shall not have been entered in the Regimental Defaulter Book for at least two years immediately preceding any claim.

2. Soldiers who shall have completed 14 years' service shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d.* a-day and to wear two rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 1*d.* a-day for at least two years immediately preceding such further claim.

3. Soldiers who shall have completed 21 years' service shall be entitled to claim a further reward of 1*d.* a-day, and to wear three rings of lace round the right arm, provided they shall have been uninterruptedly in the enjoyment of the 2*d.* a-day for two years immediately preceding their claim to the third penny.

4. Soldiers who by their good conduct shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings shall be entitled to have the full rate of that good conduct pay, of which they shall have been in uninterrupted possession for five years immediately preceding their discharge, added to the rate of pension, whether temporary or permanent, to which they may have a right under the provisions of Our Warrant of the 7th February 1833.

5. Soldiers who have been in the possession of some rate or other of the rates of good conduct pay for five years uninterruptedly, but who have only been in possession of either of the higher rates for some period not less than two years immediately preceding their discharge, shall be entitled if discharged with two rings, to an addition of 1½*d.*, and if discharged with three rings, to an addition of 2½*d.*, as an augmentation of the pension to which their services may entitle them.

6. Soldiers who shall have been in the uninterrupted possession of good conduct pay for at least three years immediately preceding their discharge for disability, or reduction, and who shall not have acquired claims to pen-

sion, or who shall be entitled only to temporary or conditionel pensions, shall have their names registered at Chelsea Hospitel; and upon their attaining 60 years of age, shall receive, as a reward for their former good conduct, a pension of 4*d.* a-day if discharged with one ring, and of 6*d.* a-day if discharged after having been twelve months in possession of two rings; and this reward for former good conduct shall also be extended to soldiers who may be permitted to obtain free discharge at their own request, as an indulgence, after certain periods of service, as described in the 10th article of this Warrant.

7. All soldiers now in Our Service who enlisted since the 1st March 1833, shall have the option of relinquishing all right to the additional pay of 2*d.* a day to which they are now entitled after the completion of 14 years' infantry, or of 17 years' cavalry service, and shall then be entitled, by their good conduct, to claim the 1*d.* a-day after seven years' service, and shall be, in all respects, entitled to all the advantages both of good conduct pay while serving, of pension on discharge, and of deferred pension, which are hereby granted to soldiers hencelorward enlisting.

8. All soldiers now serving who enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, shall, by relinquishing their right to additional pay for length of service, be entitled to claim all the advantages of good conduct pay while serving, which are hereby granted; but as the Warrants which were in force at the time of their original enlistment give them a right to higher rates of pension on discharge than those which are to be granted to men enlisted after the 1st March 1833, they will not be entitled to have their good conduct pay added to their pensions on discharge.

9. In special cases, however, of men enlisted on or before the 1st March 1833, who, by their good conduct, have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who, after short service, may be discharged for disabilities or by reduction either without pension, or with temporary, or conditional, or permanent pensions, (not exceeding those granted for similar disabilities and services under Our Warrant of the 7th February 1833,) the good conduct pay may, by the consent of Our Secretary at War, be added to their pensions; and such men, if not placed upon permanent pensions, may be registered at Chelsea for the deferred pension under the same rules as the men enlisted after the 1st March 1833.

10. Soldiers who shall have obtained the distinction of one or more rings, and who may be permitted to purchase or to obtain free discharge at their own request, shall be allowed free discharges upon the following terms, instead of those prescribed by the Warrant of Our late Royal Brother of the 14th November 1829, and by Our Warrant of the 7th February 1833; but the conditions, limitations, and regulations for granting discharges by indulgence, laid down in the said Warrants, shall, in the cases of all other soldiers, remain in full force:—

| | Cavalry. | Infantry. |
|---|---|---|
| Under 6 years' service | £30 | £20 |
| After 6 years' service, and with 2 years' absence from the Defaulters' Book | 25 | 15 |
| After 7 years, with one ring | 20 | 15 |
| After 10 „ do. | 15 | 10 |
| After 12 „ do. | 10 | 5 |
| After 14 „ do. | 5 | Free |
| After 16 years, with one ring | Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 4*d.* a-day. | |
| After 16 years, with two rings, having possessed the second at least 12 months | Free, with the right of registry for deferred pension of 6*d.* a-day. | |

11. Soldiers enlisted since the 1st March, 1833, who are in the enjoyment of two or of three rings, and of the good conduct pay, may obtain permanent pension as an indulgence, at the rate fixed in the Warrant of 7th February, 1833, two years earlier than other men who have not earned this distinction, and may further receive the same amount of good conduct pay, which would have been added to their ordinary pension, under the rules laid down in this Warrant, if they had been discharged as unfit for further service or by reduction.]

12. As it is Our Will and Pleasure that this reward shall be strictly an honourable distinction, to be conferred only upon the well-conducted soldier, the Commanding Officers of Regiments are strictly enjoined to enter in the Regimental Defaulters' Book the name of every soldier who, in consequence of any misconduct whatever, shall have been confined in the guard-house, or subjected to any punishment; and the commission of every offence, which shall impose upon the Commanding Officer the necessity of recording the soldier's name in the Regimental Defaulters' Book, shall render the man ineligible for this reward for two years from that date, and if he be already in possession of this distinction shall deprive him of his ring and good conduct pay for one year; and a second recorded offence within twelve months shall render two years of uninterrupted good conduct necessary to obtain a restoration of such reward.

13. The soldier having two or three rings shall (in like manner for the first and second recorded offences forfeit one ring, and the good conduct pay allowed with it for one year for each offence; and if a third offence be recorded against him in the Regimental Defaulters' Book within twelve months, he shall forfeit all claim in consequence of his previous good conduct, and shall only be entitled to obtain a restoration of his honourable distinctions by subsequently serving with uninterrupted good conduct for two years to obtain one ring, and four years to obtain two rings, and for six years to obtain three rings.

14. Any soldier who by having been recorded in the Regimental Defaulters' Book shall have been adjudged to have been guilty of an offence by which he is to forfeit the whole or a part of his reward for previous good conduct, shall, if he denies the commission of such offence, have the right of appeal to a Court-Martial.

15. A soldier may, for a first offence of a serious nature, be adjudged, by the sentence of a Court-Martial, to forfeit all or any part of the advantages he had derived from his previous good conduct, either absolutely or for a longer or shorter period, according to the circumstances which shall have appeared in evidence.

16. The distinction and the rewards granted by this Warrant will be extended to Corporals and Drummers, both as regards pay and pension, but Serjeants and other Non-commissioned Officers will not be allowed, while serving, any addition to their established pay, but on their discharge they may, for peculiarly good conduct, on the special recommendation of Our General Commanding-in-Chief, and by the consent of Our Secretary-at-War, communicated to the Commissioners of Chelsea Hospital, be allowed additions of 1*d.*, 2*d.*, or 3*d.* a-day to their pensions; provided that the aggregate pension shall in no case exceed for a Serjeant 1*s.* 10*d.*, for a Quartermaster Serjeant 2*s.* 1*d.*, and for a Serjeant-Maj. 2*s.* 4*d.* a day.

*Given at our Court, at Windsor, this 18th day of August, 1836, in the Seventh Year of Our Reign.*

By His Majesty's command,

Howick.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### MILITARY PUNISHMENTS.—COL. CHARLES NAPIER IN REPLY TO GENERAL VON GROLLMANN.

(*Concluded from page* 534.)

The General then says, "a reconnoitring party despatched towards the Ourcq canal, by whom the enemy was driven with loss from the village of Aubervilliers, confirmed the intelligence that the enemy had strongly fortified the line of Ourcq's canal, and occupied it with so great a force that an attack upon them must have been both a difficult and a doubtful undertaking." Now here General Von Grollmann and I differ as to facts; the line of the canal of Ourcq was, no doubt, strongly fortified; the attack might have been "difficult," owing to British soldiers, and was "doubtful" to Prussian soldiers; and the fact may have been as General Von Grollmann asserts, namely, that the Prussian Army, in consequence of the danger, moved to a more easy point of assault on the south side of Paris, leaving the tougher attack on the north to the British. This was all in character. The Duke of Wellington, I believe, gives a different reason, and says it was want of supplies that made the Prussians move, and the Duke will be believed, in preference to General Grollmann, in all ages and by all nations, except the Prussian; but admitting that the Prussian General is correct in his assertion, that timidity, not hunger, made the Prussians shift their quarters, I take leave to say that the enemy *were not driven with loss from Aubervilliers* by the Prussian reconnoitring party." I was present at the attack of this village by the British, and the following account of it will illustrate my contradiction of the assertion that we are ignorant of war, and "incapable and unfit for forposts and detachments, for all that precedes and follows a battle;" and which exhibits the slender acquaintance that General Von Grollmann has of the British troops; for it will show that the superiority of the Prussians is *far from being proved*, and could only be asserted by a Prussian officer. A heavy fire of musketry was maintained by 1500 Prussians for a whole day against the village of Aubervilliers (mentioned by General Von Grollmann); if I overstate the number of the Prussians, or the time they were in the village, I may be corrected. I trust to memory; but whether above or below 1500, the Prussian detachment was very strong, and the French officer who commanded against the Prussians told us he had but 300 men in the village. The late Sir N. Campbell was ordered to relieve the Prussian detachment with three Light Infantry Companies of Sir Charles Colville's Brigade, amounting to under 300 men. I went with him. We found a constant firing maintained by the Prussians, which fire was apparently disregarded by the French, who scarcely returned a shot. The Prussians had not dislodged the latter from any part that they had occupied at the beginning of the attack, and were themselves covered by some houses and walls, from which they kept up this useless fire. On our arrival the Prussian Commander gave Sir Neil Campbell directions as to what he ought and ought not to do. The Prussians had done nothing but waste powder and ball, and we saw neither killed nor wounded men; therefore, though the Prussian officer and his men were, no doubt, brave and experienced soldiers, Sir Neil Campbell resolved not to imitate their mode of attack, of which the failure, up to the period when we relieved them, was evident. We occupied the ground quitted by the Prussians. Campbell made his reconnoissance and laid his plan,—then attacked and carried two or three of the highest houses; from the top of these he broke into those which were lower, but without much firing, only a few shots in breaking through the division walls of some houses, for the French did not seem resolved upon an obstinate defence. In about two hours we possessed ourselves of one side of a whole street, with a communication from house to house through the partition walls, and thus we quickly became masters of the greatest portion of the village. The French officer asked Sir Neil Campbell if we were Prussians. Answer. "No! British." "I thought so," said he, "from your different manner of attack. Those Prussian fellows have been firing for hours and could not dislodge me from a single house. Will you consent to a flag of truce, each to hold his own ground?" Campbell accepted the offer, as he had already possessed himself of the greatest part of the village, and we had reason to believe that a battery from the canal would open upon us, if the French were wholly to evacuate the post. The part they held was between us and the battery. Sir Neil reported the proposition to his Commander, which was consented to; and thus we remained two days and the intervening night. The Prussians would never have taken the village in the way they went to work when we relieved them; they must have expended as much ammunition as if they had been in a general action, and this at a time when Von Grollmann says they had not a cartridge to spare. They were perfectly safe, and so were the French; indeed, unless an epidemic disease fell upon them, they might have been there to this day, and (as far as any loss from fire went) they would still be "in marching and fighting condition ready to take advantage of every lucky accident," so that if a "*lucky accident*" took place, such as the French quitting the post of their own free will, or that they were dislodged by the British, the unhurt Prussians would have been as fresh and ready to plunder the houses or march on to Paris for the same purpose. General Sir Charles Colville was there, and can correct me if my memory has been at fault in any part of this account; but the assertion made by General Grollmann that the Prussians "drove the French with loss from the village of Aubervilliers" is a mistake, and now, reader, let me ask a question as well as General Von Grollmann (he is fond of questions),—which discipline and knowledge of *fore-post duty* is best, that of the 1500 Prussians who made no impression on the village who unsuccessfully *fired* many thousand rounds of ball cartridge without effect when there was a want of magazine for the army, or the 200 British who at once possessed themselves of as much of the village as their Commander thought right, purposely leaving to the enemy that part which made him a screen against his own batteries, who did this with scarcely any firing, and without any fuss courageously and cautiously breaking into one house from another, with two sledge hammers, a heavy beam, and a dozen resolute warriors standing "in the slips" ready to force through the aperture and come to "the scratch;" and who did so the instant a hole was made? the intrepid, the unflinching, the indefatigable Neil Campbell directing all himself, as prominent by his courage as by his rank. And is a Prussian officer to persuade us that the English are unfit for "fore-post and detachment" duties? General Grollmann has mentioned Aubervilliers, and I have given what I recollect of the affair. If I am wrong in any details it signifies little; the fact remains the same, namely, the village was attacked and not taken by the Prussians, and they were relieved by an inferior force of British who did take it; and if that brave and honourable French officer who commanded be alive, let him say against which he would prefer (as a matter of safety) to defend a village, against 200 English, ignorant of out-post duty, or against 1500 Prussian experts? When I read Gen. Von Grollmann's expression "tedious and difficult village fighting," used in the third paragraph of his paper, I did not quite understand it; but when I recollected Aubervilliers the matter cleared up. Yes, it would have been *tedious* enough had not Neil Campbell and his 200 Light Infantry arrived to end its tediousness. As to its difficulty General Grollmann knows his own troops best. It may have been difficult to the Prussians, to the English it did not appear so. General Grollmann says, they "drove the French from Aubervilliers with loss," which I dispute, though I admit that they tried to do so. As General Grollmann probably states what he heard, and that I state what I recollect to have seen, it is, in that case, to be supposed that Prussian reports of "fore-post and detachment" successes are not so accurate in *fact* as they may be scientific in terms. In mentioning the French officer who commanded at Aubervilliers, I called him "brave and honourable," the reader

shall judge with what truth. When this officer demanded a "parley," he was in a house nearly opposite that in which Sir N. Campbell and myself were. The truce being agreed upon we were careless in going to the windows, and a private of the 54th regiment, standing in the room with us, was shot dead from a distant window on the opposite side. He did not make the least exclamation or motion. I never saw death so sudden; the ball passed through his brains. He was probably the last British soldier killed in that long war. All were very angry; and the first proposal was to make a general attack, and give no quarter; but there were present a few cooler heads, among which, fortunately, was Neil Campbell himself, who ordered all to be quiet while he represented the case to, and demanded satisfaction from, the French Commander. This officer at once answered that he was shocked, that he knew nothing, but would go instantly to the house whence the shot was fired and inquire. "If you like to do so take vengeance on me," said he to Campbell, as he ran down stairs and stood in the street. "If you doubt," said he, "fire, there is my breast," and he threw open his coat. Had the reader seen our state of excitement at the moment, he would be aware of the danger which this resolute man incurred by what he did. But British discipline is superior to human passions. When the French officer appeared the loud voice of Campbell rang through the street,—"let no man fire without my orders;" and vengeance for a comrade slain during a truce was dormant. I doubt much, from what I saw, whether Prussian discipline would be equally obedient. The French officer made his inquiry; he came back and told Campbell that the man who fired was a young conscript; that he had not understood what was going on; that he (the officer) left the decision to Campbell; that it was a mistake, but that he and many others then stood purposely exposed if the English chose to avenge the accident. Sir Neil Campbell said no. That we wanted not retaliation for an error. That his handsome conduct had proved it to be one, but that he must be aware the truce was at an end, lest some other accident should occur. The Frenchman's conduct was throughout brave and loyal. Both sides afterwards kept under cover till the French retired. For these reasons I called that officer brave and honourable. As to the feeling of honour which pervades the Prussian Army I dare say it is pretty much on a par with its neighbours; but, I will say, that in the horrible disorders that I witnessed, committed by them on the march to Paris, I saw no proofs of that high feeling. It was said to be vengeance inflicted for oppressions, committed, as the Prussians averred, by the Emperor Napoleon. On this two remarks are to be made which upset this flimsy excuse. The first is, that the King of Prussia loudly declared that the war was against the Emperor Napoleon personally, and not against the French people. As we are bound to believe that his Prussian Majesty did not proclaim a gross falsehood, as we have a right to suppose that he was honest and honourable in this declaration, we must admit that there is no alternative but to believe that the discipline of the Prussian Army is so bad that its sovereign cannot control its excesses. The second observation is, that as the Waterloo invasion in 1815 was the *second* invasion made by the Prussian Army, it had no pretext for, and cannot shelter itself under, the plea of retaliation. It had already, in 1811, made France pay the penalty of the aggression and harsh usage which Prussia pretended to have received from Napoleon.

The cruel conduct of the Prussian Army to the people of France in 1815, was, therefore, nothing more or less than the licentious excesses committed by an undisciplined Army, without pretext or excuse, and in the teeth of their Sovereign's orders and declaration. If ever the British Army were to be in such a state, neither our homes nor our freedom would be safe. Such an Army would be as harmless in war as our enemies could wish, though always in a "marching and fighting condition, ready to take advantage" when any other nation would fight the battle for them; and they would take care, in that case, always to be two marches before the fighting nation; because, when men are bent on plunder, there is nothing like being *first*.

I must here observe that the character given by General Grollmann of our soldiers is evidently taken from what he has heard from the English frequenters of Potsdam reviews. It is totally false; plenty of our countrymen have made an imaginary character for British soldiers, man with whom they have no acquaintance, and they choose to spread their own silly theories on the continent. Twenty times did I hear these sort of people talk of the Prussians (when we were all at Paris in 1815), expressing great admiration of their *looks*, their padded-up smart jackets (they might well look neat and clean after all the trimming they got from Napoleon) and fat chests, appearing like what is called the cuirass of Queen Elizabeth, shown in the Tower of London; and I saw that our own superior men were unnoticed by these worthy critics. General Grollmann may, if he will ask old officers, learn that the English soldier is NOT "*degraded*," is NOT "*separated from his fellow citizens*," is NOT "*avoided*," is NOT "*undervalued by his own nation*," is NOT "*brutalized*," as he avers, whatever any travelling English jackanapes may tell him to the contrary; the General can know little of our soldiers,—all he knows of them is what depended upon their General, namely, their movements, and those, he says, were "*slow*." Now I leave this to be answered by others; but one or two remarks I will venture to make. I was disgusted with what I saw of the "allies" as troops, *our own brave, well-disciplined, and glorious Hanoverian always excepted*; all those officers with whom I spoke on the subject concurred in saying that they *never saw such slow* and *clumsy work* as the reviews of the Army of occupation, exclusive of the British; that Wellington and the British absolutely manœuvred *round the Prussians*, whose disorderly *columns of rout* I have seen, therefore the Prussian rapidity and our slowness, of which General Von Grollmann speaks, must have depended upon the *Generals*,—Wellington the winner and Blucher the beaten in battles, leaving the reader to his choice between the slowness that gains, and the rapidity that loses, victory. I have now done with General Von Grollmann, who defends a bad position, from which I hope some of our Generals will drive him. I have confined myself to the "fore-post" of Aubervilliers, and whether or not I have dislodged his Prussians from thence (as they did not the French) must be left to the public. I will in two things agree with the General; our soldiers *are* "rough, stout, and valiant men," they *are* well-fed, and in their ration of beef I see much valour and much stoutness, also much good generalship in that glorious Commander who always got it for them; and I heartily join General Von Grollmann in the opinion that flogging ought to be abolished. I agree with him also in saying that the discipline of troops ought not to be left to Adjutants and Serjeants; and now, wishing the Prussians more good fortune in the next war than they had in the last, I remain,

CHARLES NAPIER, Colonel.

I had finished this letter when I recollected a passage in a work that I have written on Military Law, and which is now in the press. The passage seems appropriate, I, therefore, insert it here. Ours are not an "inferior class," they are disciplined, brave, and generous. "We saw these sons of Albion formed in square battalions between Hougomont and Mount Saint John," writes the celebrated French General Foy, with characteristic generosity; "to effect this compact formation they had doubled and redoubled their ranks. The Cavalry which supported them was cut to pieces, and the fire of their Artillery was completely silenced. Death was before them and in their ranks. Disgrace in their rear. In this terrible situation neither the bullets of the Imperial Guard discharged almost point-blank, nor the victorious Cavalry of France, could make the least impression on the immoveable British Infantry. One might almost be tempted to fancy that it had rooted itself in the ground, but for the *majestic movement* which its battalions commenced after sunset, at the moment when the approach of the Prussian Army apprised Wellington that he had just *achieved* the most decisive victory of the age." So much for our *discipline*; so much for our soldiers' *courage*. Now for their generosity. "A Subaltern of the French Battery," writes Major Gawler in his *Crisis of Waterloo by an Eye Witness*, "threw his sword on the ground in token of surrender, but the Commander standing in the centre of his guns, waved his above his head in defiance; a soldier sprang from the British ranks, parried his thrust, closed with him, threw him on the ground and keeping him down with his foot, reversed his musket in both hands to bayonet him, when that repugnance to the shedding of blood which so often rises in the hearts of British soldiers, even under circumstances of personal danger and prudential necessity, burst forth in a groan of disgust from his surrounding comrades. It came, however, too late in this case. The fatal thrust was sped, and the Legion of Honour lost another member." So write "enemies" and "eye witnesses" of British soldiers. But "friends" and those who were not "eye witnesses;" men who, to use the soldiers' expression, "never burned priming," call the men "*inferior class*;" and I have read travellers' books which hold up the Prussians ("of all the beasts in the field and all the birds in the air") as models for us. Reader (whether Military or non-Military), if you have got this cursed crotchet in your head, do hearken unto me for one minute. The Prussian Army was completely surprised and thrashed at Ligny, and when the British Army had repaired the disgrace, by defeating in the great field of Waterloo the conquerors of the Prussian Army, up came these vanquished Prussians. The "models" and unsparing of life gave no quarter to the retreating, discomfited, and unresisting French, exhausted with the exertion of a battle that would have sent Blucher and his Prussians back to Berlin; and this slaughter was carried on by the beaten "*models*," when, at the very moment, hundreds of the victorious "*inferior class*," under all the excitement of combat, sent forth a simultaneous cry to save a brave enemy. I was, to my own regret, too late to see the battle of Waterloo, but I arrived directly after it, even before the wounded were all off the ground; and I accompanied the Army to Paris, and so undisciplined, so insolent, so destructive a set as the Prussians I never before beheld, and never wish to see again. The insolence even of their looks made one almost fancy that they forgot that the British and Hanoverians won the battle of Waterloo; made one almost fancy that they forgot that they had closed a long war of aggression against France, and a long succession of well-merited disasters, by the signal surprise and defeat at Ligny,—so immortal are the genius of Napoleon and the superiority of the French troops to the "*models*." There, reader, if that crotchet is not now out of your head, in God's name there let it abide. Take it to Potsdam and Kalisch, or to the * * *, anywhere you like. All I hope is that you may never encounter *British* soldiers, and so I finish the long trot that I have taken out of my subject, and for which I beg the reader's pardon, unless he has been at Potsdam or Kalisch.

*Caen, in Normandy, 12th July*, 1836.

[We hope to hear further from our able Correspondent. ED.]

## *TRISTRAM'S* BURLESQUE, OR A NAVAL FANTASY AND A MARINE EXTRAVAGANZA

"To indulge my thoughts I write away,
Thus please myself!
To please a' men there is nae way,
Thou know'st thyself!"

SIR,—The above-rhymed, *à la* Burns, as a musical motto to one of my letters, I beg to convert into a beginning of this, to let your readers, or correspondents, or yourself, Editor, once more understand, that I am not attempting the vain and ungrateful task to please *all*, or *any one* in particular; for whoever may have the pleasure of perusing the entertaining pages of correspondence, will not only find both farce and amusement to tickle his risibility, but also inconsistency and absurdity, in argument and proposition, as will set the most ardent desire to please *everybody* at defiance.

Second Masters and Clerks, who are already bedecked with gold lace and scarlet cuffs and collars, think it strange —"*upon their honour*"—that they are deprived of the *epaulettes* and *straps*, when *in charge* under a Lieutenant Commander, although the *Mates*, their superiors, *second in command*, have been royal naval uniform not only *worn* but *adorned*, but disgraced by a livery servant's button-hole or a carpenter's chalk-line edging!—(what qualms!) As to Surgeons claiming seats in the House of Lords, previous to their elevation to the Peerage!—(what presumption!) Surgeons declining to serve in brigs, schooners, or cutters unless they mess with their Lieutenant Commanders! (what capers!) Mids voting the abolition of both berths of parliament (in a man-of-war, the *cockpit* and *ward-room*) to establish a general mess for *all officers* in the K. Palace, the Captain's cabin! What next, *Mr. Midshipman Esquire!!!* Condemning the lee side of the quarter-deck as a derogatory parade for the members of the House of Commons, *ces Messieurs-là*, who inhabit "*the dark recesses of a Midshipman's berth*," and demanding seats at Naval Courts-Martial!!—for if Ensigns in the Army mess with their *Colonels*, strut the parade *cheek by jowl* with their *Field Officers*, and preside at *Military* Courts-Martial, why should not we Mids, we *Sea-Ensigns*, mess with our Captains Colonels, walk *arm in arm* with them, *on the weather-side too*, and preside at Naval Courts-Martial, to try and hang all the Lieutenants, Commanders, and Captains in the Fleet, who don't know how to behave themselves like gentlemen? I say, *messmates*, why should we not—damn it, why? Masters *sounding* the Admiralty to be styled *Navigating* Lieutenants, and to be superannuated on the *rank* and *pay* of Commanders—Master Attendants on those of Post-Captains!!! Pass your LEAD and LINE and be Masters—*heave—watch there—watch!* You will not strike *soundings* on the list of *Post*-Captains, for some of you have already struck them on the Commander's list, *as far as the uniform goes*. *Apropos*—what *Military* Officer does a *two*-epauletted Master hold at Court, in the Navy, Army, or in any part of the world? Pursers submit that they ought to be styled *Ship Accountants*, or *Commissaries!!* Three thousand Lieutenants petition to be placed on the same rate of half-pay as Captains in the Army, so as each of the 3000 may have 6½*d.* per diem more on *half*-pay than on *full* pay! They will get it when the House of Commons is permitted by the *split-farthing* economists to vote only 60,000*l.* per annum! Lieutenants, in proposing to hold of themselves (in the absence of senior officers) a Naval Court-Martial, over which a *Commander* is to preside, for the purpose of trying all crimes and offences committed by Flag Officers and Captains, except those losing their fleets or ships, in battle or by shipwreck!!! I wonder how many Commanders and Captains those Lords would dismiss in a year, by the way of wiping off all scores against them? Then we have the *youngest Subs of Marines* declaring in public print that the "*old Subs are a shabby set.*" *Tout au contraire*, my young "MARINES ROYALS;" they are the *élite* of your corps—the life and soul of the Naval mess, they know their situation in a ship and are universally respected; but these youngsters have yet to find out that, on board of a man-of-war, before the *heads* of the "*Royals*" are permitted to be *hoisted* "*top up*," they are first to be "*shouted home.*" *Captains of Marines*, also, claiming shares of prize-money, saving rewards, and head-money for slaves, above their equals in Sea-Lieutenants!! What high and ambitious notions these Marine Captains entertain in barracks, where the pens *flies not*, but many a "*castle built in the air!*" *Ma*

*Field Officers* showing signs of *defection* from the Navy, and a decided preference to the Army, because they cannot share prize-money, &c. with the Captains and Commanders of the Fleet, the bonâ fide *Commandants* of all sea forces embarked in their respective ships, as part complements, or supernumeraries, for victuals and wages, whether composed of Marines, soldiers, or seamen. And lastly, the whole lists of commissioned officers of the Navy claiming equal half-pay, pensions for wounds, pensions for their widows, compassionate allowance for their children, with those of corresponding ranks in the Army, without first advocating a "RESERVED HALF-PAY LIST*," for the *undeserving and variously unqualified* to retire on their present half-pay only for salaries, with the pensions of their widows reserved.

All of which whimsical proposals, supernumerary capers, preposterous ideas, and vain pretensions, logically supported by *Latin* scraps and *English* rhetoric, I have exhibited to the *rational* part of your correspondents, to prove the impossibility for either *Tristram*, or Mr. Wood, or *the Admiralty*, to please those of your correspondents who have thus written under the evident impulse of "*vanity and vexation of spirit.*"

Second Masters and Clerks *in charge*—"*pon honour*"—will never wear straps and epaulettes whilst their superiors, the Mates, have their coats edged with a carpenter's chalk line, nor Assist.-Surgeons mess in the ward-room before they are entitled to become a member thereof by promotion to the rank of Surgeon: Naval custom and discipline from time immemorial forbid it. They have to thank their *pride* and *presumption* only for being again classed with the Mids for prize-money. Surgeons will never mess with their Lieutenant-Commanders, when appointed to serve in brigs, schooners, or cutters; nor Pursers be styled Ship Accountants or Sea Commissaries—no, no, Mussa Purser; nor *Reefers* mess in the Captain's cabin, nor strut the weather side arm-in-arm with their superiors, nor preside at Naval Courts-Martial for the trial of any one in the fleet, except at the *mimic* Courts-Martial *holden* in the Mids' berth to *cob* a refractory messmate. Masters will never be styled Navigating Lieutenants, nor be superannuated on the *rank* and *half-pay* of Commanders, nor Master Attendants on the rank and half-pay of Post Captains, *but on 8s. per diem, with the rank of* MASTERS. Three thousand Lieutenants will never have 5½*d.* per diem more on half-pay than on full-pay, nor will they constitute a Naval Court-Martial, with a Commander as President, to try Flag Officers or Captains for any offence whatever. Young Marine Subs will never convince the Navy that "*the old Subs are a shabby set,*" nor Captains of Marines share prize-money, otherwise than with the Sea-Lieutenants, their equals; nor *Royal Marine Field* Officers share with the Captains or Commanders of our ships and vessels of war, unless the constitution of a British man-of-war is capsized, when all will be *topsy-turvy*, and the "ROYALS" above the "*sky-sails.*". Nor can there be a *hope*, a *chance*, or *possibility*, of the active and deserving commissioned officers of the Navy increasing their half-pay, unless the Admiralty grant a "Reserved Half-Pay List" for the *objectionable* and *unqualified*, as already established for the Royal Marines and *Sea* Commissaries.

My brother *Sailors*, and brother "*Royals*," with these *your own* freaks of farce, whim, and caprice,

"I've *fore and aft* tried to amuse you,
Just for my fancy and gig,
Let me find the man to ill-use you,
Damn me, but I'd tickle his wig.
I've not *the tongue* of a railer,
'Twas fun ev'ry word that I spoke,
And the sign of a true-hearted Sailor (or *Marine*)
Is to love and to take a good joke"

from thy friend TRISTRAM.

*Senior United Service Club, 17th Aug.*

## TRANSFER OF MADRAS CAVALRY TO BENGAL.

SIR,—In your last Number you have strengthened a rumour now prevalent, of certain arrangements said to be contemplated in a future distribution of the Madras Cavalry in the Bengal territory, by stating, "*Orders we know have gone out authorising a transfer, but leaving the details and arrangements to the Supreme Government;*" but as the result of my inquiries has led me to understand that the Court of Directors have only authorised the Government of India to draw up a plan for their approval, for permanently withdrawing Cavalry from the Madras Presidency, and increasing it in Bengal, I shall be glad to learn upon what authority you have come to the conclusion that a *transfer* has been authorised without further reference to the Home authorities. Perhaps you will be able to throw some light upon this subject, as I know it is not generally believed that a *transfer* has been sanctioned. Should such an arrangement, however, be made, the simplest mode (supposing, as you have reported, that half the Madras Cavalry is to be given over to Bengal) would be by selecting every other Colonel, Lieut.-Colonel, and those regiments to which every other Major belongs, as they all stand according to seniority, and allowing the promotion of those officers to go on independently until all are absorbed. Those who attain their rank *after* being transferred being brought in the regular list of Bengal Field Officers of Cavalry.

The above mode would, I think, give as much general satisfaction as this somewhat novel procedure will admit of, and which, I am sure, it will be the desire of the Directors and Indian Government to secure.

*Aug. 25.* AN OFFICER OF THE MADRAS CAVALRY.

[We have in another column offered some remarks on the subject of our correspondent's letter.—ED.]

## SIR CHARLES METCALFE.

SIR,—As your journal is now highly esteemed above all others in this country as the best medium of Communicating Military intelligence connected with the Indian Army, I have been induced to do myself the pleasure of sending you the enclosed for publication, containing, as it does, the honest sentiments of our new Governor-General towards the one who has just quitted the helm of this great Government, and who, for justice, wisdom, and benevolence, may, in truth, as Lord Auckland so feelingly and justly observes, be held up as an example for the future Governors of the Empire in India.

*Barrackpore, 19th March, 1836.* S. L.

[We regret that we have not room for the enclosures of our correspondent's letter, viz.—the accounts of the proceedings at the Investment of Sir Charles Metcalfe, with the insignia of the Grand Cross of the Bath.—ED.]

## THE COURT OF INQUIRY AT FORT PITT, CHATHAM.

SIR,—With reference to a paragraph in your impartial Journal of last week, relative to the Court of Inquiry now assembled at Fort Pitt, you have given the credit of bringing this system of fraud before the public to Sir Leonard Greenwell and Lord Howick. May I be permitted to observe, that the latter is fully entitled to your just remarks; but, instead of the former, the General Commanding-in-Chief should have been inserted. As this investigation is of a very serious nature, care should be taken not to give credit to any individuals but those who merit it. You will find it worth your notice, on *public grounds*, not to lose sight of the present inquiry. The insertion of this in your valuable Gazette of next week will favour

*Chatham, 24th Aug.* JUSTICE.

[The Committee of Inquiry which assembled on the 17th inst. is still sitting. The case of Pt. Cohen has led to an extended Investigation into the system pursued there, respecting the effects of soldiers, and their disposal. A searching inquiry has been demanded, for the relatives of a soldier have a right to the full amount of his effects.—ED.]

## THE INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASED NUMBER OF SHIPWRECKS.

SIR,—Observing in your *Naval and Military Gazette* of 13th inst., that a "*Lieut., R.N.*," who asserts he was in the *Triumph* "from 1797 until she was paid off in Portsmouth Harbour in 1804," has thought proper, in no measured terms, to impugn my veracity, I again repeat, at the breaking out of the war in May, 1803, several Midshipmen were sent out from England to join foreign stations. The Fleet in the Mediterranean, under Sir R. Bickerton, being nearly destitute, had but few allotted to their share, some of the ships none, others one, and some two. The *Triumph*, for instance, only two. Will the "*Lieut.*" have the goodness to inform you, *who*, from about June, 1803, until she was paid off in 1804, did the duty as Mids on the poop of that ship, by the Captain's (Sir R. Barlow's) orders? *Was it not steady and deserving Quartermasters*, selected for that specific purpose, there not being sufficient Mids on board to do the duty in the various stations in the ship? But as he seems to *forget* this fact, *it cannot be expected* that he should remember that a boat one morning, soon after day-light, appeared with four men in her, who had made their escape out of Toulon, in the latter end of 1803. Where is his log-book? Three of these men were sent on board the Admiral's ship, and one retained in the *Triumph* (who was Captain and part owner of a brig, a trader to Smyrna, captured by a Privateer), whose name was Harris, and who could neither read or write when he first came on board. Myself and the Schoolmaster, who was a seaman before the mast, brought him on surprisingly. I used to work his dead-reckoning, and write it out for him. He was made a Lieutenant (it is impossible he could have served his time of six years in the Navy), and was in the *Hibernia* in 1808, and the *Courageux* the latter end of 1808 or beginning of 1809, when he was broke by a Court-Martial for *incapability*: the minutes of the Court-Martial at the Admiralty will prove *that* fact. At this moment a Capt. D. is [on a visit to me, who has commanded various West Indiamen, and he assures me he has frequently been *the only one* on board that could navigate them, and he also informs me that there is scarcely a vessel trading which is not "husbanded;" that is, they take on board one hand to navigate her, for cheapness, and leave all the rest *to chance*: should this one die at sea, the vessel is too often left to the mercy of the winds and waves, and that, at this present moment, he knows there are numbers of Captains and Mates in various trading vessels who can neither read or write. What are the Underwriters about not to see into this? There ought never to be less than *two* on board a merchant vessel who understand the navigating part as well as seamanship; for be it remembered, it is not necessary in *seamanship* that the individual should do either (as many good seamen full prove), but as to the navigating part, some knowledge of *both*, it will be admitted, is absolutely essential.

*24th Aug.* ONCE A MID OF THE *TRIUMPH*.

[An *Old R.N.* on this subject next week.—ED.]

## THE NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

SIR,—As silence is generally attributed to acquiescence, I, in common with many brother members residing in the neighbourhood, beg, through your valuable paper, totally to disclaim any participation in opinion with the member who, at the *last* meeting of the Royal Charitable Naval Society, moved that that Committee should unanimously dissent from the opinions so clearly expressed by your late correspondent *Nauticus*, relative to the onerous state of our "office expenses." Our brethren at Plymouth, I observe in your paper of this week, have taken the lead in our views, we have much pleasure in sailing in their wake, and with such leaders cannot but achieve a victory; and we do hope that the members resident in other parts will unite with us in giving public expression to their feelings of gratitude to the London members who supported the cause so disinterestedly introduced by *Nauticus*, and seconded by *Philanthropist*, in whom we more particularly beg to return our most sincere thanks for their able advocacy of genuine "Christian Charity." Several ladies, who have received assistance from the society, request to unite with us, and hope our friends will persevere in the good cause. It is only within the last two or three years, since my residence here, that I have ceased being an attendant at the Quarterly Meetings. The cases which come before the notice of the Committee are truly heart-rending, and deserving the deepest consideration, and very forcibly call forth from the number of increased claimants for a diminution of our "office expenses." I have no hesitation in expressing my opinion that, if the state of our affairs meet the benevolent eye of our gracious Patron (God bless him!) he will immediately command that directions be given to find us an office. I beg to suggest that an annual Committee of Management (say ten—three to form a quorum) should be appointed, holding weekly or monthly meetings at the office, the general quarterly meetings as usual; it would tend much to improve our anomalous system. With the exception of the casual attendence at the quarterly meetings, parties will probably *never* hear a word relative to the society but on those occasions, cannot enter so deeply into its interests as the members who devote a portion of their time to that purpose. Two auditors ought likewise to be annually chosen from their body. I beg further to suggest that the Managing Committee should have power to write to members that are in arrear, informing them of the fact, and requesting to know if it is their intention to continue members. To make up for the probable increase of postage arising from this correspondence, I propose that officers continuing in arrear (as members) *one* year, should be subjected to an annual fine as follows:—Flag Officers 10s., Captains, Commanders and Physicians, 6*s.*, all other classes 2*s.* We have a precedent in the Royal Naval Annuitant Society. The whole arrangements of the Charitable Society are at present vested in the Secretary, who is not a member. I again beg to allude to the Annuitant Society's rules, wherein it appears that the Actuary and Clerk *must* be members, and *not* any other employ. In looking over the advertisement of expenses of that society for the year ending 20th May, 1835, including in that charge eight branches, I find the total to be *only* 8*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* Contrast this with the 1835 *similar* expenses of the Royal Naval Charitable Society; which, as shown by *Nauticus*, amounted to 13*l.* 10*s.*; the gross receipts of the Annuitant for the above period were 15,52[illegible] 16*s.* 2½*d.*, and the total office expenses *only* 471*l.* 6*s.* 2[illegible] A more glaring contrast appears in the Charitable for 18[illegible] —the receipts were 1329*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.*; office expenses 24[illegible] May the supporters of both societies increase, remove [illegible] defects, and thus build up for the widow, the fatherless, the orphan, a house of refuge to which they may have access in the hour of need. With this feeling I beg to conclude, [illegible] with the warmest sentiments of gratitude for your attention to our interests.

*Portsmouth, 8th Aug.* AN OLD MEMBER.

*** In Type—"On the State of the Indian Army," "Coriomus," "A Conservative," "Cincinnatus," "Vigil."

* A "Reserved Half-Pay List" is already established for the Pursers, if this extract from the *Naval and Military Gazette* be correct. "The additional half-pay to Pursers will be granted to such only as declare themselves *fit* and *willing* for active employ. To such officers as fail to satisfy the Admiralty of their inability to continue active service, either by infirmity or former service, the increase will not be granted, and each of such cases must undergo a fresh medical examination." If the *Marines* and the *Pursers* have "Reserved Half-Pay Lists" *for the variously unqualified* to benefit their active lists by promotion and increase of half-pay, why should not the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Fleet, have the same right, justice, and benefit extended to their active lists?

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

*The Reduction of the Newspaper Stamp Duty will come into operation with this Paper on Saturday the 17th September, when our Subscribers will receive the*

NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE

*AT A VERY REDUCED PRICE.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We shall endeavour to give the return of prize-money requested by* "A. B."—*Will our friend at Calcutta oblige us with the* East India United Service Journal, *Nos.* 1 *to* 6, *Old Series*; 1 *to* 4, *and* 10, 11, *and* 16, *N.S.*—*We will next week give* X. Y. Z. *the information he requires, as to the transport, &c. of corps from New South Wales.*

Erratum.—*In the last No., page* 537, *column* 1, *line* 24, *for* "prescribed *waters*," *read* "proscribed *waters*."

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1836.*

We did not intend to have again alluded to the Order addressed by the General Commanding-in-Chief to His Majesty's 41st Regiment, but some of our contemporaries having published remarks which we consider uncalled for; and the *Limerick Chronicle* having further attached a list of the Officers *now* belonging to the corps, without distinction, we think it our duty to give the following table, distinguishing those officers who were present with the regiment previous to the 7th of March, 1836, the day on which the Order was issued at Calcutta, and those who had not joined until subsequent to its promulgation.

The authority of a superior to censure or condemn must ever be indisputable, but we cannot admit the right of any third party to add their venom to the wound, especially when we know that they have no other information on the subject than that conveyed in the Order extracted from our columns, and which they affirm to be so "well merited."

*Lieutenant-Colonels.*

Sir E. K. Williams. | Edward Purdon.

*Majors*

Wm. Booth, commanding at Poonamalee since 1831.
Geo. Brown, never joined, having been appointed 25th March, 1836.

*Captains.*

| | |
|---|---|
| H. F. May, | P. Browne, |
| J. Simmons, | J. Wetherall, |
| H. Cochran, | R. Price, |
| G. Carpenter, never joined, | A. Hook, |
| W. Dempster, | W. Barnes. |

*Lieutenants.*

| | |
|---|---|
| J. G. Bedingfield, | R. Jenkins, |
| L. Tallan, | R. Harnett, |
| J. E. Deere, | R. Donaldson, |
| A. Glen, | G. S. Montizambert, |
| J. Vaughan, | R. Butler, |
| C. Burlton, | C. F. M'Kenzie, |
| S. Stoddard, | J. Campbell, |
| C. Nott, | O. Darvall, |
| D. Carmichael, | H. Downes, |
| R. Hill, | A. Crie Meik, |
| W. Morris, | A. Carden. |
| W. May, | |

*Ensigns.*

| | |
|---|---|
| A. Whittell, | T. Burgh, never joined, |
| W. Anderson, | W. Lawrence, do. |
| J. Diddep, | J. Eman, do. |
| T. Jones, never joined, | M. Laugdale, do. |

Of the nine Officers, who have been tried by Courts-Martial, three only, besides the two Lieutenant-Colonels, are now remaining in the corps. We forbear to give their names.

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We cannot take leave for the present of the subject of the Royal Naval School, and its position, without once more impressing upon our readers—our Naval readers particularly—the great advantages which, for all the purposes of education, are brought within their reach by the existence of this truly excellent establishment, and how much it behoves them to support it vigorously and unanimously.

It may be considered one of the signs of the times, that when an useful project displays a decided superiority, and is preferred over others, it is sure to produce envy and uncharitableness; and there are never wanting disaffected or interested persons ready to throw out doubts and insinuations regarding the best intentions. We have remarked this evil spirit to be particularly active when any thing is proposed for the improvement of Naval matters; and it was not to be expected that the Royal Naval School, having attained so commanding a station with reference to other establishments for the education of youth, should pass unscathed. Accordingly we find a good deal of this spirit manifested, and attempts made to injure this institution in its infancy, by persons whose proceedings we adverted to a fortnight since, and whose motives we may hereafter expose.

Notwithstanding the high patronage which the School has attained, the disinterested exertions of some of our first officers in the management of its concerns, and the great accession which its funds have received from the subscriptions and bequests of philanthropic individuals, who, although not immediately connected with the Navy, have undoubtedly the success of that noble service at heart,—we would rather see its income swelled by the contributions, however small, of officers themselves; and surely all those who regard the honour and interest of their profession, and are in circumstances to afford it, should aid the funds of this establishment in preference to any other, although they may not be able to avail themselves in their own families of the excellent education which it offers to the children of their brother officers. When we contemplate the number of names on the Navy List, and consider that the subscription of one day's half-pay from that portion who could conveniently contribute, would enable this institution to bestow a first-rate education upon some scores of youths, whose parents have not the means of placing them in those seminaries where alone it can be obtained, whose young aspirations, eager to qualify them for a liberal profession, must be therefore checked, and their rising talent turned to some common-place, or mechanical, pursuit, we do hope that due support will be forthcoming on the part of the Navy themselves. Under a system so admirably arranged as this appears to be, when emulation is so laudably excited, the capacity of a boy must be small indeed if he does not qualify himself to take a station in one of the classes for distinction; and how gratifying must it be to the parents of Masters Jennings, Christian, and others, who have so greatly excelled, to feel that the talents of their children have been developed in an institution which affords them the best means of cultivation, and the reasonable hope of advancement to the highest honours and emoluments of any profession they may select.

That the Royal Naval School will flourish under its present able management we confidently predict; and we hope and trust that the great exertions made for its advancement will be warmly seconded on the part of Naval Officers generally, so as to insure for their children as good an education as can be obtained in any establishment in the kingdom, at a cost within the limited means upon which the generality of the profession can devote to this essential purpose.

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With our Military intelligence will be found the King's Warrant, just promulgated, altering the terms on which the soldier is to obtain the additional penny per diem. This regulation will, no doubt, work well. Lord Howick deserves praise for this, and we hope he will go on with his arrangements. We have heard, however, that the *old* soldiers are sadly disappointed. The old Peninsulars are now but few, and they were in hopes that a badge of some sort would have been given to them. We have heard some say that they wanted no *ring* to *wed* them to the service. The only ring they wanted was one to fight in, but that they had "neither got a ring nor no favour whatsomever this here turn."

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We find that the remarks we offered last week on the subject of the transfer of part of the Madras Cavalry to Bengal, has had its effect, and we apprehend that something like a counter-statement may appear, implying that an *entire transfer* is now contemplated. This, we believe, is *now* the tone assumed at the India House, but we have still reason to believe that we were correct in the information we gave, and that the Supreme Government have been empowered to make the transfer *if they think fit*; whether they will act upon it is another question, or merely take the services of three or four Madras regiments of cavalry to relieve those of Bengal, at Neemuch, Nusseerabad, Mhow, or Saugor, so as to enable the latter to concentrate upon the north-west frontier; this, of course, we cannot guess.

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We are glad to hear that the arrangement, made by the East India Company's Government some time ago for granting Pensions to their officers according to length of actual service in India, has given much satisfaction to their Army. Though there is no doubt that, upon the footing it is placed of twenty, twenty-five, thirty, and thirty-five years actual service in India, for each grade of pension, independent of promotion, the addition to expense to the state will be very small, yet will the boon greatly benefit the Army, and relieve the prospects of men who are unlucky in their promotion, and who, in consequence of age and infirmities, it is the interest of the state to be relieved from their remaining in active employ. It is hoped, that a reduction of a year or two may still be made in the more lengthened periods of thirty and thirty-five years' service, more especially as there is no doubt that the expense incurred will after all be small.

We must confess, however, that we were greatly surprised to learn that the Medical Establishments attached to the Army are excluded from the benefit of this arrangement of Pension for length of service; upon what possible principle of justice this is done we cannot understand, unless it be that the Army is a body that it is wise and necessary for the Company to conciliate, where the Medical service may be treated with less consideration. Be that as it may, we understand that Surgeons in the Company's Service, who must be twenty-two years of age before they can enter as Assistant-Surgeons, and who are entitled to retire on their pay after seventeen years' actual service in India; yet, after twenty or twenty-five additional years of service, unless advanced to the

higher grades (of which, from the stagnation of promotion, more particularly in Bengal, there is no prospect), their pensions would only be the same as those who have served seventeen years; is this just or fair, or in conformity with the regulations for other Military Pensions? we do say, that this is grossly unjust. If Military men in the Indian Service, who enter it at sixteen or seventeen years of age, are entitled to rates of pension after twenty, twenty-five, thirty, or thirty-five years' active service, Medical officers, who cannot enter the service until they are twenty-two years of age, are fairly entitled to similar pensions, or a reduction of three years or more from each grade of service, considering their more advanced age and previous acquirements on entering the service.

Sir John Cam Hobhouse will be doing great injustice to a deserving body of men, if he does not immediately extend the principle of pensions for length of service, which he has introduced into this Army, both to the Medical and Marine Service of the East India Company. We believe that the Court of Directors are quite open to the justice of the principle; the delay we apprehend does not with regard them. As to any paltry objection of the want of funds, we repeat that the expense after all, upon the most liberal scale, would be but little, if any; and if it were otherwise, is the increase of revenues in Bengal, which the last accounts from thence brought the intelligence of, a clear surplus of above half a million sterling, with a prospect of a further increase, insufficient?

Whenever a question of justice to a great body of deserving public servants is mooted by the Indian Authorities, and when it can be met in no other way, the invariable excuse is, the pressure upon the revenues, and the want of funds; but the ways and means are never wanting when a job is to be provided for, either for a Bishop's salary, or an additional Member of Supreme Council, or all the *et ceteras* of a New Government, with Secretaries and Boards without end, to add only to the confusion already existing in the multiplicity of powers that be. But we feel confident, that this principle which has been introduced into the Army Pensions, must in time be extended both to the Medical and Marine Service of this Company; the injustice, however, to the present servants is the withholding it for a single day. Even as to the Army the principle and extent of the Pension does not reach that point which the wise and provident mind of Lord Cornwallis foresaw was necessary, who, on discussing the Military arrangements, adopted in the Company's Army, in the year 1796, laid it down as one of the foundations of that arrangement, that every officer should obtain his Lieutenant-Colonelcy in about twenty-five years' Indian service.

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Among the promotions of last week we were gratified to observe the name of Mr. Frederick Holland to the rank of Lieutenant. The claims of this young man we have more than once called attention to in our columns, he being one of those, we believe the last that remained unpromoted, who had gained the highest honours at the Naval College at Portsmouth, and which proud distinction had always, heretofore, been considered the certain guarantee of immediate promotion, after having passed the final examination for Lieutenant. Mr. Holland, we believe, had passed *nearly two years*; we therefore have noticed his having at length received this promised reward, with great satisfaction, and the more so whilst we reflect that the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty being thus justly bestowed, will tend to create emulation in all other young men destined for the Naval Service.

With our Naval intelligence will be found a Return of the names of all Mates and Midshipmen, now actually serving, who have passed their examination for Lieutenants previously to the 1st of last January, and distinguishing the year in which they were examined. Next week we shall give a further Return of equal importance to the Navy, and upon both we shall take an early opportunity of offering some comments.

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The case of Mr. Dillon has been again submitted to us, with a request that we would afford him our support to obtain that justice which has been hitherto withheld by the Lords of the Treasury, acting upon the recommendation of the Commissioners of Customs. The petition is endorsed with the following words, to which the signatures of three highly distinguished Admirals are attached, and having already in our paper of the 2nd ultimo stated our opinion at length upon the case, we cannot give it a stronger recommendation to the favourable consideration of the Treasury than by transcribing the endorsement above-mentioned:—

"Mr. Dillon,—Relying on the correctness of the statement contained in your petition to the House of Commons, it appears that your conduct in the case referred to therein has been twice submitted to the decision of competent persons authorized to investigate it, and in both instances you have been exculpated from the charges alleged against you. We are, therefore, at a loss to comprehend upon *what grounds* you are still denied a final and favourable adjustment of your claims for the capture of the American brig *Peru*.

(Signed) "George Martin, Admiral.
"Robert Stopford, Admiral.
"*March 20th*, 1836. "P. C. H. Durham, Admiral."

We are well aware of the difficulty of obtaining a reconsideration of any case, however oppressive, after it has once been reported on; but to charge an officer with cowardice for not boarding a well appointed smuggling vessel from a small boat in a gale of wind, and then award him *50l.* in satisfaction of a claim for several thousands, appears to us preposterous in the extreme.

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At the risk of being considered the tellers of a twice-told tale, we must venture once more to urge the Commander-in-Chief to remove the grievance under which His Majesty's regiments have long suffered in India. Their character as an Army, for they are few among many, is watched closely by the soldiery of the East India Company, and it must be painful to Lord Hill to have been compelled to hold up any regiment to general gaze as the 41st regiment has so lately been. We remember the 41st regiment, and we had some opportunities of witnessing its conduct in quarters and in the field some years before it went to India. No regiment was better conducted in quarters, none more forward in the field. Those who were at Detroit, Queenstown, and Minmi, will acknowledge what we say to be truth. Only two of its companies were at Niagara, but those two companies behaved nobly and won a badge for the whole corps, of which they may well feel proud. In Ava the 41st never spared itself, and few regiments suffered more. We again repeat it, that every regiment in India is in a state of deterioration from the first day it lands in that country; and when after ten years of this gradual falling off insubordination occurs, the downward ruin is rapid and final, nor can it rise again till resuscitated by home service. The case of the 41st has been made conspicuous by a General Order, but there are other regiments in which as numerous Courts-Martial have been held, and for offences still greater, though not so notorious nor following so closely. The order in question would hardly have been known out of India, had we not considered it our duty to print it, so little is there known of 20,000 men serving there. Can His Majesty be aware of the protracted service performed by his faithful soldiers in India? We doubt that he is. We feel how delicate a task it is for any military man to draw the attention of the King to any particular portion of his Army. The Army is peculiarly the King's, and to interfere with it is, in some degree, to interfere with His Majesty's privileges. In wishing that some one of the distinguished officers around His Majesty's person would state the length of service and the unequal system now in force for the relief of his Army in India, we are only expressing the wishes of 20,000 of his most loyal and devoted subjects who, in that distant land for full twenty years, pine away or fall early victims to despair and disease, arising out of the long banishment to which they are doomed. The 45th, 54th, and 16th regiments are not unknown, and are not forgotten by their King; but His Majesty may not remember that they have been in India since 1819. *There is in this year the means of relieving, before* 1837, *those three regiments*, and to His Majesty they must appeal,—as old and faithful servants may appeal to a just and an indulgent master. The Army and Navy are in his hands, and we well know that a just cause of complaint was never left unredressed by William the Fourth. The Army of India needs some old officer of high rank who shall make their case known to the King. We call on the Commanders-in-Chief who have been in India to plead for the Armies they commanded, at the foot of the Throne. *Soldiers dare not memorialize*, or 20,000 signatures would be attached in *one* day praying their King to relieve his regiments from India in fifteen years.

The following regiments have already landed in the United Kingdom this year from Foreign Service:—1st Battalion Royals from the West Indies; 7th Fusiliers, from Malta; 25th Reg., from the West Indies; 38th, from Bengal.

The following are expected to arrive, the relief having gone out:—42d Highlanders, from the Mediterranean; 79th Highlanders, from America; 88th Reg., from the Mediterranean; 97th, from Ceylon; 98th, from the Cape of Good Hope; 1st Batt. Rifle Brigade, from America. To these may be added, the 19th, 22d, and 86th regiments, which are to return from the West Indies, the Force there being about to be reduced by three regiments.

In 1836 there will, therefore, be relieved thirteen regiments, but of these *only one* from India! It would have given us pleasure to have noticed that instead of the regiments from the healthy and agreeable Stations in America, the Mediterranean and the Cape, having been relieved, the 45th, 54th and 16th regiments had been recalled from India where they have been since 1819, while the 7th, 42d, 79th, 88th, 98th, and 1st Batt. of Rifles were abroad only since 1825, and enjoying the advantage of having two-fifths of their corps at home. Our gracious King will yet insist on justice being done to *all* his Army. His regiments in India are

now condemned Corps. Shall they be so longer? We confidently any, His Majesty will do them justice.

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As the Board of Admiralty are now upon their annual visit to the Dock-yards, and doubtless strictly inspecting the various departments, with a view to the removal of abuses, as well as future improvements, we would earnestly call their Lordships' attention to the state under which the Shipwrights are reduced by the regulation which limits their earnings to twenty shillings, and only permits them to work five days per week.

When it is considered that the Shipwrights and their families comprise a great portion of the population of those towns wherein the Dock-yards are situate—that they are good and loyal subjects, paying rates and taxes, and certainly as respectable as other mechanics or small tradesmen—it does appear to us (even admitting the altered value of provisions, house-rent, &c.) that, comparing thrir wages with the earnings of those classes in the same rank of life, they fall short of what thry could and should obtain, did not the above regulation prevent them.

It is worthy of remark that the Shipwrights who work in the private yards have adopted, and are now acting upon a resolution something similar in principle to the Government restriction. Whilst the members of most other trades endeavour to earn as much as they can, and the best or most diligent workmen obtain the most wages, the Shipwrights in the river have combined not to work beyond certain hours; in other words, to limit each man's earnings to his daily pay of 5s., however well inclined he may be to apply his extra time. The reason they assign for this is, that every man may have a turn, and the admission of this necessity is a plain proof that there are more hands existing in the craft than work to give them full employment. Now the simple remedy for this would be to turn the superabundant mechanics to other trades; but the loss of our Shipwrights, and their probable emigration to rival states, cannot be looked on with indifference by a country so intimately dependent as this upon her maritime prosperity, and whose first object it should be to guard and cherish every interest connected therewith. It may be observed, however, that the Shipwright in the Merchant's-yard can still earn his 30s. per week; and, leaving him to settle his differences with his employer, we will revert to the situation of those employed in the King's yards, whose wages amount to but two-thirds of this, and who, having one day in the week to spare, naturally devote it to the exercise of their craft, and, by performing odd jobs, trespass upon the employment of their neighbours, and thus a bad feeling is produced. There is another thing to be considered: Shipwrights are required to find their own tools, and in boring trenail holes it is not an uncommon thing to break an augur or two, a misfortune equivalent to the loss of a day's wages, thus further reducing their net earnings; and if the amount of work performed is to be taken as a standard, we will venture to assert that the Shipwright reared in a King's yard will perform considerably more than the other, because he sets about it more systematically from constant habit; whereas the other is constantly handied about from yard to yard, and from job to job, at the caprice of a foreman, and many times required to perform the work with imperfect materials.

No greater evil could befal us than the loss or depreciation of our Shipwrights in the King's Dock-yards; and as the Navy Estimates will always be cheerfully voted to any extent which can be shown necessary—and we think the inspection the Board of Admiralty are now making will convince their Lordships of the necessity of materially increasing the force at present employed in keeping ships in repair—moreover, as the late regulation with the Post Office has very properly consigned the Packet Establishment to the Admiralty, and many steam-vessels are required to be built for that service, we trust the time will speedily arrive when the Shipwrights shall be allowed to work six days in the week. The difference of expense in the whole year would not amount to 50,000*l.*; and when the immense benefit to be derived is contemplated, and the enormous sums which have been expended for want of timely repairs are considered, exceeding this amount upon single ships, we hope their Lordships will see fit to hold out a promise that it shall be accomplished when the estimates are produced next year; for however speedily ships may be put together by unpractised hands on sudden emergencies, there is no power that can replace Shipwrights or Seamen under the space of several years. We could also suggest that the wholesome practice of admitting apprentices into the dock-yards be returned to, as a means of binding the men to the King's Service, and making it their interest to rear up their children in the same employment.

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Sir Edward Codrington returned to the charge on Tuesday se'nnight, and brought under the notice of the House another case of a half-pay officer who had been struck off the List without the preliminary form of trial; and the conversation which it gave rise to dropped, upon the understanding that the gallant Admiral would bring the question forward in a substantial form next session. Our own opinion as regards the King's prerogative to dismiss officers is already on record, and it is borne out by those of the ablest commentators, and the most celebrated writers, on jurisprudence; for although the prerogative in many cases has fallen into abeyance, still, in this respect, it has been maintained and exerted occasionally down to the present time. Instead, therefore, of endeavouring to combat a point of law, or to establish a principle upon which he will certainly be defeated, we submit that Sir Edward Codrington—than whom no officer is more zealous in standing forth to redress the wrongs, or advocating the cause of the humblest member of the profession—should rather prevail upon the Admiralty to establish some rule, beyond which they would not recommend to the Crown the exercise of a power which we know from good authority is extremely unpalatable to our gracious monarch.

It appears to us, that in all cases for which the law provides a remedy for a proved wrong, the party aggrieved should be required, in the first place, to make out his case to the conviction of a jury: for as half-pay officers are amenable to the laws like other persons, it does seem hard that extrajudicial measures should be instituted against them, supported, probably, by *ex parte* statements; and unless the Board of Admiralty are prepared to establish a kind of Court of Chancery for the filing of cross affidavits; to relinquish all other business in order to investigate the cases they may expect when they undertake to redress such complaints,—and even then they will find that they cannot devote sufficient time to inquire strictly into each,—unless, we repeat, they are prepared to cut out work for themselves which they may not anticipate, we would strongly recommend that they should not interfere *in any case for which the law already provides a remedy*. Should an officer be convicted by a jury, after an impartial trial, of any crime which they considered derogatory to the profession, they would then be justified in recommending his removal from the List.

But there are instances, like the one brought forward by the gallant Admiral, where the party is charged with fraudulent or dishonourable conduct, and cannot justify himself from the accusation to the satisfaction of the Board of Admiralty. These charges and recriminations generally originate in questions of debt, and frequently of complicated or disputed accounts, in the unravelment of which their Lordships cannot be expected to take very great pains. Now the two classes of creditors and debtors have, time out of mind, held very different opinions upon certain points. No matter under what circumstances the obligation might be contracted, the creditor, when he finds his debtor either unwilling or unable to pay, sets him down as little better than a swindler; on the other hand, the debtor, harassed and overwhelmed with law costs, often inflicted from feelings of revenge, and, probably ruined by the severity or implacability of his creditor, considers him in the light of an oppressor, whom he is now justified in thwarting, and in this mood their relative statements are made out. We do believe that nearly all cases of such conduct on the part of officers, which their Lordships consider unjustifiable, originate, or are actually caused by the feeling we have described above, and it therefore behoves those to whom the task of investigation is delegated, to make some allowance on this account in drawing their conclusions.

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The *Hampshire Telegraph*, obliged to admit that the *Vanguard* "makes the best progress" of the ships composing Sir Charles Paget's squadron, resorts to a sinister attempt to detract from this superiority by stating, that "she is urged through the water with a greater number of square yards (of canvas) than the *Britannia* of 120 guns;" by which it is insinuated that the *Vanguard* has a greater spread of canvas than the *Bellerophon*, her competitor, of the same class, and other 80 gun ships.

Now it so happens that *all* our 80 gun ships have masts, yards, and sails of the same size; but the *Vanguard's* topmasts being of the *new*, and the *Bellerophon's* of the *old*, classification, the former ship has actually two feet less hoist in her topsails than the latter at the present time. Our contemporary cannot be supposed ignorant of this, and he must have no small belief in the gullibility of his readers when he advances such unworthy statements. However, let prejudice, ignorance, or partiality do its worst, it matters not—facts must finally prevail,—and the prognostications which Sir William Symonds's detractors so industriously circulated (that although capable of moulding a yacht or small craft, he would fail in that of a larger class), are falsified by the result of his having produced a Line-of-Battle Ship which is the admiration of every one capable of judging what a man-of-war should be.

But, notwithstanding the *Vanguard* is admitted to be superior to the ships of the squadron, her merits remain to be tried against others of her class, and, although we are certain that she will maintain her character in competition with these as regards velocity (her stability is already ascertained), it by no means follows that, under her present equipment, the ship's full qualities have been brought out; and as the object we wish to attain is, to possess a ship which shall excel all others, we suggest that when the present cruise is over she shall be tried with a larger spread of canvas, for, until the means are in her possession to exert all the propulsive force she can safely apply, we do not think the ship's capabilities will have been fairly tested. We would recommend that she should have first class, instead of second class masts and yards, and this need not involve greater expense in working the ship; for we find the *St. Vincent* under the former, and the *Caledonia* under the latter had the same complement of men.

If the object desired is to improve our ships of the line, then should every reasonable means be persevered in. Sir W. Symonds has evinced not only great skill in the construction of this ship, but sent her to sea stowed and trimmed under his direction, and the result is most favourable. Her superiority being established thus far, the object should be now to experiment, in order to ascertain whether any difference in the masts, or alteration in the trim, could effect improvement; and, although we are well satisfied with her present position, and firmly believe she will retain it in competition with tried ships, there is no reason that she may not greatly excel with superior means of developing her power.

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Mr. James Stuart has been appointed Inspector of Factories. His district will be the north of England, Scotland, and the north of Ireland. Mr. Stuart some time directed the Editorial management of the *Courier*.

It is rumoured that Mr. G. Lyall, an eminent ship merchant of London, will offer himself as a candidate for the borough of Yarmouth, in the event of Mr. Praed declining to come forward at the next election.—*Norfolk Chronicle.*

The Earl of Charleville is a candidate for the present vacancy in the representation of the Irish Peerage, occasioned by the death of Lord Dufferin.

The inhabitants of Corsica have obtained permission of the Government to erect, by subscription, a monument to the memory of Napoleon in his native town. It is to be a column of granite, surmounted by a statue similar to that in the Place Vendome. The King's name stands at the head of the list of subscribers, followed by that of the Duke of Orleans. The Council General of Corsica has voted 30,000f., and that of the Seine 5,000l.

Reynolds, the informer, is dead. The nation is therefore saved the further expense of supporting in fashionable style, at Paris, one of the most perfidious scoundrels that ever polluted the earth and degraded human nature. —*Morning Chronicle.*

On Wednesday, an officer in the Navy was held to sureties to keep the peace towards a publican in the Hampstead-road, to whom he sent a written challenge to fight a duel. The sailor had been smitten by a relative of the landlord, to whom he made ardent love for a few days, and on Monday night, having his grog on board, he brought a coach to the door, and swore he would have his prize. This step was resisted by all parties, and after having broken the windows the officer retired, and sent the challenge the next morning.

An old officer on the retired list, living at Saintes, in the Charente Inferieure, a few days ago fell into a lethargy, and was buried with military honours, under the conviction that life was extinct; but, awakened by the firing of the platoon over his grave, which took place before the coffin was covered with earth, he made himself heard by his cries, was taken out, and walked home arm-in-arm with those who had believed they had taken their last farewell of him.—*Galignani.*

A celebrated man of fashion, well-known in the circles of high life, has eloped with the fair daughter of a Rev. Divine, residing in the neighbourhood of Portman-square. It is supposed the parties have gone to Scotland, whither a messenger was despatched after them on Sunday afternoon, information having been given of the parties setting off in a post-chaise and four early on Sunday morning, which was waiting for them in Oxford-street. The lady has made her exit with 300*l.* in bank notes, besides other property and wearing apparel to a considerable amount.

On Wednesday morning a Commission of Lunacy relative to Viscount Forbes, was proceeded with at the Camden Arms Tavern, Kensington. The jury, after hearing the evidence, and witnessing the demeanour of Lord Forbes, immediately decided "That Lord Forbes is of unsound mind, and incapable of managing himself and his affairs, and that he has been so from 20th Sept. 1835."

*The Nassuck Diamond.*—The trustees of the Deccan booty have at length resolved on the disposal of the superb jewel, the Nassuck diamond, which was captured by the combined armies under the command of the Marquis of Hastings. Its weight is 35[illegible] grains. The determination of the trustees has been signified to Messrs.

Rundell and Bridge, in whose keeping this jewel has remained for these last ten years, by the Duke of Wellington, who has spared no pains to secure the interests of the various claimants. Descriptions of this celebrated diamond have been forwarded to India, Turkey, and all parts of the globe. The sale is announced to take place in London, in the latter end of July, in the ensuing year.

On Tuesday the *Comet*, Gravesend steam-packet, on her voyage to London, ran down a boat containing four gentlemen, in Bogby's Hole, between Greenwich and Woolwich. The steamer was coming up the river at full speed, and the boat, containing the four amateurs, who had been down the river to see Messrs. Robinson and Lewis practising previous to the decision of their wager, was going the same way. The Captain made signs for them to proceed in a particular direction, but from some misunderstanding, and alarmed by the velocity of the *Comet*, they did not do so, and the steamer struck their boat and run it down. Two of the party jumped out on one side of the boat, and two on the other, with great dexterity, in order to avoid the paddles, not more than two seconds before the collision took place, and thus saved their lives. The steamer was stopped, and a boat instantly lowered from the davits, which picked up one gentleman. The others were saved by the skiff of the *Henry*, Capt. Lambert, and other ships' boats, the men in which displayed praiseworthy alacrity. They were all taken to London in the *Comet*, and were provided with dry clothing. The boat was cut in two, and the escape of the gentlemen was really miraculous.

Capt. Sir Christopher Cole, K. C. B., Col. of Marines and late Member for Glamorganshire, died of apoplexy on Wednesday last at Killay, near Cardiff, where he had but very lately removed temporarily, while Penrice Castle was undergoing repairs.

Mr. Parker has been returned as Member for the borough of Sheffield, and the Hon. Charles John Canning, for Warwick.

The Earl of Kerry, and eldest son of the Marquis of Lansdowne, expired on Sunday noon, at Lansdowne House, after an illness of considerable duration. His Lordship was in his 26th year.

Lord Fitzroy Somerset and his Lady left town on Wednesday for Walmer Castle, on a visit to the Duke of Wellington.

The Master General of the Ordnance and his Lady have left town on a tour.

An interesting discovery has lately been made by the keeper of the regalia in the Tower. In clearing out some secret places in the Jewel-office, a Royal Sceptre was found, equalling in splendour and in value the others which are there exhibited. It is imagined, from the decayed state of its case, and the dust wherewith it was enveloped, that this Sceptre must have been thrown into that neglected corner in the confusion of Blood's well-known attempt on the Crown jewels, nearly a century and a half ago.

The Duke of Brunswick ascended with Mrs. Graham, the wife of the aeronaut, from Bayswater, on Tuesday afternoon. The balloon, on its rising, took a north easterly direction; and descended in a field near Doddinghurst. Here an accident occurred, which at this moment threatens to prove fatal to Mrs. Graham. When within a few feet of the earth, the Duke sprang out and fell upon his hands without injuring himself; the balloon thus lightened rapidly rose with Mrs. Graham in the car, and the lady, at a distance of nearly thirty feet, flung herself out, leaving the balloon to its course. She received some severe contusions, and was carried to Converse Farm, Doddinghurst, where she has since remained in a very precarious and almost hopeless state. Some surprise has naturally enough been created by the announcement that Mrs. Graham at the time of her ascension was *enceinte*, and the effect of the injuries she has sustained is the premature delivery of a still-born child.

*Statue of George III.*—This beautiful statue, so recently erected, has already undergone that mark of ill taste and want of due appreciation of the beautiful in art, which seems to be the fate of every work of any excellence which is exposed to public view in England, until the Vandal feeling has become a reproach of peculiar application to this country. On Wednesday night some miserable creature availed himself of the darkness to discharge, in cowardly concealment, an inky fluid over the stone pedestal on which the statue is placed; which, though it has done no permanent injury, will, for a time, present an unsightly appearance, and certainly is an insult to the better feelings of the public and to the character of the country.

At Union Hall on Wednesday John Frederick Muller, a man of military appearance, wearing mustachios, was charged with stealing a phaeton, the property of a coachmaker. The defendant hired the phaeton of the complainant, and borrowed 12*l.* of a pawnbroker on it. The Magistrate said a case of illegal pawning was clearly made out; and inflicted a fine of 20*s.*, and 2*l.*, the value of the phaeton, and in default of paying these sums, the defendant was to be committed for three months to hard labour in the House of Correction.

*Thames Yacht Club.*—The last match for the season took place in honour of the King's birthday on Monday last, in the presence of a highly respectable and numerous company, invited by the patrons of the Club to witness the interesting proceedings, and who where most handsomely entertained on board the *Venus* steam-vessel provided for the occasion. The following boats were entered:—*Gazelle*, 25 tons, Mr. Gunston owner, colour, white with red arrow; *Telemachus*, 21 tons, Mr. J. Williams, red and white diagonal; *Lady Louisa*, 13 tons, Mr. J. Smith, blue; *Alert*, Mr. W. Lyon, white with green cross; *Princess Victoria*, Mr. G. Barrow, crown on white flag. The boats started from Greenwich precisely at 11 A.M., the *Lady Louisa* took the lead, but getting foul of the *Telemachus* the *Alert* passed ahead and maintained her position until abreast of Woolwich, when the *Gazelle*, the favourite at odds, being a new boat, built by Mackay of Gravesend, passed her in grand style, and led the match to the close. As the breeze freshened it was evident that, barring accidents, the favourite must win, and at 1·43 P.M. she rounded the boat moored off Gravesend, followed by the *Alert* at 1·48, *Victoria*, 1·49½ *Telemachus*, 1·50, and *Lady Louisa*, 1·53. The boats were then obliged to reduce their sails, and the match at this time excited great interest between the *Alert* and *Victoria*, the latter now becoming second. At 5·12 the *Gazelle* rounded the boat off Greenwich, followed by the *Victoria* at 5·15, *Alert*, 5·20, and *Lady Louisa* 5·24. The cup, a very handsome one, was then presented to Mr. Gunston by Mr. Harrison, the Commodore, with the usual ceremonies. The liberal hospitality and polite attention for which this highly respectable Club is remarkable was, as usual, evinced upon this occasion. The excursion afforded the highest pleasure to the guests, and the match being uncommonly well-contested, appeared to give great satisfaction to the numerous spectators who lined the shores to witness it.

Lord Yarborough has sold his beautiful yacht, the *Falcon*, to a gentleman named Wade, a merchant in the City. His Lordship, we understand, intends to build a new one. In the absence of the noble Commodore at Cowes, the Earl of Belfast, Lord Clanbrock, and the Hon. Thomas Vesey, have been taking the lead this season in the Club.

Lady Craven has presented the fine yacht belonging to her deceased husband, with all its elegant fittings, bedding, and all other stores, boats, &c., to the Captain and Mate, to compensate them, in some slight degree, for the loss of their generous master.—*Southampton Advertiser.*

Captain Lyons' yacht, the "*Breeze*," won the cup at Cowes regatta on Monday. There was a smart trial between her and the *Vampire*, belonging to J. Lindegreen, Esq., but, through the stupidity of the Pilot, the latter was run aground off Leep, and lost so much time that she could not regain her station.

*British Auxiliary Legion.—St. Sebastian, Aug.* 18.—For the last three days we have been witnessing the saturnalia of one of the Irish regiments—*the Tenth* as they call themselves. This regiment, following the bad example set them by too many others, struck for pay, and refused to obey orders until their arrears were given them. No other alternative remained but to accede to their demand. The men had no sooner got the money, than they resolved upon a three days' spree, and a great portion have been setting all the rules of sobriety and equilibrium at defiance, and shouting, quarrelling, and staggering about the streets. One company has taken an oath not to serve any longer. Their officers have little or no influence over them. Symptoms of insubordination have also been displayed in the 7th reg., which had hitherto been orderly. The Artillerymen have continued to conduct themselves well. On receiving their arrears many of them handed over a greater part to their officers, to be remitted to their connections in England. Col. Colquhoun has permission to remain with the Legion until Nov. The Lancers too have behaved extremely well. The hospital at Santander is to be broken up on the 1st September, and the following officers attached to that establishment reduced:—Dr. Williams, Assist.-Insp. of Hospitals, Assist.-Staff.-Surg. Stone, Assist.-Staff.-Surg. Goldstone, D. P. Sheppard, Purveyor to Forces, Lieut. Gregson, Hospital Transport Department.

In addition to 200 recruits despatched to San Sebastian in the cutter *General Evans*, the cutter *Osprey* takes 50 Artillerymen. Col. Churchill, com. 3d reg., Capt. Tuwnly, Aide-de-camp to Brig.-Gen. Chichester, and Capt. Duncan, commanding the detachment, also go in the *Osprey*.

*Bayonne, Aug.* 16.—There arrived here this afternoon 144 deserters belonging to the British Legion. Don Carlos refused to receive them, and had them conveyed to the frontier, where our people conducted them to prison, to their great delight, as they were certain of being fed there. They appeared in a state of great want and misery.

## The Court.

The King's birth-day on Monday was celebrated with every demonstration of loyalty and universal rejoicing. On Tuesday and Thursday their Majesties, with the royal visiters and suite, went in state to Epsom Races.

The marriage of Lord Frederick Gordon to Lady Kennedy Erskine was solemnized on Wednesday evening at Windsor Castle. The bride was given away by her Majesty.

The King will go to St. James's on Wednesday, to meet some of his Ministers.

His Majesty has granted permission to Capt. Lord John Hay to wear the Grand Cross of Isabella the Catholic, which has been conferred on his Lordship by the Queen Regent of Spain, for his services to her Government.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon C. L. Herbert, Esq., M. D., and J. G. Dalyell, Esq. The King has appointed J. Parkinson, Esq., Consul in Mexico; C. T. O'Gorman, Esq., Consul at Bahia; J. Hesketh, Esq., Consul at Para; and James Stuart, Esq., Inspector of Factories, in the room of R. Rickerds, Esq., deceased.

Lord J. Russell has appointed W. Blamire, Esq., and T. W. Buller, Esq., Tithe Commissioners for England and Wales. The Archbishop of Canterbury has appointed the Rev. Richard Jones, M. A., a Tithe Commissioner for England and Wales.

The name of Lieut. Pearse, R.N., Warden and Director of Police, His Majesty's Dock-yard, Woolwich, was accidentally omitted in the presentations at the last Levee. The gallant officer was presented to the King by Lieut.-Gen. Sir Herbert Taylor.

## Parliamentary Analysis.

On Saturday Parliament was prorogued by his Majesty in person, upon which occasion the Speaker addressed his Majesty at the bar of the House of Lords and recapitulated the business transacted in the course of the session.

The Royal Assent was given to several Bills.

The House of Commons met a little after 12 o'clock, and while waiting for the arrival of his Majesty, Mr. HUME rose to make some remarks on the conduct of the House of Lords, but while speaking the Honourable Member was interrupted by the Usher of the Black Rod, who came to summon the Speaker, by his Majesty's command, to hear the Royal Speech *in the* House of Lords.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

"The state of the public business enables me at length to relieve you from further attendance in Parliament, and in terminating your labours, I have again to acknowledge the zeal with which you have applied yourselves to the public business, and the attention which you have bestowed upon the important subjects which I brought under your consideration at the opening of the session. The assurances of friendly disposition which I receive from all Foreign Powers, enable me to congratulate you upon the prospect that peace will continue undisturbed. I lament deeply that the internal state of Spain still renders that country an exception to the general tranquillity which prevails in the rest of Europe; and I regret that the hopes which have been entertained of the termination of the civil war have not hitherto been realised. In fulfilment of the engagements which I contracted by the Treaty of the Quadruple Alliance, I have afforded to the Queen of Spain the co-operation of a part of my Naval force; and I continue to look with unabated solicitude to the restoration of that internal peace in Spain which was one of the main objects of the Quadruple Treaty, and which is so essential to the interests of all Europe. I am happy to be able to inform you that my endeavours to remove the misunderstanding which had arisen between France and the United States, have been crowned with complete success. The good offices which for that purpose I tendered to the two Governments, were accepted by both in the most frank and conciliatory spirit, and the relations of friendship have been re-established between them in a manner satisfactory and honourable to both parties. I trust that this circumstance will tend to draw still closer the ties which connect this country with two great and friendly nations, with which they have so many important relations in common. I have regarded with interest your deliberations upon the Reports of the Commission appointed to consider the state of the dioceses in England and Wales, and I have cheerfully given my assent to the measures which have been presented to me for carrying into effect some of the most important recommendations. It is with no ordinary satisfaction that I have learnt that you have with great labour brought to maturity enactments upon the difficult subject of tithes in England and Wales, which

ll, I trust, prove in their operation equitable to all the erests concerned, and generally beneficial in their re-ts. The passing of the Acts for Civil Registration, l for Marriages in England, has afforded me much sa-fartion. Their provisions have been framed upon se large principles of religious freedom which, with n regard to the welfare of the Established Church in s country, I have always been desirous of maintaining l promoting, and they will also conduce to the greater rmony of titles, and to the stability of property. It s been to me a source of the most lively gratification observe the tranquillity which has prevailed, and the ainution of crimes which has lately taken place in Ire-d. I trust that perseverance in a just and impartial tem of Government will encourage this good disposi-n, and enable that country to develope her great na-al resources.

" GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,—

" I thank you for the liberality with which you have ted not only the ordinary supplies of the year, but the ditional sums required to provide for an increase in my aval force. I am also gratified to perceive that you ve made provision for the full amount of compensation rmitted to the owners of slaves in my colonial posses-ns, and that the obligations entered into by the Legis-ure have thus been strictly fulfilled. The increased ductiveness of the public revenue has enabled you to et these charges, and at the same time to repeal or lnce taxes, of which some were injurious in their ects upon my people, and others unequal in their essure upon various parts of my dominions abroad. he present condition of manufactures and commerce ords a subject of congratulation, provided the activity hich prevails be guarded by that caution and prudence hich experience has proved to be necessary to stable sperity.

" MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,—

" The advanced period of the year, and the length time during which you have been engaged in blic affairs, must render you desirous of return-g to your respective counties. You will there re me those duties which are in importance inferior only your Legislative functions, and your influence and ex-ple will greatly conduce to the maintenance of tran-illity, the encouragement of industry, and the con-rvation of those moral and religious habits and prin-ples which are essential to the well-being of every mmunity."

The Lord Chancellor then, by command of his Ma-sty, declared Parliament to be prorogued till Thursday, 0th Oct., and the King left the House.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—We were premature last week in our an-uncement of the dissolution of the French Cabinet. Thiers had tendered his resignation, which had been nditionally accepted, a delay of four-and-twenty hours ing either allowed him or secured by him for coming a final determination. In the interim arrived the news m Spain of the Queen Regent's acceptance of the nstitution. This had the effect of banishing discord the time, and uniting all parties. The dissolution, wever, is an event that is still speculated upon as not likely to occur immediately.

Since the above was in type, the second edition of the *rnal de Paris*, published on Thursday night last, has ived. It contains the following bulletin, announcing dissolution of the Ministry:—"This day, at 3 o'clock, M. Thiers, Maison, Duperré, Passy, Sauzet, and let, placed their resignations in the hands of the ng."

Messrs Mole, Guizot, Duchatel, and Montalivet, are eady spoken of as likely to be members of the new binet, and M. Mole is designated by public rumour as future President of the Council.

SPAIN.—By a decree the Queen Regent not merely rmits, but orders and commands, the proclamation of e Constitution of 1812, "until the nation, represented the Cortes, shall expressly manifest its will, or shall dopt another constitution in conformity with its wants." nlatrava, Ferrer, and Gil de la Cuadra as Ministers, re appointed Ministers in the place of Isturiz, D'Ola-egui, Cabanero, and the Duke de Rivas: Calatrava is so charged to nominate, with as little delay as possible, uch individuals as he may think fit to succeed Galiano, Sarrio Agnso, and Mendez Vigo.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has appointed Field Marshal Paskewitsch Generalissimo of the Army of the South, alled the army of Turkey. This army will be composed f four corps of infantry, two corps of cavalry in reserve, nd also a reserve corps of artillery. To these will be ttached the 18th Reg. of Cossacks, from Lesser Russia, which were formed in 1832. Each corps will consist of two divisions of infantry, each comprising six regiments of two battalions, and of one division of Hussars or Lan-cers. The two corps of cavalry will contain four regi-ments of Dragoons, four of Chasseurs, and eight of Lan-cers; the reserve artillery will be four batteries. The total will be 96 battalions, 120 squadrons, 216 pieces of cannon, and 9,000 Cossacks. The infantry corps will be commanded by Generals Golonin, Mouravieff, Rolt, and Kaisarow; the cavalry by Generals Geismar and Stran-simm; and the artillery by General Gerstentovein.

TURKEY.—The Prussian Officer (Baron Moltke) who some time ago laid before the Government of Turkey a plan for the more effectually fortifying of the Dardanelles, left Constantinople on the 9th inst., with instruc-tions from the Turkish Government to carry the plan into execution.

## Theatres.

LYCEUM.—The only novelty this week has been the revival of the musical drama of *Clari; or, the Maid of Milan*, a piece which proved very successful some years since at Covent Garden Theatre. The heroine found a very pleasing representative in Miss Shirreff; she is the best *Clari* we have seen since Miss M. Tree. With all our recollections of Miss Love in the part of *Vespina*, we were perfectly well satisfied by Mrs. Fitzwilliam's admirable personation of that amusing character. The *Jocoso* of Mr. Wilson, *Rolamo* of Mr. Williams, and *Nimpedo*, were all excellent in their way. We hope soon to see something *new* at this theatre.

STRAND.—A new burletta called *Blind Man's Buff* was produced here on Monday evening, and was tole-rably well received. The author is mainly indebted to the excellent farce of *Raising the Wind* for no small portion of the plot, and character of his hero. The piece may run for a few nights, but it is not good enough for this theatre. The performers (particularly Attwood and Melville) exerted themselves in a praiseworthy man-ner for the success of the piece. We must have some-thing better.

QUEEN'S.—A new burletta, entitled *Who's Afraid*, was produced on Monday. The piece is a light unpre-tending trifle, and does not demand any lengthened cri-ticism. The performers one and all did their best for the author. On Thursday a new nautical drama in two acts, called *Will Reckless*, from the pen of Captain Ad-dison, was played for the first time to one of the fullest and most fashionable houses of the season, and was fa-vourably received. It is well got up, and to those who are fond of scenes full of bustle and confusion, escapes and combats, *Will Reckless* will be found amusing. *John of Paris* followed, in which Mrs. Waylett enacted the *Princess*, and delighted her hearers by the chaste and beautiful style in which she executed several of her fa-vourite ballads.

## THE BRISTOL MEETING.

" For Bristol hie!" is the general cry
Of the scientific crew;
Where they mean to meet, and their turtle eat,
And talk of something new.

Ogdes will pry, with her lens-like eye,
In the depths of each tureen;
And mad Anathesis will sport a thesis
For a piece of fat so green.

And Geology, sans apology,
For a specimen will chatter;
But she'd rather see, so hungry is she,
A whole Saurian on her platter.

Chemistry precise, with skill quite nice,
Will *test* both stew and fry;
While Arithmetic to swallow won't stick,
"Any given quantity."

Geometry, too, without much ado,
Will solve the propositions;
What cubic feet she is able to eat,
And leave not a morsel the dish on.

And Algebra will from "roots" turn away,
With her learned friends to dine;
And Miss Hydraulics, bent on her frolics,
Will leave her water for wine.

Geography, with a drop in her eye,
Will "compass" what she's able;
And we know Statistics, though grave are his tricks,
Is ever good at a " table."

The Cyclopædia, like a walking *India*,
Prefers a treat to a treatise;
And its plain to know that, with high and low,
The end of this meeting meat is.

*Court Journal.*

## East India Intelligence.

ON Wednesday a Court of Directors was held at the East India House, when Mr. C. M. Lushington was appointed provisionally as a member of council for Fort St. George, to succeed to that office upon the completion by Mr. G. E. Russell of the term of five years' service in council, or upon the occurrence of any previous va-cancy. Mr. G. W. Anderson was also appointed pro-visionally as a member of council for Bombay, to succeed to that office upon the completion by Mr. E. Ironside of the term of five years' service in council, or upon the oc-currence of any previous vacancy.

A private letter from Kurnaol states, that Sir J. W. Adams left that place for Simlah on the 15th inst. The gallant veteran was in excellent health and spirits.

We hear that the Lieut.-Governor of Agra is to have a Private Secretary, with a salary of 1,000 rupees a month, and an Aide-de-Camp, and that Lieut. Higgin-son is to fill these offices, with a view to which he has resigned the appointments at Moorshedabad.

A private letter furnishes some particulars about the steamers building for the Indian Navy. A committee of ship-builders was assembled at the India House, to which some officers of the Indian Navy were also summoned to give their opinion as to the internal fitting up of these vessels. They are to be of 600 tons burthen, 200 horse power, and to mount on their bows two 68-pounders. They are to be manned and officered from the Indian Navy; but to be equipped for general purposes, as trans-ports, packets, &c. They were intended to leave the Thames on the 1st July last, and to steam out to Bom-bay, and they were expected to make the voyage in about two months.—*Madras Courier, 21st March.* [Two of the number are now nearly ready for sea, the *Atalanta*, built in Green and Wigram's yard at Blackwall, and the *Enterprise*, built at Glasgow. The latter will be taken out by Capt. Grant.—ED.]

The 9th April has been fixed by the Insolvent Court for declaring a dividend of 3 per cent. on the estate of Alexander and Co.—*Englishman, 30th March.*

We learn that the Rajah of Coorg arrived with his camp at Benares a few days back, and is living at Secrole. —*Central Free Press, 19th March.*

A fire broke out on the night of the 18th inst., about 9 o'clock, in the lines of the 5th regt., at Secrole, Benares, which fortunately was extinguished, after burning for about half an hour, but not until several huts fell a prey to the devouring element.—*Ibid.*

Government are building a school at Benares for the instruction of the natives in English literature. Mr. G. Nicholls will be teacher, and reside on the premises.— *Ibid.*

### BENGAL.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Surg. A. K. Lindsay to be Garri-son Surg. of Chunar, vice Surg. J. Clarke. Lieut.-Col. G. E. Gowan, Art., to be Comm. of Cumaon. Lieut. W. H. R. Boland, 7th N.I., to be Assist. to the Gov. and to the Comm. in the Sangor and Nerbuddah Territories. Lieut. A. Wheatley, 8th L.C., to be do. do.—14th March: Capt. T. A. Drake, Left Wing Madras Eur. Reg. to command escort of Resident at Nagpore, and superintend Bayaurt. Capt. M'Arthur, 41st N.I., nominated Superintendent of a Div.—15th March: Col. D. M'Leod, nominated to officiate as Agent to Gov. Gen. at Moorshedabad.—22d March: Capt. B. T. Milner, 30th N.I., to act as Major of Brigade at Meerut. Lieut. W. C. Campbell, 30th N.I., to act as Adj. in the left wing of that corps. Ens. C. Scott, 27th N.I., to act as station Staff at Hansi. Lieut. J. C. Plowden to act as Adj. to the 17th N.I., during ab-sence of Adj. Burroughs.—15th March: Lieut. Charles Seagram, H.M. 45th reg., to act as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. C. A. Vigoureux, C.B., commanding the Mysore Div. Lieut. W. Macgregor, who was appointed a Dep. Judge Adv.-Gen., is posted to the Saugor Div. Lieut. J. H. Burnett, 16th N.I., to act as Adj. during ab-sence of Adj. D. F. Evans.

FURLOUGHS.—Capt. L. Brace, 12th N.I., from 15th May to 15th Nov., to visit Presidency on private affairs. Major J. Bell, 1st N.I., to remain at Simlah on med. cert. Lieut.-Col. G. Hawes to Europe.

BIRTHS.—9th March, at Cawnpore, the lady of George Larkins, Esq., Horse Art., of a son. On the Ganges, near Buxar, the lady of J. H. Mathews, Esq., H.M. 31st reg.

### AGRA.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPART.—G. G. 7th March—Mr. F. P. Buller to act as Mag. and Coll. during absence of Mr. J. S. Clarke on med. cert. Lieut. C. E. Mills is vested with the powers of Joint Mag. in the 1st Sr Meerut Div., in the Dehlee Territory. Lieut. J. Sleeman to do. do. in the 5th Benares Div. Mr. W. P. Mason to be an Assist. to Comm. in Bareilly Div. Mr. A. U. C. Plowden, Assist. to Mag. and Coll. of Allyghur, has obtained leave of absence for eight months.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 22d Aug.: SAVERN, *Braithwaite*, from China.—24th: HERCULES, *Morley*, from N. S. Wales, sailed 26th Dec., 1835; DEVADE, *Heard*, from do., sailed 20th March. —25th: CLANSMAN, *Blair*, from the Mauritius, sailed 20th April.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per SAVERN: Mr. Ward and family, Mr. A. Thompson, Messrs. Hamilton, Mrs. Major J. S. Ward.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—At New South Wales, from Hobart Town and London. 21st March: STIRLING CASTLE, *Fraser*. 22d: MARGARET, *Graham*; ASIA, *Stead*. 27th: TASMAN, 28th: WILLIAM, *Thorn*; SIREN, *Hall*.—April 3d: HINDOOSTAN, *Croft*.—Van Diemen's Land, 1st April: EGYPTIAN, *Johnson*, from London.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, 25th Aug.: DUKE OF BUC-CLEUCH, for Calcutta. 24th: DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND, do. FAIRLIE, for N. S. Wales. MARY ANN, *Torbut*, to Portsmouth for Madras. 25th: BOLTON, *Compton*, to Portsmouth, with troops for Calcutta.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Capt. Denay, Capt. M'Kinnon, Dr. Claribut and lady, Mrs. Murray, Lieut. Hollis, Mr. and Mrs. Dean. Per ROSSAR SMALL, for Calcutta: Mr. Fitzgerald and family, Mr. Dampier, Dr. Carruthers, two Lieuts. Broadfoot, Capt. Wilson, Dr. Maxwell, Dr. Mitchelson, Mr. Mordies.

SHIPS TO SAIL FROM LONDON.—GEORGIA, *Curry*, for Madras. ALFRED, *Tapley*, do. ZENOBIA, *Owen*, for Calcutta. SCALBERT CASTLE, for Bombay. CAMARIDGE, do.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Calcutta and Madras: HINDOSTAN, COROMANDEL, CATHERINE. From N. S. Wales: PERSIAN, *Hop-ton*, AVON, AUGUSTUS CÆSAR, GIRAFFE, PLATINA, GOVERNOR HARCOURT, NORTH BRITON, WILLIAM INGLIS, BROTHERS.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—26th June: WATERLOO, *Cow*, London to N.S.

Wales, lat. 30 N., long. 28 W. 18th Aug.: Wellington, *Liddell*, London to Madras, lat. 48 N., long. 7.31 W. 26th June: Tavoy, *West*, London to Chios, lat. 8 N., long. 23 W. Aug.: Joan Hunoxaford, *Farquharson*, London to Calcutta, lat. 48, long. 15 W.; Sasostris, *Yates*, London to Madras; Thalassa, *Young*, London to Madras.

Casualty.—The Edinburgh, *Lyall*, sailed 17th March from N. S. Wales for Liverpool, and was burnt at sea on the 30th, in lat. 44½ S., long. 153 E., occasioned by the wool igniting. The crew and passengers, after encountering very severe weather, being 900 miles from land, got safe to Woolonging on the 14th, and are expected to arrive in London in the ship Bactrian, Capt. Town, from Sydney, at the Cape.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

### BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

King's Troops.

11th Lt. Dragoons—Meerut.
16th do—Cawnpore.
3d Foot—Meerut.
9th do—Chinsurah.
13th do—Kurnaul.
16th do—Cawnpore.
26th do—Ghazeepore.
31st do—Dinapore.
44th do—Fort William.
49th do—Hazareebaugh.

Company's Troops.

1st Light Cavalry—Neemuch.
2d do—Meerut.
3d do—Kurnaul.
4th do—Kurnaul.
5th do—Cawnpore.
6th do—Mhow.
7th do—Cawnpore.
8th do—Sultanpore.
9th do—Nusseerabad.
10th do—Muttra.
European Regiment—Agra.
1st Nat. Infantry—Cawnpore.
2d do.—Saugor.
3d do—Mynpoorie.
4th do—Berhampore.
5th do—Benares.
6th do—Barrackpore.
7th do—Almorah.
8th do—Nusseerabad.
9th do—Barrackpore.
10th do—Barrackpore.
11th do—Goruckpore.
12th do—Allahabad.
13th do—Nusseerabad.
14th do—Moradabad & Shahje-
15th do—Cawnpore. [hanpore.
16th do—Delhi.
17th do—Loodhianah.
18th do—Benares.
19th do—Cuttack.
20th do—Delhi.
21st do—Kurnaul.
22d do—Nusseerabad.
23d do—Neemuch.
24th do—Midnapore.
25th do—Mirzapore.
26th do—Meerut.
27th do—Kurnaul.
28th Nat. Infantry—Neemuch.
29th do—Nanda.
30th do—Meerut.
31st do—Bancoorah.
32d do—Allyghur.
33d do—Jubbulpore.
34th do—Futtehghur.
35th do—Lucknow.
36th do—Agra.
37th do—Agra.
38th do—Delhi.
39th do—Neemuch.
40th do—Arracan.
41st do—Barrackpore.
42d do—Barelly.
43d do—Barrackpore.
44th do—Mhow.
45th do—Muttra.
46th do—Gurrawarrah.
47th do—Lucknow.
48th do—Seetapore.
49th do—Neemuch.
50th do—Dacca.
51st do—Agra.
52d do—Nusseerabad.
53d do—Bandah and Etawah.
54th do—Meerut.
55th do—Chittagong.
56th do—Dinapore.
57th do—Benares.
58th do—Jumaulpore.
59th do—Lucknow.
60th do—Mhow.
61st do—Kurnaul.
62d do—Loodianah.
63d do—Sultanpore (Oude).
64th do—Saugor.
65th do—Allahabad.
66th do—Baitoul.
67th do—Dinapore.
68th do—Mhow.
69th do—Saugor.
70th do—Barrackpore.
71st do—Cawnpore.
72d do—Saugor.
73d do—Barrackpore.
74th do—Bareilly.
Artillery—Dum Dum (hd. qu.)
Engineers—Fort William (do.)

### MADRAS ESTABLISHMENT.

King's Troops.

13th Lt. Dragoons—Bangalore.
39th Foot—Bangalore.
41st do—Arnee.
45th do—Secunderabad.
54th do—Trichinopoly.
55th do—Bellary.
57th do—Cannanore.
62d do—Moulmein.
63d do—Fort St. George.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cavalry—Nagpoor.
2d do—Arcot.
3d do—Bellary.
4th do—Secunderabad.
5th do—Arcot.
6th do—Trichinopoly.
7th do—Secunderabad.
8th do—Bangalore.
European Regiment—Nagpore.
1st Nat. Infantry—Quilon.
2d do—Mangalore.
3d do—Vizianagrum.
4th do—Bangalore.
5th do—Dindigul.
6th do—Trichinopoly.
7th do—Bellary.
8th do—Berhampore.
9th do—Vellore.
10th do—Vizagapatam.
11th do—Kamptee.
12th do—Bangalore.
13th do—Moulmein.
14th do—Vizianagrum.
15th do—Penang and Malacca.
16th do—Secunderabad.
17th do—Madras.
18th Nat. Infantry—Palaveram
19th do—French Rocks.
20th do—Bangalore.
21st do—Chicacole.
22d do—Secunderabad.
23d do—Trichinopoly.
24th do—Secunderabad.
25th do—Vellore.
26th do—Paulgautcherry.
27th do—Bangalore.
28th do—Cuddapah.
29th do—Masulipatam.
30th do—Secunderabad.
31st do—Secunderabad.
32d do—Cannanore.
33d do—Palamcottah.
34th do—Secunderabad.
35th do—Trichinopoly.
36th do—Coorg.
37th do—Secunderabad.
38th do—Kamptee.
39th do—Secunderabad.
40th do—Vellore.
41st do—Salamcottah.
42d do—Nagpore.
43d do—Bellary.
44th do—Madras.
45th do—Palaveram.
46th do—Trichinopoly.
47th do—Masulipatam.
48th do—Singapore & Malacca.
49th do—Nagpore.
50th do—Ellore.
51st do—Cannanore.
52d do—Hurryghur.
Artil.—St. Thos.'a Mount, hd. q.
Eng.—Fort St. George, hd. qu.

### BOMBAY ESTABLISHMENT.

King's Troops.

4th Light Dragoons—Kirkee.
2d Foot—Poonah.
6th do—Bombay.
17th do—Expected from New South Wales.
30th do—Belgaum, and. Ahma.
40th do—Deesa.

Company's Troops.

1st Lt. Cav.—Rajcote & Hur.
2d Foot—Sholapore. [sola.
3d do—Deesa.
European Regiment—Poonah.
1st Nat. Infantry—Dharwar.
2d do—Sholapore.
3d do—Ahmednuggur.
4th do—Ahmednuggur.
5th do—Poonah.
6th do—Bhawndy.
7th do—Ahmedabad.
8th do—Bombay.
9th Nat. Infantry—Baroda.
10th do—Belgaum.
11th do—Bhooj.
12th do—Rajcote.
13th do—Deesa.
14th do—Ahmedabad.
15th do—Bombay.
16th do—Bombay.
17th do—Ittursole.
18th do—Kullodghee.
19th do—Poonah.
20th do—Baroda.
21st do—Mallgaum.
22d do—Belgaum.
23d do—Sattara.
24th do—Baroda.
25th do—Dapoolie.
26th do—Mallgaum.
Artily.—Poonah, Bombay, &c.
Engineers—Seroor, hd. qu.

## Literary Notices.

*Schloss Hainfeld; or, a Winter in Lower Styria.* By Capt. Basil Hall, R.N. Whittaker and Co.

Our gallant author while in Italy with his wife and family, in the spring of 1834, unexpectedly received an invitation from the Countess Purgstall, a Scotch lady of seventy-eight, widow of an Austrian nobleman, in early life an intimate friend of Capt. Hall's father, to pay her a visit at her country place, the Schloss, or Castle, of Hainfeld, near Gratz. This Countess, the Captain surmises, was the *original* of one of Walter Scott's best drawn characters, "Diana Vernon," in "Rob Roy;" and from the circumstances brought before us, we are inclined to his opinion. The Countess, as Miss Jane Anne Cranstoun, was among the earliest of Sir Walter's friends, and long before he was known to the public she had discovered the secret of that mine of intellectual gold which has become in our day the established currency of fashionable literature in every part of the world; and unquestionably she was the means of introducing his first poem to the public. But though the volume contains some very interesting notices of the "Wizard of the North," the principal portion concerns the personal history of the Countess, and her recollections of men and things, all amusing, and so pleasantly told by our traveller, that we hope he will be induced to treat us with some further portions of what he terms "skimmings" from his journals. We extract a singular distressing story told by the Countess:—

"About eight or ten years ago, there lived in Gratz the widow of an officer in the Austrian army and her daughter. The girl's beauty is described by all who knew her, as of that dazzling and surpassing lustre which engaged the attention of every class of admirers. It united correctness of features with sweetness of expression; and to these were added, a native elegance of manners, and a kindliness of disposition, together with abilities and taste, which, had they been duly cultivated, would have fitted poor Leonora for the highest stations in any society. Unfortunately, this Leonora's mother was very unlike the pious matron in Bürger's well-known tale, for she taught her child to look any where but to heaven for protection; and, instead of seeking for a suitable alliance for her daughter, the sordid and infamous wretch dreamed only of the gain—the base pecuniary gain, which the girl's beauty might bring to herself. . . . In this horrid view she neglected her daughter's mind, or rather, she deliberately perverted it: while she spared no pains to bring forward and enhance the charms of her person. Her wicked purpose was but too soon known to the profligate and wealthy of the other sex, amongst whom this poor young woman may be said to have been put up to auction. . . . The highest bidder was a nobleman of the adjacent province of Hungary, who agreed to buy the girl, as if she had been a slave, for several thousand florins. The wily mother took his bond for the sum without any specification of the services for which it was given. On a stated day the Baron, who was a married man with a family, came in his own carriage, received his purchase, signed the bond, and drove off towards one of his numerous castles. Before he had gone half a league, however, he was met by a courier bringing letters which required his immediate presence at home; and as he could not well take his companion with him he drove back to Gratz with his victim, and requested the mother to give her lodging for a few days, till he could settle his affairs; after which he promised to return and take her away permanently. . . . The story soon got wind, and a wealthy commissary having caught a glimpse of the girl, at once made proposals to the mother, and she, without the least ceremony, and as might have been expected, re-sold the poor child, who, being still under sixteen, was allowed no voice in the matter. . . . By and by the first purchaser came back and demanded the completion of his bargain. 'What bargain?' cried the mother, laughing in his face. 'It is I who demand the completion of the bargain. Here is your bond for three thousand florins, *for value received*, and pay me you shall, if there be either law or justice in Austria.' . . . The Baron raved and stormed, refusing to pay a kreuzer; while the lady, dead alike to public shame and to private virtue, straightway went to law; and, although, of course, a bond expressly for such a horrid purpose would not have been held good in the courts, there could be no valid objection made to the instrument as it was drawn up. The Hungarian was accordingly obliged to pay the money, with costs. . . . Meanwhile, the commissary, getting tired of his bargain, cast off the poor ruined girl, who dropped, step by step, and with rapidity proportionate to her still radiant beauty, into the lowest depths of infamy, want, and sorrow! . . . In this wretched state she was accidentally seen by a young man, son of a wealthy proprietor in a village near Hainfeld. He brought her to the country with him, and she was no sooner relieved from the coarse depravity of her recent town life, than she recovered a sufficient portion of her former animation to engage the attention of one of the officers of a hussar regiment, quartered in the village. This young man, who was the son of an old and highly esteemed officer in the service of the Emperor, at first merely trifled with the girl; but ere long became passionately attached to her, and she to him, with a degree of violence highly characteristic of the national temperament when strongly excited. The result was not less so. . . . The Colonel of the regiment, well knowing the extent to which these things were sometimes carried, wrote to the young man's father, who, in conjunction with the Colonel, took every measure that could be thought of to break off so dangerous a connexion, but it proved in vain. It was now resolved, in order to prevent an unsuitable marriage, to detach the young officer on a distant service in Transylvania, and to send the girl, by force, back to her mother's house at Gratz. . . . As soon as these arrangements became known to the parties, they resolved to elope—he to desert from the army, she to accompany him. They escaped accordingly, at midnight—two ruined wretches, galloping to destruction and disgrace, whichever way their passions, altogether uncontrolled, might lead them! At daybreak their flight was discovered, and twenty mounted parties being sent off in as many different directions, the fugitives were soon arrested. They had got as far as Radkesburg, a town on the banks of the great river Mur, about four hours' drive south of Hainfeld. But as they stated that they were too much exhausted to go back immediately, the officer in command of the party who had arrested them, made no objections to their remaining at the inn, under a guard. This interval, which the good nature of the officer allowed them to pass together, they employed chiefly in writing letters. Their cheerfulness astonished every one who saw them, especially some officers of a regiment stationed in the town, and whose mess was held at the inn where the lovers were. An invitation to dinner naturally followed, and was accepted, under the sanction of the officer who guarded and accompanied them. After dinner, some one came running in to say that the ice which had dammed up the Mur had suddenly given way, and that what is called a Dilacle, was the consequence. The river, swollen to twice its usual dimensions, was gushing tumultuously through the arches of the bridge, filled to the key-stone with blocks of drift ice. . . . The officers all ran off to see the sight, and Leonora, having exchanged an intelligent glance with her companion, petitioned hard to be allowed to go too. The guard consented, and away they all went together. The awful scene had attracted half the population of the town. On the highest point of the bridge stood the group of officers, wondering and admiring. Leonora leaned over the parapet and observed the commotion with a steadier eye than any of the party; and then turning to her lover, exclaimed,—

"'Now, Wilhelm!'

"And, clasped in one another's arms, they flew headlong into the torrent, in which they were instantly swallowed up and lost!

"Two letters were found in the girl's handwriting. One of these addressed to the person who had brought her to the country: the other to her mother. In the first she said,—

"'You used to reproach me with having no heart, and of my being incapable of any heroic or noble action. I then believed that you were right in your estimate of my character. I did not believe that I could love any one, still less that any one could love me. Both, however, have come to pass. The close of my brief life will prove whether or not I can act nobly!'

"To her mother she had written the following bitter words:—

"'Before this reaches your hands, your most wretched daughter will be no more. Her blood be on your head. She possessed qualities which would have done you honour, and made her virtuous and happy, had you duly cherished them, or even allowed them to grow of themselves. Your avarice blasted them all. You taught me to consider vice a duty. You see the result. Your daughter has at last awakened to life and love—only to die in despair!'"

*Captain Marryat's Mr. Midshipman Easy.*—Mr. Nicodemus Easy was a gentleman who lived down in Hampshire; he was a married man, and in very easy circumstances. Most couples find it very easy to have a family, but not always quite so easy to maintain them. Mr. Easy was not at all uneasy on the latter score, as he had no children; but he was anxious to have them, as most people covet what they cannot obtain. After ten years, Mr. Easy gave it up as a bad job. Philosophy is said to console a man under disappointment, although Shakspeare asserts it is no remedy for tooth-ache; so Mr. Easy turned philosopher, the very best profession a man can take up when he is fit for nothing else; he must be a very incapable person indeed who cannot talk nonsense. For some time Mr. Easy could not decide upon what description his nonsense should consist of; at last he fixed upon the rights of man, equality, and all that: how every person was born to inherit his share of the earth, a right at present only admitted to a certain length; that is, about six feet, for we all inherit our graves, and are allowed to take possession without dispute. But no one would listen to Mr. Easy's philosophy. The women would not acknowledge the rights of men, whom they declared always to be in the wrong; and, as the gentlemen who visited Mr. Easy were all

en of property, they could not perceive the advantages skirting with those who had none. However, they allowed him to discuss the question, while they discussed him to discuss the question, while they discussed a port wine. The wine was good if the arguments re not, and we must take things as we find them in s world. . . While Mr. Easy talked philosophy, Mrs. sy played patience, and they were a very happy couple, ing side by side on their hobbies, and never interfering h each other. Mr. Easy knew his wife could not derstand him, and therefore did not expect her to en very attentively; and Mrs. Easy did not care how h her husband talked, provided she was not put out her game. Mutual forbearance will always ensure doestic felicity. . . There was another cause for their eeing so well. Upon any disputed question Mr. Easy ariably gave it up to Mrs. Easy, telling her that she uld have her own way—and this pleased his wife; , as Mr. Easy always took care, when it came to the nt, to have his way, he was pleased as well. It is true t Mrs. Easy had long found out that she did not have own way long: but she was of an easy disposition, l as, in nine cases out of ten, it was of very little conquence how things were done, she was quite satisfied h his submission during the heat of the argument. Mr. sy had admitted that she was right, and if, like all n, he would do wrong, why what could a poor woman ? With a lady of such a quiet disposition, it is easy imagine that the domestic felicity of Mr. Easy not easily disturbed. But, as people have obved before, there is a mutability in human affairs. It s at the finale of the eleventh year of their marriage t Mrs. Easy at first complained that she could not oy her breakfast. Mrs. Easy had her own suspicions, erybody else considered it past doubt, all except Mr. sy; he little thought, good easy man, that his greatss was ripening;" he had decided that to have an heir s no Easy task, and it never came into his calculations that there could be a change in his wife's ure. You might have added to it, subtracted from divided it, or multiplied it, but as it was a zero, e result would be always the same. Mrs. Easy o was not quite sure—she believed it might be e case, there was no saying; it might be a mistake, e that of Mrs. Trunnion's in the novel, and therefore e said nothing to her husband about the matter. At st Mr. Easy opened his eyes, and when upon interrogating his wife he found out the astounding truth, he ened his eyes still wider, and then he snapped his gers and danced like a bear upon hot plates, with delight, thereby proving that different causes may produce ilar effects in two instances at one and the same time, he bear dances from pain, Mr. Easy from pleasure; and in, when we are indifferent, or do not care for anything, we snap our fingers at it, and when we are overed and obtain what we most care for, we also snap fingers. Two months after Mr. Easy snapped his gers, Mrs. Easy felt no inclination to snap hers, either om indifference or pleasure. The fact was, that Mrs. sy's time was come, to undergo what Shakspeare pronces, "the pleasing punishment that women bear," t Mrs. Easy, like the rest of her sex, declared, "that men were liars," and most particularly ports. . . But ile Mrs. Easy was suffering, Mr. Easy was in ecsta. He laughed at pain, as all philosophers do when s suffered by other people, and not by themselves. . . due course of time, Mrs. Easy presented her husnd with a fine boy, whom we present to the public as hero.

## WILLIAM AND WINDSOR FOR EVER.

A NEW loyal song; the words by Mr. T. Tibdin. Sung at the celebration of His Majesty's birth-day, at the Castle Inn, the ayor of Windsor in the chair.

O, Windsor! bright jewel of Albion's Crown,
From our Henrys and Edwards till now,
That William increases thy royal renown,
And Adelaide graces thy brow!
Thou pride of old England, thou gem of our isle,
Shall thy fame be forgotten? No, never!
While Britons have breath to exclaim, with a smile,
Here's our William and Windsor for ever!

Thy forest, thy town, and thy fair "merry wives,"
By our poets immortal are made,
And will ne'er be forgot while hilarity lives
In an isle which throws care in the shade.
"Herne's Oak" and a hundred successors may die,
But shall Windsor in story? No, never!
While loyalty's energies wake at the cry
Of William and Windsor for ever!

Thy Castle of chivalry's triumph, the scene
Where St. George his proud banner has spread
O'er the ashes of Princes, whose actions have been
Illustrious, nor die with the dead?
Shall thy halls, or thy heroes who graced them in turn,
Be slighted by memory? Never!
While the pride of past glory illumines each urn
We'll cry William and Windsor for ever!

*Law.*—There are no fewer than 461 barristers who attend and profess to practise in the Court of King's Bench; exclusively of 25 King's counsel, who attend that Court, and 18 Serjeants!

*Domestic Economy.*—The lady of a military officer, a Major Campbell, having the misfortune to lose her husband (who, by the way, she was asserted to have killed, rather by giving him, in a serious illness, the wrong medicine, or an overdose of the right) chose to bury the unfortunate gentleman thus: she would not go to the expense of a proper coffin, but desiring a soldier to knock together a few light planks, had his remains enclosed and interred in these. At a military funeral, as is well known, the black scarfs which cover the heads of the drums, and are purchased for the occasion, become, when it is over, the perquisite of the drummers; but Mrs. C., in a spirit of economy which was deemed anything but laudable by the regiment, had muffings cut from an old black silk gown of her own, and after the last honours had been paid to her deceased lord, she sent to the drummers to reclaim them!

*Benefit of Clergy.*—A man charged with burglary proved that, at the time alleged, he was in a distant church, listening to the sermon of a celebrated preacher, and was acquitted accordingly. "That," said another, "explains what I never before understood—the benefit of clergy."

The late Mr. Rothschild's manner of evincing kind feelings towards Solomon Herschel, the grand Rabbi of Duke's-place, had something in it which was both singular and whimsical. When any good speculation was afloat, Mr. Rothschild deposited on Dr. Herschel's account a certain sum, proportionate to his own risk, and whatever per centage or profit seemed therefrom was carried by him to the Rabbi, to whom he gave a full and true account, even to the utmost fraction. The *millionaire* on such occasions, invariably dined with the Levite, and the day was usually passed by the two friends in innocent hilarity and pleasing conversation.

Lord Stowell would sometimes make a sharp retort. When a late celebrated Duchess haunted the Consistory Judge, and inquired, "How his Court would manage if he himself should be guilty of a *faux-pas*?" he answered with a gallantry becoming the question, "That the idea of such an embarrassing situation had only occurred to him since he had become acquainted with her Grace."

*Military Misery.*—A party of young officers, quartered in a desolate spot in India, far removed from home, from female society, and from all other sweet social enjoyments of life, having one day dined together and talked over their miseries, became so desperately hypped, that fetching some barrels of gunpowder, placing one under each chair, and connecting them by a train, they then heated an iron red hot, and *dared* each other to apply it to the train. None, however, had nerve for this awful undertaking; yet one of these rash and infatuated young men only quitted the party to cut his throat!

Major Quill is to be appointed one of the Paymasters of the Irish Constabulary force. If poor Maurice were living he would surely apply to be made governor of a gaol, that he might be next door to his brother. He it was who exchanged into the 74th, stationed in Spain, that he might be near his brother in the 75th then in the West Indies.

The approach of the shooting season has set all the distinguished dog stealers at work. Pointers and setters are advertised in all quarters to be sold: so that gentlemen who have lost their dogs may have an opportunity of seeing them again.

*Rattlin the Reefer.*—"Whether Captain Marryat be the author, or last the editor, of this novel, it will be acknowledged in every way worthy of his well-acquired reputation. In some respects it displays a purer even greater than we find in his acknowledged productions. It is for the most part genteel, and throughout true to life on the quarter-deck. The characters of the Captain, the Doctor, and Rattlin being quite on a par even with Smollett. In its scenes and characters ashore it is equally, and in one instance perhaps more, successful. The episode of Josephine is a sketch of exceeding grace and beauty, while Mrs. Cansund is drawn with a power, brilliancy, and originality which few writers of fiction could rival. Horrica, who has thrown so much piquancy into Mrs. Trollope's books, has also been of some assistance to the *Reefer* with his spirited and expressive etchings."—*Morning Herald.*

*Patience of Anglers.*—"I remember a Thames fisherman, who, on my evincing some displeasure at not having the good sport he had promised me, very coolly told me that I should never make a good angler if I could not fish a whole day in a bucket of water without shewing impatience."

A retired surgeon, of the name of Wood, is still talked of at Hampton, as having braved the coldest weather in winter in order to follow his favourite diversion. He would get up before it was light, have his breakfast, and fish till it was dark, at a time when the wet was freezing on his line. He had always, however, a *hot* dinner brought to the boat, which must have kept him from starving in both senses.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Aug. 27th, 12 o'clock.—Consols 90¾ to 91 Reduced, 91¼ ⅓ ¾ per cents Reduced, 100¾ to ¾; New 99¾ to 100; Cons. for Acct., 91 ¼.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Aug. 20.—H. Sadler, of Bristol, wine and spirit merchant.—Aug. 23—W. Mansfield, of St. Aldermanbury, woollen-factor.—J. Alpe, late of Basinghall-street, but now of Plaistow, Essex, hosier and lace-dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Stevens and T. Stevens, of Newington Causeway, Surrey, drapers.—S. Michael, late of Great Clyde-street, Glasgow, warehouseman.—W. Topliss and T. Topliss, of Nottingham, drapers.—S. Holland, of Nottingham, lace-maker and victualler.—C. H. Greenhow, of North Shields, ship broker.—W. Thurtell, of Wighton, Norfolk, miller.—R. Park, of Kingston-upon-Hull, underwriter.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Philip Gans, cotton-spinner, Manchester.

BANKRUPTS.

H. Jones, auctioneer, Liverpool—C. Evans, banker, Manchester—G. Collier, mercer, Wellington, Shropshire—T. Bowdler, perfumer, Shrewsbury—B. Marshman Crooke, draper, Cheltenham.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Joseph Clark, Bridgend of Perth, innkeeper, Sept. 2, 16, at the house of Mr. Taylor, innkeeper, Watergate, Perth.

BIRTHS.

22d inst., at Datchet Vicarage, the lady of Capt. Moncrieff, Scots Fusilier Guards, of a son.—14th inst., in Winifred Dale, the lady of Commander Jervois, R.N., of a daughter.—At Street Raleigh, the lady of Commander T. W. Bullar, R. N., of a daughter.—18th inst., the lady of Major Dickson, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

25th last., at the Isle of Wight, Capt. H. B. Wyatt, R. N., to Miss Bennett, Appley, near Ryde.—23d inst., at St. Marylebone Church, Henry James Ross, Esq., of Lincoln's-inn, to Mary Pulleine, youngest daughter of Capt. Harry Bradburne, late of Queen's Bays.—In Dublin, Lieut. R. Jocelyn Otway, R.N., nephew to Sir R. W. Otway, to Anne, daughter of the late Sir Hugh Crofton, Bart., of Mohill, Leitrim.

DEATHS.

25th inst., at his son's residence in London, James Reid, Esq., of the Royal Horse Artillery, aged 70.—At Barntisland, S. Grindlay, Esq., late Commander of the revenue cruiser, *Princess Royal*.—Drowned, while bathing at Wintwich, Charles, youngest son of Capt. J. Hirk, R.N., Cadet R. Mill. Academy, aged 15.—Suddenly, at Falmouth, aged 31, Jane, wife of Lieut. J. F. Bauwens, R.N.—21st inst., at his house at Datchet, Vice-Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., G.C.H. (*A Memoir to our next.*)—Mr. John Peake, Purser R.N. (1778).—Mr. W. Harris, Assist.-Master late *Comet*.


## Advertisements.

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| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 3 |
| 16 | 0 12 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 0 | 1 15 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 8 | 1 8 [illegible] | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 9 |
| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 [illegible] | 1 17 0 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 0 | 2 13 2 | 2 19 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 10 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 |

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A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

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The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury, and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

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## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

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PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Disease of either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose with ease, secrecy, and safely. Their operation is imperceptible, they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will never experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs by taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppresses the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than necessary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Cutaneous Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

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## VINCENT'S GOWLAND'S LOTION.—
The exercise of discernment can never be of greater importance than when applied to the selection of articles for the service of the toilet; and even fashion, though delighting in change, has in this particular department given place to general and acknowledged utility, in awarding the permanent patronage with which GOWLAND'S LOTION is honoured. This elegant preparation has attained its celebrity by happily uniting the properties of a purifier of the skin from every habitual or incidental imperfection, with those of a preserver of the already glowing tints of beauty, furnishing, at this season, the only antidote to the effects of heat and relaxation, by refreshing the complexion and sustaining that healthy elasticity of the skin, on which depends continuance of the personal graces peculiar to youth. In the dressing case it holds the first place with all who can appreciate the advantages to be derived from a pleasing exterior.—Price 2s. 9d., 5s. 6d., and 8s. 6d. Observe, the genuine has "Robert Shaw, 33, Queen-street, Cheapside," engraved on the Government stamp. Sold there, and by all respectable Medicine Venders, Perfumers, and Druggists.
Ask for Vincent's Gowland's Lotion.

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WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 95, Grace-church-street, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—
Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently.
St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.
To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.
WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from windy Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.
The undermarked, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. London, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, T. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard.
This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary in his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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EXCHANGE.—To Captains of Merchant Vessels and others. J. CHEEK, Umbrella, Parasol, Walking Stick, Riding Whip, Fishing Rod, and Tackle Manufacturer, Golden Perch, No. 52, Strand, begs to announce that he has a most extensive and superior Stock, which he is willing to exchange for the undermentioned articles, viz.—Malacca Canes, Partridge Canes, Large Ground Rattans, Bamboos, North and South Carolina Canes, Pimento and Cinnamon Sticks, or any other description of Canes or Sticks, if rare or curious; Turkey Sponge, Silk-worm Gut, China, or Indian Twist.—Gentlemen having any of the above-mentioned articles, will find it to their interest to apply (if by letter, post paid) to J. CHEEK, Golden Perch, No. 52, Strand.—N.B. Articles only of the first Quality will be taken.

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38, New Bond-street.
TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*
ORFIO THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.
G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.
* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference, real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

---

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine Patent Perryian Slit Spring Pens, with Holder. . . 3 0
The improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a side cut above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.
Nine Patent Perryian Under-Spring Pens, with Holders . 3 0
This Pen, by means of the Under-Spring, allows of an opening across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it a most pleasant and useful Instrument for the general purposes of Writing.
Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with Holder . . . 2 6
Nine Patent Perryian Flat Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 6
Nine ditto India-Rubber-Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 6
Nine ditto Regulating Spring Pens, ditto . . . . 2 6
N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had with Medium, Fine, Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above prices.
Six Patent Perryian for Writing Music, with Holder . . 3 0
Nine ditto ditto Office Pens, with Holder . . . . 1 6
Nine ditto ditto Varnished Pens, with Holder . . . 0 6
Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stone, &c., with Holder . . 3 0
Six ditto ditto Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most exquisite fineness, with Holder . . . . . 3 0
The PATENT PERRYIAN ELASTIC HOLDER may be had with most of the above Pens, at an advance of Three-pence per Card.

PERRYIAN LIMPID BLUE AND BLACK INK.
Writing performed with the Blue Ink is first of a clear blue colour, but in a short period becomes a permanent Black.
These Inks are superior to most of the writing fluids now in use, and being very limpid, are peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, as well as for those made from quills. They are also suitable for the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Bottle is
(Signed) JAMES PERRY & Co.

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PROSPECTUS OF THE DEPOSIT & LOAN BANK COMPANY.—CAPITAL, £500,000,
With power to increase the same, if necessary.
In 100,000 Shares of 5l. each. Deposit, 1l. per Share. The remaining 4l. to be paid in two instalments, namely, 2l. per share at each call, of which two months' notice shall be given.
Office, *pro. tem.*, No. 39, Essex Street, Strand.
Secretary, Mr. W. MONTAGUE.

THE object of this Company is to afford the means of immediate pecuniary assistance to every one (of whatever station in life) who will deposit satisfactory security, in goods or otherwise, for the repayment of the Sums advanced, with equitable remuneration for the same, during such period as the loan may be required.
The extensive business transacted by those already engaged in lending money on deposits, and their immense profits, are of themselves sufficient reasons for the establishment of a Deposit and Loan Bank; but pecuniary facilities, such as this Company will be enabled to afford *to every class of Society*, by means of their large Capital and resources, are not at present attainable through the ordinary channels of deposit and loan.
It is intended that the laws, enacted for the regulation of the persons who are already occupied in similar pursuits, shall be scrupulously observed by this Company.
The abrogation or partial repeal of the Usury Laws, recognises the principle that "*those who lend money are entitled to an equitable remuneration*;" and the Company will avail itself of the advantages to be derived by a fair, just, and honourable observance of this principle.
The business of the Deposit and Loan Bank will be divided into several departments—all of them to be conducted on such a liberal scale, as will be consistent with the accommodation of the public generally, and the protection of the interests of the Shareholders.
Among the advantages to the Shareholders, it is intended that every one holding five or more Shares may [illegible] deposits of money at any time with the Company ([illegible] hereafter to be determined), for which he [illegible] so, and shall receive as Interest thereon, 5l. per cent. [illegible] And such Shareholders (holding two or more shares [illegible] pecuniary accommodation, shall always be [illegible] and shall not be called upon for a higher rate of [illegible] per cent. per annum, upon any loan they may [illegible] deposit of their goods, &c., as security.
Arrangements are making to extend to the Provinces the benefits offered by this Company, Branches of which will be established in most of the principal Towns throughout the Empire.
Applications for Shares to be addressed (post paid) to the Secretary.
A second Prospectus will be ready for delivery in a few days.
W. MONTAGUE, Secretary.
39, Essex Street, Strand, May 12, 1836.


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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY and EVANS, Lombard Street, Fleet Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at
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THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 188. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Ageney prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 10th of September, the fine Frigate-Built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BOLSTOW, R. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN BOLSTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 3, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PRIAIA & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail with all possible Despatch, the fine Frigate-built Ship COLOMBO, Burthen 880 Tons, DUNCAN MACKELLAR, R. N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN PRIAIA and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND CEYLON.—Positively to leave Gravesend on the 10th of September, and will Embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the ELIZA, 682 Tons, C. R DOUTHWAITE, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALBANKSAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PRIAIA and Co., 3, Freemans Court, Cornhill.

FOR BATAVIA DIRECT.—To Sail in all September, the MARGARETHA, burthen 450 Tons, WILLIAM DARCHAM, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodation for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. R. THOMSON and Co., Old Swan Stairs; or to JOHN PRIAIA and Co., 3, Freemans Court, Cornhill.

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail on the 25th of October the fine teak-ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, 1,500 Tons, (late belonging to the Hon. East India Company,) WILLIAM F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander. This Ship has spacious and superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage and Plans of Accommodation, apply to Messrs. THACKER and PRICE, 4, Leadenhall-street; to Messrs. F. and C. E. MANGLES, 27, Austin Friars; or to TOMLIN and MAN, 26, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail 1st November, the fine ship HIBERNIA, Burthen 550 Tons, ROBERT GILLIES, Commander; lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. This Ship has very superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. H. ARNOTT and WOOLLETT, 8, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on 1st October, the fine teak Ship, SEVERN, 600 Tons, HARVEY WARD, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has most superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs OLIPHANTS and Co., [illegible]-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

M[illegible]AN, SOLE PATENTEE of the N[illegible]ED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING [illegible].—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, where ALONE THEY CAN BE PURCHASED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 1st of October, the fast-sailing teak ship LARKINS, 700 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, CHARLES INGRAM, R.C.S., Commander. This Ship has unusually spacious and airy Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—Will Sail punctually on the 10th September, the fast-sailing teak ship ROBARTS, 723 Tons, BENJAMIN J. ELDER, R. C. S., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. This Ship has unusual height between decks, with most spacious and airy Accommodations, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

N.B.—Last Shipping Day 6th September.

PRATT'S TRUNK, AND CAMP, EQUIPAGE WAREHOUSE removed from No. 47 to No. 123, New Bond-street, nearly opposite, where Officers joining their Regiments, and Gentlemen travelling on the Continent, may select from a Large Assortment of the Improved Patent Brass and Iron Sofa and Wellington Bedsteads, Canteens, Writing and Dressing Cases, Patent Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Carpet Bags, Hat Cases, and every Travelling Requisite.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXCAVATING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

Officers's Bedsteads, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 8s. 6d. to 18s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India long cloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waist coats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d; a Madras suit, from 3s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

E. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52 Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. HINNAH begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC-SUSPORTINO BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement, likewise Elastic Stocking, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters of a very superior quality; Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 27, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 42s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 16s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 4s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trousers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 16s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

OCTAVES OF MARSALA.—This Good and GENUINE WINE, which has become so fashionable at the tables of all classes of society, may be had at the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment, of the highest quality, in octaves or half-quarter pipes, containing 13½ gallons, bright and fit for immediate use, on a remittance of £1. 10s., cask and every expense included.

23, High Holborn. GEO. BENEKEY & CO.

Note.—Quarter pipes, £2.; per dozen, 24s.; per gallon, 12s.

SETS OF PLATED DISH COVERS with STRONG SILVER EDGES, may be selected from the various Patterns, price £20 the Set, at T. COX SAVORY'S Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London. The Set consists of one cover 20 inches diameter, one of 18, 16, 14, and 12 inches.

N. B.—The SHOW ROOM contains a large variety of superior Silver-edged Plated Goods. A Pamphlet given gratis, with List of Prices of Silver Spoons and Forks, Silver Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c.

LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE and PURE DISSOLVED ANCHOVIES for Fish, Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. Also Lopresti's Cayenne (Liquid), Montpelier Vinegar, Epicurean Seasoning, Ragout Condiments, Brown Salt for Gravies, and a variety of Choice Piquant Flavouring Condiments, and Sauces for all purposes.—CAUTION, to prevent imposition, the genuine invariably bears the name, seal, and address of C. W. Lopresti, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, under whose approbation they were first introduced. Locally Economical Cookery Recipes and Directions, price 1s., Gratis with 1l. Boxes and upwards, containing useful Selection of Sauces, &c., for Table or Culinary use.

Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly.

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT. Established at Boulogne Sur Mer.

WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY Messes, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigne, Burgundies, and rich Muscat and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. WARE, Wine Merchant, 34, Haymarket, and 24, Walbrook, near the Mansion House, London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer.

J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

CONTRACTS FOR WHITE AND RED LEAD.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 27th August, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 8th September next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's Dock Yard at Chatham with

WHITE LEAD.

and His Majesty's Dock Yards at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth with

RED LEAD.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any notice, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £1,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, Aug. 29.—*Engineers*—Brevet-Major William Reid, from the half-pay, to be Captain.

AUG. 30.—MEM.—The commission of Brevet-Major William Reid, as Captain in the Corps of Royal Engineers, is antedated to 29th January, 1829, in order to place him in his former situation in the corps; but such antedate is not to carry back pay.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Sept. 2.—1st Life Guards—Troop Corporal-Major W. Falkiner to be Regimental Quarter-Master, v. Taylor, rec. 7th Drag. Gds.—Lieut. W. Sandilands to be Capt., by p., v. Crossley, who ret.; Cornet W. H. Peters to be Lieut., by p., v. Sandilands. 4th Light Dragoons—Cornet P. Kemp to be Lieut., by p., v. Knox, ap. to 13th L. Drag; J. R. J. Coles, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Kemp. 9th L. Dragoons—F. J. Isacke, Gent., to be Cornet, by p. 15th L. Drag.—Lieut. C. Sparling to be Capt., by p., v. Wakefield, who ret., Lieut. R. Knox, from 4th L. Drag., to be Lieut., v. Sparling. 1st Foot—Capt. A. C. Sklooer, from h. p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. J. N. Ingram, who exch., rec. difference. 32d—R. Jones, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Balfour prom. 65th—Ens. J. Sealey to be Lieut., by p., v. Warren, who ret.; J. W. Marshall, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Sealey. 99th—Second Lieut. T. H. Burgh, from Ceylon Regt., to be Ens., v. Hamilton, who exch. Ceylon Rifle Regt.—Ens. G. L. Hamilton, from 9th Foot, to be Sec. Lieut., v. Burgh, who exch. UNATTACHED.—Ens. W. Balfour, from 32d Regt., to be Lieut., by p. MEMORANDA—Lieut. W. Green, h. p. 18th L. Drag., has been permitted to retire from the Service, by the sale of an Unattached Lieutenantcy, he being about to settle in Canada. His Majesty has been pleased to approve of the Ensigns of the 97th Regt. Foot, being commissioned as Second Lieutenants.

CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Gds.—1 Sub., 1 Serj., and 14 r. and f., from Ballincollig to Dungarvan, 25th to 27th Aug.

7th Hussars—will, it is expected, be reviewed by the King on Monday. The next day the regt. will leave Windsor for Hounslow, and the 2nd Life Guards will return to Windsor from Hounslow.

INFANTRY.

4th—On Sat. the Fusiliers were again reviewed by the King. The Queen and the Princess Augusta were present, as was Prince Ernest of Hesse Philippsthal, and the whole of the Royal visiters, the noblemen and officers of the party appearing in uniform. The regt. executed the various movements with the greatest precision. A party of the 7th Hussars kept the ground, and the guard of honour was composed of a detachment of the 2d Life Guards. His Majesty gave a grand dinner in the evening in St. George's-hall to a numerous party, including the officers of the 2d Life Guards and of the Royal Fusiliers. The bands of both regiments were in attendance during the evening in the gallery of the hall. After several of the toasts salutes were fired from the cannons on the terrace.

19th—The service cos. arrived at Cove, on the 26th Aug., on board the *Moira* from Barbadoes. A comp. of the depot move from Killaloe to Butlevant 2d to 6th Sept., and remaining cos. and hd.-qrs. from 3d to 8th.

27th Depot—Ordered to move from Charles Fort, Kinsale, to Passages on 29th ult., to embark on board the *Athol* for Chatham.

35th—A comp. from Mitchelstown to Cork on 26th Aug.

42d—The head-quarters arrived at Portsmouth on Monday in *Prince Regent* transport from Gibraltar, and have sailed for Leith.

66th Depot—Hd.-qrs. and 3 cos. from Cork to Kinsale on 26th Aug.

76th—Capt. Tollemache has arrived in H.M.'s packet, *Nightingale*, from Barbadoes.

86th—The Effectives of a com. from Fermoy to Mitchelstown on 29th Aug.

87th—2 cos. from Cork to Nenagh 29th Aug. to 3d Sept., leaving 1 comp., 2 Officers, 2 Serjeants, and 40 r. and f., at Killala. The depot arrived at Cove on 26th ult. and embarked the *Athol* from Gravesend, and proceeded on the 30th to Nenagh, to arrive on 5th Sept.

88th Depot—on arrival from Cork, to join the garrison at Portsmouth.

Rifle Brigade, 1st batt.—Depot under the command of Maj. Gossett marched from Portsmouth to Chatham on Friday.

1st West India—Wednesday morning Assist.-Surgeon Campbell, who was a fortnight ago gazetted to this regt., fell into the intrenchment at the Martello Tower, near Fort Pitt, and dreadfully fractured his thigh.

ROYAL ARTILLERY Head Qrs., Woolwich.—Previous to the monthly muster on Wednesday last, Gunner Johnstreet, 6th batt. (having received the punishment of 150 lashes, by sentence of Court-Martial,) was brought out from the hospital and marched through the ranks, the drums and fifes preceding him playing the "Rogue's March." In addition to his being a most incorrigible thief, this delinquent had repeatedly sold his regimental necessaries, even to the boots off his feet; therefore, to make an especial example of him, he was paraded barefooted, and thus, with increased obloquy, turned out of the corps; the fellow is quite a young man, and had served between seven and eight years. The net proceeds of the Bazaar (held last week), paid into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Heeslow, one of the Chaplains of the regt., who benevolently acts as Treasurer, were near 900*l*., a considerable sum to be collected in five hours only, and under the disadvantages of there being a Court-Martial, and a return match at cricket between the Officers and the Chislehurst Club the same day. The Officers kindly gave up their tent to the Bazaar or Fancy Fair. Another is to be held earlier in the ensuing season, which, it is confidently expected, with the aid of the sums voluntarily contributed, will bring up the fund to the required amounts. The Artillery quartered at Spike Island, Camden, Carlesfort, and the Powder Magazine, Cork, under the command of Lieut Smith, have been relieved by a party from Ballincollig.

Colonel Warrington, Consul at Tripoli, has transmitted to our contemporary the following memorandum respecting an incident in the memoir of the late Lord Blayney:—"In the *United Service Journal* for June, 1834, in speaking of the late Lieut.-Gen. Lord Blayney, it states, alluding to the action of Fuengirola—'Lord Blayney's horse, on that occasion, was killed under him at the battery.' Now Lord Blayney dismounted full half-a-mile from it, before the charge took place." [We have reason to know that Lord Blayney made the statement as published in the Memoir.—ED. N. and M. G.]

GRENADA.—It is reported that Sir Lionel Smith has strongly recommended to His Majesty's Government the propriety of making Grenada the head-quarters of the Army and Navy, and also the residence of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Windward and Leeward Islands, instead of Barbadoes.

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS DURING THE LAST MONTH.—*Major*—Watts, 75 F. *Captains*—Sturges, 2 Dr.; Jekyll, Gr. Gds.; F. Bell, 12 F.; Bayly, 17 F.; Denham, 34 F.; Seton, 35 F.; Stewart, 71 F.; Logie, 72 F.; Gossett, 76 F.; Raines, 77 F.; Browne, 80 F.; Mackay, 92 F.; Telford, 96 F. *Lieutenants*—Jones, 1 F.; Steele, 17 F.; Fenton, do.; Pearse, 35 F.; Manby, 81 F.; Herlihy, 1 W. I. R.; Braybrooke, Coyl. Rif. R.; Clarke, R. Afr. Col. C. *Cornet and Ensigns*—Wilkinson, 2 Dr. Gds., Shuttleworth, 12 F.; Wright, 30 F.; Gibbons, 55 F.

Major-Gen. Elliee will relieve Maj-Gen. Sir W. Cotton in the command of the Western District in Oct.

The *Arab* transport arrived on Monday from Quebec, which she left on the 18th ult., with invalids, under the charge of Lieut. Smyth, 79th Highlanders, returned Ordnance Stores, and 29 military convicts, transported for desertion. Col. Sall, the Commandant at St. John's, was coming home on leave of absence in the *Neptune* merchant ship, when the command of the garrison would devolve on Major Law. Governor Prescott and family were quite well. The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* and *Stakesby* transports were at Halifax; the first-named is to bring home the 92d regt., and the latter the 1st batt. of the Rifle Brigade. Col. Bridgeman (from Barbadoes) came home in the *Arab*.

An Officer of the 2d West India Regt. acts as Superintendent of the Settlement of Honduras, until the arrival of the New Governor, Colonel M'Donald, Royal Artillery. The emoluments of the situation are said to amount to 3000*l*. per annum.

"It has come to our knowledge," says the *United Service Journal*, "that a pair of colours, once the consecrated banners of a British regt., are *exposed for sale* in a Jew's shop near Charing Cross. The fact, which cannot be doubted, argues either extreme ignorance or bad taste in the quarter that thus degrades a national emblem which good feeling and sound policy unite to render sacred under *all* circumstances. The *burning* of the colours of the 2nd batt. 8th regt., from the same motives of veneration which would prompt a similar ceremony towards the relics of an honoured friend, was made, very properly, the subject of grave censure on the part of the military authorities. These circumstances suggest the expediency of some systematic proceeding with regard to disused or replaced regimental colours, which, if not preserved as *heir looms* by the colonels of regiments, might, with more propriety, be deposited in Chelsea Hospital." [We agree most fully with our contemporary, that Regimental Colours ought to be sacred. If we are rightly informed, those referred to are of the 67th regiment.—ED.]

REVIEW AT WINDSOR.—This morning, at ten o'clock, a grand review of the 1st and 2d regiments of Life Guards, one of Royal Horse and Foot Guards, two of Lancers, and three others of light cavalry, will take place in the Great Park, in the presence of their Majesties.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depôt of the regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park.
2nd ditto—Windsor.
Rl. Horse Gds.—Regent's Park.
1st Drag. Guards—Manchester.
2nd ditto—Longford.
3rd do—Ballincollig.
4th do—Dorchester.
5th do.—Leeds.
6th do.—Nottingham.
7th do.—Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Doblin.
2nd do.—Dundalk.
3rd do.—Cahir.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th do.—Dublin.
9th Lancers—Edinburgh.
10th Hussars—York.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Glasgow.
15th Hussars—Newbridge.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Ipswich.
Gren. Gds. [1st bt.]—Wellington B.
Do. [2nd batt.]—St. John's Wood.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Windsor.
Gold. Gds. [1st batt.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—St. George's B.
Sc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Portman B.
Do. [2d batt.]—Tower.
1st F. [1st batt.]—Limerick.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Canada; Boyle
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham
5th do.—Malta; Dover.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Winchester.
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isles, Waterford.
12th do.—Dublin.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—St. Kitt's, Wexford.
15th do.—Canada; Galway.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
18th do.—Athlone.
19th do.—Buttevant, Cork.
20th do.—Bombay, on pass. home; Chatham.
21st do.—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham.
22nd do.—Jamaica; Galway.
23rd do.—Manchester.
24th do.—Canada; Cork.
25th do.—Templemore.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Chatham.
28th do.—New South Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Mauritius; Devonport.
30th do.—Bermuda; Hull.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do.—Dublin.
34th do.—America; Dublin.
35th do.—Cork.
36th do.—Barbadoes; Plymouth
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Canterbury.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Leith; Stirling.
43rd do.—America; Plymouth.
44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th Foot—Enniskillen.
47th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmth
48th do.—Bantoe.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham
51st do.—Belfast.
52nd do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle.
53rd do.—Ionian Isles; Yough
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica; Sonderian
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth
59th do. — Malta; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.] — Malta Newcastle.
Do. [2d bat.] Gibraltar; Jersey
61st do.—Ceylon; Buttevant.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Fort Geo
65th do.—St. Vincent; Chatham.
66th do.—Canada; Kinsale.
67th do.—Demerara; Shearne
68th do. — Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—Demerara; Chatham.
70th do.—Malta; Portsmoul
71st do.—Dublin.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope Mulligar.
73rd do.—Ionian Isles; Birr.
74th do.—St. Lucia; Perth.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope Nasa.
76th do.—Grenada; Edinburg
77th do.—Newry.
78th do.—Ceylon; Armagh.
79th do.—Canada; ord. hom Edinburgh.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. to N. Wales.
81st do. — Gibraltar; Cla Castle.
82nd do.—Kilkenny.
83rd do.—America; Stockpo
84th do.—Jamaica; Limerick
85th do.—Halifax, N.S., Clo mel.
86th do.—Barbadoes; Fermoy
87th do.—Mauritius; Nenag
88th do.—Ionian Isles; ord. home; Portsmouth.
89th do.—Trinidad; Omagh,
90th do.—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do.—St. Helena; Drogha
92nd do.—Malta; Londonder
93rd do.—Dublin.
94th do.—Templemore.
95th do.—Birr.
96th do.—Glasgow.
97th do.—Ceylon, ord. hom Gosport.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hop ord. home; Portsmouth.
99th do.—Mauritius; Plymee
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—Americ ord. home; Chatham.
Do. [2dbt.]—Ionian Isl.; Guernsey.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—B eidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence a Hoedures.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylo
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Ca of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veter Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malt

"The last *United Service Gazette* has copied nearly fif paragraphs from one number only of our late publicatio and the *Naval and Military Gazette* follows the sam course every week."—*Limerick Chronicle*. [As regards ou selves, the above is an impudent fabrication. The officers the Army well know that the stupid *Limerick* would n exist but for the original articles it dishonestly pirates, wit out acknowledgment, from our columns. However, recent exposure will put an end to this. The only original infor mation which the *Limerick* ever contains, is derived from t Non-commissioned Regimental Messes, and which are return supplied with the Paper *gratis*. This VALUABLE mil tary intelligence usually consists of men having been tried Courts-Martial and officers going on leave, with an occasion hoax upon the credulity of the Hibernians. Then we ha

paragraphs from the *London Gazette* and *Army List*,—Lieut. —— is appointed to a company; Capt. —— has been 22 years in the regiment; Ens. —— sold out last Friday, &c. &c.—Ed.]

The 1st West India Reg. will move from Trinidad to Sierra Leone; the Royal African corps from Sierra Leone to New Providence and Honduras; and the 2d West India Reg. from New Providence and Honduras to Trinidad. The augmentation of the 1st W. I. Regt., which lately took place, was with a view to effecting these changes.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—W. Boys (1805) to *Harlequin*; W. W. Hornby (1833) from *Canopus* to *Beacon*; Hon. G. Hope (1830) from *Inconstant* to *Fly*.
Masters—Henry Eames (acting) to *Harlequin*.
Second Master and Pilot—A. J. Samuell to *Scorpion*.
Surgeon—Jos. Brooks (1834) to *Harlequin*.
Assistant-Surgeons—J. H. Martin (1833) to *Harlequin*; William Brown to *Hope*; G. F. Rowe (1825) to *Muguet*.
Pursers—R. P. Beddeck (1834) to *Harlequin*; W. M'Lennan (1808) from *Tribune* to *Vernon*, vice Bushell, dec.; J. T. Duffill (1832) from *Medea* steamer to *Tribune*; Thomas Woodward from Vice Adm. Sir J. Rowley's Office to *Medea*.
Royal Marines—First Lieut. C. W. Pearce to *Victory*.
Mr. James Henderson, Purser (1783), has been appointed Clerk of the Ordinary at Plymouth, vice T. W. Archer (1823), who retires from ill health.

### HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTÆON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1825), Fernando Po.
ALGAN, sl. ves., Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tindal (1825), Woolwich.
ALGERINE, 10, W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASIA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASTREA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr. s., Mas. Com. A. Barley (1814), particular service.
BADGER, 50, Capt. A. L. Curry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, hotch, Lt.-Com. G. O. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), particular service.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), South America.
BELLEROPHON, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, Kt., G.C.H., Capt. S. Jackson, C.B. (1807), particular service.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. B. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. (1806), South America.
BONETTA, 10, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Deschamps (1829), C. of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. J. W. D. Dundas (1807), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1818), Coast of Africa.
BUFFALO, —, Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), on passage to W. Australia.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. P. Campbell (Acting), Coast of Africa.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B. G.C., M.G., Capt. G. R. Martin (1828), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CARRON, sl. v., Lt.-Com. W. Row (1813), West Indies.
CASTOR, 36, Commodore Lord J. Hay (1818), N. Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 18, Com. R. Fair (1823), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (R.) (1818), Mediterranean.
CHLOMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Coast of Africa.
COMET, sl. ves., Lieut.-Com. Rob. Otway (1828), Coast of Spain.
CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir J.R. Rowley, Bt. (1812) on pass. to Lisb.
CUVE, hired vessel, Capt. J. C. Ross (1834), particular service.
CYCLOPS, 6, Com. W. A. Willis, West Indies.
CYGNET, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1815), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 4, sl. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DOLPHIN, 10, J. L. Roberts (1828), Sheerness, fitting.
DROMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1808), Bermuda.
DUBLIN, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Captain Robert Tait (1827), South America.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Deeres (1806), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, tender to the *Royal George* yacht, Master Jos. Saunders, part. service.
ENDYMION, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1815), Lisbon.
EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1828), Coast of Africa.
FALSE, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Hewett (*b*) (1826), Surveying Service.
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mondy (1828), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, particular service.
FIREFLY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Pearce (1813), part. service.
FLY, 18, Com. Russell Elliott (1829), Plymouth.
FORESTER, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of Af.
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1818), West Indies, ordered home.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16, J. E. Erskine (1829), Sheerness, fitting.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1831), North America.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74, R. Ad. Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon
HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. F. P. Berkeley (1814), particular service.
HERMES, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Falmouth.
HOGNAT, 6, Lt.-Com. P. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellice, (1821), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), E. Indies.
IMOGINE, 28, Capt. H. W. Bruce (1821), on pass. to S. America.
INCONSTANT, Capt. John Hayes, C.B. (1802), Portsmouth, fitting.
JAMAICA, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
JUPITER, Capt. the Hon. F. W. Grey (1819), East Indies.
LARK, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bossaquet (1831), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1814), part. service.
LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Downey (1815), Particular Service.
LYNX, 3, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1810), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46, Commodore Sir J. T. Peyton, K.C.H. (1811), on passage to West Indies.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. Sir W. Gage, Bt. (1834), Mediterranean.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), particular service.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montago, (1807), on pass. to Lisb.
MASTIFF, shiv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), North America and West Indies.
MERMAID, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), Woolwich.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), Plymouth.
NAUTILUS, 10, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Crooke (1823), part. service.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. C. V. Harcourt (1827), South America.
ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Newall (1828), Mediterranean.
PANTALOON, 10, Lt. Com. N. Cory (1815), part. serv.
PATRIDGE, 16, Ten. to *Royal George* y., Lieut. P. Bisson (1826), part. service.
PEARL, 16, Com. Hugh Norse (1838), particular service.
PELICAN, 16, Com. B. Popham (1828), Cape of Good Hope.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), particular service.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1831), part. service.
PIDGEON, 8, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 5, Lt.-Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
PIQUE, 36, Capt. Hon. J. H. Rous (1823), Portsmouth, fitting.
PLUTO, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), particular service.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean, par. ser.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1822), F. L., Portsmouth.
PYLADES, 18, Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), N. America.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), West Indies.
RAINBOW, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), East Indies.
RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Fernando Po.
REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RINGDOVE, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), Lisbon.
ROBNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10, Lt. Com. P. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
ROVER, 18, Com. R. Hamond (acting), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1806), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Sir C. Bullen, (1802), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1829), particular service.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Plymouth.
SALAMANDER, st. v., Com. S. C. Deeres (1834), N. Coast of Spain.
SAN JOSEF, 110, Capt. R. Thomas (1805), guard ship, Plymouth.
SAPPHIRE, 26, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SARACEN, 10, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), N. Coast of Spain.
SCORPION, 10, Lt.-Com. N. Rohilliard (1815), particular service.
SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Cragie (1838), on passage to the Cape.
SCYLLA, 16, Com. J. Robb (1829), particular service.
SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. John Morgan, part. service.
SEIPJACK, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 8, c., Lt.-Com. John Douglas (1816), Plymouth.
SPITFIRE, sl. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, Capt. F. W. Beechey (1827), South America.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), part. service.
TALBOT, 26, Capt. W. F. Pennell (1828), South America.
TENEDOS, 104, T. P. Kennedy (1818), guard ship, Sheerness.
TERROR, 10, Capt. George Back (1835), particular service.
THALIA, 46, Rear-Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, sur. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Coast of Spain.
TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802), part. serv.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*c*) (1826), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104, Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), grd. ship, Portsmouth.
VIPER, brig, 6, Com. T. A. Robinson (1812), Coast of Spain.
VULCAN, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
VOLCANO, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. Ilwain (1824), Portsmouth, fitting.
WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foremouth (1834), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (*b*) (1815), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yt., Capt. Sir S. Warren, (1802), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
WOLF, 16, Com. E. Stanley (1832), East Indies.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

### WEEKLY RETURN OF THE FALMOUTH PACKETS,

CORRECTED TO SEPTEMBER 8, 1836.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SCORPION, Robillard (1824), | s. July 6, | d. Aug. 1, | r. Aug. 3. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley, act. (1814), | s. Aug. 1, | d. Aug. 27, | r. Sept. 1. |
| OSNABURGH, Peter (1804), | s. Aug. 8, | d. Sept. 8, | r. |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Aug 15, | d. Sept. 10, | r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Aug. 24, | d. Sept. 19. | r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Aug. 30, | d. Sept. 24, | r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HARMES, Blount (1824) | s. Aug. 3, | d. Sept. 23, | r. |
| FINDLY, Pearce ( ), | s. | d. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, | d. Aug. 27, | r. Aug. 31. |
| DALIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 26, | r. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 28, | r. |
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, | d. Nov. 25, | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawlo (1807), | s., Aug. 8, | d. Dec. 23, | r. |
| EXPRESS, Cooke, ( ), | s. | d. | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, | d. Aug 17, | r. Aug. 18. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 26, | r. Aug. 30. |
| LYRA, St. John (1809), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. |
| ALERT, Norrington (1812), | s. July 3, | d. Sept. 25, | r. |
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. July 17, | d. Oct. 9, | r. |
| RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Aug. 3, | d. Oct. 26. | r. |
| PIERON, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Nov. 9, | r. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, | d. Dec. 4, | r. |
| PANDORA, Innes (1813), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan. 4, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. July 9, | d. Sept. 10, | r. |
| BRISK, Downey (1818), | s. Aug. 6, | d. Oct. 8, | r. |
| REINDEER, Dicken (1818), | s. | d. | r. |

### TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| SEPT. | PLYMOUTH *Dock Yard.* | | PORTSMH. *Dock Yard* | | SHEERNESS *Dock Yard.* | | LONDON *Bridge.* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 4 | 10 54 | 11 20 | 4 58 | 5 33 | 5 4 | 5 34 | 7 30 | 7 5 |
| Mo. 5 | ... ... | 0 18 | 6 9 | 6 50 | 7 16 | 8 0 | 8 39 | 9 8 |
| Tus. 6 | 1 1 | 1 46 | 7 28 | 8 12 | 8 51 | 9 32 | 10 9 | 10 5 |
| We. 7 | 2 30 | 3 1 | 8 48 | 9 19 | 10 8 | 10 36 | 11 30 | ... ... |
| Th. 8 | 3 32 | 3 59 | 9 46 | 10 11 | 11 4 | 11 37 | 0 1 | 0 1 |
| Fri. 9 | 4 22 | 4 46 | 10 33 | 10 54 | 11 49 | ... ... | 8 54 | 1 1 |
| Sat. 10 | 5 2 | 5 20 | 11 11 | 11 26 | 0 2 | 0 26 | 1 30 | 1 5 |

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 2.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—A Board of Admiralty (having been joined by Meek, Esq., Comptroller of Victualling, and G. L. Taylor, Esq., Civil Architect), completed their business at this port on Saturday. After visiting the Naval College, they embarked in the *Firebrand*, and proceeded to Plymouth, which port they arrived on Sunday night. On Monday their Lordships gave a public dinner in Admiral Lord Beauclerk, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Pegel, the Captains, and Heads of Departments. They have inspected the *Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Hercules*, *Pembroke*, *Minden*, *Cornwallis*, *Malabar*, and *Russell*, and ordered the *Cornwallis* and *Malabar* to Lisbon. This day (Friday) the Board is to embark in the *Bellerophon* (the flag-ship) for a passage to Pembroke, to inspect that dock-yard. The squadron is to accompany them. The *Numa* tr., Lieut. Howe, R.N., arrived on Friday night in quarantine from Corfu, with a detachment of Artillery and invalid soldiers, some Ordnance and other stores, and has since gone to Woolwich.

*Prince Regent* tr., Lieut. Scrymgour, R.N., arrived on Monday from Gibraltar, with the head-quarters of the 79th Highlanders, and has since received orders to convey them to Leith. *Pantaloon*, Lieut. Corry, sailed on Tuesday from Plymouth, to join the cruising squadron. *Ariadne* has been taken into dock, and is fitting as a coal depot. *Conway*, 28, having been repaired, has been hauled into the basin and masted. She is expected to be put in commission next week. The *Cracker* cutter came in from Heating on Wednesday, and sailed yesterday for Jersey, to protect the fishery. *Fairlie* emigrant ship, with Governor Sir John Franklin, R.N., his family, &c., sailed for Hobart Town on Monday, and the *Eden* convict ship, on Tuesday. The *Beacon* went out of harbour on Thursday, and will sail on Sunday for the Mediterranean, to resume her surveying occupation. *Pique* will bend sails and go to Spithead next week. Ships in Port—*Beacon* at Spithead; *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, in harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, August 31st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—A mooring buoy came down here from Pembroke yard on Monday morning, for the purpose of taking on board the Brille, to which the *Gibraltar* lazaretto is at present attached, in order to its being transferred to the *Mulgrave*. The *Carysfort* was taken into dock at Paterchurch on Wednesday last. Having been coppered and ballasted, she was undocked on Monday to make room for the *Mulgrave*. The *Mulgrave* was docked on the same day and remains, having her copper examined and repaired. The *Crenid* lighter was launched from Pembroke yard on Monday last. Capt. Savage, R.E., superintending the buildings at Hobbs' Point packet station, has reported the works wholly complete, we expect a removal of the establishment to that place on the 1st of October. The Warrant Officers at Pembroke have, in compliance with the new regulations to that effect, been placed on the check of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, which ship is the only one in commission at this port. Why Milford Haven is thus neglected, we cannot possibly say. Lieut. Wade of the Royal Marine detachment up this haven, has been invalided, and is gone back to his division at Plymouth for the benefit of hospital assistance.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, Sept. 2nd.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—The *Lightning* Admiralty st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, returned on Sunday last, having landed Lord Granville at Antwerp, after a fine passage of twenty-four hours, but it blew a gale of wind all the way back. The *Unite* has been stripped of her housing. The *Columbine*, Master Henderson, has been under the sheers in this yard to have her boilers taken out, and has been unrigged for refit. Mr. Pinhoro, Clerk, and Mr. Symons, Second Master, have been appointed to the *Alban*, Lieut. Tinling, while she is having new wheels (Morgan's patent), and is to be brought forward with all possible despatch. The *Bee* st.-v. is to be sent up to the City Canal to get new engines of increased power. Mr. Brown, the late Master-Attendant, has left the yard this week, and Mr. Tinmouth will commence the duties of his new appointment next

The Engineers have been actively employed on the *Conflance* st.-v., which is to be commissioned this month. Mr. Colvin, late Surgeon of the *Prince Regent* yacht, is appointed to the *William and Mary* yacht, Capt. Sir S. Warren. The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v. has crossed her yards, bent her sails, and has been hauled out of the basin into the river alongside the *Salsette* hulk; she is now not merely ready for commissioning, but almost ready for instant employ. Information has been forwarded to the Commander of the *Alban*, Lieut. Tinling, that three of his crew, Alexander Browne, Edward Rose, and Joseph Yolland, have been brought before the Mayor of Exeter, charged with having been found at 3 o'clock A.M., in the "Exquisite" coach at the London Inn. They stated to his Worship, that having got leave to go ashore, they had stayed beyond the time by accident, and the vessel had left Plymouth without them; they will be permitted to join the ship when she goes round again, as they bear good characters.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 1.——The *Sheldrake* packet went out of harbour on Friday, and sailed the next day for Falmouth. The *Russell*, 74, was undocked on Tuesday. The *Magnet* packet went out of harbour on Friday, and sailed on Monday for Falmouth. On the *Comus* being paid off one last week, the seamen and marines belonging to her contributed 2*l.* 7*s.* 7*d.* towards the funds for providing for destitute female orphans, which is under the direction of the Seamen's and Marines' Orphan Committee. The Lisbon mails, which have of late years been conveyed by men-of-war brigs, are now to be taken by the regular packets, the number of which is being increased. A portion of them will carry the Lisbon mails regularly for three months, and then be succeeded by others. The squadron under the command of Rr.-Adm. Sir C. Paget, consisting of the *Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Malabar*, *Cornwallis*, *Hercules*, *Scylla*, and *Patridge*, arrived here from a cruise on Saturday last. On their arrival the *Cornwallis* and *Malabar* were ordered to Lisbon with provisions, &c. The former sailed on Monday morning and the latter on Tuesday. The *Scylla* is come into harbour to be docked. In harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *Sans Josef*, *Russell*, *Fly*, *Scylla*. *Phœnix* st.-v., *Firebrand* ditto, *Patridge*, *Hope* packet. In the Sound—*Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Minden*. *Pembroke*, *Hercules*, *Madagascar*, *Scorpion*, *Emerald* under.

Vice-Adm. Sir J. Rowley, in the *Caledonia*, with the fleet under his orders, were at Zante on the 25th July, all well; they expected to sail that day for the eastward. The letters give no news. The Malta papers are up to the 3d Aug. The *Ceylon* was the only vessel there.

We are sorry to state that Com. Curtis, of the *Vanguard*, has gone to sick-quarters in the neighbourhood of Plymouth.

Lieut. Wm. M'Ilwaine (1824), Flag-Lieut. to Rear-Adm. Sir J. Maitland, is to have the *Volcano* new steamer, in the Basin of Portsmouth Dock-yard, but will not commission her until she has been to Woolwich, and fitted with engines, boilers, &c.

The Portsmouth and Cowes Regattas took place last week, and attracted a number of the lovers of aquatic sports to both places. On Monday the King's cup, value 100 guineas, was won by Mr. Lyons' cutter, the *Breeze*, beating three others, and during the time of the race the *Falcon*, Lord Yarborough's late yacht, passed out of the harbour, bound to London, with a merchant's ensign flying, having been disposed of by his Lordship, who, it is said, intends building another, but of which intention there are some doubts. The Royal Yacht Club dined together on Tuesday, and in the evening there was a ball. On Wednesday the ladies and bachelors' cup, valued at 50 guineas, was won by Mr. Gibson's yacht, *Theresa*, after a very interesting contest with the *Amazon* and three others in a staggering breeze. At Portsmouth there were several matches extremely well-contested, with a splendid ball at the King's rooms on Tuesday evening; and the numerous prizes being adjudged to the watermen and others of the port gave very general satisfaction to rich and poor.

SWEDISH NAVY.—The total of officers and men is 35,691. There are 9 Admirals; 24 Captains of ships; 16 Captains of frigates; 100 First, and 76 Second Lieuts.; 17 officers for the superintendence of building and naval architecture, 12 for hydraulic works; 340 sub-officers of the Navy; 555 pupils as sub-officers, who are divided into seven companies, and 400 Midshipmen, from whom those pupils are taken; 784 Masters and workmen on permanent pay; 8079 permanent seamen, composing 33 companies, and 13,706 conscript sailors: besides these, the Marines consist of 33 officers, 40 sub-officers, and 1500 Corporals and Privates, composing three battalions of 15 companies, of whom there are two battalions of 10 companies enrolled or permanent, and one batt. of five companies of conscripts. The Naval stations are—Stockholm, Goetcborg, and Karlskrona, for ships of the line: those of Stockholm and Goetcborg, where the flotilla is stationed, are in communication through the great Canal of Goeta, which affords them the means of uniting, without being exposed to any disasters by sea, or to any attack from an enemy.

Mr. J. Appleby, Boatswain, and Mr. J. Daniells, Carpenter, have been supernumerated, the former at 65*l.*, the latter at 27*l.* 8*s.* per ann.

A great indulgence has been given to the Warrant Officers, respecting their monthly allowance and allotment, as the following statement will show:—

| Gunners, Boatswains, and Carpenters. | Allotment per Calendar Month. | Monthly Allowance per Calendar Month |
|---|---|---|
| First Rates | £3 11 0 | £2 10 0 |
| Second do. | 3 3 0 | 2 6 0 |
| Third do. | 2 15 0 | 2 0 0 |
| Fourth do. | 2 6 0 | 1 12 0 |
| Fifth do. | 2 2 0 | 1 10 0 |
| Sixth and Sloops | 1 10 0 | 1 6 0 |
| Cooks of First Rates | 1 6 0 | 1 0 0 |
| Other Cooks | 0 16 0 | 0 12 0 |

A report is prevalent that the building now used in Portsmouth Dock-yard as a Naval College, and the building opposite to it, erected for the occupation of the superior class of Shipwrights, are to be converted into a barrack for the Rl. Marines, and that Mr. Taylor, the architect of the Admiralty Board, has surveyed it for the purpose. A much better barrack could be attained, at little cost, by adding the large store in the New Gun-wharf, on which the clock is placed, to the Marine Artillery Barracks, and which store is now scarcely used, with the additional advantage of plenty of parade ground, and a superior facility of communicating with the water.

Capt. Searle has commenced entering men and boys on the new system, on board the *Victory*, at Portsmouth. The Marines have been disembarked, and replaced by a party consisting of a First Lieut., a Serj., Corporal, Drummer, and 21 Privates. The following Warrant Officers have been appointed to her:—W. Jeffreys, Gunner; J. Ward, Boatswain; W. Cooper, Carpenter; R. Herlfield, Act. Sec. Master, in charge of the *Lively*; D. Blackeyl Act. Sec. Master, in charge of the *Drake*; J. King, Act. Master, to be in charge of, and S. Cook, First Master's Assist., and J. Huntenton, Sec. Master's Assist., to be employed in the *Messenger* st.-vessel.

The *Racer*, 18, Com. Hope, arrived at St. John's, Newfoundland (the day before the *Arab* sailed thence), on 4th Aug., in five days, from Halifax, with money for the Commissariat.—The *Rainbow*, 20, Capt. Bennett, was on the Western shore of Newfoundland, protecting the Fishery.

The *Impregnable*, fitted as a demonstration ship at Plymouth, is ordered to be dismantled.

The Colonelship of Mariner, vacant by the decease of Sir Christopher Cole, will not be filled up.

The *Goldfinch* packet, Lieut. Collier, arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday evening, from Rio Janeiro, with mails from thence to the 26th June, from Bahia July 4th, and Pernambuco to the 9th. The *Delight* packet arrived at Rio on 25th June; the *Dublin* was at anchor there; the *Cleopatra* sailed from Bahia on 4th for Rio Janeiro. The *Hornet*, 6, Lieut. Coghlan, had detained the *Vencedora*, a slave ship; but, because our English Colonial Office had neglected to furnish the *Hornet* with the formal authority to seize slave vessels, the Mixed Commission at that place had refused to condemn her, and had declared that she was unwarrantably captured. Doubtless the flag-ship made a prize of her immediately; she at least was properly authorised. The *Harrier*, 18, was at Buenos Ayres on the 27th May. The *Goldfinch*, off Scilly, passed Sir Charles Paget's squadron, composed of the *Bellerophon*, *Malabar*, *Cornwallis*, *Hercules*, *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Partridge*, and *Scylla*.

The *Childers* was at Gibraltar, and the *Magicienne* at Cadiz, on the 12th ult.

The *Numa*, Ir., Lieut. Howe, Agent, arrived on the 27th ult. at Portsmouth from Corfu and Zante, with returned Ordnance Stores, a company of Rl. Artillery, and detachments of different regiments of the line, invalided soldiers, women and children. She left the former place the 23d, and the latter on 26th June last. On 21st June, the British squadron, under Sir J. Rowley, sailed from Corfu for Patras, comprising the *Caledonia*, *Edinburgh*, *Thunderer*, *Revenge*, *Canopus*, and *Vernon*. The *Barham* left Malta about 27th May for the Dardanelles; the *Sapphire* was stationed at Corfu and Ionian Islands; the *Medea* steamer frigate was with the Fleet. The *Numa*, on her passage, and off Cape Bond (African shore), saw a French squadron of four sail of the line, and one corvette, supposed for the Ionian Islands. The *Numa* left Gibraltar on 30th ult. The *Prince Regent*, transport, was to sail for England in about a week after; she has on board the head-quarters of the 42d reg. from Corfu, and may be expected daily: the *Parmelia* may be also daily expected from the Mediterranean. The *Numa* proceeded to Woolwich.

On Sunday the Persian Princes, accompanied by Capt. Cogan and a party, visited the Royal Yacht which His Majesty has commanded to be sent to the Imeum of Muscat, in return for the *Liverpool* (now the *Imaum*), 74, presented by that Prince. Their Highnesses expressed the most lively admiration at the splendour of the vessel, and were evidently much gratified by the attention of Capt. Cogan, whose experience in the Indian Navy had suggested many arrangements peculiarly suited to the climate of Muscat, and to the habits of the Imaum, who is married to a sister of these Princes. In the centre of the deck a space is enclosed by a full drapery of curtains, forming a pavilion, richly carpeted, and having an Eastern musnud or ottoman and pillows covered with crimson velvet, and profusely ornamented.

*The Cove*, *Capt. Ross.*—Extract of a letter from an officer of this ship, dated North Yarmouth, 24th Aug., 1830: "Our cruise has not terminated in the result which we anticipated on leaving England; we have not been able to ascertain the fate of the remaining ship, and I am afraid there are but few hopes to be entertained of her existence. Davis' Straits and Baffin's Bay were full of ice when we left, and no appearance of a break up; a worse season has scarcely ever been seen. Our passage out was very severe. We examined along the edge of the ice, as far as possible, till we arrived at an impenetrable barrier; touched at two or three Danish settlements on the coast of Greenland, after which we returned along the ice to the Labrador coast, to see if she might be down there. We are last from a Missionary's settlement on the Labrador coast, called Akkeond have had a most beautiful passage across, being only three weeks to-morrow since we left it, which we were as many months about in going out; we have done as that our means would allow, in one vessel. The Admiralty promised to send other ships out, which did not arrive, as our cruise was at an end. We left all the whale fleet of 60 ships, on the 2nd of July, in 71 N. lat., not able to proceed for the ice, and no fish; very bad prospect, but towards the end of the season it may turn out more favourable."

A ROYAL of the names of all Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants in the Royal Navy, who have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant since the 1st day of January, 1825, stating the year in which they respectively passed their Examination for Lieutenants:—

CAPTAINS—Hon. F. W. Grey, 1825; Hon. William Wellesley, do.; Charles Henry Pagnt, do.; John A. Duntze, 1824; R. Freeman Rowley, 1825; William Broughton, 1824; C. Hothom, 1825; Right Hon. Lord C. Paulet, 1824; Right Hon. Lord E. Russell, 1825; Hon. G. Grey, 1828; Hon. A. Duncombe, 1825; Hon. J. F. Fitzgerald De Roos, 1824; H. J. Codrington, 1829; R. Russell, 1826.

COMMANDERS—Sir Thomas Raikes T. Thompson, Bart., 1824; B. Popham, do.; G. R. Mundy, do.; J. Robb, 1819; W. C. Swinfen, 1822; R. Elliott, 1821; J. T. Talbot, 1825; T. N. Langford, 1824; Hon. A. J. Douglas, 1822; J. C. Fitzgerald, 1823; J. E. Erskine, 1825; R. H. Stopford, 1824; J. Hope, 1827; E. W. Pilkington, 1823; F. P. Blackwood, 1828; A. Milne, 1825; A. L. C. Capel, 1827; E. H. Butterfield, 1027; W. Barrow, 1829; W. C. Browne, 1822; W. Warren, 1815; J. J. Allen, 1824; Hon. H. Keppell, 1828; M. Fonl, 1821; Hon. E. Howard, 1829; R. Yorke, 1824; Hon. E. A. J. Harris, 1827; R. L. Warren, 1828; J. S. Foreman, 1818; Right Hon. Lord F. C. P. Beauclerk, 1828; T. Henderson, 1016; W. H. H. Carew, 1828; J. Gordon (B), 1817; W. H. Jervis, 1823; W. Shallord, 1815; G. St. Vincent King, 1828; H. G. Hamilton, do.; S. C. Dacres, 1824; Right Hon. Lord C. E. Paget, 1830; E. Seymour, 1826; W. G. N. King, 1829; Hon. P. P. Cory, 1827; C. Eleo, du. P. P. Wynne, 1822; H. W. Craufurd, 1827; M. Dixon, 1820; Hon. J. Denman, 1829; Hon. F. T. Pelham, do. Hon. B. C. F. P. Cary, do.; A. W. Milward, 1820; Hon. D. W. A. Pelham, 1831; T. R. Eden, 1830; C. H. M. Buckle, 1823; J. Marland, 1825.

LIEUTENANTS—W. Woller Oke, 1814; David Steel, do.; William Cress Sanmoods, do.; George Hamilton Smith, do.; L. G. Carrington, do.; J. W. Brown, do.; W. Squire, do.; C. Goldsmith, do.; J. Trappo, do.; H. Jenton, do.; J. H. Turner, do.; H. Kitchen, do.; J. Thompson, do.; G. Hingston, do.; R. Poole, do.; W. Hewlett, do.; J. H. R. Wilson, 1820; W. Griffin, 1818; S. Williams, 1819; W. G. Buchanan, 1820; G. P. Rosenberg, 1822; W. Gleonie, 1819; J. Bradley, 1815; C. Blyth, 1814; W. D. Dent, 1816; T. Hamilton, 1818; G. Snell, do.; A. B. Meheux do.; R. Cotgrave, 1819; L. Milne, 1815; R. Byron, 1822; J. Small, 1815; T. L. Roberts, 1814; T. R. Sullivan, 1820; A. C. Dawson, 1821; E. B. Tinling, 1822; F. Hutton, 1819; T. P. P. Barrow, 1824; R. Robinson, 1814; G. Hewett, do.; H. J. Hill, do.; C. Moss, do.; J. Proctor, do.; M. Comb, do.; G. Whichelo, do.; W. Wright, do.; H. Gerard, 1815; J. Pratt, do.; H. S. Burnisson, do.; C. J. Featherstone, 1818; H. B. Wimut, 1820; H. Bull, do.; T. T. Fowke, 1822; W. Gra(e), 1815; G. B. Buobury, 1818; G. Lyall, 1822; R. H. White, do.; F. Crockatt, 1815; R. Mann, 1816; F. N. Clark, do.; C. Barrington, 1819; W. Lyons, 1820; T. G. George, 1815; G. H. P. White, 1823; G. Goldfinch, 1815; A. S. Wight, 1822; H. L. Maw, 1825; J. H. Jackson, 1815; L. David, do.; W. Marshall (n), do.; D. Rymer, 1817; W. T. Griffiths, 1821; E. Biffin, 1819; J. Holland, 1818; W. Wooldridge, 1825; E. Franklin, 1817; T. Hope, 1815; C. J. Seroombe, 1821; W. C. Webber, 1816; W. Arlett, 1820; S. Colston, 1825; A. Bolton, 1818; H. A. Reedon, do.; J. Sibley, 1817; F. W. Justice, do.; J. W. Hill, 1818; W. Hornby, do.; C. Dimock, do.; C. Bolton, 1819; W. Breedoo, 1820; M. M'Neale, 1821; W. Crispin, 1822; Hon. E. R. Curzon, do.; B. Allen, 1824; W. D. Miller, 1817; J. Jeayes, 1822; A. B. Low, 1815; A. Reed, 1821; W. Clapp, 1816; R. Down

1816; A. Kellett, 1819; E. Kelly, 1817; G. Trollope, 1820; J. Brunton, 1815; B. Westropp, 1816; N. Evans, 1825; N. Le Febore, 1817; H. H. Bingham, 1821; W. F. Young, 1824; E. Wise, 1818; G. W. Rabett, do.; T. Crasel, 1816; W. B. Portman, 1823; W. P. Greene, 1816; J. W. Tomlinson, 1820; B. N. Garnier, 1823; J. G. Dickson, 1817; R. L. Parkinson, 1819; P. Williams, 1820; J. W. C. Nash, 1822; J. Robinson (a), 1820; R. Murray, 1818; F. H. H. Glasse, 1825; F. R. M. Crozier, 1817; C. Richards, do.; T. Young, do.; C. Spettigue, 1819; R. Buxton, 1815; W. Weaver (a), do.; T. Kisbee, do.; P. Bisson, do.; J. S. M. Watson, do.; C. Fitzgerald, do.; C. Puckett, do.; J. Bulton, do.; E. C. Miller, do.; F. Hungerford, do.; W. Seacole, do.; H. Johnston, do.; G. R. T. Disney, do.; R. Brown, do.; E. G. Elliott, do.; G. E. Whitaker, do.; E. Pope, do.; H. T. Rowe, 1817; J. Oxenham, 1821; W. Coopton, 1815; W. John, 1824; E. Lipsomb, 1816; A. D. Fordyce, 1819; J. Pyke, 1817; T. P. Wheeler, 1816; R. Lee Stephens, 1819; E. Barnett, do.; G. Davies, 1821; F. S. Thursby, 1822; J. B. Woodthorpe, 1815; H. A. Griffith, 1817; J. Hale, 1822; J. Douglas, 1818; J. Tudor, 1819; B. K. Therry, do.; H. Lawrence, 1815; C. A. Thorndike, 1816; W. Tringham, 1820; W. Hamley, 1817; J. W. Finch, do.; E. J. Hopkins, 1815; J. Summers, 1816; D. F. Campbell, 1819; P. Hast, 1825; J. Waller, 1818; G. Winsor, 1817; J. Evans (a), 1820; G. F. Westbrook, 1817; E. Holland, 1820; G. W. Smith, 1819; N. Dalway, do.; S. R. Proctoroe, do.; B. Haines, do.; J. Tom, do.; J. N. Nott, 1820; C. C. Birkett, do.; J. Dalyell, do.; J. J. M'Donnell, 1823; R. B. Crawford, 1821; J. Bulley, 1819; E. Rogier, 1816; C. G. Robinson, 1825; F. Smyth, 1822; J. W. Noble, 1824, J. Travers, 1818; W. Lewis (a), 1817; J. Yule, 1819; W. Easton, do.; C. Edmunds, 1822; W. R. Wynyard, 1825; E. Harvey, 1821; P. Dalby, 1819; W. Howat, 1820; J. A. Bambridge, 1819; W. Candler, 1818; G. Lowe, 1823; J. Pyne, 1818; C. C. M'Lean, do.; R. L. Penyelly, 1817; H. E. Wingrove, 1819; W. G. Ashby, do.; C. Webbe, 1820; W. C. Philott, do.; S. Hope, 1821; J. Inglis, 1816; W. Haskoll, 1815; J. W. Bedford, 1825; C. G. Clarke, 1816; W. H. Hall, 1820; S. Wylde, 1823; S. J. Lett, 1821; W. Hossason, 1818; P. Inglis, 1819; R. E. Cumberland, 1821; J. S. Tollarvey, 1816; N. F. Edwards, 1819; W. H. Bretun, 1818; J. H. Bellamy, 1822; C. Shaw (a), 1816; J. G. Lapeerotiere, 1825; J. H. Emery, 1817; C. S. Haswell, 1821; G. A. Frazer, 1824; J. C. Sicklemore, 1820; P. Belches, 1818; C. F. Brown, 1825; A. T. Blaun, 1820; J. Lethbridge, 1815; R. Combauld, do.; W. H. Gaslin, do.; J. G. Davies, do.; E. E. Owen, do.; G. W. Tombs, do.; N. B. Alexander, do.; J. C. Evison, do.; W. Dawson (a), do.; A. M'Tavish, do.; J. Cornish (a), do.; T. F. Best, do.; G. D. Saunders, do.; T. Heales, do.; J. Lester, do.; J. J. Wilkinson, do.; H. Ball, do.; W. Byass, do; G. Mason, do.; T. M'Gowan, do.; G. Collins, do.; J. Kemp, do.; T. Jones (e), do.; J. Greves, do.; J. Bronman, 1816; S. Poyntz, 1823; H. Blair, 1826; T. L. Gooch, do.; G. W. Webber, 1816; G. H. Godden, do.; C. Hopkins (a), 1817; E. Williams, do.; R. G. Jeffreys, 1819; T. Brewer, do.; H. F. Mills, 1821; H. Roberts, do.; E. N. Kendall, 1822; T. C. Ponsonby, do.; T. Graves, 1823; R. Robinson, 1823; G. Bathorn, 1824; H. C. Schonsberg, do.; G. Ramsay, 1825; H. Pakenham, do.; W. G. B. Estcourt, 1826; H. Broadhead, do.; J. Heysham, 1818; F. G. Bond, 1826; W. Smyth, 1819; C. T. Ruoke, 1827; E. L. Jones, 1820; T. S. Brock, 1822; C. M. Mathison, 1825; G. M. Donlevy, 1816; J. Ball, 1820; J. Walker, do.; C. K. Scott, do.; H. Eyres, 1824; W. Maitland, 1825; J. Gurley, 1816; R. Hamoond, 1818; J. N. Gladstone, 1826; J. Campbell (a), 1820; W. H. Goddard, 1818; F. Polwhele, 1824; P. Le Count, 1816; G. V. Hart, 1825; J. W. D. Bushnoe, 1826; R. E. Martin, 1824; J. W. Wakefield, 1823; E. Lake, 1826; H. T. White, 1822; J. V. Fletcher, 1820; J. Duffill, 1821; J. A. M'Donald, 1827; H. Schomberg, 1824; J. W. Montagu, 1826; T. A. Butler, 1818; J. C. Wickham, 1819; T. P. Dobree, 1824; E. G. Smith, 1817; A. D. Fergusson, 1827; J. Halkett, 1825; W. Tills, 1816; J. Burrow, 1825; W. S. Watts, 1816; J. J. Cory, 1818; E. Tyndall, 1819; D. B. G. Grant, 1824; J. C. Johnston, do.; J. A. Legard, 1825; J. M. Leogiry, do.; W. Lloyd (a), 1826; W. V. Lee, 1827; W. H. Risll, 1826; W. A. Ferrar, 1820; A. Miles, 1817; E. J. Bird, 1818; C. H. Baker, 1817; T. L. Massie, 1825; E. E. Gray, 1821; P. B. Jones, 1820; J. M'Corraish, 1816; Adolphus Slade, 1822; H. N. Atkinson, 1824; R. A. Newmae, 1816.

*(To be concluded next week.)*

## East India Intelligence.

Sir Charles Metcalfe has accepted the office of Lieut.-Governor of the Western Provinces. The Court of Directors, as a mark of their sense of his services, have sanctioned the continuance to him of the allowance of a Governor of Agra. He is to have two Secretaries, and the guidance of our relations with the Frontier States. Sir Charles Metcalfe was to have embarked the 2d April for the Western Provinces.

A petition has been presented to the Governor-General, signed by 143 inhabitants of Bengal, against the proposed act which is to give a single Judge of the Sudder Dewanny Adawlut the power of reversing the decisions of the District Judges.

A meeting of the Civil Service took place on 19th March, relative to the Secretaryship of the Annuity Fund, when, after a great deal of desultory discussion, Mr. J. P. Grant was appointed Secretary to the Annuity Fund.

Strong reports prevail at Delhi of the death of Maharajah Runjeet Sing, and an express passed through Delhi to the Lieut.-Governor's Agent at Ferozepore, communicating the important intelligence.—*Delhi Gazette, March* 23.

Troops are out both from Saugor and Mhow, as the Scindia and Holkar countries are in a complete state of disorganisation. Indore was full of armed men, and the towns and villages have been plundered in all directions.—*Calcutta Courier, March* 16.

The *Englishman* of April 1st contains a letter, which declares that troops had been ordered on service under the orders of the Governor-General's Agent in the S.W. Frontier, said to be to Cuttack.

*Goomsur.*—Intelligence has been received from the seat of war, which promises an immediate termination to the harassing warfare. The chief firebrand, upon whose head 5000 rupees was set, has been taken, with several of the late Rajah's family, it being now almost certainly ascertained that his death has taken place.

Instructions have been received from the Government of India that Jaulnah shall be re-occupied as a military station, the Force to be under the general control of the Officer commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, but the immediate command will be exercised by the Senior Officer present, or by an officer specially selected. The officer in command will be entitled to the allowance of 500 rupees per mensem, and if he be the Senior Officer belonging to a regiment with the Force, he will not retain the command of his own corps.

The Governor of Bombay has published an order, stating that the resolution of Government, declaring that every Writer should pass an examination in the Mahrattee or Guzerattee language in addition to the Hindoostanee, before his promotion to the second step, had been overlooked in the promotion of the Junior Civil servants. It is accordingly notified, that in future no one will be considered entitled to promotion to a first or second Assistantship without having first passed an examination in the vernacular language of the country in which his promotion shall take place. In the event of any emergency occurring which shall imperatively require a relaxation of the rules heretofore published, the Governor reserves to himself the liberty of relaxing such rule as far as may be necessary; but the case shall never be considered or referred to as a precedent.

### BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O. 6th March—Mr. F. Skipwith to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of 14th, or Moorshedabad Div., but will continue to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Zillah Burdwan. Mr. J. H. Young to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of 18th, or Jessore Div. Mr. Charles Garstin to officiate until further orders as Add. Judge in Zillah Jessore.

Milit. Depart.—G.O. 14th March—5th L.C., Capt. T. M. Taylor to be Major, Lieut. Glass Kennaway to be Capt., and Cornet Arthur Hill to be Lieut., from 1st Mar., 1836, in succ. to Major W. Warde, ret. 26th March, Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. H. T. Tapp removed from 1st to 15th N.I., and Lieut.-Col. D. Presgrave from 15th to 1st do. Lieut. H. Bathed to act as Interp. and Quartermast. to 7th L.C.

Returned to Duty from Europe.—7th March: Capt. James Gouldhawke, Inv. Est.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Wise, 29th N.I.; Lt. W. Freeth, 55th N.I. 14th May: W. C. Oriel, 32d N.I.; Capt. W. A. Ludlow, 13th N.I.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. John Battleman, 44th N.I.; Lieut. W. A. Butler, 22d N.I.; Surg. C. B. Francis; Assist.-Surg. Richard Shaw. 21st: Capt. H. Carter, 73d N.I. 28th: Capt. T. E. A. Napleton, 60th N.I.

Furloughs.—G.O. 14th March: Lieut. James Grissell, 46th N.I., on priv. aff. 21st: Lieut. J. M. Drake, do. on do.; Second Lieut. Thomas Bacon, Art., for one year, without pay, on do.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G.O. 23d Feb.—Lieut.-Col. Henry Walpole, 8th N.I., to be Government Agent at Chepauk, and Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends. H. Morris, Esq., P. B. Smollett, Esq., and T. H. Davidson, Esq., to be Commissioners for drawing of Government Lotteries of present year.

Military Appointments.—G.O. 4th March—Capt. Douglas, 49th N.I., to be Milit. Paymaster in Centre Div. from 31st March, 1836, vice Straton, resigned the appointment. Capt. Horatio Walpole, H.M. 39th F., to be A.D.C. to Comm.-in-Chief from 8th Jan., 1836, vice Capt. the Hon. W. O'Callaghan, dec. Capt. John Campbell, 41st N.I., to be Sec. to Hon. G. E. Russell, Esq., during service in Goomsur.—15th March: Lieut. Charles Seagram, H.M. 45th reg., to act as A.D.C. to Brig.-Gen. C. A. Vigoureux, C.B., commanding Mysore Div., from 27th Jan., 1836.

Furloughs.—4th March, to Europe: Assist.-Surg. D. Macdougall, M.D., for health. Lieut. J. H. Dean, 15th N.I., for health, to embark from Singapore; Lieut. S. L. Durant, 3d L.I., for health. 23d Feb.: Capt. C. W. Nepean, Dep. Judge Adv. Gen., to sea until 1st Nov., 1836, for health; Second Lieut. F. Pollock, Eng., do. do.

Marriages.—9th March, at Bellary, A. E. Angelo, Esq., to Eliza Law, daughter of Capt. Fraser, H.M. 38th reg.—14th March, at Secundarabad, Capt. James Oliphant, Eng., to Sophia, second daughter of Lieut.-Col. Trewman, commanding the Hyderabad Subsidiary Force.

Deaths.—14th March, at Vizagapatam, the Rev. W. Chester, Chaplain of that station.—15th, at Ootacamund, Neilgherries, J. S. Hall, Esq., of Madras.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 29th Aug.: Bucaneramanira, *Hopkins*, Bombay, sailed 6th March. 31st: Dauntless, *Pinder*, Bengal, sailed do. 6th March, St. Helena 18th June; Protector, *Bragg*, Van Diemen's Land, sailed Launceston, 20th April; Augusta Cæsar, *Wiseman*, New South Wales, sailed Sydney, 8th April.—1st Sept.: Parsian, *Hopton*, New South Wales, 3d April; Joanna, *Dennison*, Bengal, 13th March; Louisa, *M'Culcheon*, Mauritius, 1st May.—Liverpool, 2d: General Gascoyne, *Kirby*, China, 27th Jan.—London, 2d: Marabar, *Stephens*, Ceylon, 20th March.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Bucaneramanira: Capt. Jervis and lady and two children, Capt. and Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Jameson, Mrs Cockerill, Mr. Jolliffe, R.N. From the Cape: C. Blair, Esq., Capt. Gordon, 26th Madras N.I., Capt. E. C. Archbold, 8th L.C., Lieut. Wright, 26th Bengal N.I., Misses Sicker and Fisher, Master Fisher. Landed at the Cape: W. Richardson, Esq. C.S., Capt. W. Harris, Eng., Capt. T. Mylne, 1 L.C., Capt. G. W. Gibson, Art., Dr. J. Cunningham, Lieut.-Col. Garraway, 14th N.I., died at sea.—Per General Gascoyne. Mr. and Miss Alandy, Mr. and Mrs. Called, Mr. Beryer, Mr. and Master Archibald.

Ships Sailed.—Dowos, 31st Aug.: Bolton, *Compton*, to Portsmouth for Calcutta.—Gravesend, 1st Sept.: Scaleby Castle, *Robertson*, Bombay; Alfred, *Tapley*, to Portsmouth for Madras. Portsmouth 2d: Mary Ann, *Tarbutt*, Madras.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Duke of Northumberland: Lieut.-Col. and Mrs. Orchard, Capt. and Mrs. Hyde, Dr. and Mrs. Furnell, Mrs. Pigou, Mrs. Walters, two Misses Thompson, J. F. Cathcart, Esq., C.S., Dr. S. Fullarton, Messrs. Beadoo, Young, Montgomery, Peters, Walters, and Daunt.

Ships Arrived Out.—Van Diemen's Land, 8th April: Ellen Simpson, London. 30th: Camilla, *Marshall*, do. 25th: Arab, *Ferrier*, do. 12th: Henry, *Whiting*, do.—Mangalore, 20th Mar., Mermaid, *Chapman*, from London and Colombo.

Ships Spoken.—26th May: Thalia, *Titherington*, Liverpool to Calcutta, lat. 6.30 N., long. 23 W. 24th July: Scotia, *Randolph*, London to Robert Town, lat. 12.30 N., long. 26.55 W. 14th July: Orleana, *Cameron*, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 8.30 N. long. 21.40 W.

## SUGGESTIONS FOR FORMING A LOCAL AND TEMPORARY POLICE FROM THE OUT-PENSIONERS.

Number of Out-Pensioners as per Army Estimate 1835,—80,740.

The Out-Pensioners are at present paid their pension *quarterly in advance* at the Excise-Office in the principal towns; and as the Recruiting and Militia Staff are generally stationed there also, it is recommended that at every payment of the pensions the Staff should attend.

A classification of the Out-pensioners should be made agreeable to the strength of the Staff at the station; and to each class or squad of sixty or eighty pensioners should be attached a non-commissioned Officer, to be called a Superintendent. These Superintendents should witness, and sign as such, the certificate of payment which is to be delivered to the Collector of Excise, and also to keep returns of the pensioners of their squad. The Superintendents to report to the Officer of the division, and the Officer to the Magistrate or Deputy Lieutenant of the district, who, in case of riot, may be authorised to order them to be assembled at their place of rendezvous, where they would be met by the Superintendents, and be in readiness to be sworn in as Special Constables by the Magistrates, in which case they should be issued to them staves, and also a distinguishing strap to be worn on their arm, similar to those of the London Police.

It is well known to every Military man at all acquainted with the habits of old soldiers, that, in case of riot, if they are not under control, and employed on one side they will join the other. This has been proved by indisputable testimony at the riots at Nottingham, in Wales, at Bristol, and other places.

In addition to the eighty thousand seven hundred Out-Pensioners of Chelsea, there are also the Out-Pensioners of the Royal Marines, likewise the registered men, and the men discharged on gratuities, making at least one hundred thousand discharged soldiers. Is it not, therefore, desirable that they should be under a certain degree of control, when it can be effected at a very small expense? Indeed, if the pension which is now paid quarterly in advance could be paid monthly, it would be more beneficial to the pensioner, and a saving to the public. The saving occasioned by the men who die in the two first months of the payment, which in such a number as eighty thousand must be considerable, and more than sufficient to pay the Superintendent for extra duty.

Having been twenty years Commandant of the Invalid Depot, during which time at least nine-tenths of these pensioners were invalided by me, and being, from experience, acquainted with their feelings and capability, I respectfully offer the above suggestions; and, should they be taken into consideration, and likely to be adopted, I can draw out more explicitly Forms of Returns, &c. &c., which may be required.

Archid. Christie, Col.

Classification of the 80,740 Out-Pensioners:—

1st Class.—Fit for garrison duty.

2nd Class.—Fit for garrison duty, but in consequence of having —— children under fourteen years of age, to be employed only locally.

3rd Class—*Fit for local duty.*
4th Class—*Totally unfit.*
N.B.—*In* such places where there is neither a Recruiting nor a Militia Staff, there are always half-pay Officers and Serjeants on the Pension List, who could be employed.—*United Service Journal.*

*Patriot services* all bear a close resemblance to each other in their organization and general conduct. Those individuals who have served in the Columbian, the Brazilian, the Venezuelan, or the Mexican services, all tell very much the same tale. The majority of the volunteers are undoubtedly mercenaries; but as they fulfil the terms of their contract, and are thus far men of integrity, they expect their employers should do the same. Among them there are a few men of honour and character, who give up a certain position in their own country, and a few younger volunteers, who are enthusiastic in the cause. Except on compulsion, as in the instances of Lord Cochrane and Captain Napier—the threatened or actual sale of your own ship being the only means of obtaining prize-money for the ships taken, or fair settlement of pay from the government—the officers and men engaged in patriot services have scarcely ever met with any just remuneration. In the land-service the troops are much worse off, having no property as security in their own hands. The government, having had its ends answered, generally gets rid of all the foreigners in a valiant style, snapping its fingers, through the medium of some irresponsible officer, at all agreements. Sometimes they also manifest a misplaced feeling of the vindictive. Thus: we may be sure in all these cases (and this is just the same in all regular services, only there is not a similar opportunity of manifestation), that among the adventurers there will be some thorough going rogues, who, having received the two or three months' pay in advance, take the first opportunity of decamping without seeing a shot fired, and before they even land in the country. The said governments are apt to visit this swindling trick upon the very men who go through the whole campaign, and stand by them to the last. Rogues find a booty in patriot services, and the patriot governments swindle the honest men to make up for the deficiency. This is just what the Mexicans did in 1825 and 1826. Through the intervention of foreigners, chiefly English, the Mexicans established their independence with the fall of the castle of St. Juan Ullon, the last strong-hold of the Spaniards in that country. No sooner was this accomplished, than captains and colonels and generals, who had never even seen an army of one thousand men, and commodores and admirals who were literary only competent to manage a small boat, and for the most part had never once set foot upon the deck of a square-rigged ship, became numerous as the gold-laced streets of Vera Cruz. But towards the handful of the survivors who had actually effected the reduction of Ullon, they manifested neither gratitude nor common honesty. We are not ashamed to confess that we were personally engaged in this struggle, but we are ashamed of the Mexican government. The history of this expedition would, however, be found to bear a strong resemblance in principle, or the utter want of principle, to those of the others we have named, and to the treatment of the British Auxiliary Legion in Spain.
H. H.—*Monthly Repository.*

*Bannister and Bensley.*—Bensley had been in the army, and when he thought proper to unbend from his dignified stateliness was prone to the relation of his moving accidents by flood and field. Whenever the name of any foreign station occurred in conversation, Bensley would exclaim, "I was there in —— such a year, and served under (such a General) as Lieutenant, &c. &c." C. Bannister (against whose punning propensities Bensley waged war) had noted down all these assertions for many months, and on one particular evening, after a coolness for some days between the tragedian and himself, proposed his health in the following words:—"Gentlemen, I rise to drink the health of one who has fought the bubble reputation even in the cannon's mouth; who, quitting the field of fame, bespoke her trumpet to blay forth his eulogies in the path of the drama. The scenic powers of my friend Mr. Bensley you all know, you all appreciate (loud plaudits, and Bensley, overcome by gratitude, fervently squeezing Bannister's hand); but, Gentlemen," continued the relentless humorist, "it is as a defender of his country that I rise to drink his health; he has fought, he has bled for Old England!—(tremendous applause, and Bensley bowing his acknowledgments). He was a Captain in the —— regiment at Calcutta —— in ——. He was at —— in —— He led the forlorn hope at —— in 17—. (Here B. enumerated all the places Bensley had ever mentioned in his moments of exhilaration, to the tragedian's dismay). "Gentlemen," concluded Charles, "my friend's age is but 46, he has been 20 years on the stage—I find, therefore, by accurate calculation, that he must have carried a pair of colours when only 18 months old—an instance of precocity, power, and courage, unexampled in the history of the world." Poor Bensley took this exposé so much to heart that he never afterwards appeared in the room.—*New Monthly Mag.*

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE NEWFOUNDLAND FISHERIES.

Sir,—It is indeed, as you have well stated, painful to reflect that the mistaken policy of the Government at the conclusion of the late war should have caused us to cede to France and to America the right, not only to catch fish on certain parts of the shores of the Island of Newfoundland, and of the Labrador, but also to cure them on shore, in specified places, on both of these territories; and, as though a fatality seemed to attend our statesmen in making these most unwise concessions, the parts given up were of the *very best* for catching fish in those colonies! Not content, however, with these advantages, the American and French fishermen are constantly committing aggressions on the property of British subjects, with the view of extending their own fishing stations, by making the English fishermen abandon the settlements which they possess near to those of their rivals; and thus, as you have truly observed, the audacity of the aggressors has arrived at a height which can no longer be tolerated.

The system pursued, both by France and America, in carrying on these Fisheries, is far superior, as regards the *raising of seamen* (which is of paramount consequence), to that now carried on by us, for whilst our present race of fishermen in Newfoundland are anything but sailors, never going above half a dozen miles from the shore in pursuit of codfish, and returning to it the first capful of wind, those of the other two nations return home every fall, and the voyage to and fro tends, in a great measure, to improve them in seamanship; besides, many of the French, as well as American vessels, fish on the *banks*, whereas, at this moment, I believe, we have scarcely *one* bank-fishing vessel belonging to Newfoundland. It was under this good old system that this Fishery once produced the most hardy seamen for our Navy, whilst at the same time, with the exception of the crews of the vessels that take the fish to market, it would be impossible to find even a *hundred*, or half the number, in the whole colony, that would make forecastle men, or even topmen, in any of our ships of war, for those who go to the ice in the Spring to catch seals are equally untaught as seamen.

It is, then, earnestly to be hoped that his Majesty's Ministers will give their best attention to every point connected with this subject; for where so vital a question arises as that of improving a nursery for our future Fleets, I feel confident that it cannot be overlooked by the King's present able advisers.

22d *August.* CORINNUS.

### STATE OF THE INDIAN ARMY.

Sir,—I am free to confess that the system which exists in India, in the Native Service, of limiting the power and authority of officers commanding corps, is vicious. The native soldier is more easily restrained from the commission of crime than the European, and does not require to be controuled by the same system of recourse to regimental or garrison Courts-Martial for minor offences. The existing regulations of the Company's Army, in regard to the penal code, leave too little discretionary power to the authority of a Commanding Officer of a corps, which practically produces an effect to lessen the respect, and to diminish the awe a native soldier would otherwise feel towards his Commanding and other Officers. Trials of native soldiers should be avoided as much as the due regard for the support of discipline will admit; for it is a fact, which those who are well acquainted with the Native Army will not controvert, that native soldiers are prone to perjury and falsehood, and that they become litigious from the frequency of trials before Courts-Martial. Instances have been known of native soldiers fabricating false and unfounded charges against native officers, solely for the object of their ruin, originating from enmity and malice; and the frequent recurrence of trials by regimental Courts-Martial, for minor offences, is supposed to be calculated to promote this propensity. A greater power to an officer commanding a regiment, to punish without trial, for minor offences, would, I am persuaded, have the effect to check crime, and to support his authority and the general discipline of the native troops.

In regard to trials by General Courts-Martial, I do believe, and the high character of the officers who are invariably appointed to the command of the Armies in India, is a guarantee for my conclusion that no trial of that nature ever occurs until the Commander-in-Chief of the Presidency has had the fullest means of judging of the merits of the case; and that a General Court-Martial is never resorted to but under a conviction of its absolute and indispensable necessity. It is a fact that the charges are sometimes framed by the Judge Advocate General of the Presidency, and also that, from technical irregularity, they are sometimes altered by him; but this is not done until after the circumstances upon which the charges have been framed are fully reported, through the Adjutant-General of the Army, for the information of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom that information must be submitted.

That publications in the newspapers in India have led to discontent and to mislead the inexperienced and disappointed officer, both in the Civil and Military Services, every person who knows the existing state of the press in India will admit: they have, since the regulations giving them a freedom of publication, been made the medium of the most scurrilous and unjust attacks.

With regard to the observations of your correspondent *D.*, in your paper of the 20th inst., in respect to commands, as I happen to have a general knowledge of this matter, I will venture to declare my disinterested opinion that no further reductions under this head should take place. Staff appointments, in all armies, are indispensable for the support of discipline and efficiency. They should be regulated, as a general principle, by local circumstances, the strength of armies, the duties to be performed by every class of Staff officers; and what officer of experience in India, considering the nature of the climate, the extent of division commands, the strength of large cantonments, in some of which from six to seven thousand men are usually stationed, and the various and multiplied duties to be executed by those Staff Officers, in conformity to the regulations of the Indian Army, can say that the Staff in India may be diminished, without the certainty that the discipline and efficiency of the armies would be destroyed by so injurious a measure?

That there may be some discontented desponding officers in the Indian Armies is very probable; for where are no men of that description to be met with, from hope deferred, or actual disappointment, as well as from other causes which can be regarded solely as the lot of human nature? But that the European officers of the Indian Armies collectively are either discontented nor actuated by any feeling unworthy of themselves I am convinced, and I can speak from a considerable period of residence among them, especially those of the Madras army, that a more honourable high-minded class of gentlemen is no where to be met with in any society.

In offering these remarks, my sole object is to correct erroneous impressions, and to do justice to a high-minded, intelligent, and highly deserving class of officers, whose lives are destined to be passed, or the best part of it at least, in a climate very different to what we experience who have the happiness to live in a country under a well-regulated and wise government. VINDEX.

### THE INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASED NUMBER OF SHIPWRECKS.

Sir,—In your last No. but one, I *observed* a reply of "*Lieutenant, R.N.*" to a statement made some time ago by a Mid, late of the *Triumph*, wherein that officer flatly contradicts the Mid's assertions relative to the want of Midshipmen in the Mediterranean Fleet of that day, and the recourse the different Captains of that day were compelled to resort to to supply the deficiency, as well as the circumstances alluded to by the Master of the Smyrna Trader. Now, Sir, I was on board the *Triumph* at the time, and was on the morning which, when we picked up the boat alluded to (*the log book will vouch for it*), and can vouch for the fact as stated by the Mid; and this honourable gentleman of a Lieutenant must, from the lapse of time and his own age (being nearly forty years a Lieut.), really have forgotten the transaction, or possibly he may have been on board some other ship at the period; yet he flatly (I will not say in any qualified terms) contradicts that which is notorious to all the officers of that Fleet, in addition to a circumstance which excited a considerable attention on board the *Triumph*, and which no officer could be ignorant of had he even joined the ship subsequently. I merely address you to prove there are others still living, as well as the Mid and the log, to prove this Lieut. has charged the Mid with asserting that which could in no way benefit himself, but shewing the cause of the frequency of merchants' shipwrecks through gross ignorance, which would be prevented were proper means adopted.

*Senior U. S. Club, 25th Aug.* AN OLD R.N.

### EXTRAORDINARY FAILURES IN INDIA.

Sir,—As you make it your business to procure a great deal of information relative to affairs in the East Indies for your numerous readers, your attention is requested to two letters in the *Asiatic Journal* for this month (August), on the subject of the extraordinary failures, to an enormous amount, in Calcutta, by which many of your readers are sufferers, and "the old, the invalid, the widow, and the orphan," stripped cruelly of "*their all*" by the infamous system, as it has appeared, of nefarious partners retiring and carrying away so much capital from the deposits as to leave but little in some of the houses, and *nothing* in the rest of Alexander and Co., as dividends for the general creditors. This system was practised under the expectation of the credit of these houses procuring a never-failing flow of capital as deposits; but as soon as such nefarious practices were discovered, the absence of credit and a run became the consequence, to meet which there was nothing adequate left by the retired partners, and "who, not having left the houses solvent, may be compelled by the general creditors to refund to them that capital which they carried away."

The two letters above-mentioned refer to other letters and statements and extracts from the *Times*, with their dates on the subject of these failures, with hints for the guidance

of the creditors; and your attention to the subject of those villanous failures, and endeavours to sift and expose the matter, is requested; also, that you will be pleased to insert this letter in your next *Gazette*, for the information and guidance of the creditors amongst your readers.

*30th August.* A Constant Reader.

[We shall not neglect this matter as soon as an opportunity offers; in the meantime we shall gladly receive further information.—Ed.]

## RELIEFS OF REGIMENTS IN INDIA.

Sir,—As you have so ably and humanely advocated the cause of the injured regiments that hitherto have been doomed to destruction in India, I venture to relate a few facts which you may not know respecting the cause that probably originated this serious evil. When first these regiments were *transported* to that country, the freights there varied from twenty-five to thirty-five pounds sterling per ton, and the consequent expense of conveying troops thither was very great; but, now the tonnage is reduced *four* or *six* pounds per ton, the same excuse cannot be urged to detain those regiments in that country. In fact, they have been conveyed lately at the rate of eight pounds seventeen shillings per man, including provisions, the latter of which stands the owners' eight pounds, leaving only the seventeen shillings for freight. Thus, taking the average detention on board between embarkation, landing, waiting for fair winds, &c. &c., the soldier is at much less expense than if in his barracks at home, and the charge of moving six regiments *now* will be only equal to that of one regt. formerly. The 69th remained so long in India, that it brought home the Adjutant and Drum-Major only!!! Even if the cost of transport were now as it formerly was, it can be no excuse for sacrificing men, who have faithfully served and shed their blood for their King and country, on account of expense, much less for the advantage of the Colonels commanding those unhappy regiments. The real cause of the discontents and consequent Courts-Martial in India, may be mainly attributed to the soldiers being transported for longer periods than the worst felons. If those who have hitherto viewed this crying evil with apathy, do not speedily represent it to His Gracious Majesty for redress, the consequences may prove fatal to the discipline, perhaps the existence of the British Army. It is only surprising that those Members of Parliament who "puff and strain" to bring *themselves* into notice, do not exert themselves in both Houses to do away with this most unpopular infliction on the Army.

Nauticus.

*September 1st*, 1836.

## THE REPAIRS OF THE REVENUE CRUISERS SUFFICIENT EMPLOY FOR THE DOCK-YARD SHIPWRIGHTS ON SATURDAYS.

Sir,—As you seldom have long ineffectually to advocate any cause, I wish I could excite you to write on the *repairs of the* Revenue cruisers. At present they are performed by contract at merchants' yards, to the no small injury of the dock-yard shipwrights as well as to the service generally, for it is not to be supposed that any private builder, however extensive his business, can supply timber seasoned equally to that in His Majesty's dock-yards. If so, the destruction must be more speedy, not only of the new used in the repair, but of the good which may have remained since the first construction, for so great is the contagion of decay in timber, that, like the dark spot in plague, where once observed it spreads with all the malignity of that inveterate disease. However cheap then at first this "contract system" may appear, it must in the long run prove doubly expensive.

Besides this, see how materially such an arrangement affects the dock-yard mechanics. While they are *unemployed one whole day* in each week, this *workmanship* is carried on at *private establishments*. If this service were again conducted by the Admiralty as it was for many years with advantage to the country—friend Tristram, your able correspondent, would not have to complain of our shipwrights being idle every Saturday. I am delighted to find your attention attracted to the latter subject. Only draw the attention of the authorities to these matters and I'll warrant their being adopted.

*30th August*, 1836. Philotherous.

[We have elsewhere noticed the subject of this letter: a more important one cannot be discussed under present circumstances.—Ed.]

*** In type, "Cincinnatus," "Vigil," "A Conservative," "Nauticus," and "A Subscriber."

## LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK'S EVIDENCE BEFORE THE COMMITTEE OF MILITARY INQUIRY.

Of all the evidence brought before the Committee none is so extraordinary as that of Lord William Bentinck. His Lordship, after having given orders of the utmost importance, not only as regarding the army, but as affecting the very existence of British power in India, frequently replies to the most material questions of the Committee, that *he forgets*, does not *recollect*, or does not *know*, the details of the subject of which he disposed so summarily. Lord William Bentinck is asked by the Committee, whether any of the officers of the three Military Commissions, whose opinion he desired previous to abolishing flogging in the Native Army, were favourable to it.—his answer is, that *he forgets!* Again, he is asked if flogging had been applied for casual insubordination, or only when a mutinous spirit appeared? *I forget.* Is there any flogging in the armies of the Native Princes? *I do not know.*

It is extraordinary to find a General Officer, after making the most hazardous alterations in the discipline of an enormous army, unable to *remember* whether any of those military authorities he consulted entertained similar views; whether the punishment he did away with was applied in one case or another; and, above all, whether it existed in other armies in India recruited from the same class of Natives. And under what circumstances did Lord William abolish the lash in the Native troops in India? He consulted three commissions formed of the most experienced and competent officers at each presidency. They all agreed in answering him that corporal punishment should not be done away; and although Lord William was then upon the eve of coming home to England, the step he took, and a step, too, that is almost admitted to be irrevocable, was to do away by a stroke of his pen with the whole system of corporal punishment in the Native regiments, and then start for England, leaving this tremendous experiment to be tried and worked out by his successor as he best might: an experiment made in the face of the opinion of the Indian army, unsupported by a single argument, and with the details of which it certainly does appear, from his unsatisfactory examination, he had by no means made himself thoroughly acquainted. There is the same unsteady, ill-founded tone of reasoning in Lord William's views of doing away with flogging in our regular army (of which, however, he does not pretend to be a decided advocate). His favourite theory on this point seems to be the plan of penal companies. But here, again, when his information about the system of penal companies comes to be sifted by a few sensible but very obvious questions, it appears that he knows scarcely anything about the success of the system of penal companies; for his own expression is, "there was in India an officer who had been an Adjutant, and gave us some information about the penal companies at Sierra Leone, but I cannot state any particulars!" and upon this undigested information, derived by accident from a single individual, he would venture to propose a new system of discipline in the British Army!

It is not for us to enter at large into comments upon the bold measure adopted by Lord William before leaving India; we merely take it as we find it upon his own showing in his evidence, but, at the same time, it will not be out of place to observe that there has lately been addressed to the Directors of the H. E. I. Company a letter upon the subject of military law and discipline in India, well worth the attention of every officer. It is from the pen of a Mr. Spry, who, from his merit alone, was employed in the Judge Advocate's department in India, and whose good sense and judicious deductions and reasoning upon the great experience he had acquired of all that bears upon military law in our Indian possessions, have enabled him to offer extremely valuable suggestions upon these matters for the Directors' consideration. Mr. Spry modestly but firmly denies the notion that the King's troops do not concern themselves with the discipline and punishments of the Native regiments. He does not deny that it may *formerly* have been otherwise, but he declares it is not so *now*, and that what affects the one army, does and must greatly affect and influence the other. In reference to this and other points, he explains the great and growing evil of want of uniformity in the discipline of the three Presidencies, as well between themselves as generally; and he ascribes this to the strange anomaly resulting from the military law of the British Army, though it has undergone so many modifications in Europe, and with the King's troops in India, having been left for above thirty years untouched as regards the Army of the East India Company. Mr. Spry, among the sensible suggestions he gives for assimilating the law of the army of India to that of the King's troops (as near the habits of the Natives and other circumstances will allow), gives a most important and valuable hint for setting right, if, indeed, it ever can be set right again, the confusion to be apprehended from the recent emancipation from corporal punishment of the Native troops. He proposes, in promulgating the present British military law for the universal use of the Native troops, to repeal at once all former acts, and thus again bring the Native troops under the power of flogging, although, with the mitigations and rarity of occurrence now adopted in the British troops, conceiving, and apparently with reason, that coming as part of a general measure, and accompanied by many mitigations of the old code, it would pass with the Native troops, and be received without opposition.

How far Mr. Spry's suggestion may be now practicable is for those who have much experience of military India to consider. Whatever may be the eventual measure adopted for remedying what has been so rashly done, it still does appear strange that power should ever have been entrusted to any Governor or Commander-in-Chief in countries subject to Great Britain, to issue an edict or enactment bearing so strongly, though perhaps indirectly, upon the military discipline of English soldiers; nor is there any way of accounting for such latitude, but by concluding that it never could be conceived possible that such dangerous use would be made of the vast power in the hand of a Governor-General of India. At least, it should seem that the notion of economy which prompted an union of the situations of Commander-in-Chief and Governor-General has been the cause of immense mischief in removing the wholesome check reciprocally established between the civil and military authorities.—*United Service Journal.*

A chemist at Lyons has discovered means of rendering the bread given to the army white, without increasing the price of the rations. The inventor is come to Paris and has, in the presence of Count Boissy d'Anglas, Director of the Administration of War and Inspector of Army Provisions, caused a quantity of bread to be made according to his process, which, on being tasted, was found perfectly palatable, and, on being analysed, declared to be equally wholesome. It is added that the Government has decided to purchase the secret at a very high price, a grant for which will be applied for during the next session of the Chambers.—*Galignani's Messenger.*

*The late Colonel Mac Kinnon.*—On one occasion, when the Peninsular army was passing a defile, and it was considered dangerous from it, part of our troops found themselves exposed to a destructive fire, they found this officer coolly shaving himself, exposed in the hottest part. The men encouraged at such a sight, rushed on and drove the French before them. It has been found by experience that nothing encourages men more than seeing their officers coolly facing danger. In a town garrisoned by the French, it is reported of Davoust, who commanded that when his men required encouragement, he had two officers of the Imperial Guard who volunteered to walk with perfect *sang froid* on the parapet wall, which so encouraged the garrison, that instead of surrendering they determined to stand out to the last extremity.

*Steam Communication between India and Europe.*—A plan has been set on foot to effect a steam communication by means of a private company, formed principally of commercial interests, to be incorporated by Act of Parliament. We are indebted to the *Asiatic Journal* for the following details:—The plan contemplates a monthly despatch of a vessel from England to Bombay respectively; and it is expected that the service will be performed in 52 days, without intermission, throughout the year; that, from England, a boat (there are to be three in order to have one always in free pratique) shall be despatched, on the 1st of each month, from Falmouth to Malta; two boats to be stationed between Malta and Alexandria; the transit from Alexandria to Suez to be undertaken by the Company, and four vessels to ply between Suez and Bombay. The gross outlay for the whole service is calculated at 200,000*l.* The annual expenditure required for disbursements, interest on capital, &c., is estimated at 123,000*l.* As it is concluded that the income must, for some years (till the plan comes into full and effective operation) fall short of the expenditure, it has been proposed that the King's Government should contribute 40,000*l.* and the East India Company 25,000*l.*, making together 65,000*l.*, as an annual allowance for the transmission of the Mediterranean mail (between England and Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malta, and Alexandria) and the East India Company's and Government despatches to and from India: private letters to become a perquisite to the Company. The remaining 58,000*l.* is expected to be made up by passengers, postage, and contingencies.

A club existed, forty years since, at the Globe, called "*You should have been here before;*" it consisted of an equal number of theatrical and literary persons, originally but four, ultimately upwards of fifty. A new member was added every week; no ceremony was gone through of making the members, which is customary in other clubs, but the new comer partook of a splendid dinner, &c., and when the party were about breaking up, and the bill called for, it was handed over to him, the president bidding him to pay it. "I?" the stranger would generally exclaim, "why should *I* pay all?" To this was replied, "You are the last among us—*you should have been here before!*" This was the inauguration. Mem. was, I believe, the last member; his bill amounted to nearly 100*l.*, and it was then agreed that the whole affair was rather too keen a joke, and "You should have been here before" was changed into "We'll never go there again."

"An Officer of rank" is reported to have invented a new missile, capable of setting fire to a ship or building if discharged 2000 yards off; and also a shell twice as destructive as the old one.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We hope to hear from* "G. F."—*We have a packet for* "Corineus," *and wait his instructions as to forwarding it.* —"Trident" *has our thanks, though we cannot at present use his communication. We have an eye upon the proceedings of a Member of the Council of the* "*United Services Museum.*" *Our correspondent is, we believe, correct in supposing that* "Proteus" *opposed that institution in its infancy, and wrote against it in the* Herald.—*A letter has been sent to Exeter.*—*Were we to comply with the wishes of* "Lycurgus," *in showing up the party whom he states to be* "*a convicted* ——— *and* ———," *we should be degrading our paper by personality, which is contemptible among gentlemen: at all events, for the present, we are not disposed to change our course.*—"A. R." "Miles," "K.C.B." *and a* "Post Captain of Old Standing," *will understand the above as equally applying to their several favours. The latter has our best thanks for the original document he has sent, and of which we may avail ourselves.*—*Will* "An Old Captain," *in confidence, give us his name?*—*Where are our friends* "Richard" *and* "A. C."—*To* "X. Y. Z." *we say, that the E. I. C. only defray the charge of the transport of corps from New South Wales or their last station: this was settled when Lord Palmerston was Secretary-at-War.*—*We shall be glad to hear again from the* "Old Sailor."—*Mr. Sedgwick's papers are not suitable to our columns.*

*We have, during this and the preceding week, received numerous communications in reference to the proposed Reduction in the Price of this Paper, with assurances that our priority of intelligence on all Naval and Military matters will obtain for the Gazette an extraordinary increase in its sale, if the price is made available to all classes of Officers; and, in reply, we promise our friends that we shall give an announcement next week that will not disappoint them.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 3, 1836.

We gave in our last number the Official Return of the names of all Mates and Midshipmen *now actually serving*, who have passed their examination for Lieutenants previously to the 1st of January, 1835. This list, we find, amounts altogether to 427, of whom 207 have passed *above five years*, and of this latter number twenty-four have undergone their final examinations more than *eight* years, and twenty-seven above *ten* years. With the view of bringing the names of these poor unprotected young men under the notice of the First Lord of the Admiralty, we will hereunder transcribe them, for we are well convinced that it only requires that cases of real hardship, and of manifest injustice, should be brought before the Earl of Minto, to ensure their receiving his Lordship's favourable consideration.

The names of those who have passed above *ten* years are as follows:—

1816—G. Matthews; 1817—S. Coppinger; 1819—M. Peppin, T. B. Kooystra, W. Robinson, J. W. M. Wills; 1820—T. B. Stagg; 1821—L. F. A. Newman; 1822—W. M. Shearman; 1823—J. C. Carthew, F. Drew, G. Morret, R. F. Lewis; 1824—T. W. Foote, W. Reid, H. M. Tylden; 1825—J. May E. Allen, H. Booth, G. Wilkey; 1826—B. Duncan, W. Ellis, B. Jeffery, J. F. L. Wood, G. W. Wilkinson, H. Wall, J. C. Robinson, E. B. Penny.

And those who have passed above *eight* years are

1827—J. C. Bynon, A. Derbishire, J. H. Downes, A. H. Ingram, C. W. Lindsey, J. Lowry, F. Maule, R. B. Miller, C. G. Phillips, D. Reid, R. Symons; 1828—H. Domaresq, W. Coles, H. C. Hawkins, T. Lewis, V. Massinghird, W. T. Newenham, J. H. Norcock, R. O'Brien, J. Silibald, P. B. Stewart, W. T. Disney, P. A. Helpman, F. Higginson.

Making a total of fifty-one. When we consider that some of these individuals must have been in the Navy upwards of *twenty-six years*, and that even those who have passed but eight years must have been *fourteen* years in the service, we think it is not asking too much of the country, that the *whole* of those unfortunate fellows should at once receive Lieutenants' commissions, provided their characters be unexceptionable, and, as we have already observed, we are fully assured that whatever can be done for them will be done by the present liberal-minded First Lord of the Admiralty.

This return being only brought down to the 1st January, 1835, it may fairly be calculated that the *total* number of passed Mates and Midshipmen, now serving in the Navy, exceeds *five hundred and fifty*, as we find from ten to fifteen on the average undergoing their examinations every month. In all future promotions to Lieutenancies we earnestly hope to see a due proportion of the *senior* passed Mates included in them:—we feel confident that we shall not look in vain, and it will be our delight to record these acts of fairplay and justice towards those old and deserving servants of the Crown.

We exclusively this day present to our Subscribers a further Official Return, of the greatest interest to the Navy, viz.—the names of all Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants, who have been promoted since the 1st of January, 1825, with the year they respectively passed their examinations for Lieutenants. When we have concluded this interesting paper we shall offer some comments.

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THERE is one point of view we have not yet noticed, which will speak volumes for the evils of which Officers of King's Regiments in India so generally and so justly complain. The sums of money *given* at the present moment for exchanges from a regiment embarking for service in India, are *eight hundred pounds* for an exchange between Captains, and *three hundred pounds* between Subalterns, and we do not hesitate to say, that any man, who has served ten years in India, and can spare the money, cannot expend it more wisely. The fact thus is, that a commission in India is within a trifle only half the value it is in Europe, but as Captains, or senior officers, even when inclined to sell out, cannot afford to do so without receiving equal sums with those in other regiments,—*purchasers* have fully as much to pay for their promotion, and after all, to adopt a mercantile term, receive an inferior article for their money. There would be no difficulty in furnishing cases where officers, having first paid the very highest price, *sub rosa*, for their promotion, were afterwards obliged, from the climate having totally ruined their constitutions, to purchase exchanges into regiments in salubrious stations at a most enormous sacrifice of their property, by which the price of a company often amounted to 3,400*l.*, when officers in other corps, in England even, procured their companies at the *usual* rate of 500*l.* and 600*l.* *above* regulation, that is 2,300*l.* or 2,400*l.*

The fact is, that Field-Officers being paid so *largely* in India acquire small fortunes by living economically but liberally, and having less exposure to undergo in their duties, they naturally think much more favourably, and report *in certain* quarters more favourably of the service.

We believe it is generally admitted, even by the sufferers themselves, that there is extreme difficulty attending all measures calculated to make India a more desireble station, and that the only mode is to make the reliefs more frequent and regular. Even in the most enlightened society in England it is sickening to hear the ignorance which is displayed, and we have been asked fifty times by respectable old ladies, "if King's Officers have not great advantages in being able to go to India whenever they please?"

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As we intimated in our last, Sir Charles Page's squadron returned to Plymouth Sound on Saturday, at 3·30 P.M., after a pleasant cruise to the westward of Scilly. Several interesting trials have taken place, in all of which the *Vanguard* has decidad advantage in every point of sailing, hye large, her superiority always becoming more apparent as the breeze freshened. The *Bellerophon* proves very crank, careening on some occasions twelve degrees; she is, in other respects, a fine ship, but whether it is that she has lost her trim, or that the other ships have improved theirs, she is now beaten by the *Pembroke*. The *Vanguard* is so remarkably stiff that Captain Bouverie has received permission to remove more ballast, accordingly twenty-five tons more have been taken out, and she has now only half her original quantity of 140 tons on board. We are of opinion that a still further quantity may be dispensed with, indeed the whole, as we have repeatedly declared that a man-of-war properly constructed requires no extraneous weight over and above that of her water, provisions, armament, &c. The *Malabar* and *Cornwallis* are still slow, and would be great incumbrances to a fleet of 80-gun ships, such as *Vanguard*, *Asia*, &c.; the former have been despatched to Lisbon. A contemporary observes, that the *Vanguard's* hold is only half full, if so she must be more capacious than is generally supposed, for she has on board four months provisions, and 350 tons of water, being one seventh more than *Bellerophon*, and she heels only six degrees. It is supposed that the rest of the squadron sailed again yesterday, having the Lords of the Admiralty on board, and after landing their Lordships at Falmouth the ships will proceed on another cruise. The Board of Admiralty will then proceed to Pembroke, and having completed their inspection return to London about the latter end of next week.

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SOME highly interesting matter has been elicited by the evidence, taken before the Select Committee on Shipwrecks, and arranged in the very able Report which the Chairman, Mr. Buckingham, has drawn up. As the document is too voluminous for insertion in our Gazette, our intention is to take a certain portion, and comment upon it at suitable seasons, and thus canvas the practicability of the alterations and remedies contemplated, as we perceive the Honourable Member for Sheffield has given notice that he shall introduce a Bill founded on the Report, next Session.

The first resolution, calculated on a return made to the Committee, from the books of Lloyd's, shows that at two periods of three years each, namely, 1816, 1817, and 1818; and 1833, 1834, and 1835, the number of vessels wrecked, or stranded, were in the first period 1,114, and in the last 1,577, and the number of those missing or lost 89 and 129; making the total number lost in the first period 1,203, and in the last 1,702; and that, presuming each individual ship and cargo to be of the value of 5,000*l.*, the loss in the first period was 6,015,000*l.*, and in the last 8,510,000*l.*; being, in the latter, which approximates to the present day, an annual loss of nearly three millions of money, an astounding sum, but, as the calculations have been made from the data above mentioned, we consider to be very near the truth.

But this enarmous sacrifice of property is not all, the loss of life is a greater evil still, and this is assumed to averaga 894 per annum, so that about the hundredth part of our mariners annually become the victims of shipwreck, besides the casualties, over and above these casses which produce mortality in other classes, to which the sailor's life is subject.

With this statement premised, it must be admitted that an evil of such alarming magnitude, which absorbs so great a portion of the most valuable subjects of the state, is well worth the consideration of every friend of his country with a view to a remedy, even were the dictates of humanity to be overlooked, and the subject considered on the score of policy alone; and assuredly every feasible plan should be adopted, which can be shown satisfactory, to afford a hope that the evil may be lessened or prevented. We therefore think the Legislature cannot be better employed than in davising remedial meaus, whether by requiring tho persons in charge of merchant vessels to pass such an exemination as shall qualify them to navigate them from port to pnrt; or in the construction of the ships themselves, which it lus been alloged ara badly built, of indifferent and slight materiols, and in many cases not sufficiently provided with the requisita furniture.

The great diffieulty which we apprehend in passing many uf tha remedial measnres, proposed by the Report of tho Committee, into law, will be on the pert of the Shipowners themsalves, who, comprising a large aud powerful body, are perhaps the most prejudiced class of men in tho kingdoon. It is true, that those Members, who ara supposed to represent tha shipping interast in Parliament, formed part of tho Committee, and, as the Report has beoo uoaoimously agreed to, it may be therefora said to have raceived the sanction of the whole; but we will not be too sanguina on this account, when we remember tha resistance which tho late leudable attempt to establish a Scemen's Hospital and Savings Bank has met with in the principal outports, notwitbstanding that Mr. Young and others supported it with all their power. That our maritime reguletions require to be amended all will admit. We therefora trust that, although the whole intention may not ha carried out, considerable good will result from the facts which the inquiry has brought to view, and the Raport discloses. Mora anon.

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In drewing tho attention of tha Board of Admiralty last week to the oondition of tha Shipwrigbts employad in his Majesty's Dock-yerds, wa ouly followed the coursa we hava iovariably adopted, of taking seasonable occasions for bringing mattars that require reform nnder the notica of tha authoritles, well knowing that the best disposition to redress this, and all otber griavances eonnected with tha Nuvy, exists in tha proper quarter,—a prstty plaio proof of which is to he fonnd in the many excellent meesures lately adopted. We will not deoy that, in some cases, tha work required to he performed may he done cheoper in Merchants' then in the King's yards; but oven this admits of doubt, when wo consider the vast qnantity of eopper and other availahla stores which have aocumulated io tho arsenels. The saving of a few pounds is, however, but a secondary consideratioo, when we aro sure that the work is better performed aod of good and sufficient materials; but more particularly when full employment and wages, with the encouragement which that valuable class of meu, the King's Shipwrights, deserve and should receive, are afforded; and it is therefore, that we revert to the subject once more, in the hope that when their Lordships return frum their official tnur they will take an early opportunity of seriously considering this matter. There are many expenses which should be calculated as regards work done by contract,—there is the salary of the inspector, and the time necessarily occupied in surveying the work, besides many minor matters, which ara not taken into account; and, all these considered, even should it appear that small vessels, such as Packets, could be obtained cheaper by the ona course than the other, it will not he contended that repairs can be so well or even so cheaply performed.

It is useless to propose that any immediate step should be taken to pluce the Shipwrights on six days' work—as we sanguinely expect tbey will be eventually,—because it would be pleaded, that, as the estimate for their wages is taken, it cannnt ha done until next session without discharging some portion of them altogether. There are means of effecting it, however, to a certain extent, evan with the present funds; for the repairs of the Revenue Vessels and Post-office Packets, now transferred to the Admiralty, which absorb large sums annually, can he better performed in the Dock-yards thon under the present system of contract. Every one conversant with ship-building is aware that the profit of *repairing* is considarably mora than that of *building*. Indeed, many assert that such work forms the *only* profit, and goes to cover the *loss* of building par ton. Let this work then ba transferred to tho Dock-yards and employment on the Saturdey afforded, as *far as the funds will permit;* we will answer for it that the men will be contented under these circumstances, and that the Govarnment will receive their praise and gratitude for effecting all that is practicable under present circumstances. When the estimates for next year are fremod, let but the talented Secretary, Mr. Wood, state the case fairly on its merits, and point out the situation of our Dock-yard men and the necessity for keeping our ships in a condition fit for service when suddenly called for, and he may be assured that he will have nu immense majority of the same opinion as ourselves; for, whatever merit the Government may claim of the country for the very considerable retrenchment which has taken place —and that the claim is conceded will be readily admitted,—we must protest against any ill-judged economy which shall have the effect of injuring the Navy in its efficiency, either as to ships, officers, or men. The ready manner in which the supplies were voted in April last was a tacit admission that economy had been carried too far, by reducing the Navy below the standard at which it was politic to keep it. Very little reflection will convince that the same course is, and has been, detrimautal, as regards the efficiency af our Dock-yards.

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Our contemporary, the *Plymouth Journal*, in complimenting us upon the course we continue to pursua, when suitable upportunity offers, as regards the Dock-yard Shipwrights, thinks proper to make some allusion to our advocacy of Sir William Symonds and his system of ship-building. We can inform our contamporary that our edvocacy of the new principle is from a thoroogh oooviotioo of its superiority; and, being perfectly unbiass and unprejudiced by local associations, we hu done no more than our duty to the interests whi we represent, in confuting false notions and dete ing and exposing the infamous conspiracy to whi many have been induced to lend themselves, u willingly perhaps, in order to write down an i provement, which must appear to every seam the most palpable that has ever been effected ship building. We have treated the subject fair in our pages, and given full space to argumen for and against the Surveyor's system; but w will not lend ourselves to misrepresentations, virulence, to answer any purpose, even althoug we might conciliate a few extra subsrribers in t Dock-yards. It is not wonderful that the woul be scientifics, who were expected to effect son improvement under on institution expresaly mai tained with that hope (a fallacious one it appear should, feel greatly chagrined at witnessing t success of a principle which they had either ove looked as incompatible, or disregarded. Th would have shown good sense and avoided t exposora tbey now merit, by admitting the i provement when it became apparent, instead obstinately contending against it and adopting sorts of unworthy misrepresentutiuns to deny We look upon thair efforts to be but the de throes of an expiring faction, and from henceforth shall treat their puffs, paragraphs, and pamphle with the contempt they deserve.

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We have alluded in late numbers to the Co of Inquiry assembled at Fort Pitt, Chatham, a consisting of Lieutenant-Colouel Weare, of the P visionnl Battolion, Lieutenant-Colouel Pitt, Major Bunbury, of tha 80th Regiment, to inve gata charges prefarrad against certain Staff S jeants of that District for embezzling the effe of deceased soldiers. From information that reached us, it appears that the prartice is not recent date, and, indeed, we understand that it been carried on to so great an extent, that so Staff Serjeants have realised and retired with ve snug incomes. The whole of the effects in certa cases have been appropriated, and fictitious counts rendered.

We trust that this nefarious business has be thoroughly investigated, and that proper steps w be adopted to prevent a recurrence.

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Seen of our readers as delight in acts of charity m not know that a very useful institution exists Cannon Street Road, called the "Shipwrecked a Distressed Sailors' Asylum," supported by the voluntu contributions and annual donations of philanthropic in vidnals, with the praiseworthy intention of providing refuge and a home, at a very moderate charge, Mariners, when from various causes they need su asylum. We can vouch for the fact that the establi ment is admirably conducted, having frequently visited at seasons when it had many occupants, and the wh of the arrangement is very similar to what this class men are used to when afloat, and therefore suited to th tastes. Those who are not aware of the thoughtless improvident habits of sailors, who often dissipate in a days or hours the hard earned wages of many months, hardly imagine the misery and want to which they reduced when unable to obtain employment; end therefore strongly recommend this and other Institutio of the like natora to such as delight in distributing so of their superfluous wealth on deserving charities, until the disposition of these men is utterly changed ( we are not certain that a total change may not dep them of that reckless character for which they are reme able), many cases of severe distress would be consta occurring, were it not that this and other institution a great measure reliave them.

Wa are glad to find that, although the nu of men voted for the increase of the Navy has

nly obtained, the *Perseus* is still kept in condi- n to receive volunteers, and we would strongly ommend that the establishment should be made per- nent, which could be done at a very inconsiderable pense. In the fall of the year, and throughout the ter, when the Baltic and North American trades stagnant, many excellent seamen are out of employ- nt in the Port of London; and these would gladly er the King's service when the opportunity is at hand. en were the ships fully manned, it would be desirable keep on recruiting, as a means of substituting good for or indifferent characters; and the King's service ould afford inducements for the good seaman to prefer- e to any other, at all times and seasons, and this it l be found to do when the means of entering it is ays available to men so inclined from various causes.

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It may not be generally known, that Admiral Sir P. H. Durham, the present highly respected and distin- shed Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, was an Act- Lieut. on board the *Royal George*, of 110 guns, when melancholy loss of that ship occurred at Spithead on 22d Aug. 1782. Lieut. Durham was one of the y few saved; he is now we believe the only surviving son who belonged to the *Royal George* at the time; it is a circumstance worthy of remark, that on Mon- last the gallant and esteemed Admiral, accompanied Lady Henderson Durham, his brother Gen. Durham lady, his niece Mrs. Dundas and her husband, and less than seven grand nephews and nieces, with several r relatives and connexions, were cruising in his yacht *Fanny*, round the buoy which marks the spot where melancholy occurrence took place 54 years ago, and re that enterprising and zealous diver, Mr. Deane, is ployed in removing the guns, &c. from the wreck. can imagine the feelings of the gallant Admiral at h a moment, when he contrasted the unhappy fate of companions and the proud position which his services e attained for himself, moreover surrounded by his nest and dearest connexions.

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There are already 51 tombs of Kings and Royal per- ages completely restored in the vaults of the abbey rch of St. Denis; 25 are still wanting to complete series from Clovis to Henry IV. From the latter ng to Louis XVIII. the tombs have still to be done. us restoration is confided to the care of M. Blouet.

*Delicate Investigation.*—The *Leamington Chronicle* rs, "Our gossips have lately been much occupied with e commissioners sitting at the Lansdowne Hotel, in ference to a matter of the utmost delicacy. The plain- in the case is a lady remarkable for her beauty, and rly related to a noble Catholic family in the neigh- rhood; the defendant is also well known in our sport- circles. As both individuals have been long resident our town, we shall forbear saying more until the affair nes into court."

On Saturday last, as Earl Cornwallis was driving in park, at Linton-place, Kent, his vehicle overturned, he fell heavily on the road, cutting one of his temples rely. He now lies in a very precarious state.

*Copenhagen, Aug.* 20.—According to a treaty, con- ded by our Government with the English Post-office, glish and Danish newspapers (as far as they are ac- stomed to be sent by post) shall be forwarded by both st-offices without payment of postage, charge for de- ery, or any other expense. The price of the English rnals will, therefore, be immediately reduced.

*Duelling.*—The French Courts have pronounced some portant sentences, of which the repetition may prove l in the system of duelling. They have given damages the widow or orphan, to be levied on the slayer. The yal Court of Bordeaux gave the widow Cheadet mages against Duthenil, who had killed her husband in uel. It applied the same principle in another case; n appeal being made to the Court of Cassation, the tence was confirmed. The trial of young Sivey, for ing M. Dutepane in a duel, has occupied the Assize rt of Paris for many days, and it terminated on Sun- y, by a verdict of damages in favour of the widow.

It is well known that the Russian Government has cluded a contract with the cannon founders of Sweden a certain number of cannons to be furnished annually. ccordingly three large Swedish vessels, laden with about 0 large iron cannons, have arrived at Dantzic in the rse of the summer, and were immediately forwarded Poland.

The daughter of General Quesada is at a boarding- ool in the Faubourg du Roule, in Paris, and at the nual distribution of prizes gained several.

*Malibran.*—Mr. Caldwell has authorised his agent to er this distinguished vocalist ten thousand pounds rling for one year, to play in the Italian and English ra in the United States.—*New York Gazette.*

Captain W. Brownlow Shirtdan expired suddenly at residence in Belgrave-street, on Wednesday. He been an invalid in consequence of an injury in the received while shooting; but his health and spirits seemed latterly so much amended, that his family felt complete security of his ultimate restoration; and this, in all probability, would have taken place but for a sudden and violent attack of diarrhœa, which carried him off without warning or suffering. Capt. S. was in his fifty-second year, and has left a widow and an only daughter.

The star and riband of the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the death of the late Lord Fingal, is to be conferred on the Earl of Kenmare. *Dublin Evening Mail.*

The Duke de Grammont (father of the Duke de Guiche and the Countesses of Tankerville) expired at Paris on Sunday last.

*Representative Peerage.*—Lord Hawarden will be the only candidate—at least the only candidate on the Conservative interest, and none other would have the remotest chance who should be put in nomination for the vacancy occasioned by the death of Lord Dufferin.—*Dublin Mail.*

The sight of the Duke of Sussex is improving, and daily gains strength. He can now see to read the various types of a newspaper without difficulty.

Sir Adolphus Dalrymple intends, it is said, to start on the Tory interest again for Brighton.

*Mrs. Graham.*—The state of this lady's health has so much improved that no doubt is now entertained of her ultimate recovery.

*Affair of Honour.*—Thursday morning a hostile meeting took place on Wormwood Scrubs, between Captain Kirton, residing at Kensington, and —— Morrison, Esq., living at Bayswater. The seconds endeavoured to make an amicable arrangement, but the Captain indignantly refused. The seconds then measured the ground, eighteen paces, and the hostile parties fired, but without effect; another attempt at an arrangement was made, but in vain, and the parties again fired, when Capt. K. received his antagonist's ball in his right shoulder. Mr. M. then advanced and requested to shake hands, which was accepted by the Captain, and both parties quitted the ground.

It is reported that the lengthened sojourn in this country of a foreign Prince, related to an illustrious personage, is accounted for by the fact of its being far from unlikely that a marriage will shortly take place between his Royal Highness and an English lady of rank.

*Brussels, Aug.* 28.—M. Van de Weyer, Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of St James's, and entrusted with a special mission to Lisbon, has received from the Queen of Portugal the Grand Cross of the Order of the Tower and Sword.

Mr. T. S. Duncombe, M. P., will be gazetted as the new Superintendent of the Foreign Letter Department in the Post Office. This appointment will occasion a vacancy for Finsbury.

The Duke of Wellington arrived at Dover on Wednesday, from Walmer Castle, to hold the Harbour Sessions. His Grace was received by Col. Arnold, the Commanding Officer of the garrison, Col. Cockburn, of the Artillery, Lord Charles Wellesley, and a Guard of Honour belonging to the 5th Foot. After the Session was over, the Lord Warden inspected the works carrying on under the south pier by torch-light.

A recent letter from Rome mentions that the son of Lucien Bonaparte, who was a prisoner in the Castle of Santo Angelo, has been conducted elsewhere *au secret*. No one in Rome dares to allude to the circumstance.

The Persian Princes left England on Wednesday, on their return to Bagdad, by way of Vienna and Constantinople.

The Duke of Richmond was received by his Aberdeenshire tenantry, shortly after his arrival in the North, with every mark of affectionate respect. An address of welcome to the Duke, Duchess, and family, was presented by the President of the Strathbogie Club. At Huntly it was a gala day; the town presented the most lively appearance. Dr. Brenner presented an address to his Grace, to which the Duke graciously replied. The tenants escorted the Duke to the north-western boundaries of his Aberdeenshire estates.

Mr. Buckuck, M. P., is said to be seriously indisposed.

On Tuesday Lord Hillsborough was elected without opposition for the county of Down, in the room of his uncle, Lord Sandys.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—Letters from Bayonne of 22d ult. mention the arrival there of Colonel Ross, the commander of the Scotch division at St. Sebastian. He was suffering from the effects of a wound. It is said, that on finding his troops refused to serve, he promised, if they would lay down their arms, to procure them a passage to England. To this proposition one of the men, advancing from the ranks, replied in the following terms: "Colonel, we have been here for a very long time; and have had no pay. The arms which we carry are worth some money, and we are determined to keep them on account of the pay which is due to us."

It will be seen by the Gazette of Tuesday, that Major Reid, lately serving in this force, returns to his former position in the corps of Royal Engineers.

The general expectation at St. Sebastian seems to be that, in the event of the 31st passing over without some satisfactory arrangement taking place, General Evans's determination is to raise a contribution for present support, and then with all convenient despatch to embark his troops for England.

*Seamen in the Service of Spain.*—We regret to hear that another of those discreditable scenes which have of late been of such frequent occurrence took place in the office of Mr. King, the Paymaster of the Spanish Navy, in Great St. Helen's, yesterday morning. On the wives and relatives of the British seamen and marines in the service of the Queen of Spain applying to that gentleman for the monthly allowances which they are entitled to receive by the terms of the contract with the Spanish authorities, and the amount of which is stopped from the pay of the men, Mr. King informed them that the Chargé d'Affairs, M. Jabat, had declared his inability to continue making these payments from want of funds. The applicants, on receiving this communication, became outrageous, and were with much difficulty appeased even for the moment, and went off to the residence of the Spanish Legation, in Bulstrode-street, declaring their determination not to leave till they were paid their claims. We think these poor women have much reason to complain of the bad faith which has been shown towards them. The contract entered into with them and their husbands by the Spanish agents has certainly been evaded in a manner little creditable to any of the parties concerned. The immediate effect of this breach of faith will be the unmanning of the Spanish Navy, which it is most important to maintain in a state of efficiency. It is much to be lamented that the Spanish interests are not represented here by some person possessing the will and the ability to act in such a way as to save the Government the injury and disgrace of such occurrences as the one we have described.—*Courier.*

## The Court.

The Duchess of Gloucester is expected to arrive in England on the 10th inst. from Hanover.

The King has conferred the honour of Knighthood upon Major E. Brockenbury, K.T.S. and K.S.F. The King has appointed the Lieutenant-Governor of Gibraltar, Maj.-General Sir A. Woodford, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that town and garrison; also, G. C. Lewis, Esq., in addition to J. Austin, Esq., to be his Majesty's Commissioner of Inquiry into the affairs of the Island of Malta.

Thursday next, the anniversary of their Majesties' coronation, will, it is expected, be celebrated at Windsor Castle, and a grand dinner given by his Majesty on the occasion.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—M. Guizot and M. Montalivet have not come to an understanding. The former insisted that at least the Home Department should be in the hands of one of his friends, and the King has not thought fit to cede this to M. Guizot. Accordingly the *Journal des Debats* declares "the union of M. Guizot, Montalivet, and Duchatel, under the presidence of M. Mole, is decidedly abandoned." A Paris correspondent writes late on Thursday as follows:—"The combinations lately attempted have failed. Marshal Soult has been sent for in all haste; and further negotiations have been suspended till his arrival."

SPAIN.—The decree of convocation for a Cortes, to be elected under the law of the Constitution of 1812, was published in a supplement to the *Madrid Gazette* of the 23d ult. The 1st Article convokes the Cortes for Oct. 24th. The 2d declares there shall be a deputy for every 50,000 souls (the Constitution of 1812 says 50,000). Art. 6 permits those who sat in the Cortes of 1823 to sit in the ensuing one (although the Constitution forbids deputies to sit in two successive Cortes). The 8th Art. declares that the exigency of affairs does not permit the long interval ordered by the Constitution to elapse between the meeting of the different degrees of electoral juntas. In consequence the parish electors are to meet on 18th, electors of districts on 25th, and provincial junta on 2d Oct. Art. 13 establishes the form of the document, announcing the election that gives power to the deputies to decide how much of the Constitutional Law is conducive to the public interest; in other words, to modify and reform it. Art. 14 says the functions of deputy shall be gratuitous, until the Cortes shall decide on this point. The decree, consisting of 21 Articles, is dated August 21st, and signed by the Queen Regent as well as by Gil de la Cuadra. The number of deputies to be 241.

The Christinos under Ybarrera have signally de-

feated the Carlist General Ituralde, and many prisoners have been taken. Espartero also claims some advantages over the corps of Gomez, who is said to have marched back into the Asturias. The Carlists are also reported to have been defeated with considerable loss in Arragon.

JAMAICA.— Papers to 20th of July have arrived. A Privy Council was held on the 17th, to arrange for the departure of Lord Sligo, whose resignation had been accepted by Ministers, occasioned, as was already known here, by Lord Glenelg having persisted in reinstating Dr. Palmer in his post of stipendiary magistrate, after he had been dismissed by Lord Sligo. Much speculation was afloat in the island as to who was to be his Lordship's successor.

## Theatres.

LYCEUM.—On Wednesday evening a Mr. Leffler made his *debut* at this theatre, at a very short notice (in consequence of the sudden indisposition of Mr. Bland), in the arduous part of *Hela*, in Barnett's opera of *The Mountain Sylph*. The highly flattering reception he met with has induced the Committee to engage him as first bass singer for the remainder of the season. Mr. Leffler's voice is a barytone of no very great power or compass, but extremely pleasing, as he sings with expression and good taste, and is always in time. He was loudly applauded for his praiseworthy efforts in the difficult *scena*, "Man's Misfortunes;" was encored in the ballad, "Farewell to the Mountain," part of which he sang as well as we remember to have heard it. He also acquitted himself well in "This magic-wove Scarf," but was not particularly happy in the concerted piece which followed. We make no doubt but this gentleman will be found a valuable addition to the company, and that he will improve upon acquaintance.

STRAND.—On Monday evening a new piece, in five parts, entitled *The Perils of Pippins*, was produced here, and met with a very favourable reception from a crowded house. The piece is founded on a paper which appeared in *Blackwood's Magazine* some months since, written by Mr. Jerrold, who is, we presume, the author of the present drama. There is something novel in the plot, or rather construction, of this piece: it appears rather to be five distinct portions of plot, for each might be played without its neighbour. These unconnected scenes show the perils to which *Pippins*, a country barber (the "man who couldn't help it") is exposed, in consequence of his amatory propensities. His first peril is while dressing the hair of *Lady Mnanikin*; his amatory propensities so far get the mastery over him, that he salutes the lady with several hearty kisses in the presence of her husband, and is obliged to fly from his native village in consequence. *Pippins* has to encounter many perils during the other four parts of the piece, which are full of broad bustling scenes of extravagance and humour. Although we do not admire this production so much as *The Hill Sticker*, yet we must view it in the light of an agreeable mixture for a night's amusement. The dialogue, which is very smartly written, is ever changing and ever new, and the characters are sufficiently well drawn to admit of some extremely lively acting. To Mr. Hammond, Miss Daly, Mr. Hall, and a Mr. Serle, the author is much indebted; they all sustained their characters admirably. This piece will act much better when judiciously curtailed, and will, we suppose, be the last novelty of the present season, which, we are happy to say, has answered the expectations of the liberal and enterprising proprietors.

### ON THE PRINCESS VICTORIA'S VISIT TO CHISWICK ASYLUM.

She has cared for the fatherless one,
For the sinner has learn'd to feel;
And the course which her heart has begun
Gives the pledge of a people's weal.

She has fancied herself the poor child,
Whose pathway is over the deep;
She has imaged those "homes in the wild,"
Where the far-away cease to weep.

She believes that as equals they share
With herself in the kingdom of love,
And remembers the humblest may wear
A crown, brighter than hers, above.

There is no period within any one's recollection when the wages of labourers, of all denominations, were so high as at the present moment.

*A Sensible Girl.*—A preacher was one day struck with surprise on beholding a beautiful set of curls on the head of a lovely maid, a member of his class, whose hair had been usually very plain. "Ah! Eliza," said he, "you should not waste your precious time curling your hair; if God intended it to be curled, he would have curled for you." "Indeed," said the witty maid, "I must differ from you. When I was an infant he curled it for me, but now I am grown up he thinks I am able to do it myself."

## THE LATE COL. DANIEL MAC KINNON.

AT an early age (not more than fourteen) Colonel Mac Kinnon entered the Guards, as Ensign in the Coldstream. Shortly after that period the regiment was ordered to form part of the expedition intended by this country to co-operate with the Prussians against the power of Napoleon, and proceeded to Bremen. Nothing of moment occurred; the troops returned; and, in 1807, the expedition to Copenhagen sailed. Ensign Mac Kinnon, with the Coldstream, was present at the siege of that capital, which was soon subdued. During the siege the Danish Princesses, not being considered in safety in the town, sent for permission from the English to leave it. The firing in consequence ceased, the Guards (the Coldstream and 3d regiment) were drawn up and presented arms as the royal cortège passed the lines, and immediately after offensive operations recommenced. In this business Ensign Mac Kinnon distinguished himself in the trenches, where he was with a Serjeant's guard of his regiment, by taking up a bomb that fell near them before it exploded, and threw it out of the trench on the ground above, where it burst without any effect. By such acts the young officer endeared himself much to the soldiery. After the expedition had returned, the Guards enjoyed some repose in England until Spain declared herself against Napoleon, when our young officer, then Captain Mac Kinnon, proceeded to the Peninsula with his regiment. During the several campaigns of 1809, 1810, and 1811, he had ample opportunities of distinguishing himself by acts of the most undaunted bravery and extraordinary activity, which, united to a frank open manner and singular good temper, made him more generally known and beloved by the whole army than, perhaps, ever before fell to the lot of so young an officer, as yet a subaltern. With confidence the appeal may be made to every officer who served in the Peninsula, high or low, whether these extraordinary qualities had not made the name of Dan Mac Kinnon as familiar to him as his own, and whether they ever saw him surpassed either in good nature, in readiness to attempt any, the most adventurous, reconnoissance, or in zeal and activity scarcely ever surpassed. In great part of the campaigns he did duty on the staff as Aide-de-camp, and returned to England after the battle of Salamanca, where, it is said, that being taken with a fever two days before, he, in order to be present at the battle, where he was Aide-de-camp to General Fecmor, had, by direction of his surgeon, his head shaved, and a large blister put on, which, breaking during the action, ran into his eyes, and he has often said that the hot matter running over his face gave him more trouble and annoyance than the enemy's shot. After the action Capt. Mac Kinnon became delirious; his fever returned with greater violence, and he owed his life to the kindness and friendship of the Duke of Wellington, who sent him off the field in his own carriage. Captain Mac Kinnon returned to England, whose genial air soon restored him to perfect health. At the conclusion of the war, in 1814, he was promoted —not being more than twenty-three years old—to the rank of Lieut-Colonel; and, on the return of Buonaparte in 1815 to France, Capt. Mac Kinnon felt anxious to join his regiment then at Brussels. He went early in June to Ramsgate to embark, and, fearful of being absent, hired an open boat, reached Ostend, and was fortunate enough to join his regiment some days before the great action that sealed the fate of Napoleon. At the battle of Waterloo he was wounded early in the day whilst charging the enemy—a shot hit him on the knee and killed his horse; he did not, however, leave the field, but being ordered to defend the farm of Hugumont to the last extremity, he entered it with his men, forgetting his wound, till the French retired late in the day, and then he felt himself unable to stand, and was taken on a litter to Brussels.

Colonel Mac Kinnon was the second son of the late William Mac Kinnon, the head—chief, or laird, as called in Scotland—of a most ancient clan in the Western Highlands. He married, in 1825, the daughter of S. Dent, Esq., M.P. He has one brother and one sister; and his mother is alive, in perfect health, residing near Lymington.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN SIR CHRISTOPHER COLE, K.C.B.

THIS distinguished officer, whose decease we last week recorded, entered the Naval Service in 1780, on board the *Royal Oak*, 74, and, removing shortly afterwards to the *Princessa*, he was present in that ship in the actions off Martinique and the Chesapeake in 1781, and in Rodney's battles of the 9th and 12th April, 1782, being then under twelve years of age, and one of four brothers serving in the West Indies. At the Peace of 1783, after serving a short time in the *Trepassey*, a small vessel commanded by his brother, Capt. Francis Cole, he joined the *Atalanta* sloop, under the late Sir Thomas Foley. He afterwards served in the *Winchilsea*, commanded by the late Visc. Exmouth, and accompanied Commodore Cornwallis, in the *Crown*, to the East Indies; and although he was so fortunate as to perform his noviciate under some of the most distinguished officers, he did not obtain his promotion until 1793, having served as a Midshipman thirteen years!

After serving as First Lieutenant of the *Cerberus* with great credit, he accompanied Lord Hugh Seymour to the West Indies as Flag Lieutenant, and was by him promoted to the command of the *Surinam*, a fine corvette captured at the reduction of the Dutch colony of that name. He was next appointed to the *Southampton* frigate, which ship he paid off in the Peace of 1802.

We next find him, in June, 1804, in command of the *Culloden*, bearing Sir Edward Pellew's flag on the East India station, from which ship he removed to the *Doris*, and, in company with the *Psyche*, escorted the late General Malcolm as Ambassador to the Persian Court. He remained a considerable time on the East India station, performing many important services. In 1810 he removed to the *Caroline*, of 36 guns, and in this ship captured the Island of Banda in a very spirited and gallant manner, and greatly distinguished himself in the operations against Java. He arrived in England in 1811, and was honoured with a medal for the capture of Banda. Early in 1812 he paid off the *Caroline*, when the following genuine epistle was addressed to him by his veteran crew:—

"We, the crew of H.M.S. *Caroline*, wishes to give you our most gracious thanks for the care and favour you have shown to this ship's company, by making you a present of a sword amounting to 100 guineas, for your noble and brave conduct when you led us to the storm of Banda, and likewise the zealous bravery in landing our troops at Batavia; and by excepting of this present you will gratify the wishes of your most obedient ship's company,

(Signed) THE CAROLINES."

On the 29th of May, 1812, he received the honour of knighthood, and early in 1813 was appointed to command the *Ripon*, 74, in which ship he intercepted the *Weser*, a French frigate, and he continued serving until the close of the war, a period of 34 years from his entrance into the Navy, a very short space of which he had been on shore.

He was nominated a K.C.B., Jan. 2, 1815, and, having married Lady Mary Talbot, of Margam Park and Penrice Castle in 1815, he sat in Parliament for the county of Glamorgan until her ladyship's eldest son became of age. He had arrived at nearly the head of the list of Post Captains, and was a Colonel of Marines. In his death the Navy has to regret the loss of one of its most distinguished members, and the county of Glamorgan an active and intelligent magistrate.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

### LIEUT. W. LONG.

AT a General Court-Martial re-assembled at Poona on 28th Dec., 1835, Lieut. W. Long, 8th reg. N. I., was tried on the following charges, viz.—"in refusing to receive an official letter, addressed to him by Lieutenant Hunter, commanding the Poona Police force, relative to a certain claim against him by Subedar Motee Ram, and other official business connected with the period during which Lieut. Long had previously held command of the said corps, at the same time telling the man who presented the letter to throw it away; and in falsely stating in a letter addressed to the Adjutant of the 8th regiment, N. I., that he knew nothing about the letter, and that it must have been returned by mistake on the part of the orderly who brought it." Upon which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty; sentenced him to lose one step of his regimental rank as Lieut. in the 8th regiment, N. I., which will place him immediately below Lieut. A. S. Hawkins and above Lieut. H. C. Morse, and to be severely and publicly reprimanded at such time and place as the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

Approved but not confirmed,

JOHN KEANE, Lieut.-Gen. Com.-in-Chief.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—Lieut. Long being found guilty of unofficerlike and highly disgraceful conduct in making false assertions in an official letter, dismissal from the service was the proper and only punishment the Court could award by the express declaration of the Articles of War. The Court have not stated any circumstances of an extenuating nature, nor can I discover, after an attentive perusal of their proceedings, any such grounds for the very lenient sentence they have awarded. The Commander-in-Chief hopes that the lenity shown to Lieutenant Long on this occasion, and the narrow escape he has had from ruin, will not be without their effect, but that he will endeavour to efface the stigma of his past misconduct, and regain the good opinion of his brother officers and the authorities under whom he serves, by restraining that intemperate and reckless spirit to which his present discreditable position may be entirely ascribed.

Lieutenant Long is released from arrest and directed to join his regiment.

## Literary Notices.

*Adventures of Bilberry Thurland.* 3 vols. post 8vo. Richard Bentley.

This is the history of a young English adventurer, the son of a kind of female Autolycus, whose elementary instructions to her boy as to the means he should take to better his fortune are given with a humour and gusto worthy of Gil Blas. In fictions of this nature our language has of late not been fertile; we are getting too historical, or sentimental, or finical, and thus a rich mine of incident, character, and native humour has long lain neglected. Our wandering beggars and other itinerants are as worthy of being studied and described as those of Spain, in the literature of which country the *novela picoresca* holds a prominent station; for no sooner did Mendoza, in his admirable *Lazarillo de Tormes*, furnish the model of this class of comic romance than Aleman set about his *Guzman d'Alfarache*, from which, in after times, Le Sage pilfered so largely. *Bilberry Thurland*, the novel before us, is a work of this class, and is to the full as entertaining, as vigorous, and as pregnant in variety and humour as the famous productions to which we have just alluded.

Mrs. Thurland, the hero's mother, is a most felicitous delineation of a reckless, cunning, witty cheat, whose practices upon her fellow-creatures are not the result of sudden impulses, but based on a code of elaborate *principles*. She would cajole and out-wit Shakspeare's famous rogue in "The Winter's Tale," and it may, therefore, be easily conceived what work she makes with the English rustics with whom she comes in contact. Bilberry's career is pregnant with events, in the progress of which some scenes of life are unfolded which are, in the highest degree, strange, characteristic, droll, and sometimes even pathetic and picturesque. Among the accessories of the present novel we may notice the extreme fidelity of the descriptions of external nature, which are as fresh and as free from adventitious ornament as the landscapes of Hobbima. The book is altogether a welcome rarity, and, we think, must take a permanent station among English works of fiction.

*Mr. Midshipman Easy.* By the Author of "Peter Simple," &c. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

We must treat our readers with another chapter from this most amusing and spirited novel, which is superior to any of the other productions of the gallant Captain, except "Peter Simple;" and, indeed, we doubt whether it will not be a greater favourite with the public than that much admired work. It is replete with humour and pathos. We gave the birth of the hero last week, and we now submit the christening, a chapter completely Shandean. Captain Marryat's writings combine the wit and drollery of Sterne and Smollet.

"It was the fourth day after Mrs. Easy's confinement that Mr. Easy, who was sitting by her bed-side, in an easy chair, commenced as follows: 'I have been thinking, my dear Mrs. Easy, about the name I shall give this child.' 'Name, Mr. Easy! why, what name should you give it but your own?' 'Not so, my dear,' replied Mr. Easy; 'they call all names proper names, but I think that mine is not. It is the very worst name in the calendar.' 'Why, what's the matter with it, Mr. Easy?' 'The matter affects me as well as the boy. Nicodemus is a long name to write at full length, and Nick is vulgar. Besides, as there will be two Nicks, they will naturally call my boy young Nick, and of course I shall be styled old Nick, which will be diabolical.' 'Well, Mr. Easy, at all events then let me choose the name.' 'That you shall, my dear; and it was with this view that I have mentioned the subject so early.' 'I think, Mr. Easy, I will call the boy after my poor father—his name shall be Robert.' 'Very well, my dear, if you wish it, it shall be Robert. You shall have your own way. But I think, my dear, upon a little consideration, you will acknowledge that there is a decided objection.' 'An objection, Mr. Easy?' 'Yes, my dear; Robert may be very well, but you must reflect upon the consequences; he is certain to be called Bob.' 'Well, my dear, and suppose they do call him Bob?' 'I cannot bear even the supposition, my dear. You forget the county in which we are residing, the downs covered with sheep.' 'Why, Mr. Easy, what can sheep have to do with a Christian name?' 'There it is; women never look to consequences. My dear, they have a great deal to do with the name of Bob. I will appeal to any farmer in the county, if ninety-nine shepherds' dogs out of one hundred are not called Bob. Now, observe, your child is out of doors somewhere in the fields or plantations; you want, and you call him. Instead of your child, what do you find? Why, a dozen curs at least, who come running up to you, all answering to the name of Bob, and wagging their stumps of tails. You see, Mrs. Easy, it is a dilemma not to be got over. You level your only son to the brute creation by giving him a Christian name which, from its peculiar brevity, has been monopolised by all the dogs in the county. Any other name you please, my dear, but in this one instance you must allow me to lay my positive veto.' 'Well, then, let me see—but I'll think of it, Mr. Easy; my head aches very much just now.' 'I will think for you, my dear. What do you say to John?' 'Oh, no, Mr. Easy; such a common name!' 'A proof of its popularity, my dear. It is scriptural—we have the Apostle and the Baptist—we have a dozen popes who were all Johns. It is royal—we have plenty of kings who were Johns—and moreover, it is short, and sounds honest and manly.' 'Yes, very true, my dear; but they will call him Jack.' 'Well, we have had several celebrated characters who were Jacks. There was—let me see—Jack the Giant Killer, and Jack of the Bean Stalk—and Jack—Jack—' 'Jack Sprat,' replied Mrs. Easy. 'And Jack Cade, Mrs. Easy, the great rebel—and Three-fingered Jack, Mrs. Easy, the celebrated negro—and above all, Jack Falstaff, ma'am, Jack Falstaff,—honest Jack Falstaff,—witty Jack Falstaff.' 'I thought, Mr. Easy, that I was to be permitted to choose the name.' 'Well,' as you shall, my dear; I give it up to you. Do just as you please; but, depend upon it, that John is the right name. Is it not now, my dear?' 'It's the way you always treat me, Mr. Easy; you say that you give it up, and that I shall have my own way, but I never do have it. I am sure that the child will be christened John.' 'Ney, my dear, it shall be just what you please. Now I recollect it, there were several Greek emperors who were Johns; but decide for yourself, my dear.' 'No, no,' replied Mrs. Easy, who was ill, and unable to contend any longer, 'I give it up, Mr. Easy. I know how it will be, as it always is; you give me my own way as people give pieces of gold to children—it's their own money, but they must not spend it. Pray call him John.' 'There, my dear, did not I tell you you would be of my opinion upon reflection? I knew you would. I have given you your own way, and you tell me to call him John; so now we're both of the same mind, and that point is settled,' 'I should like to go to sleep, Mr. Easy; I feel far from well.' 'You shall always do just as you like, my dear,' replied the husband, 'and have your own way in every thing. It is the greatest pleasure I have, when I yield to your wishes. I will walk in the garden. Good-bye, my dear.' Mrs. Easy made no reply, and the philosopher quitted the room. As may be easily imagined, on the following day the boy was christened John."

*The Court and Camp of Don Carlos.* (Third Notice.) John Macrone.

We shall conclude with Mr. Honan's description of bull-fights, the great feature of Spanish festivity. This paper we have had some weeks in type:—

"About an hour before the fight takes place, all Madrid is in a state of excitement; the *Calle Alcala* is crowded with people; the balconies are filled with women dressed in mantillas and flowers. Every one puts on the national costume, and it is a point of fashion for the men to go in the beautiful Andalosian dress, and the women with white lace mantillas, the hair full-dressed, and the never-failing rose and comb. A squadron of cavalry parade the street—another of cuirassiers pass through them to keep order at the *Plaza*—the royal carriage, with six cream-coloured horses, comes dashing along—the guards turned out, trumpets sounding, and drums beating to receive them. . . Then follow the carriages of the nobility and gentry, of the ambassadors, and cavaliers on horseback, and innumerable *calesas*, or painted cabriolets, with the drivers sitting on the shafts, or running by the horses' sides. Nothing can be more exciting; and if a stranger were to judge only from this day, he would suppose Madrid to be the gayest capital, and not the dullest, in Europe. In fact, every one with a shilling in his pocket is out; and such is the devotion or the madness of the people for these sports, that no sacrifice is deemed too great by which they may be able to partake of them. The *fancy* here is composed of every class in society, from the king down to the lime-burner. There is honour, and not reproach, in being of it. The women delight in the blood spilt on these occasions, and ridicule the affectation of foreign ladies in shrinking from it. All is tumult, all is excitement, yet not the slightest disturbance takes place; such is the admirable love of order produced by good feeling on the part of the people, and by strictness on the part of the police. . . The *Plaza* is a great circular building, as large as the inner ring of Portman-square. The benches which surround the circle when the fight takes place, are first of stone, where the common people sit; then of wood, where the gentry take their places; and over all is a row of boxes for subscribers, the price to all being nearly double at the shaded side. There is accommodation for 12,000 persons, the price of admission varying from four shillings to one, and yielding on full days 1200*l.*; the net produce of which is applied to charitable purposes. Every seat is marked with a corresponding number on the admission ticket, so that the whole crowd is placed without the slightest deviation from good order. . . Near the *Plaza* there is a range of stables where the unfortunate horses are kept, and a reception-room for the *toreros* and their friends. This is a kind of dandy lounge before the fight, and the young nobles and old amateurs resort there to talk to Montes and other chiefs, and to discuss the merits of new adventurers. The *banderilleros* are seen adjusting the points of t beautiful dresses; the *matadores* displaying their co jackets, probably the gift of some noble and ignoble la the *picadores* trying the steadiness of their horses. latter is the most pleasing. You see him gallop up wall, with his lance pointed as if to attack the bull, instructing the horse to give a *demi-volt* when he strike into the brick, or to remain firm while he presses on it all his force. After several exhibitions of this kind, when all the *toreros* are assembled, each coming in an carriage, attended by a host of initiators or friends, trumpets sound as soon as the royal parties arrive, and a procession is formed; the *matadores* in front, and *picadores* bringing up the rear. In this way they m into the *Plaza*, and the moment of their entrance is signal for cheers which rend the skies. . . The view this moment, is magnificent. All the nobility, wea youth, beauty, and nationality of Madrid is collec Every one is seen to advantage. All are highly exci and as handkerchiefs are waved, and cheers given, on th trance of each public favourite, a stranger might suppose the day was devoted to the honour of some famed General deliverer of his country. Previous to this, a troop of cu siers, with trumpets sounding, has cleared the *Pl* and the *alguaciles*, dressed exactly in the same costum you see in the old engravings of Gil Blas, have gallope and in, with the orders of the *corregidor* to the keep the bulls. Then come the *picadores*, who are presente form to the Infante, and the several other *toreros*, who their places along the barrier which surrounds the ring, separates it from the people. An *alguacil* gallops a the *Plaza* with the keys of the dens, and, as he return shout of expectation rises to the sky, after which a profound silence reigns for half a minute, every eye b directed to the door from whence the bull is to i . . . At length the door opens, and out rushes devoted bull, with eyes glaring and nostrils distended. true game, the first object he sees he flies at; common is the horse, but the *picador* is prepared to receive him, his lance firmly held under his arm, and grasped with a of iron, the eyes of his horse covered with a handkerc He patiently waits the assault, and receives the anima the small spear, about an inch long, which is at the e the lance. The bull turns aside, and rushes at the man, who is called a *chulo*, or cheat; but he springs n barrier, and the bull drives blindly on at the next, an neat, each of whom escapes in the same manner. He rushes at the other horse, but the *picador* receives him the same cool resistence; and the bull, having mad complete circle, stands for a moment glaring at the cro assailants, until he selects one more forward than the whom he rushes at to overturn. The *chulo* allows hi approach, and just as he is about to strike, lets fall the scarf with which he is provided; the bull drives eage it, while the other turns adroitly away, or has recour the barrier. Sometimes a hardy *chulo* will cross hal *Plaza*, moving from side to side the painted scarf, the bull following every movement of it. If the man be pressed, a second *chulo* comes to his aid, and flings an scarf into the bull's eyes, who is attracted by the new ob Another succeeds, and you sometimes see the bull thus fuded for several minutes, until he stands foaming with and panting from exertion. Occasionally the bull will use the original *chulo*, and then no other resource is l him but to throw the scarf down, and to fly over the pa and the crowd delight to see the animal vent his rage o silk, tossing it on his horns, and tearing it with his The *picador* now becomes the assailant, and, moving ther into the *Plaza*, puts himself in the way of the If the animal be of good blood, he flies at the horse, an despite of all the exertions of the *picador*, overturns Sometimes he will raise them on his horns, and, by immensity of strength, bear them for a few paces. Th the nauseous part of the fight, and which no experience reconcile a stranger to. The poor horse is gored in a fe manner, his chest with deep gashes, his belly often r up, and, can I say it, his entrails hanging on the gro The crowd do not feel the cruelty, and all classes r transport, and cheer the bull, exclaiming that such a is always game, and the most delicate ladies wave handkerchiefs, and exclaim with delight, The *picad* the meantime, is in the last extremity; he is either d against the barrier, where his head is all but broken b shock, or he is under his horse, or dashed with violen the ground some short distance from him. The bull i blind fury attacks the horse, and generally kills him w few strokes; or if he rushes at the man, the *chulos* their scarfs in his eyes, and seek to draw him off by object. Sometimes he will not be deluded, and the pi has occasionally paid the forfeit of his life; but, gen speaking, the scarf, particularly a pink one, as far a him, that he leaves his fallen foe to follow it. Moote celebrated *matador*, is distinguished for his courag quickness; and I have seen twenty men's lives saved fearless dexterity. . . The whole dog is mad wi light on such occasions, and Montes, if he be in good per, gives some additional specimens of his art. H taken off the bull from the *picador*, he suddenly gathe

earf into the ferm of a mantle, and as the furious animal ushes at it, he shifts it from side to side without being reck. He then holds it before it, and makes the bull run ound him in a circle, his eyes straining at the scarf, and eeing no sight for the man who is close to him. After leying with the bull for two or three minutes in this manner, he boldly turns and faces him, and, rolling up the cer, stands right before him, as if daring him to do his erst. The bull appears overawed, and to shrink from the eady gaze of his master, and, after a few seconds' pause, noves away to seek another enemy. . . Sometimes he rows back, puts his nose to the ground, and scrapes up the arth, throwing it over the back with his hoof, which is a gn of cowardice; but if he rushes at his foe, Montes coolly ips aside, and another *chulo* is at hand to catch his attenon. Sometimes Montes is hard-pressed, and then he rmps between the bull's horns and over his back. I have ot seen him execute that feat, but I have seen him clear ne horn, and run round and round the bull, with his black ap in his hand, without the animal being able to touch im. . . These are the most beautiful displays that can e made, and if bull-fighting had no other end it would be magnificent sport. The audience are enraptured; and houts, and cheers, and the waving of handkerchiefs, proclaim the enthusiasm of the people. Montes, who is a lain, slight, ill-made man, *more like Lord Chancellor Brougham than any other person I know*, receives all these onours with composure, and, after one or two bows to his atrons, flies again to save some of his companions' lives. . The *picador's* legs and thighs are cased in iron, and is clothes are padded, to save him from the effects of the lls; but often they are severely bruised. The head comes gainst the barrier with a force to split it, and the horse freuently falls over them. They have bodies of iron; and evilla, in particular, has a frame which appears to be unonscious of pain, and unsusceptible of injury, so often have seen him re-appear after every one thought he was finished r ever. This man is a wonder, and he alone shares the ighest honours with Montes. He is a short, thick-set perin, with a head like an ox, an arm of iron, and a courage f the highest order. He can, if his horse be steady, keep ut an ordinary bull at the point of his lance, by the brute orce of his arm; and I have seen him, when dismounted, ill hold his lance and protect himself from the next rush f the bull until relieved by a *chulo*. Montes is his guarian angel, and their united exertions seem to bid defiance o all the bulls of La Mancha. . . It was in defending im that Montes lately laid hold of the bull's tail, and ulled him from his fallen friend, and hung upon it until he beast panted for wind; and I saw him draw the bull way from him on another occasion, at the risk of his own fe, as he was almost pent against the barrier, while Sevilla ay flat on his face, with the tips of the bull's horns almost n his side. . . . The contest between the bull and the *icador* is the most cruel, and most acceptable to a true paniard. Sometimes the bull rushes at the horses in succession, and kills both at two strokes. The riders then waddle off, while the *chulos* protect them, and are remounted on the instant. Sometimes these men are unhorsed, and their steeds gallop about the *Plaza*, and afford excellent fun to the mob, as the bull pursues them, and they kick at him as he approaches, so that he is unable to approach them. In the meantime the grooms of the *Plaza* are obliged to come in and catch the horses, and it is good sport to see their fears if the bull directs his fury to that part of the arena; but the *chulos* crowd round him on those occasions, and occupy his eyes with their scarves until the beasts are caught, and the *picadores* are replaced. A bull frequently kills eight horses, and then his blood is set down to the beat, and others of the same breed are looked to with great interest when they make their appearance: and it is most remarkable that bulls of the same breed fight exactly in the same manner, and the experienced *torero* knows what he has to expect the moment one of a noted stock comes into the *Plaza*. . . When the bull is often repulsed, the *picador* becomes more bold, and advances in the centre of the *Plaza*; and then he and the animal stand as if daring each other, for five or six minutes. As long as the animal glares on him he stands on the defensive, and sometimes pokes him in the nose to bring him on; but if he draws back, and bends his head to the ground, and paws up the sand, the *picador* apprehends no danger, and he takes the chance out of the rest, holding it in readiness for the attack, if the bull should take fresh courage. When the people are tired of this sport, the *corregidor* gives the word, and the drums beat and the trompets sound, on which the *picadores* retreat to the side of the ring, and a new combat begins. . If the bull has proved a coward, in order to disgrace his breed, *banderillas*, with fire works in them, are given; if not, those of the ordinary description are used. These are feathered darts, about half-a-yard long, with a barbed point like a fishing hook; and the *banderilleros*, or the men who use them, holding one lightly at the point of the fingers of each hand, with the arms fully extended, rush at the bull, and as he furiously drives at them, the moment he stoops his head to gore, they strike them into his neck, and the sudden pain causes him to stop, during which pause they escape. It is the work of an instant, done with the quickness of light, and as if by magic. . . Who can believe that a man will meet the rush of a mad bull, almost let his horns touch his body, and then escape in safety? But so it is done; and the eye is lost in wonder at seeing those active persons coming on in a crowd, each darting his arrows into the bull's neck, and flying from him to give way to another. If the fire *banderillas* are used, the poor bull is tortured by the prick of the barb, as well as by the explosion of the crackers. He drives about, jumps up, and lashes his sides in agony, all which gives great delight to the people, who exclaim, '*Toca la música*,' '*El bayle*,' '*Es un baylarino*." . . Sometimes the bull is such a coward that he will not meet the rush of the man, and then the *banderillo* is in despair; for it is only the fierce bull that can be fought, it being essential to all the operations of the game that the bull rushes at his opponent, and bends his neck to gore. Sometimes the man makes a false step, and then his death is certain, unless Montes is at hand. I saw a *banderillero* fell, and the bull was about tossing him, when the brave Montes rushed forward and covered his eyes with the scarf. A thought of time later, and the man would have been dead; but Montes saved his life, and then made the bull dance round the *Plaza*, amid the cheers of the multitude. . . When there has been enough of this sport, the drums and trumpets again sound at a given signal, and the last act of the tragedy begins. The *matador* draws a short straight sword, and unfolds a small red cloth flag, and then, kneeling before the royal box, asks leave of the authorities to kill the bull, in honour of some noble lady, some saint, or some patron. He then, attended by a *chulo*, who is generally another *matador*, walks towards the place where the bull is surrounded by the other *chulos*, who torment him by throwing their scarves in succession before him. If Montes be the *matador*, the excitement is great, and every one moves from his seat to watch what he is doing. This gives rise to a great uproar, and the cry of '*Sentarse*' is heard from those in the back places to those more in front. . . As Montes comes up, the *chulos* withdraw, and station themselves behind the bull, to give aid if necessary, while he and his attendant *chulo* go before and unfold the red cloth, which at once fixes the animal's whole attention. It stands quivering with fear and rage before it, while Montes holds it from him on the right side. The bull's eyes glare, he gives a low moan, and dashes at the flag, tossing it as he meets it. Montes yields to his rage, and suddenly shifts it to the left. The bull eagerly follows the object of his terror, and the *matador* makes him go round and round him, watching the flag as it slowly revolves. When Montes sees the bull excited to the utmost degree, he prepares to kill; and, passing the stick on which the flag is to his left hand, he holds the sword in his right hand over it, exactly in the centre; so as that, when the bull rushes at the cloth, and stoops to gore, he is enabled to introduce the point of his sword between the cartilages of the neck, and force it down to some vital part. . . Sometimes the bull, particularly a half-game one, turns from the flag to rush at the man, whose life is put to the greatest hazard; and he saves it by a lucky turn, or the assistance of a *chulo*. The bull's horns are often far apart, and that is always a case of great danger; for, as the animal must pass under the arm, it is possible that the point of one horn may catch some part of the dress, and throw the man be overturned. This was the case once with our hero Montes, and his life was nearly forfeited by an accident of the kind. The bull's horn caught in the sleeve of the dress as he passed under it; and Montes stumbling from the slight shock, the bull suddenly swung round, and ripped up his thigh. Montes was thrown on his back, but no friendly *chulo* was at hand to render him the same aid which he so often lent others; and, as he lay, there was a groan of despair heard all over the *Plaza*, and every one rose in consternation, and horror-struck at the loss of their favourite. Montes was the only cool person in the ring; and, undismayed, followed, with his usual *sang froid*, the instructions given for such extremities,—namely, to divert the bull's attention by repeatedly kicking him on the nose when he stoops to gore. This manœuvre was so successfully tried on this occasion, that the bull was not able to plant one efficient blow on the body; and as soon as the *chulo* took him off, Montes was found to have received no vital hurt, and he was led to the surgery, always provided with two operators, where his wounds were dressed so well, that he was confined but a fortnight from their effects. . . The bull, if skilfully killed, should fall at the feet of the *matador*; but it is seldom that so direct a thrust can be given. Most frequently it takes three or four assaults to finish the animal, and if the *matador* bungles in the least, or shows any want of courage, the spectators assail him with every epithet, and exclaim loudly "*Fuera, fuera!*" A cowardly bull is killed with great difficulty, as it is his rush, and the stooping of his neck, which give the swordsman a chance, and sometimes he lives for a quarter-of-an-hour after the sword to the hilt is sheathed in his body, and the *matador* is obliged to kill him with a second weapon. . . The moment the bull is severely wounded, the *chulos* surround him and complete his exhaustion by throwing their scarves and exciting his impotent rage. In vain he retires from them, seeking a corner where he may die in quiet, but they give him not a moment's rest till his strength deserts him, and he sinks on his knees in the middle of the *Plaza*, and the moment after rolls over dead on his side. Sometimes he will stagger as if drunk from the loss of blood, and then the *toreros* catch him by the tail, and endeavour to overthrow him; and if he still struggle between death and life, one of them strikes a sharp nail into the brain, and ends his torment. A flourish of trumpets and the roll of drums proclaim that the victory is achieved, and a team of mules, gaudily attired and covered with bells, gallop into the field, and drag out the bodies of the poor brute and the horses that have been his victims. The moment the carcasses are removed, the drums and trumpets again sound, and another bull is let in to undergo the same persecution, and to share the same fate. Sometimes two bulls are fought at the same time. This is highly exciting, as the space for each is reduced one half, and the men and horses are exposed to greater danger. There is also this further risk, that as the *torero* jumps over the barrier to escape the rush of the bull, he may fall on the horns of the other; and sometimes the bull overleaps the paling, and two united will banish a whole field. The narrowness of the space brings the *picador* more into action;—I have seen a bull on such occasions receive twenty assaults from the *picador* before he was delivered over to the *banderillero*. The two *matadores* keep up a rivalry of dexterity and danger, to satisfy, if not their own honour, that of their partisans. As they play with the cloak in the manner of Montes, and kill without repeated efforts, the spectators are in delight, and shout on shout is heard at each new feat. . . If the fight be protracted till the close of the day, each cigar-smoker takes out his flint and steel, and keeps up a shower of light sufficient for the purpose of the *toreros*. Nothing can be more picturesque than to see the immense theatre at one moment in darkness, and the next lighted up by glancing fires,—to see the sparks twinkle like the gleam of glow-worms in a wood, and to hear the deafening shouts of the people as the feats of the principal actors are revealed. . . The father of the bull-fighters is Jose Candido, a man now seventy years old, but he can kill with all the certainty that he did in the prime of life. He is the teacher of Montes; and his scholar evinces for him the greatest admiration, and watches over his safety when he appears in the *Plaza*. It is wonderful to see this old man face a wild bull just brought down from the mountains; but such is the coolness induced by practice, the accuracy with which time and distance are measured, the principles on which the fight is conducted so certain, that, even before his trembling hand and weak frame, the power of the stronger brute is unavailable, and death is as assured of him as if the *matador* was in the prime of life. . . Bull-fighting is on the decline in Spain, or rather the Government do not give it the same countenance as formerly; but it is equally dear to the people of all ranks and ages, and it will be a long time before they can be weaned from it, or be convinced of its cruelty. . . The *toreros* were, until lately, patronised by ladies of rank, and they were in the habit of receiving handsome presents from those to whom they inscribed their perils of the day. It is said, even now, that Montes is the favourite of a lady of rank, and another is having his portrait taken by the first master. . . The dress they wear is magnificent, and a well-made and active man is set off to great advantage in a tight fitting silk jerket, embroidered in gold, silver, or silk, with tight web small-clothes, equally embroidered, white silk stockings, smart shoes, his shirt-collar open, a pink riband tied round the throat, a pink scarf round the waist, a small embossed black cap on his head. Some of these dresses cost one, two, or three hundred pounds; fifty pounds is an ordinary price. The men have all what would be called, among the fancy in London, a fighting head; that is to say, a low forehead, well-protected eyes, high cheek-bones, full mouth, and well-turned and light limbs. The hump of pugnacity, according to the *Behcherian* system of craniology, is decidedly marked. The profession is a lucrative one, for each matador receives 30*l.*, each picador 20*l.*, and each banderillero 10*l.*, for every performance."

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*British Colonial Library.* By R. M. Martin, F. R. S. John Mortimer.

Mr. Martin's industry is only equalled by his research. The history of Southern Africa, comprising the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, and Seychellas, is included in this volume, which is illustrated with very neatly executed maps of the Cape and Mauritius. The work is agreeably written, and gives a correct view of the early history and present state of our Colonies.

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*Hand Book for Travellers on the Continent.* John Murray.

*Travels in Europe, for the Use of Travellers on the Continent.* By Mariana Starke. 9th Edition. Ib.

These books are most excellent, both in form and substance. The first is a guide through Holland, Belgium, Prussia, and Northern Germany, and along the Rhine from Holland to Switzerland, whilst the other includes the island of Sicily, and an account of the remains of ancient Italy, with the roads leading to those remains. Within a small compass they furnish abundant useful information for travellers, and are in all respects the best

de books we have seen. No traveller should be with- them.

A NEW HISTORICAL SONG
ON
## THE DEATH OF WOLFE.

*Words by Mr. T. Dibdin—the Music by Mr. T. Williams, with Historical Illustrations to each Verse.*

RECITATIVE.

Shades of Britannia's sons, who sleep
In hallowed earth, or in the deep!
Spirits of the patriot dead! who fell,
Inspire me, while a Hero's fate I tell!

ARIA (la *Polacca Time*).

1.

The martial strife is heard no more,
The din of war no longer reigns,
On that far-famed Columbian shore,
Where blood o'erflowed Canadian Plains,
(*Tempo di marcia.*)
Wolfe! dauntless Wolfe! has boldly led
Of gallant chiefs a patriot band,
And in the arms of Victory bled
For freedom and his native land!
(*Polacca.*)
The foe did thrice his force display,
But thrice was conquered on that day.

During the elder Pitt's administration, Wolfe, who nobly distinguished himself at the Battle of Lafelt, n little more than twenty years of age, was appointed the fittest person to command the Army destined ttark Quebec, the dominion of the French in North erica, well fortified and defended by an army of up- ds of twenty thousand men. The foe was repulsed hree different points during the day.

2.

No father e'er his children loved,
No children mourn revered a sire,—
Beyond what Britain's hero proved,
'Mid Gallia's fierce, unceasing fire!
*His shattered wrist* he calmly binds,*
While cheerly "*Onward!*" was his cry;
A second shot!—his heart now finds,
And Victory mourns, that Wolfe must die!
Then raise to him the glorious lay,
In Victory's arms who fell that day!

Wolfe, it is said, by an uncommon magnanimity and leness of behaviour, had attached the troops so much his person, and inspired them with such heroic ardour, t nothing seemed too difficult for them to accomplish: ice Mr. Dibdin's delineation—"*No father e'er his ldren loved,*" &c.

3.

Their captured flag a chief displays!
"*They run!*"—"Who *run?*" the hero cried,
"*The foe!*"—"*To God* ALONE *the praise!*"
He sigh'd, serenely smiled, and died.
(Funeral Procession—*Largo.*)
His honoured corse, a British grave,
With brother chiefs, they brought to claim,
Entombed with the Illustrious brave,
*Where sleep the favourite Sons of Fame!*
(*A tempo primo.*)
Then British Minstrels raise the lay
For him who died for you that day!

Towards the end of the Battle he received his mortal nd; nearly at the same moment a shout was heard.— They run." The dying hero asked with emotion— Who run?" "The enemy," was the officer's reply; ey give way everywhere!" The General then said, n one of you run to Col. Burton, and tell him to ch Webbe's regiment with all speed to Charles' er, to cut off their retreat. *Now, God be praised! I die happy!*" He then turned on his side, closed eyes, and expired! His body was brought to Eng- , and buried with military honours in Westminster ey, where a magnificent monument is erected to his nory. James, Major-General Wolfe, was born at sterham, in Kent, in 1726; died 18th Oct., 1759, 33.

*late Monument to Wolfe, enclosing the stone against h he died.*—Previously to Lord Aylmers leaving nda, he caused to be erected a plain, but substantial nan, on the spot where the gallant Wolfe breathed his , on "*the Plains of Abraham,*" near Quebec.—(Vide ng extract in one of the Daily Journals a short time e.)

The only song of any note on the death of Wolfe is one beginning—"*In a sad moulding cave where the tche't retreat.*†" But these verses are merely metn- ural, giving no historical account of the battle. This g was written by Mr. T. Dibdin (the only surviving of the late celebrated Nautical Lyrist), expressly at suggestion of Mr. T. Williams, of whom it may not thought altogether impertinent for him (Mr. W.) to le that a younger brother of Mr. W.'s late father was led in this action, and also that the latter, Capt. R. , R.N., was with Lord Rodney on the celebrated 12th April, 1782.

To the etching which, when published, will accompany this song, there hangs rather a singular and interesting anecdote, pertaining to the late *Lord Nelson.* Nelson's last visit in this country was at Fonthill Abbey. At table, he happened to sit next to the late Mr. West, the *then* President of the Royal Academy, to whom he said, "*West, I have often considered with much attention that admirable painting of yours, the Death of Wolfe,* and like him may *I* breathe *my* last! Should fate, then, ordain it to be so, and you survive me, promise to illustrate my death with your usual skill and fidelity!" This was a singular, and rather a trying request. The President paused, but at length pledged his word that he would do his best in the event of such an occurrence taking place. *In a very few minutes*—so *it is said*—after this conversation, despatches came from the Government with orders for his Lordship to join the Fleet immediately. All, of course, was hurry and bustle—every one anxious to see the hero of the Nile, &c. take his departure; and as the coach drove off, Nelson, perceiving West among the group, put his head out of the coach-window, and said aloud—"WEST, REMEMBER YOUR PROMISE!" *This* gallant hero had his wish—*he* fell, like *Wolfe,* in the arms and at the very moment of Victory, and the President faithfully performed his promise.

* In the beginning of the Battle he was wounded in the wrist a musket shot. he wrapt his handkerchief round it, and con- ued to give his orders with his usual calmness.

† It may not, perhaps, be generally known that this song was written by the celebrated Deist, Tom Paine.

## WEALTH AND WOMANHOOD.

Have you seen an heiress
In her jewels mounted,
Till her wealth and she seem'd one,
And she might be counted?

Have you seen a bosom
With one rose between it?
And did you see the grateful blush,
While the bridegroom fix'd it? L. H.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, Sept. 3d, 12 o'clock.—Consols 91 to 91¼; Reduced, (shut); New 3½, 99⅞ to ⅝; Cons. for Acct., 91¼ (buyers).

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

J. Anthony Molteno, Pall Mall, printseller.—G. Harvey, Penryn, Cornwall, grocer.—James and Eliza Tregoning Harvey, Penryn, Cornwall, grocers.

BANKRUPTS.

J. W. Castor, Great Burstead, Essex, cabinetman.—J. Wilks, Watling-street, Irish linen warehouseman.—R. Rogers, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, linen-draper.—J. B. Hedgis, Croydon, grocer.—J. Smith, Goldsmith-street, Wood-street, warehouseman.—W. C. Robson, Liverpool, mapseller.—R. Johnson, Lostock Gralam, Cheshire, tanner.—W. Johnson, Wincham, Cheshire, tanner.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

R. Smith, woollen-draper, Regent-street, Middlesex.

BANKRUPTCIES SUPERSEDED.

F. H. N. Drake, tile dealer, Colyton, Devonshire—S. Winterbottom, cloth-dresser, Ferniee, Saddleworth, Yorkshire.

BANKRUPTS.

L. Hyman and S. Levi, dealers in jewellery, Plymouth—J. Savill, baker, Holborn-bridge—J. Twist, timber-merchant, Selby, Yorkshire—T. Beale and H. D. Beale, saddlers, Birmingham.

BIRTHS.

August 29, at Lord's-lane, Hoddesden, Herts, the lady of Capt. D. H. O'Brian, R.N., of a daughter.—21st ult., at Villa, Glin, the lady of Capt. Wyatt, late 93th reg., of a son.—In Sackville street, Dublin, the lady of Major Charles Parker, of a daughter.—At Rowlestown House, the lady of Lieut. Francis Smith, R.N., of a daughter.—At Castlegregory, Kerry, the lady of Lieut. Jacob Simmons, R.N., of twin sons.

MARRIAGES.

At St. George's Church, Cape Town, on the 10th of May last, Horatio Charles Beavor, Esq., 19th Madras N.I., to Ellen, fifth daughter of the Rev. Dr. Okes.—At Dover, on 29th ult., Lieut.-Col. Bowyer, C.B., to Caroline, daughter of Capt. Hopkinson, R.N.—10th ult., at St. George's, Hanover-square, the Rev. George Gooderidge Lynn, to the Hon. Mrs. Percy Fraser, widow of the late Rear-Admiral Fraser, of Hampton Wick, Kingston.—At Dublin, L. R. Mooney, Esq., M.D., of Huddersfield, Yorkshire, to Maria, second daughter of Capt. Barnwall.—18th ult., at Bampton, Devon, John Lowdnam Burtt, Esq., of Ockle Court, Herefordshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Commander Seymour, of Castle Grove, Bampton.

DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Lieut.-Generals—Sir John Hope, G.C.H., Col. 72 F., Bathsay, Huts, 1 Aug.; Butler, R. Inv. Art.; H. R. Knight, London, 7th Aug.; Macaulay, E. I. Comp. Serv., Clifton, 20th Feb. Major-Gen.—De Watteville, Berne 16th June. Colonels—Leighton, late of 4 Dr., Shrewsbury, 3d May; Delamain, C.B., E. I. Comp. Serv., Exeter, 30th May; Lord Dufferin and Claneboye, Aide-de-Camp to the King, and Col. of North Down Mil., Ballyridy, 8th Aug.; Sir C. Cole, Bart., K.C.B., Rl. Marines. Major—W. Johnston, Unatt., at sea, April. Captains—Hon. W. F. O'Callaghan, 41 F.; Grace, of late Inv., Boulogne, 29th June; M'Bean, h.-p. 2 W. I. R., Calais, 13th July. Lieutenants—Whatman, 9 Dr., Edinburgh, 20th Aug.; Barlton, 41 F., St. Alban's, 27th Aug.; Otway, 80 F., New South Wales, April; Robert Cockburn, R. Art., lost on board the Tigris, in the River Euphrates, 21st May; Reid (Quartermaster), Rl. Art., London, 25th Aug.; Luddington, Rl. Mar., 1st July; Wood, late 7 R. Vet. Bn., 12th April; Pfrench, h.-p. 18 Dr., Boulogne, 9th July; W. Campbel, h.-p. 71 F., Jersey, do.; Ketchley, h.-p. 96 F., Broadstairs, 28th do. Ensign—Clarke, 55 F., 27th Feb. Adjutant—Kennedy, h.-p. Campbell's Reg. Co. Quartermaster—Havern, h.-p. 18 Dr., Ballymacarrel, Co. Down, 14th July. Medical Department—Surg. Belte, h.-p. Brunsw. Cav., Altona, 31st July; Assist.-Surg. Bruce, 1 W. I. R., Trinidad, 23d May.

18th Inst., Lieut.-Gen. Butler, Rl. Artillery, late Lieut.-Gov. Rl. Milit. College, Sandhurst.—26th ult., Major Skelton, late 19th Lancers, of Pap Castle, Cumberland.—At Edinburgh, 10th ult., Frances, daughter of the late Admiral Markham.—At Truro, 15th ult., Margaret, relict of Capt. John Conn, R.N., aged 72.


# Advertisements.

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find many advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Conduit street, nine doors from Regent-street—left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 25 In. | 28 In. |
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| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 8 |
| 16 | 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 8 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 9 |
| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 13 8 | 2 19 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 9 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot. Properties registered and Fixtures appraised.

THE MECHIAN DRESSING CASE.

THE most portable ever invented, measuring only 6½ inches long, 3¼ wide, three-fourths of an inch deep. In fact, the size of a pocket-book, and contains one pair of Mechi's ivory handle peculiar steel razors, his magic strop and comb, badger-hair shaving-brush, his patent castellated tooth-brush, and a neat useful nail-brush—price only 25s. The same, with hair brush and soap dish, 35s. To military men, and as a steam-boat or travelling companion, this luxurious must prove an invaluable acquisition, the articles therein being all of the first quality. An immense variety of other dressing-cases for both gentlemen and ladies, either in fancy woods or leather, at all prices from 20s. to 30 guineas, at Mechi's Cutlery and Dressing-case Manufactory, 4, Leadenhall-street, London (four doors from Cornhill). An extensive stock of leather writing-cases, work-boxes, bagatelle tables, razors, razor-strops, Sheffield plated goods, tea-trays, tea-caddies, &c. cheaper than any house in London. Every article warranted, or the money returned if not approved.

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine Patent Perrylan Side Spring Pens, with Holder . . 2 0

The improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a side cut above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.

Nine Patent Perrylan Under-Spring Pens, with Holders . 2 0

This Pen, by means of the Under-Spring, allows of an opening across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it a most pleasant and useful instrument for the general purposes of Writing.

Nine Double Patent Perrylan Pens, with Holder . . . 2 6
Nine Patent Perrylan Flat Spring Pens, with ditto . . 6 6
Nine ditto India-Rubber-Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2 6
Nine ditto Regulating Spring Pens, ditto . . . . 2 6

N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had with Medium, Fine, Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above prices.

Six Patent Perrylan for Writing Music, with Holder . . 2 6
Nine ditto ditto Office Pens, with Holder . . . . 1 0
Nine ditto ditto Varnished Pens, with Holder . . . 6 6
Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stone, &c., with Holder . . 2 6
Six ditto ditto Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most exquisite fineness, with Holder . . . . . 2 6

The Patent Perryian Elastic Holder may be had with most of the above Pens, at an advance of Three-pence per Card.

PERRYIAN LIMPID BLUE AND BLACK INK.

Writing performed with the Blue Ink is first of a clear blue colour, but in a short period becomes a permanent Black.

These Inks are superior to most of the writing fluids now in use, and being very limpid, are peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens, as well as for those made from quills. They are also suitable for the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Bottle is (Signed) JAMES PERRY & Co.

TO FAMILIES,

Travelling, Riding, Promenading, or in Excursions on the Water, the following Article is indispensable for personal comfort and attraction:—

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR is Extracted from the most beautiful exotics, and warranted perfectly innocent. It protects the Face and Skin from the baneful effects of the Sun and Dust—as Sun-burns, Tan, Parched Lips, Freckles, Harsh and Rough Skin, and an unpleasant heat of the Face; it also completely eradicates Pimples, Spots, Redness, and all Cutaneous Eruptions; transforms even the most Sallow Complexion into Radiant Whiteness, imparts a beautiful juvenile bloom, and renders the Skin delicately clear and soft. In cases of Stings of Insects, &c., it immediately allays the most violent inflammation, and renders the skin delightfully cool and refreshing. After Bathing, it protects the Skin from the injurious effects of Salt Water.

Gentlemen will find it allay the smarting pain after Shaving, and make the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Observe.—The Name and Address of the Proprietors A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, is engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on the cork; also printed in red, on the Wrapper in which each bottle is enclosed.

Ask for "ROWLAND'S KALYDOR,"
Sold by them and by respectable Perfumers and Medicine Venders.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oathe of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if left from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

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A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HUNTSON, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

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THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by R. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Soups, Currie, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 79, Wilbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin,—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

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THE VEGETABLE SYRUP DE VELNOS.—At this period of the year, when, from increased heat in the atmosphere, inflammation of the blood more frequent occurrence, the use of a medicine which can without debilitating the system, must be evident and advantageous, if not indispensable. Of such a nature and properties experience of more than half a century has proved that the Vegetable Syrup is unquestionably possessed. It is of peculiar efficacy in correcting, purifying, and sweetening the blood; in those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from an impurity of the blood and juices, should, especially at this season, enter without delay upon a regular course of the Vegetable Syrup. The effect of this medicine in promoting insensible perspiration, is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, it operates on the animal juices, and requires only the common restraint of moderation in diet. It is dissolved in the chyle in the stomach, is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects all tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful, substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral occasions.

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ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANIC PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at all the public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Disease, in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible, they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will never experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs by taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppresses the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimples, Face, Scurfy, Scrofulous Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, the unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first introduced these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-st.*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved mode of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty I had never before witnessed; but what I consider their most valuable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that render the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of those uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you cannot fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKES.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and Co.'s General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford-street, three doors from Wells-street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine of repute (*with an allowance to take at one time*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

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"SIR,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I suffered more particular, as it was between my toes I have in a week after since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended the SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EMDEN, Surgeon Dentist.

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
18th March, 1836."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the Government wrapper, as none others are genuine.

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GRACIOUS MAJESTY.
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sty's sense of your political tendency in sending the two bottles
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James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.
To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.
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Which will, when inflated with Coal Gas, ascend with from EIGHT to TEN PERSONS; and if inflated with pure Hydrogen Gas, with TWENTY-EIGHT PERSONS, besides Ballast and Apparatus.

The Proprietors of VAUXHALL have the great satisfaction to announce, that, after many months of anxiety and labour, this wonderful Machine is at length completed, and will make its FIRST ASCENT on FRIDAY, 9th SEPTEMBER, 1836, at Four o'Clock in the Afternoon.

This beautiful and stupendous Balloon has been constructed under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Green, to whom, on account of his great experience and success in Aerostation, (he having made 220 ascents,) the Proprietors have, with the utmost confidence, entrusted the sole direction. The Balloon is 157 Feet in circumference; and the extreme height of the whole, when Inflated, and with the car attached, will be 90 feet. It is formed of 2000 yards of crimson and white silk, imported in the raw state from Italy expressly for the purpose, and was dyed by Messrs. Jaques, and manufactured by Messrs. Sniper, of Spitalfields. The method of uniting the gores (the invention of Mr. Green) is by a cement of such a tenacious nature, that, when once dry, the joint becomes the strongest part. It contains 79,000 cubic feet of gas. The weight of atmospheric air sufficient to inflate it, is about 5,346 lbs., and that of the same quantity of pure hydrogen gas, about 364 lbs; the Machine would consequently, if inflated with that gas, have an ascending power of 4,982 lbs.; and allowing 700 lbs. for the weight of silk and apparatus, and 364 lbs. for ballast, would be capable of ascending with 28 persons of the average weight of 140 lbs. each. But Mr. Green in his first experiments in Aerostation, seeing the great expense, difficulty, and inconvenience of using pure hydrogen gas, conceived the possibility of substituting carburetted hydrogen, or coal gas, such as is used for illumination; and proved the truth of his assertion by ascending with his Balloon inflated with it, from the Park, on the day of the Coronation of his late Majesty George IV. From that time the use of pure hydrogen has been almost, if not entirely, discontinued, the expense of generating it being six times greater than that of coal gas. The specific gravity of coal gas being considerably greater than that of hydrogen, it gives a Balloon a much smaller ascending power; and the quality of coal used, and the methods employed, by different gas companies in its manufacture, are so various, (the specific gravity having been found to vary from 348 to 790) that it is impossible to ascertain exactly what would be the power of a Balloon inflated with it. It is, however, calculated that the new Balloon will ascend with from eight to ten persons, besides ballast and apparatus; the power varying according to the quality of the gas, the state of the atmosphere, and a variety of causes. As a matter of curiosity, it may be stated, that the inflated silk will sustain an atmospheric pressure of 20,403,600 lbs., or 9,122 tons. The net which entirely envelopes the silk is of hemp and the car (or basket work) the grapple or anchor is of wrought iron, and will be attached to an elastic India rubber cord from the factory of Mr. Sievier. This will prevent, in a very great measure, any sudden jerk in stopping the Balloon in rough weather, whereby so many accidents have occurred.

Among the many advantages to be gained from the enormous increase in the dimensions of this Aerostatic Machine, are the following:—A much greater elevation will be attained than hitherto has been, and the long-agitated question decided as to whether there are, at a great altitude, currents of air proceeding in one direction for several months together. This, Mr. Green, from many observations he has made, believes to be the case at an altitude where the atmosphere is not acted on by the reflection of the sun's rays from the earth, or dense masses of clouds. Should this theory be found correct, a grand step in the progress of Aerostation will be made. The great power of the Machine, even when it is filled with coal gas, will enable scientific gentlemen to ascend with philosophical apparatus, for the purpose of making experiments on Electricity, Pneumatics, Magnetism, &c., or Astronomical Observations, which, from the small dimensions of all other Balloons, has been impossible; and this circumstance has caused them to be regarded by scientific men as mere objects of public exhibition. A small chamber to be attached, in place of the car, is about to be constructed for the above purpose, in which from three to six persons can ascend, with ample room and every convenience for experimental apparatus.

It having appeared in a public print that the Proprietors of Vauxhall were about constructing an Aerial Ship, which was intended to be guided through the air, it is proper to state such a plan was never contemplated, the opinion of Mr. Green, and indeed of all other experienced aeronauts, being that that grand desideratum is totally impracticable to any extent.

Gentlemen or Ladies wishing to ascend will be pleased to apply personally at the Gardens.

The Doors will be opened at One o'clock, and the following Amusements given during the Afternoon:—A Concert—The Ravel Family's Performances—M. Javelle on the Tight Rope—The Coldstream and Quadrille Bands—Dioramic Picture of the New Houses of Parliament, &c. &c. Doors open at One o'clock. Admission, 2s. 6d.

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BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an Imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,
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TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result: the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*
GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.
G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.
* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference, real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

ANTI-DRY ROT COMPANY.—KYAN'S PATENT, established under Act of Parliament, 1835.—To Shipbuilders, Shipowners, and others.—The following additional testimonies in favour of the process have lately been received:—
London, August 24, 1836.
CORBAGR.
To the Secretary of the Anti-Dry Rot Company.
I, William Parry Richards, of 8, Wallington-street, Waterloo-bridge, Wine Merchant, do hereby certify that, early in the year 1833, owing to certain vaults in my cellars being very much affected with damp, I was requested by Mr. Kyan to try some experiments therein, with the view of putting to the best possible test the efficacy of his process against the rot, and consequent decay of rope and canvas, which I complied with as follows:—On the 23d of February, 1833, I suspended a weight of four pounds by a piece of half-inch cord, two yards long, which was prepared by Mr. Kyan, and an equal weight by a duplicate piece of the same cord, but unprepared, immediately adjoining it, and placed them in one of the vaults where my observations had previously shown me that cordage decayed with unusual rapidity. This trial was made with new cord of the very best quality, sold by Mr. Tull, in Penchurch-street.
The following are the memoranda kept by me in proof of this experiment:—
March 8, 1833—Fungus became visible on the unprepared.
July 4—The said unprepared specimen broke, and was replaced by another unprepared piece.
October 14—The second replaced unprepared cord broke.
Feb. 24, 1834—The third ditto ditto ditto.
July 22—The fourth ditto ditto ditto.
March 20, 1835—The fifth ditto ditto ditto, at which period the prepared piece was tried and found quite sound, although covered with fungus.
August 27.—The sixth replaced unprepared broke.
November 26.—The seventh ditto ditto ditto.
June 10, 1836.—The eighth ditto ditto ditto, and at the date hereof (August 24, 1836), which embraces a period of three years and six months, the prepared cord is still sustaining the 4lbs. weight originally suspended to it, and appears as sound as ever.
Three other trials of exactly the same kind were made in different vaults, but which have been consumed by supplying specimens at various times to Commissioners sitting at the Admiralty, and to other persons.
Canvas.—And with regard to my experience with canvas, on the 2nd of March, 1833, I placed some prepared and unprepared pieces cut from the same bolt in the aforesaid damp vault. The unprepared specimen has long since become quite unsound and rotten, while that which was prepared remains at the present time sound and firm in its texture.
Considering such tests as these to have proved incontestably to all who have witnessed them the great value and advantage of Mr. Kyan's process, I am convinced it will be well worth my while henceforward to make use of the preparation.
W. P. Richards.
Applications for licences, and all matters connected with the Company, to be made to the Secretary, 2, Lime-street-square, where every facility will be given by the Company to bring the process into universal adoption.

LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE DIRECTORS hereby give NOTICE, that the Rate of Interest given by this Bank is advanced from Two to Two and a Half per Cent. upon sums below 1000l. Sums above 1000l. are subject, as heretofore, to special agreement.
By Order of the Board,
James Wm. Gilbart, General Manager.
38, Throgmorton-street, Aug. 3, 1836.
Head Office, 38, Throgmorton-street.—J. W. Gilbart, General Manager; W. T. Henderson, Sub-Manager.
Westminster Branch, 9, Waterloo place, Pall Mall.—Oliver Vill, Manager.
Bloomsbury Branch, 213, High Holborn.—William Ewings, Manager.
Southwark Branch, 11, Wellington-street, Borough.—Edward Kingsford, Manager.
Eastern Branch, 87, High-street, Whitechapel.—Charles Rees, Manager.
St. Marylebone Branch, 155, Oxford-street.—Frederick Vullamy, Manager.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is ACIB HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 23, Grace-church-street, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Acid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

Printed by William Thomas, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Branbury and Evans, Lombard-street, Fleet Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at
The Office, 19, Catherine Street, Strand,
in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 189. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1836. PRICE 1s.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 138, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—To Sail from Gravesend on the 14th of Sept., and to embark Passengers at Portsmouth and sail on the 20th Sept., the fine Frigate-built Ship, DUKE OF ARGYLL, Burthen 700 Tons. HENRY BAINBRIDGE, H. C. S., Commander. Lying in the East India Export Dock. Has very Superior Accommodation for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to CAPTAIN HAIGTOW, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Messrs. ARBUTHNOT & LATHAM, 5, Great St. Helen's Passage; or to JOHN PEARCE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—To Sail on the 1st of October, the fine Frigate-built Ship COLOMBO, Burthen 500 Tons, DUNCAN MACMILLAN, R.N., Commander; lying in the East India Dock. Has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to JOHN PEARCE and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND CEYLON.—Positively to leave Gravesend on the 9th of September, and will embark Passengers at Portsmouth, the ELIZA, 682 Tons, G. R. DUTHWAITE, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. WALKINSHAW and Co., Holborn Bridge; or to JOHN PEARCE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill,

FOR BOMBAY.—Will Positively Sail on the 25th of October the fine teak-ship BUCKINGHAMSHIRE, late belonging to the Hon. East India Company,) 1,500 Tons, WILLIAM F. HOPKINS, H. C. S., Commander. This Ship has spacious and superior Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage and Plans of Accommodation, apply to Messrs. THACKER and PRICE, 4, Leadenhall-street; to Messrs. F. and C. E. MANGLES, 27, Austin Friars; to TOMLIN and MAN, 26, Cornhill; or to JOPP and SONS, 7, Birchin-lane, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail 1st November, the fine ship HIBERNIA, Burthen 580 Tons, ROBERT GILLIES, Commander; lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. This Ship has very superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. H. ARNOTT and WOOLLETT, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers and Gentlemen of the Civil Service. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED, and where all other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied on the lowest Terms.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company

FRENCH WINE AND BRANDY ENTREPOT.
Established at Boulogne Sur Mer.

WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY Messes, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigns, Burgundies, and rich Muscat, and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations, or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. WARE, Wine Merchant, 4, Haymarket, and 24, Walbrook, near the Mansion House, London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer.

J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 1st of October, the fast-sailing teak ship LARKINS, 700 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, CHARLES INGRAM, H.C.S., Commander. This Ship has unusually spacious and airy Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on 1st October, the fine teak Ship, SEVERN, 600 Tons, HENRY WARE, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has most superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For freight or passage apply to Messrs OLDFIELDS and Co., White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVISIDE and Co., 147 Leadenhall-street.

EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Cadets, Writers, and Assistant-Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 hours' notice if necessary, and on the most reasonable Terms, at MAYNARD and Co.'s, 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse. M. & Co.'s Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.

27, Poultry, next the Mansion House.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEAD, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER Invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable full fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 5s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 6s 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns, ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India lungcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 3s. 6d., slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half-hose, 4s. per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waistcoats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; ramlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6s. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 20 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12 and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30 per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen, silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 12s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trousers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

POWERFUL MUSICAL BOXES, Wood Cases, 12 inches long by 5 inches wide, each playing Four Airs, with the music finished in a very superior manner are offered for Five Guineas each. Also a few of the same description, with Six Airs, price Seven Guineas each, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—The small Musical Boxes, 3½ inches long, continue selling in tin cases, price 19s. each, or in composition shell cases, 25s. each.

Just published, in post 8vo, beautifully illustrated, price 10s. 6d. elegantly bound,

CAUTION.—The celebrity of LOPRESTI'S SAUCES, FLAVOURING CONDIMENTS, &c., having caused several unprincipled tradesmen to fast on the public innumerable counterfeits, which, with many persons unacquainted with the excellence of the genuine, have had much influence to prejudice their patronage, the Proprietor of these Condiments, to prevent a recurrence of the like scandalous equivocal dealing with an unsuspecting public, requests they will use none but the originals, and will peremptorily refuse every substitution of those rich combinations, whose delicate and piquante flavours cannot be imitated, but by that long culinary experience and thorough acquaintance with the exquisite palate of those judges, from whom he has for many years been honored with a most distinguished patronage.—199, Piccadilly.

Lopresti's Cookery Receipts, 1s.

ANTI-DRY-ROT COMPANY—KYAN'S PATENT, Established by Act of Parliament, 1835.—To the SHIPPING INTEREST.—It is requested by the Directors that all persons sending Canvas for Sails, Awnings, Tents, &c., to the Tanks of the above Company (or to those of any Gentleman having licence under them), for the purpose of being effectually preserved against mildew or other premature decay, will also send with them the twine with which they are sewn or stitched together, it being found essential that both should be preserved. It is also requested that no canvas bleached by acids or by chemical process may be sent. Timber, Canvas, Cordage, Fishing Nets, Twine, &c.; prepared at the following stations:—

| | |
|---|---|
| South Dock, West India Dock, | Surrey Canal Dock, |
| Grosvenor Basin, Pimlico, | City road Basin, |

where every attention and facility is afforded to the Trade at large.

Applications for Licences to be made to the Secretary, 2, Lincoln street-square.

THE PROPRIETORS of the GRAY'S INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT respectfully invite the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Connoisseurs to the splendid Stock of old bottled PORT WINE, consisting of about Six Thousand Dozens of the choicest quality and most esteemed vintages. These Wines have been in bottle from three to six years, and are fit for immediate consumption. Three years, bottles, 42s.; five years, 48s.; six years (very choice), 54s. per dozen. Bottles 2s. and hampers 1s., if not returned.

22, High Holborn. GEO. HENKEY and CO.

NOTE.—Single Bottles may be had at the Sample Room of the Establishment.

CONTRACTS FOR WHITE AND RED LEAD.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 27th August, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 1st September next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's Dock-Yard at Chatham with

WHITE LEAD.

His Majesty's Dock-Yards at Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, and Plymouth with

RED LEAD.

Forms of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Entry, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the Sum of £1,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—B. W. Walker (1834), to *Vanguard*, vice Currie, invalided.

Lieutenants—C. O. Heyes (1835), from *Hastings* to *Inconstant*; John Cheere (1836), to *Revenge*; H. J. Harvey (1831), to *Rough*, vice Gray, invalided.

Mates—P. J. Maitland to *Inconstant*; G. R. Woolrige to *Excellent*.

Second Masters—G. H. K. Bower to *Dublin*.

Midshipmen—J. Heath to *Hurrier*; J. Armitage (Col. Vol.) to *Dublin*.

Surgeon—A. H. Bradford (Acting) to *Jupiter*.

Assistant-Surgeon—R. M'Crae to *Winchester*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACHERON, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C.B. (1825), arrived at Zulgerree from Madras, 1st of May.

ALBAN, 8, sr. v., Lieut.-Com. T. Graves (1827), sailed from Portsmouth for Mediterranean, 7th inst.

EAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1828), arrived at St. Helena from the Cape of Good Hope, 8th, and sailed for Bahia, 14th July.

ELK, 50, Rear Admiral Sir H. E. Hamond, K.C.B., Capt. R. Pratt (1827), arrived at Bahia from Rio Janeiro, July 20th.

HYDASPES, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, K.C.B. (1815), arrived at Lisbon from Corunna, 23d ult.

ICARUS, 41, Capt. W. O. Peil (1813), at Jamaica 18th July.

JUPITER, Captain the Hon. F. W. Grey (1828), arrived at Portsmouth from East Indies, 8th instant.

MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lieut.-Com. J. Paget (1806), at Jamaica 18th July.

MEDEAN, 16, Com. B. Popham (1828), sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for the Mauritius June 7th.

RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hutson (1828), arrived at Mauritius from Madras, 14th May.

SAPPHO, 18, Com. W. Barron (1832), arrived at Calcutta from Penang 1st April.

SAVAGE, 18, Com. R. Hamond (Acting), at Para 18th July.

SPEEDY, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), arrived at Barbadoes from Para previous to 3d August.

SPRITE, 16, Com. R. Crozier (1827), arrived at Ceylon from Madras, 26th April.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

* Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

*s.* sailed, *d.* dne, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bossom, Peter (1804), | s. Aug. 8, d. Sept. 3, r. Sept. 7. | |
| Fly, James (1815), | s. Aug. 15, d. Sept. 10, r. | |
| Harman, Jennings (1815), | s. Aug. 24, d. Sept. 19, r. | |
| Lewing, Forster (1812), | s. Aug. 29, d. Sept. 24, r. | |
| Main Melville, Webbe (1826), | s. Sept. 5, d. Oct. 1, r. | |
| Seagull, Riley, act. (1814), | s. , d. , r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barnes, Blount (1824) | s. Aug. 3, d. Sept. 23, r. | |
| Beverley, Pearce ( ), | s. Sept. 3, d. Oct. 24, r. | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bunbury, Collier (1815), | s. April 8, d. Aug. 3, r. Aug. 24. | |
| Dolphin, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. May 11, d. Sept. 28, r. Sept. 3. | |
| Fly, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, d. Oct. 28, r. | |
| Hero, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r. | |
| Lynx, Pawle (1807), | s. Aug. 5, d. Dec. 23, r. | |
| Express, Croke, ( ), | s. d. r. | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arab, Dunsford (1809), | s. May 18, d. Aug 11, r. Aug. 18. | |
| Britannia, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, d. Aug. 26, r. Aug. 30. | |
| Dee, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, d. Sept. 9, r. Sept. 3. | |
| Escort, Norrington (1812), | s. July 3, d. Sept. 25, r. | |
| Fairlie, Tilley, | s. July 17, d. Oct. 9, r. | |
| Falconer, Turner (m. 1825) | s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26, r. | |
| Falkland, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. | |
| Redbraes, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 3, d. Nov. 27, r. | |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Angelo, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, d. Oct. 6, r. | |
| Briseis, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. | |
| Comet, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. | |
| Cyclops, Innes (1815), | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. | |

*North America.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clarke, Ladd (1815), | s. July 9, d. Sept. 10, r. Sept. 7. | |
| Cygnet, Downey (1815), | s. Aug. 6, d. Oct. 8, r. | |
| Swindler, Dicken (1815), | s. d. r. | |

Two sailors were disputing on board ship respecting the wisdom of Solomon; and, after making very original and singular remarks on that mighty monarch, one of them closed his argument as follows:—"Why, Jack, you may talk till the tongue drops out of your wooden head; but I'll tell you what perhaps neither you nor King Solomon ever knew; that is, that d—n my eyes but the times are so altered, that if he was now alive, he would not know a jib-boom from a poop-lantern!"

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 9.—(*From our own Correspondent*).—H.M.S. *Jupiter*, Captain the Hon. H. W. Grey, arrived from Columbo on Sunday, with part of the 97th regiment. The *Jupiter* had a capital passage home. She left Columbo, 2d June, St. Helena on 1st Aug., and Ascension, 6th Aug. (The *Lynx* was lying there.) Rear-Adm. Sir T. Capel was on his passage in the *Winchester* from Bombay to Madras. *Andromache* and *Rose* at Calcutta. *Hyacinth* spoken at sea on the 20th May, going to Bombay to receive her orders for England. *Raleigh* on the Coast of Java in quest of pirates. *Zebra* at New South Wales, but the *Victor* on her passage thither to relieve her. *Algerine* gone to Trincomalee. The *Rattlesnake* at the Isle of France. *Wolf* in the straits of Malacca. The *Jupiter* was ordered to harbour, but subsequent directions have been received for her to refit at Spithead, and hold herself in readiness for other service. Lieut. Rainier, R.N., on leave. Lieut. Gray and Messrs. Freeling and Newland, mates, from *Raleigh*, Com. the Hon. D. A. Pelham, and Mr. Hookes, purser, on promotion. Mr. Browne, master, and Mr. Lee, mate, from *Victor*, came passengers in the *Jupiter*. She spoke the *Comittart* from China in St. Helena roads the day she quitted. *Beacon*, surveying vessel, was paid advance on Monday, and sailed for Malta on Wednesday. Lieut. Ayscough to join *Caledonia*, and Mr. A. La Touche, to join *Tribune*, went passengers in her. *Seaflower*, Lieut. Roche, came in to refit. She is to go off Jersey when ready. *Pique* has bent sails, and got her guns in. She is expected to go to Spithead on Monday. *Stakesby* transport, Lt. Ward, R.N., with part of the 1st batt. of the Rifles, Capt. Warren, arrived at Spithead last evening, and is ordered on to Chatham to disembark them; the rest of the regiment are hourly expected in the *Catherine Stewart Forbes*. The *Stakesby* has had a good passage. We have a letter from the *Melville* at Halifax, dated 19th August. They have been very gay there. The Officers of the *Melville* gave a splendid ball on board to nearly 500 of the inhabitants. Sir P. Halkett intended to quit for the Southward about the middle of October, calling at Bermuda, to meet the English mail, and afterwards go to the West India Islands, commencing at Antigua, and spending Christmas at Jamaica. Ships in Port—*Jupiter* and *Stakesby* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, *Seaflower*, in harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, Sept. 7th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The Board of Admiralty having been expected last week at this port, for some days past anxious eyes were continually on the look out for them, particularly as the First Lord had never before visited the haven. On Sunday afternoon the *Firebrand* st.-v., with their Lordships on board, was seen making the harbour, and, passing this place about 5 o'clock, shortly after made her number to the *Royal Sovereign* yacht off Pembroke-yard. The Board, consisting of Lord Minto, Sir Charles Adair, Sir William Parker, and the Honourable Captain Elliot, accompanied by Sir W. Symonds, and C. Wood and H. Tuffnell, Esqrs., landed at the dock-yard the following morning at 10 o'clock, where they were received by Sir Charles Bullen and the Officers of the establishment, under a salute from a Guard of Honour, furnished by the Royal Marine detachment, when the Admiralty flag was immediately hoisted. That day they investigated the office accounts, and went over the ships in progress, all of which are on the plans of Surveyor Symonds, and in the evening dined with Earl Cawdor at Stackpole Court. The following morning their Lordships returned to the dock-yard and mustered the workmen; they then inspected the Marine detachment, barracks, temporary guard-house, pier at Hobbs' Point, went on board the *Carysfort*, lately launched from Pembroke-yard, and left for Tenby, where the *Firebrand* was to meet them, and convey their Lordships to Bristol *en route* to London. The Board generally, and the First Lord in particular, intimated their entire approbation of every thing connected with the establishment, and the able superintendence of Sir Charles Bullen. With the harbour, and the peculiar eligibilities of the dock-yard, which may be increased to almost any extent, his Lordship was particularly struck, and could not but feel with the King, when here as Duke of Clarence, that "the Port must become of essential service to the interests of the British nation." The Marine detachment, under command of Major Bailie, too, obtained their Lordships' encomiums; but the temporary guard-house, appearing so totally incommodious, insufficient, and uninhabitable, that it more than half inclined the Board at once to order the erection of the one contemplated, and for which a sum of money was readily granted to the last Navy Estimates. This, however, with the construction of a suitable barracks on the heights, the ground for which has long since been purchased by the government, their Lordships deferred deciding on until their return to town*. The *Firebrand* left this about 5 o'clock on Monday for Tenby. The *Goodwill* lighter came down here on Monday morning with Mr. Walker and a party of riggers, and took the *Gibraltar* in tow for Pembroke-yard, where she is now moored. As soon as the *Mulgrave* is undocked the *Gibraltar* will be taken in and broken up. It is calculated the expense of taking her to pieces will be amply repayed by the value of the *cedar* and *mahogany*, of which there is such a quantity in her composition. The orders for sending the *Carysfort* to Plymouth to be fitted for sea have been countermanded, and she is now again directed to go to Sheerness for that purpose. She is so far ready for navigating thither, that she is expected to leave in a few days. W. Perryman, an incorrigible character belonging to the Marine detachment at Pembroke, was tried by a Court-Martial last Saturday for repeated acts of insubordination, and sentenced to receive 100 lashes, and be discharged on a blank ticket. On Monday the punishment was inflicted in the barrack-yard, before the whole detachment; and, as soon as he recovers, the latter part of the sentence will be inflicted. It is not more than six weeks since this man returned from the county gaol, to which he had been committed for trial on charge of theft. The prosecutor, not appearing, there was no bill found against him at the grand sessions, and he consequently was sent back to duty.

* The value of the copper and other materials in the *Dragon*, 74, now used as a *temporary* Marine barracks, it is calculated will equal the amount of money required for building new quarters, so that the country will be at no expense in the affair.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, Sept. 9th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—The *African* st.-v., Lieut.-Com. Joseph West, arrived here on Friday last, and very opportunely, as two rafts of spars were ordered for Sheerness, which one of the Steam Merchant Comps. had *refused* to take down the river *under* 20*l.* *each*, although they are allowed, by the Capt.-Superintendent's permission, *to ship their boilers and funnels on board their vessels by the Shears here*, which indulgence it is hoped will be discontinued, as the exorbitancy of the sum demanded is apparent, 10*l.* each raft being considered a fair remuneration; however, the *African* got her steam up on Saturday, and towed one raft down, and returned the same day, the other she took down on Monday, and came back to her moorings the same evening; she has since hauled into the basin. The want of a small tug steam boat is much felt; besides the evident utility of it, it would save the wear and tear of larger vessels. The *African* has been hauled into the basin, and is to be paid off. The *Echo* st.-v. has been masted, and has crossed her yards. The *Columbia* st. tr., Master Commander Henderson, has discharged her hands while she refits; she has had her old wheels taken off. The *Alban* st.-v., Lt.-Com. Tinling, will not, it is said, carry a Mate; she has taken in new boilers and funnel. She was hauled out of the basin on Thursday to moorings in the river, where she will be "turned end hand" by the shipwrights. The *Sovereign* tr., Lt. Brady, Agent, is taking on board Naval stores for the West Indies. The *Flamer* st.-v. has been taken out of dock for the *Unite*, 46, to go in to have her copper cleaned and over-hauled. It has excited no extraordinary attention in the Military circles here for some time past, that the Band of the Royal Marines should come down to the yard with the guard *in the forage or undress caps*, although the Officers are obliged to be *in full dress*.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 8.—The fleet under the command of Rr.-Adm. Sir C. Paget weighed and stood to sea on Friday morning, and returned at noon, the *Vanguard* having carried away her main-yard, and another ship her spanker boom. The squadron sailed again on Sunday morning, but put back a few hours after, the *Bellerophon* having sprung her foremast. Sir C. Paget has shifted his flag to the *Pembroke*, and the *Bellerophon* is ordered into harbour, but the strong westerly winds keep her still in the Sound; on coming into harbour she will be fitted with the mainmast of the *Donegal*. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Russell*, *Bellerophon*, *Fly*, *Phœnix* st., *Partridge*. In the Sound—*Hercules*, *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Minden*, *Madagascar*, *Scylla*, *Pataloon*, *Hope* packet, *Emerald* tender, *Eden* convict ship.

On the night of 2d inst. the *Firebrand* st. arrived at Falmouth, having on board the Board of Admiralty. On the 3d Capt. Clavell, the Superintendent, and the Commanders of the Packets, waited on their Lordships on board the steamer, and in the course of the forenoon they proceeded, accompanied by Capt. Clavell, to survey the naval yard at Mylor, and the slip which is constructing for the purpose of hauling the packets up when requiring repairs, instead of their going to Plymouth. They proceeded the same evening for Guavas Lake, Penzance, and shortly after their departure, the *Pantaloon* arrived in quest of them; and on finding them gone, the Commander proceeded to join them.

The following Officers attended the levee of Earl Minto, at the Commissioners' Office, Plymouth, on Thursday:—Maj.-Gen. Vincombe, R.M. Captains—Curry, Sir J. Hillyar, Carter, Pascoe, Tremlett, Wilson, J. A. Worth, J. Bowker, Branch, Monds, Lawrence, Maurice, Hollinsworth, Kellow, R.M., M'Quhae, Phillips, Nott, Boger, Lillicrap, Mends, R.M., Barnard, J. Foote, Ellis, R.M., Davis, R.M., Glascock, Allen. Majors—M'Cullum, R.M., Walters, R.M. Commanders—King, Hamilton, Crowley, Oliver, Grover, Patey, Clarke, Hutchinson, Slaughter, Simpson, Smith, Webb, Parker, Pickard, Fuller, Haswell, Richards, Reeden, Thomas, Edwards, Mapyman, Padden, Chesmen, Lucraft, Tincombe, Maingy, Whipple, Pierce, Hewett, Cammillieri, Munday, R. B. Rowden. Lieuts.—Croke, Parker, Childs, R.M., Derriman, Walls, Nicolas, G. F. Somerville, Pennington, Lister, R.M., Hay, War-

ten, J. Somerville, Searle, Clarke, Rogers, Pleydell, R.M., Creser, Coets, Lean, Knapmen, Addis, Rye, T. Mitchell, Spurin, Charles, Hall. Physician—Sir D. Dickson. Surgeon—J. Morgan.

Mr. Harry M. D. Niblett, late acting Purser of the *Comus*, is eppointed first Clerk in Rear-Adm. Sir C. Peget's office.

The First Lord and the Board of Admiralty returned to London, from their official inspection of the Dock-yards, on Thursday evening, and resumed their official duties yesterday. Report states that their Lordships are highly gratified at the state of efficiency in which they found the different departments at the arsenals, and the crews af the ships in commission, some of which they mustered, and they would have inspected athers but for the accident which prevented the squadron accompanying them to sea.

We are glad to find the report which we some weeks back published, that Capt. Drinkwater was to have the *Conway*, confirmed. He has been ordered to commission that ship forthwith. We recollect Capt. Drinkwater some years back in the Mediterranean, in command of a brig, the crew of which he had brought into a high state of discipline, particularly as regarded their proficiency in gunnery. It always gives us pleasure to announce the promotion or appointment of an able and intelligent officer.

The statement which has appeared in a Portsmouth paper, that the water tanks on board the *Vanguard* were made purposely to the shape of her hold, is erroneous. They are of the same form as those usually supplied.

The *John* is taken up and fitting at Deptford, to take convicts to New South Wales.

The artificers or the wood and block machinery mills at Portsmouth, are ordered to work six days to renew the supply of blocks to the navy; and it is expected the same cause will require the sailmakers to work six days also.

Mr. Scott, not Henderson as mentioned in our last, of the Accountant's Office, Plymouth, succeeds Mr. Archer as Clerk of that Ordinary.

On Thursday the *Numa* transport, Lieut. Howe, Agent, arrived at Woolwich, and will, when her stores are landed, refit at Deptford. The *Sovereign* transport, Lieut. Brady, Agent, has taken a party of artillery from Woolwich to Gibraltar.

The *Rhadamanthus* is ready for commission and immediate service at Woolwich. Her forecastle and poop have been taken off.

The *Emma*, at Deptford, is loading for Malta. The Dock-yard artificers are to be allowed half an hour dinner time when they are working aßoat, and to go out in the evening an hour before bell-ringing.

The *Diligence* naval transport and *Falmouth* lighter are transferred from Woolwich to Chatham. The *Check* lighter and *Messenger* steamer are attached to Portsmouth.

The *Rapid* and *Cockatrice* brigs are undocked, and ready for commission at Chatham. Sir J. Gordon, of that dock-yard, is Acting Commander in Chief in the Medway, *vice* Admiral Fleeming, gone on three months' Admiralty leave.

Myrtle Harrison, a Boatswain Pensioner of Greenwich Hospital, was dashed to pieces by a fall from a very high landing-place, Duke of York's ward; and Philip Kilmany dropped dead on Crown's Hill. Verdicts accordingly.

Official notice has been issued that the Naval College, Portsmouth, will be discontinued at Christmas next, and the accounts and other affairs relating to the establishment closed by the 1st of March. The commissioned and other officers, &c., not entitled to retire, are to be placed in other establishments, such as Greenwich Hospital, &c., as vacancies occur.

Viscount Ingestrie, who has been on service three years in the *Tyne* frigate, is on the eve of returning to England.

We had inadvertently placed H.M.S. *Saracen* at Lisbon, in several of our late distributions, instead of the North Coast of Spain, where this vessel has been stationed since June, 1834, and performed good service, having been several times engaged with the Carlists in the river Bilboa, and sustained some loss in the protection of property belonging to British subjects, or to the Queen of Spain.

MALTA, Aug. 8.—"There are no men-of-war in this port, excepting *Ceylon*, with Rear-Adm. Sir T. Briggs's flag, the *Favourite* sloop of war, and *Spitfire* st.-packet, together with the Neapolitan steamer of war, *Nettuno*, and the French steamer, *Phocion*. An earthquake was recently experienced in Calabria, which laid waste the districts of Rossano and Cronia, scarcely a single house being left standing; 192 lives were known to have been lost, and 240 other persons were maimed and bruised.—The American squadron, under Commodore Elliot, left Toulon some time since, but intends visiting that part for supplies again in Oct. The *Tartarus* st., which brought the July mail from Falmouth, went on to the Levant on 24th ult., and on the 26th the *Barham*, 52, Capt. Corry, sailed for Zante. The French squadron under Admiral Hugon is cruising in the neighbourhood of Tunis, and consists of four sail of the line, a frigate, a corvette, and a store ship. Adm. Sir J. Rowley's squadron was last heard of at Zante, and was about to go to the Archipelago.—The *Barham* has lately returned from the Dardanelles, at which place she had some little difference with the Turkish authorities respecting the usual firman to pass the Castles. She had been ordered to convey Colonel Considine to Constantinople, and arrived off the Dardanelles on 5th June, and communicated, as is usual, with the Consul there, when it was found that, on account of the late business of Mr. Churchill, she could not be allowed to proceed to the usual anchorage, which is some leagues above the lower Castles; but the Pasha of these forts was fully given to understand that the *Barham* would return with interest any insult offered to the flag she carried. As soon, therefore, as the wind was sufficiently strong to give her any chance of success in working up against the strong current which always sets down, she cleared for action and weighed, and, with a smart breeze from the European side, she passed within her own length of the Castles of Europe. The Turks were surprised, but fired not a shot, though, to "save their bacon" with the Sultan, they burnt the priming of a few of the guns. Reports are rife here that the French squadron is about to put itself under the command of Sir J. Rowley, and that the *Rodney* is ordered from the Coast of Spain to join the united squadrons. This intention, it is asserted, is merely to manifest to the Russians in the Black Sea, that a coalition could be formed between the French and English ships, should their presence in the Mediterranean render such an alliance advisable."

The French Government have determined on employing a frigate in a survey of the banks of Newfoundland.

The celebrated French philosopher, the Baron Charles Dupin, last week paid a visit to Portsmouth Dock-yard; his inquiries were most minute, though he appeared to have a perfect knowledge of the economy and arrangement of the establishment.

COWES, *Sept.* 3.—The Royal Yacht Squadron is, we are sorry to say, near a close, both Commodore and Vice-Commodore having sold their yachts; the Duke of Norfolk also has offered his yacht *Arundel* for sale: and further, the Secretary has given notice to Mr. Goodwin, the proprietor of the Club House, to quit as soon as the lease is out, which will be about next July, the tenor of the lease being a twelve month's notice from either party. Seven yachts have been laid up this week.

A Toulon letter of the 1st inst. says:—"The concentration of the French Naval forces in the Mediterranean still continues. The *Jupiter* came into our roadstead today from the colonies. She is the ship on board of which Admiral de Mackau hoisted his flag when he was sent with his small squadron towards the French settlements in the ocean. It is stated that the *Sylphe*, commanded by Lieut. Rosamel, jun., which sailed a few days ago, is bound for the Levant, with orders to Admiral Hugon to return to Toulon with the ships under his command.

By letters received by the *African* st., which brought home the Mediterranean mail, we have the painful duty to state an act of insubordination had taken place on board the *Rodney*, which was attended with fatal consequences. It appears that one of the marines belonging to that ship, was reported by the Serjeant to be off deck during his watch, for which, by way of punishment, he was ordered to walk the gangway for a certain time; shortly the Serjeant having occasion to go forward, was suddenly knocked off the gangway by the said marine into the water, and received so much injury, that he died two days after.

It is reported that when the *Bellerophon* has shifted her foremast, for which purpose she has been obliged to go into Hamoaze, the squadron will proceed for a short croise off the coast of Ireland, and probably look in at Cork, where preparations have been made in expectation of their arrival.

During their late official visit to Falmouth, the Lords of the Admiralty inspected a packet of each class; namely, one of the old kind, a ten gun brig, and a new one (the *Swift*), built by Sir Wm. Symonds; and expressed themselves in strong terms of the great superiority of the latter, in point of efficiency and accommodation.

Mr. Drummond, surgeon of the *Jupiter*, has been appointed surgeon in ordinary to the Gov.-Gen. of India.

Ships on Foreign stations.—*Blonde* and *Sparrowhawk* at Callao, on 14th of April. *Talbot* at Coquimbo on the 7th April, expected to be despatched to Panama, and to call at Pitcairn Island with the annual clothing, &c. for the Islanders; *North Star*, on her passage to San Blas. *Basilisk*, on the Coast, in quest of runaway convicts. *Harrier*, at Buenos Ayres, on the 14th June. *Scout*, at St. Helena, 4th July, sailed for the Coast on the 7th. *Beagle*, in Simon's Bay, 8th July, was to sail next day for Ascension, thence to the West Indies and home. *Pelican*, sailed from the Cape to the Isle of France on the 4th July.

The following ships were put up by Dutch auction, at the Admiralty Office, Somerset Place, on Thursday last:—*Scarborough*, 74, sold for 6220*l.*, to Mr. T. Ward, of Shadwell; *Greenwich*, 74, for 5310*l.*, to Mr. Ledger, of Rotherhithe; *Santa Margarita*, 36, to Messrs. Browne and Ascuyne, for 1710*l.*; *Zephyr* brig, to Mr. Greenwood, of Plymouth, for 650*l.*; *Swallow* brig, to Mr. Wheeler, for 1000*l.*; the *Salisbury*, 58, *Experiment*, 44, and *Surly* lighter, were reserved, by order of Sir Thomas Trowbridge, the offers not reaching the estimate; but the sale of the others, particularly the *Scarborough*, was considered favourable for Government. The terms are, that the ships be broken up, and all articles marked with the broad arrow be returned to Dock-yard, and paid for according to a certain scale.

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A RETURN of the names of all Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants in the Royal Navy, who have been promoted to the rank of Lieutenants since the 1st day of January, 1825, stating the year in which they respectively passed their Examination for Lieutenants:—

LIEUTENANTS, *continued*—F. Blood, 1818; W. Glanville, 1827; T. Lavington, 1818; P. Foote, 1817; W. F. Esell, 1817; J. Irwin, 1818; W. Fuller, 1824; J. N. Sealey, 1823; W. Shortland, 1823; J. F. Brown, 1816; G. P. Doms, 1821; F. W. Mather, 1816; W. M. Tollemache, 1821; L. Dickinson, 1817; J. Lash, do. R. M. Waller, 1821; R. H. Elliott, do.; C. Haddaway, 1816; H. Dunlop, 1827; J. S. Keatley, 1818; F. Servante, 1817; H. W. Clare, 1826; J. P. Battersby, 1816 W. Gretton, do.; J. C. Perry, 1819; T. Carey, 1816; Servante, 1821; T. Garneys, 1816; E. Littlehales, 1825 A. Forbes, 1826; T. B. Brown, do.; L. Browell, do.; D. Warren, 1817; C. R. Watson, 1816; S. R. Watt 1819; J. G. Raymond, 1821; T. E. Smith, do.; J. Follarton, do.; E. Buller, 1824; H. M. Higgon, 1818; Leach, 1821; R. Hay, 1826; J. Lascelles, 1817; T. Moore, 1820; A. Darby, 1817; B. Roberts, 1816; Halliday, 1823; W. S. Thomas, 1826; J. B. Cragg, 181 C. A. Tollamd, 1826; J. F. Baker, 1817; F. Syer, 1819 E. Bevan, 1827; M. J. Liddon, 1822; J. G. Crosbie, 182 H. E. Edgell, 1827; S. Drake, 1816; R. Howard, de.; Sawbridge, 1826; D. Dooley, 1817; G. A. Petch, do.; W. H. G. Fitz-Roy, 1826; A. Cottoo, 1828; K. Corbe do.; R. Clough, 1816; W. J. Williams, 1828; L. Colcam, 1823; J. Pettet, 1817; E. L. Harvey, 1820; Richardson, 1818; R. J. Abingtoo, do.; J. Saunderso 1816; W. C. Nawell, 1820; R. J. Barrett, 1821; Goldsmith, 1827; J. Hosken, 1816; S. H. Ussher, 182 H. Boad, 1817, R. Kerr, 1826; C. S. Williamson, 181 J. R. Baker, 1820; G. Harvey, 1823; J. Turner, 182 A. L. Montgomery, 1827; W. O'Bryen Hoare, do.; H. Foster, 1819; A. G. Bulman, 1818; H. Gill, 1819; J. F. Murray, 1825; A. Kortright, 1828; D. Woodroff 1816; J. Hookey, 1822; H. Bullett, 1828; R. B. Beeche do.; A. F. Tracey, 1819; J. Maxwell, 1827; M. Torn 1818; J. O'Reilly (a), do.; H. C. Nolloth, 1825; Dixon, do.; F. Wnden, 1827; F. Collins, 1818; R. Rogers, 1816; T. Hewitt, do.; J. Rendell, 1820; Hubbard (a), 1817; J. Kempe, 1827; R. J. Otway, do W. Welsh, 1816; J. Stewart (a), 1817; G. M. Hunt 1828; J. W. Laor, 1816; T. B. Maynard, do.; T. Stua 1818; W. J. Lollius, 1824; G. Byng, 1827; S. Merc 1829; T. A. Gilsoo, 1818; J. D. Ramsay, 1827; G. Meuds, do.; E. P. Halsted, 1828; G. S. Reynolds, 182 B. W. Tracey, 1824; W. H. Dickman, 1817; J. M. Mo tley, 1821; T. H. Prior, do.; W. Edmonstone, 1829; M. E. Allen, 1828; J. P. Bronneker, 1813; R. W. Twis 1818; H. P. Deschamps, 1823; W. F. Blair, 1824; Battersby, 1826; J. Gilbert, 1818; F. J. F. Henslo 1819; J. D. Agassiz, 1823; R. Parley, 1822; R. T. Rei 1824; W. Adams (a), 1817; E. Baugh, do.; T. P. Handy, 1825; G. T. Gordon, do.; E. B. Nott, 1821; M. C. Airey, 1827; W. Louis, 1829; H. Beddek, 1821 J. Lonn, 1817; J. Brown, do.; D. Cuny, 1829; W Royce, 1826; C. W. Pears, 1827; H. James, 1819; E. Wells, do.; J. F. Braad, 1820; J. R. R. Lilburn, 1826 A. Murray (a), 1825; J. Gutymer, 1821; J. Wolfe, 1823; S. Hand, 1827; Right Hon. Lord F. J. Rossell, 1828 F. Hennah, 1827. J. C. Ommaney, 1828; W. Samwe (a), 1821; W. R. Oliver, do.; J. Hogg, 1818; H. Cood 1819; A. N. Fauman, 1825; H. Gittings (a), 1821; G W. White, 1823; H. B. Young, 1826; C. C. Nelson do.; R. B. Watson, 1828; F. T. Brown, 1825; G. S Brittain, 1821; A. D. Carroll, 1818; S. G. Fremantle 1829; E. H. Keuney, do.; R. C. Michell, 1828; J. Ha (a), 1823; R. Roberts, 1825; H. S. Smith, 1818; W Mitchell, 1820; J. T. Strong, 1822; T. Markesoo, 1828 C. Godby, 1818; D. C. Cumby, 1827; W. W. Chambers 1829; C. Jenkin, 1823; T. Harvey, 1829; T. Burnet 1826; W. M. I. G. Pasco, do.; D. B. Bedford, 1827; J B. Marsh, 1828; G. S. Airey, do.; W. M'Lean, 1829 F. Blair, do.; H. Woodroff, 1816; H. Jauncey, 1822; R Phillipps, 1827; B. E. Bullen, 1828; A. L. Kuper, 1829 R. Inman, do.; A. G. Bogle, 1830; D. J. Sulivan, 1829 R. Dawson, 1819; A. Lavie, 1828; F. W. Austen, do. J. G. M'Kenzie, 1830; W. Taylor, 1818; C. C. Dawkin 1826; R. Gray, 1828; G. M'Adam, 1830; F. Blacke 1814; W. Robson, do.; E. Lewin, 1815; J. P. Cockrell 1816; J. Cornish (a), do.; R. Morgan (a), do.; J. Slaugh ter, 1817; R. Wettenhall, do.; J. Simmonds, do.; P. H Bort, do.; E. Hunt, do.; W. Hay, do.; T. Thompsen, do. W. H. Mayne, 1818; S. B. Stokes, do.; W. Fothergil do.; C. Seaver, do.; J. P. Davey, do.; R. T. Edevain do.; W. Seaward, do.; J. J. Keri, 1819; R. S. Robinso 1828; J. A. Abbott, 1826; A. Boyle, 1829; E. K. H Hallett, 1827; M. C. Forster, 1821; Hon. T. R. Keppel 1828; Hon. G. Hope, do.; Hon. W. B. Devereux, do. H. N. Lawrence, 1828; H. R. Henry, 1829; R. F. Sto ford, 1830; T. Mallock, 1815; St. Leger Aldworth, 182 Hon. H. A. Murray, 1829; Hon. J. O'Grady, 1828; H

W. Giffard, 1830; P. De Saumarez, 1829; Hon. G. H. A. Clements, do.; J. G. Dick, 1826; J. H. Windham, 1828; B. F. West, 1825; R. T. Eyre, 1826; O. Stanley, 1830; A. S. Hamond, do.; G. Williams, 1827; G. J. Hutzel, 1819; E. S. Pearce, 1820; J. B. West, 1827; S. Jones, 1819; C. H. Hamilton, 1829; J. Fulford, 1828; C. J. Bosanquel, 1827; T. F. Birch, 1825; H. W. Johnstone, 1830, J. H. Lloyd, 1822; M. Thomas, 1828; P. H. Dyke, 1826; W. Coyde, do.; C. E. Powys, 1829; J. J. M'Cleverty, do.; H. C. Otter, 1828; J. H. M'Kenzie Robertson, 1829; J. Campbell (n), 1827; E. Stopford, 1829; W. Chambers, 1821; T. G. Forbes, 1829; G. W. Lewis, 1823; G. A. Henry, 1829; A. W. Jerningham, do.; H. Bagot, do.; W. Houstoun, 1830; C. H. Bedloes, 1827; John William Hutham, 1830; John Haliburton Murray, 1828; J. Langworthy, 1822; J. Tyssen, 1831; C. J. F. Campbell, 1829; J. Hay (c), 1821; J. Cannon, 1827; C. E. Tennant, 1830; Hon. S. T. Carnegie, 1832; A. G. Rollery, 1831; Henry Wright, do.; J. Russell (c), do.; Hon. G. H. St. Vincent De Roa Kinoaird, 1830; A. T. Goldie, 1831; B. J. Wilson, 1822; R. Gore, 1829; R. F. King, do.; T. Smyth, 1830; T. Hope (n), 1831; W. C. Aldham, 1828; J. E. Bingham, 1826; C. Pearson (n), 1829, G. Rose, 1832; R. M. Burdon, 1829; P. Chetwode, 1826; W. G. Field, do.; T. M. Rodney, 1830; J. Orlebar, do.; W. H. A. Morshead, do.; J. S. Ellman, 1831; J. L. R. Stoll, do.; F. Cennon, 1829; G. Bott, 1830; T. M. C. Symonds, 1831; Hon. J. R. Drummond, do.; T. Carpenter, 1829; C. G. E. Napier, 1831; L. S. Tindal, do.; C. F. Newman, 1821; Hon. G. F. Hastings, 1832; J. Hutchinson, 1830; R. Waller Otway, 1032; J. W. Morgao, 1821; E. T. Hairies, 1824; T. V. Anson, 1830; T. Smith (b), 1023; C. H. Beker, 1833; F. T. B. Hankey, 1032; S. Grenlell, 1828; W. G. Maude (b), 1827; R. Harris, 1828; H. F. Seagram, 1824; J. Markell, 1822; W. D. Masters, 1819; J. R. Dacres, 1830; G. Woolhouse, do.; Hon. K. Stewart, 1833; J. H. Murray, 1830; G. N. Broke, 1831; A. C. T. Dickson, 1832; W. Pearse, 1822; R. H. Bunbury, 1833; H. Gaitskell, 1827; C. T. Hill, 1815; A. Leathart, 1829; W. W. Hornby, 1832; G. Beadon, 1831; G. G. Lorh, 1832; Hon. R. Le Poer Trench, 1830; T. S. Hill, 1828; J. Russell (c), 1831; G. F. Dashwood, 1825; C. B. D. Acland, 1832; C. Wise, 1829; C. W. De Courcy Ross, 1832; T. Fisher, 1830; G. Harrison, 1824; H. J. Harvey, 1830; R. A. Cartwright, 1831; J. Elwin, 1815; G. Smythe, 1831; H. Harvey, do.; G. Skipwith, 1830; T. Edwards, 1820; T. Stephens, 1829; W. H. Payne, do.; E. Peirse, 1833; J. J. Robinson, 1830; W. K. Stephens, 1833; G. K. Ogilvy, 1830. M. R. Lawless, 1834; T. P. Thompson, 1829; H. J. W. S. P. Gnllwey, 1830; G. D. O'Callaghan, 1831; J. Richardson, 1832; J. R. Engledue, 1830; F. S. Nott, 1825; W. N. Fowell, do.; H. J. Wellington, 1833; Hon. E. Plunkett, 1830; P. P. Juskipp, 1828; R. Tyon, 1830; J. T. Cehlwell, do.; W. S. Cooper, 1825; G. Vincent, 1822; J. S. Christian, 1832; W. N. Russell, 1832; G. L. H. Hazeley, 1826; R. F. Cleaveland, 1830; T. J. Clarke, 1833; G. Elliot, do.; H. M. Elhrombe, 1827; H. Byng, 1833; T. Chaloner, 1834; R. Milbanke, 1831; G. Lavie, 1033; G. A. Belford, 1830; W. Burt (n), 1823; J. R. Ward, 1833; W. Boys, 1829; J. Foote, 1833; C. C. Austen, 1832; F. Scott, 1829; C. O. Hayes, 1833; H. J. Lacon, 1829; R. Collinson, 1831; H. J. Matson, 1829; E. G. Fishbourne, 1830; H. Loring, 1827; T. Renwick, 1830; J. Rubillard, 1821; P. Rainer, 1831; F. B. Mootnessor, 1829; W. Lord, do.; W. R. Menda, 1831; E. G. Fanshawe, 1833; T. Woone, 1826; N. H. Pipon, 1830; C. C. Orway, 1834; G. P. Beck, 1830; H. Curyton, 1829; J. W. Tarleton, 1830; E. S. Sotheby, 1832; G. A. Seymour, 1826; J. Sankey, do.; J. C. Prevnat, 1829; H. S. Hunt, 1832; E. Ommanney, 1833; E. Codd, 1827; F. P. Egerton, 1833; C. J. Hippisley, 1824; F. A. Ellis, 1826; O. H. Dyke, 1828; S. Y. Brown, 1829; A. M'Murdo, 1830; A. Gordon, do.; W. Loring, 1832; T. C. Melleux, 1826; E. Young, 1829; A. S. Booth, 1831; J. Cheere, 1829; A. F. J. Bowen, 1831; H. R. Glynn, 1828; A. Grant, 1829; W. Reed, 1819; P. Baskerville, 1823; J. Mousheal, 1828; W. Harvey, 1832; J. Price, 1823.

*Admiralty, July* 13, 1836. H. F. Ameduoz, Chief Clerk.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Sept. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmh. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn | | Aft. | | Morn | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m | h. | m | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 11 | 5 | 38 | 5 | 57 | 11 | 4 | .. | ... | 0 | 45 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 29 |
| Mo. 12 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 21 | 1 | 20 | 1 | 36 | 2 | 45 | 3 | 2 |
| Tu. 13 | 6 | 47 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 55 | 1 | 51 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 32 |
| We. 14 | 7 | 15 | 7 | 32 | 1 | 11 | 1 | 25 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 37 | 3 | 47 | 4 | 5 |
| Th. 15 | 7 | 42 | 8 | 4 | 1 | 44 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 55 | 3 | 13 | 4 | 23 | 4 | 40 |
| Fri. 16 | 7 | 21 | 8 | 39 | 2 | 20 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 33 | 3 | 52 | 4 | 58 | 5 | 18 |
| Sat. 17 | 9 | 1 | 9 | 21 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 37 | 5 | 42 | 6 | 3 |

When the brave Sir G. Booke was making his will, some friends who were present expressed their surprise that he had not more to leave. "Why," said the worthy veteran, "I do not leave much; but what I do leave was honestly acquired: it never cost a sailor a tear, or my country a farthing."

## EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

The following account of the recent trials of sailing, which we believe to be substantially correct, has appeared in the *Times* Journal. As it is not official, our readers must take it on trust, but we publish the *whole matter* relating to the trials, lest we should be accused of partiality. The comments of the writer who furnished this document (no friend of the Surveyor) are worthy of notice. He observes, if the *Bellerophon* had but the beam of the *Vanguard*, and if she had a *leetle* more beam, &c., she would beat the favourite. There is some truth in this, and the nearer the ships approach the proportions of the *Vanguard* the better position will they be found to sustain in the contest.

Friday, Aug. 5.—At 8.45 a.m., answered signal to prepare to try rate of sailing with *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke*, *Cornwallis* and *Minden*; signal to chase to eastward, wind from N.E. to N.E. by W., moderate, decreasing: at commencement of trial, 8. 50. under courses, single-reefed topsails, topgallant-sails, royals, jibs, and spanker. *Bellerophon* on weather quarter, S.E., distance a quarter of a mile; *Pembroke* on weather beam, E. by N., a quarter of a mile; at 10 gaining fast to windward, and fore-reaching on *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke*, but all reefs, following Admiral's motion, and in royals; at 11. 25. stood into light baffling winds off the Dunbuan, and shortly afterwards becalmed. At this period *Bellerophon* bore S.S.E. by angle distance two miles; *Pembroke* S.E. ¼ E., 1¼ mile. This trial ended here, *Vanguard* having, in two hours and 40 minutes, gained the above distance, and altered bearings in weathering as above stated. Inclination per pendulum never more than 2 deg.

Sunday, Aug. 7.—At 7 a.m., wind from E. by S. to E. by N., a gentle increasing breeze, under single-reefed topsails, courses, topgallant sails, jib, and spanker, *Bellerophon* on weather beam E. by N., by angle distance 450 yards. Answered signal, permission to take station as convenient, which being made to *Vanguard* only, was considered a challenge to try rate of sailing. At 9, 50, hove to, following Admiral's motions; at this period *Bellerophon* bore N. a difference of seven points, *Vanguard* having weathered and fore-reached to see the luff of *Bellerophon's* weather-bow. 10. 20. People at church, filled and made same sail, *Bellerophon* having closed *Vanguard* whilst lying to, and altered bearing to N. by E., *Bellerophon* by angle distance 530 yards. At 11. 30. tacked together at noon, *Bellerophon* N. ¼ W. by angle distance one mile. From noon to 2. 30, when tacking together, *Vanguard* had gained nothing on *Bellerophon*, partly from bad steerage and partly from baffling winds, but from that period to 5. 5., when *Bellerophon* shortened sail and hove to, *Vanguard* altered *Bellerophon's* bearings from N. ¼ W. to N.N.W., by angle distance 1¼ mile; *Pembroke* the next ship, N.N.W. ½ W., three miles; the other ships far to leeward, inclination per pendulum 2 deg.

Thursday, Aug. 11.—At 11. 20. a. m., a moderate but very unsteady breeze from E. to E.S.E., in order of sailing, in two columns, answered signal to try rate of sailing, steering W. under all sail; *Bellerophon's* mainmast bearing S. distance by angle 245 yards; *Pembroke* E. ¼ N., distance 632 yards; whilst breeze continued steady, *Vanguard* gained fast upon *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke*, and upon all the squadron. At noon *Pembroke* and *Bellerophon* the nearest to *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon* S.E. ¼ S. by angle 708 yards; *Pembroke* E. by N., 1,470 yards. From noon to 4 p.m. running out of the breeze, and the other ships astern bringing it up, but still dropping. At 4, *Bellerophon* by angle distance two miles: *Pembroke* E. by N. 1¼ mile. From 4 to 6 p.m. a light unsteady breeze, gaining fast upon all the squadron. At 6. 5. answered signal, shorten sail, and lie by for squadron. At this period *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, *Cornwallis*, and *Scylla* nearly the same distance astern, 3¼ miles. *Bellerophon* E. by N., *Pembroke* E.N.E., *Cornwallis* and *Scylla* E. by S. The *Hercules*, *Malabar*, and *Partridge* being six or seven miles astern.

Friday, Aug. 12.—Lying to head to S.S.E., a fresh increasing breeze from eastward, answered signal to prepare to try rate of sailing with *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, and ships mentioned yesterday. At 9. 50. made sail upon a wind per signal from flag shifted to the *Pembroke*, single reefed topsails, topgallant sails, courses, jib, and spanker; *Bellerophon* on weather beam by angle distance 250 yards, E. ¼ N.; *Pembroke* on the weather quarter N. by E. 600 yards; all the squadron in windward at greater distances. At 11, weathering and fore-reaching on *Bellerophon*, *Pembroke*, and all the squadron. 11. 15. carried away jib-tack, which, together with the wind veering two points to N. enabled *Pembroke* to close in our wake. 11. 30. set jib again, soon fore-reached and weathered upon *Pembroke*. Signal from *Pembroke*, tack immediately together; tacked, but *Pembroke* stood in and tacked upon weather quarter. At noon in two reefs in topsails together, per signal: could have carried former sail with ease, although the other ships appeared pressed; at this period *Vanguard* had weathered all the squadron, *Scylla* excepted; several mishaps occurred to *Vanguard*—in setting topsails after reefing, carried away earrings maintopsails, lowered ditto to secure them, carried away maintopgallant sheets in ditto in rebend; this enabled the *Pembroke* and *Bellerophon* to gain ground, but after sails were set and trimmed soon gained to windward and fore-reached. At 3 answered signal to discontinue trial, *Bellerophon* on lee beam, W.N.W. by angle distance 1⅞ of a mile, *Pembroke* on lee quarter, W. by S. 1,200 yards; *Hercules*, *Cornwallis*, *Malabar*, and *Partridge* far on the lee quarter, the *Scylla* on weather beam, E. by N. ¼ N. 1¼ mile. At the end of trial, although the breeze was decreasing, the sails being well set and trimmed, the ship trimmed also a little more by the head, was fast weathering and fore-reaching on all the squadron, and if the trial had continued, must have come up with the *Scylla*, the only vessel to windward; inclination per pendulum from 5 to 6 degs.

Wednesday, Aug. 17.—Wind W. by N. ¼ N. light and variable; answered signal at 8. 50. to close *Hercules* on lee beam; edged away to *Hercules*, standing to S. W. At 9. 15. answered signal to chase W., squadron in company; made all sail upon a wind; all the squadron in windward, except the *Hercules*: *Bellerophon* on weather beam, N.W. ¼ N. by angle distance 520 yards; *Pembroke* N. by W. one mile. At 9. 40. passed to leeward of *Cornwallis*. At 10. 15. weathering and fore-reeching on *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke*. At noon all the squadron to leeward except *Bellerophon* and *Scylla*; *Bellerophon* N. by E. ¼ E. angle distance one mile. *Pembroke* on lee beam one mile 300 yards; *Scylla* having weathered, but not fore-reached, all the other ships, fast dropping astern, and to leeward; rate of sailing from 5 to 6 knots per hour: inclination from 2 to 3 degrees. At 1. 20. answered signal, tack immediately; at this period *Bellerophon* N. by E. ¼ E., angle distance 2,400 yards. *Pembroke* S.S.E. 3,531 yards. At 1. 30. answered signal, tack immediately; neared *Bellerophon*, but lost ground by tacking twice in light wind in such a short space of time, *Bellerophon* having continued on the same tack. *Pembroke* tacked and passed a mile to leeward. At 2 *Bellerophon* tacked. Answered signal to tack immediately, being three tacks for one in light variable winds. At 3.45. *Bellerophon* tacked, and at 4 passed closed a-head of us, and when bearing N.W. ½ N., the bearing at commencement, distance by angle 389 yards. At 4 30. answered signal, form order of sailing, thus ending a trial of 7.15., in which *Vanguard*, by being ordered to tack so often in light winds, lost the advantage expected from equal tacks. Perhaps, as the signal was not made to try the rate of sailing, it was not considered necessary to give the *Vanguard* an equal chance; but under all these disadvantages the *Vanguard* gained on the *Bellerophon*, since in crossing the angle was increased 131 yards, *Scylla* weathered very much on all the squadron, having only tacked once. *Pembroke* fell much to leeward.

August 18.—At 9 a.m., a fresh breeze W. N. W., answered signal to prepare to try rate of sailing, wore to S.W., *Pembroke*, *Bellerophon*, and *Malabar*. Ditto *Hercules* and *Cornwallis* tacked at 9.20. under double-reefed topsails, courses, top-gallant sails, jib, and spanker; trial commenced, *Bellerophon* a-head and a little to windward, W.S.W., angle distance 900 yards; *Pembroke* on weather-beam, N. W. by W. ¼ W., angle distance 260 yards; *Malabar* on the weather-bow; *Cornwallis* on the weather-quarter; *Hercules* and *Scylla* on lee bow; the *Vanguard* was baffled and thrown out considerably, being under the lee of these ships, and *Pembroke* being so close as to take wind out of her sails, but luffing across her stern soon got to windward of all these ships. At 10. weathering fast upon *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke* and all the squadron; *Bellerophon*, S. by W. ¾ W., angle distance 3,000 yards; *Pembroke*, S. ¼ E., on the lee-beam, distant 1,480 yards. At noon, breeze occasionally freshening, *Bellerophon*, S. by W., angle distance 4¾ miles; *Pembroke* S. ¼ E., angle distance 5 miles; *Scylla* E. ¼ S., angle distance 2½ miles; all the squadron dropping fast to leeward and astern. About this period the wind favoured the *Vanguard* a point. At 1 p.m. *Pembroke* nearly hull down, *Bellerophon* dropping to leeward fast. At 3 p.m. *Bellerophon* S. ¼ W. angle distance 6¾ miles; *Pembroke* S. ¼ E., angle distance 7¾ miles; *Scylla* nearly in our wake, about 5 miles astern; *Hercules* appeared the most weatherly of the other ships; *Bellerophon* kept her bearings during the last hour, but dropped fast to leeward; *Pembroke* dropping to leeward and astern. At 4 p.m., answered signal to form order of sailing; observed *Bellerophon* shorten sail; could not take angles from haze and distance. *Bellerophon* S. ¼ W., estimated 7 miles; *Pembroke* S. ¾ E., estimated distance 8 miles. In topgallant-sails, and up mainsail and spanker, and bore away S. by W. for station, going 8 knots 2 furlongs; average rate of sailing 7 knots 4 furlongs; inclination per pendulum 5 deg. At 5. 13. took station on lee-beam of *Bellerophon*.

Aug. 20.—A fresh breeze from N. W. by W. to N. W. Topgallant-yards down and topgallant-masts struck; at 6 answered signal to prepare to try rate of sailing. *Malabar's* signal having been previously made to take a position a-head and to windward, hove to, to allow *Pembroke* and *Hercules* to come up, *Cornwallis* having passed and stood on a-head. At 9. 40., *Bellerophon* on weather quarter, made sail, angle distance 800 yards to windward of *Van-*

*uard.* Made sail also; double reefed topsails, courses, eefed spanker, and jib. *Pembroke* on lee quarter, S. E. S., angle distance 920 yards, *Hercules* S. by E., *Corn-allis* N. by E. ½ E., *Malabar* N. W. by W. ½ W., wos-her beam, 1¼ mile to windward. Answered signal to arry sail as convenient. Up fore and main topgallant-ards and set sails. At 1 t passed to windward of *Corn-allis*, weathering and forereaching upon all the squadron. t. 30. *Vanguard's* signal, to tack immediately; in tacking, oin tack and sheet got foul, and could not be cleared for early five minutes, which threw *Vanguard* out a distance hat would have enabled her to weather *Bellerophon* asily; on nearing, *Bellerophon* shot up in stays, which mpelled *Vanguard* to bear up to pass astern; on hauling o the wind, crossjack, braceblock-strap, and bowline-strap arried away, sail partly aback; at noon passed to wind-ard of *Malabar*, and weathered all except *Bellerophon*; rom noon to 2. 50. came up two points, which gave *Belle-ophon* an advantage, which *Vanguard* was fast regaining, aving a steady strong breeze, when at 3. 25. signal to tack: t 3. 35. passed close to *Bellerophon's* stern, shortly after bserving *Bellerophon's* topgallant sheets carried away, in opgallant sails; 3. 55. carried away jib pendants, passed windward of *Pembroke* three quarters of a mile, observed *Bellerophon*, shortened sail, up courses and shortened to ame sail, ending a trial of 6. 15. in which *Vanguard* ould only claim an advantage of a few hundred yards. *anguard* could have carried single-reefed topsails easily.

Tuesday, Aug. 23.—A short indecisive trial, with *Pem-oke* going large.

Wednesday, Aug. 24.—A strong breeze from N. E. by . to N. E. At 8. 50. answered signal to prepare to try te of sailing. Reefed spanker, nut third reef maintopsail, nd employed shifting to second jib. When signal to com-ence trial, set courses, spanker, and foretop-staysail, coul jib not being ready, treble-reefed fore and mizen psails, topgallant-yards down, topgallant mast struck. ould have carried double-reefed topgallant-sails with ease. o signal made to carry sail as convenient. *Bellerophon* at is period (9. 5,) bore N., angle distance 800 yards; *Pem-oke* N. W., angle distance 1,350 yards; *Scylla* N. by W. ½ . 1¼ mile; *Bellerophon* being to windward, with jib set nd every thing ready, keeping good full, soon ran a-head. hen jib was set and sails trimmed, *Vanguard* soon wea-ned upon *Pembroke* and *Bellerophon*, but both these ips forereached; *Pembroke* from being upon weather uarter, in nine hours passed on lee quarter, and at noon bore S. E. ½ E., angle distance 2,400 yards; *Bellerophon* aving forereached, but gone to leeward S. E. ¾ E., 3¾ miles; *cylla* had also forereached, but dropped to leeward: at is period breeze became unsteady, and broke *Vanguard* 1¼ point; at 1. still bracing off, in all 3¼ points, which bringing *Bellerophon* and *Pembroke* a-head was a loss *Vanguard* of all she had weathered upon these ships om commencement, and the circumstances of their fore-achieving and going to leeward became a decided advantage them. Permission being required to make more sail, s el was shook out and the large jib set, and *Vanguard* as fast gaining ground, when *Bellerophon* shortened sail, eing the unfairness of continuing the trial. Wind having ifted nearly four points, at this period, 2.50., *Bellerophon* re S. E. ¾ E., angle distance 1¾ mile, *Pembroke* S. S. E. E. angle distance 1¼ mile, *Bellerophon* having altered her earings from north to the above bearings nearly 11 points leeward, but increased distance 1¼ mile, *Pembroke* from W. to S. S. E. ¾ E., passing from weather quarter astern leeward 14¼ points, increasing distance nearly half a le.

Saturday, Aug. 27.—At 9. 50. A.M., steering E. by N., nd W. by N. to W. by S., a steady moderate breeze; swered signal to try rate of sailing, and carry same sail *Admiral*—viz., single-reefed topsails, foresail, topgallants, yals, topgallant, and fore topmast studding sails. *Belle-ophon*, S. ¾ W. angle distance 880 yards; *Pembroke*, S. by . ¼ W. angle distance 1,350 yards; 10. 30. made sail, llowing *Admiral's* motions. Set lower studding sails and ntop studding sails, gaining fast on all the squadron cept *Pembroke*. At noon, breeze freshening, gaining fast on *Bellerophon*, and also upon *Pembroke*; *Bellerophon*, W. ¼ W., angle distance 1¼ mile 110 yards; *Pembroke*, S. W. angle distance 1,900 yards; *Scylla* S.W. by W. ¼ ., angle distance 1¼ mile; the rest of the squadron far tern, and dropping fast. At 1. 45. signal to shorten l, and close *Admiral*. *Bellerophon* W.S.W. angle tance 2 miles 1,533 yards; *Pembroke*, S.W. ¼ W. 1 le 540 yards; *Scylla*, W.S.W., 2¼ miles. *Vanguard's* antage over *Pembroke* was evident when breeze ckened. *Scylla* appears to answer well on all points.

When Admiral Boscawen added no gloriously to the rels so often reaped by British tars, and defeated the nch Fleet, he was under the necessity of going on rd a boat, in order to shift his flag from his own ship nother, in the midst of a violent storm. In his pas-e on shot went through the boat's side, when the Ad-al, taking off his wig, stopped the leak with it, and by t means kept the boat from sinking until he made the p be intended to hoist his flag in.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Worcestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—John Russell Cookes, Gent. to be Cornet, v. Robeson, resigned.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Fifeshire Yeomanry Cavalry—W. Hunt the Younger, Gent., to be Cornet, 17th August, 1836.

### CAVALRY.

1st Life Guards—*Lieut.* the Hon. J. W. B. Macdonald has resigned his appointment on the Staff of the Lord Lieut. of Ireland, and returned to head-quarters.

7th Hussars—On Monday the King reviewed this regiment, under the command of Lieut. Col. Hall. In the evening his Majesty entertained the Officers, at a grand banquet in St. George's Hall, covers were laid for upwards of one hundred. At the review one of the soldiers fell from his horse, and was so seriously injured that his life was despaired of. He was immediately removed to the hospital, where he has remained ever since. Yesterday the King, without any previous notice, drove to the Horse Barracks, inquired for the hospital, and desired to be shown into the room where the poor soldier was lying, and asked him in the kindest manner how he was getting on. His Majesty had the gratification of learning from the wounded man that he was much better.

### INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st bat.—On Wednesday a district Court-Martial was held upon John Bolton, one of the Pay-Serjeants at the Wellington Barracks, St. James's-park, and a great deal of interest was excited in consequence of the high character which the accused had borne in the regiment. Lieut.-Col. Lyster was president. The Serjeant, who had embezzled upwards of 40*l.*, with which he had been entrusted to pay his company, was sentenced to three months hard labour at Brixton, and to be reduced to the ranks. It was also ordered that half of his pay be stopped until the defalcation is fully made up.

17th—Capt. Blackburne has joined at Chatham and taken command of the depot.

19th—Hd.-qrs. and 3 cos. from Cork to Buttevant 1st and 2d inst; 3 cos. on 2d and 3d.

24th depot—2 cos. from Spike Island to Youghal 2d and 3d inst., detaching 1 comp. to Dungarvan on 5th; hd.-qrs. from Spike Island to Youghal on 7th and 8th.

27th—The depot from Kinsale landed at Chatham on Monday the 5th inst., and are in Brompton Barracks.

53d depot—Hd.-qrs. and 2 cos. from Youghal to Spike Island 1st and 2d; 1 comp. on 8th and 7th; 1 comp. from Dungarvan to Spike Island on 6th and 7th.

58th—A detachment embarked at Spithead on Wednesday, in the *Cumbridge*, and sailed for Ceylon.

61st depot—Hd.-qrs. and 3 cos. from Buttevant to Fermoy on 2d inst. A detachment, and one from the 58th, under the command of Capt. Burnside of the 61st, sailed in the *Cambridge* from Portsmouth on Wednesday, to join the service companies at Ceylon.

62d—Lieut. Gibson and Ensign Fulton embarked on the 31st ult. in the *Alfred* for India.

65th—Embark in the *Athol* for Cork. Two Ensigns, Wise and Cook, are ordered to remain in Chatham for embarkation to West Indies.

67th depot—1 Captain, 1 Lieut., 3 Ensigns, 2 Serjeants, and 50 Privates, are now in readiness at Chatham for embarkation.

69th depot—1 Lieut., 1 Ensign, 1 Serj., and 30 Privates, are now in readiness at Chatham for embarkation.

73d depot—Capt. Robinson commands in the absence of Major Hope, who is in Scotland.

76th depot—have moved from Edinburgh to Stirling.

79th depot—move to Paisley, and thence to Glasgow, on arrival of service cos. from Canada.

84th—Capt. Rowley, Lieut. Hauley, Ens. Cassan, Assist.-Surg. Rankin, with a Serj. and 55. r. and f., are ordered to join the service companies.

88th depot—from Buttevant to Cork on 5th and 6th.

94th—A comp. from Cahir to Tipperary on 6th inst.

97th—Hd.-qrs. under the command of Col. Hamilton, C.B., consisting of 12 Off., 360 Non. Com. Off and pr., with their wives and children, arrived at Portsmouth on Sunday; they were landed at Gosport on Monday, and joined the depot at Forton barracks. Maj. Darrah and Capt. Kelson's companies are expected in the *Symmetry* bark. Maj.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon inspected the regt. at Gosport on Wednesday.

Rifle Brigade, 1st bat.—The depot marched out of Chatham on the 8th. Part have arrived at Portsmouth in the *Stakesby* transport from Halifax, after a quick passage of twenty days. They are ordered to Chatham to join the depot companies. The hd.-qrs. under the command of Lieut.-Col. Eeles, are hourly looked for in the *Catherine Stewart Forbes*.

1st West India Regiment—The recent augmentation of this corps has given promotion to two very old and very deserving officers, Lieut.-Colonel Capadose and Major Chads; the former entered the Army in 1794, and has served from that period to the present time constantly in the East or West Indies; the latter was A. D. C. to the late Major-Gen. Sir James Campbell when Governor of Grenada, and received the highest testimonials from that officer on retiring from his command.

2d West India Regiment—Ensigns O'Brien, Stoney, and Spring, will embark to-morrow at Gravesend to join their corps.

Royal Artillery Head Qrs., Woolwich.—Major Longley's co., 6th batt., arrived at the arsenal from Corfu, on board the *Numa* tr. on Saturday last. Fifty gunners and non-com. Officers will embark on Sunday next, off the the arsenal, for Dublin, to make up the cos. which are next to relieve those on foreign stations. On Wednesday last eight cos. went through infantry evolutions on the barrack field, under the inspection of Col. Adye, C.B., with great steadiness and precision. By letters from the Mediterranean we are sorry to learn that Lieut. Matthias (brother of Lieut. Matthias, first of the *Caledonia* flag-ship) had been killed by being thrown from his horse at Zante, whilst engaged in a racing match.

*New Pay and Pension Warrant.—Horse Guards, Sept.* 1.—Sir, I have it in command to direct your special attention to His Majesty's Warrant, dated the 18th ult., which has been transmitted to you by the Secretary at War, and to express Lord Hill's desire that you cause the provisions of that document to be fully explained to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers composing the regiment under your command, impressing upon them, by every means in your power, a due sense of the important advantages thus held out to them as the reward of perseverance in obedience to their military superiors, and in general good conduct. The principal object of this letter is to enjoin Commanding officers to take care that, so far as depends upon them, none of the benefits conferred by the Warrant in question shall be enjoyed by any but the well-conducted soldier; that nothing amounting to misconduct, in the ordinary acceptation and meaning of that word, shall, on any account, be overlooked; and that every instance of misconduct shall be distinctly registered against the individual in the regimental records, so as to preclude the possibility of his coming into possession of either additional pay or pension, to which his behaviour as a soldier, and as a member of society, shall not have established his claim under the provision of the Warrant. The General Commanding-in-Chief is too well acquainted with the high principle of the officers of the Army, and has too confident a reliance upon their love of order, discipline, and subordination, to suffer himself to entertain the remotest auspicion that any of them will ever lend their instrumentality towards obtaining for the unworthy any of those rewards which their King and country have provided exclusively for the meritorious soldier. I have, &c. John Macdonald, A.G.

*Officer commanding —— regiment.*

The following depots at Chatham are now paid and commanded by the Acting-Adjutant and Quartermaster of the Provisional Battalion, viz.:—2d, 3d, 13th, 25th, 40th, 62d, and 63d Regiments. If two individuals can pay and command so many depo's, we wonder at the economists not having proposed that the Captains of depots be discontinued.

As a proof of the extreme dishonesty of the piratical *Limerick Chronicle*, we request our friends to compare our Military Intelligence of last week with the *Limerick* of this; viz.—of Wednesday, the 7th, when they will find at least twenty paragraphs copied from our pages. As we have before said, the *Limerick* only exists by its pilfering from us. We shall probably make arrangements for publishing in Limerick.

## STAFF CHANGES.

Major-General Sir Alexander Woodford remains at Gibraltar (as will be seen by his being gazetted *Governor* instead of his former appointment of Lieutenant-Governor), with an increased salary of 5,000*l.* per annum.

Sir Edward Blakeney returned to Dublin on Wednesday with the rank of Lieutenant-General, and retains the command of the Forces in Ireland. His promotion, over the heads of numerous gallant officers, has given great umbrage. It is reported, that his two permanent Aides-de-Camp are Captain Bruce and Lieutenant Fitzroy Somerset, of the Guards; extras, Captain Lord Hamilton Chichester, 7th Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Conroy, Grenadier Guards; Military Secretary, Major Greaves, 34th Regiment.

Major-General Sir Henry Bouverie, commanding the Northern District, succeeds to the *Lieutenant*-Governorship of Malta, on the resignation or retirement of Major-General Sir Frederick Ponsonby, who is at present on leave in England, and the command of the Northern District is, we expect, to be given to Major-General Sir Richard Jackson, now Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Horse Guards.

There is a vague rumour of Lord Frederick Fitzclarence being appointed *Brigadier* in command either of the Eastern District of Ireland or of Dublin Garrison only.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

### Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Dundas.

At a General Court-Martial, held at Nusseerabad, 3d March, 1836, Lieutenant-Colonel James Fullerton Lindes, 2d Batt. Art., was arraigned on the following charge, preferred by Captain Rawlins of the same regiment, viz.:—with having caused to be overdrawn and misapplied the sum of 600 sonat rupees, by falsely certifying that a mess was maintained in the 2d Bat. Artillery during the months of March, April, May, June, and July, upon which charge the Court, upon consideration of the circumstances of the case, and the manifest intention which he, in common with the majority of the officers of the battalion (the prosecutor included), entertained of establishing a more regular mess, considered him justified in drawing the said money, and therefore most honourably acquitted him.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency embraces this opportunity of making known to the Bengal Army, that this is the only case during a period of seven months which has rendered the assembly of a General Court-Martial for the arraignment of European officers necessary, and he contemplates it as a most flattering and gratifying compliment to himself, because he is willing to attribute much of the altered state of the army, in this particular, to the kindly feelings with which they have received such advice as His Excellency has taken occasion to offer them, and to the attention which they have paid to what he has said.

The case under consideration was simply as follows: Lieutenant-Colonel Dundas had signed several certificates to the effect that a mess had been maintained in the 2d Battalion of Artillery, and had accordingly drawn the mess allowance of 120 rupees per month. The Lieut.-Colonel was charged by Captain Rawlins that this was a false certificate, no mess having been maintained, and consequently that the allowance was overdrawn and misapplied. The Colonel proved that there was a flock of sheep with two shepherds, and that the flock was called the "mess-flock," and that food for the sheep and the labour of the shepherd was paid for out of the mess allowance, and that the mutton or lamb was or might have been divided or disposed of among the officers at the headquarters; but the Commander-in-Chief could not but think that the *bonâ fide* establishment and maintenance of a mess was the contingencies on which the allowance was meant to depend. On a careful examination of the whole case the Commander-in-Chief cannot think that the proceedings or the result of this Court-Martial satisfactory, but as he does not foresee that good would result from calling for a revision, His Excellency has confirmed, the same subject to the foregoing remarks;—Lieutenant-Col. Dundas is released from arrest and will return to his duty.

## THE BANKS OF THE STREAM.

Away to the streamlet, away, away!
The sun is up in his realms of light,—
But it is not alone from his captured prey,
That the fisherman wins his keen delight,—
Ah no! 'tis the breath of the infant day,
'Tis the air so fresh, and the sky so bright,
In these is the fisherman's best delight.

And what is so sweet as a morn like this,
And what so fair as these tranquil dells
When dances the heart with its thoughts of bliss,
When the wild, clear note of the sky-lark swells,
When the cowslip is wooed by the sun's first kiss;
And nestles the bee in its amber cells,—
Oh! such are the charms of these tranquil dells.

Then give me the rays, and the birds, and flowers,
Oh! not for the world would my heart forego
The pure sweet joys of these peaceful bowers,—
And the charms which the thought of the past can throw
On our happier days and our calmer hours;
When kindling again the impassioned glow
Which t deemed with my childhood had ceased to flow.

*Jesse's Angler.*

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### DISMISSAL OF OFFICERS—THE ROYAL PREROGATIVE.

[The high station this Paper maintains, arises as much from its strict independence and impartiality, as from its superiority of information on all Military and Naval topics. We accordingly publish the following letter, though we disagree with the writer on some points, and more especially in that of the discipline of our ships, which is so relaxed and different from the strictness and authority the Captains formerly maintained, as to forbode the worst consequences. —Ed.]

Sir,—I trust, with your usual impartiality, you will give the following remarks a place in your valuable and influential Paper. It is high time, Mr. Editor, the system of neglect and oppression, pursued towards the officers of the Navy generally, but especially towards the unfortunate rank of Lieutenants, should be noticed and exposed. It may be necessary to observe, that the Lieutenants are in a different situation from that of any other class of officers on board H.M. ships. The officers of Marines, the Masters, the Medical officers, and the Pursers, have each an intermediate "Board," or other superior, interposed between them and the Admiralty, who watch over their interests, and to whom they can appeal, in the event of their suffering any unjust treatment from their superiors on board ship; consequently, we seldom or never hear of any of those officers being treated with the contumely and contempt with which the Lieutenants are so frequently visited. The unsatisfactory replies of the Secretary of the Admiralty to the different motions brought forward in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Codrington on the subject, show plainly enough his consciousness that the conduct pursued towards Naval officers cannot bear the light, and evince the determination of the Admiralty to uphold and perpetuate the exercise of a most oppressive and unconstitutional power. I am only surprised the Lieutenants of the Navy have hitherto conducted themselves so well, considering the degrading system of discipline to which they are subjected. These unfortunate men, Sir, are treated in the most disgraceful and degrading manner, and still they are expected to act like gentlemen! —they are treated as slaves, and they are expected to show the courage and the conduct of freemen![*]

Yes, Sir, like slaves! They are subject to a system of the most hateful tyranny. What is the definition of a tyrant? Not one who uniformly acts in a violent and unjust manner, but a superior who possesses the power of doing so if he pleases. Such a system would bow down the spirit, and brutalise the conduct of any class of men, and is calculated, with devilish iniquity, to lower those officers in their own estimation, and in the opinion of all other persons. I am no advocate, Mr. Editor, for insubordination among the inferior officers of any service, any more than I would uphold tyrannical conduct upon the part of those in command; but, Sir, if we would wish the law, military or civil, to be respected, it ought to be *humane*, reasonable, and well defined; nor should any officer who may perhaps have shed his blood, and spent the best part of his days in the service of the country, be at remembered, as well as the crown, be turned over to disgrace and ruin at the caprice of any unprincipled superior. It would be in vain to reply here, and say—there are many men of interest, and sons of nobility, serving in the Navy in the rank of Lieutenants; such fortunate persons are well assured that they will ere long be shot through the degraded rank by the force of interest, and are cheered by the hope of being speedily relieved from such a state of degradation.

The recent attempts of Sir Edward Codrington, Mr. Hume, Capt. Boldero, and others, to obtain some revision of so hateful a system, are deserving the thanks, not only of the service, but of the country. I care nothing, Sir, about the names of Whig or Tory—actions are the best of principles, and the only just ground upon which to challenge the confidence of the public. The appeals which have been made to Parliament in favour of the unhappy victims of Naval tyranny, have been designated by the cauning absurdity that, indeed, the House of Commons was endeavouring to interfere with the government of the Army and Navy! Miserable subterfuge! Never was there a more contemptible endeavour to shuffle off, and shrink from, a just and constitutional responsibility. These gentlemen, Sir, appealed to Parliament and to the public, not in their capacity of officers, but as citizens of a free state, who have suffered unjust and arbitrary conduct at the hands of certain public functionaries. We have been also told, Sir, that a parliamentary inquiry into such acts of oppression would be an infringement upon the prerogative of the crown. It is a gross libel upon a King of England to assert that he claims the power of doing wrong; and I am fully persuaded that our present most gracious Sovereign would be the last man in his dominions who would either perpetrate or permit any injustice towards even the meanest of his subjects; but it would be impossible for the chief magistrate of any county to inquire personally into every case of the kind. It is the unworthy depositaries of his power, who, by their unjust conduct, bring a scandal upon his government, and inflict a lasting injury upon a service upon which the country must ever rely in times of difficulty and danger; for be it remembered, that every such act of oppression will be quoted as so many admitted principles and established precedents for increasing the power and diminishing the responsibility of the Admiralty. I assert, Sir, it is clearly within the province and privileges of Parliament to scrutinise into the conduct of Ministers and all public functionaries, and to hold them responsible for the honest administration of those vast powers which have been confided to them for the service of the country.

In illustration of what has been advanced above, I will just allude to one of those cases of hardship brought under the notice of the House of Commons: that of the late Capt. Edwards, R.N. That gentleman may have been of dissipated and extravagant habits;—be it so. It appears he became involved in some pecuniary difficulties, and a person who alleged a debt against him applied to the Admiralty for redress! What had the Admiralty to do with it? But that Board, instead of referring the supposed creditor to the proper legal tribunal, thought fit to take upon themselves the task of inquiring into the private and pecuniary affairs of an officer upon half-pay, and, by so doing, presumed to usurp to themselves the functions of the civil magistrate. Capt. Edwards, it is stated, was struck off the List of the Navy, not because his conduct was dishonourable, but because he (and justly) refused to recognise such an inquisitorial power upon the part of the Admiralty. Allow me to ask, Sir, if that officer felt himself aggrieved in any pecuniary or other civil transaction, would the Board of Admiralty have interfered to see him righted?

Are we then to be told, Sir, that the Royal Prerogative is to be exerted only for the oppression of officers in the service of the crown, and not for their protection?—that it is incompatible with even-handed justice? Believe me, Mr. Editor, such doctrines will go further to bring the system of kingly government into disrepute, and Royal Prerogatives into contempt, than the writings and speeches of all the Radicals and Republicans in the kingdom.

*London, August 16.* A Conservative.

[*] These are assertions: why does not our correspondent give authenticated facts.—Ed.

### NEW TITLE OF THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Sir,—Lest by any chance you should miss so good a thing, I send you a paper containing the report of a lecture read at the Bristol Association. The inhabitants are still, I understand, in doubt whether or not it was intended as a hoax, for the worthy President deported himself with the greatest gravity, and nothing seemed to *divert* the attention of the audience except inwards the class, when some unmannerly person sung out, "Did you ever?" and "Lop." I think you will join with me in opinion, that the *ci-devant* school have now earned a cognomen which will stick to it for ever; and I trust you will apprize your readers of the fact. A vast deal of humbug there has been displayed and tolerated at the meeting, but nothing at all approaching to this. It has had the effect, however, of putting the people in good humour; for, now that their astonishment has ceased, they enjoy a hearty laugh at the whole affair; and it has a little enlightened the dull monotony which such a satiety of science had produced.—Long life to the Lop-Endians.

*Clifton, 7th Sept.*, 1836. Chip.

[We have not allowed the opportunity to pass of noticing the "Lop-Endians." Hitherto the discussions on naval architecture have been rather dry, but we anticipate much amusement from the future lucubrations of these sages.—Ed.

### ON HONOURS—KNIGHTHOOD.

Sir,—In one or two of your numbers a few months since I remember to have read with much interest some remarks on the subject of honours conferred on Naval and Military men, and I well recollect your very just observation, that unless those on whom these distinctions were bestowed *felt* and *knew* that they had had the good fortune of finding opportunities against the enemy of *meriting* these marks of royal favour, that such honours must always sit most awkwardly upon them, and be regarded but as so much tinsel and silk.

In order, then, to make titles and insignia valuable in the eyes of the world, they should never be conferred on Military and Naval Officers but for some signal service in war, whereas, of late, we have seen Knighthood showered down like hail-stones in the sister isle, and almost every Commander in the Coast Guard Service, who happened to have furnished a boat to the Lord Lieutenant to convey him across a river, has been at once dubbed a *Knight!* I mean not to dispute the *prigate* worth of either or any of those officers, I believe them to be excellent men, but I do contend that it must seriously lessen the value of Knighthood altogether, to find it bestowed for a service of this kind, and it is to be hoped that His Majesty, as the fountain of honour, will command some measures to be adopted without delay for putting an end to these unlimited vice-regal distributions of honours on Military men; and that, henceforward, those marks of distinction will be conferred by the *King alone* upon the officers of his Army and Navy.

*Sept. 1, 1836.* An Admirer of Just Reward.

### ON THE EMPLOYMENT OF THE DOCK-YARDS ON SATURDAYS.

Sir,—The sum you mention, 50,000*l.* as being sufficient increase to the navy estimates for employing the Dock-yards on Saturdays, may, I think, be materially reduced, if the expense of *building and repairing revenue cruisers, steamers, &c. at private yards*, be taken into consideration. The amount of this expenditure, to which the nation is at present subject, should of course be deducted from that contemplated, to bring these establishments into active operation on the idle day. But, as you say, even if such a sum were required, it is a well-ascertained fact, that the talented secretary, Mr. Wood, would meet little or no opposition from members of the House of Commons to a proposal of that nature. I cannot, with you, imagine that in *some instances* work may be done cheapest at merchants' than at the King's yards; for, however lower the *original cost*, it must be acknowledged that the rapid decay which ensues from the want of seasoned materials, doubles the ratio in the former

to what takes place in the latter instances. I fully agree with you, though, on the *greater* profits to merchants in the repairing than in the building department, and can instance the case of a friend of mine, (no singular one in any seaport town), in a very extensive way, who *never builds* but when he has no *repairs*. His plan is, always to keep a small vessel on the stocks, merely to give employ to his apprentices and a few workmen, (whom he is compelled to keep on constant pay), when old work is scarce; for, as he quaintly enough observes, "new work seldom brings in new money." These vessels he sells when completed, just sufficient to clear his outlay. Your perseverance in this cause will ever endear you to the Dock-yard people; and, if success follow your efforts, you will deserve at their hands a lasting token of their gratitude.—The insertion of the above will oblige your old contributor,

PHILOTHEORUS.

*5th September*, 1836.

## MR. HOLLAND AND THE ROYAL NAVAL COLLEGE MEDALS.

SIR,—I observed a statement in your journal of August 27th, that Mr. Holland, lately promoted, was the last who had obtained the first medal at the Rl. Naval College at Portsmouth. Being a Collegian I am desirous that this error may be corrected. The fact is, a medal is still given at that establishment, though no claim for promotion is now attached to it; but this change in its value did not take place till June 1831. Prior to that period, all who entered the College were bound to remain six years in the service, and it was always the custom, and considered to be a rule, to promote those who obtained that medal and passed a good examination at the end of their service. After that date the bond was removed, and all value, except as an honorary distinction, was taken from the medal, but, of course, this could not affect those who entered before that date. The following is a list of medallists from June, 1828, to December, 1832:—June, 1828—Mr. Ward, a Lieutenant; December, 1828—Mr. Gardiner, left the service; June, 1829—Mr. Hulland, a Lieutenant; Dec., 1829—Mr. Ross, dead; June, 1830—Mr. Moorsam; Dec., 1830—Mr. Kingston; June, 1831—Mr. Crawford; Dec., 1832—Mr. Heath; June, 1832—Mr. Wood; December, 1832,—Mr. Spicer.

Mr. Spicer is, therefore, the last who obtained the medal under the old system, as he must have entered the College before June, 1831. Mr. Moorsom is now the senior medallist not promoted. It appears he passed his examination for commander in June, 1835, and at the College in Nov., 1835. Mr. Spicer cannot yet have passed.

As this statement can be verified by the returns, &c., the insertion of it will oblige

A COLLEGIAN OF JUNE, 1830.

*Portsmouth, Sept. 1st.*

[We hope to enroll a *Collegian* in the list of our Correspondents. The subject of his present letter shall have our early attention.—ED.]

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.

SIR,—Observing a statement in your valuable Gazette of the 6th August last, from *Brutus*, relative to the payment of the compensation for half-pay to the Lieutenants in the Coast Guard Service, I beg to correct the same, by stating that the above officers are kept without it generally a month after it becomes due: for instance—in the Hastings District it was not paid for the last quarter until the 6th August, which is the case *at least* three quarters out of the four, and which alone requires to be *strictly* looked into; for every man who has a family must be fully aware of the inconvenience attending such unnecessary delay, independent of the injustice done to a body of zealous and deserving individuals.

There are many more acts of injustice inflicted with impunity on the Lieutenants of the Coast Guard, which your worthy correspondent *Numa* has omitted to state, but which will shortly be made public through your valuable paper, if you have no objection to notice them.

*Sept. 5th.*

PAY.

## ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

SIR,—Several weeks having elapsed since last I addressed you on the subject of the "unnecessary office expenses of the Royal Naval Charitable Society," the interval has been, I am pleased to see, ably filled up by your kindness in giving publicity to the communications of your several correspondents on that subject, who have so clearly introduced so much new matter, which, if adopted, will tend very considerably to improve the present system in the management of our Society.

I should be wanting in gratitude to your correspondents, *Philanthropist*, *A Thirty Years' Subscriber*, and *An Old Member*, did I not request your further attention in conveying to them, through your valuable columns, my most sincere thanks for their able support in the cause of "consistent economy;" and I beg to assure them most candidly, and the members generally, that I was influenced by no personal motive, having been solely actuated by the wish that the Society's affairs should be conducted with less expense (calling into consideration our decreasing funds, with increasing claims), which I assert can be easily effected, without diminishing the respectability, as feared by some, of the efficiency of the Society's arrangements; and they may rest assured that I will not relax my exertions, and trust that the advocates for *reform* will be in the majority at the next meeting (*10th October*).

I decidedly agree with *Philanthropist* that other societies are to be no criterion for us; we are, I hope, fully competent to manage our own affairs. In fact, I should be very sorry to pay the "members of the Royal Naval Charitable Society" an ill a compliment as to suppose for one moment that they are not quite efficient to the duties. I am as well aware as *Philanthropist* that much perseverance is required to remove a long-existing evil: it therefore calls forth for all friends to good management to be strenuous in their exertions, and to bear in mind that, during the last five years and a half, the Society, I regret to add, has lost by death nearly 500 members; consequently, a very great increase of claimants, without a proportionate addition of new members.

I am not surprised at the idea entertained by a *Thirty Years' Subscriber* and his friends, relative to our "Annual Office Expenses" not exceeding 120*l.*: it is quite in accordance with what has been expressed to me by several members in London who are not general attendants at the quarterly meetings. I hope they will add their weight to the "scale of reform." The granting a *gratuitous* office in a government building would be a *rich* boon conferred upon us.

Having noticed in your correspondent, *An Old Member's*, letter, the thanks of several ladies to me and others for our exertions, I beg to express to those ladies my warmest acknowledgments, and assure them they will find me persevering in the *good cause*, their approbation being a spur to my endeavours. There are many suggestions contained in his letter well deserving our deepest consideration.

The advertisement expenses of the "Charitable" and "Royal Naval Annuitant" Societies present such a contrast, that I cannot avoid extracting it from *An Old Member's* communication. The former amounted to the *extravagant* sum of 13*l.* 10*s.* in 1835, while the latter, including its eight branches, was only 8*l.* 4*s.* I feel assured that the strongest advocate for the *present* system, in viewing this, cannot but admit that a revision is highly necessary. The "*office expenses*" alone (247*l.*) for that year engrossed nearly a fifth of the annual receipts, or 988 Lieutenants' subscriptions out of the 1250. In conclusion, I beg to return my thanks to *Philanthropist* for his faithful report of the proceedings at the last meeting of the "Royal Naval Charitable Society."

I entreat those who *do not* subscribe to this truly laudable institution to come forward; many of the most distinguished and affluent are enrolled as members or donors, from a benevolent desire to support a society of brother officers, who, having shared in the perils of their profession, renew the bond of fraternity by aiding to smooth the pillow of death, and calming the dying officer's fearful apprehension of leaving a beloved wife and orphans to the cold sympathies of a wretched and heartless dependence. With the hope that *all* will bear in mind the immortal Nelson's last words—

"England expects that every man will do his duty,—"

with this feeling, Sir, allow me, for your continued attention to the interests of the "United Service," to subscribe myself your grateful correspondent,

*29th August.*

NAUTICUS.

## COIR FOR SAILORS' AND SOLDIERS' BEDS.

SIR,—The readiness with which you admit into the columns of your estimable Gazette, any communication which has for its object the good of the United Service, renders any apology from me on the present occasion quite unnecessary, for the subject on which I now address you is certainly one of great importance in the amelioration of the health and comfort of our seamen and troops, and I offer this opinion on the strong foundation of personal experience.

As to whether the sailor will be benefited by the reduction of the Captain's share of Prize-money and consequent increase of his, or by some other alterations that have taken place in these days of reform, is, in my opinion, very hypothetical, for a forty-years' experience has proved to me, that (with but few exceptions) he will get rid of ten pounds in as short a period as of five; but it is not a matter of hypothesis, whether the man will be more healthy by sleeping in a dry bed or a wet one.

During a long and particularly active servitude, it was my lot, so the wat, to be a good deal in small ships employed in the blockading, and other arduous services, off Brest, in the Bay of Biscay, and on the coast of Ireland, when the almost universal custom of keeping the sea in all weathers frequently reduced our people to the most distressing condition, having their bedding, and every article of clothing soaked with rain or the sea, and, notwithstanding all opportunities were taken to expose them to sun and air, in the winter months, the intervals of fine weather were so short, that I have often known this miserable state of the men to continue for a fortnight, and hundreds of times I have suffered the most painful sensations on going between-decks, and inhaling the dank vapour driven out from the bedding by the heat of the men's bodies, and also arising from the accumulated quantity of wet clothing, and for which the state of the weather precluded all remedy, and I have as often gone to bed under the most gloomy apprehensions on the all-important subject of health, and passed many a restless night in endeavouring to devise some antidote to the evil, but without success; nor have I ceased to be anxious on the matter during the time I have been unemployed, but have constantly watched for anything that might effect so great an improvement to the condition of our sailors and soldiers, as the removal of this terrible source of disease amongst both, for our troops, when embarked on board small transports, according to the present wretched system, are quite as badly off as the seamen.

Under these feelings, it was with much gratification that some time ago I received a paper, stating the discovery of a substitute for hair and other materials, at present in use for beds, by Captain Wildey. It is coir, or the fibre of the outer coating of the cocoa-nut. The valuable properties of this article are stated in the paper to be so numerous that I felt somewhat sceptical, and therefore determined to have ocular proof; the result of which is, my firm opinion that this is one of the most beneficial discoveries, particularly for the Navy, that has been made for a great many years.

Amongst the advantages of coir over hair, &c. are durability and unsusceptibility of injury from wet; but the point of most consequence of all is, that it will dry in one fifth part of the time that hair or flock will, and hence consists its superior adaptation for sailors' and soldiers' beds, as, under the above-mentioned circumstances of their being wet, exposure to the sun and air for an hour and a half will render them perfectly dry, which in hair and flock beds I have frequently known could not be effected in a whole day.

Coir has also a peculiarity which renders it still more valuable, but which I am not chemist enough to account for, it is this—that although every other material, after being much wet with *salt*-water, on all occasions of moist air is liable to give, coir, let it be ever so saturated with salt water, being once dried in the sun, the most humid atmosphere will not cause it to evince the slightest dampness; on the contrary, so congenial to it is salt, that whenever the bed-tick is worn out, if the coir be immersed for an hour or two in salt-water, then dried in the sun, and put into a new case, it will be like a perfectly new bed.

I have stated to you the result of my observations and inquiries, and as I think the trial of coir, as a material for sailors' and soldiers' beds, is a desideratum of great consequence, I trust you will favour me with space for these few remarks, and give your powerful aid in so good a cause by drawing the attention of the Lords of the Admiralty to the subject. I must add, that a coir bed would not be more than two-thirds the price of a hair one, and is much lighter.

*London, 31st July,* 1836.

VIGILANS.

## ROYAL ARSENAL POLICE, WOOLWICH.

SIR,—It has often been commented on here, by those who have observed how excellently adapted for all exigencies the Dock-yard Police has been since its formation, that a similar force has not been raised to assist the military in the protection of the public property in the Royal Arsenal, which, in addition to being the grand emporium of the "matériel for war of this great nation, is considerably exposed to pilfering: and, when we remember that *all* ordnance stores are *here* delivered by transports from all quarters of the world, the obvious utility of the establishment of similar chests for the reception of nails, coppers, &c., as in the Dock-yard, (which would otherwise be thrown away), which are now picked up and therein deposited by the Naval Police, and which alone, since the formation of that body, has amounted in value to a considerable sum, beyond a question. From the high state of efficiency and discipline of the Dock-yard Police, under the respective warden and director, Lieut. Peake, R.N., (which has often been the subject of eulogium by members of different Boards of Admiralty), I should think the valuable co-operation of that gallant officer might be secured; and, by a similar corps being raised, the assurance of safety to this public depot in all its varied departments, fully relied on.

VIGILANS.

"In type, "Tristram," "Cincinnatus," and a "[illegible] scriber."

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Mr. Schloss, the English and Foreign bookseller, has very handsomely undertaken the publication of a Narrative of Trials on the Western Coast of Africa, by the late James Fawckner,—who, it will be remembered, lost the whole of his furniture and property in the recent lamentable fire at Plymouth,—with the laudable intention of raising something considerable, by the sale of so interesting a Narrative, to compensate that gentleman for his heavy calamity. It is a novel way of repairing damages, but as we understand these adventures contain full portraits of the manners of a country so little known, embracing a period of six years, during which Captain Fawckner explored a vast deal of the Coast; we augur that it will be successful, particularly as they are inspired in a modest octavo volume.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*As we find* "Navy Blue" *to be in error with respect to the notice on Captain G——, in Capt. Chamier's Edition of* "*James's Naval History,*" *the publication of his letter is unnecessary. The notice is a reprint of what appeared in a former Edition.* — "Poor Mate" *should address his communications to the Editor, and send them free. The same remark applies to a Correspondent at Castlewallen.*—"Lycurgus" *has our best thanks for his kind and generous feelings: we, however, still think we are right in declining to insert his first communication, on account of its personality; but we accept his proposition of an interview, and shall be glad also to see the* "Aggrieved Artist."—"Z." *is under consideration.*—*Will* "H——d" *give us his address. The article headed* "*Deputy Lieutenancy and Harrison Codd*" *inadmissible: we agree with the writer in some points, but personal satire does not suit our columns.*—*A packet was sent to* "Corineus" *on Wednesday.*—*We have mislaid the address of the Bookseller of our friend* +, *or the Nos. would have been forwarded.*—*Mr. Wilson's papers are compilations from the Navy List, and not suitable for our Paper.* — "An Old Campaigner" *asks us to extradict* "THE REPORTS" *of the papers on Staff changes, &c. &c. &c. This is hardly necessary, as they have ceased to mislead Officers: we refer him, however, to our various notifications, which are* authentic.—*Several communications have reached us respecting the* "*Limerick,*" *but as it is not our wish to give a funeral oration on this grotesque print, we shall afford it a respite; let it, however, beware of any future dishonesty.*—*We wish to hear from* A——m;" *a letter to the Editor might remove all doubts. Several Notices of Books are unavoidably postponed.*

Erratum in the last No.—*Page 566, in the letter of* Corineus, *on the Newfoundland Fisheries, line 33, for* "*whilst at the* same *time,*" *read* "*whilst at* this *time.*"

### TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

*We have sincere satisfaction in reducing the price of the* NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE *to a sum that will render it available to every class of Officers. The alteration in the Stamp Duty, which comes into operation next week, gives a reduction of little more than 2½d., and the present Sevenpenny Papers will in future be sold at 6d. and 4½d. We shall not, however, be influenced in this matter by our contemporaries, but intend to give our Subscribers the benefit of a Reduction of one-third in the present price: the* Naval and Military Gazette *will therefore, after this day, be published at 8d. instead of One Shilling.*

*Experience has proved to us, that the circulation of a journal is not altogether dependent upon its price; as, when we advanced this Paper from 7d. to 1s., the change did not occasion us the loss of one hundred Subscribers; and our circulation has since gradually and steadily increased, until, at the present moment, it more than doubles the number when sold at sevenpence. Still we are aware that many Half-Pay Officers, who are desirous of filing this Gazette and preserving the professional intelligence it contains, have been deterred by the expense, which, although comparatively trifling to some, is of importance to others as regards their limited incomes.*

*A Reduction of a third is a boon which only one other periodical (the* Court Journal) *has announced; and when it is considered, that three-fourths of the contents of the* Naval and Military Gazette *are original, the professional information not only early but authentic; and that the course which we adhere to of eschewing politics, avoiding personalities, and maintaining a strict independence, renders our Paper acceptable to all parties, we do not assume too much in stating that we represent the interests of the United Service.*

*That many of the measures advocated in our pages have been subsequently adopted, is at least a proof of the soundness of our views; and the large space we appropriate to our Correspondents, thus inviting free discussion on all subjects connected with the Service, is the certain mode of eliciting truth.*

*Finally, we shall observe, that the humblest member of the United Service has ever found us an advocate in a just cause, whilst the highest authorities have had our prompt defence of good measures when misrepresented for party or other purposes.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 10, 1836.


IT does seem as if a certain portion of the public press had a systematic design to ruin the United Service, labouring incessantly to subvert its discipline by officious interference with the conduct of officers. We speak not of those low publications which pander to the worst passions of the mob; but of leading, and strange to say, the conservative journals in the greatest circulation, which profess to give information upon current events, and oftentimes assume to lead and direct the opinions of their readers.

In the *Times* and *Morning Herald* of this week a paragraph has appeared, purporting to be a letter from Plymouth, and evidently inserted with the intention of tarnishing the reputation of the Board of Admiralty, and through them the existing Government; without considering that the publication of this libellous matter, as regards the efficiency of the ships under Sir Charles Paget, is calculated to bring our Navy into contempt amongst numbers of persons who have no better means of information than what the newspapers afford, in this as well as foreign countries. It is lamentable to think that any motive could have induced the conductors of these journals to admit such a statement as the one in question, which, besides being utterly untrue, is evidently the splenetic effusion of some disappointed expectant, who pretends he would rather be at once rudely informed that his pretensions were ridiculous and incompatible, and far outweighed by the merits of his brother officers; than that the First Lord of the Admiralty received him with courtesy, noted his request, and gave him to understand that his claims should have due attention when opportunity arrived; meaning, when those of greater merit had been satisfied.

We recollect the time when the lament was loud, that the First Lord would not receive an officer of lower rank than a Captain; subsequently it was complained that an ungentlemanly want of courtesy was shown by that Minister; and now it appears that civility goes for nothing, and rudeness is desired. As we conceive it an imperative duty to defend the reputation of every person, high or low, connected with the Navy or Army, when unjustly assailed, we will appeal to the Service, whether the conduct of the present First Lord and his two immediate predecessors has not been such as to give general satisfaction, as regards their reception of officers; and as respects the distribution of their patronage, we challenge the author of the scurrility in question to compare the promotions of the last three years with those of any antecedent time. There can be no mistake in this matter, the means are immediately available, for we this week complete a return, commenced in our last, of the names of all Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants promoted between the 1st January, 1825, and the 1st January, 1835, and the Navy List will show the remainder up to the 30th of June, 1836. Upon a scrutiny of these names it will be found that, taking the Naval Administrations of Lord Auckland, Earl De Grey, or the Earl of Minto, either conjointly or separately, considerably more than two-thirds (we may say full three-fourths) of their patronage has been bestowed upon merit, without the least consideration of political influence, or even political feeling; for, in many of the cases, the officers promoted have been Tories; we have before published data to prove this, and challenge contradiction.

But the Naval officer does not confine himself to a sneer at the First Lord in return for a gentlemanly reception; he calls the Board of Admiralty an incapable one. We will not now canvas the reputation of the individual Members of that Board, nor the estimation in which their characters are deservedly held by the Navy and the country;—we will point to their acts, and be satisfied with enumerating the two last, viz., recommending to the executive and obtaining from the legislative without a dissentient vote, a great increase to the active service of the Navy; and placing the Ordinary under such a system as to render its whole strength available upon emergency, and thus give the facility of nearly doubling our actual force should occasion require. These two acts, besides many others already effected, or under consideration, are no proofs of incapacity in the view of the Service and of the nation, whatever may be asserted to the contrary.

Next as to the efficiency of the squadron lately commissioned. This unworthy member of an honourable service ("'tis a villanous bird that defiles his own nest") asserts, that the ships are badly manned, and the officers incapable of doing their duty. We could only wish that some opportunity was afforded before an enemy to put this to the test. That the ships are not all manned with prime seamen we will admit, and this could not be expected whilst the pay of the Merchant Service is put in competition with the King's. When it becomes necessary to offer extraordinary inducements, no doubt the best men will be obtained. The crews want only exercise and that rigorous discipline, which few Captains are inclined to enforce in the present day, to become as efficient as those of line-of-battle ships need be, and they have a much greater portion of seamen than was usual in ships of their class during the war. It is by keeping up a respectable force, and giving employment to officers and men, that the efficiency of the Navy can be maintained, and the nucleus of future crews preserved ready against a sudden increase is called for. We trust that we shall never more see the miserable economy adopted, of reducing the number of men beyond the moderate estimate which has been taken for this year, but that the policy of increasing it further will be admitted, and seamen employed in every department when they can do their duty, so as to be already disciplined and available for immediate service in case of war.

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WE have very sincere pleasure in notifying to the Madras Army the appointment of Colonel Welsh thereof, by the Court of Directors, to the Staff as a General Officer. This nomination will show the Coast Army that its veteran and gallant leaders of other days are *not* wholly overlooked by the home authorities, and cannot but tend much to remove the ill-feeling engendered by the appointment some time back to the division staff, by the influence of interest alone, of one of the *youngest* Colonels of the Madras Army, to the exclusion of many whose claims to the distinction surpassed, as did their length of service, ten-fold those of the individual so appointed.

The career of Colonel Welsh was one of hard and good service to the Government. He performed several most gallant achievements, and considered with his general high character as a soldier, richly merited that his name should have been among the first of those submitted to our gracious Sovereign for the Companionship of the Bath, on the extension of that Order; but alas! this day we perceive his gallant breast, like many others, has most unaccountably been left unadorned with the distinction. Let us hope, however, that his being called to active service as a General Officer will bring this omission to notice

n the proper quarter, and lead to his early re-eiving the order; and, if accompanied with the onour of Knighthood, as in the cases of Colonels *Lindesay* and *Vigoureux*, on his receiving superior ommands in the Madras Presidency, we venture o assert it would afford great gratification to the Coast Army, on the officers of which, we know not hy, titulary honours have hitherto been bestowed ut scantily indeed.

Colonel, now Brigadier-General Welsh, and amily, embark we hear this week for India. He to succeed to the first vacancy, and should no hance one occur before then, he will succeed Brigadier-General Taylor, now commanding the Madras Northern Division, whose period of Staff ervice expires in July next.

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THE report, circulated in other papers (*on the est authority*), that the 16th, 45th, and 54th Regiments are ordered home is without foundation. No order of the kind, we regret to say, has been et issued.

We request Lord Hill and the authorities at the Horse Guards will do us the favour to read the ollowing petition; and we shall be additionally rateful if his Lordship thinks proper to submit t to the fountain-head of justice.

*To His Majesty—To William the Fourth—To the Commander in Chief of all British Soldiers, my King!*

"The humble petition and respectful complaint of an ld and loyal Soldier, now serving in India since 1819,

"Sheweth,—

"That your Majesty's old soldier has served in the 45th egiment of your army since he was fourteen years old, hen he enlisted as a drummer, anxious to make a noise p the world.

"That petitioner, at the age of seventeen, exchanged his drum for a firelock, and blazed away at the battles of Rolela, Vimiera, Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d'Onor, Ciudad Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrenees, Nivelle, Orthez, Toulouse, and in various skirmishes too numerous to mention.

"That petitioner is now in India, having been sent first o Ceylon in 1819, after the long war was over, and that he served in Ava. He is after all this long service still Private, and must remain one, being too fond of drinking your Majesty's health to make a Corporal even.

"That your old soldier begs for himself, the 45th, 54th, and 16th regiments, all of which embarked in 1819, and are still in India, a relief as soon as your Majesty can spare three regiments. We all know that Ireland troubles your Majesty; but we do not like to stay behind the tough old 20th, which went abroad with us in 1819, and are now going home before us. Well, they deserve their good luck!

"That your old soldiers cannot believe that your Majesty knows that your regiments are kept abroad in India twenty years, and that only one Captain and a dozen men remain at home to recruit. We hear, but cannot credit it, that all your other regiments serving abroad remain out only ten years, and that four out of their ten companies are left at home like 2d battalions. This is very strange, and we are not able to see why the regiments in India serve twenty years, and have all hands abroad, while regiments elsewhere serve only ten years, and have four companies always at home. We think this must be false, and only put into the papers to make us more unhappy.

"That your old soldier, and all in this country, have been astonished to hear that the 17th regiment is coming to India again. It served twenty years in India, went home for five years, and is now come to serve twenty years more. In forty-five years it will have been five years at home, and forty years abroad. Your Majesty, we all know, never gave *that* order. If the 17th be culprits, they certainly have got *a long day*, as the Irish say.

"That your Majesty's old soldiers in India complain that they are paid *not* even in a *rum* way; as in the West Indies, but in *a racking* way, in the East Indies. Your old soldier is no more of a Pay-Serjeant than your Majesty, and cannot understand rupee-pay—not a whit more than Indian jugglery. He, however, knows to his cost that he must serve two days and a half for one rupee, and that when he gets it no one will give him two of *your* shillings for it; and yet it was for *your* shilling a-day that he listed. The Company say that their rupee is 2*s.* 6*d.*, but it is not worth two at any time. Thus, your soldiers serve in the distant and dangerous climate of India two days and a half for two shillings, or one rupee; whereas, if at home in merry old England, your soldiers serve two days for two shillings, good current coin of your kingdom. Your Majesty little knows how the Company *chouse* your soldiers out of sixpence every two days and a half.

"That, lastly, your Majesty's regiments complain, but in the manly and respectful manner of soldiers, to their King, that *all* the advantages of a shorter foreign service of ten years, having four out of ten companies always at home, and being fairly and faithfully paid, are all on the side of your regiments serving out of India; while *all* the disadvantages of longer foreign service of twenty years, having only one *skeleton* company, consisting of about twelve individuals, at home, and being unfairly paid in rupees, are all on the side of your regiments serving in India. Your Majesty's soldiers in India petition to be relieved within fifteen years from these disadvantages, and, as in duty bound, will ever fight, hoping the parsons, as in duty bound, will ever pray, for your Majesty.

"J. HAUDIMAN, Private Grenadier, 45th Reg.

"*Madras, 20th March*, 1836."

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UNDER the head of Correspondence will be found a letter upon the subject of Indian Knighthood, which it would seem has of late been rather too *liberally* bestowed by Lord Mulgrave, on the Naval Officers in the Coast Guard Service, at the different places that his Lordship happened to visit. With the writer of this letter, and with many others who have in like manner complained of this circumstance, we quite agree; and further we concur, that the King, as the fountain of honour, should *alone* possess the power of rewarding in this manner the officers of his Army and Navy; for if, as has been remarked by our correspondent, honours are thus profusely bestowed, without any especial public service calling them forth, the value of them will be speedily at an end, and that which has hitherto been looked up to with pride and emulation by every officer, will, by so unlimited an extension of it, become an object rather to be shunned than desired by the gallant members of the United Service.

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THE question of Steam Navigation to India, which has for years past greatly interested all connected in any way with that vast and valuable portion of the British Empire, and which continues to create the liveliest anxieties at the three Indian Presidencies, but has languished most unaccountably under the delay, not to say the neglect and discouragement, of the Indian Authorities at home, will, we hope, soon be brought into activity by the spirited exertions and united efforts of the Mercantile community of London and Liverpool, who are interested in the Indian trade. In the mean time our attention has been drawn to a most interesting article in the *Journal des Debats*, of the 31st ultimo, upon the subject of the French Government Steam-Boats in the Mediterranean, by which we are happy to see the vast extent to which that establishment has been carried for the public convenience, and for the advancement, we hope, of the happiness and civilisation of the countries bounded by that sea. It appears, that in a few weeks hence eight of ten steam-boats, built by the French Government for this service in the Mediterranean, will be ready at Marseilles to commence working; and that the Government has neglected nothing to place them on the most improved footing, for which purpose Monsieur Moissard, an able Naval Engineer, was sent to England to report on the Lisbon and Malta Steam-boats: and upon the latest improvements in them the French Steam-Boats have been constructed. They are formed so as when required they can be turned into vessels of war, carrying six guns each, but having ordinarily only two; and in arrangements and comforts surpass the English Steam-Boats. Each vessel is of 580 tons, 160 horse power, and with accommodation for thirty passengers in the first, and forty in the second, cabins. The expenses of the first equipment of each steam-boat is 600,000 francs the crews, &c., amount to forty-eight men, and the annual expense of each is 206,100 francs, or for the ten 1,854,200 francs. Great as this expense may be, it is expected that the speculation will afford a fair return. Both for passengers, letters and despatches, from the extreme regularity of the arrangements, it is believed that all Europe will prefer the route by Marseilles to the Levant and that England will adopt the same for her despatches to India.

There will be two lines,—one from Marseilles to Constantinople, the other from Marseilles to Athens and Alexandria; they will meet at the little island of Syra, and change their passengers and despatches;—between Marseilles and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civita Vecchia, Naples, Messina, Malta, Syra, and Smyrna; stopping twenty-four hours at Smyrna and at Malta and at the others from two to six hours each. The distance thus run will be 591 leagues, not taking the calculation of the rates stemmed by the Toulon and Algiers' boats, and those from Falmouth to Corfu, being about two one-third leagues per hour, including stoppages, the time will be as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| From Marseilles to Leghorn . | 1 day and 10 hours |
| Leghorn to Civita Vecchia | 2 days and 6 hours |
| Civita Vecchia to Naples . | 3 days and 6 hours |
| Naples to Messina . . | 4 days and 11 hours |
| Messina to Malta . . | 5 days and 10 hours |
| Malta to Syra . . . | 9 days and 12 hours |
| Syra to Smyrna . . | 10 days and 15 hours |
| Smyrna to Constantinople | 13 days and 7 hours |

From Athens to Alexandria is 173 leagues, which could be done in four days and two hours without stopping at any other place than Syra. The despatches will take place every ten days, and they will be so combined that three times a month a boat from Marseilles, one from Constantinople and Smyrna, and one from Alexandria shall meet at Syra, so that the passage should be made in eighteen days, and replies to letters received, from Constantinople or Alexandria, at Marseilles, on the 29th day from the original despatch from the latter. The charge of passages is fixed at a reasonable rate,—one franc per league for the first cabin, and sixty cents per league for the second cabin, but the shorter passages of the intermediate stations and a reduction of about ten per cent. upon the charge for the entire route, which brings the charge of the route from Marseilles to Constantinople to 540 and 325 francs; and from Alexandria to Athens to 170 and 100 francs, exclusive of table, according as the first or second cabin is arranged for.

From this it appears that for a very trifling expense it is now in the power of any person to make the tour of the Mediterranean, either for business or pleasure, stopping at any place for ten days, and as to pass from boat to boat; proceeding from Marseilles to Leghorn, so as to give ten days to Florence; from Civita Vecchia to Rome, and staying ten or twenty days there; the same again at Naples, and as many in Sicily, &c.; this, with the comforts and convenience to be found in the boats, will lead many to take this course, and only requires some regularity for the arrival of steam-boats from India at Suez, in the favourable monsoon, to lead almost all the East India Company's Officers by this route to and from Eur-

ustead of that now pursued, by the Cape of Good Hope.

We will add little to the above statement, taken hiefly from the *Journal des Debats*, as to the ar-angements made for thus traversing the Mediter-anean sea; there can be no doubt, that, if the ritish Government do not avail themselves of it to expedite their communications with India, that least all private individuals and trading associa-ons will do so. The *Journal des Debats* contains so some pertinent remarks on the necessity of anges in the quarantine laws in France and aly, as applicable in particular to those steam-oats, which we hope to see effected. It would pear that, including these ten Government eam-boats now built by France for the Mediter-anean, there are in all fifty-two steam-vessels on at sea, of which thirty-one belong to France, in-uding eleven attached to the communication with lgiers, seven are English, five Neapolitan, two rdinian, two Greek, two Austrian, one Spanish, e Turkish, and one Egyptian.

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It has afforded us much satisfaction to observe, at the articles in our late numbers, on the sub-ct of the Shipwrights in our Royal Dock-yards, ve been copied into several of the port papers, ith expressions of approval from their different ditors.

Knowing as we well do the important worth of ese valuable men to this great maritime nation, e must repeat our sincere hope, that the Lords ommissioners of the Admiralty will command ch measures to be adopted as shall at once emedy the evils complained of, and thus prevent e fatal consequences which would attend e emigration of any of those artificers to rival ates; for, as we before remarked, no greater isfortune could befal this country than the loss any number of the experienced Shipwrights longing to our Naval Arsenals; and as we be-ve that their Lordships of the Admiralty will convinced, by their recent personal observa-ns, of the necessity of materially increasing the sans in our Dock-yards, in order to keep all r ships in a perfect state of repair, we trust that y will see fit to order, that these deserving men all henceforward work *six* days of the week in-ad of *five*; and, though this may augment the timates some forty-five to fifty thousand per num, yet this sum is of comparative insigni-ce when we consider the advantages that will se from giving our ships the repairs that they y require, at the instant that such repairs are covered to be needed, thus folfilling the old -repeated adage of

"a stitch in time saves nine;"—

, by following this course, it is probable that full amount of this additional expenditure may saved in making good the defects of only half-a-zen ships. On every ground, then, even that of nomy, we earnestly hope that their Lordships ll take all the circumstances connected with this estion into their early consideration, and will ereupon fulfil the well-grounded prayer of the ficers of our Dock-yards.

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The following tables may prove interesting to me of our readers. They have been compiled ith great care from the annual returns, and will ow that the numbers, both of retirements and aths, vary much less than has been generally pposed:—

Abstract of Resignations and Retirements of Commissioned Officers of Full and Half-Pay, from 1830 to 1835 inclusive.

| Years. | Field Marshals. | Generals. | Lieutenant Generals. | Major-Generals. | Colonels. | Lieutenant Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants | Ensigns, Cornets, and 2nd Lieuts. | Pay-Masters | Adjutants. | Quarter-Masters. | Commissariat Department. | Medical Department. | Chaplain's Department. | Veterinary Surgeons. | Barrack-Masters. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830 | — | — | — | — | — | 28 | 17 | 88 | 111 | 67 | 8 | — | 8 | — | 50 | — | — | — | 369 |
| 1831 | — | 3 | — | — | 4 | 20 | 27 | 85 | 139 | 86 | — | — | 2 | 19 | 26 | — | 2 | — | 490 |
| 1832 | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 16 | 77 | 134 | 81 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 9 | 18 | — | — | — | 368 |
| 1833 | — | — | 2 | — | — | 17 | 26 | 96 | 172 | 95 | 2 | — | 2 | — | 5 | — | — | — | 416 |
| 1834 | — | — | — | — | — | 18 | 13 | 65 | 131 | 73 | 3 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | — | 326 |
| 1835 | — | — | — | — | — | 14 | 16 | 102 | 109 | 89 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 9 | — | — | — | 304 |
| 6 Years. | — | 2 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 115 | 115 | 507 | 799 | 444 | 15 | 14 | 10 | 21 | 113 | 1 | 4 | — | 2186 |

Abstract of Deaths among the Commissioned Officers on Full and Half-Pay, from 1830 to 1835 inclusive.

| Years. | Field-Marshals. | Generals. | Lieutenant-Generals. | Major-Generals. | Colonels. | Lieutenant-Colonels. | Majors. | Captains. | Lieutenants | Cornets, Ensigns, & 2nd Lieutenants | Pay-Masters | Adjutants. | Quarter-Masters. | Commissariat Department. | Medical Department. | Chaplain's Department. | Veterinary Surgeons. | Barrack-Masters. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1830 | 1 | 7 | 14 | 9 | 5 | 22 | 19 | 70 | 112 | 37 | 16 | 5 | 26 | 9 | 48 | 1 | 5 | 1 | 400 |
| 1831 | 1 | 9 | 10 | 5 | 12 | 25 | 24 | 75 | 120 | 48 | 11 | 4 | 26 | 8 | 35 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 429 |
| 1832 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 7 | 23 | 14 | 79 | 123 | 41 | 4 | 4 | 19 | 10 | 41 | 7 | 4 | 1 | 398 |
| 1833 | 1 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 7 | 20 | 12 | 82 | 130 | 48 | 6 | 1 | 27 | 11 | 43 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 427 |
| 1834 | 1 | 8 | 10 | 13 | 6 | 16 | 20 | 67 | 125 | 44 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 10 | 44 | 6 | — | 1 | 409 |
| 1835 | 1 | 8 | 14 | 13 | 8 | 21 | 30 | 80 | 115 | 38 | 8 | 6 | 21 | 9 | 33 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 401 |
| 6 Years. | 6 | 36 | 67 | 62 | 45 | 127 | 120 | 454 | 730 | 215 | 52 | 27 | 152 | 57 | 233 | 19 | 13 | 5 | 2186 |

The vast superiority of the percussion musket over the common flint and steel firelock has been demonstrated by the reports and returns from Woolwich, and the several corps to which the percussion guns were sent for trial. We have been favoured with the following statement of practice made in the 80th Regiment at Chatham. There were four sets by different makers tried, and the following is the result:—

4 Common Percussion — out of 1,520 rounds, six mis-fires - - hits 1280
4 Lovell's do. out of 1,520 rounds, fifteen mis-fires - - hits 1288
4 Eccle's do. out of 1,520 rounds, 12 mis-fires, and five hang-fires, hits 1278
4 Manton's do. out of 1,900 rounds, 29 mis-fires, and 6 hang-fires, hits 1143
4 Common Flint—out of 1,520 rounds, 167 mis-fires. and 45 hang-fires, hits 992

20 Firelocks.

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"Every thing hath its uses." An era in the science of ship-building has just been accomplished at the Bristol Association. The School of Naval Architecture, bent on notoriety, but driven to desperation by the failure of their late predictions, and the success of the *Vanguard*, resolved upon divulging to the enlightened assembly collected in that *philosophic* city, a secret upon which they have long acted in designing their ships, and deputed one of their learned body to make the announcement.

We can imagine with what impatience that portion of the meeting, who are famed for building their vessels "*Ship-shape and Bristow fashion*," endured the advent of the time selected by the President to divulge the mighty intelligence; to point out the cause of failure hitherto, and thus, by a knowledge of the evil, to apply the remedy. At length he mounted the rostrum, and in the midst of wondering hundreds delivered this pithy sentence:—"All ships are built lop-ended," and proceeded to demonstrate this perfectly original idea to the conviction of the astonished assembly. Thus has one great stride been made in this noble science, and let no man in future reproach the school for having accomplished nothing. Twenty years and more have they hatched this egg, and now, finding there is no longer a chance for turning the knowledge exclusively to their own account, they announce it to the whole world. The question will not admit of a doubt; so sure as "man is born to trouble," so sure are all "ships built lop-ended, aye, and lop-sided too." Every thing proves it, and this evil, which we must not longer designate a peculiarity,—seeing it is now established as a general axiom on the authority of philosophers,—is more apparent in the productions of the School than any others.

We have heard that the remedy for this will be publicly divulged at the next scientific meeting at Liverpool, in the same handsome and disinterested manner as upon the late occasion. In the mean time how gratifying must it be to the crew of the *Actæon* for instance, to know that in a few months, —if they escape a capsizing so long,—they will be relieved from the duty of continually standing by top-gallent sheets, and topsail bowlinyards, by night and by day. We put it, however, to the generosity of the School, whether, having so honourably acquitted themselves in the eyes of the scientific public, and bestowed the information matured by the study of years upon the profession at large gratis, we put it to their honour, whether they should not at once accomplish the whole hog by divulging the remedy? This would be a benefit to the civilised world; aye, of which even the savage when building his canoe (if he does not already know it) would partake. And how easily might it be effected, either in the annual, or a special pamphlet framed on purpose. There is the wood-cut already available for the occasion; and, by-the-by, as this wood-cut is always represented on an inclination, it strikes us that the School must have long ago been acting upon *lop-sidedness*, both in their words and deeds; they have hitherto certainly adopted a one-sided view of the case on all occasions. But let that pass; they have at length established one axiom in Naval Architecture, others will follow. Let the wood-cut be the coat of arms of the body, a *maul* for the crest, and *lop* the motto, it will suit either end or side, as the case may be; and we trust some worthy will forthwith chalk this upon the Dock-yard gates, and spare no pains to assign the whole honour of the discovery to this enlightened body. We should not be surprised at a controversy arising between the Lop-Sidians and the Lop-Endians: the Naval School of Architecture have an undoubted right to the first distinction, and we think that they have now put in a very fair claim for the last.

We have heard with much pleasure from the principal
-ports, of the grateful feelings expressed by the dif-
rent classes of officers towards the First Lord of the
dmiralty, for the courtesy and kindness evinced to-
rds each and all of them by his Lordship, in the
veral audiences which he gave to those who waited
on him, and all of whom quitted his Lordship pleased
d satisfied, even though they might not have obtained
e object of their solicitude.

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Paris is at present very empty of fashionables. A
mp of review is formed at Compeigne, to which all the
litary, who could obtain leave of absence, and most of
e foreigners of distinction, are gone; amongst others
ord Brudenell, who, with Lady B., arrived at Paris a
w days ago, on his way, over land to India, to join his
giment.

The Earl of Hillsborough has been returned for Down
the room of Lord Arthur Hill, now Baron Sandys,
d Mr. James, of Barrock Lodge, for Cumberland, in
e room of Mr. Blandire, who has accepted the office of
ief Commissioner for the Commutation of Tithes.

Saturday morning Dan Mendoza, the well known pu-
ist, died, after a long and painful illness, in Horse-
oe-alley, Petticoat-lane. He had reached his 73d year,
d retained all his faculties. He has left a widow.

Colonel Carsdoc has received the appointment of
uerry to her Royal Highness the Princess Victoria.

The reduction of the garrison of Mentz, announced in
ne of the papers, will not take place very soon.

The Bank Directors, notwithstanding former fail-
es, are at present trying to produce a note which it
ll be difficult, if not impossible, to forge. Hopes are
tertained that this desideratum will at length be gained.

An order for making Dundalk a bonding port for to-
cco has passed the Treasury.

*Growth of Russia.*—At the accession of Peter the
rst, in 1689, the population of the empire was fifteen
llions; at the accession of Catherine the Second, in
62, twenty-five millions; at her death, in 1796, thirty-
millions; and at the death of Alexander, now eleven
ars since, fifty-eight millions. The acquisitions of
ussia from Sweden are greater than what remains of
at kingdom; from Poland are nearly equal to the
ustrian empire; from Turkey in Europe are of greater
tent than the Prussian dominions, inclusive of the
enish provinces; from Turkey in Asia are nearly
ual in dimensions to the whole of the smaller States of
ermany; from Persia are equal in extent to England;
om Tartary have an area not inferior to Turkey in
urope, Greece, Italy, and Spain. The acquisitions
e has made within the last sixty-four years are equal in
tent and importance to the whole empire she had in
urope before that time. The Russian frontier has
en advanced towards Berlin, Dresden, Munich, Vi-
na, and Paris, about 100 miles; towards Constanti-
ple, 500 miles; towards Stockholm, about 630 miles;
wards Teheran, 1,000 miles.

The fares by steam to Havre are now only 5*s.* and
., and 5*s.* and 3*s.* 6*d.* to Guernsey and Jersey.

The Marquess of Anglesey has arrived at Beaude-
rt, from Hampshire. His Lordship received a press-
g invitation from the Prince of Orange to pass some
ne at the Hague, and to inspect the encampment of
e Dutch Army, but was obliged to decline the
vitation in consequence of the delicate state of his
alth.

A German Journal states that the widow of Napoleon
oposed to resign her crown by virtue of Article 99 of
e treaty of Vienna.

Princess Frederica of the Netherlands has given birth
a son.

The *Revue de Paris* states that the widow of King
achim Murat, the Princess Caroline Napoleon, was
out to take up her residence in France. It appears
at permission to do so had been given by M. Monta-
et, though the law of the Restoration, which is still in
rce, is express against the return of any member of the
uonaparte family to France.

The town of the Dardanelles, which has just been al-
ost totally burnt, contained a population of 20,000 souls.
is unknown whether the fire originated in evil
signs or not. The last batteries have fallen a prey to
e flames.

Count Fitzgerald Teisistro was held to bail at the
larylebone Police-office on Monday, for attempting
provoke Mr. Coyne, a surgeon, of Bulstrode-street,
fight a duel.

*Approaching Marriages.*—Duke William of Bruns-
ick is to espouse the Princess Maria of Wurtemburg,
aughter of the present King by his former wife, Cathe-
ne, sister of the Emperor Nicholas.—Otho, King of
reece, has demanded and received the hand of a Prin-
ss of Oldenburg, related to the Emperor of Russia,
d the marriage is about to be notified to the European
overnments. The marriage will be celebrated in Oc-
ber. The King of Siam is about to give his favourite
aughter in marriage to Chau-Fah, and elevate him to
the rank of second King.—Count Pozzo di Borgo, on his return to Paris, is to be married to the Countess de Borgne.

Mr. Bunn, who is still in Paris, has finally settled an engagement with Mademoiselle Taglioni to dance at Drury-lane Theatre.

*The Grand Balloon.*—Yesterday, in accordance with the announcement in our last, this balloon ascended from Vauxhall-gardens. The dimensions of it are enormous; it is 157 feet in circumference; the height is 80 feet. It is composed of 2,000 yards of silk, crimson and white, which is exceedingly thick in the fabric, and wove in a peculiar manner. The gores are united by a cement invented by Mr. Green of a nature so tenacious as to prevent all chance of separation. It contains 70,000 cubic feet of gas. It required nearly a ton of iron, beside the joint strength of a host of policemen straining at the ropes, to keep this gigantic machine from mounting into the air before the party who were to ascend with it were prepared for their voyage. The inflation was under the direction of Mr. Hutchinson. The peculiarly heavy state of the atmosphere produced a weight of condensed air upon the surface of the balloon of nearly half a ton, but as excellently had everything been arranged, and so highly rarified was the gas, that the balloon was sufficiently buoyant to have taken up 20 people. As it was, nine persons got into the car, viz.—Mr. Green, Mr. T. Green, Mrs. Green, Mrs. Green, jun., Capt. Currie, Mr. Hillyard, Mr. E. Gye, Mr. W. Hughes, and a gentleman whose name did not transpire. They all displayed the highest intrepidity, and were greeted with the loud cheers of the crowds assembled. The decorations of the car, in consequence of the state of the weather, were removed, but an enormous quantity of ballast was placed in the bottom of it. The ascent was accomplished at exactly 20 minutes past 6 o'clock. At this moment the interest of the scene was most intense, every spectator showed by his countenance the anxiety which he felt for the situation of the aeronauts. No praise can be too great for the coolness and presence of mind displayed by Mr. Green in this somewhat trying situation. He gave his directions in a manner which inspired the crew of his comparatively frail vessel with confidence in his management, and, as it were, anticipated their security from accidents and dangers. The ascent was most magnificent; directly the word was given to cast off the last rope by which the balloon was restrained, it shot with velocity from the earth, and mounted in mid-air, in the direction towards Tunbridge, shifting its course from east to south east. The shouts of the multitude, and the clang of the instruments of the military band which was stationed in the grounds, accompanied its flight. The aeronauts waved their hats and flags, and continued rapidly to rise. A grander sight can hardly be conceived. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the day, the gardens were filled with thousands of persons, and on the outside, and on Vauxhall-bridge, Milbank, and the adjacent streets and roads, thousands were waiting for hours to witness the sight. This is certainly the most surprising ascent of a balloon that ever took place, whether the dimensions of the machine, the number of persons ascending, or the excellent manner in which every thing was arranged, be considered. The balloon descended two miles from Rochester, in an hour and a half after leaving Vauxhall, and Mr. Gye and Mr. Holland, two of the aeronauts, arrived in London at half-past 12 o'clock. It being dark, and no conveyances obtainable, the other passengers remained.

The rumour of the Duke of Bedford's bust having been removed from Windsor Castle, in consequence of His Grace's subscriptions to the O'Connell Fund, is incorrect; it still adorns the gallery, nor have any instructions been given for its removal.

It is said to be the intention of the Marquis of Westminster immediately to employ a number of workmen to raze to the ground the old and dilapidated infantry barrack at Knightsbridge, which has recently been vacated by the Foot Guards, and to erect on its site two elegant markets, one for the sale of vegetables, and the other for the sale of meat.

An interesting ceremony took place at Moscow on the 4th of last month. The famous bell, the largest and handsomest in the world, was raised from the ground, where it had long lain. It was cast in 1733, by order of the Empress Anne, by Michael Motoren, a Russian metal founder. Its height is 21 feet; its diameter, 23 feet; its weight 12,000 poods, 480,000 lbs. (432,000 lbs. English weight). The beauty of the form, the bas-reliefs with which it is adorned, the value of the metal, which is a composition of gold, silver, and copper, render it remarkable as showing the advanced state of the art of casting in metal in Russia at that early period. It was raised by a very ingenious contrivance of M. Montferrand, and is placed for the present on a pedestal.

*Tiger Hunt.*—Extract of a letter from Calcutta of 6th March:—"We arrived last night in Dacca, after a melancholy winding up of our shooting excursion. We had intelligence of an immense tiger which had killed several bullocks, &c. On Saturday we hunted him for several hours, but could not get him. On Sunday Mr. C., Mr. B., Mr. E., sen., and Mr. E., jun., went out and sprung the tiger and wounded him severely. He charged the elephants six times, wounded three of them, and pulled poor Elias, sen., from the howdah and killed him instantly.

About 7 o'clock on Thursday evening a tremendous collision took place between the *Fly*, Greenwich steamer, and the *Naiad*, Woolwich steamer, near the London Docks. The *Fly* was coming up, and the *Naiad* going down the river, and, not observing each other, the two vessels ran foul, and produced a violent concussion. The shouts of the men and the screams of the women were truly appalling, but fortunately no lives were lost. The *Naiad* was a good deal injured, but the *Fly* sustained little damage.

Gen. Goblet is going to Lisbon on a special mission. M. Van de Weyer will return to his post at London.—*Brussels Paper.*

*British Auxiliary Legion, San Sebastian, Sept.* 1.—Lieut.-Colonel Kirby has been promoted to the Colonelcy of the 1st Regt., and Lieut.-Colonel Beckham, of the 7th has been appointed Lieut.-Col. Commandant of that reg. A few weeks ago a duel took place between Colonel Lasanpaye, Dep. Quartermaster-General, and Major Richardson, late of 4th Regt. After firing three shots, each without effect, an explanation took place on the part of Major Richardson, and the parties left the ground. Yesterday evening Capt. Parkes, of the 10th, fought with another officer, who, I believe, was slightly wounded; and this morning the same officer (Capt. Parkes) went out with Capt. O'Connor, of the 3d Regt., who was dangerously wounded. The day before yesterday Brigadier-General Shaw sent in his resignation to the Lieutenant-General, and will in consequence take his departure hence, viâ France, in two or three days for England. The Carlists are strongly fortifying Irun and Fontarabia. Near the former they have constructed a strong fort in stone, called "Fuerte del Parque," and three covered ways of great depth, one leading to the "Casa de la Villa," which is strongly barricaded; the second takes the direction by the fort to the house of M. Olazabal; and the third extends to the left of the town, as far as a large square house, which is also strongly barricaded.

## The Court.

Thursday being the anniversary of the Coronation, the morning was ushered in by merry peals of bells: at one o'clock the 2d Life Guards, and the 3d battalion of Grenadier Guards, fired a Royal salute in Windsor Great Park. Their Majesties gave, in the evening, a grand banquet in St. George's Hall.

Their Majesties will come to town on Monday, to meet the Duchess of Gloucester, and return to the Castle in the evening.—Early in October the King and Queen will take their departure for Brighton.

Sir Horace Townshend has been invested by the King with the office of Deputy Governor of Windsor Castle.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* contains several Royal ordinances, constituting the new French Ministry. It is as follows:—Count Mole, President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Persil, Keeper of the Seals, Minister of Justice and Worship; M. de Gasparin, Minister of the Interior; Vice-Admiral de Rosamel, Minister of the Marine and Colonies; M. Guizot, Minister of Public Instruction; M. Duchatel, Minister of Finance. The resignations of Marshal Maison, late War Minister, and of M. Passy, late Minister of Commerce, are accepted. The provisional direction of the War Department is intrusted to M. de Rosamel, and of the Department of Commerce to M. Duchatel. Only two places in the Cabinet remain unoccupied. The appointment of War Minister has been offered to Marshal Soult. Should he decline to join the Cabinet, it was not thought impossible that M. Sebastiani would obtain the situation, and the long-desired Marshal's baton at the same time. With respect to the Department of Commerce, it appears to be resolved to place that under the direction of M. Martin (du Nord), who is at present in Switzerland.

RUSSIA.—Letters from Warsaw state, that the Emperor Nicholas will visit that city in the course of this month. His arrival will be marked by the proclamation of an amnesty for the Poles who took part in the late revolution. It was not expected, however, that many would avail themselves of that act of clemency, the nature of Russian amnesties being well known to the Poles. Moreover, it would be so clogged with exceptions and with categories, that it would become a mere dead letter. The levy of men ordered throughout the Russian empire by the late ukase is greater than that commanded in 1812 to meet the French invasion.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor and Empress recently paid a visit to Brunn, in Moravia. Great rejoicings took place in honour of their visit. A grand review occupied the morning, a grand dinner the afternoon, and a superb ball the night. The whole neighbourhood poured in to pay homage to the imperial party.

SPAIN.—There is a report, that the troops, 1,500 men in number, which lately quitted Madrid, had been completely defeated by some Carlist bands at Jadraque, between thirty and forty miles from the capital, on the 1st or 2nd instant.

The Carlists under Gomez had entered Valencia on the 20th, without experiencing any resistance, and after levying a contribution of four millions and a half on the city, had passed into the province of Burgos. General Espartero, who was still in pursuit of him, was at Villalpando on the 22nd, within a few hours' march of Lerma.

M. Mendizabal has been appointed President of the Committee of Patriotic Donations, and commissioned to provide means for the speedy termination of the civil war. The Ministry still remains incomplete, and will not, it is supposed, be filled up before the meeting of the Cortes.

HOLLAND.—His Majesty left the Hague on the 29th ult., to return to the Loo. The Prince of Orange has been at the Hague, but made only a short stay, and returned to his head-quarters at Tilburg. Prince William Frederic Henry is to make a voyage to the East Indies on board the *Maas* frigate. It is said that the Grand Duke Michael of Russia will shortly visit the Hague.

## Theatres.

LYCEUM.—The long promised opera, "*The Pacha's Bridal*," was produced on Thursday evening, and met with a most favourable reception from one of the most crowded audiences of the season. This opera is intended as a dramatic version of Byron's Corsair; the author has, however, departed not a little from the original in the character of the Hero. He has made the bold and daring *Conrad* as tame and lamb-like as a love-sick lady. The words of the songs are pretty, and rather better than the general run of modern operas, but the dialogue is very poor and trashy. The music is by Mr. F. Romer; and, although it is neither remarkable for striking beauties or novelty of style, still there is much in it with which the most fastidious critic may be pleased. In its general character it is light and agreeable, several of the melodies are pleasing, and, with two or three exceptions, it is free from imitation.

VICTORIA.—A burlesque of the "*Jewess*" was produced at this theatre on Monday night, and proved successful. It is by Fox Cooper, Author of "*the Spare Bed.*"

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—These gardens, which were numerously and respectably attended, closed a very profitable season on Wednesday night, when the farewell address was delivered by Mr. Buckingham.

THE SPINSTERS' PETITION.—(*From the Essex Herald.*)—"The humble petition of certain single ladies in the county of Essex, who are dying to obtain husbands, sheweth—That your petitioners have lately seen with deep regret the lamentable extent to which celibacy prevails amongst the young men of Great Britain, from which it is evident that that dangerous principle of Popery is making vast progress in the land—a principle fraught with danger to church clerks, as it reduces the amount of marriage fees, and at the same time deprives your petitioners of the dignity of matrons, and all the comforts of double blessedness. That your petitioners are convinced old bachelorism sours the temper, promotes avarice, lengthens the face, sharpens the nose, and prevents longevity; and though it thus swells the amount of probate duty, the early death of a bachelor does not benefit the State so much as a large family of children wearing taxed articles of clothing, and eating food which has contributed in the shape of duty to his Majesty's Exchequer.—That in consequence of the prevalence of the above monkish principle, several of your petitioners have already reached the age of 35 years without receiving any offer of marriage, although they are told that they are by no means behind their countrywomen in those qualities which would render comfortable the household hearth; and in order, therefore, to bring the unmarried male portion of society back to their sober senses, and prevent enormous expenses to counties for Coroners' charges, your petitioners pray that your Honourable House will be pleased to pass a Bill enacting that every man found unmarried after the age of 26, without showing reasonable cause to a Jury of single ladies, shall be immediately banished to 'No Man's Land,' and branded on the forehead with the letter 'B.' And your petitioners, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c."

*Beet-root Sugar.*—MM. Fics and Stsnewsld, of Quedlinhourg, have found out a method of extracting a perfectly pure and crystallised sugar, in twelve hours, from the pulp of beet-root, and in the proportion of ten pounds of sugar to one hundred pounds of beet-root.

## THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JOHN GORE, K.C.B., & G.C.H.

THIS officer was the second son of the late Col. John Gore, who served many years in the 33d reg., and retired from the command of that corps, in 1776, upon being appointed Lieut.-Gov. of the Tower of London, where he died in 1794, leaving three sons and two daughters. His eldest son, Ralph, was then a Captain in the 33d, and his youngest, Arthur, a Lieut. in the 73d reg.; the latter gentleman attained the rank of Major-General, and was slain on the walls of Bergen-op-Zoom, Mar. 9, 1814.

Mr. Gore entered the Navy as a Midshipman on board the *Monarca*, 70 guns, Capt. John Gell; but he first went to sea in the *Canada*, 74, commanded by the Hon. William Cornwallis, with whom he sailed for North America, in Aug., 1781. The *Canada* formed part of the fleet under Rear-Admiral Graves, when that officer proceeded from Sandy Hook to the Chesapeake, for the purpose of extricating Earl Cornwallis from his perilous situation at York Town. She subsequently accompanied Sir S. Hood to the W. Indies, and bore a very conspicuous share in his brilliant actions at St. Christopher's; as well as in the battles between Rodney and De Grasse, April 9 and 12, 1782.

The *Canada* was paid off soon after her return to England, on which occasion Mr. Gore followed his gallant Captain into the *Dragon*, 74. In Mar. 1783, he joined the *Iphigenia* frigate, Capt. James Cornwallis, under whom he served in the W. Indies till Oct. 1786.

His health being now much impaired by that climate, Mr. Gore was discharged into the *Royal Charlotte* yacht, the command of which vessel had been conferred upon the Hon. William Cornwallis, at the close of the American war. We next find him in the *Robust*, 74, with the same officer, during the Dutch armament; and subsequently in the *Hebe* frigate, Captain Edward Thornbrough, with whom he continued until Oct., 1788. At this latter period Mr. Gore rejoined his distinguished patron, who had hoisted a broad pendant in the *Crown*, 64, and was then about to sail from England for the purpose of assuming the chief command on the East India station. Commodore Cornwallis there promoted his eleve into the *Perseverance* frigate, Nov. 29, 1789. From thence Lieutenant Gore returned home in the *Crown* (1791); and his health having suffered extremely, he did not go afloat again till the commencement of the French revolutionary war, when he was appointed to the *Lowestaffe*, 32, Capt. W. Wolseley, then fitting at Plymouth. In that frigate he accompanied the fleet under Lord Hood to the Mediterranean, where he was removed to the *Britannia*, a first-rate, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Hotham, previous to the occupation of Toulon. While belonging to that ship, Lieut. Gore frequently landed with a detachment of seamen under his command, and was often engaged with the enemy, both on shore and when employed in floating batteries. After distinguishing himself by his gallantry on various occasions, Lieut. G. was removed to Lord Hood's flag-ship, the *Victory*, of 100 guns, and ordered to land at the head of a body of sailors, selected to serve as Artillery men in Fort Mulgrave, an important post, against which the enemy were then bringing forward heavy guns and mortars, their repeated attempts to take it by storm having proved unsuccessful. During the bombardment that ensued, he received a severe wound in the head, which obliged him to return on board for surgical assistance. On the morning previous to the evacuation of Toulon, Lieut. G. was ordered by Lord Hood to visit the arsenal, and ascertain if anything effective could be done by means of fire-vessels. In consequence of his report, he was directed to tow the *Vulcan* thither, to place her in a proper position, and then to put himself and his boats under the orders of Sir W. S. Smith.

After taking the *Vulcan* to her station, and when in the act of receiving some combustible materials from her, for the purpose of setting fire to the French ships in the southern basin, Lieut. Gore was blown out of his boat by a premature explosion, of which the following notice is taken in Sir W. Sidney Smith's official letter to Lord Hood:—

"I was sorry to find myself deprived of the further services of Captain Hare: he had performed that of placing his fire-ship to admiration, but was blown into the water, and much scorched, by the explosion of her priming, when in the act of putting the match to it. Lieut. Gore was also much burnt, and I was consequently deprived of him also, which I regretted the more, from the recollection of his bravery and activity in the warm service of Fort Mulgrave."

We next find Lieut. Gore commanding a detachment of seamen, landed to co-operate with the small British army in Corsica, under Lieut.-Gen. D. Dundas, whose approbation of his conduct was repeatedly expressed.

Fornelli was taken possession of by the detachment of seamen under Lieut. Gore. He had not been long in possession of Fornelli, when he discovered that the enemy were about to set their frigates on fire. He immediately sent off a report to Lord Hood, and succeeded in drawing the spike of an 18-pounder, with which gun he played upon the nearest ship until she sunk: the other was observed in flames about four P.M., when a boat went off to the squadron to announce that the enemy had fled from St. Fiorenzo: the seamen and marines were then ordered to embark.

During the siege of Bastia, the subject of this memoir received two severe contusions, notwithstanding which he continued to command a party of seamen on shore until its surrender, May 22, 1794, when he was immediately promoted into *La Fleche*, a corvette found lying in the harbour. After fitting her out, he proceeded to Malta and negociated with Rhoan, the Grand Master, for a supply of seamen, stores, &c. His promotion to post-rank took place Nov. 12, 1794, on which occasion Lord Hood's successor appointed him to command the *Windsor Castle*, 98, bearing the flag of Rear-Adm. R. Linzee. In her he assisted at the capture of two French line-of-battle ships, by the fleet under V.-Adm. Hotham, Mar. 14, 1795; the *Windsor Castle's* loss on that day amounted to 6 killed and 31 wounded.

Capt. Gore's next appointment was to *Le Censeur*, 74, one of the above-mentioned prizes, which vessel was re-captured by a French squadron under Rear-Admiral Richery. On his return home Capt. Gore was tried by a Court-Martial and *most honourably acquitted*, with a very flattering compliment from the president, Rear-Adm. Sir R. Curtis. He was afterwards successively appointed to act as Captain of the *Robust*, 74, and *Alcmene* frigate.

In Sept., 1796, Capt. Gore obtained the command of the *Triton*, 32, and from that period we find him actively employed on Channel service until the escape of the French fleet from Brest, April 25, 1799, when he was despatched with the important information to Earl St. Vincent, Com.-In-Chief on the Mediterranean station. After communicating with Lord Keith, the second in command, Capt. Gore proceeded, with two frigates under his orders, to reconnoitre the coasts of France and Spain, from Toulon to Cadiz, in which latter port he at length discovered the enemies' combined fleets, amounting to 38 sail of the line, with a suitable train of frigates, corvettes, &c.

This very formidable force sailed from Cadiz, July 21, 1799, and Capt. Gore closely watched them until they all bore up round Cape St. Vincent, and made sail to the northward; he then pushed past them for England, and arrived at Plymouth, with the intelligence of their junction and movements, five days before they reached Brest.

Capt. Gore was subsequently sent, with a squadron of frigates under his command, to observe the enemies' movements; and while thus employed he deterred five Spanish line-of-battle ships and two frigates from entering the port of their ally through the Passage du Raz. The *Triton* afterwards accompanied Sir John B. Warren in pursuit of this Spanish squadron, the Commander of which had very wisely returned to Ferrol, where his ships were lying dismantled when the British arrived in sight of them. After Sir John B. Warren's return to the Channel fleet, Captain Gore continued cruising in the vicinity of Ferrol, where he had the good fortune to assist at the capture of the *Santa Brigada*, Spanish treasure ship. Capt. Gore's share of prize-money for the cargoes of the *Santa Brigada* and her consort, exclusive of their hulls, stores, &c., amounted to 40,730*l.* 18*s.*!

In Feb., 1801, a melancholy accident happened on board the *Triton*. She was firing at a French cutter which had been driven upon the Denmark rocks, when one of the main-deck guns burst, killed the second Lieutenant and 2 men, and wounded 22 other persons, one of whom was Captain Gore, who received a violent contusion in the back.

On her return to port the *Triton* was taken into dock, and Capt. Gore felt himself under the necessity of requesting leave of absence. This the Admiralty would not grant; but, upon his reporting himself ready for service again, he was immediately appointed to the *Medusa*, a 32-gun frigate, mounting 18-pounders on the main-deck, recently launched at Woolwich.

During the summer of 1801, government received intelligence that the invasion of Great Britain by France might be certainly expected; and the general wish of the nation that Lord Nelson should be the guardian of that part of its southern coast where it was expected the enemy would make the attempt, was gratified by his lordship being appointed Commander-in-Chief of all the Naval force employed on both shores, from Orfordness to Beachy Head, inclusive. Capt. Gore had been previously ordered to assume the command of a light squadron employed in watching Boulogne, and the *Medusa* was now selected to bear the flag of Nelson.

On the 3d Aug., 1801, Capt. Gore was directed to place three bomb-vessels in a situation to throw shells amongst the enemy's flotilla; and on the following day

three or four large gun-vessels were destroyed. On the 15th he was ordered to arrange an attack upon thirty-six sail lying in the mouth of the harbour.

We subsequently find Capt. Gore commanding a squadron stationed under Dungeness, to protect that part of the coast, and occasionally to menace Boulogne. From Oct., 1801, until Feb. 12, 1802, the *Medusa* was employed in cruising against the smugglers, between the Sturt and the Isle of Wight. At the latter period she was sent with despatches to the Mediterranean.

On 5th Oct., 1804, the *Medusa* assisted at the capture of three Spanish frigates laden with valuable merchandise, and having on board specie to a very large amount. During the action that took place on this occasion, a fourth frigate blew up, by which dreadful accident 240 persons perished. On the 8th of the following month Capt. Gore returned to Portsmouth, and the *Medusa* being in want of considerable repairs, he now obtained a short leave of absence.

Capt. Gore received the honour of knighthood, Feb. 21, 1805, and sailed for Bengal, April 15 following; and after waiting for despatches till Nov. 3, 1805, he sailed for England with Messrs. Robinson, &c., and the treaty of peace that had been concluded with the Mahratta Chief, Holkar.

Soon after his arrival, Sir John Gore removed to the *Revenge*, 74, in which ship he was successively employed off Brest, L'Orient, and Rochefort; and this ship formed part of the squadron under Commodore Sir S. Hood, when that officer lost his arm in an action with some French frigates, from Rochefort bound to the West Indies.

Early in 1807 Sir John Gore was sent to join Lord Collingwood, who gave him the command of the in-shore squadron off Cadiz, where he continued until June, 1808, at which period the inhabitants of that city sent two officers on board the *Revenge*, with offers of amity, and to solicit assistance against the French. This being made known to the senior officer, Sir John Gore and Col. Sir George Smith were immediately ordered to land and negociate with the Spanish authorities; after which his lordship directed Admiral Apodaca, and the other commissioner appointed by the Supreme Council of Seville, to be conveyed to England in the *Revenge*, for the purpose of treating with the British Cabinet on matters important to the interests of both nations. On her arrival at Portsmouth the *Revenge* was taken into dock, and Sir John Gore's health being much impaired he solicited and obtained permission to retire for a time from the fatigues of active service. He accordingly gave up the command of that ship Aug. 6, 1808.

His next appointment was, Sept. 12, 1810, to the *Tonnant*, 80 guns, in which ship we find him successively employed in conveying troops to Lisbon, cruising under the orders of Sir Thomas Williams, superintending the blockade of Brest and L'Orient, and serving with the squadron in Basque roads, where he was very severely hurt by a tackle from the main-top falling on his head, contusing it badly, and giving a general shock to his whole frame. The *Tonnant* being in a defective state was thereupon sent home, and put out of commission in August, 1812.

On 27th Nov. following, Sir John was again appointed to the *Revenge*, and ordered to the Mediterranean. During the whole summer of 1813, he commanded the in-shore squadron off Toulon.

Sir John's promotion to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place Dec. 4, 1813; and on the 23d of the following month he hoisted his flag in the *Revenge*. During the remainder of the war he commanded the squadron employed in the Adriatic.

On 22d Mar., 1814, he commenced the close blockade of Venice by sea, anchoring his squadron off the town, and stationing the boats of the different ships to watch the entrances of Chiozza and Malamocca; but shortly after withdrew when the French occupied Italy.

From Venice Sir John proceeded to Corfu, and informed the Governor-General of the Ionian islands of the great events that had recently occurred on the continent, but could not prevail upon him to evacuate them. He then went to Trieste, and there received instructions to attend Lieut.-Gen. Campbell, the commissioner appointed by Government to receive possession of Corfu. On 8th June a French commissioner arrived to cede that island; on 25th the British flag was hoisted in the citadel; on 26th a French squadron sailed from thence accompanied by the late garrison, 10,000 strong, embarked in English transports; and on the 28th Sir John took his departure for Minorca, from whence he returned to Spithead on the 16th Aug. following.

Sir John Gore was nominated a K.C.B., Jan. 2, 1815, and appointed Com.-in-Chief in the Medway, at the buoy of the Nore, and from Dungeness to the Tweed, Mar. 23, 1818. His flag continued flying on board the *Bulwark*, 76, till the end of June, 1821. Since the battle of Navarin he was employed in the Mediterranean on a mission from H.R.H. the Lord High Admiral. His commission as a Vice-Admiral bears the date May 27, 1825. His last command was in the East Indies, from whence he returned last year, and it is supposed that he never recovered the severe shock he sustained by the death of his only son, his Flag Lieutenant, and a most promising young officer, who lost his life in the gallant attempt to save the life of a seaman who had fallen overboard, and whose melancholy fate the Admiral witnessed from the quarter gallery window. Sir John married, Aug. 15, 1808, Georgiona, eldest daughter of Admiral Sir George Montagu, G.C.B., by whom he has had one son, Lieut. Gore, and six daughters.

The remains of the distinguished Admiral were interred, a few days ago, in the new burial-ground at Datchet. The funeral was very unostentatious; the pall was borne by eight Admirals, and a number of relations and friends of the much-respected deceased followed, among whom were several distinguished Officers.

[This memoir was in type last week, but we could not find room for it. We are indebted to Marshall's Biography for many of the facts.—ED.]

## MY BONNY MARY,

OR SANDY'S FAREWELL TO LONDON.

Adieu to the lasses o' Lunnon's gay town,
Wi' their fine silken gowns an' their faces,
Wi' their sma' mincing feet, an' their beauties fu' shown
In the sight o' sae mony men's faces!
I'll gang to the lassie wha lifts in the glen
O' Gleniffen, sae simple an' chary;
Wha shrinks frae the touch an' the glances o' men,—
I will gang to my ain bonny Mary.

O I wouldna exchange for the bonniest queen,
Though a' shining wi' jewels an' graces,
Nor the finest court-lady that ever was seen,
Seeking Jo's in the Park, and sic places:
O I wouldna exchange my dear lassie sae shy,
Wi' her skin like the cream o' the dairy,
An' the locks curled by nature that sportingly lie
On the breast o' my ain bonny Mary!

O' the gay city lasses wad gar a man dream,
They wadna be dainty in choosing,
Sin they a' look sae kind at the men-fo'k, they seem
As they had no' the knack o' refusing:
But I like no' the fruit that's sae ready to fa',
Nor the wooing that's carried no' chary,
Where the laddie sits mum, an' the lassie says a',
'Tisna sae wi' my ain bonny Mary!

Though I ken that she loves me wi' a' her young soul,
Sin her eye answers "yes," when I ask it;
Yet to steal but a kiss, it is just as she stole
A wee gem frae a double-locket casket!
O that is the wife for a laddie to wed,
Nae town loving lassie sae airy,
But a creature o' God in the wilderness bred,
Leal an' pure, as my ain bonny Mary!

Old time wad grow young wi' a wife sic as that,
When the spring time o' passion is over;
A man needna take up his bonnet or hat,
To make his last bow as a lover!
There'll be aye a green spot, like the circle that's trod
By the steps o' the moon-loving fairy,
For the blossoms o' love, an' the sunshine o' God,
Wi' a wife like my ain bonny Mary!

*Metropolitan.*

## THE NEPAUL WAR.

*Assaults of Kalunga and Death of General Gillespie.*

The campaign commenced by the seizure of the Tinley pass, in the Deyra Dhoon, on the 20th of Oct., by Lieut.-Colonel Carpenter, who had been detached for that purpose by Major-General Gillespie. The latter officer entered the Dhoon on the 24th, by the Kerree pass, and immediately marched upon Kalunga, while detachments occupied the passes and ferries of the Jumna. On the 29th, preparations were made for an attack upon Kalunga; the army under General Gillespie being formed into four columns, commanded respectively by Lieut.-Colonel Carpenter, Captain Fast, Major Kelly, and Captain Campbell, with a column of reserve under Maj. Ludlow. At half-past three o'clock, on the afternoon of the 30th, the columns under Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow marched from their encampment, without any resistance from the enemy, and took possession of the table-land, where they established themselves so as to cover the working-party, which was to be employed during the night in constructing batteries. The three remaining columns moved at an early hour the next morning, to be in readiness to attack simultaneously with that from the table-land; Major Kelly, on Kuraulie, by the Jagherkeena road; Captain Fast, towards the stockade, by the village of Luckhound; and Captain Campbell, by the village of Ustall. Shortly after daylight the batteries opened on the fort with ten pieces of ordnance.

The signal for the columns moving to the assault was to be given from the batteries two hours previously to the moment of attack, and repeated from the camp below; but the arrangements appear to have been ill-concerted; at all events they were inefficient. The signal was fired about eight o'clock, but it was not heard by either Major Kelly, Captain Fast, or Captain Campbell; and, consequently, only the columns under Colonel Carpenter and Major Ludlow moved. These advanced and carried the stockade thrown across the road leading to the fort; they then pushed on close under the walls, which were stockaded all round. Here their progress was stopped. The fire of the batteries had been ineffective; a small opening only was visible, and that defended by stockades within stockades. The British force was consequently obliged to retire, after sustaining a frightful loss in officers and men. Soon after the columns moved, three additional companies had been ordered from the camp; but, by the time they arrived on the table-land, the columns in advance had been forced to fall back. An attack by so small a force had obviously little chance of success; but General Gillespie was, no doubt, apprehensive of the unhappy effects likely to follow a repulse at so early a period of the war, and this, in addition to the impulses of his personal bravery, probably induced him to head an assault made by the little band, assisted by two six-pounders. The assault was made and failed; a second met with no better success; a third was still more unfortunate in its results, for when within thirty yards of the gateway, the gallant General was mortally wounded while in the act of cheering on his men. Thus terminated the proceedings of that ill fated day, with the loss of an officer who had rendered good service to his country in the East; and whose career had been marked by a courage which deserves the epithet of heroic. The memory of General Gillespie received from the public authorities the honours which are so well deserved.

Kalunga was yet to be the scene of fresh misfortune and discomfiture to the British force. The failure of the former attack had suggested the necessity of procuring a battering-train. It arrived, and was forthwith brought into operation. At one o'clock, in the afternoon of the 24th of November, the breach was reported to be completely practicable, and Colonel Mawbey, on whom the command had devolved by the death of General Gillespie, ordered a storming-party to advance. But this renewed attempt to gain possession of the fort was more unfortunate than the preceding one. The enemy defended the place with desperate valour, and, after a contest of two hours, Colonel Mawbey withdrew his troops with severe loss. The storming-party had succeeded in gaining the top of the breach, when a momentary hesitation proved fatal to them, and a large proportion were swept away. The failure was ascribed by Colonel Mawbey, partly to the bold resistance of the enemy, who, in spite of repeated discharges from all the guns, mortars and howitzers, of the battery covering the advance, persisted in manning the breach, and bidding defiance to the assailants, and partly to the difficulties of the service which the British troops were called upon to perform. The descent from the top of the breach is represented as having been so deep and rapid, that the most daring of the assailants would not venture to leap down; and, it is added, that had they done so, the attempt would have involved the certain destruction of those who made it, from a number of pointed stakes and bamboos which had been placed at the bottom, and which it would have been impossible to avoid. Such was the representation of the officer in command. But the explanation was by no means satisfactory to the Earl of Moira, who expressed some discontent and surprise at this second failure to carry a place (to use his own words), "certainly of great strength or extent, destitute of a ditch, laid open to breach up which a carriage might have driven, and defended by a garrison whose only means of resistance consisted in their personal gallantry." While some weight must be allowed to the circumstances enumerated by Lord Moira, candour must attribute a portion of the implied censure to the feeling of disappointment at the repeated reverses which thus marked the commencement of a campaign, on the plan of which he had bestowed much thought, and in the success of which his own reputation was essentially committed.

But the repeated assaults upon Kalunga, though unsuccessful when made, were not without effect. Though retaining possession of the fort, the garrison had suffered dreadfully from the fire of the British artillery, were greatly reduced in numbers, deprived of their officers, in want of provisions and water, and in danger of pestilence from the accumulation of the dead, they, on the morning of the 30th November, evacuated the place, which was immediately taken possession of by Colonel Mawbey. The scene within the fort was of the most appalling description, and bore ample testimony to the desperate spirit which had animated its defenders. The fortune without the walls was not happier than it had been within, their flight being intercepted by detachments of the British force, and the greater part of the fugitives either killed, wounded, or made prisoners. In this service, Major Ludlow greatly distinguished himself, especially by attacking and dislodging from a very advantageous position, a force composed of the few followers who had accompanied the killadar, Bulhudder Sing, in his escape, strengthened by a body of about 300 Goorkhas, who had been despatched to reinforce the garrison at Kalunga, but had vainly hovered about the hills, seeking an opportunity to enter the place. The fort was ordered to be destroyed.—*Asiatic Journal.*

## Literary Notice.

*The Despatches, Minutes, and Correspondence of the Marquess Wellesley, K G., during his Administration in India.* Edited by Montgomery Martin. Vol. 2. W. H. Allen and Co.

THE documents now before us include the proceedings of Lord Wellesley which followed the reduction of Mysore to the commencement of the Mahratto War, and therefore embrace a period pregnant with events of extraordinary interest in the history of India. In these are included the settlements of Mysore, Oude, and Surat; the Egyptian Expedition, the Rebellion of Doondiah Waugh, &c. Lord Wellesley's letters are admirable compositions: they are evidence of a highly-gifted mind, and this collection of historical facts cannot but be highly appreciated. We must, however, recommend the indefatigable editor to avoid for the future the introduction of any extraneous matter, for we perceive a few letters in this volume of no public interest. The work will be most valuable if it can be confined within moderate limits.

*Recollections of Cadiz, Feb.* 1810.—The British troops disembarked without delay,—laden with knapsack, haversack, great-coat, blanket, &c., thus bearing about them all those comforts to which the poor "soldado Espanol" is a stranger. By noon the splendid line of red coats in grand parade (extending nearly a mile in length) were drawn out on the city wall, which, broad and beautifully paved, forms a magnificent esplanade. The Cameron Highlanders were the chief objects of attraction; the warlike appearance of this fine battalion—every man of which, in his full-plumed bonnet, appeared to the Spaniards to stand *six feet* high at least, struck the people with astonishment;—then the kilt, the philabeg, the naked knee, and tartan stocking, were altogether novelties hitherto unseen in those countries. The fair sex, who honoured them with their smiling regards, soon overcame the feeling of bashfulness which the first sight of these warriors created, and so greatly had this favoured corps grown on the good graces of the beholders, that when it became known that its destination was Isla de Leon, a murmur of regret ran through the admiring crowd. . . The word "*attention*" struck the multitude suddenly mute—not a whisper was heard. At the next word of command, "*Shoulder Arms*," the effect on the people was absolutely electric!—the whole five hundred file, like a mighty engine moved by a single spring, came to the "*shoulder*" like clock-work; after which, the line appeared as if suddenly petrified into a wall of porphyry. The astonishment and admiration of the spectators was too great to be expressed; they stood gazing in mute amazement at that steadiness under arms which can only be acquired by the most rigid discipline. But when the line brake into column of sections, and commenced its march, the wild and warlike music of the national bagpipe was almost drowned in the cheers of the people. "*Vivas los Escoses.*" — "*Viva los sin calzones!*" (breechesless) was heard on all sides; nor were such noisy demonstrations of pleasure confined to the male sex alone; thousands of men, women, and children accompanied the regiment to the Puerta Tierra, with complimentary greetings. The bagpipe is an instrument not unknown to the Spaniards; it is the music of the peasantry of Gallicia, and called the "*gaita Gallega*" —the said Gallegos, be it observed, having, from their habits of industry, frugality, and trust-worthiness, time out of mind, obtained the name of the "*Highlanders of Spain.*" Next came the 94th regiment (Scotch also, but of Highland, being the remnant of the Scotch brigade of 1794). This corps was what might be justly termed a fine, well-set up, steady-looking body of men, accurately clean in person and accoutrements, and every way calculated to impress the Spaniards with a favourable idea of the character of British troops. Marching in the rear of the Highlanders, they partook of those uproarious gratulations so lavishly bestowed by the people on their new allies. . . The last in the order of march was the 87th, or Prince of Wales' IRISH HEROES, a title which (although since exchanged for that of *Royal Irish Fusiliers*) that gallant corps has ever nobly maintained;—they were Hibernian to a man.—(and as the Spaniards concluded, "*Catholica por supuesto*"). They each wore in front of their cap a leaf of laurel (which they took care to bring with them from their suburban quarters near Lisbon), in testimony of their share of the victory of Talavera. Having been nearly two years in the Peninsula, no inconsiderable number of the officers and men spoke a motley mixture of Portuguese and Spanish, which, with that total *absence of bashfulness*, added to the reckless gaiety of manner for which their nation is famed, strongly recommended them to the favour of the Spaniards of all ranks. Another circumstance tendered to insure their favourable reception, and that was their uniform, which happened to be exactly the same as that of the *Regimento de Irelanda*, one of the Irish brigade in the Spanish service, which produced some of the most distinguished officers of their army. Persons of all ranks crowded round the regiment, front and rear, to shake their hands, *English fashion*—and "viva" them — courtesies which the officer in command very prudently did not attempt to repel, but, on the contrary, participated in them with every mark of respect and good-will. . . This regiment was destined to occupy the fort and barracks of Santa Elena at Cadiz; a post of distinguished honour assuredly, as it was the guard of the land gate. When the order to march was given, the drums and fifes (for men were too valuable to afford *bands* in those times), struck up the lively air, "*A las armas! corre Patriotas!*"—(Patriots, fly to arms), — then so popular in Spain. This completed the conquest of the hearts of the populace, which in a living tide almost *carried* the regiment to its quarters. Those who have only seen an English *mob* excited by some passing event to the expression of its feelings, whether of pleasure or of discontent, know *enthusiasm* only by name.—*Blackwood.*

## East India Intelligence.

WE have with regret to announce the death of Lieut.-Colonel Brooke, of the 14th regiment of Bengal N. I. This casualty promotes Major F. Buckley, Capt. Gavin Young, Lieutenant and Brevet-Captain Mercer, and Ensign Hennay, of the 70th N.I. We have also heard of the death, under peculiar circumstances, of Mr. Chas. Tidd of the Civil service.

The last accounts from Goomsur state that the troops were fast falling victims to the climate. Lieut.-Colonel Muriel, 8th Madras N.I., had died of fever, and 1400 men were in hospital with that fever. Capt. Gomperlz, of the 44th, is reported to have likewise died of the fever.

On Thursday the chairman and deputy-chairman of the East India Company proceeded to the King's yard, at Deptford, to visit the *Prince Regent* yacht, which is now ready for sea, and will sail probably about the end of the month, taking out Lord Elphinstone to his Government of Madras, touching probably at Madeira, the coast of South America, the Cape, Mauritius, and Ceylon, before she reaches Muscat, her final destination, where she will be presented to the Imaum or reigning Prince, who is the most powerful chieftain in the Persian Gulf and a close ally of the British. The chairman was accompanied by Sir C. Forbes, Sir A. Johnson, and a large party of the Directors and friends of Captain Ogan, who had prepared a sumptuous collation for his guests.

The *Spitfire* steam-vessel, which arrived at Falmouth on Tuesday last, has brought intelligence of the recovery of the *Tigris* steam-vessel, which was recently lost in a hurricane on the Euphrates. It was found with its keel upwards, and had received no material damage. The accounts from Colonel Chesney were favourable, and the expedition was proceeding satisfactorily.

We are sorry to learn that the Madras Military Fund has been declared by a committee of officers to be in a condition of such decided insolvency, as to require very important modifications in the subscriptions to it, and in the pensions and allowances it provides. The committee have drawn up a Report upon the subject, which is too voluminous to insert, but from which next week we will give a sketch of the embarrassments of the Fund at different periods.

Sir Henry Pane, the Commander-in-Chief, had republished Lord Hill's order of the 31st Aug., 1835, prohibiting the introduction of Orange Lodges in the Army, and forbidding all officers and soldiers to countenance or attend any Orange lodge or any other meeting or society whatsoever for party purposes. The Gov.-Gen. had appointed to his Staff, as A.D.C., Capt. J. Byrne, 31st reg., Lieuts. E. Champneys, 39d Bengal N.I., G. M'Gregor, Bengal Art., and Ensign the Hon. W. G. Osborne, H.M.'s 26th reg. The last named officer had been previously gazetted as Military Secretary to the Governor.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 27th April—Mr. A. S. Annand to be an Assist. under Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of 16th, in Cuttagong Div. Mr. W. Gordon to make over charge of office of Agent to the Lieut.-Gov. at Benares, to Mr. D. H. Morrieson, as a temp. arrangement. The Hon. W. H. Melville appointed Agent to the Gov. Gen. at Moorshedabad, and received charge of office from Col. Macleod.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G. O. 25th April—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Shortreed, Eur. Reg., to be Adj., v. Capt. and Adj. T. Lysaght, placed under the orders of the Resid. dcld at Hyderabad. Ens. W. H. Ryves, 61st N.I., 3d Local Horse, to be Adj., vice Robinson. Ens. H. Kewley, 50th N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Quarterm. Gen. of the 2d class, vice Lieut. Champneys, appointed A. D. C. on the personal staff of the Gov.-Gen. 1st Lieut.-Col and Brev.-Col. T. Murray to be Col., vice Col. F. Pruson, dec., with rank from 16th Nov., 1835, vice Col. T. D. Broughton, dec. Major J. Home to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. T. Murray, prom., with rank from 7th Jan., 1836, vice Lieut.-Col. W. Stirling, ret. Major G. W. A. Lloyd to be Lieut.-Col., vice Lieut. Col. G. Howes, ret. from 19th April, 1836. 19th N.I.; Capt. A. Dickson to be Major, Lieut. G. Cox to be Capt., and Ens. J. E. Verner to be Lieut., from 7th Jan., 1836, in succ. to Major J. Home, prom. 71st N.I., Capt. J. Davies to be Major, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. G. Cooper to be Capt., and Ens. G. W. G. Bristow to be Lieut., in succ. to Major G. W. A. Lloyd, prom.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—G.O. 29th April—Assist.-Surg. J. Agnew, from 6th L.C. to 50th N.I. at Dinapore. Ens. L. Forbes, from 41st to 40th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. E. Burton. Lieut. Col. S. Hawthorne (on furl.), from 52d to 5 N.I. Col. T. Murray (new prom.), on furl., posted to 50th N. Lieut.-Col. J. Home (on furl.), to 17th N.I., and Lieut.-Col. G. A. Lloyd to 52d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.—29th April Lieut. G. D. Dawes, 54th N.I., a Assist.-Surg. W. M'Cheyne, to Europe on sick cert.; Capt. Graham, 50th N.I., to 20th Sept. to visit Presidency.

DEATHS.—At Lintin, 6th March, on board the LADY GRAN Mr. Plaxton, Chief Officer of that ship. This gentleman w killed by a ball from a musket (not known to be loaded), whi went off accidentally whilst in the hands of Mr. Page, Ch Officer of the WALDEMAR. At Chinsurah, 21st April, Lieut. Spring, H.M. 9th Foot, aged 26. At Moughyr, 20th April, J. D'Oyly, Esq.

### BOMBAY.

GENERAL DEPART.—G.O. 3d May—J. P. Willoughby, Es Sec. to Gov. in the Secret Polit. and Jud. Dep., to be Sec. attendance on the Right Hon. the Gov. W. H. Wathen, Es Chief Sec. to Gov., to conduct Mr. Willoughby's duties in t Secret and Polit. Depart. H. Townshend, Acting Sec. to Gov. Territ. and Comm. Departments, to conduct Mr. Willoughby duties in the Judicial Departments.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 24th March—Major T. Baill 24th N.I., to assume the command of the Station at Baroc 20th N.I., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. H. Hobson to be Adj., vi Lang, proceeded to Europe. 10th N.I., Lieut. W. S. Adams to Capt., and Ens. T. R. Prendergast to be Lieut., in succ. to Pelha transferred to Inv. Est. 30th April. Lieut. D. C. Gahan, 19 N.I., to have the command, and Lieut. F. H. Brown, 23d N.I., be second in command, of the Bheel Corps in Candeish. Lieu T. Edmonds, 3d N.I., to be A.D.C. to the Gov., vice Davidso ret. Lieut. T. B. Hamilton, 1st L.C., to be extra A.D.C. to t Governor.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 4th Sept.: H.M.S. JUPITER, Gr Calcutta, 5th April, St. Helena, 1st Aug.; AVON, *Nutting*, Ne South Wales, 3d April; ELIZABETH, *Kelso*, Madras, 13th April, Liverpool, 5th Sept.: MOSA, *Gill*, Bengal, 8th May, St. Helen 24th July; CASTALIAN, *Kellock*, Bombay, 8th April, St. Helena, 7 July.—Liverpool, 6th Sept.: CALEDONIA, *Troyer*, Bombay, 12 May, St. Helena, 23d July.—London, 7th: CLARENCE, *Kee* Mauritius, 10th May. 8th: COROMANDEL, *Boyce*, Bengal, 10 April, St. Helena, 23d July.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per JUPITER: Capt. Murray, Lieu Darling, Capt. Sir H. Chamberlin, Knt. Per COROMANDEL: M Stuart, Mrs. Marshall and child, Miss Colville, H. J. Middleto Esq. C.S., Lieut. Col. G. Hawes, 51st N.I., Col. Custance, H. 9th, Capt. Barlow (Brigade Major), Capt. Butcher (H.M. 11 Drags.), Lieut. Peterson (do.), Capts. Poulston (13th L.I.), Gerard (37th N.I.), W. Colville, Esq., H. B. Faulin, Esq., Harris, Esq., Misses Reid and Presgrave, Master do.

SHIPS SAILED.—From Portsmouth, 7th Sept.: ALFRED, *Tapl* for Madras; BOLTON, *Compton*, Calcutta. Gravesend, 6th: I BELLA, *Brown*, do. Remain in the Downs, 7th: SCALEBY CAST *Robertson*, Bombay.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Madras, 3d March: VICTORY, *Bide* China; CLARENCE, *Kemp*, London.—Bombay, 7th May: H.M Sloop SHANNON, London Mail, 1st Jan. 2d: CHILDE HAROL Wilks, London and Cape; WILLIAM TURNER, *Leitch*, do.; JO STAMP, Penny, do.; GOVERNOR, *Muckie*, do. 6th April: MA MAID, *Chapman*, London.—Colombo, 21st May. SIR CHARL MALCOLM, *Lyon*, do. 8th Jan. 30th: COMMODORE, *Fisher*, Live pool. 1st: ANDROMACHE, *Andrews*, Portsmouth.—Galle, 3 ARGARTON, *Shuttleworth*, do., and sailed 2d for Madras a Calcutta.—Rio, 28th June: CITY OF EDINBURGH, *Baker*, Madras.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—From Bengal, sailed 15th April: JUPITE *Galbraith*, Liverpool, CATHARINE, *Rose*, London; HIBERN *Gibbes*, do. 27th: HINDOSTAN, *Redman*, do.—From Madras, April. PROTECTOR, *Bullenshaw*, London.

SHIPS TO SAIL.—LLOYDS, *Garrett*, London. SIR JAMES B RANSFORD, , Liverpool. MANGLES, *Carr*, London. MONARC *Brown*, Liverpool. CAMARINE at Portsmouth.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per HINDOSTAN: J. M'Farlane, Es and Lady, Major Honeywood, H. Mathison, Esq., Lieuts. Eva (H.M. 41th), Dawes (54th N.I.), Dr. M'Cheyne, J. Clarke, Es Master Gillespie. Per PROTECTOR: Sir E. Williams, K.C.B. (la H.M. 41st), Capt. Forbes (H.M. 39th), Lieut. Croley (H.M. 63d and Lieut. Roche (H.M. 45th), in charge of Invalids. Lieut Tavelian, Hadfield, and Ricketts, Dr. M'Dougall, and 125 invalid

SHIPS SPOKEN.—22d April: CATHARINE, *Rose*, Calcutta London, lat. 13.43 N., long. 29 7 E. 11th June. CHARLES GRAN *Domett*, London to Bombay, off the south end of Madagasca 4th Aug. HARRIETTE SUNDIA, *Saunders*, London to Madras, la 10 N., long. 26 W. 26th July: BOMBAY PACKET, *Garnock*, Live pool to Bombay, lat. 11 N., long. 30 W. 7th Aug.: GUSTAV *Lindsay*, London to Bombay, lat. 9.32 N., long. 26.10 W.

CASUALTIES.—Capt. Cromartie, of the JAMES PATTISON, whic arrived at Sourabaya 8th May, reports the probable loss of t LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, that left Sydney with them. Whe off the Barrier Reef, they encountered a very severe gale, whic lasted 48 hours. The JAMES PATTISON, and SUSAN, Capt. Neasb succeeded in weathering the gale, with the loss of their anchor but the LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK they saw nothing of since, a though they waited in Torres Straits for five days. She had o board 400 troops (17th reg.), and was bound for Bombay.

### MADRAS.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 22d Feb.—The followin Cornets and Ensigns promoted to Regiments:—Cornets—H. Ha to 3d L.C.; W. N. Mills to 4th do. 9d Ensigns—H. B. Herbe to 7th N.I.; S. G. G. Orr, Left Wing Eur. Reg. 3d Ensigns—T G. Oakes to 7th N.I.; G. Fitzmaurice to 26th; W. A. Lakin, 14t W. Devereaux, 50th; F. F. Warden, 45th; J. F. Erskine, 2d; May, 11th; Richard Moorcroft, 19th; R. Woolley, 24th; F. Loughnan, 36th.

BREVET.—The following Lieuts. to have rank of Capt. by Brev from 13th Feb.—Robert Garstin, 2d L.C. R. H. Richardson, 7 do. Henry Fuller, 7th do. W. D. Harington, 2d do. Dav Archer, 20th N.I. F. J. Needham, 36th. W. De M. Lys, 32d. F. Le Hardy, 14th. H. Bower, 52d. W. R. Foskett, 10th. Mo den Carthew, 21st. Peter Pope, 24th. M. J. Rowlandson, 2 J. H. Zouch, 42d. Richard Hurlock, 29th. J. F. Leslie, 13t John Dlaxland, 47th. G. C. Rochfort, 41st. Wm. Shelley, 20t John Jones, 30th. F. S. C. Chalmers, 22d. Henry Morland, 27t George Hamond, 31st. F. Dudgeon, 44th. F. W. Todd, 14t Arthur Trotter, 35th. Duncan Littlejohn, 48th. W. H. Macaula 21st. W. Halpin, 46th. Anthony Harrison, 28th. J. Fitzgeral 42d. G. R. Wilkinson, 29th. John Gordon, 31st. Alex. Whitre 21st. H. E. C. O'Connor, 22d. T. A. Reynolds, 28th. Dar Scotland, 7th. Thomas Maynor, 20th. John Hill, 24th. F. Clarke, 52d. Charles Woodfall, 47th. C. G. Ottley, 29th. Ric Lambert, 16th. R. G. Carmichael, 38th. S. A. Grant, 16th.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

I. Archer, of Regent's-circus, Piccadilly, tailor.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Loader, of Hungerford street, Strand, furnishing ironmonger.—J. C. Ceyde, of Dawlish, Devonshire, music seller.—E. Mason, of Manchester, hosier and lace manufacturer.—G. Sadler, of Bristol, wine and spirit-seller.—P. Gans, of Manchester, cotton spinner.—J. Miller and J. Capper, of Green-lane, Sheffield, and Shoe-lane, London, stove-grate and fender manufacturers.—J. Moxon, of Manchester, hosier.—T. Williams, of Bristol, tailor and draper.—W. Crossley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder.—James Chesterton, late of St. Martin's, and now of St. Michael, Bedwardine, Worcester, victualler.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Brodie, of Clevans, Kilbrachan, farmer.—J. Halden, late of Hamilton, and now of Patrick Drae, Dalserf, Lanark, tanner.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Wicks, warehouseman, Basinghall-street, London.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Alpe, hosier, Basinghall-street, London.—T. Young, tailor, Nailsea, Somerset.—J. Jackson, draper, Colnbrook, Buckinghamshire.—R. Smith, woollen-draper, Regent-street, Middlesex.—W. H. Gall, builder, Bristol.—S. Martin, joiner, Nottingham.—W. H. Howard, upholsterer, Cheltenham.—G. Stevenson, builder, Newport, Monmouth.—J. Cunnington, builder, Newport, Monmouth.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. Aitkenhead, Glasgow, victualler.—H. and A. M'Donald, Portsterra, Sutherland, fish-curers.

### BIRTHS.

3d inst., at Inhurst, near Newbury, the lady of Lieut. Thomas Kirby, R.N., of a son.—29th ult., at Gosport, the lady of Lieut. Hope, R.E., of a daughter.—The lady of John Hancorn, Esq., of H.M. Dock-yard, at Chatham, of a daughter.—In Cork, the lady of Lieut. T. Raw, R.N., late of H.M.S. *Spitfire*, of a son.—In Dublin, the lady of Capt. Marshall, Royal Engineers, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

23d August, Capt. E. S. Farman, 11th reg., to Jane, only daughter of James Cunningham, Esq., of Battramsley Lodge, Lymington.—At Plymouth, Richard Douglas, Esq., Surgeon R.N., to Amalia, fifth daughter of the late Mr. Samuel Paramore, of H.M.'s Dock-yard.

### DEATHS.

11th June, at Simon's-town, Frederica Willian, the youngest son of Rear-Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell, K.C.S., Commander-in-Chief at the Cape of Good Hope.—3d inst., at Sion place, Bath, Anne Elsanne Lloyd Rind, fourth daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Rind.—Off Monte Video, Mr. W. Peare, of H. M. Schooner *Spider*.—At Yarrow, Durham, the Rev. J. Nethaaton O'Brien Hall, late a Lieutenant R.N., and son of the late Vice-Admiral Hall, aged 49.—6th inst., in Edinburgh, after a long and severe illness, in the 81st year of his age, Thomas Douglas, Esq., eldest son of the late Major-General Sir W. Douglas, K.C.H., of Tippendean, Roxburgh.—Drowned, while bathing in the Solent, James Warburton, Esq., son of the late Major Warburton, of the old 48th reg., and nephew of Lieut. Malone, R. N.—On passage to New South Wales, Major Massiter, 28th reg.—At the Ionian Islands, Lieut.-Col. Fraser, K.H., 16th Foot.

# Advertisements.


THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Rowls, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

SARSAPARILLA.

"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, knowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Lifevery Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 59, Oxford-street, five doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail; and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, St. Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s., quarts, 7s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and No. 10, Ludgate-hill.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Surgeon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10, LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bell Savage Inn), where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH, INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, 5s. 6d., without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury, and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass sloppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHREAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "Joseph Henry Green.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From William Hewitson, Esq., No. 2, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "William Hewitson.

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THE

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AND

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WHERE NAVAL AND MILITARY Messes, Private Families, Hotels, &c., can be supplied with choice Clarets, Champaigns, Burgundies, and rich Muscat, and other Wines of the South, on the lowest terms, delivered in London, duty and charges paid, at their respective destinations, or forwarded to any part of the United Kingdom. Captains of East and West Indiamen supplied very reasonably, delivered free on board.—Orders may be sent to Mr. R. WEBB, Wine Merchant, 24, Haymarket, and 24, Walbrook, near the Mansion House, London; Mr. Hayward, jun., Commercial and Steam Packet Office, Dover; or to the Establishment, Boulogne Sur Mer,

J. GRANT SMITH, Manager.

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—Will Sail on the 1st of October, the fast-sailing teak ship LARKINS, 780 Tons, lying in the East India Docks, CHARLES INGRAM, R.C.S., Commander. This Ship has unusually spacious and airy Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—Will Sail on 1st October, the fine teak ship, SEVERN, 600 Tons, HENRY WARK, Commander, lying in the St. Katharine's Dock. Has most superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon. For Freight or passage apply to Messrs GILBANKS and Co., White Lion-court, Cornhill; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147 Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail on the 1st October the fast sailing teak ship PALMIRA, 600 Tons, W. LOADER, Commander. This ship is fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HAVILAND and Co., 147, Leadenhall-street.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEAD, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An Inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OUTFITS to INDIA, Van Diemen's Land, America, &c.—J. CARPENTER Invites Captains, Merchants, and Families wanting large quantities of CLOTHING and READY-MADE LINEN, to apply at this establishment, where every article is charged at the wholesale price for prompt payment. J. C. begs to remind ladies they can be supplied with every article of ready-made linen.—Calico shirts, 1s. each; India long cloth, 1s. 6d. to 2s.; fashionable mill fronts, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; curiously fine linen fronts, linen collars and wrists, 4s. 6d. and 5s. 6d.; linen shirts from 3s. 6d. to 6s. 6d.; curiously fine, from 6s 6d. to 10s. 6d.; boys' shirts of all sizes, girls' chemises and night-gowns; ladies' chemises, 10s. 6d. per dozen, or 1s. each; ditto, 1s. 6d. and 2s.; real India longcloth ditto, 2s. 6d. and 3s.; long night ditto, from 2s. to 2s. 6d., slips, from 2s. to 3s. 6d.; ladies' caps, from 9d. to 1s 6d.; gentlemen's dress collars, 4s. 6d. per dozen; cotton half hose, 4s. per dozen, cotton handkerchiefs, 4s. per dozen; silk ditto, 9s. per dozen; night-caps, 2s. 6d. per dozen; white jean jackets and trousers, 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; waist coats, from 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d.; a Madras suit, from 5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.; duck or drill trousers, and banyans, from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d.; camlet suits; ladies' morning wrappers, 5s. 6d. to 8s. 6d.; gentlemen's cotton or coating dressing-gowns, from 8s. 6s. to 12s. 6d.; cots, bedding, and blankets; hammocks, sheets, ship sofas, and cabin furniture.—At CARPENTER'S, No. 14, King William-st., London-bridge.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No. 98, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MONEY immediately at Command for good security, both real and personal.—SUMS from 100l. to 25,000l. are ready for INVESTMENT, either by Mortgage on Freehold, by Annuity on long Leasehold, Life Interest in Funded or other property; and also on the personal security of persons of known condition and fortune. Address (confidentially) by letter only, post paid, to Mr. Savage, Solicitor, 38, Haymarket.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

PASSAGES TO INDIA AND THE COLONIES.
Offices, No. 11, Leadenhall-street, next door to the India House.

PLANS of every Ship, with the Prices of the several Cabins, may be seen at the Office, and PASSAGES engaged on terms infinitely more favourable than can be done by direct applications. Native and other servants provided.—Baggage cleared from the Docks, and all other business connected with Passengers to and from India transacted at these Offices.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 36s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; rotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen, night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow cases, linen bowels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office.

Mrs. BIGNAM begs to recommend her improved ELASTIC-SUPPORTING BELTS, for Ladies in the habit of taking Equestrian Exercise, or inclining to embonpoint, which are also of the highest importance after accouchement; likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, Knee Caps, &c., made to order with the greatest care and precision, and an extensive variety of Elastic Garters, of a very superior quality. Indian Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every width and description of Webs.

P S.—Mr. Higham attends separately upon Gentlemen.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | . | . | 12 | 6 | to 21 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | . | . | 21 | 0 | to 30 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | . | . | 18 | 6 | to 21 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | | . | 21 | 0 | to 25 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | . | . | 12 | 6 | |
| Summer Waistcoats | . | . | 7 | 6 | to 12 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | . | . | 15 | 0 | to 17 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | | . | 15 | 0 | to 18 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passage Shirts 36s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 60s. to 90s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra fine Fronts, 80s to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superlor quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.
Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

OCTAVES OF MARSALA.—This Good and GENUINE WINE, which has become so fashionable at the tables of all classes of society, may be had at the Grayan Wine Establishment, of the highest quality, in octaves or half-quarter pipes, containing 114 gallons, bright and fit for immediate use, on a remittance of 6l. 10s., cask and every expense included.

23, High Holborn. GEO. HENKEBY & CO.

Note.—Quarter pipes, 12l.; per dozen, 24s.; per gallon, 12s.

T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, Cornhill, London, informs the Public, that he offers SILVER WATCHES, on the celebrated PATENT LEVER CONSTRUCTION (the most accurate on which a watch can be made), for SIX GUINEAS EACH, with all the latest Improvements, i.e. the detached escapement, jewelled in four holes, capped, hand to mark the seconds, hard enamelled dial, and maintaining power to continue going while winding up.

N.S.—If in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.—Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Downing Street, Sept. 16.—The King has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Lieut.-General Lord Aylmer, G.C.B., to be a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Sept. 16.

1 Drag. Guards—M. T. Forde, Gent., to be Cornet by p., v. Campbell, who ret. 9th L. D.—F. D. Willoughby, Gent., to be Cornet, by p., v. Melkiam, who ret. 1st Foot—Capt. H. Thompson, from h.-p. 66th, to be Capt., without p., v. Cowell, prom.—Lieut. W. M'Pherson to be Capt., by p., v. Thompson, who ret.—Ens. T. S. Hawkins to be Lieut., by p., v. M'Pherson; W. H. Courtenay, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Hawkins. 7th—Lieut. Halfour, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. C. S. Burwin, exch., rec. difference. 9th—Ens. A. Cooke, to be Lieut., without p., v. Spring, dec.: Ens. V. V. Ballard, to be Lieut., by p., Cooke, whose prom., by p., has not taken place; Gent. Cadet F. D. Lister, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., without p., v. Ballard. 10th—Brev. Lieut.-Col. W. Cochrane to be Lieut.-Col., without p., v. Frere, dec.: Capt. S. Broome, to be Maj., v. Cochrane; Lieut. R. W. Shilokwin, to be Capt., v. Brown, Ens. A. H. Cane to be Lieut., v. Shilokwin, Gent. Cadet H. E. Langden, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., v. Cane. 41st—Ens. A. R. Whitfell, to be Lieut., without p., v. Burlton, dec. 44th—Lieut. T. Swaine to be Capt., without p., v. O'Callaghan, dec.; Ens. A. Hogg to be Lieut., v. Swayne. 48th—Ens. J. Massey to be Lieut., by p., v. Gibbs, who ret.; G. Hastrigge, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Massey. 50th—Ens. the Hon. E. G. Moncton, to be Lieut., without p., v. Olway, dec.; Gent. Cadet H. Needham, from R. Mil. Coll., to be Ens., v. Moncton. 56th—E. Norton, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Burke, who ret. 60th—Lieut. R. Atkins to be Capt., by p., v. Collins, who retires. Sec. Lieut. J. R. Mackenzie to be First Lieut., by p., v. Atkins. Hon. C. Maude to be Sec. Lieut., by p., v. Mackenzie. 63d—Ens. T. M. Hamblain, from 1, to be Ens., v. Sawrey, who ex. 78th Ens. and Adjt. W. Cookes to have the rank of Lieut. 79th—Ens. R. W. Hopkins to be Adjt., v. Torkcraft, who resigns Adjutancy only. 80th—Lieut. R. A. Locklint, from Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut., v. Bradford, who ex. 88th Foot—Ens. H. B. Sawrey, from 63d Foot, to be Lieut., v. Hamblain, who ex. 92d—Assist.-Surg. M. Neale, from the Staff, to be Assist.-Surg., v. M'Gregor, who ex. 96th—Gent. Cadet R. R. Currie, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., without p., v. Harlen. Rifle Brigade—Lieut. W. H. Bradford, from 80th Foot, to be First Lieut., v. Lockhart, who ex. Unattached—Capt. H. Cowell, from 1st Foot, to be Maj., without p. Brevet.—Major General Sir E. Blakeney, K.C.B., to have the local rank of Lieut.-Gen. in Ireland only. Hospital Staff. Assistant-Surg. A. M'Gregor, from 92d Foot, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Neale, who ex.

Rem.—The date of the appointment of Lieut. W. R. Lucas, as 8th Foot, is Oct. 2, 1835, and not Oct. 30, 1835. The name of the Corporal Major appointed Regimental Quartermaster in the 1st Life Guards, is Robert Falconer, and not William Faulkner as stated in the Gazette of Sept. 2, 1836.

Office of Ordnance, Sept. 19th.—R. Regt. of Artillery.—Brev.-Major J. Alexander to be Quartermaster and Commissary of Stores, Royal Horse Artillery, v. Reid, dec.

North Somerset Regt. Yeo. Cav.—P. S. Miles, Gent., to be Cornet, Sept. 2.

### INFANTRY.

1 Foot—"We have just received intelligence that the *Lord William Bentinck*, which some time since conveyed convicts to Sydney, and there took in 400 troops, we believe the 4th Foot, for Bombay, is lost on her passage to that place, and we fear few, if any, of those who were on board are saved."—*Salisbury Herald* of Saturday. [This report is without foundation. No part of this regt. has as yet embarked for India.—Ed.]

1—400 of this regt. were on board the *Lord William Bentinck* when that vessel encountered a hurricane off Barrier Reef. No tidings of the fate of the ship have been received.

1—are to proceed to Dublin.

1 Depot—The comp. at Ashbourne moved to Pigeon House, Dublin, on the 12th inst.

1 Depot—A considerable detachment, under Maj. Kell, is under orders to join the service comps. Capt. Cosby, Lieut. Le Blanc, and Ens. Griffith, will accompany the detachment.

1—have orders to embark for Halifax.

1 Depot—have moved from Haslar to Colewort bar.

1—Lieut. and Adj. Charles R. H. Granville was drowned the end of last week while bathing on the Coast of Kent.

1 Depot—have moved to Fodine barracks.

West India Regt.—An order has been received at the head-quarters of this regt. to recruit in the colonies, and Lieut.-Col. Bash, K.H., is indefatigable in his exertions to raise the complement of men required, 540, to complete the number of his comps; to effect this as speedily as possible, Capt. Dowglas, Lieuts. Palmer and Burke, are ordered to Sierra Leone, and Lieut. Winn to Cuba. The following changes have taken place in the stations of the officers, viz., Major Mills, from Dominica to the head-quarters at Trinidad. Maj. Chads, from Grenada to Barbadoes; Capt. Delamot, relieved by Capt. Hay, at St. Lucia, to head-quarters; Capt. Duarne, from Antigua to head-quarters; Lieut. Pinder, relieved by Lieut. Horsford, at Barbadoes, to head-quarters. Qur.-Mas. Cornwall has proceeded on sick leave to Canada.

Royal Artillery, Woolwich.—On Sunday last 53 men, non-commissioned and gunners, embarked on board the *Royal Tar* st.-v. for Dublin from the Arsenal, under charge of Capt. and Adj. Olway 2d batt., another Officer being permitted to do his duty during his temporary absence from head-quarters. Gunner Ford, of the R.B., has been sentenced to 90 days hard labour in Cold-Bath-Fields Prison, having been detected in stealing three pecks of oats from the troop-houses. The Officers gave a concert in the mess-room on Thursday, which passed off with much *eclat*, though it was but thinly attended.

Militia—G. M. O. Head-quarters, Guernsey, 2d Sept., 1836.—The Com.-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointment in the Militia:—1st or East Regt. Lt. Inf., Henry Price, gent., to be Lieut.

The 19th and 85th regts. returning to Europe without relief coming out, will cause a general movement of the troops to take place, after the hurricane months are over: 36th and 76th regts. to Barbadoes; 74th St. Lucia h. q., and Dominica; 14th Antigua h. q., and St. Kitt's; 65th St. Vincent h. q., and Grenada; 67th Berbice; 69th Demerara; 89th Trinidad h. q., and Tobago; 1st West India regt. h. q. Trinidad, detachments at Antigua, Barbadoes, Demerara, Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago.

Irish Pensioners.—The Chelsea out-pensioners are in future to make a solemn declaration in lieu of the oath heretofore required. As regards the out-pensioners in Ireland, only one declaration will be required, on or immediately after the 1st day of January, April, July, and October in each year, which must be made in the presence of, and subscribed by, one of his Majesty's justices of the peace, and afterwards delivered to the chief constable of police of the district in which the pensioners may reside, who will thereupon countersign the declaration and transmit the same at the period and in the manner observed in forwarding the affidavit which has hitherto been required.

We understand that his Excellency Maj.-Gen. Ross will resign the governorship of this island on the 26th of this month. In alluding to this circumstance, we cannot deny ourselves the pleasure of bearing our humble testimony to the amiable, conciliatory, and impartial spirit which has uniformly regulated his conduct since he has held his responsible office. We are indebted to him for mitigating the severity of militia duty, for which he has received the silent thanks of many of our countrymen, who feel grateful to his Excellency for his humane and liberal consideration. He has never ostentatiously displayed the pomp or the authority of a military ruler, but manifested the milder and less obtrusive virtues of a civil governor. He may be assured that he will ever retain the good wishes of our inhabitants, who will deem themselves eminently fortunate if his successor imitates his example.—*Guernsey Star.*

A garrison Court-Martial was held at Malta on the 6th ult. on Giuseppe Seli, a drummer of the Royal Malta Fencibles, charged with firing a musket loaded with ball, at Tomasn Abela, of the same corps, and thereby causing his death. The prisoner was found guilty, and expiated his crime on the scaffold.

The expence of sending a regiment to India now is not one third of what it was a few years ago. This can no longer be urged as the reason for keeping the regiments twenty years in that country. The charge per man is now 8*l.* 17*s.* or 9*l.* at most. To meet this the soldier pays sixpence per diem out of his pay while at sea, by which means the charge becomes equal to, if not less than, the cost of him in barracks at home.

A convict guard of the 80th regiment, consisting of twenty-nine men, under Lieutenant Dickson, 17th regt., and Lieutenant Christie, 80th regiment, embark at Deptford on the 17th instant, on board the *John* convict ship, for New South Wales.

The Committee of Inquiry at Fort Pitt has not yet closed its proceedings. The inquiry has been extensive and rigid into the whole system.

Infantry regiments next for foreign service,—18th, 33d, 35th, and 82d, which returned from abroad in 1832.

Relief.—The three regiments of Foot next for relief in India are 16th, 45th, and 54th, abroad since 1819. The 22d and 86th will come home without reliefs, and leave the 81st next to be relieved, which has been abroad since 1827. In the Mediterranean the 10th, 11th, and 2d battalions of Rifles, are next for relief; they went in 1826. The 78th at Ceylon, abroad since 1826, is next for home. The 99th at Mauritius, abroad since 1825, will be the first to return home from that island. Since 1826, only six regiments have embarked for India, viz.,—the 39th, 26th, 63d, 62d, 17th, and 2th. Of the six regiments only the 26th and 62d proceeded direct; the 39th, 63d, and 17th, embarked with convicts for New South Wales and thence went on to India, and the 9th was sent from the Mauritius.

The following appointments to the Staff of the Lieut.-Gen. commanding in Ireland, announced in our last, have since appeared in orders:—Maj. Greaves 34th regt., Military Secretary. Captain the Honourable R. Bruce, and Lieut. Arthur Fitzroy Somerset, of the Grenadier Guards, to be Aides-de-Camp.

Orders have been issued for the embarkation at Cork, on board (tonnage to be provided by the Admiralty), of detachments from the 14th and 89th depots, to join the service companies in the West Indies, and of detachments from the 8th and 84th depots to join the service companies in Jamaica, viz., West Indies—14th Foot, one Officer, and 21 r. and f.; 89th, two Officers, and 31 r. and f. Jamaica—8th Foot, four Officers, and 67 r. and f.; 84th, three Officers, and 56 r. and f.

At the desire of His Majesty, Lord Hill, accompanied by Lord Howick, the Secretary at War, went down to Old Oak Common a short time ago to fix on a spot most eligible upon which to erect barracks for the recruits belonging to the three regiments of Guards. Their Lordships have recommended them to be built upon that part adjoining the Paddington Canal and the Birmingham Railway. It is in contemplation to throw Wormwood Scrubs and Old Oak Common together, to form ground to exercise the troops on, and for reviews. Old Oak Common belongs to Government, and in consequence of this meditated arrangement, Government objected to the Great Western Railway passing over this property. The line of this railway is to pass between the common and the Uxbridge-road.

In the second page of the *Limerick Chronicle* of Wednesday there are eleven paragraphs copied without acknowledgment from our Paper of last week.

## STAFF CHANGES IN THE WEST INDIES.

Sir Lionel Smith is removed to Jamaica, Sir E. MacGregor to Barbadoes, Sir D. Hill, Governor-General, to Leeward, Sir C. Smyth Commands the Forces until the arrival of Sir F. Wittingham, so that the situation of Governor and Commander of the Forces is divided for the future.

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTION.

Lieutenant—H. T. Laye, Master of *Jupiter*.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—C. R. Drinkwater (1838) to *Conway*.
Commander—W. Ratcliffe (1830) to Coast Guard.
Lieutenants—T. M. Rodney (1832), and George Beadon (1833), to *Conway*.
Master—G. Johnson (1830) to *Conway*.
Mates—F. Burnett to *Conway*; P. J. Maitland and G. E. Clark to *Madagascar*.
Second Master—J. T. Foster to *Conway*.
Midshipmen—W. Buther to *Excellent*; R. H. Mowbray to *Madagascar*; J. O. Johnson (Col. Vol.) to *Imogine*.
Purser—A. Frame (1809) to *Conway*.
Royal Marines—First Lieut. Tothill will embark in the *Conway* on Saturday, with the detachment of Marines.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Jaseur, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), at Gibraltar 30th August.
Magicienne, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay (1828), at Cadiz 31st August.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Spry, James (1815), | s. Aug 15, | d. Sept. 10, | r. |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1815), | s. Aug. 24, | d. Sept. 19, | r. |
| Larwood, Forster (1812), | s. Aug. 29, | d. Sept. 24, | r. |
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1820), | s. Sept. 5, | d. Oct. 1, | r. |
| L'Espoir, Riley, act. (1814), | s. Sept. 12, | d. Oct. 8, | r. |
| Grosvenor, Peter (1804), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Harkes, Blount (1824) | s. Aug. 3, | d. Sept. 23, | r. |
| Firefly, Pearce ( ), | s. Sept. 3, | d. Oct. 24, | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Dolphin, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. Sept. 3. |
| Star, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 29, | r. |
| Swift, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, | d. Nov. 25, | r. |
| Mutine, Fawle (1807), | s., Aug. 5, | d. Dec. 23, | r. |
| Express, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 12, | d. Dec. 6, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | s. June 3, | d. Aug. 26, | r. Aug. 30 |
| Lyra, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. Sept. 3. |
| Albert, Norrington (1813), | s. July 3, | d. Sept. 28, | r. |
| Camden, Tilley, | s. July 17, | d. Oct. 9, | r. |
| Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Aug. 8, | d. Oct. 20, | r. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Nov. 9, | r. |
| Bitterne, Fassingham (1813), | s. Sept. 3, | d. Nov. 27, | r. |
| Renard, Dunsford (1809), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Seagull, Parsons (1813), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. |
| Linnet, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, | d. Dec. 4, | r. |
| Pandora, Innes (1813), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan. 4, | r. |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | s. | d. | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Skylark, Ladd (1815), | s. July 9, | d. Sept. 10, | r. Sept. 7. |
| Briseis, Dawney (1815), | s. Aug. 6, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| Reindeer, Dicken (1813), | s. Sept. 10, | d. Nov. 12, | r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Sept. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmh. Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* |
| Su. 18 | 9 | 47 | 19 | 15 | 9 | 53 | 4 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 28 | 6 | 26 | 6 | 53 |
| Mo. 19 | 10 | 58 | 11 | 44 | 4 | 52 | 8 | 32 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 44 | 7 | 23 | 8 | 7 |
| Tue. 20 | ... | ... | 0 | 33 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 2 | 7 | 38 | 8 | 58 | 8 | 58 | 9 | 51 |
| We. 21 | 1 | 28 | 1 | 11 | 7 | 58 | 8 | 32 | 9 | 18 | 9 | 59 | 10 | 46 | 11 | 32 |
| Th. 22 | 2 | 53 | 3 | 20 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 42 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 4 | 11 | 0 | ... | ... |
| Fri. 23 | 3 | 59 | 4 | 24 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 52 | 11 | 38 | 11 | 58 | 0 | 31 | 0 | 57 |
| Sat. 24 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 11 | 10 | 56 | 11 | 11 | ... | ... | 0 | 16 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 46 |

Portsmouth, Sept. 16.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Stakesby* went on to Chatham on Saturday, with

part of the 1st Batt. of Rifles. The *Catherine Stewart Forbes* has not yet arrived with the hd.-qrs., but expected every day. *Inconstant* was hauled out of the basin on Monday. *Pique* went to Spithead on Tuesday. *Conway*, commissioned by Capt. Drinkwater, on Wednesday. *Princess Charlotte*, 104, taken in the basin to be brought inward; she will go into dock after the *Victory*. *Princess Charlotte* will most probably take the place of the *Britannia*, as Sir P. Durham's Flag-ship and the latter go to the Mediterranean with the next Commander-In-Chief. The wind has been blowing strong all the week from N.E., and prevented arrivals from the westward. It has also prevented the *Jupiter* being brought into harbour, to be paid off. There is no King's steam-boat in the port; and, although application was made to the proprietors of the *Eclipse* Topsham vessel, they demanded so exhibitant a sum that the worthy Admiral superintendant very prudently refused it. The *Firebrand* Admiralty steam yacht was here a couple of days, but she was not used for the purpose, as the strain upon her would have injured her. It is reported the *Messenger*, as a tug-steamer, will be permanently attached to the port, as two engineers, stokers, &c. are ordered to be borne on the *Victory's* books. Ships in Port.—*Pique* and *Jupiter* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Inconstant*, *Conway*, *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, *Seaflower*, in harbour.

Milford Haven, Sept. 14th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Mary* revenue cutter, Mr. Burmon Com., tender to the *Swift*, arrived here on Thursday last for boats and other stores. On Sunday she sailed again for her destination—the coast of Scotland. 12th, the *Mulgrave* was undocked at Pembroke-yard, and on the 13th was taken in tow by the *Goodwill* lighter and some boats belonging to the establishment, and brought down in our quarantine ground, where she is now moored in place of the *Gibraltar*. The anniversary of the Coronation was hailed at this port on Thursday last with every demonstration of loyalty. The *Gibraltar* was taken into dock on Tuesday, and the workmen of that establishment immediately began taking her to pieces. The copper fitted with the late Sir Humphry Davy's protectors is in a good state of preservation, and but little foul. Nothing has transpired yet respecting the Board's visit, which took place here last week, except that a check was put on the superannuations taking place. None now are permitted to be put on the list but those old and infirm persons who are truly unable to do a day's work. The talented Secretary remarked on this subject, that it is useless to superannuate any that are capable even of light work, because their places must be supplied by others, as the number of shipwrights, in particular, is rapidly decreasing at the different arsenals. Indeed, such inducements are held out to them in the Merchant Service, that numbers are leaving the King's yards for those employs. It is rumoured, too, that the workmen attached to Pembroke-yard will be directed to reside nearer that establishment. At present they are distributed about the country to a considerable extent. This is for the double reason of making their services available in cases of sudden emergency, and to prevent the expense of the Surgeon's attendance at great distances, which must necessarily interfere with the proper execution of his duty. We have more than once before advocated this arrangement. Besides, men living four or five miles off, and having to walk that before commencing their day's work, cannot be supposed to endure similar exertion to those who go fresh to their employ. The *Corysfort* and *Crenial* lighters are both ready for sea, and will sail to-day or to-morrow; the former for Sheerness, the latter for Plymouth. Mr. Ridout of the Post Office department, and Mr. John Bull of the Mail Coach Office, have been at Hobbs' Point this week, making arrangements for the Mail to run to that station by the first of the ensuing month.

Woolwich Dock-Yard, Sept. 14th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Mr. Hicks, the Master of the *William and Mary* yt., has resumed his duty from leave of absence. The *Lightning* st.-yt., Lieut. Shamblar, towed the *Blazer* to the City Canal on Friday afternight to get her boilers. The *Lightning* left here on Saturday for the North, to embark Mr. Bligh, Swedish Chargé d'Affaires, for Stockholm. Mr. Tinmouth, the new Master-Attendant, has entered upon his official duties. The *Alban* st.-v., Lieut. Tinling, went down the river on Tuesday to try her boilers. The *African* st.-v., Lieut. West, was paid off on Wednesday. She has had her foremast taken out, and struck her main-topmast. The *Flamer* st.-v. has been hauled under the Sheers to ship a new funnel, and new masts have been made for her. The *Alban* st.-v. also went down the river on Thursday to try her speed and boilers. The *Sovereign* tr., Lieut. Brady, Agent, sailed on Monday for the Westward. Two lighters, which were loading here, have sailed with deal planking and small spars for Chatham and Sheerness. The *Confiance* is being fitted with Morgan's patent wheels, and she has shipped a new main and topmast. A visit from the Lords of the Admiralty is shortly expected, when it is hoped their Lordships' attention will be attracted to the guard *shed*, occupied by the Royal Marines, such quarters being inconvenient and incompatible with the respectability of the important duties entrusted to this gallant corps. Ships in Port—*William and Mary* yt., *Alban* and *Rhadamanthus* st.-vs. In Dock—*Unite*, 46. In the Basin—*Messenger*, *African*, *Flamer*, *Echo*, *Columbia* and *Confiance* st.-vs.

Malta, 23d Aug.—Nine French line-of-battle ships have arrived off Alexandria. The French Admiral went on shore, and was well received. *Asia*, *Magpie*, and *Nautilus* arrived here, and the *Nautilus* sailed for Athens to join the fleet. *Hermes* st. has gone to Corfu. *Asia* has been on shore under the rope-walk, but received no damage.

Little doubt exists of the Purser of the *Portland*, Mr. H. Cooper, having met with a tragic end. H.M.S. *Portland*, at the close of July, went up the Gulf of Egina, and when off Callamachi, several officers, of whom the Purser was one, obtained leave to visit Corinth; after viewing the Hieropolis, the whole party came down together, but when in the suburbs of the city of Corinth, the Purser told them that he would overtake them at the inn directly; after waiting for him until late the next day, the party directed their steps to the frigate, and reported his absence, when Capt. Price landed with a considerable part of the crew, and searched in all directions to ascertain, if possible, the certainty of his fate. A despatch was sent to Admiral Canaris, who went up in a brig, and aided the crew of the frigate with his men in finding some clue to the Purser's mysterious disappearance; the search, however, of eight days' continuation, proved fruitless.

*Tartarus* steam-vessel, Malta, Aug. 23.—"We arrived at Scanderoom on the 30th ult., and waited there till the 9th inst., for Colonel Chesney's mail, from India. I am sorry to say, that none arrived up to that date, nor could any late intelligence of his position be obtained, therefore we were obliged to return here by way of Beirout and Alexandria, arriving here this day. We are to have 20 days' quarantine. A French squadron anchored off Alexandria, while the *Tartarus* was off Scanderoom, but sailed the same day. There is very little plague now in Egypt."

Letters from Callao of 15th April, mention that the French Commodore on that station had died on 6th inst. He was much respected by Commodore Mason, and all the English officers with whom circumstances had brought him into intimacy. He had been buried with funeral honours, attended by the officers of the *Blonde* and *Sparrowhawk*, and an American frigate. The American Commodore was also in a precarious state of health; Callao and Lima were sickly, and the *Sparrowhawk* had felt the influence of the prevailing epidemic. The *Talbot*, 28, was at Coquimbo on 7th April, and would probably go to Panama; the *North Star*, 28, was expected at Valparaiso from San Blas, with specie, about the middle of June; the *Basilisk*, 10, had been sent to Valdivia to apprehend some convicts who had escaped with a vessel, and had been committing some acts of piracy. Peru was perfectly quiet as to politics, and trade was consequently increasing.

The *Seaflower* cutter, Lieut. Roche, arrived on Sunday from Sheerness. She will sail in a few days for Jersey.

At Portsmouth Rear Adm. Sir F. Maitland mustered the Ordinary last week, on board the *Prince*, hulk to the *Victory* guard ship, and gave very general satisfaction to the officers and ship's company by his explanation of the manner in which their pay and allowances would hereafter be arranged.

Royal Marines, Woolwich.—We regret to say that two Officers of this division, Lieuts. Wood and Ballairs, have been placed in arrest, in consequence of a personal affray whilst on guard, in which Lt. Ballairs was wounded.

The *Adder* cutter has been removed from her old moorings, opposite the water-gate, and hauled upon the mast slips; and it is expected she will be broken up, as she is totally unserviceable. The *Alban* st.-v. will sail this day, Saturday, and takes out specie to the West Indies. A temporary landing-place has been rigged out at No. 5 slip, until the new works are completed in front of the old water-gate.

The number of Colonels of Marine is now reduced to three—namely, the Hon. Captains Irby, Bouverie, and Skipsey, the vacancy by the death of Capt. Sir Christopher Cole not having been filled up.

The *Blazer*, *Echo*, and *Rhadamanthus* steamers are awaiting orders to be commissioned at Woolwich. All steamers will be in three classes 1st, 2d, and 3d, in future, and manned, paid, and allowanced as such.

Mr. John Parker, leading officer of the Plumbers at Woolwich Dock-yard, fell down last week in giving orders, and immediately expired. He was in perfect health and spirits the moment previous thereto.

The *Lightning* steamer has left Woolwich for Scotland, to take the Hon. W. Bligh to Stockholm as Ambassador.

The *Columbia* and *African* steamers are paid off this week at Woolwich.

The *Numa*, *Arab*, and *Sovereign*, transports, are discharging and awaiting further orders at Deptford, where the *Emma* freight ship is loading for Malta, and the *John* and *Norfolk*, convict ships, fitting for Australia.

By a very recent regulation, all H.M. ships and vessels will be completely rigged before being put in commission; it is supposed by the crews and officers of the guard ships (late ordinaries) a most considerable saving in wages, provisions, &c. will be effected thereby.

The *Deron*, Plymouth lighter, by late Ordinary arrangement is transferred to the River Medway service.

*Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, and the squadron were at Plymouth on the 14th; they expected to go to sea on the 15th and that they were to be joined by the *Pique*. *Inconstant* will go out of harbour in about a fortnight.

The *Hyacinth*, 18, Commander Blackwood, was at Calcutta (to which she conveyed the sum of 270,000*l.* in specie being part of the land revenues, which she had collected at Negapatam, Masulipatam, Vezagapatam, Monsouetullah and Ganjam), on the 27th March. She worked up the Hoogley from Kedgeree to Fort William in as short a time as the *Jupiter* was towed up to her anchorage by three steamers. The *Hyacinth* was, at the above date, about to proceed with money to Madras. The *Andromache*, 28, Capt. Chads, was at anchor in Diamond Harbour.

When the *Stakesby*, whose arrival we reported in our last, left Halifax, the squadron were dispersed as follows:—The *Vestal*, 28, Captain Jones, left Halifax on the 21st ult. for Barbadoes; the *Rainbow*, 28, and *Racer*, 16, were at Newfoundland; the latter would go to the West Indies when the frost set in. The *Wanderer*, 18, was in the Bay of Fundy; the *Champion*, 18, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the *Melville*, 74, would go in November, with a flag to the southern portion of Sir Peter Halket's command.

The intended breaking-up of the Royal Yacht Squadron has created a powerful sensation amongst numerous classes of persons, and various reasons are assigned for its dissolution. Lord Yarborough stated, at a public dinner last season, that the Club gave employment, during a large portion of the year, to upwards of 8,000 young men, who were qualified to act, in the event of a war, at a moment's notice as petty officers in the navy. It is well known that his late as well as his present Majesty, took a deep interest in the prosperity of this Club.

We have had this week two gentlemen here (Worthing) one from the Admiralty, and the other from the Woods and Forests, surveying and measuring at the Priory, with, as we hear, the intention of making a harbour. A sea-port between Beachy Head and the Ness is so much required that we trust this long-wished for boon will soon be granted to mariners. A finer or more suitable situation cannot be selected on the coast of Sussex.—*Brighton Gazette.*

Purifying Sea Water.—The Company are strenuously persevering in their praiseworthy exertions for the establishment of this important desideratum to our Royal Navy and the Merchant Service. A splendid vessel has been just fitted up with the Company's improved apparatus, and proceeds immediately to the Mediterranean. A report of the result of the success of the machine we shall anxiously await, and communicate to our naval friends the moment it reaches us.

Mr. Deane, the Diver, exhibited his apparatus, and the system of using it, on Thursday, to the Gun-wharf at Portsmouth, before a large party of ladies and gentlemen, Naval and Military Officers, &c.: among them were Admirals Sir P. Durham and Sir F. Maitland, Capt. Dundas, M.P., Hon. Capt. Elliot, &c. &c. Mr. Deane selected a high tide, and went down in a part of the Wharf 18 or 20 feet deep, remained under water nearly half-an-hour, and his movements to and fro were plainly perceived by the bubbling of the water. A gun having been sunk, a rope was lowered, which Mr. D. made fast, and was hoisted on the Wharf. The spectators were highly gratified and astonished at the spectacle.

The *Zenobia*, free trader, for the Cape and Calcutta, expects to sail from Spithead on Saturday.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday and Wednesday:—Messrs. John Reid, Fred. A. Egerton, M. H. Rodney, M. S. Kirkes, J. A. St. Ledger, *Malabar*; A. J. Lindsey, *Asia*; Mr. S. B. Dolling, *Revenge*; P. J. Maitland, *Madagascar*; G. E. Clark, *Minden*; C. Taylor, late *Griffon*; F. Freeling, late *Raleigh*; J. C. Grant, late *Rapid*.

The *Fly*, fitting at Plymouth, is ordered to Rio Janeiro.

By accounts from Halifax we hear that Lieut. J. R. Sulivan of the *Melville* had returned in her tender from a two months' cruise off the Coast of Newfoundland; the vessel had encountered a hurricane while on a lee shore, which lasted two days, and, if it had not been for the able seamanship of Lieut. Sulivan, the tender and all hands would have been lost. Shortly after the return to Halifax, Vice-Admiral Sir P. Halket addressed a public memorandum to the Officer and his crew, highly commending their exertions.

*Cambridge*, bound to Ceylon and Bombay, with detachments of 58th and 61st regs., put back to get a new cross-jack yard. Some of her crew wanted to quit, upon the plea of the ship being short handed; but on hearing that seven men of the *Bolton*, who actually refused to go to sea in her, after signing an agreement, had been committed by the Portsmouth magistrates to the tread-mill for three weeks, in default of paying a fine of 40*s.* each, the seamen of the *Cambridge* thought better of it, and went to sea on Tuesday.

Plymouth, Sept. 15.—Yesterday the Fleet, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, consisting of the *Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Scylla*, *Pantaloon* br. and *Emerald* tender, put to sea on a cruise. The *Madagascar*

*gascar* was expected to sail last evening, with her consort, the *Galatea*, if the latter, which is jury-rigged, could manage to work out. The *Hercules*, 74, is ordered into harbour to be docked. The *Bellerophon*, 60, was undocked on Thursday, and went out of harbour into the Sound on Monday. The br. *Partridge*, Lieut. Bisson, put to sea with Capt. Ericsson, to try in channel soundings and in deep water, beyond the Bay of Biscay, a new sounding machine, which Capt. E. has invented, and which, it is said, will give the soundings in the deepest water, while the ship is going 9—10 knots. The *Partridge* is expected afterwards to join the squadron. The *Minden* is the only vessel in the Sound.

## East India Intelligence.

The following is an extract of the report drawn up by the Committee of the Madras Military Fund, stating the embarassments of the Fund at different periods:—"The principle of operation of the Fund now in force was adopted from its commencement, that is, receipts and payments were not calculated on any rule to show that they bore a 'proper proportion to each other, and for the first few years all appeared to be going on favourably; but in nine years from its commencement the institution was unable to meet its engagements, and in February, 1818, the then Secretary reported, that, in place of an increase, there would be a deficiency of upwards 2,000. On this occasion, the subscription of married members was increased, and a restriction of benefits to once in eight years established." By a report of a Committee of Directors in 1821, its condition was found to be such that immediate and extensive changes were necessary. The call was met by the Subscribers with alarrity: donations were increased, minimum established, additional payments for daughters required, and the annuities reduced. Under all these changes, the capital, which in 1821 was rupees 8,05,408, was, in December 1834, rupees 24,08,567; yet, even with this immense increase, the report states that the Fund is unable to meet its engagements, and that, in consequence thereof, the Committee circulated propositions, abolishing personal benefit to Subscribers, with the exception of passage-money once to Subalterns returning to this country on sick leave, except on loan on the prescribed terms, and by increasing the minimum of married subscribers to the same ratio that benefit is derived.

We are sorry to announce the death of Captain Collie, the Deputy Master Attendant, on the 3d May. This gentleman was one of the oldest European residents in India, having come out to this country about sixty years ago, when a boy of thirteen or fourteen.—*Calcutta Courier*, May 8.

*Neemuch.*—Brigadier Hampton is, we understand, to be removed from the command of the station. Some circumstances connected with a recent case dissipated, it is said, the little remaining doubt entertained at head-quarters of the ability of the gallant officer to command a station, and thus led to his removal.—*Agra Ukhbar*, March 26.

We have seen a letter from Vizianagram, which may make the public suspend any rash judgment on the poor Sepoys with Ensign Gibbon's detachment. It appears that the enemy would not attack them on the plain, but when engaged in a narrow pass, they were attacked in the rear and on both flanks by about 400 men, while the ground in front was barricaded. The Sepoys were men who would have fought with the utmost determination; and when we add that out of 25, the number of the detachment, 13 were killed and seven wounded, our impulse will be rather towards supposing some palliatory reason for the Jemadhar and two or three Sepoys who fled, or rather escaped from the field. The conduct of these latter is now under investigation.—*Madras Herald*, March 26.

A curious case occurred at the Bank of Bengal. A native presented several bank notes to be cashed, when it was discovered there was no signature attached to them, although in every other respect correct. Payment for them was of course refused, and as no suspicion could attach to the individual who presented them, minute inquiry was made within the Bank as to whether they could have been issued without signatures. Every thing there proved, however, that they had been given out in a proper manner. The individual who presented them was again referred to, when it was discovered they had been deposited for some time in a copper box, which had entirely removed the signatures, which were written with common ink, but had no effect on the other part of the notes.

It is said that an order for immediately constructing railroads from Madras to the Mount and to the Red Hills has been approved of by the Military Board, and now only waits the confirmation of Sir Frederick Adam.

*Cawnpore.*—Two officers of the Lancers, it is reported, have been placed under arrest, for forgetting themselves in the excitement of an argument.—*Bengal Hurkaru*, April 6.

### BENGAL.

Ecclesiastical Depart.—G. O. 27th April—The Right Hon. the Governor is pleased to appoint the Rev. James Charles, Senior Minister of St. Andrew's Church from 28th Feb. last, vice Rev. James Bryce.

Military Depart.—G.O. 23d April—Lieut. R. M'Kean to act as Adj. to four cos. of the 17th N.I. Lieut. and Adj. W. Bridge, 62d N.I., to act as staff to a detachment. Assist. Surg. C. Maxwell, 18th N.I., to officiate as Civil Surg. at Benares. The services of Surg. A. K. Lindesay are placed at the disposal of the Lieut.-Governor of the Western Provinces, for the purpose of being appointed to the medical duties of the Civil Station at Benares, vice Dr. Barnard, dec. Capt. T. Roberts, 51st N.I., transferred to Inv. Est. April 25th: Capt. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., and Sub-Assist. Med. Depart., to officiate for Major Owatkin during his absence. Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N.I., to off. as a Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen. during the absence of Capt. Drummond, employed as a Superintendent of Roads.

Leave Cancelled.—April 25th—The permission granted to Lieut.-Col. J. Craigie, 41st N.I., and Member of the Military Board, to proceed to Europe, is cancelled at the request of that officer.

Furloughs.—30th April—45th N.I., Lieut. and Adj. W. Biddulph, from 15th April, 1836, to 1st March, 1837, to visit Simla, on med. cert. 4th L.C., Cornet R. T. Knox, to 25th Dec., to visit Gorruckpore and the Presidency, preparatory to applying for furl.

### BOMBAY.

Political Depart.—G. O. 26th April—Capt. J. Outram to be Political Agent in the Mahee Khanta. Lieut. W. Lang, 21st N.I., to be First Assist. to the Political Agent in Kattywar. Ens. T. M. Dickinson, 14th N.I., to be Second Assist. to the Political Agent in Kattywar. Lieut. J. R. Lumley, 9th Bengal N.I., to be an Assist. in the Thuggee Depart., with the powers of Assist. Mag. in the Districts of Ahmednuggur, Poona, Concan, and Dharwar.

Marine Depart.—G.O. 26th April—The following promotions are made in supercession of those announced in G.O. 14th July, 1835, and 19th Jan., 1836:—Comm. E. W. Harris to be Capt., v. Minchin, ret.; date of comm. 1st April, 1835. Comm. J. Sawyer to be Capt., v. Elwon, dec.; do. 18th June, do. Lieut. J. H. Rowband to be Comm., v. Harrison, ret.; do. 7th Feb., do. Lieut. C. Wells to be Comm., v. Harris, prom.; do. 1st April, do. Lieut. W. Iggiesdon to be Comm., v. Sawyer, prom.; do. 18th June, do. Midshipman F. Whitelock to be Lieut., v. Hodges, dec.; do. Aug., 1834. Mid. J. Bowring to be Lieut., v. Wybard, dec.; do. 2d Jan., 1835. Mid. J. F. Prentice to be Lieut., v. Harrison, dec.; do. 30th Jan., do. Mtd. G. Quanbrough to be Lieut., v. Rowband, prom.; do. 7th Feb., do. Mid. J. W. Young to be Lieut., v. Quanbrough, inv.; do. 10th Feb., do. Mid. J. Dockie to be Lieut., v. Wells, prom.; do. 1st April, do. Mid. C. F. Warden to be Lieut., v. Peirce, dec.; do. 22d May, do. Mid. A. H. Gordon to be Lieut., v. Iggiesdon, prom; do. 18th June, do. Mid. W. Jardine to be Lieut., v. Rose, dec; do. 29th Nov., do.

Marriages.—At Bhooj, 23d April, John Bourchier, M.D., to Sophia, second daughter of E. Phillips, M.D., Winchester, Hants. —At Poona, 30th April, W. S. Adams, Dep. Assist. Quartermaster-Gen., to Helen, youngest daughter of the late Capt. Methven, R.N.

Death.—Near Bancote, 9th April, Lieut. John Skirrow, Eng., deeply regretted.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—Liverpool, 10th Sept.: Euclas, *Smith*, Bombay, sailed 4th May; St. Helena, 23d July. — London, 12th: Emily, *Rilby*, Bengal, 25th Feb.; St. Helena, 14th July.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Euclas, M. Stockdale, Esq. Per Emily, H. Monke, 39th N.I.

Ships Sailed. — Portsmouth, 9th Sept.. Scaleby Castle, , for Bombay. 13th: Cambridge, *Douglas*, for Ceylon and Bombay.—Downs, 13th: Zenonia, *Owen*, to Portsmouth for Bengal. 12th: Emma Eugenia, *Buchan*, China. 10th: Orontes, *Currie*, Madras.

Passengers Sailed.—Per Ambassador: Capt. Davis, Capt. and Mrs. Burnside, Mr. Saunders, Capt. Eason, Capt. Goldsworth, two Miss Millers, Mr. Dobson, Mr. Hayman, two Ensigns H.M. 58th, and two Ensigns H.M. 61st.

Ships Arrived Out.—Bengal, 6th April: David Clarke, *Rayne*, Rangoon.—Madras, previous to 25th May: Kellie Castle, *Paludio*, Downs, 18th Feb.—Bombay, 18th April: Glenalg, *Langley*, Madras. 20th: Virginia, *Hillock*, Calcutta.

Ships Spoken.—Jun. 8, Granada, *Sullivan*, Bombay to Liverpool, lat. 25.30 S., long. 48.26 E., with loss of jib boom and foremast. 16th: Inglis, *Wise*, London to Bombay, lat. 29.34 S., long. 42.15 E. 13th July: Duke of Lancaster, London to Calcutta, lat. 6 N., long. 22 W.

Ships Expected.—London: Catherine, *Rose*, from Bengal. Palmira, *Leader*, Bombay. Hibernia, *Gillies*, Bengal.

Passengers Expected.—Per Catherine: Col. and Mrs. Mackenzie, 15th Bengal N.I., Col. and Mrs. Daniel, H.M. 49th, Col. and Mrs. King, 10th L.C., Mr. Colin M'Kenzie, Miss Daniel, Miss Pearson, A. Cumming, Esq., C.S., J. R. Hutchinson, Esq., Sec. Med. Board, Lieut. Napier, Bengal Eng., Mr Ravenscroft. Per Palmira: Mrs. Latham, Mrs. Bowden and child, Lieut. R.R. Moore, 1st N.I., Lieut. L. E. Torkington, H.M 4th Light Drags., Dr. D. Clarke, M. Malcolmson, Esq., Bengal C.S., Major E. Mason, 21st N.I., Lieut. G. Rippon, do., Mr. J. Bird, Indian Navy, three invalid Soldiers H. M. 4th Lt. Drags., and fifty Native Convicts for Ceylon or Mauritius. Per Hibernia: Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson, H.M. 11th Drags., Dr. and Mrs. Chapman, H.M. 16th Lancers, Dr. and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Boulton and two Misses do., Miss Fry, T. C. Plowden, Esq., Mr. Agnew, Dr. Blind, Mr. H. Lovswell, Lieut. J. Bacon, Horse Art., and Rev. Mr. Lourie.

## (By Express) REVOLUTION IN PORTUGAL!

FROM AN EYE WITNESS.

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

It had been for some time generally believed, that at the meeting of the Cortes, some slight expression of discontent would show itself on the part of the people against the Ministry, and that on the landing of the Opposition Deputies from Oporto, it was the intention of their friends to sound the public mind, by giving those members, I may say, a triumphal entry into Lisbon: to stop this, Government had determined to revive an old law to prohibit fireworks in the streets, and ordered that none of the bands belonging to the National Guard should attend; this excited the minds of the people the more, and they determined to oppose the edict in every thing. At about three o'clock on the 9th, the steamer *Napier* was signalized, when a crowd of not more than sixteen hundred persons, of all descriptions, assembled in the square near the landing-place, and containing music, &c., boats to the amount of about thirty left the shore to meet them. As the steamer passed she was greeted with vivas and fire-works, and followed by the boats, playing the Constitutional hymn of 1820; at four, the deputies landed, and were followed by the mob, crying "Live the Opposition Deputies and Constitution of 1820!" In the Rua Augusta they were met by the Commander of the Municipal Guard, with eight soldiers: the crowd desired him to cry "viva," and upon his refusal, he was stoned and nearly torn from his horse, but fortunately escaped, only slightly hurt. The Deputies retired to the house of a gentleman of the name of Gomez to dinner, and the crowd gradually separated. Up to this moment it was not the intention, and never entered the minds of the most violent to overturn the Constitution then established; all they wished was a change of the Ministry; but at this dinner, the debate ran loud and high, being opposed by some, whether they should get the discontented of the National Guard to be to arms. This step was adopted, and emissaries sent to that effect. At nine, a few soldiers came to a house in which I was sitting, and demanded to see their captain. Having been previously instructed, we assured them he was gone out; when they declared he had been there a moment previous; and if he did not come and order the drums to beat to arms, that they would give him a knock on the head with a butt end of one of their muskets. Upon this he went to their quarters, and told them to apply to the Major and Colonel. They could not be found; and on his still refusing, the drummers were made to beat the alarm. At this time other drums were heard, and it was soon understood that the revolt was general. All the foreigners were now anxious to know if the troops of the line would oppose this arming, and if the British men-of-war would interfere. Numbers, therefore, flocked to the place of meeting in the Largo d'Rocio. At about one o'clock, the 5th Regiment of the line having arrived, was ordered to charge on the Nacional Guard. Had they done so, the revolution was at an end; but seeing themselves unsupported, they first wavered; then a few voices cried "Viva a Constitution d' 20"—"Kill or shoot the Colonel H——;" and finally marched over to the opposite party. The Colonel fled to the palace, taking his post by the Prince, he being an aide-de-camp. This conduct of the 5th was directly followed by all the rest of the troops, except one regt. of Lancers, who sent and offered to charge if the Prince wished; but finding all others had gone over, he refused. At about 12, Colonel Gil Guedes, part of whose regt. of Lancers being away, appeared with two soldiers in the square, not knowing that the mutineers had arrived there. He was hailed to stop, but his turned and fled, followed rapidly by three musquet-balls, one of which killed his horse, and another took effect in his leg, when he was surrounded and carried into a house. This was the only blood that was spilt; and it is the more extraordinary as many of the soldiers were greatly intoxicated, and most raving, crying "Death to all thieves"—"Death to strangers." About 2, a deputation having been formed, consisting of officers from all the regiments, waited on the Queen with the address I send you. Their demeanour and conduct before her Majesty, I am informed, was the most indecent and violent. She agreed to dismiss her ministers and to give an answer after she had consulted her new one, which she charged the Conde d'Himiadea to form; and she entreated them to disperse the troops, in order that it might not be said she was coerced. At daylight a salute announced to the city, that she agreed to the Constitution. The troops then marched to the palace, and her Majesty with the Prince, appeared at the window. She was in tears, and seemed deeply affected, and had fainted twice during the night. I was greatly struck with seeing some of *her own household* under the window—men whom she had always treated with the greatest kindness—cheering and waving their hats in the most insulting manner. The Prince had an umbrella in his hand, and seemed calm. After the troops left the palace, they marched to the Campo d'Arica, with the purpose of remaining under arms till the new Ministry were named, and the Constitution sworn to; but the troops of the line retired to their quarters by superior orders. It was soon understood that Lord Howard de Walden had proposed to the resident the diplomatic corps to retire on board the British men-of-war, till the wishes of their governments were known, armed boats were sent to receive them: the Spanish Ambassador however refused, his own Government having lately declared a similar Constitution; the French Chargé and talked about what he would do had he a fleet, but having only a small brig he shrugged his shoulders and voted to remain, consequently Lord Howard was obliged to remain also. At 3, the decree of the Queen was read to the troops in the Rocio square, which promised to invoke a Cortes according to the Constitution of 20, and swear to that Constitution they might make; the troops then dispersed, and we immediately sailed. The most of the troops that were in the square never exceeded 10,000, and there were few, very few of the officers present.

There are of course numberless reports of what did take place, both in and out of the palace, but as I was not present, I refrain from mentioning them. We anchored outside the Bar, and about 2 o'clock in the morning of Sunday, Mr. J. Zeller came on board in a boat belonging to the *Hastings*, charged with Lord Howard's despatches, when we again sailed. On Monday morning we communicated with Oporto, when they were all quiet and had not heard of the revolution. In Lisbon are the *Hastings*, *Cornwallis*, *Malabar*, *Endymion*, and the Pocket which was detained till Monday.

The Ministry are, Conde d' Lumiares, President of the Council and Minister of war; a great fool.

Visconde da la Banniera Fazenna, Estrorjeiros interiro one arm, old, deaf and nearly blind.

Capt. Czan d' Vasconcelles, Marine; a Capt. or Major of Lancers, as much fit for the birth as I am.

## THE NATIVE ARMY OF INDIA.

BY A. JAMES, LATE MAJOR OF THE 67TH.

At a time when the high importance and value of our Asiatic possessions are so well understood and so justly appreciated, it is no wonder, connected as England and India now stand, that the history, manners, customs, religion, and habits of the inhabitants should become objects of great interest to a British public. On that history it is not my design in this paper to expatiate. But as in Parliament, and out of it, much has been said of late on the subject of the native army of India—a momentous subject, considering that by means of that army, to the astonishment of Europe, the sceptre of Britain stands triumphantly established over a dense population of one hundred millions of human beings, differing from us in religion, in manners, and in all the elements of social life. The reader may be gratified to become a spectator, whilst we bring before him, in review order,

> ——— this banner'd host,
> Under spread ensigns marching, well armed
> With horse and foot, all rank'd in close array.

It will at once be admitted by all who have served in that country, that the army of India, in everything that gives value to military character, is particularly efficient and respectable. About four-fifths of the Company's troops are Hindoos, the rest Musulmans. Generally the Sepahis of Bengal are men of high caste. They are physically powerful, straight, tall, and well set up; obedient, abstemious, and will endure great privations and fatigue. About 1804-5, when Lord Lake had to struggle against many and serious difficulties, and when, owing to the pressure on the treasury, the native troops were unavoidably kept twelve or thirteen months in arrear, not a murmur transpired, not a complaint was heard. Sepahis value themselves on their loyalty, their integrity, and are by no means insensible to a proper sense of honour. Their courage is unquestioned, and where their officers lead they will most gallantly follow. Naturally they are cool and collected, grave, sedate, not easily excited, nor soon depressed. To their employers they are devotedly attached, and, so long as they are liberally paid, their religion respected, and their castes not wantonly interfered with, there is no question but they will prove true to their colours, and ever be ready to shed their blood in defence of the British government. As to their honesty, it is proverbial. A Naick, with half-a-dozen Sepahis, will escort lacs of treasure through the country, nor have they ever been known to betray their trust.

When the efficiency, power, and numerical strength of the native army, averaging, in times of war, more than one hundred thousand men of all arms, are considered, the wisdom of encouraging that spirit of loyalty on which they pride themselves, and for which they have been long and eminently distinguished, will be sufficiently obvious. On that loyalty and attachment must eventually depend the stability of our power, and the duration of our dominion in Asia. Our power in India is based mainly on opinion, and the known fidelity of the native corps; it is therefore our interest and policy to take care that no real cause of complaint be on any account given to that brave army. Not that a mere reduction, warranted by circumstances, would at any time be construed into a just cause of discontent,—for the Sepahis are aware that reductions, as well as augmentations, are unavoidably dependent on the pacific or hostile attitude of surrounding states.

Of the Company it has been remarked, that there are not more generous masters in the world. But the local governments have not always emulated the munificence of their employers. Nor has that generosity been confined to the active-duty soldier: their invalid establishments for worn-out, wounded, and disabled soldiers, are admirable, and must ever be esteemed as standing monuments of their superior policy and enlightened munificence.

Under such circumstances, it is [no wonder that the native troops should be so sincerely devoted to the "Great Company Bahaudhur." An attachment thus rationally grounded on long usage, habits of service, gratitude, and a thousand fond reminiscences and associations, and even on the recollections of the battles they have fought, seems to bid defiance to all common causes of dissolution. Nor will the Sepahi ever abandon his colours, or forsake his officer, so long as the Company's conduct towards him is based on justice and becoming liberality.

And though many well-disposed persons, not very conversant with the localities, the prejudices, and peculiar position of the native, may be extremely zealous for the conversion of our eastern population, a population amounting to nearly one-seventh of the whole human race—zealous to break down their altars, and purge the land from the murky gloom of Hindooism, and all the dismal horrors of superstition and idolatry; yet this zeal, laudable as it may seem, must be rigidly kept under the curb of human prudence. Nothing should induce the Government to interfere with the religion of Asia—that is a chord, the striking of which might be fatal to our power. Nor should any undue anxiety after ill-judged retrenchment, or grinding economy, be ever permitted to mulct the Sepahi of his accustomed allowances. As things are, he is satisfied—his pay is ample—his means are equal to his wants, for his wants are few. Subject him to retrenchments, and you abridge his comforts, and he will become sour and dissatisfied. And, indeed, with a revenue of 18,000,000*l.*, it would be singular if the military establishment could not be liberally supported.

As to British officers in India, they are the soul of the army. The Sepahis love their officers, and are faithfully attached to them—to them they look up immediately under all their difficulties or grievances, and consider them the link which unites them to the British government. And yet British officers in India, under the rank of Field Officers, are actually the worst paid men in the Company's service: they are subject to so many unavoidable expenses, that the moment they are ordered from the Presidencies, as formerly, they should invariably be put on full batta. Deprived of this allowance, no Subaltern can keep his ground without getting in debt; his life is one of unceasing privation; and even the Captain is considerably worse off than at home. The Company's military officer cannot be too favourably considered; without him the native army could not exist. Then he is a banished man: for twenty years (from his youth up to the close of middle life) he quits his country and his friends—all the ties that bind him to his home—and in the course of his service, if he survive the time prescribed, how comes he back to the land of his birth?—a mere invalid, emaciated, broken down, an Asiatic in habit, a stranger to those he left behind, unknowing and unknown, shivering at every breeze, completely out of his element—a walking skeleton!

In such an army, and so constituted, no wonder the Company have felt themselves authorised to abrogate corporal infliction: not that the necessity of summary punishment is superseded, as many erroneously imagine, because promotion has been thrown open to the Sepahi. In regard to promotion, there has been no change whatever introduced—it is now precisely what it was forty years ago, and what it has ever been. The Company's regiments are officered, strictly and accurately speaking, exclusively by Europeans. Colonels, Majors, Captains, Lieutenants, Ensigns, all are Europeans—to none of these grades is the native eligible. According to the custom of the country, they have naicks, havildhars, jemutdhars, and jumadhars—and beyond the rank of jubadhar no Sepahi can ever rise. There his promotion stops. The nature of that rank will be sufficiently understood when it is stated that the youngest Ensign in the corps commands all these grades. But the Company can dispense with corporal infliction, because their army is peculiarly constructed. Between the eleven and twelve years that I served in the East, I never saw a Sepahi intoxicated. The Hindoo soldiers, especially in Bengal, are generally men of high caste; they deem it an honour and a privilege to be enrolled in the Company's regiments—their pay is nearly double that allowed to their troops by native princes—and after certain periods of service and good conduct, they are invalided on half-pay and a jagheer. To a Sepahi, therefore, under the above circumstances, nothing can be esteemed a greater misfortune than to be discharged for misconduct, for then all his hopes and prospects are ruined. The only irregularity to which Sepahis are particularly prone, is marauding on the line of march—they spare neither friend nor foe—nor can they comprehend how the practice can be accounted improper, much less criminal—*c'est la coutume du pays.*—In other respects, they are orderly, obedient, and well-behaved.

The dress of the native army is extremely becoming—In the cold season red jackets with pointed caps, without crowns, worn smartly on the top of the head; in summer, they are dressed in white, with a sort of cumberband or trousers of white calico, reaching half-way down the thigh, the rest of the thigh and leg naked, with the pointed heavy shoe of the country. Their arms are precisely like ours. They are well disciplined, steady under arms, fire admirably, and, under their officers, they will boldly come to the charge.—*Court Magazine.*

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.—THE ATLAS AND CAPT. GRINDLAY.

Sir,—It appears the question of communication with India, by means of steam *via* the Red Sea, so long and earnestly sought for by all classes of the Indian community has at last been brought to the serious notice of His Majesty's Government. Great credit is due to the gentlemen who with much judgment and perseverance have wrought this undertaking so far on its way to the desired end. We Indians are too apt to jump at conclusions upon false premises, and thus it is so much importance is given to the petitions, and that strenuous exertions have been made at all the Presidencies, that they should come home very numerously signed; whereas, the first step towards clearing the road of the heavy obstructions which lay in the way, should have been to disabuse His Majesty's Government and the public mind of the false impressions that received by the evidence given to the point of expense in 1834. Happily for my old comrades and friends this much has been done for them, with great labour and assiduity, by persons competent to the task. I speak advisedly, Sir; for a very eminent engineer has assured me that he has examined them, and that in the main they have been correctly made. This attained, it enabled those gentlemen to make so reasonable a proposition to His Majesty's Government that it met with ready and serious attention; and if on examination it should prove to be substantially correct, there can be but little doubt that a satisfactory arrangement will be made; thus, these few gentlemen (for I hear it began with two only) have, by assiduity and perseverance in search of truth, done more towards the accomplishment of "steam to India" in a few months than years have effected before and simply because they began at the right end.

The authorities and the public having been thus prepared, the demonstrations of feeling from India have arrived very opportunely, and will be great helps, of which I have no doubt the highly respectable and influential gentlemen members now negociating this matter will avail themselves.

I perceive the *Atlas* of last Sunday notifies the arrival of these said petitions, and the appointment of Capt. Grindlay by the petitioners to very "onerous" duties. I have no intention, Sir, to disclaim his merits, but I am at a loss to know how that gentleman's services can now be made use of, and I shall be sorry indeed to learn that any portion of the merit due to the parties by whom this undertaking has been so particularly well managed hitherto, should be shared by a person who, until this moment, notwithstanding the great interest he takes in the affairs of India, has been passed, at least, his name, for a wonder, has not appeared in print with those at any of the deputations, or have I observed it in the list of the Provisional Committee which has been above to me; his services, I dare say, would have been "*eminently useful,*" *but they have not been used.* I do love fair play, Mr. Editor.

It is a very singular coincidence, the exertions of these gentlemen were simultaneous with those of the Presidency of India; they have moved slowly but steadily, and it is straight-forwardness of purpose they owe their success. They appear to think an under-current has been working against them; but it is a difficult thing to find unanimity in a large circle of merchants; those of London are not our brethren in the East,—they have much occupation both of mind and body, this should be taken into account, and if there has been any difference of opinion or appearance slackness in some, the greater merit due to those who have brought this project to its present position. I rejoice to hear all minor differences are to be sunk in the one great object, that of guiding the stream of human intercourse in a direct and steady channel, through which, under God's providence, will flow more blessings to India than any Tory Government has conferred upon it for a very long period of years.

Qui-ni

*Oriental Club, Sept.* 11, 1836.

[We have elsewhere noticed this communication.—Ed.]

### MILITARY PROMOTION.—HALF-PAY OFFICERS.

Sir,—As a subscriber and warm admirer of your independent paper, I take the liberty of addressing you on a subject of the greatest importance to the junior branches of the British Army, including Captains. You are well aware, Sir, that when a regiment is disbanded, and officers placed upon half-pay (which differs materially from an officer going on half-pay to suit his own convenience), they are precluded from enjoying those advantages which, from their length of service, they naturally anticipated to derive when they received their commissions, and who being without interest or family connexions are allowed, much against their inclination, to wear away the best part of their lives in inactive and hopeless prospects. How many are at present thus situated? And those more fortunate officers brethren in arms who, being re-instated through me

terest at the Horse Guards, are still labouring under the ıdship of having to serve so many years (which, under isting *regulations*, they are obliged to do) before they ecame entitled to promotion. I will leave you to judge, . *Editor*, what must be the feelings of old Captains and ıbalterns (who would, had not their adverse fortune orined it otherwise, have been Field Officers of some standg) to see those officers who entered the service with themves, but who were never placed on half-pay, now figuring ay with epaulettes, having stars and crowns affixed reto. To do away with this as much as possible, and to monise the feelings of junior branches of the Army, I uld, with all due deference, suggest for your consideran, under the above circumstances, that the Captains and ıbalterns of the British forces should be granted a boon, ich would be more beneficial to them and their families o a trifling increase of monthly pay, namely,—to be owed to reckon for every three years on half-pay two rs towards promotion; for at present, although a Capn has been in the service for 20 years or a quarter of a ntury, still having been 10 or 12 years on half-pay, it ll avail him nothing towards his majority; and in like nner with respect to a Lieutenant obtaining his company. w, Mr. Editor, as I am of opinion this extreme hardship, ich at present rests upon the great body of the junior nches of the British Army, only requires to be brought he notice of the Commander-in-Chief, I trust you will pport my weak efforts in this cause by your powerful ns, whereby you will greatly increase the many obligas the military service are already under to you, for what ld be more gratifying to your feelings than to carry a nt of such vital importance to such a number of officers, o are now suffering so much by loss of rank, and that from any fault of their own, but from the unfortunate rse of their service, having remained so long on half-pay, who are, consequently, from not having any prospect promotion, not only depressed in spirit but distressed in umstances; and many of whom, I can well believe, k a distant land in hopes of procuring a higher rank ich they have little prospect of obtaining in England) the fall of their brother officers in the field,—a melanly expedient I will own, but hard fortune and the diss of their families compel them to such a resource? I ll now leave the subject in your hands, trusting you will cuse this address, and that you will kindly give it a place your columns.

*London, Sept* 13, 1836. SENEX MILES.

[The subject shall not be lost sight of; but in the mean e we court further communications from this intelligent rrespondent. The suggestions merit the consideration of rd Howick, in his proposed amendment of the condition Officers of the Army, and we will take care to submit m to his Lordship, who, we believe, has every disposition promote the welfare of the service.—ED.]

## WRONGS OF THE NAVY.—MR HUME AND MR. BANNERMAN.

"Quod honestum, id utile est."

SIR,—Integrity and justice are the pillars upon which ional dignity and prosperity are supported; by adence to these great virtues the nation is respected by ngners. At home its institutions are honoured, its laws obeyed with alacrity, and when exposed to the miseries war both courage and a true spirit of devotion are ed to oppose the invader, or rather the very knowledge such a spirit, agreeable to what the Jewish law-giver rted in persuading his countrymen to a willing obedience ust laws and cultivating virtue, would raise them above surrounding nations, and, by impressing upon them the timent of superiority, would render them diffident of fure, and, as Moses observed, "it would be then said they were a wise and understanding people." The otenance of such principles fosters national gratitude, ch will flow to its defenders. No pitiful and contemptt economy will then be suffered to operate at the exse of the just rights of others, nor will the veteran be wed to descend the vale of years without a staff to rest n to bear up the burden of a wasted and exhausted conition. The full confidence of national gratitude urges s his talents and physical powers into the sphere of ac. In exercising the greatest self-denial for his country, beacon of hope renders him elastic; with this impression full will and vigour of the man are excited to the good se. It is thus that true economy exists, by enlisting most talented and best of spirits into the service of an nourable and grateful country.

is melancholy to reflect that political connexions have too en proved fatal to the unsophisticated and straightforward racter by which Naval men are distinguished, who, lost the proper sentiment of *esprit du corps*, have ignominiously deserted their post in the House, at which the better d higher feeling of the man ought to have restrained, to rifice at the shrine of the altar of their own hateful fishness, thereby giving no apparent cause of triumph to r enemies, and neutralising the efforts of the liberal and lightened members, who must rationally conclude that as profession appears out to seek redress on grievance , and more especially when we find such men as Hume uncontradicted in his assertion that Naval and Military men are better paid than others. In putting the most liberal construction upon such an iniquitous, at least, most absurd, observation, it must be attributed to his indulgence in error for a series of years, which has miserably blinded him to the truth. And, as if in contradiction to his assertion, we find, shortly after, in assigning salaries to the servants of the House, one is particularly struck with the following:—to Robert Collet for hanging up hats and attending to the members' cloaks, 200*l.* per annum. The half-pay of a Lieut.-Colonel is about that of Junior Captain in the Navy, and yet these officers are, according to Hume, better paid than Robert Collet, a menial servant. It is high time that the Navy should awake to remove prejudices so injurious to their just rights, and to urge for them as well as for civil servants the *quid pro quo*.

I am aware that higher motives than mere pecuniary considerations should attract men into the service, but still there ought to be provided sufficient to meet permanent expenses as well as the peculiar contingences of the sea service, and also a suitable provision for the decline of life. Naval men do not ask to luxuriate, they merely request sufficient to meet the demands which both the respectability of the service and good of the country require.

It is invidious to make comparisons with the sister service, suffice it to say, that ample proof has been adduced of the totally inadequate pay, both as relates to grade and the absolute expense to which the officer is exposed, and also that a more suitable distinction is required. It is difficult to convince people in general, that a Captain, Royal Navy, has the precedence of rank of Colonel, and also the Lieutenant that of a Captain, in the Army. The combined professional intelligence and responsibility of the Naval man, the constant call upon both the energies of his body and mind, demand a more suitable distinction and remuneration. It is to be hoped in the proposed amelioration of the services, that the opinion of very old officers be not referred to, as they too often turn their minds upon the pivot of their early impressions, and appear almost to forget that all in this transitory state is *mutatis mutandis*, but that our claims be referred to superior officers in their vigour, with some of the liberal members of the House. And, though Mr. Bannerman has made a favourable impression, let us not be upon our oars, nor, on the other hand, despise the doing of little things. The traveller, who often passes unmoved the incessant bubbles of the mountain stream, has his attention awfully fixed in their concentration to a torrent, when he observes every thing swept away with irresistible force. It is in vain to hope to move the hearts or excite the sympathies of men by ordinary reasonings who are surrounded by wealth and nursed in the lap of luxury; hence, the virtue of perseverance must be cultivated, like the great ocean, which appears to make the distant shores re-echo with its indignant voice at the obstacles opposed to its progress, and though repulsed, not discouraged, but as it were only retreating to recruit its energies until it makes an impression upon the adamantine rocks of our almost inaccessible coasts.

A SUBSCRIBER.

## UNITED SERVICE CLUBS.

SIR,—The great object of a United Service Club is to enable those who belong to the same profession to meet and dine together; unless, however, some arrangement can be made with the new Military Club this object will be completely defeated.

There are now about 2400 candidates on the books of the Junior United Service Club, a great proportion of whom will go to the new Club as soon as it is placed on a secure establishment; friends and acquaintances even belonging to the same regiment will thus be separated, to the great annoyance and inconvenience of many who, from long residence in the colonies, have but a small circle of other acquaintances.

I beg, therefore, to suggest to the Committee of the Junior Club, the propriety of reducing the numbers of our Club to 1000, instead of 1500, and of proposing to the members of the new Club that they should be honorary members of ours on condition of their returning the compliment to us. We should then have two Clubs containing 1000 members each, managed upon the same plan, and consisting of the same class of persons, instead of one containing 1500, for which in the season there is not sufficient accomodation, and as it is calculated that 200 vacancies occur annually in the Junior Club, the reduction would be made without difficulty or annoyance to any one. The insertion of the above in your valuable paper will much oblige

A MEMBER OF THE J.U.S.C.

## THE WAR-OFFICE LATE PAY AND PENSION WARRANT.

SIR,—A knowledge that your invaluable journal is universally read in military circles, and a conviction that, as it has always advocated the interests of the higher classes of the profession, so it will also look favourably on those of the inferior, load me to request the insertion of the following observations:

From a late warrant, it is obviously the intention of the ruling powers to confer on deserving soldiers all advantages which may accord with consistency. I venture to suggest one, which would be hailed by many a worthy veteran with delight, and which would rather diminish from, than add to the public expense. It is, to permit a cavalry soldier, having completed *twenty-eight* years service; and an infantry soldier, having completed *twenty-five*, to obtain his discharge, with pension, without delay, and without personal appearance at Chatham and Chelsea, or Kilmainham, as the case may be. The advantages to the man are obvious; the avoiding of a journey, in many cases long and unpleasant, and the facility which it would in most cases confer of procuring an honest means of adding to his pension, by enabling him to obtain some situation on the very spot of his discharge, without delay or uncertainty. To those may be added the emulation which would be excited in the minds of those serving, from seeing such a one receive his discharge on public parade, with the expression of such commendation as his commanding officer might deem him entitled to. If to this benefit were added the sculpt of a medal (the gratuity being limited as at present), in *all* deserving cases, the expense would be more than covered by the saving of marching allowance. I say the gratuity being limited as at present, because it is my firm conviction that there does not exist a man in the service, of conduct such as to entitle him to that honourable distinction, who would condescend to bestow one mercenary thought upon the gratuity, if the option of choice between the two were conferred on him.

I beg, Sir, that what I have written may not be supposed to arise from any feelings of dissatisfaction. From inclination, as well as from practice, I am no upholder of the powers that be; my only intention has been to call the notice of my superiors to *the good old soldier*.

AN OLD SERJEANT.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.

SIR,—The subject respecting the pay of Lieutenants in the Coast Guard Service being stopped, when on leave of absence, has been already ably pointed out by *Numa*; but, if I recollect right, he omitted to state that such was not the case with the Inspecting Commanders, when absent from their districts the particulars of which are as follow.

The Inspecting Commander, when going on leave, of course leave the Senior Lieutenant in charge of the same, who, by a recent general memorandum, is not allowed to make *any* visits until the Inspecting Commander has been absent fourteen days; but he must carry on all other duties, which keeps him *constantly* employed, without any remuneration. Now, Sir, I must tell you that every journal in the district is directed to be filled up by the Inspecting Commander with four visits during the month, viz.:—two day and two night visits. The said officer, when going on leave, contrives (as a matter of right) to fill up one or two of these prior to his going, and also contrives (if practicable to return in time) to fill up the remainder before the end of the month; hence leaving no chance to the Senior Lieutenant to benefit for having done the Inspecting Commander's duty, and *generally* his own also. And, admitting that the latter officer *does not* return in time to fill up the said visits, the specified number of "seventy" are made up by the end of the quarter, at which time he receives the whole of his pay and emoluments, the same as if he had not been absent at all. I beg to observe, Sir, that I have no intention of being at all *personal* to the Inspecting Commanders; but is it an unfair question to ask—Why the Lieutenants, and others in this peculiar service, should not be allowed the same indulgence as their Commanding Officers? There is no hesitation in saying the Inspecting Commanders get no more than their due (on the system as when serving on board any of His Majesty's ships); but surely the Lieutenants are correct in anticipating their rights equal with others.

PAY.

*September 14th*, 1836.

[This latter should have been addressed to the Editor, and not to our Publisher.—ED.]

## No. II.—LOP-ENDIANS.—THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,—The observations made by you in your Gazette of the 10th inst. relative to a communication of mine, read at the meeting of the British Association at Bristol, being calculated to convey an erroneous impression to the minds of your readers, by attributing that to others which does not belong to them, I trust you will allow me to inform the readers of the Naval and Military Gazette, that the "School of Naval Architecture" *did not*, as you have stated they did, "depute one of their body to make the announcement of a secret, upon which they have long acted in designing their ships"; that no individual except the writer knew of the paper being sent to the Association; and that I alone am responsible for the character of the communication in question. Fair play and justice, Sir, require that this should be made known to your readers, that, whatever of ridicule or of discredit may be deservedly cast on my communication, I alone should bear the imputation. But, Sir, your

ement thet my paper was the "announcement of a se- upon which they have long ected, in designing their s," althor implieates me lo the dishnoourable act of ng sent to the British Association a somathing "lung d upon" by others, as a new and origioal communica- ; or it involves you, Mr. Editor, in the predicament of ng deliberately made a statement which is absolotely artanoe with truth. Again, your statemeot, Mr. Editor, reye another equelly erroneous impression. It would every one, uninformed of the facts of the case, unhesi- gly to suppose, that the members of the School of al Architecture (some, if not all of them,) had actually entrusted with the construction of ships of the Royal y. I am free, Sir, to confess, that, with the knowledge ired at the School of Naval Architecture, I did feel elf—about five or six years since, and eight or nine s after I left that Institution—unprepared to construct ip to a manner satisfactory to myself. It was at that od, and not "twenty years and more," that I was first to consider, that as some ships, when at sea, pitch much e heavily than others, the axis of rotation or the centre ravity cannot be equally well placed in all vessels. The al position of the centre of gravity in twenty modern s of the Royal Navy, may be seen in an article in the ted Service Journal for November last; and it is upon facts, that the best place for the centre of gravity has er been found by naval constructors, and that the stow- of ships has always been performed in a purely arbi- y manner, that I have unequivocally asserted, "That, ng to the mode in which they have been formed and ipped, all ships, although not lop-sided, (which they ld be, if both sides were not made exactly alike,) are rtheless lop-sided." Of the truth of this assertion I lessly challenge contradiction.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WM. HANWOON.

*Portsmouth Yard, Sept. 14th, 1836.*

[We have noticed this letter elsewhere.—ED.]

## III.—LOP-ENDIANS—THE NAVAL SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE.

Sir,—Admiring as I do the well-merited castigation you n time to time apply to the members of that self-elected unal, which so pertinaciously sets itself up to judge and deem (in opposition to both reason and facts), the vast rovements in the Navy introduced by our Sailor Sur- or, I cannot refrain from pointing out to you a case in ch you have (although I believe inadvertently) applied lash too extensively; I refer to your observations in your number on the absurd paper read before the British sociation at Bristol, on the *lop-endedness* of all our poor ay, in which you include all the late School of Naval Ar- hitecture as coadjutors in the getting up of that folly. is wonderful discovery was not thus made public, as you pear to think, for the first time, but came forth many nths ago in the United Service Journal, and was not owed to pass unnoticed, but was answered and refuted in lear and able manner in Nos. 47 and 49 of the Nautical gazine, by a Mr. Allan, a member of the same school, he *lop-endian* philosopher, but evidently no participator the conspiracy which you have done so much to put an. Allow me, also, to call your attention to another e in which you may do an act of justice to this gentle- n: you have in your journal attributed at different times introduction of *diagrams* into the reports of experi- ntal sailing to two different captains of the Navy, one of om has disclaimed it; if you will refer to the Nautical gazine for December 1835, you will find a letter from Allen (written in the previous September), which, ides a very excellent comparative statement of the *Ver-* and *Portland's* qualities as men-of-war, suggests and ommends the use of diagrams in reports as the best ans of elucidating them. I am not led thus to address from any personal interest in any of the parties con- ued, for I know none of them, but merely from a wish t justice (whether of censure or commendation) should mated to all. I am a subscriber to your journal, and old C. B.

[We have elsewhere noticed the subject of this letter. ED.]

## PASSED MATES.

Sir,—In your paper of the 3d inst. I perceived the names fifty-one passed Mates, recommended by you for com- issions; but, on reading them over, I did not perceive name of my brother, Mr. W. E. Triscott, who passed in ruary, 1827, and is now Senior Mate of His Majesty's p *Royal Adelaide*, in Plymouth harbour. He will there- , in February next, have passed ten years, and has been ictedly afloat. As you are continually advocating the se of those who have very few advocates in a quarter re they are most wanted, I have ventured to point out you the omission, which would be gratifying to him to noticed in your next. H. F. TRISCOTT.

*own Life Assurance Company, 33, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars. 16th Sept. 1836.*

[We have heard that some difficulty was experienced in ing the return in question, which we are not surprised at, when it is considered that changes are continually occurring. As Mr. Triscott appears to have been constantly employed, however, it is strange that his name should be omitted.—ED.]

## THE SURVIVORS OF THE ROYAL GEORGE.

Sir,—In your paper of September 3d, wherein you give an interesting notice of Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham, you have stated your belief that he is the only surviving person who was on board the *Royal George* at the time of her melancholy loss. I deem it right to inform you that there is another officer, Captain John Crispo, R.N., now residing at Caen, who was one of the four fortunate Midshipmen saved from that ship. He was signal Midshipman of her at the time, and on this trying occasion, when the ship was sinking jumped overboard, from one of the ports, and after being an hour in the water was picked up by one of the boat's crew and conveyed on board the *Britannia*, then bearing the flag of Admiral Barrington. A similar mistake to your own, in Mr. Deane's pamphlet of his Diving Experiments, has been already corrected on Captain Crispo's authority.

M. A.

## REPLY FROM CINCINNATUS TO PHILO-NUMA.

Sir,—While anything was calculated to throw light, or otherwise, on my first letter, it became my study to observe silence, because the shafts of malice and detraction were aimed at a truly just, honourable, and exalted character—I mean the present head of the Coast Guard Service in this country (Ireland); and I feel hereby witnessed, in common with every reader of your valuable Journal, a satisfactory and publicly triumphant vindication of this high officer, I again beg to resume the subject of the Coast Guard Service, as I am incited thereto particularly by the remarks of *Philo-Numa*.

Allow me to premise, that favour and affection I want not, and if I had the least suspicion of error being connected with my system, I should be the first to expose it. Fears I give to the wind, for the positive certainty of the goodness of my cause forbids the existence of fears; and as to threats, I utterly despise them. Truth, powerful truth, shall found the basis of my arguments, and truth must ultimately be victorious; from the ordeal *Numa* and *Philo-Numa* have subjected her, she will come forth surpassingly lovely, wax stronger and stronger, shine brighter and brighter, till all remaining attempts at calumny and falsity, and all the vituperations of interested motives and sinister designs, shall be entirely destroyed.

*Philo-Numa* commences by stating, that my letter is anything but a reply in the opinion of Naval Chief Officers. I answer, to a few it may be so; but, Sir, does your correspondent not exhibit great symptoms of weakness in inferring public sentiment from that of an interested party? Passing by in what light these few may look on my letters, let me be answered in what light a disinterested and discriminating community consider them?

But again *P. N.* states I wish to prop up a system created by borough corruption in the worst of borough-mongering times. Now, without discussing in what times the present well-organised plan of the Coast Guard establishment was formed, or to what that establishment was indebted for its origin, I reply *P. N.* has unluckily mistaken my desire. It is not to "prop up" a system, for the system appears to need no props—it stands quite secure, and seems altogether regardless, and most provokingly reckless, of all attempts at undermining it, or knocking it down; but my wish is to defend merit in the Coast Guard Service, when it appears either in a Civilian or a Naval Chief Officer, and would I not be a bad man if, conscious of existing merit, I should endeavour to conceal it, especially when such gross and unfounded mis-statements are made by the opponents of such officers? Can this be propping up a corrupt system? Can preserving from the rude attack of unthinking opponents be corrupt conduct? Can sheltering characters from the blasts of falsity be with propriety called a corrupt system? Nay, is it not laying the axe to the root of corruption? And is not the endeavour to obtain equal indulgence and encouragement to all classes of H. M.'s subjects, the very best calculated to eradicate corruption!

Further, *P. N.* asks, "who are the persons this writer comes forward to defend? Will he tell us their names, or must I do it?" And then follows a threat that if I persevere commenting on *Numa*, nine cases out of ten, with every point and particular relating to each names, will be published.

I answer, the persons I defend are the most aggrieved, the most hardly dealt with, and the most severely treated of any of H. M.'s subjects. The Civilian Chief Officers of the Coast Guard throughout the United Kingdom are the men whose cases I advocate, their names are to be found in the Directories of this and the sister country; and their privations, I beg leave to define more particularly than I did in my last; and let their names be published—their characters be pried into with the most hawk-eyed attention—let their conduct be examined by the closest criticism, and my statement will be strengthened by the assertion.

First—Too many years the Civilian Chief Officer has seen yearly promotion extended to the Naval Chief Officer, but none to himself, and why?—merely because he is a Civilian!

The Civilian may urge youth spent, blood shed, and constitution shattered, in defence of his country; yet, with all such recommendations, there is *no* promotion, because he is styled Civilian!

He may plead smuggling suppressed at the various stations he has served at, services rendered in the Coast Guard, and protection afforded to the mercantile community; yet such potent persuasion is of no avail. He may state that the sabbath-day, a day of rest to all others is the Customs or Excise for the last sixteen years, has been none to him, and that all others are eligible, and obtain promotion among the meritorious.

He may go forth in the forlorn hope to succour and to save the drowning mariner; if he perish in the magnanimous attempt, both his name and memory alike fade and are forgotten; if he succeed, a medal, or vote of thanks, speak the heroic daring,—but, alas! the performance of these things brings no promotion.

Humble as I am, and by no means equal to many of my brother Civilian Chief Officers, yet have I twice merited the medal; and after a period of above 20 years in the Navy and Coast Guard, still the only distinction between me and the humblest boatman I command is, that I receive elevenpence per day more them them?—the Civilian Chief Officer receives per day, 3s. 8½d.; the Boatman do. do. 2s. 9½d. The Chief Officer receives yearly, as salary, 13*l.* odd, the Boatman, 4*l.* odd, in either case; but house-rent is the same. The Naval Chief Officer, agreeable to standing in the Navy, receives compensation-money from 7s. to 5s. per day. Now, if we take the medium, the Lieutenant's pay per diem will be, from Customs—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Compensation, per day | 6 | 0 |
| Coast Guard, per day | 4 | 0 |
| From the Customs, Naval Chief Officer's pay daily | 10 | 0 |

Here we see one class of officers invested with the same command, having precisely the same duty to perform, equally responsible for all matters under their immediate superintendence, but one party receiving 10s. a-day, the other something more than a third; yet those in receipt of the greater sum calling for more, yea, an increase almost double their present competency, and (oh, shame! *O tempora! O mores!*") calling on government to put away the latter from the service. How forcibly am I reminded of the dissatisfied expression of Haman, with all his grandeur and opulence—"All this availeth me nothing, so long as I see Mordecai the Jew sitting at the king's gate." Yes, it appears, with all the income of the Naval Chief Officers, he wants more, and he wants also—what? Why, a *district!* Does he want nothing else? Yes; their respected and valuable superiors, the Inspecting Commanders, are not to their view; they would like to serve under Post Captains as well as under them. Perhaps, if the truth were known, the "Centurion" thinks as little of his Inspecting Commander on one hand, as he does of the Civilian on the other hand; and, in fact, he attacks those that are quietly pursuing their way, and "living and letting live."

(*To be continued.*)

*** In type. "Tristram," "Scotia," "An Old Admiral."

A retired Naval Officer, resident in this town, was during the week recognised and accosted by a fisherman, belonging to one of the French fishing-boats at present in our bay. An important occurrence in the early part of the Frenchman's life, in which the officer referred to was a party, had so deeply impressed his appearance on the mind of the Frenchman, that he at once recognised him. The circumstance referred to is, that during the war between the two countries, a French privateer was about to attack a British vessel, which was at the time unprepared for the assault, and which, as the only resource, run the Frenchman down. This having been done, humanity prompted the rescue of the crew from a watery grave. One of them was the Frenchman alluded to, then a boy; and having received some indulgences from our sailor, retained a faithful recollection of him. Their present meeting has been one of mutual gratification, and over their cups they have fought their battles over again.—*Berwick Advertiser.*

*Admiral Duncan.*—Admiral Duncan's address to the officers who came on board his ship for instructions, previous to the engagement with Admiral de Winter, was both laconic and humourous:—"Gentlemen, you see a severe *Winter* approaching, I have only to advise you to keep up a good fire."

A recruit, on his passage to Quebec on board a ship of war, was complaining bitterly to an Irish sailor during a storm of the danger they were in of foundering and being lost. "Never fear, my hearty," said the tar, "we will have our revenge, for if the ship *founders*, the Captain will be tried for it by Court-Martial when we *arrive* at Quebec.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We have received the second series of the papers of "* Lycurgus," *and will take them into consideration.—It is impossible for us to answer the question of "* Navy Blue," *whether Captain —— is a retreated claimant of the Guelphic Order; and, in respect to the other inquiry, we can only say that we have not had time to read attentively the Naval Novels, &c., he refers to. "* Navy Blue's" *letter is inadmissible unless he gives us his name and address.—We are obliged to "*C. D." *of Limerick for his offer; but, as we said in our last, we shall give the piratical, crazy, expiring Chronicle a respite for a week or two, when if it does not discontinue its infamous robberies from our columns we will either publish this paper or another in Limerick, so as to supplant it. Other measures are in preparation to defeat the Pirate.—"* Miles" *has our thanks, though at present we refrain from publishing his letter, as we know Mr. C. has repeatedly denied any knowledge of the party; but we will inquire at the Horse Guards.—We shall attend to the suggestions of "* Inquirer " *from Deptford.—A Subscriber, who asks "whether a vessel at sea can be steered by the working of the sails only, the rudder being lost," is informed that it may be partially, but not wholly so; there is always a danger of brouching to, as was the case with the* Pique, *when it was obliged to be resorted to after the loss of two temporary rudders.—Will "*Corineus" *send us the receipt; the re-payment being disputed.—We have every wish to oblige the writer at Castlewellan, and the great length of his letter has alone delayed its insertion.—We have repeatedly stated by letter that we cannot assist a "* Post Captain" *in his "family dilemma;" he must act according to his own judgment. We decline his suggestion of expressing even a "wish" in the subject.—Some typographical errors in the* Times' *Report of the Trials of the Experimental Squadron were copied into our paper of last week. Our nautical friends can easily correct them.*

TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

*The Price of the* NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE *is this day Reduced one-third. It will henceforth be published at* **Eightpence.**

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER* 17 1836.

As we were going to Press, we received by Express an account of the Revolution in Portugal, which will be found in another column.

The most gratifying return for our arduous labours is to find that they have influence with the United Service; and it is, therefore, with particular satisfaction that we insert a letter from an esteemed correspondent, one of our earliest subscribers, Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin, presenting one hundred pounds in aid of the funds for building the Naval School. This noble example to the profession, so promptly made, and in answer, as the gallant old Officer states, to our appeal of the 27th ultimo, will, we trust, have its effect upon all those members who have the means of contributing to so praiseworthy an object as securing for the children of their less fortunate brother officers that inestimable gift, a good education. The system adopted at this School, the high reputation of the Master, and the proficiency which many of the Pupils have already shown, warrant us in ranking this establishment second to none in the kingdom for affording a first-rate, sound, and useful education; and it is folly to assert that other Schools, where board and tuition are charged at twenty pounds a-year, are at all comparable with this:—

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

"*Cheltenham, 7th Sept.*, 1836.

"Mr. Editor,—I should sooner have replied to your call for a subscription to the intended building for a Naval School, but that my pocket has been empty. The moment my half-pay is received you shall have a remittance for 100*l.* on Messrs. Coutts and Co.*

* By a subsequent communication we have received from the gallant Admiral £100, and handed it over to the Committee of the Royal Naval School. We understand this to be the second hundred pounds subscribed by Sir Isaac Coffin to this Institution.—Ed.

"When Vice-President of the Institution, thinking the nobility of this country held in *grateful* remembrance the aid afforded them last war in retaining their titles and estates by the Naval force, I addressed a letter to *all* the Dukes in England and Scotland, soliciting their kind attention to the Institution. *Not one* of these potent nobles condescended to notice my application except the Duke of Bedford, who sent me fifty guineas. Being personally acquainted with the Dukes of Norfolk, Cleveland, and Northumberland, I applied a second time, asking relief for the orphans of us poor mariners. No answer followed, and I gave up the plan of obtaining assistance from those who, while imminent danger was staring them in the face, were incessantly thanking in Parliament the Navy for their heroic deeds, and seem now to have forgot altogether that we were nearly invaded by one of the ablest Generals of the age, who, had he once landed his Army, would have been in London and Westminster in a week, plundering both; and though he might have been eventually subdued, yet, in the mean time, every man acquainted with military affairs knows what would have happened. Now, who prevented this disaster? *The Navy alone*, under Nelson, Sir Sydney Smith, and the immortal Owen,—an called by the seamen from commanding *L'Immortalité*. The Channel force once subdued, England would soon have been a prey to the invaders; but we had then a *fine* Board of Admiralty under Earl Spencer and the heroic Earl St. Vincent, who singled out officers adequate to the performance of the most arduous duties. And here I would advise the nobility and gentry of the United Kingdom to follow the example of our benevolent King; he is a father to the Navy, and knows its value well. He has never blasted our fair fame by calling us a *dead weight*, as a certain chattering Scot has done in the House of Commons, whose origin is as obscure as Shem who came out of Noah's Ark.

"It may be asked why I stand forth as the champion of the British Navy, when there are so many others, who have superior claims, silent. I humbly add, having 63 *years* been in the service, (10 of which, from 1773 to 1783, I was constantly employed,) having served under the following Admirals:—John Montagu, Edwards, Arbuthnot, Lord Graves, Digby, Rodney, Hood, Rowley, Roddam, Cosby, Sir P. Parker, H. Cotton, Sir T. Wallace, Sawyer, and Hughes, and being nearly at the head of the list of Admirals, give me a right to advocate the interest of the service in which I have had such good fortune. *Exploits* I have none to boast of. My associates, Nelson, Exmouth, and Collingwood, would testify my unabated zeal for the service were they now living. Those who remember me at Lisbon, Corsica, Minorca, Halifax, and Sheerness, will, I trust, give me credit for unabated activity. When my flag was up at Portsmouth for four years, I did my best under my invaluable friend, the late Sir George Montagu, whose father brought me into the service. I have endeavoured to follow the example they set me. Finally, before I am placed under the sod, I shall endeavour to do all in my power to advance the interests of the Naval School.

"I am, Sir, your humble Servant

"Isaac Coffin, Admiral."

We are not surprised to find that the praiseworthy exertions of the gallant Admiral, and his appeal to the nobility, have been unsuccessful. Did ever the hearts of Englishmen respond to the rights or wrongs of the Navy, except when the enemy was at the door! This is an odium under which the people of these realms have laboured time out of mind. They are ready enough to admire and extol the daring skill and undaunted courage which serve to guard their shores unpolluted by the tread of an enemy; but all this is forgotten in Peace, and then the claims of those who in perilled life and limb for their security—who toiled whilst they slept, are treated as a *dead weight* upon the nation, and the miserable pittance, barely sufficient to keep life and soul together, is scrutinized and doled out ungraciously from year to year. Were it not that the wisdom of our ancestors, and the munificence of a Prince who knew the value of the British sailor, and appropriated Greenwich Hospital for his use, we doubt whether the wounded Tar would have had an asylum; and even then he was maintained by the extorted contributions of the Mariners of England, whilst the princely revenue (that of the Rebel Lords), with which the establishment was endowed, was appropriated by thousands per annum upon a host of Civilians, in the shape of Commissioners, Treasurers, Auditors, &c., who, whatever their claims might have been upon the nation for services performed, had none whatever upon the fund of the seamen.

Nearly a century ago, when the fear of invasion was strong upon the people of England, and the awkward circumstance of a French Fleet riding in the Channel too frequently occurred, they landsmen and encouraged the sailors; but when Hawke had gained his memorable victory in Quiberon Bay in 1759, the French Fleet being now put *hors de combat* or annihilated for a time, and all fear of invasion at an end, it was then a Sailor of the Fleet addressed this pithy distich to his countrymen on shore—

"Ere we did bang Monsieur Conflans
You sent us beef and beer,
But now the Fleet have nought to eat,
Since you have nought to fear;"

by which we learn that the indulgences of free beef and beer were withdrawn as soon as our Tars had demolished the French Fleet.

We trust, however, that we shall arrive at a better era. The Government has lately displayed an intention of doing justice to British Seamen and the British Navy, spite of the economists; and, if we mistake not, a storm is gradually brewing around us, when it will once more become incumbent upon this country to put forth its greatest energies, if we would not succumb to powers more jealous of our prosperity than the present age has witnessed. It is to our Army and Navy that all eyes will then be turned: upon their courage and fidelity must the hopes and security of the nation rely.

"Then don't neglect the hardy Tar, be mindful of his merit,
And when again you're plunged in war, he'll show his darling spirit."

But at least assist him in his praiseworthy endeavour to provide for the education of his children. We trust this appeal, backed by the munificent donation of Sir Isaac Coffin, will not be made in vain, and that those who are blessed with unbounded wealth may be induced to appropriate some portion of their overflowings for the benefit of those who, whenever the call is made to face the foes of old England, at home or abroad, will never be called on in vain.

Some of our friends in the Cavalry have been surprised at our not advocating their relief from India, as the 11th and 13th Light Dragoons have been abroad since 1819. We have merely to remark, that in former numbers of this paper we stated the claim to an early relief which those regiments had; but, we must also observe, that of *four Cavalry regiments serve abroad*, and those four are in India, that when relieved there is not the slightest chance of their being sent to India again during the present century, and that after their Indian tour is up they bid farewell to foreign service, except in the event of a war. The case is very different with the Infantry. For instance, the 17th regiment, which served full twenty years in India, was sent back after being five years only at home, and that by the disagreeable and often dangerous route of New South Wales. It is much feared that part of that corps has been lost on the passage to Bombay through Torres Straits.

In confirmation of the statements we have made during the last six months, regarding the great length of service assigned to the Regiments of His Majesty in India, and the inequality of numbers composing the Depots of those regiments and the Depots for Corps serving out of India, we

heve only helf as loeg a period of foreign service to perform, we would earnestly entreat attention to the following Comparative Table of the Length of Service and Numbers serving Abroad of the Regiments in India and in other Foreign Stations. By tbo admission of the Quartermaster-General, the service of a regiment in India is about twenty years, *more or less*, and the service of regiments abroad, oot in India, ten years, *more or less*.

TABLE, showing the Comparative Length of Service of Regiments in India and in other Foreign Stations; also the Number of Officers and Men sent Abroad, and Number left at Home to form the Depots of the Corps serving in India and in other Foreign Stations.

| Periods of Foreign & Home Service. | | | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|
| In India, 20 Years.<br>Other Foreign Stations, 10 Years.<br>At Home, 5 Years. | Regiment in India.<br>9 Companies Abroad, viz.<br>1 Company at Home, viz. | Regiment not in India.<br>6 Companies Abroad, viz.<br>4 Companies at Home, viz. | |
| Lieutenant Colonels. | 2 | 1 | |
| Majors. | 2 | 1 | |
| Captains. | 9 | 6 | |
| Lieutenants. | 22 | 6 | |
| Ensigns. | 8 | 4 | |
| Pay-Master. | 1 | — | |
| Quarter-Master. | 1 | — | |
| Surgeon. | 1 | — | |
| Assistant-Surgeons. | 2 | 1 | |
| Adjutants. | 1 | — | |
| Serjeants. | 36 | 12 | |
| Drummers. | 13 | 4 | |
| Rank & File | 735 | 334 | |
| Number of Individuals serving Abroad and at Home in a Regiment of Infantry. | Of a Regiment in India. Total Abroad . 833<br>Total at Home . 10 | Of a Regt. not in India. Total Abroad . 581<br>Total at Home . 254 | The 4 Regiments in N. S. W. are not separately accounted for, as they have only 1 Company at home, and proceed to India.<br>The 10 Years' Service is only nominal, as two-fifths of the whole are at home during that period. |

By the foregoing table it is obvious how hard is the lot of 20,000, soldiers now serving in Iedia, eompared with that of tbeir eomrades serving elsewhere. It meet strika the leest observant, thet the system hithorto pursued is inconsisteot with justica, and wo may perhaps add humanity. Let us examine tho table. We observo in tha first placo, that the regiments io India serva twenty yeers, ie the other foreign stations ten years, and at home five years. We cae not but ha struck with tha vast advaetage of *half length* of servico enjoyed by the regiment *out of India*, and the *double length* of servico suffered by tha regiment *in India*. We also uotice tho very brief period of home service. But the disadvantage ueder wbicb tbe regimonts in Iodia labour does not end with merely *double foreign service*; wa soe that 833 soldiers perform this long service of twenty years, and that only ten remain at home as a depot. On the other hand we observe, that of the regiments serving elsewhere ten years, 581 soldiers are abroad and 254 at home! In fact, the regiments *in India* have, it may be said, all the effectivrs in that country, while the regiments *out of India* have, it may be said, a second battalion, of two-fifths of the regiment, always at home.

We wish to make this comparative view clear to our non-military readers, or we should feel it insulting to the Army to dwell thus minutely on a tabular statement. He thut runs may read it, and as readily comprehend as read it. We have been urged by countless correspondents to lay the case of the Indian regiments temperately and most respectfully before the proper authorities. We have endeavoured to meet the wishes of our friends in India, and of their relatives and connexions in this country; and in advocating an early relief for tho 45th, 54th, and 16th Regiments, which have been in the baleful climate of India since 1819, we have endeavoured to draw the attention of the Head of the Army to the subject without venturing, except on ona occasion inadvertently, to point out the regiments by which their relief may be effected. We are well aware that these arrangements must depend on matters unknowa to any jouroalist, and we therefore leave them to Lord Hill and His Most Gracious Majesty.

There is a report current among the Military concerned, that the depots of regiments at Ceylon, the Cape, and the Mauritius are to join the service companies abroad. We confess that a more judicious arrangement could not be made, as it would enable Governaent to withdraw an entire regiment from Ceylon, aad another from Mauritius, while the increase of forco at the Cape would be effected without inconvenience or interruption to the other reliefs. It has at all times struck us as a bad arrangement to leave four coompany depots at home for regiments at the Cape and eastward of it, particularly at Ceylon, which is only a few miles distant from the Continent of India, where complete regiments serve. It has led to great discontent among the suldiers in India, that the advantages of ten years' less service, and four companies constantly at home, should be enjoyed by the regiments in Ceylon, while those in India served ten years longer and had only one skeleton company at home recruiting. We shall be truly glad to learn that the report is as true as it is general. In the event of the depots going abroad, the 78th from Ceylon and the 99th from the Mauritius will probably be tbo regiments recalled to Eeglaed.

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We hava received several communications upon the subject of the Return, published in our Gazette of the 27th ultimo, of all Mates and Midshipmen who had passed their examination for Lieutenants previoes to the 1st of January, 1835, and also adverting to tho observations which we made relativo to thut Roturn in the succeeding number.

It eppears that many of the gentlemen, whose names are stated as actually serving at the date when this document was ordered, have, from various causes, bean out of the service for a considerable period, and our correspondent *Vigil* particularly eotices the case of Mr. Coppioger, who, although set down as having passed nearly tweety years ago, has not actually served full two years in the Navy since 1817, when he passed his ex amination. We recollect offering some observa tions on this same case some time since, and w then remarked that those who have continued i the service should (as they doubtless will) hav the preference when their claims for promotio are brought under the consideration of the Fir Lord, for it may, and often does, happen, as in th case under review, that the longest passed Ma has not the longest service, and therefore his clai can only be admitted in proportion to his term actual service performed, which is readily asco tained at the Admiralty, where every officer service is noted.

One of our correspondents suggests that th names of all passed Midshipmen should be pu lished in the Navy List, distinguishing those a tually serving by the number of their ship, in t same manner as other officers. This has been fr quently proposed, but as Mates have unfortunate no half-pay, and when unemployed are not in fu recognised as belonging to the service, we fe there are difficulties in the way of accomplishi it not easily overcome. As, however, the produ tion of the Return is now annually called for, w would suggest that, on the next occasion, th motion may be shaped so as to show the length service, as well as the length of time, since the of passing, by which means the public may arri at something like the merits of each case; althou even then, good conduct and high testimonials, gether with skill in the profession, or gall acts, should always take precedence of long s vice alone. As the Return is now framed, cannot, after very mature consideration, attach it any great value, as there are doubtless ma scores of names comprehended in it under same circumstances as Mr. Coppinger's and oth pointed out by our correspondents.

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We are always ready to do justice to any pa aggrieved, and we therefore insert a communi tion from Mr. Henwood just as we received lettiag the facts speak for themselves. We ha no quarrel with the gentlemen of the Naval Sch of Architecture: our only reason for showing the pretensions of the few who have taken pro nent parts in writing and speaking against an i provement which every one else admits, is, th we firmly belie ve they cannot be blind to the su riority of the new system, and therefore they liable to the charge of disingenuousness, and vainly endeavouring, by misrepresentations other unfair means, to bring into disreputa an i provement they had not the talent or genius deviso; or else they are open to the charge of waot of sufficient knowledge of the art they p fess to perceive and appreciate such improveme They are, in fact, either prejudiced or incapa judges, and therefore legitimate objects animadversioa, more particularly when they o their schemes and suggestions to the public, court notoriety for their opinions aad stateme by every means in their power.

As Mr. Henwood undertakes the sole respo bility of the discovery he haa announced, it n not be fair to father the term "Lop-Eudian" u the School, more particularly as thare seems t a strong doubt respecting tha soundness of proposition which is denied by another mem and was questioned, we are informed, at the Bri meeting. In this doubt, we must confess, we cur, for it appears to us that as often as the face of the sea shifts its form, so often must

Henwood's theory require modification. But after all it amounts to nothing; and we are sorry that gentleman suffers any annoyance by idle persons calling out "Lop" after him in the Dock-yard. As he has made use of such a ridiculous word to exemplify his meaning, in a paper addressed to a meeting of Philosophers, capable of comprehending the most abstruse of those terms so prodigally used by the School heretofore in demonstrating their propositions, he must be patient for a while and it will probably be forgotten.

Whilst upon this subject we shall take occasion to make a few observations respecting another Lecture delivered at the meeting by a member of the School, upon the necessity of securing certain preliminaries and observances with ships destined to compete in sailing, &c. So fully do we admit the truth of Mr. Chatfield's observations, that we have many times reiterated the same thing, and pointed out, that in this respect Captain Symonds's ships are always under disadvantage in their trials, being of greater weight, and, in most cases, having less spread of canvas. He is in error, however, in asserting that no means are taken to measure the inclination of each ship, and that the reports of that and other matters are vague and indefinite; and he was not justified in making such a statement, and throwing odium upon the officers who order or conduct these experiments. The *best means available are always used*; the inclination is noted by the pendulum, and the distance carefully measured by subtending angles. It is very easy to talk about noting the oscillations, &c.; but if Mr. Chatfield will produce an instrument capable of ascertaining these, or an anemometer or wind-gauge that will specify the force of the wind upon a given surface, in situations where it is probable, owing to the sails being set to catch every breeze, no space with a *free current* of air can be appropriated; if this gentleman or any other will show means of effecting these things, which every one admits are necessary to secure correct results, he will be more profitably employed than taking a journey to Bristol to enlighten a scientific meeting by repeating admitted truths which they were probably better informed of than himself. Let this gentleman devote his talents to devising something *new*; for retailing second-hand ideas, or adopting palpable plagiaries, of which he has been frequently accused, will bring him no credit. Neither is it good taste in a subordinate to canvas the conduct of the Admiralty in ordering, or Sir Charles Paget in conducting, the operations of the squadron, and more particularly in making the statement we have alluded to above (which is not warranted by the fact) in a public Lecture. We hold it our duty to discourage all such acts of insubordination, whether in the Navy itself, or in any department connected therewith. Things will come to a pretty pass when Midshipmen hold forth upon the conduct of the Captain in the management or discipline of his ship; and it is a novelty to see such things permitted or tolerated in any public department under the Crown.

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In the New Constitution of Spain there is one article, we think it is the 10th, which we deem to be particularly entitled to commendation, and which, could it but be adopted by our Government, would materially tend to secure for the old and *really* meritorious Officers of our Army and Navy that justice and due consideration for long and gallant services which we are grieved to know they have heretofore, with too much reason, complained of being denied to them.

The article of which we speak declares, that "no Member of the Cortes shall accept nor *solicit*, either directly or indirectly, for himself or *for any other person*, any place or appointment of profit or honour, of any kind or sort whatsoever, upon pain of instantly forfeiting his situation as a Member."

Were this salutary regulation established with us, even in some modified form, as regards the Members of both our Houses of Parliament, we are confident that the Ministers would rejoice equally with ourselves, as it would at once free them of those pressing demands upon their patronage which they cannot get rid of, and which in too many instances compel them to bestow the appointments, that may be at their disposal, upon men without any sort of claims or pretensions to their country's protection, to the exclusion of those whose merits have been acknowledged, and who, but for this improper influence, they would have delighted to have rewarded. To every honourable and high-minded statesman it must afford tenfold satisfaction to bestow the patronage of his office upon really deserving individuals than upon men whose only claim to consideration arises from being recommended to some Minister's notice by political influence.

Although we have not an acknowledged rule, similar to this excellent article in the Spanish Constitution, yet it would appear that there is a statute on record, but now unhappily by the corruption of latter ages grown *obsolete*, which declares expressly, not only that offices shall not be given away by favour, but also "*that every candidate seeking an appointment through* PRIVATE INFLUENCE *shall, for that reason* ALONE *be held incompetent to fill it.*" This statute, Lord Coke has said, "ought to be written in letters of gold, and ever rigidly executed;" and though it has been departed from in too many instances in times past, yet, in those which are to come, under a liberal, just, and reforming Administration, we will hope and believe that it will be most duly regarded.

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The letter of *Qui Hi*, which appears in our paper of this day, deserves attention. With every good will towards Captain Grindlay, we are at a loss to understand how he, at the eleventh hour, can pretend to have lent any assistance to the important measure of Steam Communication with India. Great praise is due to the Provisional Committee for perseverance and ability; Mr. Waghorn is also entitled to public commendation; and as we are in possession of most of the facts in this business, and intend to publish some, we shall take care that none but the right parties have credit for real and good services.

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We have frequently reflected on the anomaly of members of the United Service disregarding the many occasions where improvements are practicable in their own profession, and devoting the whole force of their talents to effect some amendment in another. Thus we find a Naval officer for many years occupied in bringing to perfection a safety carriage, or an apparatus by which a runaway horse may be turned adrift from a gig; whilst an Artillery officer is fully engaged in devising means for concentrating a ship's broadside; or a barrister exhausting his ingenuity upon patent fids for topmasts. It would doubtless be more beneficial to the three professions to which these individuals belong, if they devoted their talents to improvements therein; but there seems to be an indigenous impression in the human breast, that the members of a particular profession overlook the amendments which are palpable, or grow used to things as they are from habit, and therefore that others are the first to perceive what is faulty, and to suggest improvements.

To us it has always appeared, that if every officer, possessed of a mechanical turn, would in the first place take a survey of the state of his own profession, so that the proverb of the "cobler to his last" was verified; if the soldier would consider the various matters connected with the branches of the Army, horse, foot, and artillery, pontoons and fortifications, there might be found plenty of room for the most active mind, in devising better and cheaper means of effecting desired purposes. The seaman, on the other hand, has larger scope for his talents; for we hold, that instead of wasting his genius on other pursuits, there is almost an unlimited pace for action, when we take a ship, and consider her construction, equipment, steering, navigating, disciplining, and manœuvring, all which are, from first to last, fair and legitimate objects for the seaman's pursuit, and infinitely better performed by him than others, when the skill and genius necessary for its accomplishment is possessed by such and properly directed, of which we have a living example in the case of the present Surveyor of the Navy. As regards the pursuits of the counsellor we shall say nothing, the law we presume is perfect, and therefore its professors may follow what course they think proper for what we care.

We have been led into this train of thinking by reading some observations of *Mercator*, the indefatigable contributor to the *Nautical Magazine* (whom we take to be Mr. Ballingall), in the last number of that periodical. This gentleman, who professes to be a merchant sailor, brings forward a proposal for appointing an officer, to be called the "Superintendent of Improvements," unto whose cognisance the designs and models of projectors are in the first place to be brought, in order to judge whether they be worthy of consideration or trial. We may hereafter give some opinion on this point, but at present shall observe, that the selection, which *Mercator* has made in exemplification of his argument, completely verifies our preceding remarks, for it is evident he knows nothing of the merits or demerits of the late Capt. Marshall's gun-carriage. We believe the reason that the carriage was not more generally adopted was, first, that being only suited to those guns whose chase (that is the length from the trunnions to the muzzle ring) afforded space for recoils, it was not available for short guns, and therefore for general purposes; and secondly, that it was expensive in the construction, whilst vast numbers of the old kind were in store in the arsenals.

We consider Marshall's carriage to be the best for long guns, that is guns of 9 feet or 9 feet 6 inches, affording greater facility for training, elevating, or depressing, and embracing a larger angle in all these operations,—whilst that invented by Sir Thomas Hardy, and called after that gallant officer's name, is undoubtedly the best adapted to short guns and carronades. Now, if this be admitted, the whole reasoning about Marshall's carriage with which *Mercator* has exemplified his subject, falls to the ground, and shows us that, whilst labouring to improve others, on a point unconnected with his immediate pursuits, he is misinformed himself. The fact is, a gun-carriage for general purposes is still a desideratum, and when the various sorts of cannon in use are considered, perhaps impossible to accomplish. At all events it has for many years engaged the attention of some of the most distinguished officers in the service. We would advise *Mercator*, therefore, to "stick to his last;" he has made some very excellent suggestions for the improvement of our mercantile marine, and every one will admit there is scope enough to employ him, and many more, upon that interesting subject.

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The Duke of Bedford and the Marquis of Abercorn have subscribed *100l.* each for the erection of a monument in Scotland to the memory of the late Duke of Gordon. The Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Dalhousie have subscribed *50l.* each for the same object.

On Wednesday week died at his house, in Greenwich, Mr. John Pond, F. R. S., a Corresponding Member of the French Institute, and an Honorary Member of most of the Astronomical Societies in Europe. During a period of nearly twenty-five years Mr. P. filled the important office of Astronomer-Royal, from which a hopeless state of ill health obliged him last autumn to retire.

The Persian Princes arrived at Brussels on the 9th, *en route* to Constantinople. They were accompanied by an interpreter, Mr. J. B. Fraser, and his lady, who intend to proceed with them to Persia.

Sir W. Molesworth has declared his intention to retire from the representation of East Cornwall, in the event of a dissolution of Parliament; and Mr. R. Currie, the backer, has come forward on radical principles for the representation of Northampton when a vacancy occurs. The Hon. Randall Plunkett will, it is alleged, come forward for Dublin city.

The Duke of Brunswick, in consideration of the situation of the family of Mrs. Graham under the circumstances of the late calamity, has munificently presented her with *100l.*

According to the *Messager*, King Otho of Greece is about to visit Paris with his father the King of Bavaria.

After spending a fortnight in the French capital he is to come to London, and embark from England on his return to Athens. His Bavarian Majesty is to pass a part of the winter in Italy.

The sinecure place in the Post Office, given by the Journals to Mr. Duncombe, has long since been abolished. Mr. Stanhope, recently dead, who last held it, retired some years ago on a pension.

A few days ago Sir John Nicholl, his daughter, and grand-daughter, were taking an airing on horseback at Merthyr-mawr, when the pony, on which the younger lady rode suddenly took fright. The child lost her seat, and was thrown forward, but her riding-habit caught the horns of the saddle, and she was suspended with her head nearly touching the ground. The animal proceeded at its utmost speed, kicking at her most fearfully, three times round a field of about ten acres, when the habit gave way, and she was hurled to the ground. She was picked up insensible, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. At the time the pony was running away with the child, the horse upon which Miss Nicholl rode got unmanageable, and succeeded in throwing her off. She fell and dislocated her shoulder.

An elopement took place some days since from Southsea. The lady, who is of English birth, is the wife of Major Massow, an officer in the Hanoverian service: and the companion of her flight, Lieut. F. Campbell, R. M., a widower. The husband traced Madame Massow to a lodging in Regent-street, where he discovered her in company with Lieut. Campbell, with whom she was there residing. The nature of the interview may be well imagined; it ended with Major Massow calling upon Lieut. Campbell to meet him in the field; it was agreed that they should meet at Dover, which they did accordingly on Saturday last. Mr. White, of Newbury, was the second of Major M., and Lieut. March, a brother officer, the second of Lieut. Campbell. Upon the signal to fire Lieut. C. discharged his pistol in the air; upon which Major Massow, dropping that which he held, advanced towards Lieut. C., and told him that the respect he bore his father induced him to refrain from firing at him; adding, that neither his (Lieut. C.'s) death, nor filty such, could atone for the deep injury he had sustained, or restore his lost peace of mind. Madame M. is 24, Major M. about 45, years of age.

In consequence of the hill for the regulation of the Post Office having been thrown out last session, it is in contemplation to remove Colonel Maberly from the Board of Customs to the Secretaryship of the Post Office, vacant by the death of Sir Francis Freeling. The vacant seat in the Customs has been offered to Sir H. Freeling.

It is in contemplation to erect a statue in honour of the Duke of Wellington, on the Surrey side of London Bridge. The site named for this new metropolitan ornament is the junction of Duke and Wellington-streets.

Ole Bull, Badiali, Curioni, and Miss Bruce, have just returned from a most successful tour in the Western counties; during their journey their average receipts have been 450*l.* a week.

General Sebastiani is expected on the 1st of next month to resume his duties in London. Lord Granville returns to Paris about the same time.

The Earl of Kenmare is, on his return from Switzerland, to be invested with the Order of St. Patrick, vacant by the decease of the Earl of Fingal.

Lord and Lady Frederick Fitzclarence and family left Eaton Square on Monday for his Lordship's sporting seat on the borders, thence they will pay a visit to the Earl of Glasgow, in Renfrewshire. It is still expected that his Lordship will have the command of the Dublin district, with the rank of Brigadier-General.

Sir Robert Peel, accompanied by his Lady, left Norris Castle in the Isle of Wight, on Tuesday, for Southampton; and in the afternoon they embarked for the Continent.

Miss Zouch, whose case excited so much attention some time since, applied to the Board of Guardians of St. George's parish, Hanover Square, to be passed home to Ireland. It appears that she has latterly been reduced to the utmost distress, all her noble relatives having refused to do anything further for her. The Board said that they could only treat the case in the ordinary manner, and directed the regular order of removal to be made out. Miss Zouch, who at one time kept her carriage and lived in great splendour, will now be taken back to Ireland in the vessel allotted for the use of paupers under the new system.

*Clubs.*—The Carlton has taken Wright's Hotel in Dover-st. until the necessary repairs in their house are completed. The Athenæum occupy the St. James's Hotel, for a similar purpose. The repairs of the Junior United Service are nearly finished. The Alliance are in treaty for Mr. Blicke's splendid mansion, Waterloo Place. Brookes's is undergoing considerable embellishment. The Wyndham remove into its new house (late the Duke of Athol's) before Christmas. The Windsor is defunct.

*Suicides.*—The numerous suicides which have taken place in the different garrisons in Paris, have caused meetings to be held among the officers in order to inquire into the cause. In the prosecution of these inquiries it has been proved, that the greater number of these voluntary victims have been young men of good character, some even having been proposed for the Legion of Honour, and their pecuniary circumstances perfectly satisfactory.

It is with deep regret we notice the death of Dr. Henry, of Manchester, whose many and important chemical discoveries had raised his name high among his fellow-townsmen. The excitement and hurry of the Bristol Meeting, acting upon a feeble frame, appear to have over-wasted his mental powers, and to have hurried him to the melancholy act by which his life was terminated.

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—*San Sebastian, Sept. 8.*—Col. Kinlock, 1st Lancers, is appointed Brigadier-General, by general order dated yesterday; but as the strength of the cavalry is reduced to little more than three squadrons, the services of the Brigadier-General are, by the same order, dispensed with; and that officer is recommended for the gratuity of one-half of the amount of his pay from the time he served as Colonel, according to the 4th and 8th articles of the conditions of service. By general order of the above date Col. Fitzgerald, commanding the 2nd Brigade, is appointed a Brigadier-General. The *Diligent* transport will sail this afternoon for England. Col. Considine, late Military Secretary to General Evans, will take his passage in her. That officer will be a very great loss to the Legion, both in his public and private capacity. He is succeeded by Major Herman, who performed most efficiently the duties of Military Secretary during Col. Coosidine's absence in England on account of his wounds received on the glorious 5th of May, and who is also an excellent officer.

## The Court.

The King will go to St. James's on Wednesday, for the purpose of holding a Privy Council.

*Prince George of Cumberland.*—Should the eye-sight of the Prince be restored before the end of the year, of which the most sanguine expectations are entertained, he will return to England with the Duke and Duchess. Prince George of Cambridge is expected at Windsor previously to the departure of the King and Queen for Brighton.

The Duke of Sussex's recent visit to their Majesties has been for the purpose of finally arranging the approaching marriage between Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal and Mademoiselle Augusta d'Este, daughter of the Duke, by Lady Augusta de Ameland, daughter of the Earl of Dunmore. The nuptials will be celebrated at Windsor Castle, in the presence of their Majesties, the Duke of Sussex, and the different branches of the Royal Family at present in England.

The King of the Belgians landed at Dover from Calais, from the *Crusader*, Capt. Lyne, at four o'clock on Wednesday, under a salute from the battery, and immediately left for London, from whence he proceeded to Clermont. His Majesty will return to Ostend on the 19th, and it is supposed that the Court will remain at that place until the 21st, to be present at the *fête* of Sept. His Majesty is expected at Windsor Castle this day.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The French ministry is not yet completed. Viscount de Caux has declined the post of Minister at War, on the ground of his advanced age. It was supposed that M. Martin (du Nord) would have accepted the Department of Commerce, but there appears to be considerable uncertainty upon the subject.

The following regiments are in garrison in the neighbourhood of Paris, within a radius of from twenty to twenty-five leagues:—Versailles, two regts. of Infantry of the line, 2d Cuirassiers and 11th Dragoons; Rambouillet, 6th Chasseurs. Chartres, 1st Chasseurs; Vendome, 1st Hussars; Orleans, 38th of the Line; Fontainebleau, 4th Hussars; Melun, 1st Dragoons; Provins, 7th Chasseurs; Meaux, 5th Chasseurs; Beauvais, 8th Chasseurs; St. Germain, 1st Chasseurs. Total, 14 Regiments.

The King has given up his projected excursion to the Compeigne Camp, which, in consequence of the unfavourable state of the weather, is not likely to last so long as was at first contemplated.

RUSSIA.—The levy throughout the Empire, recently ordered, will amount to about 125,000 men. The population of Russia, excluding the provinces, bring about fifty millions, five in every 1000 males will give this number. The expense falls upon the landed proprietors, who are not merely bound to forward the recruit properly equipped to the place of rendezvous, but are deprived of the profit of his labour during the period of his service. It is estimated to amount to 250 millions of rubles in bank assignats. The levy is justified upon the ground of the necessity which exists of preserving a large force upon the frontiers, especially the Caucasian frontier; the warlike tribes of that region constantly infesting the Russian territories.

SPAIN.—*Madrid, Sept. 5.*—We are at length relieved from the embarrassment of the too near neighbourhood of Don Basilio Garcia and Gomez, who for upwards of 20 days have stumped up the road from Arragon. The first has gone across the Ebro with an immense booty. On the 26th he surprised the small town of Aldea, at the moment when the people were assembled at a bull fight. He slut the principal inhabitants, and completely pillaged the town. He has under his command upwards of 3,000 men, and made at Siguenza more than a thousand voluntary recruits. Gomez, having a more powerful and better disciplined force, is not afraid of meeting the Queen's best troops. He has proved this in the affair at Villarrayo, against Tello's division, which was completely beaten; and more recently against General Lopez, who was taken prisoner near Jadraque, after a most sanguinary battle, sustained with equal courage on both sides, but Lopez, with his brave men, were obliged to yield to superior numbers. It is feared that the Carlist General will order Lopez to be shot, in revenge for the death of Torres, who, with two of his officers, suffered the same fate in Upper Arragon. Lopez is the first general officer taken by the Carlists since the commencement of the war. It is difficult to say what has become of Gomez's division; for since its entrance into the Asturias it has run over several provinces with incredible velocity.

We have this moment learned that 1,000 men, detached by Gomez, are at Villa Reyna, a village near Aranda, only seven leagues from Madrid.

Queen Christina, on the 3d, ventured out to the Prado in an open carriage. Her countenance betrayed the anguish of her heart. Her altered looks denoted the violent shock that her mind and frame have sustained from the insurrection of her drunken Guards at La Granja. One of her trusty confidants, M. Grimaldi, has departed for Paris, with an autograph letter to Louis Philippe, describing the suffering which she has endured and the perils that menace her and her infant daughter. Exhausted by a ruinous war and the extortions of the local Juntas, the people are deaf to the appeal made to their patriotism and purses. Voluntary contributions are becoming more and more scarce. In the army insubordination is making fearful progress.

SWEDEN.—A Paris paper asserts that the obvious coolness of the Courts of St. Petersburgh and Stockholm had its origin in the desire of King Charles John to unite Norway to Sweden, in defiance of the treaties of 1814 and 1815, but for which his Majesty finds a precedent in the recent incorporation of Poland with Russia. The same paper states that active intercourse between Count Pahlen and the two Swedish Ministers now at Paris had commenced with a view to the arrangement of the affair.

TURKEY.—Accounts from Belgrade of 20th Aug. represent that place as being threatened with plague from the south and cholera from the north. In some places the former is raging with extraordinary intensity, where the deaths average thirty to forty daily. Above 3,000 Turks and 600 Christians have already fallen victims.

ALGIERS.—Letters from Toulon state that the arrival of Marshal Clausel at Algiers on the 29th ult. had been the signal for resuming preparations for the long-contemplated expedition against Constantine, and assert that the French Government had determined upon the occupation of the entire of the ancient Regency of Algiers.

## Theatres.

QUEEN'S.—The farce of *High Life below Stairs* has been admirably acted at this theatre during the week, and on the evening we were present we were glad to observe a crowded and fashionable audience. Novelty is greatly wanted at this house, and one or two more good actors. We are glad to observe that *Kate Kearney, or the Fairy of the Lakes*, is announced for Thursday; we expect some good scenery, and several beautiful Irish melodies by the queen of song (Mrs. Waylett), who is to sustain the part of *Kate Kearney*.

STRAND.—This theatre closes for the season to-night, and we have great gratification in being able to state that it has been adequate to the expectations of the praiseworthy and enterprising proprietors. We hear that next season Messrs. Jerrold and Hammond will be able to receive their friends in a more spacious theatre, as we understand it is their intention to increase the size of this house previous to opening in March next. They have had many difficulties to contend with, owing to the smallness of their stage. We are indebted to them for many a pleasant evening, and hope soon to see the *Bill Sticker* at work again.

## LORD JOHN RUSSELL AND MR. BUCKINGHAM.

[We have not room for the Political Correspondence rising out of Mr. Buckingham's speech at Sheffield, t we think the following may be more amusing to our aders:—]

POLITICAL CORRESPONDENCE ON A DELICATE POINT.

*Lord John Russell to J. S. Buckingham, Esq.*

SIR,

Seeing a speech addressed by you
To the people of Sheffield, I feel it due
To my honour, *et cetera*, just to hint
That there's something wrong in the speech or print.
You aver, with less of truth than wit,
That my conduct has been as opposite,
At different times, as dark and light,
As winter and summer, as noon and night;
As Grote and Goulburn; eagle and dove;
As Lords and Commons; hate and love;
As truth and falsehood, Shakspeare's plays
And the mode they act 'em in, now-a-days;
As what men say and what they mean;
As Whigs and Radicals; King and Queen;
O'Connell and Cumberland; friend and foe;
As Justice and Sir Frederick Roe;
As churchmen's acts and what they preach;
As measures passed, and a minister's speech;
In short as opposite, or a lie
Is told by the press, as you and I.
Oblige me, therefore, without delay,
With what you said, or meant to say;
And whether you did design or not
To cast on my personal honour a blot.
If so, why then we must have a tussle
In Kensington Gravelpits.

Yours, JOHN RUSSELL.

*J. S. Buckingham, Esq. to Lord John Russell.*

MY LORD,

I hasten to set you right;
I vow'd you differed like black and white;
And proved your conduct with change of time,
As opposite quite as reason and rhyme;
Or the past and present state of the fleet,
Or Durham-terrace and Downing-street;
Or Mr. Speaker and Ellen Tree;
A counsel's opinion and his fee;
Or brandy and water; or duels fought,
And the finer courage by morals taught,
Far more unlike than a duellist's lead
And many a duellist's foolish head.
But, saying this, I beg to assure
Your Lordship, your honour was perfectly pure;
As all your character!—Heaven forbid!
As I value my own, I never did.
And so I must beg that you will not send
A challenge!—Shan't fight—won't see your friend;
If people insult me, I'm for ducking 'em.

Your obedient servant, J. S. BUCKINGHAM.

*Lord John Russell to J. S. Buckingham, Esq.*

SIR,

Truly happy am I to believe
The frank admissions I now receive,—
Quite delighted to find you meant
Nothing at all, by the incident,
That what you said was not applied
To me, but the minister—mere outside.
Your kind politeness will see no bar
To printing our letters. Yours, J. R.

*Constitutional.*

## Literary Notices.

*dventures during a Journey overland to India, by way of Egypt, Syria, the Holy Land, and Mesopotamia.* By Major Skinner, 31st regiment, author of "Excursions in the Himalaya Mountains." Two volumes. R. Bentley.

R like this work of Major Skinner. It is written in at we conceive to be the most satisfactory style for a ok of travels, that is to say, it is lively, full of adven-re, graphic, and, above all, unpretending. The author es not weary his readers with crude theories, but mi-tely describes what he saw, and leaves the inferences others. His anxiety to investigate every note-worthy ject in his route seems to have defied personal labour d even personal hazard; and if this enterprising spirit abled him to accumulate a rich store of materials for s narrative, it cannot be denied that he obtained them ten in danger of captivity among the wild Arabs, who equently beset his path. This imparts to his volumes air of absorbing interest, though, we repeat, that no-ing can be more modest and unaffected than his manner relating his story. Major Skinner embarked at Mar-illes for Alexandria, in a vessel commanded by a French agabond, miscalled "*un bon enfant*," who, after sundry isadventures, landed him at the destined port. In gypt he hires for his guide and attendant a young man amed Hassan, who maintains a prominent figure roughout the whole narrative. This man's singular haracter, and his unflinching fidelity to his master in the ost critical situations, are delineated with a dramatic ower, which reminds us of Sterne's La Fleur in the "Sen-imental Journey," and the "Strap" of "Roderick Ran-om." The vivacity, courage, and comic humour of Hassan are perpetually alive, whether in the toilsome march across the desert, or in the wretched privations of the ruined khans, wherein it was the fate of our travellers to seek shelter for the night. Having traversed parts of Egypt and Syria, Major Skinner entered the Holy Land by Nazareth, and here his enthusiasm, tempered always by good sense, was awakened. Near the ruins of Cæsarea he passed two nights in an encampment of Arabs, and was thus enabled to give a curious account of the manners of that wild and singular people. At length, after many adventures, he reached the city of Jerusalem, in which and in its sacred vicinity his researches will be found to possess the most absorbing interest for every denomination of Christians. Resuming his journey, he travelled to Damascus, and here again his descriptive powers and his untiring spirit of investigation are called into active use. Nothing can be more striking than his pictures of this renowned city. On leaving Damascus he started for Bagdad, across the great desert, and, if for no other reason, Major Skinner's book would be invaluable on account of his description of this remarkable part of his journey to the East. The mirage and other phenomena—the endurance of the patient camels—the picturesque bivouacs of the caravan—the mad approach of men and beasts to the wells, and the curious method of steering over the long and level sands—are all delineated with an effect which nothing but a mind extremely susceptible to impression could accomplish. After his arrival at Bagdad, Major Skinner made an excursion to Babylon, his picture of which we feel confident will often be resorted to, as affording most valuable illustrations of the inspired writings of the Prophets.

*A History of the Life of Edward the Black Prince, and of various Events connected therewith, which occurred during the Reign of Edward the Third, King of England.* By G. P. R. James, Esq. 2 vols. Longman and Co.

If long and laborious research, patient investigation, diligent collation of contradictory authorities, and the calm, reasoning, philosophical spirit, which, upon mature reflection, judiciously admits one opinion or statement, rejects the other, or ingeniously reconciles both; if these, we say, conduce to the composition of a good history, then is "the Life of Edward the Black Prince," which unites all these desirable concomitants, the best, if not the *very* best, which has appeared since the classic days of Hume and Gibbon. Mr. James, we believe, "comes of gentle blood," and he shows it, not less by the princely themes which usually engross his fertile unwearying pen than by the beautiful observations and noble sentiments with which he embellishes them. We could have paneled this present work written *con amore* by one of the lamented Black Prince's knightly companions in arms, so has its popular author come to his task, with all the fine chivalrous ardour of the old Chroniclers whom he consults, with the intense interest they took in their spirit-stirring subjects, and, with their honest zeal, faithfully to record all that they saw, heard, and sincerely believed, concerning extraordinary deeds and extraordinary men; but Mr. James has this advantage over them, and a great one it is, on the side of *truth*, from the mass of valuable materials with which these early historians have supplied him, and which he has sought out with singular zeal and industry, and at a very considerable expense he has composed a really faithful* veracious history. Now (with laudable care, diligence, taste, and judgment) selecting, compiling, collating, and planing away difficulties; now ingenuously confessing his inability to reconcile conflicting statements by authors equally worthy of credit; and, now acknowledging where he is at fault on a few inconsiderable points, from a paucity of information or a total silence on the part of Chroniclers, and which must necessarily render the chain of history imperfect in a few links. To supply a hiatus of the latter sort, Mr. James has indulged but little in conjecture, but where he has allowed himself to do so, it is with judgment, remembering that the imagination which originates and embellishes fiction must be banished from the page that records plain matters of fact—history now, than the "sad, sober realities" of the day in which they occurred. In alluding to the uncommon and little known sources (principally French and Flemish) from which Mr. James has drawn materials for his volumes, we must observe, that to them he has given his readers ample reference; indeed the notes, frequently recurring, and in which curious passages and documents have been at large transcribed, form, we think, an equal portion of the work with the text; and in them will be found, too, strong evidence of the careful, considerate manner in which Mr. James has proceeded in his laborious undertaking. He has corrected numerous historical errors; but, with becoming modesty, never contemning the labours of his predecessors who wrote "in good faith," rather showing cause how they might have become mistaken, and yet not shrinking from a proper exposure of fraud and wilful ignorance (as in the *Chronicle of Flanders*), where it appears to him evident. We refer our readers to Mr. James's preface on this point (as well as on others), and we refer them with *pride*, for the views he there gives of the spirit in which he has endeavoured to write his history, his diffidence, and his grateful acknowledgment of the assistance afforded him by several literary and official friends, are equally creditable to him as a writer and a man. More than half the first volume of "the Life of Edward the Black Prince" is occupied by a narrative of the politics and wars of Edward III., "the gentlest of heroes and the noblest of conquerors," as Mr. James happily styles his hero, who is but incidentally mentioned until "his entrance upon public life," which commences Chap. XV.; but the previous details, so greatly were the conduct, character, and actions of the Sire connected with those of the son, are essential to the history, though sometimes from the involved and crooked political intrigues of parties concerned, rather uninteresting. We had intended to have given extracts from this excellent performance: the space occupied by our remarks precludes us from doing so, but we shall probably return to its instructive pages hereafter, and enrich our columns with a few anecdotical *excerpts*. In conclusion, we congratulate Mr. James upon the happy accomplishment of a task, which has for five years occupied his attention (the difficulties of which, to be appreciated, must be seen in the volumes themselves), and sincerely trust that his standard history, under the favouring smile of the young accomplished Princess, to whom it is appropriately dedicated, will command that attention and success which the talents and industry lavished in its composition so eminently deserve. We commend specially to our military readers volumes replete with martial adventure, and imbued with the fine soldierly spirit of the times they chronicle.

*Travels in Greece and Turkey; being the second part of Excursions in the Mediterranean.* By Major Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. Two vols. Saunders and Otley.

As sketches of a traveller these are light and very pleasing volumes, and Sir Grenville does not pretend further than to interest his readers with his views of passing events and scenes of which he was an eye witness. There have been so many publications of travellers in the Mediterranean Islands, Greece, and Turkey, that there are few spots and few events without a host of historians; but, notwithstanding the multitude, Sir Grenville has contrived, as we intend to show by some specimens, to present us with a work well meriting perusal. From his account of Malta we shall extract his notice on the order of St. John of Jerusalem.

"The Governor's house at Valetta contains a few good pictures, chiefly portraits; one of Vignacourt by Caravaggio is very fine, and there is also a good one of Catherine of Russia; but the most interesting paintings are a series in *fresco* by pupils of D'Arpino, representing the different warlike achievements of the knights, from the time they first took possession of Rhodes. There is also another series commemorating their naval victories. I am no great admirer of these Knights of St. John, for though they were unquestionably most gallant and daring soldiers, and, at first, men of honour, piety, and principle, yet they soon became one of the most bigoted, unprincipled, cruel, and blood-thirsty set of fanatics that ever congregated together: the barbarities committed by the Turks and Barbaresques which were by no means trifling, yielded far in atrocity to those ordered and performed by these men; yet standing here, and beholding the records of their former high deeds, you cannot but feel respect for them. . . In the armoury are great quantities of their cuirasses, shields, helmets, sabres, battle-axes, maces, and other weapons, and some mountain artillery made of wood, lined inside with iron, and bound round with cord. There are also thirteen thousand modern stand of arms, very tastefully arranged. The most curious specimens of the ancient armour, including those taken from the Moslems, have lately been sent to Windsor Castle. . . In the tapestry room of the palace is a curious model of an old Maltese galley of the second class. These galleys measured one hundred and sixty-nine feet one inch in length, and thirty-seven feet six inches in breadth; they had three masts with latine sails, and were propelled by forty-three oars, each forty-four feet five inches long; their armament consisted of one thirty-six pounder, two of twenty-four, and four six-pounders, all on the forecastle, which in those days had in reality some appearance of a castle. On each side of the vessel, aft of the forecastle, were four six-pounders. The crew consisted of one Captain, one second Captain, one Commander of the Troops, nine Pilots, one Purser, two Priests, sixteen Knights in their noviciate, seventy-five soldiers, one hundred seamen, and three hundred and forty-three galley slaves—making a total of five hundred and forty-nine persons. . . Adjoining the palace is the government library, containing sixty-five thousand volumes, some objects of antiquity, and a few coins. . . The church of St. John, built in 1580 by the grand master, John de Cassiere, is not remarkable for any exterior beauty of architecture; but the interior is very fine, and richly decorated with paintings, chiefly by Preti, surnamed Il Calabrese, and the floor represents, in all the rich variety of different coloured marbles, the armorial bearings

he knights*. Some of the paintings are very good, and eral of the tombs are worthy of notice, especially that of Grand Master, Nicholas Cottoner, to which are attached figures of very good workmanship—the one a captive k or Moor, the other a Negro. In a small vault below the sarcophagi of L'Isle Adam, La Velette, and some ers of the Grand Masters. L'Isle Adam was first buried he chapel on the summit of Fort St. Angelo, where his h still exists, but when the new town of Valetta was shed, his body was removed to St. John's."

Our next extract will more especially interest our itary readers.

*Turkish Army.*—"The guard consists of three regi. nts of cavalry, and three of infantry. Its corps still re. the name of Bostanjis. The line comprises nine regi. nts of cavalry, and sixteen of infantry. The regiments cavalry are composed of six squadrons, each of ninety-six ses, forming a total of six thousand nine hundred and lve horses. Three other regiments were raising, which, en complete, would increase the force to eight thousand hundred and forty horses. The flank squadrons of each iment were organised as Lancers. The men are armed h sabres, made according to the old English Light Dra. n model, a carbine slung from the belt, and not fixed in bucket, and a pair of pistols; the Lancer squadrons e no carbines. The horses are small but active; they chiefly taken from Moldavia and Bosnia, and have es cost the Sultan very little, being mostly presents from ient Pashas and wealthy individuals. Very great at. tion is not paid to grooming them; but the forage issued is sufficient. The saddles and bridles are English, and made on the Hussar principle; but, instead of using a led blanket as we do, they employ several layers of felt ed together, which material, they say, experience has ght them to be best adapted for preventing sore backs. . I did not observe much uniformity of system in the nner of riding, nor can this as yet be expected, consider. how much the new mode differs from the old and national ; besides which, the Sultan was much too anxious to his cavalry embodied for work to allow the necessary e for a regular course of riding lessons. The officers, vever, and many of the men, take great pains to acquire the r seat, and much pride in showing it off when obtained; principal objection entertained by the men, appeared to to consist of being obliged to wear straps to their over. ; for I observed that most of them, whenever favourable portunities presented themselves for doing so without being n, letnt down and unbuttoned them, so that in a short e many naked legs became visible, the overalls flying up. . The dress of the officers of the guard, when in full form, consists of blue jackets and overalls; the former covered with gold chain lace, and exactly resemble the dress of our 7th Hussars. In undress they wear a blue k coat, with red collar and cuffs. The men are also re e, with the red facing and three large red stars, or suns, rked on each side of the centre row of the buttons, and ir overalls have double red stripes. Both officers and o wear the simple red fez. . . The exercising ground the Seraglio lies between the deer park and the Theo. riao column. The Sultan does not, at present, devote so ch of his time to drilling his cavalry as formerly; his ere hours being chiefly taken up with literary pursuits, ecially the study of Arabic poetry; he himself is said to ite with considerable grace, and the Hatti Shereafs, which generally remarkable for force and elegance, are of his n composition. . . Rustam Bey put the troops, for bours a-day, through a great variety of manœuvres, ne of which were very complicated; they were all per. med on the move, and not from the halt, and generally a canter, or accelerated trot. I was quite astonished to d with what general precision they were all executed; the charges, however, owing to the great variety and ality of the horses, there was not quite the *ensemble* that ght be desired, but the pace was good. It was, on these casions, rather nervous for the spectators, who were ged with their horses' croup close to the wall; for the t was never made till the mirakiua (Lancers) touched said well with the point of their lances. I often could help dreading that some of these spear-heads might be de to go through my body instead of being directed to right or left of it. Some wild, lively boy, disposed to tify his desire of sticking an infidel, might afterwards re excused himself by saying that the dust prevented his ing; however, I never felt more than the flags wiping dust off my moustaches. . . Their code of manœuvres copied from the one introduced about eighteen months o in France. On the whole, their state of discipline, and ir manner of working, reflect the highest credit on Col. lesso, especially when the numerous and vindict preju. es he had, on commencing, to contend against, and his norance at first of the Turkish language, are fairly con. dered. He now speaks the language fluently, and, what more important, is a great favourite with both officers and n. . . Some of the regiments, during the late war, atly distinguished themselves, and, on several occasions, mpletely annihilated whole corps of Russians, cavalry as well as infantry. On one occasion, one of the cavalry regiments, commanded by a Colonel with whom I was acquainted, (but who was not the person who related the affair to me,) was marching along a raised causeway of great length, when it came upon three Russian battalions—it immediately charged, cut the first to pieces, broke through the second, and drove the third before it. This is no contemptible *fait d'armes* for any cavalry. . . . The Cavalry Barracks in the Seraglio are just behind the Balyk kioshk, and form a hollow square; one room runs round the whole, which allows a free circulation of air; down the centre is a row of wooden pillars supporting a beam and shelf, on which are placed and suspended the kit and arms; four rows of inclined planes like our guard-room beds, and raised about nine inches from the floor, run round both sides; and in double rows down the middle of them, are the mats which compose the soldiers' beds. . . . In the officers' mess-room, I used to smoke and drink caravan tea, which, in many instances, has taken the place of coffee. I also used to frequent the odas of the pages, situated in the great palace of the seraglio. Most, if not all the officers, are taken from the corps of these pages. . . . Regimental tailors, boot-makers, &c., had just been established. . . . The pay of the officers and men is, for the country, liberal; for example, a colonel receives one thousand two hundred piastres (16*l.*) a month; besides which he is furnished, at the expense of government, with horses, uniform, appointments, rations,—in fact, with every thing. The infantry consists of three regiments of the guard, and sixteen of the line, each of which is composed of five tabors or battalions, four of which are for service; the others form the depot. A battalion has eight companies or ortaluks, of one hundred men each; the company is divided into twelve behluks, subdivisions, or pelotons, the eighth ortaluk of each battalion is organised as *voltigeurs*; and the fourth battalion of each regiment is drilled to act as sharpshooters or skirmishers. The war-strength of each company is one hundred and seventy men. This gives, therefore, exclusive of officers, non-commissioned officers, and the depots, an effective force in peace of sixty thousand eight hundred bayonets. . . . Each regiment is commanded by a miralai; a battalion by a bim bashi; and a company by a yuz bashi, having under him two melazems or lieutenants. Each battalion has a sagh aghasi and a sol aghasi, ranks which the French call *adjutants de la droite et de la gauche*. The names of the inferior ranks are bairakdar, or standard-bearer; chaoosh bashi, serjeant-major; chaoush, serjeant; nu bashi, corporal; trompetji bashi, drum major; chialghiji bashi, band master; baltaji bashi, serjeant of pioneers. One of the regiments forms a corps of marines, called Terskhaeeh tabnor. Eight regiments are quartered in Constantinople or its immediate vicinity. . . . The men are steddy under arms, manœuvre with tolerable precision, and their lines and coverings are correct; their arms are kept clean and in good order, and the barrels of their muskets burnished. In their dress and appointments, however, they look dirty and slovenly; and, wearing no stock round the neck, have an undress appearance. The privates are all very young men, and many are mere boys of twelve years old, who can hardly carry their firelocks; but it is not for want of grown-up men that we find these boys in the ranks,—it is purposely done, and on a sound principle; for these boys never having possessed any of the power and consequence of the Janizaries, and never having known any other system of discipline and instruction than the new existing one, will form, in a few years, a fine steady army, on which the Sultan may rely with confidence, which could not be the case if its component parts consisted wholly, or in part, of the turbulent spirits of the old school. . . . The military bands perform very well, and are under the instruction of Donizetti, brother of the famous Neapolitan composer. The young Turks show a great disposition for music. The barracks are fine spacious buildings, placed in airy and healthy situations. . . The pay in the line is five hundred piastres a month for a bim bashi; three hundred for a yuz bashi; and one hundred and fifty for a melazem. . . I several times witnessed their artillery practice, which was tolerable. The topjis (artillerymen), the khumbarsjis (bombardiers), the baltajis (sappers), and the laghumjis (miners), are divided into regiments. Each battery is composed of four field pieces and two howitzers. Four batteries form a regiment of twenty-four *bouches à feu*, and as many *caissons*. The old pieces of one and a half, three, and five pounders, have been replaced by new ones of seven, nine, and eleven. . . . The direction quartered at Dolmabaghcheh, used to assemble twice a week on the downs by the road to Therapia, not far from the Yildiz kioshk, when the Sultan himself used to attend, and on several occasions pointed the guns, and was far from making the worst shots. The commander of the artillery is Tahir Pasha, who commanded the Turkish fleet at Navarin. He was shortly going to Varna to re-establish the fortifications of that place. The second in command is Kara Jehennem, or Black-Hell. He is the officer who distinguished himself so much in quieting the Janizaries in the Et Meidan, and who also behaved with so much gallantry against the Russians near Shumla."

We shall conclude with the system of promotion which our author very justly considers to be well worthy of being imitated.

"Promotion in the army is given for merit, and not by interest or seniority, as the following extract from one of their Military Gazettes will show:—"Muhammed Bey, colonel of the 1st regiment of the 1st brigade, and his lieutenant-colonel, Hassan Bey, having shown but little capacity and zeal in the military service, and in the execution of the functions attached to their respective ranks, have been dismissed. An examination having been held among the officers next in rank for the purpose of replacing them, Aly Bey, lieutenant-colonel of the 2d regiment of the 2d brigade, and Kavakli Emin Bey, major in the 3d regiment of the 1st brigade, having shown the greatest knowledge in the theory of war and in the details of discipline, have been promoted to the vacancies. Their places also, after a strict examination, have been filled up by Asmi Efendi, commanding the 2d battalion of the 2d regiment of the 2d brigade, and by Eumer Bey, major in the same corps. This latter officer has been succeeded by Mustafa, son of Yusuf, Pasha of Seres."

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*The Angler's Rambles.* By Edward Jesse, Esq., F.L.S. John Van Voorst.

We cannot do better than begin with Mr. Jesse's own account of his work. He tells us it was written at various times, and consists chiefly of recollections of scenes and circumstances which took place in his younger days, and that those who admire the secluded and tranquil scenes which are so frequently to be met with on the banks of many of our pretty streams and rivers, will find some of them faithfully described.

The volume, although it contains some very useful hints, has no pretensions to be considered as a regular "Angler's Guide;" but in every page there is amusement and information, an abundance of anecdote and chit-chat, all agreeably told by this most pleasant and cheerful writer, and moreover true angler. An extract or two will gratify our readers.

*Rodney and the Duke of Sussex.*—"Persons of every class seem to participate in the amusement of Thames angling, from the Duke of Sussex to the little fat cobbler of Hampton. His Royal Highness was at one time a determined angler, and kept a punt at Shepperton for the purpose. Here he was attended by the famous Peter Parley, (poor Peter! a better fisherman never poached the Thames,) and who invariably answered "Yes," or "No, your Royal *Rodney*," to any questions which the Duke asked. Peter, on being reminded of the great mistake he thus committed, said that for the life of him he could not help it. He had heard so much of Lord Rodney from his father, who was one of his crew, that he protested he could think of no other name whenever he spoke to a great man. As for myself, I confess that the quiet amusement of angling has great charms for me. It combines also another pleasure with it,—that of studying nature. The song of a sedge bird, the cry of a water-hen, the peculiar flight of a king-fisher—even the very insects which flit around me, all add to the interest I take in fishing on a fine summer's evening. Let me here give two stanzas of an old song for the benefit of my associates of the Walton and Cotton Fishing Club.

> Come, lay by all cares, and hang up all sorrow,
> Let's angle to day, and ne'er think of to-morrow;
> And by the brook-side as we angle along,
> We'll cheer up ourselves with our sport and a song.
>
> There, void of all care, we're more happy than they
> That sit upon thrones, and kingdoms do sway;
> For sceptres and crowns disquiet still bring;
> But the man that's content is more blest than a king."

From a visit to Oxford we take an amusing paper:—

"While I was sauntering along the High Street the next day, I was accosted by two young gownsmen, whom I had formerly known and *pouched* at Eton. They pressed me so much to join their wine party in the evening, that I was obliged to consent, although I endeavoured duly to impress upon them how much an old fellow like myself would be out of his element in the society of a number of jolly youngsters. All my arguments, however, were of no avail, and at the appointed hour I repaired to ——— College. I found a large party assembled, and a table covered with wine, glasses, and an expensive dessert. My companions were gay and joyous, and amused me much with college anecdotes and Oxford puns. Some of the latter I had heard before, though I took especial care duly to express my approbation, as if in total ignorance of their antiquity. Indeed I have observed that a genuine Oxford pun is handed down from year to year for the benefit of all new comers, and probably many of the *freshmen*, on hearing one of these for the first time, repeat it as if it had just been uttered by one of the reigning wits of the day. I heard, however, two or three which were new to me, and trust they will prove so to my readers. At all events, they will serve to remind me of the joyous reception they met with from my young companions. . . A wealthy and well-known London brewer thought proper to join a pack of fox-hounds one day, and on the occasion appeared with moustaches. He was well mounted, and dressed in a very conspicuous manner. A French nobleman who was present, and who was struck by his appearance, asked Lord A. if he was not *un grand*

* "Each language had a separate chapel, decorated by the emblematic distinctions of their respective countries."

*militaire.* 'No,' replied his Lordship, 'il n'est qu'un Chevalier de *Malte*.' . . A well-known poet sacrificed too liberally to Bacchus one evening at the Athenæum, and was led home by an acquaintance of his who was in a more sober state. The day had been wet, and the kennels were full of water. The poet fell into one of them, and pulled his companion after him, who exclaimed, in allusion to one of the poet's lines—'It is not *I*-ser rolling rapidly, but *re*-sir.' . . An old gentleman, while handing his snuff-box round a table, boasted much of its antiquity, and said that it had been a hundred years in his family. 'Has it?' retorted a wit, 'then it is only a sentry (century) box after all.' . . Coleman being asked what he thought of John Kemble in Don Felix, answered, that 'there was too much of the Don, and too little of the Felix.' . . . A race-horse, named Dawn-of-Day, won several stakes, and his owner, thinking he should get a large sum for him, determined to sell him, and told a friend of his intention. 'You will never get anything for him,' replied he, 'his name will damn him.' 'How so?' said the other, 'he has always won in the name he now has.' 'No such thing,' replied the other; 'I again say his name will damn him, for every one will take him for a roarer (Amma).' . . A celebrated architect was speaking of the difficulty there would be in *destroying* the old London bridge. 'None at all,' said his friend, '*shoot* it.' . . To these, and many other jokes and puns, were added stories of hair-breadth escapes from proctors, accounts of examinations, and of being *plucked* at the *little goes*, and various details of the habits of college life. In short, my young companions amused me exceedingly, and I quitted them with a sincere hope that it would be long ere the frowns of the world would deprive them of their happy laces and exuberant spirits."

"The next day I dined at the fellows' table of M—— College, and I shall not soon forget the scene. Most of the fellows I met were a little advanced in life, and one of them was between eighty and ninety years of age. He had resided at his favourite college upwards of sixty years, and thought there was no place equal to it. If good eating and drinking, and a warm, snug fellows' room, constituted happiness, he certainly had them in perfection. After an excellent dinner, we adjourned to this room. A sort of kidney-shaped table was placed before the fire, round which the party sat, the two senior fellows ensconcing themselves in comfortable arm-chairs on each side of the fire-place. A bottle of port wine, such as is seldom met with, and which did great credit to the Bursar, was placed on the table, and protected from the heat of the fire by a little triangular mahogany screen. It circulated, however, with considerable rapidity, and was as rapidly renewed. Indeed the attendant, who appeared to have exercised the duties of his office for a great many years, and was a solemn and respectable-looking man, seemed to be perfectly aware when a fresh bottle would be wanted, and he always made his appearance with it to a moment. Its brightness was then duly examined, and it made its rounds like its predecessors. It was, however, the old stagers who paid the greatest devotion to their favourite beverage; and notwithstanding their frequent libations, it appeared to produce no effect upon them until late in the evening. The first symptom which was evinced of exhilaration was a proposal from the senior fellow for a catch, by way of enlivening the company. This was opposed by some of the juniors, who were probably aware of what was coming, and were fearful of some breach of decorum in the presence of a stranger. It was, however, carried against them, with a little assistance I leant to the proposal, as I felt curious to hear what sort of a catch would be sung by the venerable seniors of the college. After a short consultation, the thing was settled, the juniors declining to join in and to the performance; but retaining their seats in dignified silence, looking, however, with some degree of contempt on their more aged brethren. The patriarch of the room acted as leader of the band, and made his arrangements accordingly. As I had expressed my readiness to lend any assistance in my power in the proposed catch, he turned to me, and to my infinite surprise and dismay, desired me to sing '*the cur*.' On requesting to have my part more fully explained to me, that I might do it all due justice, I was informed that when it came to my turn I was to chaunt out lustily, 'I sing cur,' and afterwards join the chorus, *plenâ voce*. The old fellow then began his part by shouting out, '*I sing Cub*'—; the next performer followed him by speaking out, '*I sing ter*;' a third, with stentorian lungs, exclaimed, '*I sing Tin*'—; and then I had to add, '*I sing ker*.' The chorus was then vociferated, the last having been given by a loud rap on the table, '*A Cobler and a Tinker*.' The catch, however, did not end here, for it went on ad libitum, getting louder and louder every instant, till the venerable old walls echoed with the shouts and laughter of its jolly old fellows, and they were at last obliged to stop from mere exhaustion. Never shall I forget the scene. Their sides shook, while they wiped their eyes, which twinkled with glee and joviality, and it was some time before they recovered from the efforts of the exertions their bodies and lungs had undergone. Some other catches were sung, which I do not now recollect, and late in the evening, toasted bones, and other stimulants were introduced, followed by a huge silver tankard of mighty ale—

'With toast embrown'd, and fragrant nutmeg fraught.'

I must say that Oxford ale deserves all the panegyric which Warton has bestowed upon it, when he exclaimed—

'Balm of my cares, sweet solace of my toils,
Hail, juice benignant.'

The old fellows showed themselves to be true disciples of the poet laureate, and all due justice was done to the foaming tankard. When it had been properly discussed, a large tumbler of punch was placed before each person who chose to partake of it, and at a late hour we separated, after I had received many hearty shakes of the hand, and many pressing invitations to renew my visit. Alas! most, if not all of these fine old specimens of college bachelors are now reposing in the vaults of their venerable and splendid chapel. They were probably some of the last of a set of men, who, like the Dutch professor in the Vicar of Wakefield, could eat, drink, and sleep well, without understanding a word of Greek."

## MAXIMS IN PURCHASING A HORSE.

"Never purchase a horse from a friend; nor from a litigious man; nor from a petty lawyer; nor from one who cannot pay the expenses of a law-suit. Never, before purchase, show that you are exceedingly well pleased with the horse. Hear all that the seller and his grooms say about a horse; but be certain of nothing till you have ocular demonstration. Never appear to know any of the tricks of dealers, unless they be attended with cruelty, when it may be proper to discourage and punish them by expressing disapprobation, and refusing to have any transactions with such men. But never be so rude as to betray any suspicion of want of faith in the dealer. It is always very offensive, quite useless, impolitic, and it may be erroneous. If you discover an unsoundness, or vice, before purchase, it is needless to point it out. To say that the horse is too good for your purpose may serve as well. You need not offend the owner; and you have no right to give the horse a bad character, even when you are quite sure that he deserves it. Seldom give the price first asked. Twenty or thirty, or even forty per cent. is no great abatement in horse-dealing. Be cautious when a seller warrants a horse, and at the same time candidly tells you of some defect. A little tenderness, produced by a bad shoe, may mean incurable lameness; a slight cough, of no consequence, may signify broken wind, or chronic cough; and when it is said the horse is a little troublesome to go about, it may often be concluded that he is notoriously vicious. When an auctioneer says that the horse is not warranted, but that he will warrant him for a guinea, his offer may sometimes be taken, but upon condition that a fair trial be allowed before payment. Always, when possible, delay payment until the horse has been minutely examined and tried. Be suspicious when delivery is refused until the price is paid, or a certain portion of it deposited—that is, when you are known to be credit-worthy. When a horse has many faults, object only to that for which he can be returned. To object first to the price, then to wind galls, and last of all to spavin, is to say that, right or wrong, you are determined to break the contract. To a person of doubtful character never, and to a dealer seldom, return a paid horse until the price is refunded. There are men who manage to keep both the horse and the money."—*Stewart's Advice to Purchasers of Horses.*

The vast importance and valuable utility of chemistry, in connexion with its sister science pharmacy, have been, as it has been stated, most satisfactorily illustrated in the compound of Franks' Specific. The successful result of his labours and experiments may justly entitle him to the thanks of his profession, and, it may be added, the gratitude of the afflicted. The high recommendations in favour of this medicine, induced by an experience of its efficacy in their public and private practice, of such eminent surgeons as Mr. Green, one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Mr. Bransby Cooper, and others of high and deserved repute, warrant the observation, that Mr. Franks has done honour to his profession, and conferred a lasting benefit upon the public.

*A Lawyer on his Last Legs.*—Our friend Park is probably one of the most ingenious advocates that ever stood between a rogue and the law. He was counsel for Dyer at the examination before the police court yesterday, and being driven by the evidence to desperate measures, put it to the Judge with most ingenious sophistry and imperturbable gravity, that the fact of Dyer having attempted to throw away the counterfeit bills found in his possession was proof positive that he wished to get rid of them without passing them.—*Boston Trans.*

*The Proper Quantum.*—I heard an Indian one day ax a tavern keeper for some rum. "Why, Joe Spawdeck, I reckon you have got too much already." "Too much of any thing," said Joe, "is not good, but too much rum is just enough."—*American Paper.*

*Wonderful Child.*—*Galignani's Messenger* states, that a child, just born with a proboscis like an elephant instead of a nose, has been brought to Paris. It is thought to be the first infant that ever came into the world with its own trunk.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, September 17th, 12 o'clock.—Consols 9[illegible] Reduced, (shut); New 3½, 9[illegible] to ⅞, Cons. for Acct., 90[illegible] to ½.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Teasdale, of Sheffield, timber-merchant.—M. Priest, Reading, nurseryman.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. H. Swan, of Ryde, Isle of Wight, hatter.—J. Hayes, of Clarton-terrace, surgeon and apothecary.—W. Crosby, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, builder.—J. Charters, of Manchester, joiner and builder.—J. V. Rose, of Reeds, Cornwall, coal-merchant.—[illegible] Rowlandson, late of Liverpool, victualler.—R. Meaden, of Manchester, innkeeper.—T. Hill, of Uppingham, Rutlandshire, woolstapler.—J. T. Hill, of Uppingham, Rutlandshire, woolstapler.—T. H. Dobbs, of Gainsburgh, Lincolnshire, innkeeper.—J. Bank, late of Keswick, Cumberland, pencil-manufacturer.—W. Ponlton, of Broad Leuze, Wiltshire, cattle salesman, and of Cayersham, Oxfordshire, farmer.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

J. Gumprecht, of Glasgow, merchant.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Macdonald and A. Birks, linen-drapers, Manchester.

### BANKRUPTS.

W. T. Weston, coal-merchant, South Audley-street, Grosvenor-square, Middlesex.—E. W. Williams, grocer, Gerard-street, Soho, Middlesex.—J. A. Moltens, print-seller, Pall Mall, Middlesex.—F. W. Jackson and T. Williams, woollen-drapers, Bristol.—W. Brunton the younger, auctioneer, Gloucester.—J. Meehan, ship-owner, Stonehouse, Devonshire.—T. R. Carnlus, jeweller, Bolton, Lancashire.—J. Booker, scrivener, Oxford.

### BIRTHS.

At Cheltenham, on Sunday, the 31st ult., the lady of Richard F. M. Sparke, Esq., of the Madras Army, of a son.—9th inst., at St. Servan, France, the lady of Major T. K. Cleather, Madras Army, of a son.—At Ramsgate, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Gumm, Madras Army, of a son.—At Haslar, the lady of Capt. Silvan, of a son.—At Southsea, 6th Sept., the lady of Lieut. C. Hoadley, R.N., of a son.—7th inst., in Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. Basil Hall, R.N., of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

18th inst., at St. James's Church, Sir Richard Plasket, to Anna, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. George Skyring, R.A., and widow of the late Edward Ruddle, Esq.—At Holwell, Capt. G. Digby, 12th Drags, to Emily, daughter of the late Hon. A. Lambert.—At St. George the Martyr, John, son of the late Rev. E. Whitley, to Clara, only daughter of Capt. Corbyn, R.N., Jersey.—At Broadclist, the Rev. D. Lang, to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut.-Gen. Thomas, of Brockhill House.—At Wellesbourne, Capt. E. L. Durant, 3d Madras Light Inf., to Elizabeth, daughter of late Rev. R. Buckeridge, Vicar of Stone.—1st inst., at Christow, Devonshire, Thomas Lane, Esq., to the Hon. Julia Parnell, only daughter of the late, and sister of the present, Viscount Exmouth.—At Fiddon, Kilkenny, C. Pallisan Cotton, Esq., 51st Inf., to Elizabeth, daughter of W. Wilson Currey, Esq., of Thornton, Chester.—7th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, John Chayter, Esq., R.E., to Annie Martha, only daughter of the late T. Greatorex, Esq.—At Constantinople, F. W. Le Quesne, Esq., Royal Hospital, Malta, to Sarah, daughter of the Rev. D. Bennet, Chaplain of the Embassy.

### DEATHS.

Capt. Charles Hope Watson (1814).—On Monday last, at the age of 81, Louisa Augusta Poplett, relict of Capt. Poplett, and aunt of the Marquess of Anglesey, General Sir Henry Bayly, G.C.H., and Col. Charles Bayly; also sister of Gen. Bayly Walker.—At Rainbow-hill, Worcester, Capt. T. R. Gordon.—At Boulogne, Charlotte, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Willoughby Lake, K.C.B.—At Chatham, Lieut. Lloyd, Royal Marines.—On board the *Stakesby* tr., on his passage from Cork to Halifax, T. Fromant, Esq., Surgeon 88th.—9th inst., at Jersey, Ensign Stapleton, youngest son of Major Gideon Nicholson, late of Royal Marines, aged 8 years.—On 11th inst., Capt. Charles Boulger, of Farnham, Hants.—1st inst., at Broadstairs, suddenly Charles R. Granville, aged 29, eldest son of Dr. Granville, and Lieut. and Adjutant 89th.—In Bath, John Atkinson, Esq., formerly of the E.I.C.S., aged 78.—9th inst., at Clifton, Mrs. Murray Mackenzie, aged 66, widow of the late Col. R. M. Macgregor.—10th inst., at York-terrace, Regent's-park, having just completed her 17th year, M. W. Buchan, Esq., son and only child of Major-Gen. Sir John Buchan.—1st inst., of a decline, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. Thomas New, R.N.—In Sligo, Lieut.-Col. Elliot, late 47th reg.


## Advertisements.

TO FAMILIES TRAVELLING, &c.

ROWLAND'S KALYDOR affords immediate relief in cases of Sun burns, Tan, Harsh and Rough Skin, and an unpleasant heat of the Face; also, in cases of Stings of Insects, it immediately allays the most violent inflammating, and renders the skin delightfully cool and pleasant. It completely eradicates Tan, Freckles, Pimples, Spots, Redness and all Cutaneous Eruptions, gradually realises a delicately clear soft Skin, transforms even the most Sallow Complexion into Radiant Whiteness, and imparts to it a beautiful Juvenile Bloom.

Gentlemen, whose faces are tender after Shaving, will find it allay the irritability and smarting pain, and render the skin smooth and pleasant.

Price 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per bottle, duty included.

Observe.—Each bottle has the Name and Address of the Proprietors, A. ROWLAND & SON, 20, Hatton Garden, London, engraved on the Government Stamp, which is pasted on each, also printed in red, on the Wrapper in which each is enclosed.

Sold by them, and by every respectable Perfumer and Medicine Vender.

## HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.

—An eminent medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

are particularly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Sick Head-ache, Pain and Oppression after Meals, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Stomach Coughs, Spasms, Worms, and Fits in Children and Grown Persons, and all Disorders incident to the Stomach and Bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the cure of Colds, Agues, Asthmas, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Dropsy, and Gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Females who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, several of them highly distinguished Members of the Royal College, who know their value, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefited by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes, and exceed credibility; in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, 56, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 1s½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and may be had of all the principal Medicine Venders in the Kingdom.

*** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

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## CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND

BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"Sir,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them by on way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this time I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. EMMAN, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
18th March, 1835."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 35, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s, 1s½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Venders.

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## THE VEGETABLE SYRUP of

DE VELNOS.—At this period of the year, when, from the increased heat in the atmosphere, inflammation of the blood is of more frequent occurrence, the use of a medicine which cools it, without debilitating the system, must be evident and advantageous, if not indispensable. Of such a nature and property the experience of more than half a century has proved that the Vegetable Syrup is unquestionably possessed. It is of peculiar efficacy in correcting, purifying, and sweetening the blood; and those who are afflicted with Scrofula, Scurvy, Scorbutic Eruptions, and many of those melancholy diseases arising from the impurity of the blood and juices, should, especially at this season, enter without delay upon a regular course of the Vegetable Syrup. The effect of this medicine in promoting insensible perspiration, is such as not to interrupt either business or pleasure, it operates on the animal juices, and requires only the common restraint of moderation in diet. It is dissolved in the chyle of the stomach, is conveyed by the circulating fluids, and corrects their tendencies to all those diseases which originate in vitiated blood. It is a safe, though a powerful, substitute for mercury, and removes those evils which an unsuccessful use of that mineral occasions.

The Syrup is prepared by Mrs. Canham, No. 59, Berners'-street, Oxford street, and sold by her, and, with her authority, by all respectable Medicine Venders in town and country.—See Mrs. Canham's recently published Treatise on Scrofula, Scurvy, Consumption, and Diseases of the Blood and Liver. Sold by Ridgway and Sons, 169, Piccadilly.

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## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose heir would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives in the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable, it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Odoriferi, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; as the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby. Thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this sickly pipe and preserve the hair free from injury, and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N B HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

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FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 15, 1835."

From WILLIAM HANTSCH, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of. The generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HANTSCH.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Heidebourke, Middle Row, Holborn, Bowling, 81, George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Walton, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock

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## ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICA

PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible, they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell in the breath, as is the case with all other medicines to use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will never experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Scurbutic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in Curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations in our defence of the Proprietor when he first offered these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S.,
Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

DEAR CHARLES,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that I had never before witnessed: but what I consider their most valuable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that haunt the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of those mercurial remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you cannot fail to have a very large sale on them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKES.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and Co's General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford street, the corner of Wells street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine of repute, *with an allowance on taking a dozen (of one kind)* warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or more respectable Venders in every Town in the Kingdom; and any Shop that has not got them will obtain them from London, without any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through any of the London Booksellers.

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82, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, and
No. 10, Ludgate-hill.

## MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Su

gron Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10, LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bell Savage Inn), where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 82, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with the celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly effectacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH, INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

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## IMPROVED PATENT WATE

CLOSETS.—J. OLIY begs to inform Architects, Surveyors, Builders, and Gentlemen repairing their houses, that he has received His Majesty's Royal LETTERS PATENT for an Improved Construction of Water-closet, which has two very important advantages over all others, viz. simplicity and economy. The whole apparatus only occupies a space of two feet square, perfectly free from any offensive effluvia, has an ample supply of water always standing in the basin, and is not liable to be out of order.

Urinary Closets on the same principle, admirably adapted for public buildings, hotels, &c.

The following apparatus is the usual valve closet in disuse with—the service-box and valve, the spring lever and pipe to conduct the wire, the air or D trap, the cranks and wire to open the valve in the service-box; all of which are liable to be out of order.—Premises surveyed, and an accurate estimate given of the expense.

Orders received at SALMON, ODY, and Co.'s Patent Truss Manufactory, 393, Strand, London.

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## FAMILY MEDICAL MACHINE.—T

Manufacturers of Dr. SCOTT'S newly-invented GLYSTER PUMP respectfully invite public attention to this desirable domestic apparatus, the action of which, by a curious mechanical contrivance, keeps the pump unvaringly full, propels the fluid by ascent as well as descent, and consequently totally excludes air, and discharges an uniform stream. No part of the apparatus is perishable; there is no fixing necessary, nor basin, nor any other article required. In short, it has been so contrived by a professional inventor, that the most infirm or timid female may apply it with facility. Persons in the habit of using lavements will duly appreciate this incomparable apparatus, which cannot be too strongly recommended to individuals who are constantly requiring opening medicines, or those who suffer from indigestion, bilious attacks, spasms, flatulence, and complaints connected with a disordered state of the stomach, or an irritable weakened, or sluggish action of the bowels.—Supplied, wholesale and retail, by SAVORY and Co., 369, Strand (three doors from Exeter Hall), and may be procured of all respectable Druggists in the kingdom. Purchasers in the country will please to obtain the Inventor's stamp.

13, *Great Marlborough-street, Sept.* 15.

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With Considerations on the

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In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

Saturday, September 17th, 1836.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 191. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1836. PRICE 8d.

PASSAGES TO INDIA.—Mr. Bryant, late of the Shipping Office, East India House, No. 198, Leadenhall-street, opposite the House, Agent for negociating Passages to India, begs to intimate to Ladies and Gentlemen that, by calling at his Agency prior to engaging a Passage, they may inspect the Plans of the Cabins of the several Vessels bound to the Presidencies, and learn every other particular regarding each Ship, thereby becoming enabled to secure Passages on the most advantageous terms.

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EAST INDIA SERVICE.—Cadets, Writers, and Assistant-Surgeons can be completely Equipped at 48 hours' notice if necessary, and on the most reasonable Terms, at MAYNARD and Co.'s, 27, Poultry. The articles supplied at this Establishment are uniformly of good quality, strictly correct as to uniform, both for the CAVALRY and INFANTRY. Samples may be seen, with prices, at the Warehouse. M. & Co.'s Camp Bed is an indispensable article for Cadets.

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MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 12s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 5s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozer; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 16s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | 12 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 21 | 0 | to | 30 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 18 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 22 | 0 | to | 25 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 | 6 | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 | 6 | to | 12 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 15 | 0 | to | 17 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 | 0 | to | 18 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passage Shirts 30s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 60s. to 96s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra fine Fronts, 90s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.
Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

THE PROPRIETORS of the GRAY'S-INN WINE ESTABLISHMENT respectfully invite the attention of Noblemen, Gentlemen, and Connoisseurs to their splendid Stock of old bottled PORT WINE, consisting of about Six Thousand Dozens of the choicest quintas and most esteemed vintages. These Wines have been in bottle from three to six years, and are fit for immediate consumption. Three years in bottles, 42s.; five years, 48s.; six years (very choice), 54s. per dozen. Bottles 2s. and hampers 1s., if not returned.

24, High Holborn. GEO. BENEKEY and CO.

NOTE.—Single Bottles may be had at the Sample Room of the Establishment.

CAUTION.—The celebrity of LOPRESTI'S SAUCES, FLAVOURING CONDIMENTS, &c., having caused several unprincipled tradesmen to foist on the public innumerable counterfeits, which, with many persons unacquainted with the excellence of the genuine, have had much influence in prejudicing their patronage, the Proprietor of these Condiments, to prevent a recurrence of the like scandalous equivocal dealings with an unsuspecting public, requests they will use none but the originals, and will peremptorily refuse every substitution of those rich combinations, whose delicate and piquante flavours cannot be imitated, but by that long culinary experience and thorough acquaintance with the exquisite palate of those judges, from whom he has for many years been honoured with a most distinguished patronage.—199, Piccadilly.

Lopresti's Cookery Receipts, 1s.

SILVER WATCHES TWO GUINEAS EACH.—An Assortment of Second-hand Watches, all of them Warranted, and of various sizes, may be selected from, for the above price, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

A Pamphlet, containing a detailed List of the Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c. may be had gratis.

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

(Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 2nd September, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply the following Articles for the use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the first day of November, 1836, and to continue (subject to the usual Conditions of the Contracts) until the 30th April, 1837, with the exception of the Contract for Palliasse Straw, which is to continue in force until the 31st October, 1837, viz. —

BREAD.—To His Majesty's Land Forces in Cantonments, Quarters, and Barracks in Great Britain and in the Channel Islands.

OATS.—To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in England and Wales.

FORAGE, viz. OATS, HAY, and STRAW.—To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in Great Britain.

STRAW FOR PAILLASSES.—At the several Barracks and Ordnance Stations in Great Britain, and in the Channel Islands.

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Tuesday the Eleventh day of October next; but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Separate Proposals must be made for Bread, for Oats, for Forage, and for Paillasse Straw; and Proposals must also be made separately for each County and Island, except for the several Counties comprising North and South Wales, all of which must be included in one Tender; likewise the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, as also the several Counties in North Britain, and each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property, engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid on the first Instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him.

Persons who make Tenders are particularly requested to observe, that the Foot Guards are not in future to be supplied with Bread by the Contractor, neither are the Household Cavalry in the County of Middlesex, and Persons tendering are desired not to make use of any Forms but those recently printed, which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance Pall Mall, between the hours of Ten and Four, and of the Barrack-Masters at the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney.

N. B.—The practice of allowing Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents to pass free of Postage is discontinued, but the Official Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual. The Board of Ordnance and their Officers will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

Tenders will also be received on the same day for the Supply of 1,025,860 lbs. of Kiln Dried OATS, to be delivered at the Tower.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## CONTRACTS FOR RUM AND COCOA.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 29th Sept. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give notice, that on Thursday, the 29th Instant, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

RUM.—The Produce of the British Possessions in the West Indies, equal by Sykes's Hydrometer to 75 Gallons proof. To be delivered in the original casks as imported, and Tenders to be made at a rate per proof gallon, and no Tender to be received for less than 3,000 Gallons.—Half to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

COCOA, 30 to 40 Tons.—Half to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

The above Articles will be exempted from the Customs' Duties.

A Sample of the Cocoa not less than two pounds must be produced by the Parties tendering, and the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any entered, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and those for Cocoa must be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a Responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per Cent. on the value, for the due performance of the Contract.

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Nelson, when young, was piqued at not being noticed in a certain paragraph of the newspapers, which described an action wherein he had assisted. "But, never mind," said he, "I will one day have a Gazette of my own."

# Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commanders—Richard Byron; Nicholas Cory.
Surgeon—Alexander Brysson.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—The Hon F. Howard (1833) to *Serpent*.
Lieutenants—Hon. G. H. St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird (1832) to command *Rapid*; A. Boyle (1836), vice Kinnaird, to *Pique* from *Britannia*; W. Worsfold (1820) to *Britannia*; G. Reuniculi (1810) to Coast Guard; J. Douglas (1826) from *Speedy* to command *Cockatrice*; Erasmus Ommanney (1835) from *Dove* to *Pique*, vice J. Campbell (a), sick at Haslar Hospital; Walter Burke (1826) from *Sapphire* to *Portland*, vice Cooper, dec.
Mate—F. Hotham (Sup.) to *Pique*.
Surgeon—J. B. Hutton to *Conway*.
Second Master and Pilot—James Purchase to *Hope*.
Midshipmen—G. Dyke to *Seaflower*, E. A. Gordon to *Excellent*.
Volunteers of the 1st Class—T. Mowbray (Col.) to *Madagascar*; S. P. Douglas to *Pique*; R. Sheddon to *Conway*.
Purser—Pinhorn (Acting) to *Sapphire*.
Clerk—F. Pegan (Assist.) to *Conway*.
Royal Marines—G. M. Hawkey to be Second Lieutenant.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir J. R. Rowley, Bart. (1812), arrived at Lisbon from Plymouth 7th inst.
FORESTER, 3, Lieut.-Com. G. G. Miall (1808), sailed from Sierra Leone on a cruise in the Bights 17th July.
MADAGASCAR, 46, Com. Sir J. Peyton, K.C.H. (1811), having the *Galatea* in charge, touched at Milford on passage to West Indies from Plymouth 19th inst.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay (1828), at Cadiz 16th August.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu (1807), arrived at Lisbon from Plymouth 8th inst.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c), 1898, sailed from Halifax for West Indies, 21st August.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lieut.-Com. J. Adams (*b*), 1815, was spoken in lat. 2 N., long. 3 E., bound to Prince Edward's Island and Coast of Africa, 2d July.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Aug 15, | d. Sept. 10, | r. Sept. 19 |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Aug. 24, | d. Sept. 19, | r. |
| RAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Aug. 29, | d. Sept. 24, | r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1820), | s. Sept. 5, | d. Oct. 1, | r. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley, oct. (1810), | s. Sept. 12, | d. Oct. 8, | r. |
| OPOSSUM, Peter (1804), | s. Sept. 21, | d. Oct. 17, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| HERMES, Blount (1824) | s. Aug. 3, | d. Sept. 29, | r. Sept. 19. |
| FORESTER, Pearce ( ), | s. Sept. 3, | d. Oct. 24, | r. |
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), | s. | d. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| DELIGHT, Moore (*b*, 1812), | s. May 11, | d. Sept. 28, | r. Sept. 3. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. June 10, | d. Oct. 28, | r. |
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, | d. Nov. 28, | r. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s., Aug. 5, | d. Dec. 29, | r. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 12, | d. Jan. 30, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| LYRA, St. John (1808), | s. June 17, | d. Sept. 9, | r. Sept. 3. |
| ALERT, Norrington (1812), | s. July 3, | d. Sept. 25, | r. Sept. 26. |
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. July 17, | d. Oct. 9, | r. |
| RANGER, Turner (*a*, 1823) | s. Aug. 3, | d. Oct. 26, | r. |
| PIERIS, Harvey (1819), | s., Aug. 17, | d. Nov. 9, | r. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 4, | d. Nov. 27, | r. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Dec. 11, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Portescue (1810), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Brazils.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SEAPOLE, Parsons (1815), | s. May 18, | d. Oct. 6, | r. |
| EURYDICE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, | d. Dec. 4, | r. |
| PANDORA, Jones (1813), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan. 4, | r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1816), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SKYLARK, Lault (1815), | s. July 9, | d. Sept. 16, | r. Sept. 7. |
| HUSSIF, Downey (1815), | s. Aug. 6, | d. Oct. 8, | r. |
| REINDEER, Dicken (1815), | s. Sept. 19, | d. Nov. 12, | r. |

## TIDE TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| SEPT. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | PORTSEA Dock Yard. | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | LONDON Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m | h. m | h. m | h. m | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 25 | 5 32 | 5 55 | 11 10 | ... ... | 0 39 | 1 1 | 2 6 | 2 26 |
| Mo. 26 | 6 12 | 6 28 | 0 1 | 0 18 | 1 17 | 1 32 | 2 41 | 2 58 |
| Tu. 27 | 6 44 | 7 1 | 0 39 | 0 53 | 1 49 | 2 6 | 3 15 | 3 32 |
| We. 28 | 7 17 | 7 36 | 1 11 | 1 27 | 2 22 | 2 35 | 3 49 | 4 3 |
| Th. 29 | 7 45 | 8 2 | 1 41 | 1 59 | 2 52 | 3 11 | 4 30 | 4 38 |
| Fri. 30 | 8 12 | 8 24 | 2 18 | 2 31 | 3 21 | 3 41 | 4 51 | 5 7 |
| Sa. 1 | 8 50 | 9 3 | 2 15 | 3 8 | 3 56 | 4 17 | 5 23 | 5 42 |

PORTSMOUTH, SEPT. 23.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) *Jupiter* got into harbour on Saturday, and will be paid off to-morrow: the First Lieutenant has been promoted to the rank of Commander, the Second Lieutenant will join the *Conway*, and, most probably, induce a great number of the crew of the *Jupiter* to enter for her when they have got quit of their cash. *Athol* troop-ship arrived on Tuesday from Cork, with the depot of the 68th regiment, commanded by Major O'Hara, and they are to form part of the garrison. The depot of the 70th marched into the dock-yard early on Thursday morning, were put on board lighters, and went to Spithead to go to Guernsey in the *Athol*. It has blown hard from S.W., or she would have put to sea this morning. *Seaflower*'s crew were paid wages on Wednesday, and the cutter sailed the next day to Jersey to protect the fishery. *Victory* is in dock, repairing and fitting for the Admiral-Superintendent's flag, and the seamen, &c. of the Ordinary. *Princess Charlotte* is in the basin; the riggers are stripping her masts; the fore and main are injured, and must be replaced, or extensively repaired. The *President* is to be brought forward; she will be taken in dock. *Robert*, for Bombay; *Duke of Argyle*, for Calcutta; *Zenobia*, for the Cape and Calcutta, have sailed during the week. *Psyche*, for Calcutta, is at Spithead. *Inconstant* will bend sails on Monday or Tuesday, and go out of harbour the end of the week. Ships in Port—*Pique* and *Athol* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Inconstant*, *Jupiter*, *Conway* (in the Basin), *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, in Harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, Sept. 21st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On the 14th inst. the *Caryafort*, under charge of Mr. Walker, sailed for Sheerness with a light breeze from the N.E. The same day the *Creniel*, a victualling boy, built at Pembroke-yard for the service of the Plymouth Victualling Establishment, sailed for Plymouth. On Sunday last the *Madagascar*, Commodore Sir J. Peyton, with the *Galatea* fitted as a coal depot for the West Indies, arrived here. The former sailed the next day for Dublin, where she is to remain a few days to give the Irish pea view of a man-of-war in that bay. The *Galatea* re here to take in coal (600 tons) for the use of the s vessels in the West Indies. She is likely to be here days, for yesterday intelligence arrived that the coal tracted for by the Admiralty from the port of Li cannot be supplied just yet, owing to the pleasure of ness there. The *Galatea*, when loaded, is also to proc Dublin. The *Goodwill* lighter came down here Pembroke-yard on Monday, with a ballast lighter in to remove some of the ballast from the *Galatea*. Weatherly, Boatswain of Pembroke-yard, was orde he superannuated this week on a pension of 75*l.* per an This is one of the results of the late visit of the Admi Capt. Savage, Royal Engineers, employed in constru the pier at Hobbs' Point in this port for the post-steam-packets, having reported the works complete this week been directed to give the whole up to Mr. A Agent for packets, to break up his small establishment to hold himself in readiness for foreign service at the sh notice. Mr. Blessley, from Portsmouth, has been pointed Inspector of Shipwrights at Pembroke-yard. Priest, R.M., has been appointed to the detachme Pembroke in lieu of Walsh, sent to head-quarters fo benefit of his health.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 23d.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Diligence* navy transport arrived here on day last, from Passages, with unserviceable stores fr squadron on the North Coast of Spain. She left Pa on the 10th inst., at which time the *Tweed* and *Vipe* were lying there, as were a French frigate and brig the following men-of-war at St. Sebastian, viz. the *Royalist*, *Comet*, *Pluto*, and *Salamander*; besides steamers belonging to the Queen of Spain. Cols. Co and O'Meere, of the British Legion, came passengers *Diligence*; as did Lieut. Langley, and three privat longing to the Royal Marines, who are gone to the pital. We learn by the above vessel that the Carlis continually harassing the Legion, by which they lost men; and, were it not for the support which the men-of-war afforded them, their position would not nable. The *Alban* steamer, Lieut. C. B. Tinling, arrived here on the 18th, sailed again for Falmouth 21st, from whence she will proceed to the West Ind relieve the *Dee* steamer, ordered home. The *Alb* taken out specie for the different Islands. We are to state that the crew of H.M.S. *Minden*, 74, Capt. S which have been in a very sickly state for some time are quite recovered, with very few exceptions, and re to their duty. The *Comus*, 18, which has been ly the Sound as a convalescent ship to the *Minden*, was into harbour by the *Phœnix* steamer on Wednesday, being no further occasion for her. His Majesty's *Russell*, 74, Captain Sir W. H. Dillon, is very ready to drop into the Sound; she is ordered t the squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir C. Page letters received from H.M. ship *Portland*, we are to hear that nothing further has been ascertained resp the late of Mr. Cooper, the Purser, supposed to have murdered. H.M. brig *Partridge*, 10, Lieut. Bisset, a here on Wednesday, from a cruise, and sailed the ne to join the squadron under Rear-Admiral Sir C. H.M. ship *Hercules*, 74, Capt. Berkeley, will be d this evening (Friday), to have her copper inspe Capt. Ericson's sounding machine was tried on boa *Partridge* during her late cruise, and is found to answ the purposes for which it is intended. It perfectly ans when the ship was going between 7 and 8 knots an and at the very great depth of 600 fathoms. N currents, a heavy sea, nor any motion affects it in the In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Ruesel*, *culos*, *Fly*, *Phœnix*, steam-vessel, *Diligence*, naval port, *Duck* and *Falmouth*, lighter. In the Sound—*M Partridge*.

The orders for the *Caryafort*, 28, at Milford, to be at Plymouth, are countermanded, and she is to proc Sheerness immediately.

ROYAL MARINES, WOOLWICH.—By the recommen of a Court of Inquiry, 1st Lt. Wood, R.M., has been r from arrest, and ordered to attend a Court-martial as ecutor against 2d Lieut. Bellairs, on the following cha For highly unofficer-like and ungentlemanly cond having, on the 17th instant, between the hours of eig nine in the evening, whilst on guard at the Dock-ya plied the words to Lieut. Wood, his superior officer, are a liar, a d——d liar, and I can prove you so b own servants; you are a d——d blackguard and a co The Court-martial assembled at the mess-room on W day last, at 10 o'clock, a. m.; Lieut.-Col. Beatty, Chatham Division of Marines, President, and wa posed of six Royal Artillery Officers, and six Mari cers, belonging to Chatham Division and Woolwich. Varlo acting as Deputy Judge-Advocate. The p admitted having used the words "liar and black but denied having added the epithet "coward," whi of the charge the prosecutor did not seem to sustai Lieut. Wood having been sworn, proceeded to give dence, during which, he stated that Lieut. Bellairs h

in the habit of absenting himself from his guard; and, previous to his (Lieut. Wood) leaving the guard, to go home to dress for dinner, he had *requested* Lieut. Bellairs to stay with the guard during his absence; and that, on his return, an altercation ensued between them, during which the prisoner made use of the offensive words in question. Lieut. Wood admitted there had been a difference between Lieut. Bellairs and himself for some time, and that on the day in question he had spoken at the mess of the repetition of absence from guard, of which Lieut. Bellairs had been guilty; which Lieut. B., at a cross-examination, sought to prove was not any point of Lieut. Wood's duty to do; that if the Captain of the guard (Peebles) were satisfied, Lieutenant Wood had no right to interfere on the subject. Lt. Wood solemnly assured the Court that his not being on terms with the prisoner had not operated with him on this occasion; so far therefrom, that, subsequent to the language which had been made use of towards him, Lieut. B. had observed, he should "lose his commission in consequence, which he could not afford, as he was the eldest of a family of twelve children." But an amicable offer was not accepted by the prisoner, from what cause did not appear. The sentry at the guard-room door deposed to having heard the words "liar," and "a d——d blackguard," as he supposed, from his knowledge of the voices, as applied by Lieut. Bellairs to Lieut. Wood; and to having called the drummer, who twice sent in the Serjeant of the guard (Colour-Serjeant Forrest, of the 44th Company). This witness stated that he twice waited on the above-mentioned Officers, and that both times, about five minutes apart, Lieut. Wood said, "Now, Sir, repeat the words you have made use of," When Lieut. B. said "not a word." That he did not see any other persons in the room; but, as there was an adjoining apartment, he would not be positive. That he had not overheard (from a question put by a member of the Court) very high words take place, though only from eight to ten paces distant from the Officers' rooms. This closed the case for the prosecution, and Lieut. Bellairs applied to the Court to grant him until Friday to prepare his defence, and the Court was accordingly adjourned for that purpose. Lieut. Bellairs was assisted by Mr. Colquhoun, a Solicitor, of Woolwich, and brother to Capt. Colquhoun, of the Royal Artillery; also by his father, the Rev. Mr. Bellairs.

The first half-yearly examination of the 25 shipwrights' apprentices, in Portsmouth Dock-yard, under the instruction in naval architecture of Mr. Blessley, draughtsman, took place on Saturday last, before R. Blake, T. Aylen, and W. Edye, Esqrs., the principal officers in that department, when the first prize, awarded by the Admiralty for the best drawing, was presented by the Rt.-Adm. Superintendent, Sir F. Maitland, to James Wardl, and the second to Richard Dawson. The prizes were cases of shipwrights' drawing instruments, each of the value of *45s.* To stimulate those youths in the prosecution of their studies, one similar prize will be granted by the Admiralty quarterly.

Naval Cutlass Exercise.—Mr. Angelo exercised the Officers and seamen, on board H.M.S. *Excellent*, lately, before the Lords Com. of the Admiralty, &c., and has restored the system of instruction to nearly the same mode as that which he formed for the service of H. M.'s Navy in 1813.

The *Gulnare*, Plymouth and Jersey packet, was lost on 8th inst. This vessel was formerly a gentleman's yacht.

We have refrained from noticing the ridiculous paragraphs which have appeared respecting an expected visit by the Dublin folks of the Experimental Squadron. Knowing there is not sufficient water at Kingstown for line-of-battle ships, the reports bore upon the face the marks of fabrication. We stated a fortnight since the fleet would put into Cove.

It is generally believed in the naval circles here, that Capt. Gray will be appointed to the new frigate *Inconstant*, 36, after her trial with the *Pique* shall have terminated.—*Portsmouth Correspondent of Morning Chronicle.* In noticing, in our *Gazette* of 5th Sept., 1835, Capt. the Hon. Frederick Grey's appointment to the command of the *Jupiter*, fitted for the purpose of conveying the Governor General to India, we expressed a hope that the acceptance of a temporary command, which, as we then surmised, would not occupy more than twelve months, would not prejudice this officer's claim for a ship, which for time out of mind has been the practice to grant to the Private Secretary (if a naval officer) on the First Lord's quitting office. We do not think there is a single case existing, for the last century, where this rule has been departed from, and we hope that a precedent will not now be made, either to the prejudice of this or any other officer, who has satisfactorily performed the arduous and ill-requited duties of Private Secretary, besides possessing high professional reputation.

The *Menelaus* frigate is just taken out of dock at Chatham, having had a thorough repair. The *Hawke*, 74, at same place, is untigged, being no longer required as a demonstration ship.

The *Dolphin* has sailed from Sheerness with 20,000*l.*, for Cape of Good Hope, and the *Alban* st. from Woolwich, with same sum, for Barbadoes. Lieut. Waugh, late *Confiance*, is daily expected to commission the *Blazer* steamer. Mr. Carrington will be Clerk in charge.

The *Sovereign* and *Prince Regent* transports remain at Deptford for orders; and the *Arab*, *Numa*, and the *Stokesby* also.

The *Lady Nugent* freight-ship is discharging a cargo of rum at Deptford Victualling-yard, from Liverpool.

Sailed the *John* convict-ship for New South Wales, leaving the *Norfolk* fitting at Deptford for same destination.

The Warrant Officers of ship buildings and residing on shore, are paid in money in lieu of drawing their provisions and taking them on shore.

The *Prince Regent*, Imaum of Muscat's yacht, is further detained at Deptford, it is reported to take out Lord Elphinstone, to present it to the above Sovereign.

There is no truth in the report respecting the dissolution of the Royal Yacht Squadron. It was never in a more flourishing condition than at present, its funds having doubled within the last two years.

Royal Marines, Woolwich Division.—On Tuesday last the men were marched to the Common, to exercise and drill, by the Adjutant, Lieut. M'Arthur.

The *Firebrand* st.-yt., Master Allen, has arrived at Woolwich, and brought up alongside the *Charger* depot, to take in a fresh supply of fuel.

We cannot believe that it was ever seriously contemplated to break up the *Victory*, associated as this ship is with so many proud and gratifying recollections. The report that such was the intention has been propagated more than once, but we trust without foundation; and we hope the vessel which bore the flag of the immortal Nelson, and led the Fleet to victory, will be preserved as long as her planks shall hold together. Although, perhaps, not in a condition for sea service, and, from the increased size of three-deckers adopted by this and other countries, of too small a comparative force to take her station in the line as such, she is well-qualified for the duty in which she is now fitting, to bear the flag of the Admiral Superintendent, and the officers and men of the Ordinary upon the new establishment. The inspection of this ship, and the spot where the Hero received his death-wound, as well as the Midshipmen's Berth where he breathed his last at the moment of victory, are never neglected by the numerous persons who are attracted annually to visit Portsmouth, being our principal Naval Arsenal.

A fire was discovered in Portsmouth Dock-yard about 11 o'clock at noon on Wednesday, in a room used by the Inspectors of Work to make up their books, but how it occurred no one can give the slightest information. The Admiral Superintendent, Sir F. L. Maitland, was one of the first on the spot; and, through his directions and example, aided by seven or eight engines, and a large body of police, and Dock-yard parties, the flames were soon subdued, without any serious damage. The room is opposite a building used for steeping hemp in tar, and, if it had communicated, the consequences would have been dreadful. Sir Fred. Maitland was foremost in climbing a ladder, and entering the room, to direct operations.

We have letters from the squadron in the Mediterranean, dated 25th Aug. Off Syra:—*Caledonia* (flag), *Thunderer*, *Revenge*, *Canopus*, *Edinburgh*, *Favourite*, & *Medea*, were at anchor. They had been cruising, and, off Piræus, met with a French squadron, consisting of *St. Jean*, 92 guns (flag); *Triton*, 92 (Commodore's pendant); *Montbello*, 120; *Sainte Peter*, 80; *Ville de Marseilles*, 80; *Diligente* (bark); and four brigs. On the 7th Aug. the two squadrons put to sea, and proceeded to Calemaki Bay, near Corinth, to endeavour to gain tidings of Mr. Cooper, late Purser of the *Portland*, and make search for his body; but, although aided by some of the natives, the French Officers, and a guard of Bavarian soldiers, their object was not successful; and it is now thought he must have fallen into one of the numerous wells in that neighbourhood, covered with long grass and rushes. The two squadrons remained there three days, and then proceeded to Paros, to complete water, and on the 15th August sailed for Syra. *Barham* had gone to Tripoli, *Vernon* to Vourla, *Asia* had not joined.

Lieut. Chambers, of the *Racer*, came passenger to the *Skylark* packet, at Falmouth, in charge of the Master and a seaman of a slaver which the *Racer* has captured.

Capt. the Honourable George Elliot has paid two or three official visits on board the *Excellent*, to inspect the gun-practice, in which he takes great interest, being one of the first Officers who devised improvements in Naval gunnery.

H.M.S. *Winchester* has gone down the Malabar coast to collect treasure, with which she returns to Bombay.—*Madras Gazette*, April 13.

Coleridge tells a story of meeting a stranger, whose silence during dinner time, and his attention to what others said, without interrupting them, gave him a favourable impression of his understanding, till, unfortunately, on the appearance of some apple dumplings towards the close of the repast, the delusion was dissipated by the stranger suddenly exclaiming, "Them's the jockies for me!"

In 1599, Queen Elizabeth appointed Sir Henry Palmer Comptroller of the Navy, with a salary of *50l.* per annum; for his two Clerks an allowance was made of *8d.* a-day; and for his travelling expenses he received *4s.* a-day.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Second West York Militia—Jeremiah Dyson, Esq., to be Ca
Southern Regiment of West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—Char
Stanley, Gent., to be Cornet. Yorkshire Hussar West Ridi
Yeomanry Cavalry—Jt. Constable Maxwell, Gent., to be Corn

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Sept. 23d.—16th Light Drag.—Ensign G. Ross from 69th Foot, to be Reg. Quartermaster, v. D. Pratt, who r upon h.-p. Coldstream Guards—Batt.-Surg. G. Smith to Surg.-Maj., v. Maynard, dec.. Assist.-Surg. W. Hunter, M. to be Batt. Surg., v. Smith. 22d—Ct. E. Mayne, from h.-p. unat to be Captain, v. J. Emerson, who ex., rec. diff.; Gent. Cad H. J. Coote, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., without p., v. Kyff prom. in 89th Foot. 31st—Serj.-Maj. A. Paterson, from 8 Foot, to be Ens., without p., v. Whitlett, prom. 44th—Capt L'Estrange, from h. p. of 37th Foot, to be Capt., v. Jacob, app. 89th; Ens. D. T. Grant, to be Lieut., without p., v. Wether app. to 17th Foot; Ens. J. C. L. Carter to be Lieut., by p., Grant, whose promotion, by p., has been cancelled; Gent. Ca W. G. Rahan, from R. M. Coll., to be Ens., without p., v. Cart prom. 56th—Captain E. W. W. Pawsey, from the h.-p. una to be Captain, v. G. Forman, who ex., receiving the differen 60th—J. B. E. Rigby, Gent., to be Ser. Lieut., by p., v. Phip app. to 76th Foot. 69th—Ens. A. Geddes, from h.-p. of 1 Foot, to be Ens., v. Rosser, app. to 16th L. Drag. 76th—Ens. Adjt. R. W. Hopkins to have the rank of Lieut.; Ens. L. M. Jo to be Lieut., by p., v. Fountaine, who ret.; Sec. Lieut. C. Phipps, from 60th, to be Ens., v. Jones. 80th—Capt. H. Jacob, from 11th, to be Capt., v. Moore, whose appointment not taken place. 81st—Capt. C. H. Edmunstone, from 91st Fo to be Capt., v. Boyd, who ex. 85th—Capt. R. Kerr, from h. unatt., to be Capt., v. G. R. Mathew, who exch.; Assist.-Su G. Hume to be Surgeon, v. Fulde, dec. 89th—Ens. J. W. Kyf from 22d, to be Lieut., without p., v. Egerton, app. Adjt.; Lie C. R. R. Egerton to be Adjt., v. Granville, dec. 91st—Capt. Boyd, from 81st, to be Capt., v. Edmunstone, who exch. Un TACHED.—Lieut. E. W. Wilton, from 78th Foot, to be Capt., p. COMMISSARIAT.—Dep. Assist.-Com.-Gen. E. A. F. Cowar be Assist.-Com. Gen. Commissariat-Clerks J. de Smidt and Miller, to be Dep.-Assist. Commissaries General.

MEM.—Capt. Robert Stephens, upon h.-p. 56th Foot, has b allowed to retire from the Army, with the sale of an Unattach commission of Captain, he being about to become a settler in colonies.

Royal Montgomery Militia—J. Turner, Gent., to be Sec Lieut. Royal Yeomanry Cavalry—Swindon Troop: J. J. Cal Esq., to be Capt., v. Goddard, resigned; O. C. Codrington, Ge to be Lieut., v. Calley, prom.; A. L. Goddard, Gent., to Cornet, v. Codrington, promoted. Devises Troop: J. T. Co ton, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Estcourt.

INFANTRY.

5th Depot—at Dover replace the 70th at Portsmouth.

6th Depot—Brevet Maj. Drury has been appointed, Sir George Nugent, to the charge of Regimental Dep and is ordered to join on the 25th inst., at Chatham.

8th Depot—A draft of 4 Officers and 67 r. and f. fr Castlebar to Cork, 19th Sept. to 1st Oct.

14th Depot—A draft of 1 Officer and 31 r. and f. fr Wexford to Cork, 19th to 28th Sept.

19th—Sailed from Barbadoes for Cork in the *Maria* 27th July.

23d—The Inl.-qr. division (one wing) arrived in Dublin the 14th inst., on board the *Earl Roden* st.-v., from L verpool. The left wing arrived on the 16th inst. board the *Erin*. Hd.-qr. and 5 comps. from Dublin Kilkenny, 16th to 21st: 1 Officer, 2 Serjeants, a 30 r. and f., from Kilkenny to Callan, 16th to 22d; comp. from Kilkenny to Carrick-on-Suir, 25th and 26t 2 comps. and F. Officer from Dublin to Carlow; 1 co to Castlecomer; 1 comp. to Maryboro', 17th to 21 and 1 comp. to Kilkenny, 17th to 23d.

31st—Ens. Friend is ordered to embark for Bengal.

36th Depot—1 Capt., 1 Subaltern, 2 Serjeants, and 40 and f., are ordered to be in readiness to embark to rei force the Service Comps. in the West Indies.

42d—On Friday the hd.-qr. of the regiment, about 5 strong, arrived at Portsmouth from Corfu in the *Barro* transport, after a tedious passage of eight weeks. A f hours after the *Parmelia* transport, Lieut. Devise brought up the remainder of the 42d regiment from Gi raltar. They are ordered on to Leith.

65th Depot—H.M.S. *Athol*, having on board this dep arrived at Cove on the 14th inst., and the troops proce ed to Charles Fort, Kinsale.

69th—Lieut.-Col. Maunis has joined at Demerara fr England.

70th Depot—embarked in the *Athol* transport for Guern on Thursday.

82d—Hd.-qrs. from Kilkenny to Cork, 20th to 26th; Officer and 2 comps., Carlow to Cork, 21st to 29th; comp. at Castlecomer to Cork, 21st to 28th; the cen at Carrick-on-Suir to Cork, 26th to 29th; the deta ment at Callan to Cork, 22d to 27th; the comp. at Ma boro to Cork, 21st to 30th.

84th—A draft of 3 Officers and 56 r. and f. from Limer to Cork, 26th to 29th Sept.

88th—Arrived on Thursday at Portsmouth, in the *Baro* transpt. from Corfu, and were to disembark at Dock-y yesterday. These, with the depot comps., will be quarte in the Fourhouse and Marine Barracks, there not be sufficient barracks for regiments of the line, which ca much inconvenience; and the 47th depot to remove Colewort Barracks at short notice, after being mo

from Marine Barracks only a fortnight since. The 88th had to encounter strong easterly winds, and were 8 weeks on the voyage.

88th Depot—Embarked in the *Athol*, which sailed from Cove on the 17th instant for Portsmouth, arrived on Tuesday, they disembarked on Wednesday, and are quartered in Marine Barracks.

90th—A draft of 2 Officers and 31 r. and f. from Omagh to Dublin for Cork, 21st to 29th Sept.

97th—On Monday Maj.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon inspected the four cos. arrived from Ceylon, at Fort Monckton.

1st West India Regt.—Ensign Mackenzie and Dr. Campbell are ordered to embark from the depot at Chatham for the West Indies.

Royal Artillery.—A horse was killed in Capt. Chalmer's field battery, on the 5th. A man was thrown from a vicious horse in Capt. Bailey's field battery when at exercise, kicked on his arm, which was broken in three places. The animal had been cast for vice by the Horse Artillery. Capt. Luke has joined at Woolwich, from leave of absence, and relieved Capt. Bell last week at the Tower.—Lieut. Bassett is doing Adjutant's duty for Capt. Otway, 2d batt., during his temporary absence at Dublin.

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Lieut. Dickeson, 17th, Ens. Christie, 80th, and a Serjeant and 26 men, have embarked on board the *John* convict ship, at Deptford, as a guard for New South Wales.

The *Lord William Bentinck*.—Great and unnecessary alarm has been occasioned by the publicity given to various rumours affirming the loss of this fine ship. These have had their origin in the first very vague report which reached Lloyd's on Sept. 8, in a letter dated Scrabay, May 5, which we now quote *verbatim*:—"The *James Pattison* and *Susan* have arrived at Point Panca from Sydney. Capt. Cromarty, of the former vessel, reports the *probable* loss of the *Lord William Bentinck*, that left Sydney with them. When off the Barrier Reef, they encountered a very severe gale, which lasted 48 hours. These two ships succeeded in weathering the gale, with the loss of three anchors, but the *Lord William Bentinck* they have seen nothing of since, although they waited in Torres' Straits five days. She had on board four hundred troops, and was bound to Bombay." In this vague report there is nothing to excite any great feeling of alarm for the safety of this ship, as other vessels which left Sydney subsequently to those ships, going the same passage, and bound for Batavia, had arrived there without the 21st of May, and report no accidents to shipping. The next report of the loss of the *Lord William Bentinck* appears in *The Salisbury Herald*, upon the authority of a Portsmouth correspondent, who very feelingly adds so, "and all on board." The fact of there being no later arrivals from this quarter than this received on the 8th Sept. disposes of this second report as an unfeeling falsehood. Next comes a splendid Irish report in *The Newry Telegraph*, and copied into *The Times* and *Herald* of Wednesday:—"We have been favoured with the sight of an extract of a letter from Mrs. Bonvere, the wife of Major Bonverie, who was on board the *Lord William Bentinck* with his regiment, confirming the loss of this ship, and stating that all on board had been saved except five, and that all the officers had been saved." We have examined the Sydney newspapers, and find the passengers on board the *Lord William Bentinck* to be Captains Church, Peeles, Lord Cecil Gordon, and Miller; Lieuts. Hackett, Thomas, Bonrchier, and De Burgh; Dr. Donnhoe, 13 sergeants, 11 corporals, 4 drummers, 193 privates, 23 women, 31 children, in all 313, being the second division of the 17th regt. (the first division having sailed from Sydney eight days before in the ship *John Barry*). In vain did we look for Major Bouverie and his lady; and, on inquiry at the head-office, we find that in 1835 he was removed from the 17th to the 86th Regt.; and, continuing our search further, we find that the said Major Bonverie and his lady are amongst the passengers in the ship *Hercules*, Capt. Daniel, which ship sailed from Sydney for London in December last, and off the Falkland Islands had half of her poop carried away, with the mate, both mates, and two passengers, five in all. In thus taking the pains to relieve the fears of the relatives of those who are on board the ship *Lord William Bentinck* from unnecessary apprehension, we have only further to express our confident hope that in due time we shall have accounts of the safe arrival of the *John Barry* and the *Lord William Bentinck* at Bombay. —*Morning Chronicle*. [This is the fact which has so erroneously been connected with the loss of the *Lord William Bentinck*, respecting the fate of which there is still the most sanguine hope that she will be soon reported as safely arrived at Bombay.—Ed.]

Major-General Lluce does not succeed General Ross in the Lieut.-Governorship of this Island (Guernsey), having been appointed Com.-in-Chief of the Western District, in the place of Sir W. Cotton, who takes the command at Bombay. General Ross's functions cease on the 26th of this month.—*Channel Islands' Gazette*.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Willoughby Cotton, K.C.H., has been placed upon the staff of the army serving in the East Indies, instead of Maj.-Gen. Sir Wm. M'Bean, K.C.B., who has declined the appointment.

The Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, wore by the late Duke of Gordon, has been bestowed on Lieut.-General Lord Aylmer.

Orders have been issued for the embarkation at Cork on board, tonnage to be provided by the Admiralty, of the following regiments from Ireland, viz. the service cos. of the 18th to proceed to Ceylon, to relieve the 78th regt. The service cos. of the 35th to proceed to the Mauritius, to relieve the 90th. The service cos. of the 82d to proceed to Gibraltar, to replace the 47th, to go on to Malta, to replace the 5th, to be moved to the Ionian Islands, to replace the 2nd batt. of the Rifle Brigade.

The Royal Castle of Chester.—The new and commodious barracks which are now being prepared for the reception of several hundreds of soldiers are in a state proceeding rapidly towards completion. The building is situate in the Higher Wards, and commands extensive views of rich and variegated scenery. When finished, it is admitted by competent judges that this military station will be equalled by few, and surpassed by none, in England, possessing the essential requisites so desirable for the health, comfort, and accommodation of congregated numbers. The apartments for the officers, occupied by the Judges during the assizes, are now completed.

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## A SEA BALLAD.

The cold night wind is shrieking
Across a waste of foam,
A lone one's heart is breaking
With thoughts of land and home.
"Ah me!—that I must roam
From the valley rich and fair,
My father's happy dwelling—
No angry surges swelling,
No bitter storms are there!

He warned me (sadly weeping)
O' th' perils of the sea,
And now, perchance, he's sleeping,
Nor dreams how great they be;
Alas! I cannot flee,
And when I tell my fear,
My husband's boisterous smiling,
His ship-mates' rough derisling,
Is all the hope I hear!

I know that this repining
Is all too late,—too late!
There never was lamenting
Could turn the wheel of Fate;
The long dim day I hate,
And midnight mocks mine eye
With flower-embroidered meadows,
And trees with peaceful shadows:
O let me—let me die!"

*Athenæum.*

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*Personal Security.*—Sir Frederick Felix O'Brien Flask was an Irish baronet of the best blood, with more tenants than acres, and more bags than both. Sir Frederick had his horses, his servants, his tilbury, his subscription at the opera, and the usual necessary et ceteras for a man of fashion. In addition to these, Sir Frederick had the unusual and unnecessary appendage of a love affair. Sir Frederick wished to get married—the lady had a fortune and *settlements* were required. Sir Fredrick *settled* his Irish property upon his fair intended, but Ireland was in an *unsettled* state itself, and *some little* additional provision was required by the lady's friends. Sir Frederick was determined to raise money; and having inquired from a friend the name of his banker, in Nicholes-lane, he stepped into the house with a free, jaunty, dashing air, and asked for one of the partners. It happened to be Mr. Rogers' day for business, and to Mr. Rogers Sir Frederick was ushered. His fine aristocratical air bespoke Mr. Rogers' attention immediately, and with his most winning smile, the Poet of Memory requested to know Sir Frederick's business. "I want two or three thousand pounds, can your house accommodate me?" "Without doubt, Sir; we shall have great pleasure in doing so—may I ask on *what* security?" "Oh, personal security, personal security," replied Sir Frederick, adjusting his cravat. Mr. Rogers smiled—"Will you walk this way, Sir?" he then opened a small door and led the way through various apartments and passages until they arrived at a small room fitted up with fire-proof deed cases, and other places of security—when taking a small gold Bramah's key from his waistcoat pocket, and opening a large safe or closet—holding the door in his hand, with a small sly look of the eye—Mr. Rogers turned to Sir Frederick and said, "I must trouble you to walk in here, Sir Frederick." "Walk in *there*? walk in *there*? what for, Sir? what for, Sir?" "Oh, my dear Sir, we always keep our *securities* in that closet." Sir Frederick was flabbergasted, and never again offered to raise money on his personal *security*.

*The New Cabs.*—How can we call the new cabs *safety*-cabs, said Mrs. O.; seeing that the cabmen drive over us?

*Sporting Parsons.*—In the published List of Game Certificates for the county of Derby, we observe 22 names with Reverend attached to them; and in the Yorkshire List there are 91.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

Sir,—I am directed by the Council of Administration to express to you the gratification they feel at the able article in your paper of the 17th inst., in support of the Royal Naval School, and for the lively interest at all times evinced by you for the success of this Institution.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your very obedient servant,
J. M. Hore,
Secretary.

*Office, Royal Naval School,*
7, *Jermyn-street, Sept.* 20.

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*TRISTRAM'S* LAST ON THE MASTING OF THE RAZEES AND THE *VANGUARD*.

Sir,—Pray present my compliments to your correspondent *Nauticus*, and inform him that, with all due *deference* and *respect* to his *superior* and unerring judgment and great experience, gained in "*beating up three times to Barbadoes from Jamaica, and, besides bring once at Halifax* crossed and re-crossed the Atlantic," yet I am far, very far, from being convinced that "I have fallen into a great error in recommending to Sir William Symonds a reduction in the masts of the *Alfred*, *Barham*, and *Dublin*."*

If your correspondent be the same who wrote under that signature in your Gazette in 1834, supporting our Sailor-Surveyor's perfect system of Naval Architecture, I am somewhat surprised that he should not recollect that I wrote, in No. 86 of that year, a letter upon the *masting* of ships of war; and again, in other colloquies with that officer, in Numbers 169 and 149, wherein I fully explained by fair *argufication*, my reasons in support of my suggestions, and also in No. 185, which, with a few other remarks upon that Arx, capsizing subject, I most humbly submit to the opinion of the Naval community, leaving the "*chapter of accidents*" which may again *turn up* to prove whether *I am in error or not*.*

*Nauticus*, from three years' experience in one of those ships, is induced to recommend the masts of the *Barham* razée to be increased to her proper size!!! by which by means, her original masts, 74's; consequently, deeper courses and heavier rigging, although her draught of water is two feet less than when a 74! In any breeze, it has been proved, the *Barham* is outcarried by the *Vernon*, although the *stiffest* of the *three* razées; and the *Cleopatra*, 26, now carries the *Dublin*, 50! Can it then be considered an error in *Tristram's* judgment to suggest that the *Alfred*, on being commissioned, should be masted like one of the old double-decked 50's, and the weight between a 50's and a 74's equipment added to her ballast? Has not the *Magicienne* had her masts reduced, and a reduction of ballast of 160 tons? Is she not in consequence a superior ship, carrying her guns higher, and being more lively and nimble in a sea way? Have I not in my several letters animadverted upon the *inappropriate masting* of our ships of war, and have not disastrous consequences from that inappropriate masting, within these last few months, in three cases out of four, been most unhappily realized: the *Barham* springing her masts; an 18-gun brig in the East Indies, thrown on her beam-ends, saving herself by the sacrifice *of her masts*; the *Star*, ship-rigged packet, on her beam-ends and dismasted in the Atlantic; the *Quail* cutter, in the Bay of Biscay, also on her beam-ends and dismasted. How many human souls paid the forfeit of *overmasting!!* Has not the *Columbine* corvette been surprisingly improved since her *transmogrification* into a brig; the *Star* into a brig or brigantine; the *Basilisk* cutter into a ketch; the ten-gun brig packets by the reduction of their yards and sails; and the *Magicienne* of her general equipment? Then why should not the *Barham*, *Alfred*, and *Dublin* be as likely to be improved by my suggestion to rig them as the double-decked 50's, keeping them on their present line of flotation by extra ballast? Whilst the *Barham* is *evidently overmasted*, which solely occasions her *uneasiness*, *spar-springing*, *crankness*, and *leeway*; and whilst the *Vernon* is LAGGED, with her heavy bowsprit, foremast, and mizen-mast, the superior sailing qualities of *either* of those splendid ships will remain as unknown to the world as the amorous glances exchanged between "*My eye and Betty Martin*'s."

As *Nauticus* positively and publicly asserts that "*I have fallen into a great error respecting the masting of the razées*," I think he should have supported his assertion by some better reasons than "*as the* Barham *has sprung a mainmast and a foremast, there cannot be a greater proof than that the reduction of her masts has made her uneasy!*" Brother sailors, his letter stands in the columns of the *Naval and Military*, for those who choose *to read*, believe, and learn from his experience, gained "in beating up three times to Barbadoes from Jamaica, &c."

*But about all you say—about all you saw,*
*Monsieur Nauticus, je ne vous entends pas.*

It is very seldom I presume to differ in opinion with my dear friend Mr. Editor, especially in this instance, backed as you see by "*a moderate man*," and both recommending

* [It is *not* the same,—and it would avoid much confusion if new correspondents did not assume the signatures of old ones when addressing us.—Ed.]

that "the *Vanguard* should be masted up to her stability," viz. with the masts, yards, and sails of the *St. Vincent's* class. If so, and the TITANS were in existence, they could borrow her mainmast to *envelope* the sky!!! I have formed my opinion of masting in overhauling, with "*my pair of blue eyes*," the beautiful models of our Sailor-Surveyor's ships in Somerset House. In No. 140, December last year, I remarked that the "*Rodney*," although 2600 tons only, yet her mainmast is 41 yards long, eight yards longer than the American Leviathan, the *Pennsylvania*, of 3306 tons. The *Vanguard* has the same masts, yet *A Moderate Man* will have her *masted up to her stability*, at least, in an equal degree to the *French ships of war*, that *outmasting* the *Americans*, whose *ships and clippers* "*keep their sea-legs on board*" under their "*walking-sticks*;" but when they captured the English 18-gun brig *Eperrier*, she foundered the first cruise under the star-spangled flag, *but English masts*, which carried *about a dozen others I have named* down to the ocean's fathomless pit!!! Do we hear of their ships of war springing their lower masts—their clippers, brigs, or packets, being thrown on their beam-ends—green seas sweeping the decks of both masts and crews? In the same letter I further remarked to friend Symonds—"The *Vanguard* is also to be so masted, although, by the old admeasurement of tonnage, she is 300 tons less than the *Rodney*; but I see thy drift—in that determination thou will prove that the *Vanguard* can carry as much sail, *with less ballast*, as the *Rodney*, * * * * * * and having so exhibited her superior qualities, in all weathers, as to stability, ease, and sailing, then wilt then give her 98's masts, yards, &c. (the old *Boyne's* for instance) when the *Vanguard* will lead the van of any Fleet in the world." Although the *Rodney* has not yet been placed in the line of competition with the *Vanguard*, yet I am borne out by the *Vanguard's* every action, that she requires less ballast, as she has already been relieved of 40 tons. I am aware that I cannot stand against the *over-masting mania*, I must (*though much against my opinion*) yield a little to the popular cry of "*mast up to stability*;" I would, therefore, give her the *St. Vincent's* mainmast, but dock her bowsprit, fore-mast, and mizen-mast to the length of the old 98's, and *land* 40 *tons* more ballast, which she will be enabled to do, as her hull is 207 tons heavier, than the *Rodney*, being built principally of African oak, and 300 tons less to burthen by the old tonnage. The *Vanguard* is *shorter* than the *Rodney*, *broader beamed*, consequently, *finer*, under the water-line, at the bow and stern; under such appropriate masts she will feel light in her *heel* and *forefoot*, will more nimbly still, but majestically, march to lead the van. Behold her, then, what a British man-of-war should be,—capable of carrying a *belly-full* of water, provisions, and grog, to feed and cheer the hearts of her crew, besides a regiment of 800 strong, stowing away the camp, equipage, *drums*, and ALL, and surplus stores to refit—of overhauling an enemy on any point of sailing—of braving the storm—of sustaining the contact of strand or cork—of mounting a battery to maintain the honour of her country's vision, dominions, laws, and faith, in the pride and majesty of a *British man-of-war*," to do her duty as England expects."

"She'll range the main in stately motion,
Sometimes high, and sometimes low,
To act her part upon the ocean,
Whatsoever winds may blow."

Could I but persuade our Sailor-Surveyor to mast the rasées, *Vernon* and *Vanguard*, after my suggestions, his most gracious Majesty would *then*, in the pages of Chivalry, rate him a BARONET, as sure as I have the honour and pleasure of being acknowledged and rated in the pages of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, his most faithful and thy *everlasting* friend, THISTLEMAN.

*Senior United Service Club, Sept. 6.*

[We owe an apology to our talented and universally admired Correspondent for the delay in publishing his letter.—ED.]

## PRACTICE AND FORMS OF COURTS-MARTIAL.

SIR,—The insertion of the enclosed in your valuable Journal will oblige

*United Service Club.* SIMPLAX.

*To Colonel D'Aguilar.—On Courts-Martial.*

SIR,—There is, perhaps, no one to whom the Army is more generally indebted than to you for the assistance afforded them by your able "observations on the practice and forms of Courts-Martial," and to you, therefore, I venture to address the following remarks, hoping that, should they meet your approbation, you will use your influence with the highest powers for their adoption.

I shall begin then by assuming, without fear of contradiction, that Courts-Martial being Courts of Equity, and not of Law, the less they are encumbered with forms and technicalities the more likely they will be to fulfil the ends of justice; every form beyond that necessary for a *clear* statement of the facts of a case weakens it, by leaving a loop-hole in case of omission, through which the guilty may more readily escape. If this be admitted, I shall ask, first —Why is the prisoner called upon to plead, when his pleading is, most properly, not allowed to have any effect upon the proceedings of the Court, and when such a demand can only be an unnecessary encouragement to falsehood? Secondly—When the prisoner has been found guilty by a District Court-Martial, the Adjutant is obliged to appear, and swear to character and former convictions, neither of which he can swear to (particularly in the case of a Depot Adjutant) from personal knowledge. Now, if a man is tried at a distance from his regiment, the personal attendance of the Adjutant with the Court-Martial books is often extremely inconvenient, and (what is important at head-quarters) sometimes expensive; it has, therefore occurred to me that a certificate, signed by the Commanding Officer of the corps to which the prisoner belongs, stating that he has been warned, giving an extract of his former convictions, his character and services, would be more in accordance with the late Act of Parliament which abolishes oaths when they can in any way be dispensed with, and by no means less binding than an oath from the Adjutant; indeed, the wilful or negligent breach of the one or the other would be respectively attended with the same punishment. If such a certificate were enclosed in a sealed cover to the President, it need not be opened until after the finding, and the *original* might then be attached to the proceedings, as in the case of the Surgeon's certificate.

Extreme simplicity and uniformity in the proceedings of Courts-Martial, particularly where a Judge Advocate is not allowed, are the most likely means of ensuring the ends of justice, and I cannot but think that the writing the number of the regiment to which the members, &c. belong, in letters instead of numerals, and various other minute technicalities exacted from Courts-Martial in India, must tend rather to subvert than assist them. General Officers have been known to return the proceedings of Courts-Martial for trifling clerical errors; but were they to consider for a moment, they would admit that the most learned clerk is not always the most honest man, and we doubt whether they themselves would not prefer being tried by a Court composed of their brother officers, to any other which could be formed even by the first lawyers in the country.

Perhaps, through your mediation, some simple and concise form might be established for the guidance of Courts-Martial, and enforced, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the British Army.

Should my observations not meet with your approbation, they may perhaps induce you to turn your attention to the subject, in which case my object will be fully attained, and I shall hope to participate in the results of your experience.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,

*United Service Club, 20th Sept.* SIMPLAX.

## PATRONAGE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE NAVY, &c.

SIR,—I beg to return you my best thanks for your insertion of my letter of the 18th ult., and at the same time to express my cordial approbation of the sentiments prefixed to your leading article of last week, "that free discussion upon all points connected with the Service is the certain mode of eliciting truth." In an editorial note to the first paragraph of that letter, you suggest the propriety of adducing some authenticated instances of oppression being exercised towards Naval Lieutenants. I am sorry to say such might be too readily supplied—they are almost as numerous as the officers of which that rank is composed; but why have recourse to individual cases, when we find that hundreds of those officers have been turned over by the Admiralty to services where no law existed but the will or caprice of the officer in command—where the regulations of the Navy have been admitted when it was desired to oppress an officer, but, when appealed to in his defence, the reply has been—*the peculiarity of the Service required a departure from the general rules of the Navy!* I allude, Mr. Editor, to the late Blockade Service on the Coast of Kent and Sussex, and to the present Coast Guard Service, which is, if possible, worse and more oppressive; where, so far from the Admiralty interfering (although officers are appointed by the Board) to prevent any act of injustice, however flagrant, that a Lieutenant of the Navy in that service has not the right of communicating with the Comptroller or Inspector-General. Look at the position in which officers in command of revenue cruisers are placed. They are expected at once to possess a knowledge of cutter-sailing—to be acquainted with the Coast upon which they are stationed—to administer the revenue laws—to keep the most complicated accounts and maintain an extensive correspondence, at the same time to preserve a proper degree of discipline on board their vessels, and all this at the risk of their character as officers, and maybe of their commissions, while no power is confided to them at all adequate to such great responsibility. Their appointment lasts but for three years—that of their Mates and crew are permanent, by which they are acquainted with all the minutiæ of the Service, and therefore can thwart and oppose the Commander whenever they please to make common cause against him. In short, the Chief Mates are the real Commanders of these vessels, while the duty is performed at the responsibility of the Lieutenant.

Nor are the Lieutenants in command of King's vessels cutters, steamers, &c. better off, who, instead of being allowed some steady respectable officer, upon whom dependence could be placed during the absence of the Commander, these officers have no one interposed between them and the crew but a parcel of young men as Midshipmen and Second Masters, who are constantly on shore, and require more looking after than the men. If a Surgeon be appointed to a Lieutenant's command, he, in truth, must mess with the Commander, who is in that case at all times liable to have his privacy broken in upon, notwithstanding the various and onerous duties which devolve upon him. But all these evils, Mr. Editor, are but the results of a cause, which, if not remedied in time, threatens the most disastrous consequences to the Navy of this country. It is manifest to every person at all conversant with the subject, that the entire Naval Service is suffered to remain without any general system of discipline among the men, or promotion among the officers, and that the whole government of the Fleet consists of a number of contrivances and expedients, without harmony or connexion with each other; and the Navy of England, instead of being fostered and cherished with the most anxious attention, has been converted into a field upon which a political scramble takes place upon every change of administration; and the Board of Admiralty, instead of being enabled to devote the extensive patronage at their disposal to the general welfare of the Service, are obliged in consequence to confer it upon political adherents, to maintain themselves in office. I do believe, had the most inveterate enemy to the British Navy devised a system to render that Service as inefficient as possible, he could not have proposed one more calculated to effect his object than by making the Admiralty a political board, rendering the promotion of officers altogether dependent upon favour, and paying off the crews at the end of each three years. In the latter case no provision whatever is made to accumulate the results of experience, not to establish any principle of Naval discipline; but at the expiration of the allotted period, new ships are commissioned by fresh officers, different crews, and probably under the control of a new Board of Admiralty; all, therefore, is hurry, ignorance, and confusion until the succeeding three years have nearly expired, when the same scene is to be again enacted, until every trace of Naval discipline is at length obliterated. What would any man think, Mr. Editor, if each regiment of the Line were disbanded every three years? What state of discipline—what degree of professional knowledge would an army exhibit? The writer of this letter put that query a short time since to a distinguished Military officer;—the emphatic reply was, "*Our men would be always recruits.*"

It is by no means meant to be inferred that the present or any former Board of Admiralty are chargeable with the above evils; but that they are evils of great magnitude, calling loudly for redress, no man acquainted with the Naval Service will deny, and their injurious effects are becoming every day more apparent in the relaxed discipline and progressive deterioration of the Fleet.

It is not by a relaxed state of discipline that the prejudices of the country are to be conciliated and reconciled to the Naval Service; those who think so are but little acquainted with the feelings and opinions of that valuable class of men. The memorable statement of Sir Edward Codrington, when the subject of corporal punishment was under consideration, ought never to be forgotten—"That it was one of the especial grievances brought forward by the seamen of the ship to which he belonged at the time of the Mutiny, *that from the absence of punishment the best men had to perform the duty of the worst.*"

Discipline, Mr. Editor, is not so much the effect of power as the result of habit and experience; it is of slow growth and requires time, attention, and intelligence upon the part of the several officers of a ship to produce it. There appears to have been a moral dry-rot crept into the Naval Service which will require some more effectual antidote to counteract than the principle patented by Mr. Kyan, valuable as it is. Should you, Sir, deem these remarks worthy of a place in your excellent publication, I purpose in my next to offer some suggestions for the correction of those evils in the administration of Naval affairs, which every well-wisher to that important service must deplore.

A CONSERVATIVE.

[We have elsewhere noticed this communication; but in expressing our opinions we have no wish to discourage *Conservative* in publishing his sentiments. What we require is, the production of facts in support of argument; and, as he is evidently no novice, we do expect his future correspondence will tend to benefit the service.—ED.]

## EARLY AND IMPROVIDENT MARRIAGES IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

SIR,—Among all your valuable and interesting Correspondents, I have not observed one who has touched on the cause of Poverty and Distress incident to our service, namely, early and improvident Marriages. Our services one of *universal suffrage*. Men of the most obscure origin have and may yet arrive at the highest situations in the Navy. We are composed of nobility, gentry, and the hardy sons of Neptune; the latter, after passing ten or twelve

years, obtaining a commission, immediately think of settling on shore and taking a wife, frequently choosing one from his early associates, without a shilling to keep off poverty. *Love being the plea*, for a time Cupid plays the fiddle, but on an increase of Family he escapes, and Poverty enters. He then seeks employment, is hardly able to pay his mess, and should his ship clear for action, instead of being fired with manly ardour, his heart falls into his breeches, and he thinks of the deplorable state his family may be left in should his head be knocked off—namely, a parish workhouse: there is an old song that says, "what cannot be cured must be endured." All those poor and meritorious officers should have every possible assistance from their more wealthy brethren; my advice goes to the *rising* generation. *Any Officer* of the Navy, from a lieutenant upwards, has fair pretensions to look for fortune, provided his character stands high; and numberless are the women possessing wealth who would rejoice at being allied to *true Blue*, as they generally make good husbands. No officer in future should marry unless his intended has enough to pay *her Mess* and support the Bairns: soon we should hear no more of the Naval Charitable Fund, or schools for the support of orphan children; only let our young officers *respect themselves*, having once obtained rank, not *lose caste*, and bring disgrace on themselves and the profession, by voluntarily descending to poverty. The pay and half-pay of an officer is given for his *personal* support, and not to maintain a family; therefore any man who forgets this eventually suffers and loses his independance. I would recommend to *all* our officers carefully to avoid contracting alliances beneath them, for, as certain as any problem in Euclid, misery will ensue, and then the Member for Middlesex may with some propriety call them a *dead weight*; besides, no man can fight courageously who is diseased in body or mind. I make no apology to the juniors for trespassing on their attention, having passed the best part of my life in the naval service of my country.

AN OLD ADMIRAL.

*Cheltenham, 14th Sept.*

## ROYAL NAVAL CHARITABLE SOCIETY.

SIR,—We in this distant part of the kingdom have read with surprise the statements laid before the members of the "Royal Naval Charitable Society" by *Nauticus* and other praiseworthy contributors to your widely circulated paper; not having the slightest conception that there was such *extravagant* waste of the funds of so *noble* an institution. There appears such inconsistency in the fact of the Secretary being allowed (independent of his salary of 60*l.*) a 5 per cent. commission on all money he receives, that we wish to know upon what *just* grounds he has a per-centage. I know well that my agent always sends the annual subscriptions of his clients to the Secretary, and very naturally conclude all others are similarly paid. When I resided in London and had no agent, the Secretary neither personally or otherwise informed me of my contribution having become due, always being obliged to take or send it to him. In consequence of absence from London some years since it fell into arrear; no notice to that effect did I receive. This, and many similar instances, is a convincing proof of the great necessity of a "managing committee," as recommended by your correspondent, *Old Member*. It would, no doubt, be the means of reducing our present "expenses," and by their gratuitous services increase the annual receipts,—two very desirable objects. There is another item I wish to be clearly explained, that is, the charge of 8*l.* 8*s.* (as stated by *Nauticus*) made by the Secretary for personal inquiries relative to parties applying for relief that are residing in London; is this consistent with the management of a Charitable Institution, where "economy" ought to be the leading feature? Then connected with several benevolent societies, and no charge of this description is allowed. Look at the "advertisement expenses;" contrast them with the "Royal Naval Asylum Society," as alluded to by *Old Member*; in fact, the whole of the arrangements much require the sweeping broom of "reform." On my visit to London last year I had some difficulty in finding our office (not having been in the metropolis since the Secretary's retirement from Somerset House, which period he performed those duties there), naturally supposing, as in the case of public societies generally, that their name would appear in some conspicuous place, instead of (as is the case) only the name of the Secretary on a very small brass plate. A Member, just returned from London, informs me he had similar difficulty, not immediately knowing the Secretary's name. We certainly ought not to be subjected to this inconvenience, though it might militate against the Secretary's *other* occupations; still the convenience of the members ought to be the primary consideration, and I trust the London Members will cause the Society's name to appear boldly; by so doing it no doubt would give more publicity to the existence of so laudable a charity, and consequently increase our list of donors, instead of its being almost unseen and unknown. In short, without the slightest particle of invidious feeling towards the Secretary, but in justice to the profession of which I have the honour to be an old member, the office of Secretary ought to be filled by a Naval member, more particularly in this time of peace, when so many half-pay officers with large families are striving hard to exist. It is no "charity" in permitting the present Secretary to hold the appointment, in addition to his hundreds a-year retirement. I, in conjunction with many other members in this part of the world, decidedly am of opinion that the Secretaryship should be enlisted for immediately, more particularly if such reports as have reached us here be true—that is to say, "*a want of courtesy*" on the part of the present Secretary to ladies and the junior officers that call upon him at the office.

Our sincere acknowledgments are due, and we most willingly respond to the call of an *Old Member*, in writing our thanks to those gentlemen who have shown up the incongruities in the management of the Society; and I sincerely hope our brother members, more particularly the London residents, will persevere to improve the present impoverished state of our funds, and revise the existing laws of our Society. "*Reform and Retrenchment*" should be our motto. For your attention to our several interests, we request your acceptance of our heartfelt thanks.

*Edinburgh, 1st Sept.* SCOTIA.

## REPLY FROM CINCINNATUS TO PHILO-NUMA.

(*Concluded from page 599.*)

Still further, *P. N.*, speaking of the Coast Guard Service, calls it "a system created by borough corruption, in the worst times of borough jobbing:" and again, "it has been only an establishment for patronage, as I can prove." Now, in opposition to this statement, let us look to *Numa* on the formation of the Coast Guard Service. He states, the Civil Inspecting Commanders recommended themselves to be appointed, and their subordinates became Civilian Chief Officers, or Sitters; and that these officers acted under the orders of the Commissioners of Customs, to suppress smuggling, or to create the service. Here, now, Mr. Editor, we discover *Philo-Numa* with new light confuting his beloved father, *Numa*. He comes forth to laud him, and to praise him, yet at the same time saps the foundation of his structure, and in the end undermines his arguments, although, in the same breath, he passes an encomium on the very argument he destroys by such an all-communicating, and wholesale-defying epithet as IRREFUTABLE! But, in reply to me, he confutes no statement I have made, but merely uses invective threatenings; and but for want of meaning in the number of interrogatories, one would suppose he had assumed the function of bill-filer in the Court of Chancery! But, to be serious, which are we to believe? *Numa*, that the Coast Guard Service was framed by the Commissioners to put down smuggling, or *Philo-Numa*, "That it was created for patronage." Now the Hon. the Commissioners of Customs, agreeable to *Numa*, called the service into being, and we all know it was called the preventive service to prevent contraband goods from being run or landed. It is well known, also, it most admirably answered the expectation of the Government and the Commissioners in the suppression of contraband traffic. I think many can state they understood the Coast Guard Service as a revenue service to protect the Coast, but, before this, I doubt if they ever dreamt of it being "created for patronage." I fear, Sir, *P. N.* has overshot the mark in his zeal to assist *Numa*; but *Numa* must give him absolution, for he had good intentions, though he has unseated him at the starting-post.

Let us now observe *P. N.* narrowly. He states that he can prove this—"that hitherto it has been only an establishment for patronage." He knows, also, the service costs Government and the country half-a-million annually, yet is under the impression that such service is for corrupt ends. Well, truly, this is rather a charitable sentiment to entertain of the Government, that they squander away 500,000*l.* sterling each year in corruption and supporting corruption; but passing this, let us examine the remedy *P. N.* advances or proposes.

Does he, like a true patriot, come forth to show that the money expended on the Coast Guard Establishment is misapplied? Is he prepared, or does he propose, through his patriotic friends, the members of the Legislature (I presume he alludes to J. Hume, Esq. M.P.), to show the inutility of the service, and have it abolished? No such thing; but corrupt as it is—bad as it is—make it purely Naval, and in doing so make a monopoly of it: exclude the working men (the Civilians); raise the pay of the Naval Chief Officers; give them *districts* and Post Captains; and then *P. N.* is content. No more faults—no more corruption—no more borough-jobbing—no more scandal!

Well, but *P. N.* will get *patriotic Members* to call for returns, and find out—what? Why, where the Civilians came from! Oh, worthy Philo! Well, my friend, this discovery will not so easily ascertain our longitude; but one thing I venture to assert, that the case of Civilian Chief Officers coming before the Legislature, will call forth the sympathy and feeling of every generous mind, and procure for them that justice which a generous community is ever willing to obtain for the deserving and the meritorious.

But let *P. N.* take high ground, an exalted position, and in confident strength come forward armed with proof that the Coast Guard service is uncalled for and should be abolished, to the saving of half a million to the country. If it be found, as he states, that the Coast Guard service cannot stand on its own merits, why let it perish a deserved death, but if it stand unshaken—if after the most sedulous examination and nervous search the service as at present efficiently wrought be found beneficial to the sea coast, the mercantile community, providential to the revenue, and effecting all manner of good, as I maintain it has done since its formation,—then I say continue it, and deal out even-handed justice and encouragement to all classes of his Majesty's subjects embodied in that noble service.

In all Ireland there are but two Civilian Inspecting Commanders, how they obtained their situation is no matter of any moment to me or to the public. How, why, or where they were appointed, or who may or may not get knowledge of it, must be a matter of pure indifference.

"By merit we ascend to fame."

The rank of Lieutenant or Commander will neither fit nor unfit any man for a certain duty in a civil service.

"Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow,
All else is nought but leather and prunella."

And if the necessary ingredient in every efficient servant of the crown, be absent, I care not what may be the rank or station, there is an unfitness for service, and if this be in the possession of the Chief Inspecting Commander or Chief Civilian Officer, they are perfectly adapted for their respective situations; but *P. N.* assents not to such a proposition, but because he cannot disprove it, has recourse to personal invective and slanderous statements. "He who uttereth a slander," says the proverb, "is a fool;" and he who for lack of argument descends to personalities, shows by his own weakness an important defeat, and the characteristic of a bad misguided heart.

*Philo-Numa* has condescended to ask me among other questions, "Is it to be borne" says he, "by right or usage, that Naval officers, having the rank of Commanders, should continue under the command of a Civilian?" To this I refer *Philo-Numa* to my last for a reply, at the same time I cannot help remarking, that as this is a civil service all rank ceases, or merges during the time of an officer's sojourn in the service; and the service beholds with equal respect the Inspecting Commander, whether a Post Captain or a Civilian. In like manner the service admits of no distinction between Chief officers, Naval or Civil, all are on terms of equality.

But I beg to observe, if all officers of the Army could not bear to act under Civilian Magistrates or Governors, and if the officers of the Navy refused to act except under a Military or Naval mode of government, why then we might fairly expect to see re-acted the days of Cromwell, and all order, discipline, and subordination banished from both services. Could the Duke of Wellington bear to serve under a Civilian, called Robert Peel, Esq., M. P.? One thing I am certain, the Inspecting Commanders bear their services remarkably well, as appears by the letter of *Prefectus*; but this far I will go and maintain, that the King's officer who would moot a question so dangerous, or a precedent so revolutionary, is a very fit person for the consideration of His Majesty's Government, to dismiss from all employment or situation.

But *Philo-Numa* states, "the service should be wholly Naval."

Valuable as the Naval force is, high and meritorious as the Naval officers are, and successful as they have ever been on duties connected with their sphere of action, yet, on the coast of Kent, as a Naval force, how have they acted, when fulfilling their duty in guarding the coast? The Naval force, I assert, as Coast Guards, were completely foiled, and their failure is admirably calculated to demonstrate, that

"like causes will produce like effects."

The Naval power of Great Britain, I trust, will ever be triumphant, ever maintain its proud position, and ever stand unrivalled in the universe; and so, I trust, it will ever appear in its native element, led on to glory by the Nelson, the Exmouth, or the Codrington of the age. But let not the Royal Navy, the boast of our kingdom, the glory of our islands, be displaced from the fair field of its fame to a road that will lead to temptation and end in defeat. And why? for obvious reasons; a British seaman is a well-paid and well-fed man, and well-clothed on board his ship,—if at sea, he takes his watch by turns, if in port, he sleeps all night; men of this character, who know their own ability as seamen, will not quietly submit to the slavish life of a Coast Guard boatmen, hence, we find them yielding to the first temptation, and flying with ill-gotten gain from both the service of the Coast and the duty imposed on them.

Fishermen, however, a community from which the Coast Guard men have been chiefly taken, are composed of very different materials; in youth they earn their bread by using the utmost diligence in their calling, and this is attended with great labour or hardship; enured to toil from their earliest days, they earn that bread scantily, and in many cases this hardy race of persons are barely able to maintain themselves by pursuing the life they have been trained in. By nature and by practice these men are capable of enduring any privation, almost men an appointment in this service is looked on as an unanticipated inde-

pondence, he valuea it at the highest price, persuasions rarely tempt him to violate his duty, bribes have no availing charms for him, he is in a good situation, gets excellent pay, he duly appreciates the berth, dreads returning to his former life, and hence, in his new capacity, he becomes a good boatman, subject, and protector of the revenue.

With respect to the Naval force on the coast of Kent, it was justly abolished, to renew it would bring the Pimdorians again into existence; the same or a similar sport will be noted, the same course pursued, and the same destiny awaits its career.

But for argument sake, suppose it were a Naval service, would 10,000 fishermen man ten sail of the line? Would 10,000 Portsmouth or Plymouth watermen (were so many found), man ten sail of the line as well as 10,000 seamen? Would 10,000 Thames watermen, or Indians from the wilds of America, man ten sail of the line? To be sure they would (notwithstanding all the marine acumen of their politic Commanders); and, with *Numa* in the front, and *Philo-Numa* in the rear, they would cut as many strange capers as ever appeared marvellous in print, or ludicrous in painting; and while amusing themselves, the shores of the kingdom would be left unguarded and exposed to the attack of every steaming corsair or privateering banditti, that in case of war would swarm our own coast.

Having thus, Sir, replied to *Philo-Numa*, I wish now to observe as to what I have not done. I have not aimed at my foe and smote my friend. I have not lifted my heel with unavailing force against my superior or my master (whose friend I am as well as *Philo*), whose servants we both are. I have not had recourse to mis-statements or garbled words to obtain a redress of grievances. I have produced no line of competition between the moral conduct of Civilian or Naval Chief Officers, showing by dismissals, among whom crime most predominates or most abounds; but let the inquiry come when it will, truth will demonstrate facts, and justice, with even scale, weigh the merits or demerits of both parties, and the result I am by no means doubtful of.

In this letter I have forborne either to attack or threaten, nor can the one or the other ever induce me to swerve from the path of honesty, honour, and uprightness; let statement and counter-statement be laid on the Commons' table by patriotic or other members, every renewed inquiry or fresh development will only add additional laurels and multiplied honours to the brows of those officers who have already conducted the service into its present state of high discipline, order, and regularity, with prudence, courteousness, and efficacy.

In conclusion I beg to say, I reserve to myself the prerogative of following any path, either by a series of letters or otherwise, pledging myself to follow no distinct course, but be entirely guided by my own judgment as to what is past or may be forthcoming. Yes, *Philo-Numa*, though I have been brought up to the "plough," learn, it has been to plough the great deep. Yes, Sir, I have been, as it were, cradled in the Navy, and my health, strength, and blood, have been spent in defence of my country. I merely defend the Coast Guard from a principle of disinterested duty, and neither the jeers, scoffs, or derision of *Philo-Numa* or any other person shall blunt the arrows I have pointed at the interested few, who attack a class of men that under His Majesty are the most aggrieved. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

CINCINNATUS.

[We have had considerable trouble in correcting the extraordinary diction of this letter, in order to make it intelligible, and must therefore request our correspondent to bestow more attention on any future communications.—ED.]

## SERVICE OF CORPS IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

SIR,—Advocating as you do the cause of those who have not the means or opportunity of battling for themselves, I hope you will not lose sight of our Botany Bay Service. From the period of the sailing of the first detachment of a regiment taking charge of convicts to Sydney, to the date of embarkation of the regiment for India, may be reckoned at five or six years. Surely this period should be included in the India Service, unless, indeed, Botany Bay is to be considered as a preparatory seasoning, for which we ought to be thankful. If such be the idea of the higher powers, I can only say they are wofully ignorant of the real fact, it being notorious that troops going from Sydney to India suffer far more than those proceeding direct from home. One cause possibly may be, that they are sent from these colonies without the slightest reference to the season. In no country in the world are soldiers more harassed than in New South Wales. Take everything connected with their comfort—the regiments scattered in detachments at distances from 10 to 1000 miles—the barracks tumbling about their ears (those at Sydney condemned long ago)—hospitals mere pigsties, except the one at Sydney, while those for the convicts are almost palaces. Then look at the duties of the soldier—harassing marches of 15 or 20 miles a-day, in charge of convicts, with a vagabond convict constable, whose orders the Serjeant must obey. When on guard over a road party, he will have to stand the *whole day*, except an hour for dinner, under a broiling sun and hot wind, the thermometer perhaps 120 degrees; and for these severe duties, distressing marches, and great wear and tear of boots and clothing, he gets not one farthing of extra allowance! So far from it, indeed, that I would ask a certain Commanding Officer the following simple questions. Was not an order issued to discontinue the ration of spirits, and substituting a penny a-day in lieu of it? That order being enforced, had not the soldier to pay sixpence a-day for his ration, when it actually cost government only fourpence-halfpenny or less? And lastly, I would ask him how the matter ended in his own crack corps, and what became of the order?

I appeal to *every* Commanding Officer whether a well-behaved convict is not, in almost every respect, better off than a soldier? I defy them to deny a fact as notorious as noon-day. During the short period since my arrival I have seen somewhat and heard more; I shall, however, content myself with only stating sufficient to show that the service in this country is no sinecure. You will ask why no complaint has ever been made. I will explain this in a few words. When we told one Chief that we found the blue surtout buttoned up to the throat, with sword and sash, quite intolerable in summer, he replied—"Oh, never mind, we shall not be long in the cursed country!" Besides, the thing has been tried over and over again, but to no purpose, as the orders to the Army do not specify this colony, and the General will not interfere!

The truth is, that while the soldiers are made to work like slaves, a certain quantity of colonial money is saved to be locked up in the chest. Yet it were ungrateful not to acknowledge the boons we *do* receive from the Colonial Government. Commandants are munificently rewarded for the trouble they (ought to) take in visiting the distant parts of their large districts, with 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem for the keep of an extra horse. Captains may at times pick up a Police Magistracy, with 10*s.*; and Subs are sometimes made Overseers (!!) of road-gangs with 5*s.* a-day, which include the expense of a horse (to be bought first), which is rarely less than 2*s.* 6*d.* a-day, and often double. I have heard one or two odd stories regarding the difficulty at one time of finding officers to succeed the Civilian Overseers; but I do not wish to say more than is necessary for my argument, besides that I might get our chiefs into hot water for remarks made by them, with more truth than prudence. I have taken the matter in hand myself, partly because I am likely to have a good dose of the colony in my own person, and partly because I am wearied of the eternal grumbling which takes place of all other conversation. I the other day received a letter from a friend having charge of a road gang, a long way off in the "Bush*." Himself and men are in bark huts far from impervious to the rain. The convicts are in large "boxes" fixed upon low wheels, in fact, comfortable locomotive houses. His men are all rags and tatters, their boots falling off their feet for want of a shoemaker; yet these men have actually to pay for the transport of their necessaries, or little comforts of tea, sugar, &c.! And this too in a place where the soil is so bad as not even to afford food for a goat, and where, consequently, they are without vegetables, milk, or butter! There, too, the contractor uses them ill, in respect to the bread and meat; but still it would be to speak to the winds to complain to people who are engaged in building houses and buying sheep instead of attending to their desks. I understand that things are better managed in Van Diemen's Land, at least the officers seem to like that colony better.

For the truth of all I have stated I appeal to every officer in the colony. Those who are *lately gone home* may contradict me if they can. If I am borne out in our complaints, surely the least we have a right to expect is that the period so miserably misspent in this colony should be reckoned as part of the India service!

*New South Wales, April* 12, 1836. S.

* By the term "bush" is meant a post, miles away in the interior, where the officers have not a soul to speak to for many months at a time, except their own people or the convict overseers.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.

SIR,—As a friend to equal justice being distributed to both the gallant professions, it has been with considerable disappointment and regret that I have seen it announced that V.-Admiral Fleeming is positively not to go out as the Governor of Malta, as had been confidently stated. When it is borne in mind, Sir, that out of the twenty-five to thirty Colonial Governments that there are altogether, the Navy have but three or four—these *of the very worst sort*, and this too whilst the total number of superior officers of both services, who are eligible to these appointments, are very *nearly equal*, as you have before established in your remarks upon Honduras, it does appear as extraordinary as it is unjust that the distinguished officers of the Naval profession should not have a due share of these situations. Can Lord Glenelg be aware that the Navy once had, not only the Government of *Malta*, but also that of *New South Wales*, *Prince Edward Island*, and several others which have since been so unfairly and undeservedly taken from them? Besides, as regards that of Malta, *economy alone* should have had its weight in placing an Admiral there, as by this arrangement the two duties of Port Admiral and Governor would be blended in one individual. Hoping, Sir, that you will in your able manner call attention to these facts, I am, &c.

*15th Sept.* CORNELIUS.

## WOMEN IN THE FLEET AT THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR.

SIR,—Having seen it stated in the papers that the *only* female on board the English Fleet at Trafalgar was now in necessitous circumstances, &c., I beg leave to inform you that there were many women present on that occasion, as was then customary for every line-of-battle ship to carry several to sea. I should think there were at least one hundred women in the fleet; and, as little more than thirty years have elapsed, no doubt many of them are still alive. On board the ship in which I served, there were seven women; and one of them, the wife of a Gunner's Mate, of the name of Swallow, gave birth to a fine boy in the heat of the action. The child lived for several weeks, and was, as you may suppose, the object of great solicitude, having been born under such circumstances; it was killed, I believe, by too much kindness. As to the *Euryalus* (which is a frigate) sustaining no loss in the action, having four ships upon her at once, it is all nonsense, and only shows that a ridiculous statement has been imposed upon the public.

*Portsmouth, Sept.* 14*th*, 1836. TRAFALGAR.

[We refused to insert the absurd statement.—ED.

## THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,—I am delighted to find the efforts of a gallant C. directed towards drawing your attention to a separation of the "corn from the chaff," in the case of the *late* School of Naval Architecture. It is a pity the "sins" of a part should be "visited upon the whole." In the case of Mr. Allan, Portsmouth-yard—a foreman, I believe, in that establishment—it is well known that he has, in the public prints, disclaimed all connexion with the *clique* which so incessantly rail against the Sailor Surveyor's plans. Nay, has he not actually published a paper to prove, on scientific principles, the advantages of those improvements introduced by the British Navy by Sir Wm. Symonds? Surely, then, when your shafts are directed against "the School," exceptions ought to be made in favour of those who judge right, and have the candour to acknowledge their opinions, levelled only at such as "kick against the pricks."

21*st Sept.*, 1836. PHILOTHEORUS.

[We agree with our correspondent, and will, as far as we are informed, separate the "corn from the chaff." Can he give us a list of names.—ED.—]

## POSTAGE OF NAVAL OFFICERS' LETTERS.

SIR,—Among the Post-office regulations, as affecting ships of war, it appears to me that several call loudly for alteration. First, newspapers to ships on foreign stations, not colonies, might, I think, be forwarded free of postage. Secondly, as only *commissioned* officers are allowed to have their letters forwarded free of additional expense when sent on duty from the place to which they are first addressed, it follows that Masters, Surgeons, Pursers, and even Pursers' Mates and Middies, have to pay the extra postage whenever they may be sent after them; nor is this all, for the Post-office charges the full local postages between the different post towns, instead of what seems to me to be the intention of the legislature—according to the whole distance the letter may be carried. This is no joke to a poor Mid in a steamer, who flies from port to port with the velocity of lightning, and who, on almost every letter he is lucky enough to get, has to pay 5*s.* or 6*s.* postage. The words of the Act of Parliament being "Commissioned Officers of the Army and Navy," the parliamentary indulgence includes all the officers of the Army who are not entitled to have their letters franked, and was no doubt meant to be extended equally to the Navy, while, by availing themselves of an absurd technicality, the Post-office exacts from the naval officers of the Navy the exorbitant charges referred to.

Trusting to your insertion of my views, and that they will meet the eye of some friend to the Service who has the power of benefiting it, I remain, &c.

*20th Sept.* VARO[illegible]

[The evil here complained of, namely, accumulated charges on letters sent after officers, would be redressed by application to the Secretary to the Posmaster-General.—ED.]

In type, "Theodolitus," "The Senior Chief Officer," "A District Coast Guard Service," "Fair Play," and "Richard."

The manufacture of beet-root sugar has been receiving making rapid strides in France. *La Paix* says, that the whole question respecting that manufacture will be settled satisfactorily by ministers in the ensuing session of the Chambers. Its manufacture in this country, under the direction of a Company, of which the indefatigable Mr. Wells is Secretary, we are happy to find promises to be equally successful.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We hope to gratify our readers with the sight of another etition from* "John Hardiman, Private Grenadier 45th ." *We request the gallant old soldier will send it by am or balloon. Hereafter we may give the King's sments on reading the first Petition, when Lord Hill sented it.—We have heard of the "Cheering" of our nds at Chatham and elsewhere.—We believe "Cori- s" to be misinformed as to the promotion.—We have expecting a letter from +, for whom a packet waits; from* "A. C."—"Lycurgus" *is again thanked, we assure him that we only watch for the opportunity the Service shall justify.—We have done all we can neet the wishes of* "H. D.": *he should consider our ited space, and the demands on it from all branches of United Service.—The letter of an* "Old N. O." *might pain, and could do no good.—*"G. V. J." *should e addressed his letter to the Editor, and not to the Pub- er of this Paper.*


TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

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# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1836.*


In our columns of Military Intelligence it will found that orders have been issued for the em- rkation at Cork of certain corps for foreign rvica, and we shall therefore proceed to ex- ine the arrangement. It is said that the 18th gimont will be sent to Ceylon, and relieve the h Highlanders. The 78th left England in 1826; 45th, 54th, and 16th went abroad in 1819. We , is Ceylon so differently or distantly situated m Madras, where the 45th and 54th are now ving, as to prevent the corps from being landed India, and relieving the regiment which has n abroad since 1819, rather than the regiment ich has been in Ceylon only since 1826, and ich had four of its ten companies at home?

Next let us take the 33d regiment, which is re- ted to be under orders for Gibraltar, as an ra regiment. Be it so. But then, why also er the 82d regimont to the Mediterranean? 82d regiment, it would seem, is to relieve 2d Battalion of Rifles, which has been in the diterraneen since 1826. We ask, what claim relief from the European climate of the Medi- ranean have the Rifles, while the three regi- nts, in India since 1819, are grilling under a pical sun?

Further, we perceive that the 35th is to proceed tha Mauritius, and relieve the 99th regiment. e again ask, what claim has the 99th regiment hich, *on being raised*, was sent to our most healthy lony) to be relieved before the Indian regimants, hich have been out since 1819, while the 99th nt abroad for the *first* time in 1825 only? Add this, that the regiments in India have all their ctives abroad, while those at the Mauritius ve four companies out of ten always at home! e trust that an arrangemant which would volve so much injustice towards the 45th, 54th, d 16th regiments, is not finally decided on.

Independent of their manifest injustice, the ar- angements are inefficient; no provision what- ver having been made for the convict guards to New South Wales, and a large portion of the 80th regiment has already embarked on that duty. It is obvious that the 46th regimant will not be sent to Australasia as the 17th has been; and the next corps available for foreign service have returned home so late as 1834. On all these considerations we hope, instead of these preposterous arrangements, to have the gratification of hearing that a widely different distribution of the four regiments next for foreign service will take plece.

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The Fleet under Sir Charles Paget, consisting of *Bellerophon* (flag ship), *Vanguard*, *Pembroke*, *Scylla*, *Pantaloon*, and *Emerald*, tender, arrived at Cork on the 16th instant. Several interesting trials have occurred very much in favour of the *Vanguard*, which ship beat the whole Fleet, including the *Pantaloon*, sparing the *Bellerophon* courses. The *Pembroke* as well as the *Vanguard* has improved greatly, and now beats *Bellerophon* nearly as much as *Vanguard* beats her. A trial took place between *Scylla* and *Pantaloon* on the 10th; both vessels were ordered out of the Sound to sail round the Eddystone, starting from the *Breakwater* light-vessel. On passage out they had a leading wind, at N.W., blowing fresh with squalls at times. The *Pantaloon* led from the first, and rounded the Eddystone five minutes before *Scylla*, which latter had evidently no chance in the contest; for, after making two boards, *Pantaloon* passed the light-vessel forty-two minutes before *Scylla*.

This match took place in the presence of the Admiral, who was on board the *Emerald*; and, although the trial was well known to, and witnessed by, some who are ever ready to raport any presumed failure of Sir William Symonds's ships, we have not perceived any notice taken of this interesting and special trial, attended with such a decisive result.

The officers of the fleet consider the *Pembroke* and *Bellerophon* to be very fast sailing vessels of their class. If so, the *Vanguard* has proved a very superior Line-of-Battle Ship, as every one now admits.

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It will probably be in the recollection of many of our readers, that in our comments, some months back, on the numerous losses of ships laden with timber, during the last winter, in their voyages across the Atlantic, we expressed the hope that some means would be devised to prevent the dangerous practice of overloading those vessels with timber *upon their decks*. It has been with considerable satisfaction that we have heard that one of the principal Insurance Companies at Sunderland have adopted measures which will, we trust, tend in a great degree to prevent a recurrence of those sad disasters which we had at that period so often to recount, and we hope that all other Insurance Companies in the United Kingdom will follow the example thus laudably established, of limiting the *extent* of cargo which vessels employed in this trade shall henceforward carry, to entitle them to recover the amount of their policies, in the event of any accident happening to them.

By these regulations it is declared, that after the 1st of October no vessel, insured in this society, shall take *any* deck load without being subject to a *heavy penalty*; whereas, hitherto, vessels of but 200 tons burthen have been frequently known to take *upon deck* as much as *fifty loads* of timber, even in the depth of winter, and the consequences have been, that they have become water-logged and upset, thereby sacrificing the lives of all the crew and passengers on board of them. It occurs to us, that there should be an authorised agant, or surveyor, at each of the different ports where these ships take in their cargoes, who should have the power at once *cancelling the policy of insurance*, if, on examining the line of flotation of each vessel, she was found to be too deep to cross the Atlantic with safety; and if any ship sailed in that state, not only should the insurance be void, but even if, contrary to expectation, she did reach her destined port, that the Master should be liable, by legislative enactment, to some *punishment* for having hazarded the lives of his crew by such criminal conduct.

It is not as regards ships carrying timber alone that these precautions are necessary; we think that care should be taken that *every vessel* that sails from the United Kingdom, or from any of our Colonies or possessions, and indeed every vessel belonging to a British subject, should be in a perfect *sea-worthy state* when she commences her voyage, and more especially those carrying passengers, including all our steam-vessels; whereas we have known some of the latter, in their voynges between London and Ireland in particular, to be so *deep* as to make them extremely dangerous in bad weather, and when, instead of rising to every sea, they became, by being overloaded, as immoveable as a rock, with each succeeding wave breaking over them. Even in *moderate* breezes this overloading has frequently prevented their making any progress, whereby the voyages have been prolonged considerably beyond the usual period.

To guard, then, against these evils we trust some effectual measures will be adopted at an early date, and thus ensure the better preservation of the lives and properties of our countrymen, which are now too commonly put to imminent hazard through the avaricious and unprincipled conduct of the Owners and Masters of our Merchant vessels.

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It may not be generally known, even to Military men who have not served in the East, that the European soldier of His Majesty is considerably mulcted in India of the pay for which he engaged to serve. The private soldier on attestation stipulates for a shilling per diem to serve his Majesty (this is exclusive of the one penny beer money). When serving in India, and that for twenty years, he receives, in lieu of his sterling shilling per diem, one quarter rupee and sixty reas, or twelve rupees for a month of thirty days. Now, these twelve rupees are said by the Indian Government to be worth thirty English shillings; but, though the rupee is issued as 2*s.* 6*d.*, it will scarcely ever fetch 2*s.* in the market. Officers and men alike complain of this system. Frequently soldiers go into the money-changers' shops and ask the dealers to give them two English shillings in specie for the rupee, which is issued as 2*s.* 6*d.*, but we never heard of the dealer in money who would give them 2*s.* 6*d.* for one rupee. We remember when the Bombay rupee was only exchangeable at 1*s.* 8*d.*, and then clearly the poor soldier was clipped of his pay about one-third, or from 3½*d.* to 4*d.* per diem. The penny for beer money is not here taken into account, as it is not granted in India where arrack is issued as an equivalent.

These are simple facts, and known to every individual who has ever served in His Majesty's Army in India. Let the Company deny that twelve rupees is not the pay of the private per mensem. We ask, are twelve rupees equal to thirty shillings, which should be the soldier's monthly pay?

This loss to the soldier was one of the grievances set forth by "John Hardiman," whose humorous petition, in our Gazette of the 10th instant, has attracted so much notice.

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Our readers will be pleased to see in our announcement, this day, the names of two excellent and deserving officers, promoted to be Commanders, Lieutenant Richard Byron, late first of the *Jupiter*, nephew of the immortal bard, and who has been constantly on active service for the last ten years in his late rank; and N. Cory, the well-known skilful Commander of the *Pantaloon*.

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ALTHOUGH we always encourage correspondents to address us, and devote a large space of our journal to their communications, it is still necessary that the subjects they write upon should involve some interest for the majority of our readers, so as, by drawing forth opinions on disputed points, to elicit information from those capable of affording it.

In our gazette of the 10th instant we inserted a letter, signed *Conservative*, wherein certain insinuations were set forth, respecting the treatment experienced by Naval Lieutenants, and we annexed a note to that communication, recommending the writer to state some authentic facts in furtherence of what he advanced. We have received another letter from *Conservative*, and which we this day publish; but so far from complying with our reasonable advice, that he would specify some case which would warrant the strong language used, when reflecting on what he called "the caprice of unprincipled superiors," and asserting that the Lieutenants were treated in the most "degrading and disgraceful manner,"—so far from this, his communication chiefly consists of lamentations; and, although he asserts, "that such instances can be too readily supplied," and that they are "almost as numerous as the officers of which the rank is composed," he declines further allusion to the regular service, and refers to the Coast Blockade, abolished several years since, and to the present Coast Guard Service.

Now, if *Conservative* had considered it necessary, after what has been already so fully detailed by our excellent correspondent *Nuna*, to repeat the slights and endurances which officers experience, who think proper to serve in the Coast Guard, it would have been more ingenuous in him to have stated his purpose frankly, and we could then have referred him to those able letters, in order to show that a full exposure was already made.

The rules and regulations adopted for the management of the Coast Guard have nothing whatever to do with the Navy. The complaint is, that Naval Officers can be induced to accept situations in that service, which are not considered by the profession at large commensurate with their rank, and in this feeling we ourselves indulge; but it must not be supposed, as *Conservative* asserts in his second communication, that officers are obliged by the Admiralty to serve therein, or that, when appointed, they are removed at the end of three years. We speak of the Lieutenants, and we do not think a case can be made out since the Coast Guard has been under its present direction, where the three following regulations have not been observed:—

First, that no officer has been recommended by the Admiralty for an appointment, except on his application.

Secondly, that when appointed he has not been removed except at his own desire, or in consequence of some complaint preferred against him.

Thirdly, that on application he has been allowed to retire from that service—there being always a number of expectants waiting for appointments.

We know these to be facts, for we are acquainted with officers who have served in the Coast Guard for many years, and are likely to remain therein as long as they are capable of service.

In his statement, respecting the regulations of vessels in command of Lieutenants, *Conservative* is also incorrect. These vessels very seldom carry Surgeons; we believe there are only three or four instances out of all the vessels in commission; and when they do, their messing with the Commander is at his option; and this shows that our correspondent is in want of that information respecting the practice of the service, on which he volunteers to inform others. As regards the paying off ships every three years we also differ in opinion with him; such has been the practice time out of mind in peace, and a very good practice too; and does he think our seamen would engage in the Navy for interminable service?

We have always remarked, that those writers who draw a comparison between soldiers and sailors, and then infer certain conclusions, are mere theorists, and quite unacquainted with the practical operation of matters; and unless *Conservative* can show us that it would be a wise system to make the King's Service distinct from his brother seaman's in the Merchant's employ, and thereby extend still wider those bonds which it has always been considered good policy to draw as tight as possible, by inducing all our mariners to take short turns in the Navy, so as to qualify them for service when called on,—unless *Conservative* can show this, and also the advantages to be gained by such a system, even were it possible to rely on the Navy being recruited from its own resources, we must utterly deny not only the soundness of his reasoning but his capacity for entering upon the task he meditates. Our principal object in time of peace should be to keep up as large a Naval force as possible, more for the sake of qualifying the officers than the men; and the ships should be kept at sea as much as possible for the same reason, and a rigid maintenance of strict discipline observed as regards the officers, however politic it might be to relax somewhat in favour of the men at such periods. It is, therefore, a new view of the case to find our correspondent complaining of the treatment these officers receive, when it is notorious that too much indulgence is already permitted. The experience of all history proves that seasons of long peace are fatal to Military bodies, by enervating that discipline which occasion calls for, and is therefore freely submitted to in time of war; and although it is certainly politic to relax it in favour of the seamen, for the reasons we have given, we cannot perceive that such necessity should be pleaded on behalf of the officers.

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MANY weeks since we noticed the unfortunate suicide of Ceptein Neile Sincleir, of the 55th Foot, while on his march from Bellary to Madras, there to take his trial by Court-Martial on certain charges, and our paragraph has been going the round of the papers even to this time, for we find it repeated in the *Standard* of a few days back. This constant republication of our prior intelligence on all matters relating to the Army, Navy and East India Company's Service, is not however unproductive of benefit, for it reminds us to offer comments on facts which frequently escape due notice at the time of our early publication of them.

It is a horrid system now obtaining in India of ordering officers to travel in a state of arrest hundreds of miles to take their trial. From Bellary to Madras must be about 300 miles; now such a journey in India, in a state of arrest and in the mental anxiety of approaching trial, is enough to break down the strongest mind, and lead it to suicide or, what is almost as bad, excess of indulgence in drink or opium.

In India it is most especially desirable, that a man should be placed in arrest until the charges are ready to be delivered to him; and that he should be brought to trial in the division, or even garrison, where he is serving, without a day's delay beyond what is requisite to assemble the Court. The Mutiny Act declares, that no officer or soldier shall be in confinement *more than eight days*, until a Court-Martial can be assembled:—now, to make the march from Bellary to Madras would alone occupy four times that prescribed time, and it is evident, therefore, that such a system must be one of extreme injustice to all officers labouring under accusations, who are so treated. In the present instance it is more than probable that had the officer, whose lamentable death we record, been promptly brought to trial at Bellary, instead of being ordered on such a melancholy march to the investigation, he would have been still alive.

We earnestly call the attention of all the authorities to this dark feature of Military law practice in the East Indies, and trust they will at once issue orders to ensure its correction. We know many instances where the custom has been made an extreme abuse of power, to the serious injury of the unfortunate accused, and almost tampering with justice as affecting them; and there can be no doubt that the system, united to that of illegal long arrest, has tended not a little to bring Courts-Martial into the dis-esteem in which they are now held by the Indian Army.

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WE find the following paragraph in a morning paper:—

"It is reported that Lord Howick intends recommending the consolidation of some of the Departments of the Horse Guards, and that the whole should be attached to the office, and be placed under the superintendence of the Secretary at War.

It is quite improbable that the Military Departments will be brought under the control of the War Office. That there will be a further consolidation of the Civil Departmens of the Army under the Secretary at War is highly probable; and that there will be also a consolidation of the head-quarter offices is more than probable. We some weeks ago announced that the Deputy Quarter-master-General, Major-General Sir R. Jackson would be removed to the Northern District; this has now taken place, and the Major-General's situation at the Horse Guards, we presume, will not be filled up. There will be also other reductions in the Military Departments, and eventually we expect all to be placed in one office under the Commander-in-Chief, which measure would

- business and admit of a reduction of expen-
re.

n the subject of placing the Secretary at War
y and efficiently as the responsible organ of
ernment as regards the Army, we think it
ot be accomplished until that part of the duty
attached to the Secretary of State for the Co-
es is transferred to him.

he present anomalous state of things was exem-
d in the late parliamentary discussion respecting
Brudenell. Lord John Russell, as Home Se-
ry, had no immediate control. Lord Howick,
ecretary at War, declared he had none. Now if,
e Secretary at War has lately been a Cabinet
sler, he were to be invested with the further
tions of Secretary of State for the War (or
y) Department, we might expect soon to have
y things, which are at present but ill-arranged
worse defined, set right.

e Report of the Select Committee on Military
rs is understood to be with Lord Howick. His
ship, or the Secretary of State for the Home
rtment, will submit it to the King, after
h we may look for great alterations at the
e Guards.

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an Court of Inquiry at Fort Pitt, Chatham,
closed its proceedings, and a Report has been
arded to the Horse Guards. From all we
heard it is impossible to imagine anything
infamous than the whole affair. It has been
ears one mass of unalloyed fraud, robbery, and
der, almost beyond belief. When men landed
were sent into hospital, their kits were com-
ted to the care of the Staff Serjeants. The
*generally died*, and their effects produced a few
ings, out of which it seems to have been pretty
ascertained that the Serjeants retired, after a
years' service in that capacity, with from five
lred to a thousand pounds!

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one of our recent numbers we stated that in
Charter of Incorporation of the Trinity Board
*expressly declared*, that "the Master-Wardens,
stants, and Elder Brethren shall always be se-
d from *Commanders of the Royal Navy* and
chant Service." Now, with these clear and
ambiguous words before us, we would ask the
bers of this Corporation how it has happened
they have of late years wholly departed from
positive injunction, of having "Commanders
t is to say, those who have been in the com-
d of H. M.'s ships) of the Royal Navy," as part
is Body Corporate? and why, at this moment,
e is not, we believe, even *one* Naval officer be-
ing to the Trinity House! Do the Elder
thren, in whom the right of election rests, deem
they are at liberty to violate the express words
eir Charter whenever they please? or do they
know that a departure from its statutes renders
t once voidable in law? Are the superior of-
rs of our Navy more unfit for these trust-
thy situations than the Masters of our Mer-
nt ships? or why have they of late been wholly
luded from these appointments in direct op-
ition to the letter of the Charter under which
s Corporation act. Whoever will be at the
ns to read the clause to which we refer, will
l that it is not *optional* with the Elder Brethren
elect *either* Naval officers, or those of our Mer-
ntile Marine, but that it is *compulsory* upon them
nominate a certain number of Naval Comman-
ers; and we should say, from the wording of the clause, that it evidently was intended that the *majority* should be taken from our Naval Service, the words being these—"*selected from Commanders of the Royal Navy* AND *Merchant Service*," thus making the latter *secondary* to the former. If it had been intended that the Trinity Board might have been constituted of Merchant Captains *only*, as it now so unjustly is, the monosyllable OR would have been substituted for that of AND, but as the clause stands we unhesitatingly maintain that the *half* at least of the Board ought to consist of Naval Captains; and knowing as we do how well qualified numerous gallant officers are for these appointments, we now submit these facts to the consideration of the Earl of Minto and Mr. Ponsell Thomson, and we shall at an early period again recur to this question.

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*The Dukes of Brunswick.*—The marriage between Duke William of Brunswick and the Princess Maria of Wurtemburg is broken off, though so near being concluded. Austria has interfered to break the marriage. A note having been of course addressed on the subject to the Court of Vienna, its Chancery notified on return to the King of Wurtemburg, that although it recognised Duke William as Sovreiegn of Brunswick, nevertheless, that the succession of the duchy must pass to the legitimate heirs of Duke Charles, provided the latter should make a princely match; in other words, should espouse one of his rank.—*Munich Gazette.* This declaration is directly in contradiction to the semi-official note lately published by the *Gazette* of Hanover, in the name of the Agnats of the House of Brunswick (King William being the chief one). This declared that the children of Duke William should succeed to the duchy. The King of Wurtemburg, nevertheless, was too much moved by the declination of the Court of Vienna to permit the marriage of his daughter with Duke William, and it has accordingly been broken off.

*Peerage Reform.*—Twelve months ago we expressed the strongest conviction that the question of remodelling the House of Peers, if urged as a practical question, would break up the Reform party and the Reform ministry. So evident is this, that we have long entertained the opinion expressed last week by the *Spectator*, that it has been the deep design of that crafty intriguer, Lord Lyndhurst, by his conduct during the last session, to provoke the ministers and their friends into an advocacy of peerage reform—knowing, as he does, and as we should think every man of common discernment must, that the instant ministers advocate that question their doom is sealed, and parliament will be dissolved, with an absolute certainty of a Tory majority being returned at the next election. Lord Lyndhurst, therefore, has set a trap for the ministers and the reformers; and if they walk into it, their fate is merited as well as certain. Let the Reformers divide among themselves, and the triumph of the Tories is inevitable. But if the question of peerage reform is pressed by the Radicals the division cannot be avoided. The Canst annual Reformers will neither be led nor driven into a scheme which they conscientiously believe to be essentially Republican, and therefore pregnant with the greatest danger, not only to the monarchy but to the peace and prosperity of the country.—*Lords Mercury.*

The Hon. Capt. Dillon, A.D.C. to the Lord Lieutenant, broke his collar-bone on Wednesday evening, leaping a horse over a fence in the Phœnix Park. The accident is fortunately not of a serious nature.—*Dublin Paper.*

Madame Lefevre, a Parisian beggar, died lately, and among the wretched rags in her still more wretched apartments were found money of various descriptions, amounting in the whole to upwards of 600*l.*

On Monday se'nnight General Sir C. Dalbiac and Miss Dalbiac arrived at Floors, the seat of the Duke of Roxburgh.

Mr. C. Wood, Secretary to the Admiralty, and Lady Mary Wood, daughter of Earl Grey, are on a visit to Sir F. Lindley Wood, at Hickleton-hall.

*Candidates.*—Lord Fitzalan, grandson of the Duke of Norfolk, is spoken of as a candidate for Sheffield, in the event of a new election, in opposition to Mr. Buckingham. The Tories at Peterborough will bring forward Mr. W. E. Surtees, nephew of Lord Eldon, as their candidate, in opposition to one or other of the present liberal members. Captain Scobell, R. N., of Hagle Littleton, Mr. Lindlow Burges, and Sir W. Molesworth, have been announced as candidates for Bath. Requisitions are now in progress among the electors, addressed to Lord Eliot, to induce him to offer himself as a candidate for the Eastern Division of Cornwall.

The health of Mr. Barham, M.P., is such as to leave not the least hope of his ever again resuming his parliamentary duties.

*Revenue Police.*—Lieut. James Kavanagh and Lieut. J. St. Lawrence, of the Revenue Police, have been promoted to the rank of Sub-Inspectors under Major Brereton, Chief Inspector-General of that force in Ireland.

The Duke of Wellington, it is expected, will review the Yeomanry at Hatfield on the 30th inst. His Grace until then will remain at Walmer surrounded by his political friends. He makes daily excursions with his visiters to Dover, Deal, and Walmer.

Buckingham Palace remains in *statu quo*. The preparations for completing the building as a royal residence have been long in a forward state; it is still, it is understood, uncertain whether the royal family will occupy the Palace by February next.

*Irish Constabulary.*—There is a letter from the United Service Club in the *Standard*, stating that Col. Kennedy dismissed his Secretary, a Mr. Furlong, at the dictation of Mr. O'Connell. One of our contemporaries says this letter ought to be answered. We shall do so—*Fudge.—Dublin Evening Post.*

The present Lord Dufferin and Claneboye's eldest son, Capt. Blackwood, 69th Foot, having fallen at Waterloo, his Lordship's only surviving son, the Hon. Capt. Price Blackwood, who married Miss Helen Sheridan (sister to Mrs. Norton), becomes heir presumptive to the title. It is a somewhat singular coincidence, that the three grand-daughters of the late Richard Brinsley Sheridan are united to heirs apparent or presumptive to titles.

Lord Elphinstone was thrown from his cab in Piccadilly on Thursday, in consequence of a stage coach having driven against his Lordship. The cab was shattered to pieces, but his Lordship escaped without sustaining any injury.

Count Pozzo di Borgo has arrived in Paris, from Savoy, where he will make a short stay. The Count will make a *detour* on leaving Paris to visit some friends, and he will return to his post here next month.

The Earl of Minto First Lord of the Admiralty, leaves town this day to pay a short visit to Minto Castle, in Roxburghshire.

Mr. Moody, coach proprietor, and who has driven between Windsor and London for upwards of fifty years, and was in the 79th year of his age, was thrown from the coach-box on Saturday last, and is since dead. A similar fate befel his son about a twelvemonth since.

Upwards of thirty French vessels are now in the Swansea Harbour, loading steam-engine coal for the use of the French Government.

It is rumoured that a marriage is on the *tapis* between the Marquis of D—— and the accomplished Miss S——, the fair ward of a wealthy nobleman.

*French Steamers.*—A grand French enterprise of steamers in the Mediterranean is nearly completed. Ten of them, each of 500 tons, and magnificently fitted up on English models, are in the port of Marseilles, ready to commence the service. There are to be two lines, one from Marseilles to Constantinople, the other from Athens to Alexandria. They will intersect each other at the little Island of Syra, and exchange passengers and despatches. Between Marseilles and Constantinople they will touch at Leghorn, Civito Vecchia, Naples, Messina Malta, Syra, and Smyrna. The departures will be so managed that three times per month three steamers, one coming from Marseilles, the second from Constantinople and Smyrna, and the third from Alexandria, will arrive at the central station at Syra; so that a person at Marseilles can receive on the 29th day an answer to a letter written to Constantinople, while at present forty-five or fifty days are employed in going and returning between Marseilles and either of those places.

The Manchester Musical Festival terminated on Friday evening with a Grand Fancy Dress Ball, for which the most extensive arrangements were made. The amount received on account of this Festival exceeds, we are informed, 16,000*l.*

*British Legion.*—The following are among the latest changes at head-quarters:—Lieut.-Col. O'Meara, Unattached, A.D.C., resigned. Rifles—Lieut. Fielding to be Captain (supernumerary). 8th Highlanders—Lieut.-Col. Apthorpe, from the 6th reg., to be Lieut.-Col. 1st Lancers—E. Mackay, from the 2d Foot, Assist.-Surg. 2d Lancers—Assist.-Surg. E. Piper, from the 8th Foot, to be Assist.-Surg. 1st Foot—Assist.-Surg. Kerkwood, from 3d reg., to be Assist.-Surg. 8th reg.—Assist.-Surg. Healy, from 1st reg., to be Assist.-Surg. Medical Staff: —— Palmer, Gent., to be Hospital-Assistant. 4th reg.—Lieut. Hornbrook, to be Brevet Capt. Brig.-Gen. Klaloch resigned. Col. Fitzgerald, commanding 2d Brigade, to be Brig.-General. Major Meade, 8th reg., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Lieut.-General. 8th reg.—Major G. Hogg to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. Rifles—Major Boyd to be Brevet Lieut.-Colonel. Col. Godfrey, commanding the Light Brigades, to be Brig.-General. Lieut. Wm. Cotter to be Brevet Captain.

## The Court.

King Leopold arrived at Windsor on Sunday afternoon, and dined with their Majesties. A select party were present to meet his Majesty. In the evening King Leopold left the Castle. On Thursday evening the King arrived at Dover, and at seven o'clock yesterday morning embarked on board His Majesty's packet *Ferret* for Calais.

On Wednesday Major-General Sir H. F. Bouverie had an audience of the King, and kissed hands upon being appointed Governor of Malta. Sir James Cockburn had an audience of His Majesty, and kissed hands on his appointment in the Hanoverian Service.

The Duke of Sussex has arrived at Kimmel Park, the seat of Lord Dinorben.

The visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and their daughter Princess Augusta, is not expected to take place until the spring of next year. Col. Sir James Reynett left town on Monday to resume his duties of Aide-de-Camp to the Duke.

The King has given permission to Maj.-Gen. Benjamin Forbes (late Gordon), to resume the name of Gordon only.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The *Moniteur* of Tuesday contains a series of 16 Royal ordinances, the first two of which complete the Cabinet, by the appointment of General Bernard to the Ministry of War, and M. Martin (du Nord) to the Ministry of Public Works, Agriculture, and Commerce. Others appoint General Schramm, an Honorary Councillor of State and Director-General of the Personnel and Military operations of the Army; M. M. Deschesnez, Director-General of the Administration and of the Accounts of the same Department; M. F. Tarre, Attorney-General of the Royal Court of Paris, vice M. Martin (du Nord); M. Hebert, Advocate-General of the Court of Cassation, &c.

Great preparations are making at Compiegne for a series of entertainments, which are to last three days. On the first there will be a grand hunting party; on the second races; and on the third a review. It is expected that their Majesties and the Princesses will be present. The camp will be broken up at the beginning of October, and the Duke of Orleans is expected to return to Paris by the 10th.

PORTUGAL.—We almost exclusively published last week an express we received at the moment of going to press, announcing that a revolution in Portugal took place at Lisbon on the 8th inst. The Constitution of 1820 was proclaimed, and at two o'clock the next morning received the assent of the Queen. It was proclaimed by the military, and the Queen had no choice but to consent to their demands. Little tumult took place, and no lives were lost. The Ministry was instantly dismissed, and Viscount Sa da Bandeira and Count Lumiares were commissioned to form a new one.

SPAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 14th officially announces M. Mendizabal's appointment as Finance Minister, and that of Lopez (not Ohuga) as Home Minister. M. Mendizabal has announced a small loan of 30,000,000 reals. The arrears due to the British Legion were about to be paid; part of the amount has been already transmitted to St. Sebastian.—Some expectation seems to be entertained at Madrid that Don Carlos means in earnest to advance northward, and "march to the capital."—An army of reserve has been formed at Soria.—Letters from Bayonne announce that Don Carlos had received within a few days 60,000*l.* in bills of exchange (supposed to have been forwarded from Russia and Holland), and that, in consequence, considerable purchases of provisions, clothing, and ammunition for his service, had been made in that town (Bayonne).

TURKEY.—CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 31.—Intelligence of high importance was received here last week from Circassia. A division of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol anchored in the beginning of August in the Bay of Soujuk, and after an obstinate and bloody contest succeeded in landing a body of troops estimated at 12,000 strong. Two columns from Arraper and Ghiloudjik made a simultaneous attack on the Circassians, and, according to report, routed them completely. Should, more fortunate on this occasion than on former ones, the Russians succeed in permanently securing this position, the final subjugation of this country hardly admits now of a doubt. Master of the whole coast, easy will it henceforth be for Russia to cut off the supplies, which, in spite of the vigilance of her blockading squadron, the natives continued to receive from the Black Sea. Fourteen of the country boats, laden with salt and gunpowder, have, it is said, during the present month been captured by the enemy.

PRAGUE.—The Coronation of the Emperor took place on the 7th inst. in the Cathedral of this city, as the Emperor Ferdinand III. King of Bohemia. The Empress was crowned Queen of Bohemia on the 10th inst. with the greatest solemnity.

UNITED STATES.—The packet *Virginia* has arrived at Liverpool from New York, bringing papers to the 24th ult. It was reported that Santa Anna had been shot, and as it was known that he was about to be tried by a Court-martial, little doubt was entertained that this would be his fate. A letter from the American Consul at Matamoras states that that port had been opened to vessels of all nations for the introduction of provisions, on payment of an *ad valorem* duty of forty per cent.

## Theatres.

QUEEN'S.—A Mr. Walterton made his *debut* at this theatre on Wednesday evening, in the character of *Rob Roy*, for the *amusement of himself and friends*. This gentleman does not possess a single qualification for an actor; his performance was decidedly the worst we have ever witnessed; indeed, the piece throughout was nothing but a burlesque. Mrs. Waylett's singing was the only thing worth listening to: she executed a new song, entitled "Beside the Clear Waters," very sweetly; it is a very pleasing composition. The new farce of *Love in the King's Arms* is a very stupid affair, and ought to be withdrawn at once.

ST. JAMES'S.—Considerable additions have been made to the company since last season. Three new pieces are the novelties for the first night: our old friend "Boz" is the author of the first. It is in part founded, we are informed, on one of his popular "Sketches," and entitled *The Strange Gentleman*. As it introduces Bailey to his new audience, he is *The Strange Gentleman*, of course. The two Miss Smiths, pupils of Signor Siverati, and nieces of Miss Stephens, are engaged. They are both singers of considerable talent: the eldest is a charming ballad singer. Among the new engagements is Mr. Parry, jun., the son of one of the most venerable veterans in the musical profession. Mr. Parry, jun., is said to possess talents of a similar description to those of Charles Mathews, and we trust that the son of one of our oldest and most respected melodists will fulfil the very high expectations his friends have formed of him.

OLYMPIC.—During the summer Madame Vestris's superb little theatre has been considerably altered and improved: a second circle of boxes has been added, and the gallery dispensed with. The house altogether presents a light and elegant appearance. With the exception of Mr. Keeley, all the old favourites are engaged. Oxberry supplies Keeley's place. Mrs. Honey has been added to the company. The stage department is still under the able direction of Mr. James Vining: it could not be in better hands.

ADELPHI.—Yates returns to the management of this theatre. "*Fitz-Adelphi Jack*," as the Americans call John Reeve, will appear on the opening night. We are glad to hear that Mrs. Yates returns to this theatre.

COVENT GARDEN.—We have had nothing worthy of notice at this theatre during the week. Keeble has appeared in several of his favourite characters, and has been most shamefully supported, if we except the *Stanley* of Mr. G. Bennett.

DRURY LANE.—We have not heard that anything is settled as to when, and with what, this theatre is to open; but we suppose Bunn will commence the season with something attractive.

VAUXHALL GARDENS.—These gardens had a numerous and fashionable company on Wednesday afternoon, to witness the second ascent of the new balloon, containing eleven persons. At five o'clock the stupendous balloon rose slowly, and after attaining a considerable altitude immediately above the gardens, it took a south-easterly course, and descended at ten minutes past six at Claybill, near Beckenham, Kent.

### GIPSY'S SONG.

We have not country, laws, or home;
None govern us, and none obey;
We find a spot where'er we roam,
And pitch our tent at close of day!
Our banquets may be coarse and rude,
Our board be spread in open air;
But we can relish humble food,
While others loathe a richer fare.

Let wealth in perfum'd chamber lie,
Let damask guard his fever'd rest:
Our curtain is the starry sky,
Our couch the green earth's dewy breast.
No jewell'd robes our daughters wear;
In wreaths their raven locks confine;
But where 's the grace that can compare
In lustre, when their dark eyes shine?

Our men are brave, and prompt to do,
When weaker spirits fail, or shrink;
We never work for hireling's due,
And never for the morrow think.
We have not country, laws, or home;
None govern us, and none obey;
We find a spot where'er we roam,
And pitch our tent at close of day!

A. G.

*Literary Gazette.*

## PROGRESS AND PRESENT POSITION OF RUSSIA IN THE EAST.*

A REFERENCE to the map will show that Russia has advanced her frontier in every direction; and even the Caspian Sea, which appeared to present an impediment to her progress, she has turned to advantage by appropriating it to herself. It will be seen that the plains of Tartary have excited her cupidity, while the civilized states of Europe and Asia have been dismembered to augment her dominions. Not content with this, she has crossed into America, and there disputes, in direct violation of her engagements to England, the right of our merchants to navigate the rivers that debauch on the western coast. It will be seen that the acquisitions she has made from Sweden are greater than what remain of that ancient kingdom; that her acquisitions from Poland are as large as the whole Austrian empire; that the territory she has wrested from Turkey in Europe is equal to the dominions of Prussia, exclusive of her Rhenish provinces; and that her acquisitions from Turkey in Asia are equal in extent to all the smaller states of Germany, the Rhenish provinces of Prussia, Belgium, and Holland taken together; that the country she has acquired from Persia is about the size of England; that her acquisitions in Tartary have an area equal to Turkey in Europe, Greece, Italy, and Spain; and that the territory she has acquired within the last sixty-four years (since 1772) is greater in extent and importance than the whole empire she had in Europe before that time.

These are facts which rest on no doubtful evidence, yet they are such as may well startle every thinking man who has not previously reflected upon them, and such as no one who desires to remain on the present state of Europe or Asia ought to disregard.

Every portion of these vast acquisitions, except perhaps that in Tartary, has been obtained in opposition to the views, the wishes, and the interests of England. The dismemberment of Sweden, the partition of Poland, the conquest of the Turkish provinces, and of those severed from Persia, have all been injurious to British interests; and though some of them found favour for a time, and for a price given at Vienna and Berlin, all the kingdoms that have shared her spoliations can regard them with no other feeling than alarm.

The power and resources of Russia lie to the country to the west of the Volga, not in the wilds of Siberia, and her empire in Europe has been nearly doubled in little more than half a century. In sixty-four years she has advanced her frontier eight hundred and fifty miles towards Vienna, Berlin, Dresden, Munich, and Paris; she has approached four hundred and fifty miles nearer to Constantinople; she has possessed herself of the centre of Poland, and has advanced to within a few miles of the capital of Sweden †, from which, when Peter the Great mounted the throne, her frontier was distant three hundred miles. Since that time she has stretched herself forward about one thousand miles towards India, and some distance towards the capital of Persia. The armament that is now stationed at her farthest frontier post on the western shore of the Caspian, has to make a great detour to march back to Moscow as onward to Attock on the Indus, and is actually further from St. Petersburgh than from Lahore, the capital of the Seiks. The battalions of the Russian Imperial Guard that invaded Persia found, at the termination of the war, that they were as near to Herat as to the banks of the Don, that they had already accomplished half the distance from their empire to Delhi; and that therefore, from their camp in Persia they had as great a distance to march back to St. Petersburgh as onward to the capital of Hindostan. Meanwhile the *Masonic Gazette* threatens to dictate at Calcutta as the next power with England, and Russia never ceases to urge the Persian Government to accept from it, free of all cost, officers to discipline its troops, and arms and artillery for its soldiers, at the same time that her own battalions are ready to march into Persia whenever the Shah, to whom their services are freely offered, can be induced to require their assistance.

Thus, while she arouses the more populous governments of Europe of a desire to subvert existing institutions, Russia is herself undermining every throne within her reach; that of Poland she has pulled down. Since the battle of Narva she has never ceased, by intrigue and by force, to distract and encroach upon Sweden; since the battle of Poltawa she has continually sought the subversion of Turkey; since the peace of Neustadt she has perseveringly pursued her conquests in Persia. Her intrigues in Germany, and her ambitious projects are a source of continual alarm to Austria. France is threatened with invasion, in order to force upon it a government it had rejected. Greece is taught to believe that its tranquillity can be secured only when it shall be a Russian province; Prussia purchases forbearance

* From a clever pamphlet, published by Murray.

† Russia is now fortifying the island of Aland, within a few miles of Stockholm, and forces Polish prisoners, who are working in chains, to rivet the fetters of Sweden.

acquiescence in the views and even the caprices of the Emperor; hostile restrictions are directed against the commerce of England, and her empire in the East is openly threatened with attack. In the wilds of Tartary, on the east and on the west of the Caspian, on the north and on the south of the Black Sea, in the centre of Europe, on the Baltic,—everywhere we find her a successful and persevering aggressor. With a larger extent of territory than ever before was subject to one crown, she thirsts insatiably for more, and studiously directs all energies, not to the means of improvement, but to further inquisition.

## MEMOIR OF THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL ROBERT LAMBERT.

THIS officer was the eldest son of Robert Lambert, Esq., many years a Capt. R.N. He entered the Naval service at an early age, and in 1791 was promoted to the rank of Lieut. by the late Hon. Sir W. Cornwallis, in the East Indies. He served as such on board the *Barfleur*, of 98 guns, bearing the flag of R.-Adm. Bowyer, and commanded by the late Lord Collingwood, in the memorable battle of June 1, 1794, after which he was made a Commander, into the *Swift* sloop of war. From that vessel he removed into the *Suffolk*, of 74 guns, as Flag-Captain to the late Adm. Rainier, with whom he served at the reduction of Ceylon, Amboyna, Banda, &c. &c. in the years 1795 and 1796. His post commission was dated April 11th in the latter year.

Capt. Lambert continued to command the *Suffolk* till June, 1798, when ill health compelled him to return to England. His next appointment was to the *Saturn*, 74, in which ship he accompanied the expedition sent to the Baltic under Sir H. Parker in 1801. On his return from that station he joined the *Alemene* frigate, and was employed during the remainder of the war in affording protection to the Halifax, Newfoundland, and Lisbon trade. Early in 1812, Capt. L. was appointed to the *Duncan*, of 74 guns, from which ship he removed into the *Royal Sovereign*, a first-rate, on the Mediterranean station, where he remained until the termination of hostilities. His advancement to the rank of Rear-Admiral took place Aug. 12, 1819. He soon after hoisted his flag in the *Vigo*, of 74 guns, as Com.-in-Chief of the squadron employed at St. Helena for the secure detention of Buonaparte. He returned from that station Jan. 1, 1822, and struck his flag on the 31 of the same month. The 22d July, 1830, he was promoted to the rank of Vice-Adm. of the Blue. A more zealous officer, brave man, or warm friend than the late Admiral never existed, and few men of late years have departed more sincerely regretted or universally beloved by all grades of society.

[In compliment to the "Clan" we publish the following Memoir of a brave and singular officer, precisely as sent to us by "a very old Highland Officer."—ED.]

## MEMOIR OF THE LATE LIEUT.-GEN. SIR ALLAN CAMERON, K.C.B.

A MOST BRAVE HIGHLANDER.

THE Lieutenant-General was the son of E. Cameron, and Margery, sister to Mac Lean of Drimmin, who resided at Errocb, near Fort William, N. B., a most powerful man, six feet eight inches high. Sir Allan lived with his parents, enjoying the sports of the field and every species of manly and heroic exercises and exploits that the Chief Highlanders delighted in, until he arrived at the age of 19 (his education was much interfered with by these sports), when he disagreed with a gentleman of the same name (called Morsheilich) at a ball respecting a lady, which produced a hostile meeting early on the following morning, on which occasion his antagonist, from knowing the activity and strength of his juvenile opponent, placed a great many of his attached followers in ambush around the spot fixed on for the combat, in order to prevent young Cameron's escape. They soon measured *swords*, being the weapons agreed on, and in which Morsheilich had the advantage, from his having been scientifically taught the use thereof and considered to be expert therein, whilst his antagonist was untaught and inexperienced. The strength of mind, heart, and arm of young Errodi (as he was called) soon broke Morsheilich's scientific guards, and he, with a blow of his broad sword, split his head in two, when the vassals of Morsheilich rushed out of their ambush and endeavoured to seize on the youthful hero, whom *they* proclaimed a murderer, but from his great activity they were unable to do so. The interest, however, possessed by the slain, roused the feelings of the people of Lochaber, &c., against the *alleged* murderer so strongly as to render it necessary for him instantly to make his escape. Accompanied only by his bosom friend, *his Claymore*, he crossed to Mull, and got to the house of Dr. Alex. Mac Lean, of Pennycross, where he was kindly and compassionately received, and fed and concealed for two days, which became the more necessary, as a party of *armed* men from Fort William and Lochabar traced him thus far with blood hounds. In the day-time he was hid in the Doctor's hospitable house, for which the pursuers, &c., had much respect, and at night he concealed himself along with his said tried *bosom* friend in a cave near the house, which, although within a few hundred yards of Pennycross House, and not twenty yards from the high road, is so peculiarly situated and concealed as to make it impossible for any stranger to find it, indeed, even now, it requires ingenuity for the grand-children of the worthy Doctor, the occupiers of Pennycross House, to find it, as the writer of this Memoir, in September, 1830, has witnessed.

From the said party being certain that the pursued was somewhere in Pennycross, they continued constantly on the alert, and kept their blood-hounds on the track, which rendered it necessary for him to remove to a more uninhabited and impregnable place, which Providence furnished in an inaccessible cavern, six miles distant (called Innl Moir), where tremendous rocks and the sea prevented approach, and to which concealed stronghold provisions were occasionally conveyed by Archibald, the good-hearted youthful son of the said doctor. The door of the cave was so constructed and small that one able gladiator, such as our hero, could defend it against any number: this cave is situated on the south side of the island, and is now constantly passed by the steam-boats to and from Oban to Staffa and Iona. The rocks and basaltic pillars on that coast and around that cave are most magnificently imposing, and well worthy of being seen; they afforded the writer hereof great gratification at the time above specified.

The pursued *hero* remained in this seclusion constantly for six weeks, without enjoying even light, except in the very mouth of the cave; but his pursuers having *then* given up all hopes of finding him, returned home, and he came out and went to Ameron, where he attached himself to one of His Majesty's regiments as a volunteer, we believe the gallant 71st Highlanders, in which capacity he signalised himself exceedingly, and obtained a commission; and subsequently his bravery got him the rank of Major in America.

The effects of musket balls having, on a certain occasion, overcome the force of his arm and the efforts of his *claymore*, he was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and locked in the upper part of a very strong castle, where he was strictly confined. As soon as he had recovered so far from his wounds as to enable him to endeavour to effect his escape, he attempted to do so by letting himself drop down from a window; but the height was so great and the place he fell on so hard, that his ankles were dislocated, which enabled the enemy to seize and confine him again, and he was kept a prisoner until the end of the American war, when he returned to Europe and repaired to London, where he got so far acquainted with a young lady through the agency of an aunt of hers as to prevail on her to elope with him. She soon proved to be the daughter of a very rich West India gentleman, of the name of Philips, who was so much displeased at his daughter's conduct and choice, that he would not see her or her husband, nor did he do so until after the birth of their eldest child, who was called *Philip*, whom he took under his own care, and he soon afterwards became reconciled to his child and son-in-law, so much so that he advanced the necessary sums to get him on in the Army, in which he purchased, step by step (a thing easily effected by *money* in those days under "Marse wings)," until he got a letter of service to raise a regiment of Highlanders in the year 1793, which he called the *Camerons*, and was numbered the 79th Regiment.

He then repaired to Scotland, escorted with a band of ten or twelve chosen Highland Officers of importance and nerve, who were attended by attached domestics, all of whom, including himself, were armed as completely as possible, and came to Kilfinichin, the house of his cousin, Colonel Mac Lean, of Kinlochallin (son of the before-mentioned Drimmin), from whence, after ascertaining the feelings then existing at Fort William, &c., he proceeded to that place guarded by them, and he entered the town with his piper playing the Cameron's March. The feelings of animosity which originally existed, as to the combat with Morsheilich being unfair, had disappeared; he made known his intentions of raising a Highland regiment, and expended money freely amongst the people. He selected Officers and Non-commissioned Officers from his own connexions and name, and in a short time recruited and enlisted so considerable a number of men (although Government allowed him no bounty), as completed the regiment within the time prescribed.

The regiment was consequently inspected, and passed by the late Duke of York as Commander-in-Chief in the Isle of Wight, when his Royal Highness (probably from conceiving that it was contrary to the good of the Army to permit regiments got up in such an unprecedented manner to continue on the strength of the Army) told Colonel Cameron, in the hearing of his Staff, that he would draft the regiment immediately, which induced our hero to tell him—"It is more than your Royal Father can do;" and he showed him the letters of service, in which it was particularly specified that the regiment would *not* be drafted, which annoyed the Duke so much that he instantly caused the regiment to be sent to the West Indies; thither Col. Cameron accompanied them, and so did his lady, who had, before then, presented him with 3 sons and 2 daughters.*

On their passage to the West Indies Mrs. Cameron was seized with a brain fever and jumped overboard; the Colonel instantly jumped into the sea after her, and prevented her from drowning,—but she never recovered. He remained with his regiment in the West Indies until it was so reduced by disease as to render it necessary to bring the skeleton of it home. Soon after its return he recruited it again with much trouble and expense (Government during that occasion allowed him the levy money or bounty granted the rest of the Army). He made the regiment most effective; and, although he was obliged to replace his original Highlanders by a considerable number of English and Irish recruits, he very soon made them, by the use of *whisky* and *bag pipes*, conceive themselves to be *Highlanders*. He constantly recruited and completed his regiment with Highlanders, to a most efficient state in a shorter period than any other Colonel could do, and rose a 2d battalion of Highlanders of 1000 men. It went on every service (with himself and his claymore at its head), viz.—*Holland* on various occasions, *Egypt*, *Copenhagen*, the *Peninsula*, *Waterloo*, &c. &c.

He acquired the rank of Lieutenant-General in the British Army, and that of Knight Commander of the Bath. His eldest son was the Lieut.-Colonel commanding his father's regiment, in which corps his other two sons were Major and Captain; the three served under their father in the Peninsula with great credit; the eldest was killed at Fuentes D'Onor covered with glory, Ewan, a promising youth, was also killed there while Aide-de-Camp to his father, and the third, named Neil, retired from active service when the war was ended in 1815, and when, on his father's death, he was refused the Colonelcy of his father's regiment, to which he laid claim pursuant to his father's will, in which he bequeathed, as far as he could, the regiment to his son, on the ground of his having raised it at his own expense, and served with it as before-mentioned.*

The writer of this memoir refers it to the British Army, who so often witnessed and admired the bravery of the departed hero, to confirm his gallant services (as alluded to briefly in the preceding statement); he himself has witnessed the facts here recorded,—those in America and the West Indies excepted; he knew no man more Gaulish or disposed to do a more friendly generous action. The writer is no relation, connection or namesake of the departed hero; his sole motive in writing this Memoir is, to let the world know authentic traits of an unprecedented nature of a true and brave Highlander, which he hopes will excite others to energy, bravery, and determination.

Both the caves herein mentioned are called, and most likely ever will, Cameron's Caves.

* We have not time to enquire into this statement, but doubt the accuracy of our correspondent as regards the Duke of York. His Royal Highness was occasionally hasty but, we believe, never inveterate.—ED.

## Literary Notices.

*A Residence in France, with an Excursion up the Rhine, and a Second Visit to Switzerland.* By J. Fenimore Cooper, Esq., Author of "The Pilot," "The Spy," &c. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

THIS is in several respects a very remarkable book. Firstly, as containing the most unequivocal evidences of a perfect change of feeling in the author as regards his countrymen, whom he no longer idolizes, but, on the contrary, asserts to be behind the rest of the civilized world in taste, good feeling, sympathy, and loftiness of purpose. Secondly, as embracing a curious picture of the state of France under Louis Philippe, to whom Mr. Cooper was personally introduced. And thirdly, as including an animated recital of his tour in Belgium, up the Rhine among the quaint old German towns, and over the Glaciers and Mountains of Switzerland. In detailing the particulars connected with his residence in France, the author, who enjoyed a familiar intimacy with La Fayette, recounts many interesting conversations with the old Republican General, in which are elicited some curious statements relative to the connexion between the "Citizen King" and La Fayette, who, after placing the semi-democratical crown on His Majesty's head, appears to have been kicked aside as of no further use. During the revolt which arose at the funeral of General Lemarque, Mr. Cooper traversed the streets of Paris, and kept a wary eye on all that was going on; and accordingly his pages teem with vivid and graphic sketches of the event. From his "Second Visit to Switzerland" we extract the following picturesque description of the ancient Chateau of Blonay:—

"The buildings of Blonay are neither extensive nor very elaborate. We entered by a modest gateway in a retired corner, and found ourselves at once in a long, narrow, irregular court. On the left was a *corps de batiment*, that contained most of the sleeping apartments, and a few of the others, with the offices; in front was a still older wing, in which was the knight's hall, and one or two other considerable rooms; and on the right was the keep, an old solid tower, that was originally the nucleus and parent of all the others, as well as a wing that is now degraded to the duties of a storehouse. These buildings form the circuit of the court, and complete the edifice; for the side next the mountain, or that by which we entered, had little besides the ends of the two lateral buildings and the gate. The latter was merely a sort of chevalrous back-door, for there was another between the old tower and the building of the knight's hall, of more pretension, and which was much larger. The great gate opens on a small elevated terrace, that is beautifully shaded by fine trees, and which commands a view second, I feel persuaded, to but few on earth. I do not know that it is so perfectly exquisite as that we got from the house of Cardinal Rufo, at Naples, and yet it has many admirable features that were totally wanting to the Neapolitan villa. I esteem these two views as much the best that it has ever been my good fortune to gaze at from any dwelling, though the beauties of both are, as a matter of course, more or less shared by all the houses in their respective neighbourhoods. The great carriage-road, as great carriage-roads go on such a mountain side, comes up to this gate; though it is possible to enter also by the other.

"Blonay, originally, must have been a hold of no great importance, as neither the magnitude, strength, nor position of the older parts, is sufficient to render the place one to be seriously assailed or obstinately defended. Without knowing the fact, I infer that its present interest arises from its great antiquity, coupled with the circumstance of its having been possessed by the same family for so long a period. Admitting a new owner for each five-and-twenty years, the present must be somewhere about the twenty-fifth De Blonay who has lived on this spot!

"A common housemaid showed us through the building, but, unfortunately, to her it was a house whose interest depended altogether on the number of floors there were to be scrubbed, and windows to be cleaned. This labour saving sentiment destroys a great deal of excellent poetry and wholesome feeling, reducing all that is venerable and romantic to the level of soap and house-cloths. I dare say one could find many more comfortable residences than this, within a league of Vévey; perhaps 'Mon Repas' has the advantage of it, in this respect: but there must be a constant, quiet, and enduring satisfaction, with one whose mind is properly trained, in reflecting that he is moving, daily and hourly, through halls that have been trodden by his fathers for nearly a thousand years! Hope is a higher, and, on the whole, a more useful, because a more stimulating, feeling, than that connected with memory; but there is a solemn and pleasing interest clinging about the latter, that no buoyancy of the first can ever equal. Europe is fertile of recollections; America is pregnant with hope. I have tried hard, aided by the love which is quickened by distance, as well as by the observations that are naturally the offspring of comparison, to draw such pictures of the latter for the future, as may supplant the pictures of the past that so constantly rise before the mind on this quarter of the world; but, though reasonably ingenious in castle-building, I have never been able to make it out. I believe laziness lies at the bottom of the difficulty. In our moments of enjoyment we prefer being led, to racking the brain for invention. The past is a fact; while, at the best, the future is only conjecture. In this case the positive prevails over the assumed, and the imagination finds both an easier duty, and all it wants, in throwing around the stores of memory, the tints and embellishments that are wanting to complete the charm. I know little of the history of Blonay, beyond the fact of its great antiquity, nor is it a chateau of remarkable interest as a specimen of the architecture and usages of its time; and yet, I never visited a modern palace, with half the intense pleasure with which I went through this modest abode. Fancy had a text, in a few unquestionable facts, and it preached copiously on their authority. At Caserta, or St. Cloud, we admire the staircase, friezes, salons, and marbles, but I never could do anything with your kings, who are so much mixed up with history, as to leave little to the fancy; while here, one might imagine not only time, but all the various domestic and retired usages that time brings forth.

"The Ritter Saal, or Knight's Hall, of Blonay has positive interest enough to excite the dullest mood. Neither the room nor its ornaments are very peculiar of themselves, the former being square, simple, and a good deal modernised, while the latter was such as properly belonged to a country gentleman of limited means. But the situation and view form its great features; for all that has just been said of the terrace, can be better said of this room. Owing to the formation of the mountain, the windows are very high above the ground, and at one of them is a balcony, which, I am inclined to think, is positively without a competitor in this beautiful world of ours. Cardinal Rufo has certainly no such balcony. It is *le balcon des balcons*."

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*Glances at Life in City and Suburb.* By Cornelius Webbe. Smith, Elder, and Co.

This volume chiefly consists of reprints of some very clever and entertaining papers, and they well merit to have been thus collected together. We have seldom met with more faithful sketches of life, and yet they are scarcely to be surpassed in comic humour. From hints to hypochondriacs we take the following:—

"Keep the mind cheerful if you can, and employed, which you may. A vacant mind, like a bill in parliament, may be innocent enough in that state, but it depends upon the filling up—"the third reading"—as to what it will hereafter turn out. Do you love literature? Read works of humour in preference to those of seriousness: such as the novels of Fielding and Smollett, Scott, Edgeworth, Bulwer, and Galt. These writers will give you more cheerful views of life—the two first especially. If you have not looked into Fielding since you were a boy (and who, as a boy, did not read *Tom Jones?*) there is something in mere association which will recal the feelings of that happiest period of life; and it is hard if there is not some passage of the past, which only to remember is like living youth over again. If you once begin to laugh, farewell, for that fit, to hypochondria. Avoid even a Parthian glance at past impressions of a painful nature. Do not dwell long on old grievances, even if they will start up again, and, like Richard's victims, repass in melancholy procession. Let them "come like shadows—so depart!" our bodily eyes are given that we may look before us;—hope, our mental eyesight, inclines us to look forward. There is no further use in being mindful of the past than as it makes us careful of the future. Avoid rumination leave "chewing the end of sweet and bitter" to four-footed creatures; they have nothing else to do, and can turn it to some account. Even in your progress to convalescence, some old monster, tired and torn of the disease, will start up to frighten you back; but nothing will so effectually subdue it as this very simple exercise;—hail its rise with a hearty "Pooh, pooh!" and a hundred to one but it turns tail. But, before all things, avoid fresh occasions for mental disquiet. Let the actions of the day be such as will bear review on the pillow at night. If you have done a wrong anywhere, either thoughtlessly or from passion, set it right—if possible;—if you cannot, at least atone for it by doing good in some other quarter. It is the impulse—the intention—not the mere value and amount of the good you may do, which is the thing; it is the thought that you are not so much engrossed by yourself and your own afflictions as to be incapable of sympathising with others which shall make you rich indeed. Encourage charity in thought, word, and deed. If you can once forget yourself, and look abroad upon the world, not as a mere idle speculator upon the miseries of your fellow-men, but as a participator in them, you will soon forget your own cares and miseries in the cares and miseries of others. Leave all besides to Heaven."

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*Observations on the present Armament throughout the Russian Empire*.*

"Hardly nine months have elapsed since, in consequence of the hostile preparations of Russia in the Black Sea, England was under the necessity of increasing her Naval establishment, by the addition of five thousand men. It was stated at the time, that this force was necessary for the protection of our commerce, and the maintenance of our maritime ascendancy, in a ratio corresponding with the increase in the navies of other Powers. France, Holland, Sweden, and Sardinia, imitated our example; and thus the aggressive projects of Russia have imposed on the maritime States the burdensome maintenance of defensive armaments, at a period when every European Government, and England in particular, have required to satiety their unabated desire, nay, their utmost anxiety, for the preservation of peace.

"Under what circumstances, then, does Russia call, at this moment, for an army of one hundred and fifty thousand men, and assume a warlike attitude, which, considering the present amount of her fleets in the Baltic and in the Black Sea, is even more imposing than that which she displayed in 1812, when forced to contend for independence against Napoleon, supported by half the Continent? Are the gallant Circassians the sole object of preparations which extend throughout the entire Russian empire, or is it that Poland, the Don Cossacks, the Crimea, Georgia, Mingrelia, Imeretia, Persia, Moldavia, Wallachia, Servia, each and all sigh for the hour of retribution, and feel that their hopes, their sympathies, and their national existence, are inseparably attached to the success of those hardy mountaineers, the mere mention of whose name drew down upon us, eight months ago, from men of education, the charge of imposture?

"If such be the grounds of the alarm which agitates the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, why is she not earnestly invited by those of her allies, whose tranquillity depends upon her stability, to desist from a contest, not only wholly unprovoked on the part of the Circassians, but maintained by them for the preservation of that independence, which is the inalienable birthright inherited from their forefathers?

Looking at the armaments of Russia under the simple point of view of their being intended to act against Circassia, is not England called upon, if not on grounds of humanity, on those of self-interest, and essentially with interests of peace, which are those of commerce, to place herself in a position to render good offices to either of the belligerents in the event of their being required? So long as the war continues, it not only keeps up alarm in Europe, and is detrimental to the interests of Russia herself, but all the populations bordering on the Euxine, the Marmora, the Sea of Azof, and the Caspian, comprising many millions, of different creeds, languages, habits, and resources, are kept in continual ferment. The industry of man throughout those extensive regions is necessarily held in check by the insecurity arising from the general apprehension of war, and from the instability of their Governments, under the ever varying aspect of affairs, and the multifarious action of Russian diplomacy, sowing everywhere the seeds of dissension, revolution, rebellion, destruction, and anarchy.

"It is evident from all accounts that the entire military talent of the Empire is at this moment put in requisition. All the most distinguished generals of the staff have been ordered to attend the Emperor to the south: General Jomini, the general writer on the campaigns of Buonaparte, Marshal Paskewitsch, Prince of Warsow, Gen. Rosnieski, the best General of Cavalry in the Russian service, and celebrated for his military skill and experience, Count de Witt, &c.

"We have, however, already shown, on the declaration of Circassian independence, that no forces which the Emperor of Russia can bring into the field will be able to effect any thing against the inhospitable tribes of the Caucasus.

"'If Russia conquers us,' the Circassians say, 'it will not be by arms, but by *cutting off our communications and making use of Turkey and Persia as if they were already hers; by rendering the sea impassable, as if it were her own; by blockading our coast; by destroying not only our vessels, but those of other states which approach us; by depriving us of a market for our produce; by preventing us from obtaining salt, gunpowder and other necessaries of war, which to us are necessaries of life—by depriving us of hope.*'

"To succeed, therefore, in her unprincipled ambition Russia must of necessity not only continue to stop the transit trade through Georgia, but the traffic of Austria, Persia, Turkey, and every other power, with the eastern shores of the Euxine. She must make herself absolute mistress of that sea, in order to intercept the commerce of all Europe, and she must recognise her antagonist as a belligerent power, in order to be able to exercise the right of blockade, because, without such blockade being officially announced and acknowledged by England, she can have no right whatever to stop an English merchant-ship bound for the Circassian coast."

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*Ruolt's Portraits of Eminent Conservative Statesmen.* The second Number of this work, which contains Portraits of the Duke of Newcastle, Lord Salmouth, and Sir William Follett, is even superior to the first. The engravings are exquisitely executed and the accompanying Memoirs are lively but accurate sketches of these leading Conservatives.

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## East India Intelligence.

*Singapore.*—We have received an account of an encounter which appears to have taken place between a fleet of pirate boats and H. M. sloop of war *Wolf*, accompanied by the schooner *Zephyr*. The junk which brought the intelligence was on this side of Pedra Branca when she heard firing from the *Wolf* and *Zephyr*, and descried the men-of-war's boats leaving their vessel under cover of her fire, and making towards a fleet of five large piratical prows, who appeared to be using their best exertions to avoid the attack, and pulled for that purpose in towards the shore, near to which they descried a more numerous body of prows than that held in chase by the *Wolf's* boats, but whether sailing or at anchor, the distance prevented them from making out. Next arrivals, we hope, will bring further accounts, and of a more gratifying nature.—*Hurkaru, April* 24.

The Chamber of Commerce lately made a representation to Government on the precarious position of the British trade at Rangoon, soliciting the appointment of a Consul, or Assistant Resident at Rangoon, with consular powers. The proposition was favourably received, and a reference has been made to the Resident at Ava to ascertain if any objection will be raised to such an appointment.—*Calcutta Courier, April* 21.

*Jeypoor.*—Luchmun Singh has followed up his conquest of Sawear by investing Bodoulee, a small to

* From No. 39 of the "Portfolio," a work of the greatest value to those who take an interest in politics.—Ed.

the inhabitants of which had afforded protection to Chunun Singh. The place was saved from plunder by the head man giving his promise to put Luchmun Singh in possession of Chunar within a month. A report prevails that the execution of Jootu Ram, Hookum Chund, Futtay Singh, and the person who cut at Major Alves, is fixed for the 11th April.

*Civil Annuity Fund.*—It is stated that twenty-three applications have been made for pensions on the Civil Annuity Fund, under the modified rules prescribed by the Court of Directors.—*Bengal Herald, April* 24.

*Euphrates Expedition.*—It is stated that Ibrahim and Reschid, Pashas, have been positively ordered to oppose the Euphrates' Expedition under Col. Chesney.—*Ibid.*

We communicate with sorrow the death of Lieut. Colonel Sneyd, Madras Army, just before arriving at Madras, on his way from Hyderabad. His remains were brought to, and interred with military honours at, St. Mary's burying-ground. In Colonel Sneyd the service has lost a good and zealous officer; but a keener pang remains to all those who enjoyed his intimacy and acquaintance, who knew and felt the kind-heartedness of his amiable man, which earned him the grateful title of the "Subaltern's friend."—*Madras Herald, May* 14.

At a Court of Directors held at the East India house this week, it was resolved to raise the rate of interest payable on East India bonds from 2*l.* 10*s.* per cent. per annum to 3*l.* 10*s.* per annum. The increase will take effect from the date of that resolution.

*The Ship Charles Eaton.*—A letter from Commander Aglesden, of the Indian Navy, dated Bombay, 25th Feb. last, states that he was under orders from the Bombay Government to proceed immediately, in command of the Company's brig of war *Tigris*, to Torres Straits, for the purpose of endeavouring to save the passengers and crew of the ship *Charles Eaton*, said to be wrecked near Murray's Island. Subsequent accounts from Bombay report the departure of the *Tigris* on 5th March.

### BOMBAY.

Military Appoint.—G. O. 25th April—Lieut. J. Vincent to be Acting Exec. Eng. at Belgaum until further orders, v. Pent. Lieut T. Studdert to be an Assist. to the Superintendent of Roads, Tanks, &c., v. Vincent. Lieut. G. B. Mundee to be Assist. to the Insp. Eng. of the North Div. A., v. Studdert. Lieut. W. S. Court to be Assist. to the Superintendent Eng. at the Presidency. —The following temporary arrangements are confirmed:—Ens. H. W. Biggle, 14th N.I., Court as Interp. to the 3d L. C. from the date of Lieut. Brailsford's resig. Ens. G. H. Robertson, 23th N.I., to act as Adj. to the Native Vet. Batt. during absence of Ensign at Presidency. Brev.-Col. J. Morse, 16th N.I., to assume the command at the station of Belgaum during the absence of Brig.-Gen. Gilbert on tour of inspection. Ens. J. Tait, 6th N.I., to act as Fort Adj. and Commissariat Agent at Surat, v. Capt. Hughes, on leave to Presidency. Surg. R. Wight, 2d L. C., to act as Surg. to the Div. and Station Staff at Deesa from 25th March. Furlough.—21st April. Capt. E. Walter, 3d L.C., to Europe for three years on private affairs.

Adjustment of Rank and Promotions.—25th April—Artillery. Lieut. R. C. Wermald to take rank in succ. to Prothero, ret., date 26th Oct., 1833. 2d Lieut. R. W. Chichester admitted on effective strength from 18th Oct., 1833, v. Wermald, prom. Lieut. H. J. Grahazam, and 2d Lieut. F. S. Blake, to take rank in succ. to Leslie, prom., 27th Dec., 1833. Lieut. H. Osborne, and 2d Lieut. Wetherall, to take rank in succ. to Rowland, prom., 26th Dec., 1834. Lieuts. S. Turnbull and M. Mackie to take rank in succ. to Sutherland, prom., 7th Feb., 1834. Lieut. C. Boulton, and 2d Lieut. G. B. Kennett, to take rank in succ. to Coghlan, prom. 16th June, 1834. 2d Lieut. T. C. Powell to take rank v. Kirkpatrick, dec., 12th Aug., 1834. 2d Lieut. G. A. Prior to take rank v. Johnson, dec., 24th Sept., 1834. Lieut. A. F. Bowman, and 2d Lieut. R. Beut. to take rank in succ. to Hooker, res. 7th Nov., 1834. Lieut. C. D. Nixon, and 2d Lieut. D. Haskoll, to take rank in succ. to Boye, prom. 21st do. 2d Lieut. C. Pottinger to be 1st Lieut. Lechmere, prom. 20th Aug., 1835. 2d Lieut. E. J. Haynes to be Interp. v. Pottinger, prom. 13th N.I.; Lieut. A. Trotland for Capt. T. Oakes, ret. 20th Aug., 1835; Lieut. N. P. M'Donell to take rank, v. Bradford, prom., from do. Ens. H. Lavie to be Lieut. v. Cooke, dec. 9th Nov., 1835.

Brevet.—Lieut. C. D. B. Present, 5th N.I., a Cadet of the year 1820, to be prom. to the Brevet rank of Capt. from 27th March, 1836.

Returned to Duty.—25th April, 1836, without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Court of Directors—Lieut. A. Pristeau, 21st N.I., date of arrival 7th April; Ens. J. G. J. Johnson, 19th N.I., date 2d April.

### BENGAL.

Judicial and Revenue Departments.—G. O. 19th April—Mr. E. Deedes to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Moorshedabad, Mr. Laurell, who has proceeded to Europe. Mr. H. G. Astell to be an Assist. under the Comm. of Rev. and Circ. of 11th, or Nuddea Div. Mr. Ephraim da Costa is to be Sudder Ameen in Allah Saraie. Mr. G. P. Leycester has been authorised to exercise the current duties of the office of Civil and Sess. Judge of Moorshedabad, in the room of Mr. H. S. Oldfield, 22d April—Mr. C. E. Trevelyan to officiate as Sec. to the Sudder Board of Revenue.

Milit. Depart.—Order confirmed, G.O. 19th April—Lieut. P. Shuldham, 52d N.I., to act as Interp. and Quartermast. to the 4th L.C. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Shortreed to act as Adj. to the Rif. Reg., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Lysaght, placed under orders of the Resident at Hyderabad. Lieut. W. H. Baldwin to act as Adj. to the 46th N.I. Ens. H. Mohr to act as Adj. to the left Wing of the 21st N.I., detached to Loodiannah. Lieut. E. P. Bryson, 68th N.I., to be Adj., vice Grove, proceeded to Europe on furl.

Births.—At Allahabad, 9th April, the lady of Lieut. Bush, 55th N.I., of a son.—At Dum Dum, 17th April, the lady of Lieut. Cardew, Art., of a son.

Marriages.—At Cawnpore, 20th March, Hon. W. Powyss, H.M. 16th Lancers, to Miss Kennedy.—At Calcutta, 21st April, J. S. Mendes, Esq., of the firm of Messrs. Pereira and Co., of Canton, to Catherine Maria, daughter of the late L. Barretto, Esq., of Manilla.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—Cork, 26th Sept.: Cumala, *M'Neil*, from Bengal, 23d April; St. Helena, 27th July. 23d: Perthshire, *Jameson*, Manilla, 30th March; St. Helena, 24th July.

Ships Sailed.—Portsmouth, 29th Sept.: Psyche, *Kennedy*, for Calcutta, 21st; Rangoon, *Elder*, do.

Ships Arrived Out.—Madras, 16th April: Lonach, *Jellicoe*, from Bombay, and sailed 12th for Calcutta.—Madeira, 23d Aug.: Wellington, *Liddle*, for Portsmouth.

Ships Sepaed.—3d June: Augusta Jessie, *Edinburgh*, London to New South Wales, lat. 2° S., long. 87° W. 13th Aug.: Mary Dundale, *Warburton*, Calcutta to Liverpool, off the Cape. 2d Sept.: Cheshire, *Campbell*, Liverpool to Bombay, lat. 4.0 N., long. 12 W.

*An Irish Cold.*—A native of the verdant sod, one of that class who visit England upon what is called an agricultural speculation—hay-making, having caught a very severe cold, was asked if he could account for it? "By the powers! not I," answered Pat, "barrin' that I slept in the field last night, and left the gate open."

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, September 21th, 12o'clock.—Consols 88¾, Reduced, (shut); New 8½, 9⅞ to ¾ Cons. for Act., 88½ (Buyers).

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

C. J. Christmas and W. Hall, Church Passage, Rotherhithe, cement manufacturers.—R. Speechly, late of Fenchurch street, commission-agent and factor. J. D. Waldeck, Birmingham, wine and liquor dealer.—G. Rokahr, Upton upon Severn, maltster.—H. Lawton, York, dealer. J. Wills, Bristol, boot and shoe maker.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Wicks, warehouseman, Basinghall-street, London—C. Perry, dealer in watches, Bluegate-street, Leadenhall street, London—C. Akers, dealer, Crutched Friars, London—T. Welch and J. Sellis, cotton-spinners, New Islington, Ancoats, Manchester—G. Francis and T. Francis the younger, iron merchants, Cambridge—J. Teasdale and G. A. Swales, timber-merchants, Sheffield.

DIRTHS.

22d inst., in Upper Seymour-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Walton, Coldstream Guards, of a daughter.—At Kilmorey, Ireland, the lady of Col. Hon. Barton, of a daughter.—In Drogheda, the lady of Major Bean, 91st reg., of a daughter.—At Dalkeith, the lady of Capt. R. Tait, of H.M.S. *Dublin*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

13th inst., John Humbert, Esq., barrister at-law, to Charlotte Elizabeth, second daughter of Colonel Charles Turner, Assistant Adjutant General of the Southern District, Ireland.—At Stoke Damerell, near Devonport, H. Vaughan Bidgood, Esq., Capt. 32d reg., to Augusta, only daughter of Major-General Sir Willoughby and Lady Augusta Cotton.—At Llandovery, Wales, Prysse Pryse, Esq., to Mary Anne Letitia, daughter of Major Walter Rice, Esq., of Llwynybrain, Carmarthenshire.

DEATHS.

21st inst., at Shepperton, aged 88, Mrs. Nelson, widow of late Lieut. Gen. Nelson.—At Rochester, Capt. Prosser, Paymaster of the E.I.C.'s Depot at Chatham, aged 75.—At Heathfree, Emma, daughter of Capt. J. Nicholls.—In Dublin, aged 48, Major Waddy, of Newry.—At Ballycommon House, Kilkenny, Harriet, youngest daughter of the Hon. Col. Butler, M.P.—At Exmouth, Augusta, only daughter of Capt. the Hon. G. Pellett, R.N., aged 16.—At Dryburgh, Capt. C. H. Watson, R.N.—A few days since, at his residence, Grumpsey, near Worcester, in his 57th year, W. H. Deighton, Esq., on the reserved half-pay list of the Rl. Marines. On Wednesday last, at her house in Dundas-street, Stam house, Miss Bacon, sister of Capt. Edmund Roger, R.N.—At Penzance, on Thursday, the wife of Capt. Jones, of the schooner *Jane*, of that port.

## Advertisements.


TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be Tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an Imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its main qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 229, High Holborn, also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Broths, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

25, New Bond-street.

TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result. the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acid of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your politeattention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it.—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Beehous Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Rooty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much Impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time. It taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Millard. This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine Patent Perrylan Side Spring Pens, with Holder. . . 2

The improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a side cut above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.

Nine Patent Perrylan Ender-Spring Pens, with Holders . 2

This Pen, by means of the Ender-Spring, allows of an opening across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it a most pleasant and useful Instrument for the general purposes of Writing.

Nine Double Patent Perrylan Pens, with Holder . . . 2

Nine Patent Perrylan Flat Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2

Nine ditto India Rubber-Spring Pens, with ditto . . 2

Nine ditto Regulating Spring Pens, ditto . . . . 2

N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had with Medium, Fine, Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above prices.

Six Patent Perrylan for Writing Music, with Holder . . 2

Nine ditto ditto Other Pens, with Holder . . . . 1

Nine ditto ditto Varnished Pens, with Holder . . . 0

Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of unequalled delicacy and flexibility for the Stage, &c., with Holder . . 3

Six ditto ditto Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most exquisite fineness, with Holder . . . . . 3

The Patent Perrylan Elastic Holder may be had with most of the above Pens, at an advance of Three pence per Card.

PERRYIAN LIMPID BLUE AND BLACK INK.

Writing performed with the Blue Ink is first of a clear blue colour, but in a short period becomes a permanent Black.

These Inks are superior to most of the writing fluids now in use, and being very limpid, are peculiarly adapted for Metallic Pens as well as for those made from quills. They are also suitable for the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6d., 1s., and 2s. each, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Manufactory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Bottle

(Signed) JAMES PERRY & Co.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for affections of the kidneys, lumbago, weakness, irritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1,000 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a more efficacious remedy than balsam of copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Strading, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

WELL-SEASONED INSTRUMENTS for EXPORTATION.—Persons requiring Instruments for foreign climates should be careful to secure such as are sound and well-seasoned. Instruments that have been a short time in use are the best calculated for this purpose. Merchants and others may be supplied from an extensive assortment of well selected PIANO-FORTES, by those highly-esteemed manufacturers, J. Broadwood and Sons, at the Piano-Forte Repository, 27, Soho-square. A liberal discount for cash. Instruments kept screwed and prepared, and orders executed without delay.

APPROVED ARTICLES for the TOILET, PREPARED BY

## HANNAY AND CO., Perfumers to the

Queen, to Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria, No. 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London.

HANNAY'S FRAGRANT ESSENCE OF RONDELETIA, for the Toilet or Handkerchief, originally prepared expressly for the use of the Royal Family, but now made use of at every Court in Europe. An entirely new, elegant, and refreshing Perfume, superior to any article ever before offered for Public Patronage, retaining its delightful fragrance for days, and even after being washed, without smelling faint and unpleasant, the universal complaint against all other Essences, five drops of which are equal in power to half an ounce of Lavender. The lovers of elegant perfumes are solicited to call and try this article on their handkerchiefs, for which purpose a bottle is always open free, and on which handkerchiefs so perfumed, the combined fragrance of the choicest conservatory must yield precedence.

The ESSENCE of RONDELETIA is a most delightful and refreshing Perfume, for burning in Philosophical Pastilles.

*** The great satisfaction HANNAY'S ESSENCE of RONDELETIA has given those who have made use of it, and the consequent large sale it has obtained, has produced a host of counterfeits,—perfumers, whose appearance of respectability would induce a belief that they would not sell a counterfeit article, are even guilty of it. Hannay and Co., therefore, beg to inform their customers, that the ESSENCE of RONDELETIA cannot be obtained genuine in London anywhere but at their own shop, 63, Oxford-street; but it may be obtained in the country of most respectable perfumers, care being taken to observe that it has the name and address of HANNAY & CO., 63, Oxford-street, on the Bottle, the Label, and the Seal.

Sold in Bottles at 2s. 6d., 7s., and 15s. each.

Also in handsome Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, as supplied for the use of the Royal Family, 10s.

HANNAY'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED SMELLING SALTS, in Cut Bottles, with Glass Stoppers, 2s. each.

The extreme pungency of these Salts proves them to be in a richer state of concentration than those heretofore in use, with the desirable advantage of being in bottles with air tight stoppers, which prevents their decay, and are found to be a most useful appendage to the apartments of Invalids; the large Table Bottles, unstoppered for a few minutes, diffusing an agreeable and refreshing odour through the atmosphere, far preferable to that produced by fumigating pastilles, without the noxious and suffocating fumes produced by the charcoal contained in them. Their utility in the chamber of the sick, at church, in crowded assemblies, and at the theatre, is obvious; their beneficial effects in case of fainting should induce every Lady to carry one in her reticule. They can be filled into Ladies own Bottles, and they will not corrode the silver or gold mountings.

FOR THE SKIN AND COMPLEXION,

HANNAY AND CO.'S NEW VEGETABLE SOAP

To those Ladies whose refined tastes value the appearance of beauty and health, Messrs. HANNAY and Co., Perfumers to the Royal Family, beg to recommend their NEW SOAP, prepared entirely from Vegetable Oils, as a most invaluable Improvement on Toilet Soaps; it possesses all the detergent properties of the common alkaline Soaps heretofore in use, without any of their injurious properties, it renders the Skin beautifully soft, smooth, and delicately white; removes all Redness, Freckles, Tan, and Sunburn, and justly ranks as the most agreeable, efficient, and harmless improver of the complexion in present use, and retains its agreeable perfume to the last.

Sold in Packets of three squares at 1s. 6d., six squares 3s., or six 3s. packets 15s.

HANNAY'S RONDELETIA SOAP.

This is the Vegetable Soap perfumed with the admired Fragrance of the Essence of Rondeletia, and has acquired the unqualified approbation and patronage of almost every Lady of Fashion.

Price 1s. the square, or six 5s.

HANNAY'S IMPROVED STICKING PLAISTER.

This useful article is a great improvement on the old Court Plaister, as it will adhere until a cut is healed up, and will not come off in washing the hands. Price 6d.

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## NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE

PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills, they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consequence of their great success some unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

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## SARSAPARILLA.

"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, allowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 59, Oxford-street, five doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail; and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 3s. 6d.; pints, quarts, 11s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

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FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery to King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony to the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSON, Esq., No. 3, Finnical's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Great Ile street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSON.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 5a, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Churchyard, Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Piccadilly, Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Proud, 229, Strand, Hendrie & Locke, Middle Row, Holborn, Bowling, 81, George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 16b, Edgware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 14, Fenchurch-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*** Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until Two o'clock

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## STIRLING REES' ESSENCE —Its vast

and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the highest Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced its salutiferous and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most safe and effectual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whites, Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, Lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of the Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual and Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated state, all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined with Sarsaparilla, Buchu, and other chaste alteratives, which renders it invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Symptoms, Pains in the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Eruptions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from tainted and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want of Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wasting Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has been taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance in its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, assist the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, and vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate female may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorative after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercurial or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 8d, High-street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of the world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of London (carriage free), in Bottles, at 4s. 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medicine Vendors, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, under the name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c., a worthless and injurious article of their own make, feels it is an imperative duty to say, that it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the name "J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Government Stamp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without which it cannot be genuine.

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## ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD,

Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply DEFICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of the gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication. An Inspection of Mr. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all acquainted with the subject of its superiority.

Tender and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from further decay.—At home from ten till five.

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## WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or

SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 93, Gracechurch-street, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

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## ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL

PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible; they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and, after a cure is effected by the use of these pills, the party will not experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Scorbutic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unparalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first offered these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that I had never before witnessed. And what I consider their most invaluable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that harass the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of those uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you cannot fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKES.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and Co.'s General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine now in use, *with an allowance for taking six at one time*, warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or more respectable Venders in every Town in the Kingdom; and any Shop that has not got them will obtain them from London, without any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through any of the London Booksellers.

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32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and No. 10, Ludgate-hill.

## MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Sur

geon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10, LUDGATE HILL, City, opposite the Bell Sauvage Inn, where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH, INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose of mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS

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## IMPROVED PATENT WATER

CLOSETS.—J. ODY begs to inform Architects, Surveyors, Builders, and Gentlemen repairing their houses, that he has received His Majesty's Royal LETTERS PATENT for an improved Construction of Water-closet, which has two very important advantages over all others, viz. simplicity and economy. The whole apparatus only occupies a space of two feet square, is perfectly free from any offensive effluvia, has an ample supply of water always standing in the basin, and is not liable to be out of order.

Urinary Closets on the same principle, admirably adapted to public buildings, hotels, &c.

The following apparatus in the usual valve closet is dispensed with—the service box and valve, the spring lever and pipe to conduct the wire, the air or D trap, the cranks and wire to open the valve in the service-box; all of which are liable to be out of order.—Premises surveyed, and an accurate estimate given of the expense.

Orders received at SALMON, ODY, and Co.'s Patent Trusses Manufactory, 202, Strand, London.

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## FAMILY MEDICAL MACHINE.—The

Manufacturers of Dr. SCOTT'S newly-invented CLYSOPUMP respectfully invite public attention to this desirable domestic apparatus, the piston of which, by a curious mechanical contrivance, keeps the pump unvaryingly full, propels the fluid by its ascent as well as descent, and consequently totally excludes air, and discharges an uniform stream. No part of the apparatus is perishable; there is no fixing necessary, nor basin, nor any other article required. In short, it has been so contrived by its professional inventor, that the most infirm or timid female may apply it with facility. Persons in the habit of using lavements will duly appreciate this incomparable apparatus, which cannot be too strongly recommended to individuals who are constantly requiring opening medicines, or those who suffer from indigestion, bilious attacks, spasms, flatulence, and complaints connected with a disordered state of the stomach, or an irritable, weakened, or sluggish action of the bowels.—Supplied, wholesale and retail, by SAVORY and Co., 369, Strand (three doors from Exeter Hall), and may be procured of all respectable Druggists in the kingdom. Purchasers in the country will please to observe the Inventor's stamp.

NEW WORKS
Just Published by
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In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.
Saturday, September 24th, 1836.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 195. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1836. PRICE 8d.

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THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 3rd November next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

TRAIN AND PALE SEAL OIL.

A Distribution of the Oil and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £300 for the due performance of the Contract.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—W. V. Read (1828), to command *Echo*, st.-v.; A. S. Hamond (1821) to *Blonde*; H. Parry (1811) to Coast Guard; W. C. Nowell (1828) to *Vanguard*, vice T. L. Massie; E. T. Harris (1833), Supernumerary to *Hastings*: H. Beddek (1829) to *Russel*; W. Samwell (*b*), 1829, to Coast Guard.

Mates—Junius B. Hoystra (Sup.) to *Conway*: — Barnard, from *North Star* to *Blonde*.

Midshipmen—J. Mowbray to *Harrier*, C. R. Read to *Conway*.

Mr. Beersoft, Master of the *Blonde*, has invalided from that ship and joined the *Sulphur*, as a Volunteer to assist in her surveys on the Coast of Mexico. Mr. Vallack, Purser of Ordinary, Sheerness (a Purser of 1794), has retired.

Assistant-Surgeon—J. Shaw (1827) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Pursers—R. Sholl (1806) to Ordinary, Chatham; M. Marsden (1801) to Ordinary, Sheerness.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lapwing, Forster (1812), | *s.* Aug. 29, *d.* Sept. 24, *r.* Sept. 30. | |
| Lord Melville, Webbe (1826), | *s.* Sept. 5, *d.* Oct. 1, *r.* Oct. 3. | |
| Dipossim, Peter (1804), | *s.* Sept. 21, *d.* Oct. 17, *r.* Oct. 15. | |
| Spey, James (185), | *s.* Sept. 26. *d.* Oct. 22. *r.* | |
| Lena, St. John (1808), | *s.* Oct. 5, *d.* Oct. 30, *r.* | |
| Alert, Nurrington (1812), | *s.* Oct. 10, *d.* Nov. 5, *r.* | |
| Camden, Tilley, | *s.* Oct. 17, *d.* Nov. 12, *r.* | |
| L'Espoir, Riley, act. (1814), | *s.* | *d.* *r.* |

*Mediterranean.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Firefly, Pearce ( ), | *s.* Sept. 3, *d.* Oct. 24, *r.* |
| Scorpion, Kennedy ( ), | *s.* Oct. 3, *d.* Nov. 23, *r.* |
| Hermes, Blount (1824) | *s.* *d.* *r.* |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Swift, Welch (1812), | *s.* July 8, *d.* Nov. 25, *r.* |
| Medina, Pawle (1805), | *s.* Aug. 5, *d.* Dec. 23, *r.* |
| Express, Croke, ( ), | *s.* Sept. 12, *d.* Jan. 30, *r.* |
| Minstrel, Griffiths ( ), | *s.* Oct. 8, *d.* Feb. 23, *r.* |
| Shagull, Parsons (1815), | *s.* *d.* *r.* |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Ranger, Turner (*a.* 1826) | *s.* Aug. 2, *d.* Oct. 26 *r.* Oct. 11. |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1810), | *s.* Aug. 17, *d.* Nov. 9, *r.* |
| Shelduake, Passingham (1819), | *s.* Sept. 3, *d.* Nov. 27, *r.* |
| Renard, Bamford (1809), | *s.* Sept 17, *d.* Dec. 11, *r.* |
| Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), | *s.* Oct 3, *d.* Dec. 26. *r.* |
| Skylark, Laid (1815), | *s.* Oct 17, *d.* Jan. 8, *r.* |
| Tyrian, Jennings (1815), | *s.* , *d.* , *r.* |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Eclipse, Forrester (1824), | *s.* June 17, *d.* Nov. 4, *r.* |
| Linnet, Downey (1815), | *s.* July 17, *d.* Dec. 4, *r.* |
| Pandora, Innes (1813), | *s.* Aug. 17, *d.* Jan. 4. *r.* |
| Goldfinch, Collier (1815), | *s.* Sept. 17, *d.* Feb. 4, *r.* |
| Ibex, Rees ( ), | *s.* Oct 17, *d.* Mar. 4, *r.* |

*North America.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Britain, Downey (1815), | *s.* Aug. 6, *d.* Oct. 8, *r.* Sept. 26. |
| Ranger, Dicken (1815), | *s.* Sept. 19, *d.* Nov. 12, *r.* |
| Dolphin, Moore (*a.* 1812), | *s.* Oct. 8, *d.* Dec. 8, *r.* |
| Swan, Smith ( ), | *s.* , *d.* , *r.* |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Oct. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portsmouth Dock Yard | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* |
| Su. 23 | 4 | 31 | 4 | 47 | 10 | 41 | 10 | 58 | 11 | 53 | ... | ... | 1 | 4 | 1 | 21 |
| Mo 24 | 5 | 3 | 5 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 11 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 55 |
| Tus. 25 | 5 | 40 | 5 | 59 | 11 | 47 | ... | ... | 0 | 47 | 1 | 5 | 2 | 12 | 2 | 29 |
| We. 26 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 34 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 24 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 5 |
| Th. 27 | 6 | 49 | 7 | 5 | 0 | 42 | 0 | 59 | 1 | 54 | 2 | 10 | 3 | 23 | 3 | 37 |
| Fri. 28 | 7 | 20 | 7 | 33 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 31 | 2 | 25 | 2 | 40 | 3 | 58 | 4 | 8 |
| Sat. 29 | 7 | 48 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 47 | 2 | 4 | 2 | 57 | 3 | 14 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 40 |

Portsmouth, Oct. 21st.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Pique* and *Inconstant* sailed on Saturday for Plymouth, the first at eight a.m., and the latter at three, p.m. They got into the Sound on 16th and 17th. *Pluto* st. has been detained in consequence of her defects; a party of shipwrights and caulkers have been at work on her since Friday. She hauled off the Dock-yard Jetty last night, and it is expected the detachment of Marine Artillery and the Supernumerary Serjeants and Corporals of Marines for the coast of Spain, will embark this afternoon and depart in the morning. *Athol* troop ship has been taken into harbour to refit. *Cracker*, tender to *Seaflower*, sailed for Guernsey on Monday. *North Star* could not land her treasure at Spithead, and it has been done in harbour, and despatched to London. She is returning stores, and will be paid off next week. The *Norfolk* came in on Wednesday, to embark convicts for New South Wales. They are placed in charge of Mr. John Inches, Surgeon, R.N. The *Beagle* and *Prince Regent* yacht arrived yesterday; the former on her way to Woolwich to be paid off, to land some stores, and take round to the Observatory at Greenwich several unserviceable chronometers from the College Observatory. The yacht is to receive Lord Elphinstone for a passage to Bombay, and then cross over to be presented to the Imaum of Muscat. On working from the Thames they discovered a leak, and she is now in Dock to have it stopped, and also to have her gilt ornamental work covered with canvas and board, and her ports better secured against bad weather. She will be ready for his Lordship to-morrow, but it is not thought she will be able to get away until Monday or Tuesday. The *Princess Charlotte*, *Ganges*, *Samarang*, *Ariadne*, and *Conway*, are in the Basin. The *Venerable* will be docked next spring. Ships in Port.—*Norfolk* at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *North Star*, *Conway*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Beagle*, *Pluto*, *Barrosa* trans., *Athol* troop ship, *Prince Regent* yt., *Emerald*, in Harbour.

Plymouth, Oct. 20th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Oct. 14.—Sailed H.M. steamer *Pluto*, Lieut. Duffill, for Woolwich, to have her defects made good. M.M. sloop *Comus*, 18, was taken into dock this day, and as soon as she is repaired she is to be commissioned. 15—Sailed H.M. ships *Minden*, 74, Captain Sharpe, and *Russell*, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon, for the Tagus; the latter has taken out 10,000 stand of arms, and other warlike stores; the *Partridge*, 10, Lieut. Bisson, sailed at the same time with dispatches for the Commander-in-Chief at Lisbon. Sailed the *Hermes* steamer, Lieut. Blount, for Falmouth, from whence she will proceed with the next mail for the Mediterranean. H.M. schooner *Dolphin*, 10, Lieut. Roberts, arrived here this day from Portsmouth, and sailed the following day for the Coast of Africa. 16th—Arrived from Portsmouth H.M.S. *Pique*, Capt. Hon. H. J. Rous; also said to be destined for the West Indies, after the trial cruise; *Valck*, Capt. Van Coster, Dutch man-of-war brig. Sailed, with stores for Pembroke Dock-yard, the *Diligence*, Naval Transport. 17—Arrived from Portsmouth H.M.S. *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. John Hayes. 18—Sailed for Woolwich, the *Beagle*, 10, Capt. Robert Fitzroy, where she will be paid off. Also, sailed H.M. sloop *Fly*, 18, Commander Russell Elliott, for South America. 20th—Arrived H.M. steamer *Rhadamanthus* from the Eastward, with the Marines destined for the Tagus. Sailed the squadron, under the command of Rear-Admiral Sir Charles Paget, consisting of the following ships, viz. *Bellerophon*, 80; *Vanguard*, 80; *Hercules*, 74; *Pembroke*, 74; *Pique*, 36; *Inconstant*, 36; and *Pantaloon*, 10. The *Scylla*, in dock at this port, is found to be in so defective a state, that her officers and crew are turned over to the *Satellite*, 18, which has just received a complete repair. The *Heron*, lighter, has taken on board provisions and four tons of powder, and will proceed immediately to the north coast of Spain. Assistant-Surgeon, John Shaw (supernumerary) to *Royal Adelaide*. P.S.—The Marines which arrived in the *Rhadamanthus*, from Woolwich yesterday, were put on board Sir C. Paget's squadron, and she sailed again some time in the night for Woolwich. It is conjectured the squadron are gone to Lisbon, from the circumstance of the Marines being distributed on board them. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, and *Scylla*. In the Sound—*Scorpion*, and *Valck*, Dutch brig of war.

Admiral Sir P. Durham, yesterday, gave a grand entertainment to all the officers of the ships at Portsmouth, and to such as were at the Battle of Trafalgar, on which occasion he commanded the *Defiance*, which ship bore a conspicuous part in the action. Although it is 31 years ago, there are several residing in Portsmouth and the neighbourhood, that have been met with. We hear that four old sailors got an interview with Sir P. Durham, having "*urgent business*," which proved to be, that they had served on board the *Defiance* with the gallant Admiral, and their statement proving correct, he generously gave them a sovereign each to drink his health.

Royal Marines.—Lieut. Gordon, and 20 men, are ordered to go out in the *Pluto* st., from Portsmouth, in addition to the party of Marine Artillery, and Non-Commissioned Officers.

Notwithstanding the tremendous gales which have prevailed during the week, we are happy to state that the men-of-war in the Sound, and the shipping in the different parts of the Harbour, have sustained no injury whatever. The hurricane on Wednesday night afforded the most decisive proof of the superiority of this harbour, as a roomy and safe place of refuge for shipping in dangerous weather. Six sail of the line, with the *Fly* sloop, *Pantaloon*, *Partridge*, and *Scorpion* brigs, and *Diligence* transport, besides several merchantmen, rode out the gale in perfect safety in the Sound, under shelter of the Breakwater, which being now advanced towards completion, after nearly twenty-five years of continued labour, is affording evidence of its great utility in protecting this harbour from the fury of the western gales. The stories circulated that the anchorage in the Sound is injured by the erection of the Breakwater, has been, in this instance, most satisfactorily refuted. The sea raged most terrifically outside the Breakwater, and the tide rose nearly as high as in the fatal hurricane of November, 1824, when 36 vessels went on shore; but it was remarked, that for two miles or more, inside that great national work, the sea presented a comperatively calm appearance, and it is now past all doubt, that treble the number of vessels might have rode out the gale in safety under the protection of that mighty bulwark, which is one of the wonders of the age.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

On Monday last the first increase of 1s. a-day to the half-pay of the Pursers of the Royal Navy was paid at the Dock-yard, to the great satisfaction of this deserving but hitherto neglected class of officers, who have been endeavouring for more than twelve years to accomplish this object, and are now indebted to a liberal administration for a boon which is universally admitted to be founded on justice.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Captain Phipps Hornby, C.B., a cousin to Lord Stanley, is the new naval aide-de-camp to His Majesty, vice Raines, deceased. A vacancy arose in the number of militia aides-de-camp to the King by the decease of Lord Dufferin.

The master shipwrights at Liverpool and their journeymen are at war. An advance of wages had been conceded by the former, but on conditions which the latter deemed objectionable, and, in consequence, the arrangement which had been concluded remains unratified. The journeymen have put forth by public advertisement 21 rules and regulations as the only articles on which they are prepared to resume their labour.

The *North Star* has brought home four convicts, the remainder of 12, who it is understood overpowered and murdered their guards, when proceeding from some port of New South Wales to another, and, striking across the Great Pacific Ocean, nearly half the circumference of the globe, in their small vessel, had begun to commit acts of piracy on the coasts of Chili, when they were seized by the authorities, and delivered up to one of our men-of-war.

Plymouth Breakwater.—The western end of this stupendous undertaking is now nearly finished. The foundation of the lighthouse at that extremity is laid, and the building it is understood, will be proceeded with early next spring. It is needless to remark that this work, when finished, will present one of the most triumphant monuments of the bold enterprise and science of man overcoming obstacles apparently insurmountable effected in ancient or modern times.

Disastrous Loss of the Barque Doncaster.—The *Childe Harold*, Capt. Willis, arrived from Bombay, brings intelligence of the wreck of the barque *Doncaster*, Capt. Pritchard (which sailed from the Mauritius for London about 20th June), on the reef of Agulhas, about 70 miles S.E. of the Cape of Good Hope, supposed on the night of Sunday 17th July, when every soul on board perished. The only clue to the names of the passengers is, a small memorandum book, or journal, a little defaced, which, from comparison of dates and circumstance, appears to have belonged to Dr. Page, of the R. Artillery or Engineers—and it is there stated, that the passengers were Capt. and Mrs. Wein, of the 29th Reg., Lieut. and Mrs. Welker, 99th Reg., Madame Wiehe and her daughter, Mrs. Saunders and family, Serj. John Reid, of the Royal Sappers and Miners, and 17 invalids.

Royal Marines.—On Sunday last Major Wright, K.H., Captains Leighton, Stewart, and Taylor, 6 subalterns, and 250 men, embarked on board the *Rhadamanthus* st.-ves. (under the temporary command of Mr. King, of the *Messenger*), the bands of this latter vessel being lent to the *Rhadamanthus* to take the Marines round to the westward. A finer body of young men never left the British shores. On Monday they managed to muster sufficient men to relieve the company on duty at the Dock-yard, by the aid of some recruits; and on Tuesday they were relieved by 4 companies of the Grenadier Guards, a detachment under the command of Colonel Fox having marched in on the preceding day and taken up quarters in the East Horse Square Artillery Barracks. The Officers were billetted on Long's Hotel. Col. M'Claverty, C.B., the Commandant of the Marines, has resumed the command from three months' leave of absence; and Lieut. Burney Varle, from H.M.S. *Jupiter*.

The *Echo* st. ves. was commissioned on Saturday last at Woolwich by Lieut. W. Viner Read (1823), and went Petty Officers and seamen. The *Volcano* st.-ves. has been taken up to the City Canal, to get engines and boilers. The *Lightning* Admiralty st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, arrived at Woolwich on Wednesday night, from Stockholm, where she landed the Hon. Mr. Bligh and suite, on the 4th inst. The *Lightning* had experienced beautiful weather.

[From a Correspondent, Plymouth,] 19th Oct.—The *Pique* arrived here on the 16th, after a boisterous passage having been in considerable danger off the Bill of Portland and lost her main-topsail, blown out of the bolt-ropes in a squall—or, as some people say, for want of reefing in proper time. There seems some fatality about the management of this ship, and the report is strong that her constructor, Captain Symonds, and Capt. Rous, are by no means agreed in their opinions as to her stowage, &c., the former wishing to have the weights taken from the extremities, and the ship brought to nearly an even keel, after the same manner as her other ships, the *Pique* being moulded precisely upon the

s ptinciple as the *Vernon, Vestal, Caryefort*, &c. &c., lat Capt. Rous is of opinion that she should be nearly s feet by the stern. If this be the case, and her con-ctor and commander differ so widely in their opinions, rial, under such circumstances, can be attended with a factory or final result. The *Inconstant* arrived the day the *Pique*, and appeare a fine frigate. Both ships are rted to sail well; but as one left the day before the r, and they were not in company, no opinion can yet be ed. Captain Hayes, the constructor of the *Inconstant*, mends her for the first cruise; and it has been very ge-lly remarked, that it would have been but fair to have o Capt. Symonds the same chance, for of course much nds upon the manner in which a ship is stowed, and d, and handled;—and it appears he could be spared his official duties to take a cruise in the *Vonguard*.

he Lieuts. of the Ordinary are now paid as First Lieu-nts of third-rates. The late additional Lieuts. appointed o enable four to be Divisional Lieutenants and two for hips' duty, and their servitude is considered as sea ice.

he *Borrows* frigate is fitting for a divisional ship in Porta-th ordinary.

he *Nuna* and *Stakesby* transports, and *Asia* freight-, for Gibraltar, have sailed this week from Deptford, at h place remains the *Catherine Stewart Forbes* and *nce Regent* transports, and the *Hebe* freight-brig.

here is, we are glad to say, no prospect that the seamen marines employed on shore in Spain, forming forts, erles, &c., will be paid by the Spanish government for arduous and laborious duties; if similarly employed ny extra duties in their own service, they are entitled ditional pay. Surely no government could deny their to what they are allowed by their own.

is reported the *Apollo* frigate yacht, at Portsmouth, is e fitted as a floating boat-house, for the ordinary at port. She was altered, at a very great expense, to a t for George the 4th. *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

he *Greenwich*, 74, is nearly rigged alongside the k-yard, at Portsmouth, preparatory to her proceeding e Eastward to be broken up, having been sold to Mr. ret, of Rotherhithe, for 5,300*l.*

*yllo*, 18, Com. Robb, is ordered to be paid off, and Commanders, Officers, and ship's company, are trans-d to the *Satellite*, 18, which will proceed to the West a station as soon as ready.

ieut. Bisson, Commander of the *Partridge*, has certified llows, respecting Capt. Kinsom's sounding machine:—have to certify that I have put your sounding instru-t to a complete practical test, by using it every second by day and by night for nine days, beginning with a h of five fathoms, and extending to 600 fathoms. dings up to 80 fathoms being obtained whilst going at ate of six knots per hour. Inspecting the accuracy of nstrument, I have only to state, that I found it perfect; as to simplicity, I need only say that all my crew soon erstood its use, and on these grounds I can strongly mmend this instrument as being of great practical ty."

he Masters and Second Masters of guard-ships are red to qualify themselves for Pilots, and to take charge s Majesty's ships coming into or going out of the ports which the Masters are attached; no extra pay to be ed.

he young Sir Godfrey Webster has just attained his rity, and is serving on board one of the line-of-battle to the Mediterranean as Midshipman. The second of the late Baronet is also in the navy, and on the West s station.

OAD OF SAUMAREZ.—The remains of this gallant noble-were interred last week at Jersey. As it had been the epeated request of his Lordship that no pomp or pa-ntry should attend his funeral obsequies, but that they ld be conducted in as plain and private a manner as ible, the number of gentlemen invited to assist was but paratively small. The inhabitants of Jersey sponta-ly closed their shops during the day; minute guns, by r of the Lieutenant-Governor, were fired from Castle et and Fort George, from noon till half-past one o'clock; ells of the town church and St. James's tolling during ame time; and the flags of the various ships in the har-as well as that of the Bethel Union or Sailors' Chapel, hich his Lordship was the patron and warm supporter, hoisted half-mast high.

*uphrates Expedition.*—Colonel Chesney, it is stated, arrived at Bussorah.

f the twenty-five Captains who commanded line-of-bat-hips at Trafalgar, only seven at present survive, viz.:—irals—Sir Phillip Durham, G.C.B.; Sir Wm. Har-, G.C.B.; G.C.H. Vice-Admirals—Sir Wm. Bayo-K.C.B.; Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.; Sir H. Digby, K.C.B. Rear-Admirals—Sir T. Hardy, .B.; and Captain Sir C. Bullen, K.C.H. There twenty-seven British ships of the line present in the n; but two (the *Ajax* and *Thunderer*) were com-ded by Lieutenants, their Captains being absent on Sir art Calder's Court-martial.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, OCTOBER 15.

The King has been pleased to appoint Major-General Sir Lionel Smith, K.C.B., to be Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of the Island of Jamaica and the territories depending thereon; Colonel Sir Evan John Murray Mac-Gregor, Bart., to be Governor and Commander in-Chief of the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent, Grenada, Tobago, and their dependencies; Major-General Sir Henry Frederick Bouverie, K.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Malta and its dependencies; and the Lieutenant-Governor of British Guiana, Major-General Sir James Carmichael Smyth, Bart., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of that Colony and its dependencies.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, OCT. 21.

Coldstream Foot Guards—James Wedderburn, Gent., to be Assist.-Surgeon, v. Hunter, promoted.

13th Foot—Lieut. George Pinder to be Captain, by purchase, v. Stratton, who retires; Ensign Charles Horrocks to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Pinder; William Dering Adair Roe, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Horrocks.

17th Foot—Thomas Francis Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Heywood, who retires.

31th Foot—Capt. W. Lax, from half-pay Unatt., to be Capt., v. Colt, who exchanges; Staff-Assistant-Surgeon Alexander Smith to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. Bell, placed upon half-pay.

39th—Lieut. George Sleeman to be Capt., without purchase, v. Forbes, deceased; Ensign William Michael Grace to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Sleeman; Gent. Cadet Wordsworth Smith, from R. Milit. College, to be Ensign, without purchase, v. Grace.

43d—Capt. James Bucknall Bucknall Estcourt to be Maj., by purchase, v. Beresford, who retires; Lieut. Johnson Ford to be Captain, by purchase, v. Estcourt; Ensign Lord William Frederick Arthur Montagu Hill to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ford; Albert Sadlier Bruere, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Hill.

46th—Lieut. Nicholas Gosselin to be Captain, by purchase, v. Thomas William Stewart, who retires; Ensign William Clutton Marshall to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Gosselin; Thomas Henry Plaskett, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Marshall.

60th—Second Lieut. Thomas Guy Gisborne to be First Lieut., by purchase, v. Power, who retires; Charles Sedley Burdett, Gent., to be Second Lieut., by purchase, v. Gisborne.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—George Chapman, Gent., to be Assistant-Surgeon to the Forces, v. Smith, appointed to the 34th Regiment.

### CAVALRY.

2d Drag. Gds.—1 non-comm. off., and 1 t. and f., from Longford to Dublin, to embark for Maidstone.

2d Drags.—1 non-comm. off., and 1 t. and f., from Dundalk to Dublin, to embark for Maidstone.

3d Lt. Drags.—A Subaltern's detachment from Cahir to Clogher on 13th inst.

### INFANTRY.

5th—Major-General Sir T. M'Mahon inspected this depot in Forlorn Barracks, Gosport, on Thursday the 20th inst. They were commanded by Lord Charles Wellesley, and their movements were much to the satisfaction of the Maj.-General.

46th—3 comps. and F. Officer from Enniskillen to Dublin, 17th to 24th; 3 comps. and hd.-quarters from Enniskillen to Dublin, 18th to 25th.

47th depot—Maj.-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon commenced his half-yearly inspections with this depot on Wednesday the 12th inst.; owing, however, to the inclemency of the weather their field movements were postponed till Saturday the 22d instant.

55th—Captain Barrell, while on a tour in America, last summer, was presented by the President of the United States with a carabine of peculiar construction, which loads at the breech, and of great strength with lightness. It proves that our neighbours have not been asleep, even in these times of peace, and that they have no objection to let us see they are wide awake.

58th depot—will be inspected on Monday next.

86th depot—The company at Clogher to Clonmel on 13th instant.

88th—Col. Lewis, and the officers of the Royal Marines at Portsmouth, dined with the officers of this reg. on Friday the 21st inst.

92d depot—The officers gave 20*l.* last week to the Mendicity Institution of Londonderry, profits of amateur theatricals.

96th—The first division arrived at Belfast on 11th instant, from Glasgow, on board the *Mercury* steam-vessel. The second division, under the command of Major Halun, arrived at Belfast on 13th, on board the *Rapid* steamer. The last and hd.-qrs. arrived on the 15th, and proceeded *en route* for Enniskillen. A detachment of 1 Subaltern, 1 Serjeant, and 30 rank and file, from Enniskillen to Ballyshannon, on 18th and 19th instant. The Lord Provost of Glasgow has addressed the following letter to the Commanding Officer:—

*Council Chambers, Glasgow, Oct. 6.*

Sir,—My colleagues in the magistracy and myself cannot allow you and the distinguished regiment under your command to leave this city without expressing, in the warmest manner, our regret at its approaching departure. The magistrates beg that you will have the goodness to convey to the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates of the 96th reg., the high sense they entertain of the exemplary good conduct of the corps during the period of 12 months they have remained in this garrison, and that you will at the same time express to the reg. the peculiar gratification which the magistrates feel at the good understanding that has uniformly existed between the regiment and the citizens. Assuredly the best wishes of the magistrates and of the inhabitants of this city will accompany the 96th in whatever quarter of the globe their services may be required. I have, &c.,

(Signed) WILLIAM MILLS, Lord-Provost.

Lieut.-Col. Carmichael.

RIFLE BRIGADE, 1st Batt.—The Adjutant-General did not inspect the Batt. at Chatham on the 20th, as was expected, but will do so on the 26th instant.

1st West India Regt.—The following Officers have embarked for the head-quarters of their regiment:—Ensigns Campbell, Mackenzie, Pogson, and the Hon. T. C. S. Foster.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—On Monday evening the Artillery Officers sumptuously entertained the Officers of the Grenadier Guards, who are arrived at Woolwich to do duty in the Dock-yard. It is said two detachments of line regiments will relieve the Guards from Chatham. Veterinary Surgeon Percival has joined the Infirmary at Woolwich, vice Burt, ordered to Dublin. A serious affray between the Marines and Artillery took place on Wednesday night, in the dancing-room of the Abercrombie public-house, at the back of the Horse Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. A dispute arose between a Marine and an Artillery-men, which came to blows, when a party of Marines, drunk, passing at the time, rushed up stairs into the dancing-room, and without inquiring into the cause of the riot, commenced an attack on the Artillery, who, being much inferior in strength, were cruelly maltreated, not only with the Marines' bayonets, but with the pewter-pots, &c. The Horse Artillery guard was sent for and soon arrived, but the Marines had taken the precaution to post sentries to prevent their coming up. The Foot Artillery guard then came, and after a protracted struggle, effected their way into the room. The Marines used the tankards, chairs, tables, glasses, &c.: the guard charged upon them, and after an obstinate resistance managed to capture nearly all, and lodged them safely in the guard-room. The Corporal of the guard of the Horse Artillery was so severely injured by the wounds, and from being several times knocked upon the head with the pewter-pots, that it is reported he died the same night, and many others are in the hospital from the effects of the wounds inflicted. Such was the determined resistance of the Marines that there is not a whole pane of glass left, and the house was completely strewn with broken furniture, glass, &c. An inquiry has been ordered into this affair, that the guilty parties may suffer their just reward.

YEOMANRY.—The Westmoreland and Cumberland Yeomanry Cavalry regiment assembled for permanent duty, at Penrith, on Tuesday, 4th Oct., and notwithstanding the lateness of the harvest, mustered within twelve men of its full complement. On Monday, the 10th, it was inspected on the Mains, near Longwathby, by Major Wallington, of the 10th Hussars, a very able, experienced, and distinguished officer, who came in front of the line at 11 o'clock, dressed in the splendid uniform of his regiment, and wearing his Waterloo medal. When he had very minutely inspected the regiment in open order, it marched past him by squadrons, single files, and troops, in the usual manner, and performed the sword exercise. It then executed a variety of movements, taken from the new book of cavalry regulations, advancing repeatedly by squadrons and in line, at a very fast pace, and in excellent order, frequently changing front and position, forming close column of squadrons, changing its front, counter-marching and again deploying into line, and finally advancing to the general salute; the performance of the whole of which was good throughout, and which was witnessed by the inspecting officer with evident satisfaction during its progress. At the termination of the review, Major Wallington requested Lieut.-Col. Hasell to inform the regiment that its performance had far exceeded his highest expectations, that he had been surprised and delighted at seeing such a field-day from a regiment of yeomanry; and that his report should be worded in the strongest terms of approbation as to the appearance and efficiency of the corps.

On Tuesday Colonel Tynte entertained a distinguished party at Halswell House, in Somersetshire, including the officers of his regiment, the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry. The occasion was selected for the presentation of a splendid piece of plate, value 200*l.*, to Capt. and Adj. Maher from his brother officers. The plate, which was executed by one of the first houses in Bath, consists of a superb centre piece and candelabra for the table, the branches formed of the acanthus, supported by beautifully executed dancing nymphs advancing with chaplets, and standing on a circular pedestal, on one side of which are embossed the arms of the gallant captain, encircled with military emblems, and on the other the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Charles Martin Maher, adjutant of the West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry, by his brother officers, as a mark of the sense they entertain of the zeal, assiduity, and ability with which he has brought the regiment to its present

high state of discipline, and as a token of their sincere regard, respect, and esteem towards him as a friend, an officer, and a gentleman. October 11, A.D. 1836." On the same day Serj.-Maj. James M'Cann was presented by the officers of the West Somerset Regt. with a splendid cup, value 30*l.*; on one side is engraved two mounted yeomen, in the attitude of "attack and defence;" on the other, the following inscription:—"Presented by the Officers of the West Somerset Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, to James M'Cann, as a mark of their approbation of his services as Regimental Serjeant Major. October 11th, A.D. 1836." The following promotions have taken place in the regt., viz., A. G. Lethbridge, Esq., to be Capt.; Cornets C. H. Warren and J. Hole, to be Lieuts.; J. W. Browne, gent., to be Cornet.

Col. Sir Charles Smith, C.B., commanding the forces in the West Indies, has appointed, as his Military Secretary, Capt. T. H. Tidy, of the 14th regt.

Maj.-Gen. Sir Lionel Smith embarked on the 21st Aug. on board the *Belvidera*, for Jamaica. The Hon. John A. Beckles, President of Barbadoes, will administer the Government there until the arrival of Col. Sir Evan M'Gregor.

Hobart Town and Launceston papers have been received. Colonel Arthur is recalled by order of the King in Council. This measure has been hailed with demonstrations of joy by the great majority of the colonists.—*Sun.*

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed Major George Browne, h. p. unatt., to be Inspector of Police for the district of Leinster, comprising Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, King's, Longford, Louth, Meath, Queen's, Westmeath, Wexford, Wicklow. This is the situation kept vacant for Lieut.-Col. Macleod, and which that gallant officer declined accepting. Major Browne was lately appointed stipendiary magistrate for Belfast. The salary of the former situation is 500*l.* per annum, that of the latter 400*l.* The Lord Lieutenant has increased the number of his extra aides-de-camp to nine; the Hon. Capt. Liddell, of the Scots Fusilier Guards, brother of the Countess of Mulgrave, is first aide-de-camp to his Lordship.

One of the London assurance offices boasts that it assures the lives of members of yeomanry and volunteer corps without any extra premium.

Major-General Sir Amos Norcott is to continue on the staff of Jamaica, with the rank of second in command.

The Lieut.-Gen. commanding in Ireland inspected, last week, the garrison of Cork, comprising the 3d Drag. Guards, Royal Artillery, 33d, 35th, and 62d regts. Sir Edward has since returned to Dublin. Capt. F. C. Griffiths, 3d Drag. Guards, and Lieut. H. G. Conroy, Grenadier Guards, are appointed extra aides-de-camp to the Lieut.-General.

We are informed that the Board of Ordnance have decided on augmenting the allowance of coals to officers and sublims on guard. Nothing could be more wanted, and Government will doubtless find their account, in its preventing many from going into the Hospital from want of sufficient fire to warm and dry themselves after coming off sentry. An allowance of coals to school-rooms would also be very salutary, as many are deterred from attending on winter evenings, who, from want of this comfort, are perhaps induced to seek it in a public-house. Many things might be done to induce both children and adults to attend school. Some Commanding Officers have applied to keep the old great coats to clothe the children, but have been refused.

Major-Gen. Sir John Burlton has returned to Athlone, and resumed his command of the western district of Ireland.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

On Wednesday a Court-Martial was held on board the *Royal Adelaide*, at Plymouth, to try Second Lieut. Frederick John White, R. Marines, on charges preferred by Capt. Mercer, R.M., of H.M.S. *Vanguard*.

The charges were, for disobedience of orders, neglect of duty, and contempt to his superior officer.

The Court consisted of the Hon. C. Paget, G.C.H.; R. Adm. of the Red, President. Capts. J. Hayes, C.B.; C. H. H. Ross, C.B.; R. Thomas, J. Sykes, S. Jackson, Sir T. Fellowes, M. P. F. Berkeley, M.P., and the Hon. H. J. Rous; G. Eastluke, Esq., officiating Judge Advocate. The prisoner was assisted by J. E. Elworthy, Esq., solicitor, of Devonport.

The Court having been duly sworn, and the charges read, the prisoner asked permission to address the Court, and submitted that the proceedings were irregular, inasmuch as that not being furnished with a copy of the particular facts which were intended to be proved against him, he could not do justice to his defence. But the Court having decided to proceed,

Capt. Mercer, R.M., the prosecutor, called Lieut. Topham, R.M., who proved that having been directed by Capt. Mercer to prevent Lieut. White going on shore, he told him, on his stating that he had obtained Captain Bouverie's permission, that he was not to leave the ship. He replied,—"I'll not stand that," and he then went into the cabin, and I endeavouring to remonstrate with him as to his going to Capt. Bouverie; he then went into the cabin, and immediately after came out very angry and said, "It was tyrannical, and Capt. Mercer had not treated him like a gentleman by doing so, and he would tell him so to his face."

On the evening of the 5th, prisoner did not inspect the relief at 4 o'clock, agreeable to Capt. Mercer's orders. Knew this, because witness did it himself; this was frequently the case with prisoner during the time he has been in the ship; has seen Capt. Mercer frequently remonstrate with him since we came out of harbour in June last, and seen prisoner treat Capt. M. with contempt; and no advice or remonstrance of Capt. M. ever appeared to have any effect upon the prisoner. The witness proved other cases of disrespectful conduct on the part of the prisoner to Capt. M. personally, as did also Serjeant-Major Best.

The prisoner did not call any witnesses, but cross-examined those for the prosecution. He was allowed an hour to prepare his defence, when he addressed the Court as follows:—"I should ill discharge the duty I owe the service to which I have the honour to belong, to this Hon. Court, or to myself, if I were, for one moment, to deny that I have erred, in allowing any circumstance to interfere with obedience to the orders of my superior, and I am before this Hon. Court for a breach of those orders, a breach, however, of a nature, and committed under such circumstances, as I trust may lead the Court to a favourable consideration of my conduct. It would ill become me to point out the particular circumstances, which lead me to believe such a departure from orders might not be deemed an offence worthy such serious notice as has been taken of it. The question of an Hon. member has produced evidence that the practice was not unfrequent. From the evidence given in support of the charge, it is clear, that no premeditated disobedience of orders, or neglect of duty, was contemplated; on the contrary, the cause of the disobedience is shown; and whilst I reiterate that, I do not say this as a justification, I respectfully submit it as an extenuation. These observations apply to the two charges, disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. The third charge is for treating Capt. Mercer with contempt; the proof upon this charge is confined to the prosecutor's deposition; none other being present; I cannot, therefore, produce the evidence of any one to compare with the proof offered by the prosecutor, I purposely abstain from asserting anything which may hold the appearance of contradicting that which Capt. Mercer has sworn to; but he has admitted that he was displeased, and that he immediately placed me under arrest; he, therefore, must have been excited. That excitement may have led him to consider my conduct as disrespectful; but I hope this Hon. Court will take all the facts into their consideration, and, in addition to which, I solemnly declare, upon my honour, that it was not my intention, nor my desire, to be either disrespectful or contemptuous; and I beg to express my sorrow that the prosecutor should have so misunderstood me. From my earliest youth I have been accustomed to the military service—my father having been upwards of 43 years in the line, and holding a staff appointment as Town Major; I have had also three brothers in the line. For myself, I am only 22 years of age; I have held my commission two years, and been embarked two months."

The Court was then cleared for half an hour, and after the usual preamble, pronounced the following sentence:—That the charges have been proved against the prisoner, and the Court doth in consequence adjudge the said Second Lieutenant, &c., to be severely reprimanded, to be dismissed H.M.S. *Vanguard*, and to be placed at the bottom of the list of the Second Lieutenants of the Royal Marines.

## East India Intelligence.

Notice has been issued by the Government of India that Bills on London, secured on produce, that may be tendered to the Board of Customs, and accepted, will, until further orders, bear the rate of exchange of two shillings and one halfpenny for the Company's rupee, and that these Bills will in future be payable upon demand, in lieu of granting them payable at 40 days' sight.

The Governor of Bengal has issued an order, requiring civil servants intending to retire from the service, or to leave the country upon furlough, to give notice thereof to the Accountant of the Department to which they belong at least three months before their departure, in order to allow that officer to adjust any items of account standing to their debit in the public books.

*Agra.*—We understand that a General Court-Martial is likely to take place in this station, arising out of a dispute concerning dealing in horses. Lieut. Loveday, 37th Native Infantry, purchased a horse of Lieut. Hull, 36th N.I., who, five days after the horse had been in his stable, returned it to Lieut. Hull, on the plea that the animal was unsound, who refused to receive it. After the usual notes and references on such occasions, L Hall was accused by the other party of ungentlem conduct, in having warranted a horse sound whe knew him to be unsound; and the option was of him by the Brigadier commanding the station eith annul the bargain by taking back the horse, or to the result of a reference to higher authority; but L Hall, we understand, refused all compromise, and manded a public investigation to clear his character the accusations of Lieut. Loveday.* The case is before the Maj.-General.—*Agra Ukhbar, April* 30.

A report has reached Agra of the murder of the jeant-Major of the 60th, and his wife, by some Sepo that regiment. The cause assigned for the act was detection by the murdered officer of some irregula among the Sepoys, and the subsequent report of the the regimental staff.

Letters from Goomsur give a melancholy detail o sufferings of the troops from climate and hard work; 10th regiment in particular is placed perfectly *hor combat*, has occupied the posts in the rear to enable recruit, but officers and men have suffered too muc indulge even the hope of its being again fit for se this campaign. The remainder of the 50th regimen been ordered up from Vizagapatam, and should the vice not be brought to a speedy determination troops will be absolutely necessary. Later official i ligence states that only a few petty chiefs have taken, and that the principal leading men of the Ze dary are still at large. A combined movement of de ments from several regiments for the capture of principal chief has entirely failed; the chief dispersed followers, and escaped by passing between the comb force and the main body of the Army. The numbe sick at head-quarters amounted to 1500, and one reg only 75 effectives.

It is curious to mark the progress of this camp In October, five companies were called for by the authority, but this did not frighten the Rajah. Ne regiment with a company of Artillery, still no hop success; and detachments from different stations in Northern Division, accompanied by the Major-Gen joined the field force; yet opposition appeared to incr and finally a member of Council, two more regim and a company of Artillery, came round from Ma This brings us up to the present time, when the inclem of the season appears to be a more powerful enemy the insurgents, for the loss, except by sickness, been trifling.

### BENGAL.

FINANCIAL DEPART.—G.O. 4th May—Mr. T. C. Smith, Member of the Hon. Co.'s Financial Agency at Canton, ha proceeded to England on furlough, the following appointm take place:—Mr. John Jackson to be Senior Member of the Co.'s Financial Agency at Canton. Mr. J. H. Aslell to be Se Member of do., and to officiate as Senior Member during Jackson's absence. Mr. H. M. Clarke to be Third Memb do., and to officiate as Second during do. Mr. J. B. Thornh officiate as Third Member and Secretary during do.

MILITARY DEPART.—Brevet, 9th May—The undermenti Officers promoted to the rank of Capt. by Brevet, from 8th 1836.—Lieut. George St. Patrick Lawrence, 2d L.C.; Lieu Drummond, 2d L.C.; Lieut. George Alex. Barber, 8th L.C.; L Stephen Williams, 8th N.I., Lieut. William Stewart, 32d Lieut. Matthew Smith, 38d N.I.; Lieut. G. A. Mee, 58th Lieut. Joseph Whiteford, 65th N.I.

RETIREMENTS IN ENGLAND.—The following Officers hav tained leave to retire from the service:—Lieut. L. E. Duval, Madras N.I., and Lieut. Mayberry, Bengal Pension Est.

### BOMBAY.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPART.—1st June—The Rev. James H Hughes appointed by the Court of Directors a Chaplain, ha arrived in the *Union Castle* on 16th May, admitted on Estab ment, and appointed Chaplain of Sholapore.

MILITARY DEPART.—PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENT 26th May—Art. Capt. F. P. Lester to be Major, Lieut. and Capt. M. F. Willoughby to be Capt., and Lieut. E. Jacob t 1st Lieut., in succ. to Miller, dec.; date of rank, 14th May, 1838 N.I., Ens. H. W. Diggle to be Quartermaster and In he Hindustanee, v. Bradford, prom.—8th N.I., Ens. [illegible] Cot to be Lieut., v. Long, discharged the service by sentence Court-Martial.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.—Lieut.-Col. J. Barclay to take v. Barnewall, retired; date, 9th June, 1833. Lieut.-Col. C James to take rank v. Dunsterville, dec., do. 8th July, Lieut.-Col. J. H. Dunsterville to take rank v. Pelrson, dec., 10th July, 1833. Lieut.-Col. C. Payne to take rank v. Wi struck off, date 10th Sept., 1833. Major J. D. Crozier to be Li Col. v. Fleming, ret., date, 4th Nov., 1833. Major C. Ova be Lieut.-Col. v. Crozier, ret., date, 5th Nov., 1833. Lieut. Capt. Robson to be Major, Lieut. Hobson to be Capt., and Thompson to be Lieut., in succ. to Ovans, prom. 14th Major T. Roe, and Capt. S. Tennell to take rank in succ Dunsterville, prom., date, 10th July, 1833. Capt. D. Grant Major, Lieut. R. M. Hughes to be Capt., and Ens. R. M. M to be Lieut., in succ. to Roe, prom., date, 29th Sept., 1833.

FURLOUGH.—26th May—Capt. F. Apthorp, 26th N.I., is all a furl. to Europe for the benefit of his health.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—Liverpool, 15th Oct.: THOMAS DOU *Brown*, Mauritius, 7th April.—London, 17th: CHILDE HA *Willis*, Bombay, 8th June.—Liverpool, 17th: ZENO, *La* Singapore, 31st May. 18th: BRIAN BORU, *Harrison*, Ma 10th May. 20th: MONARCH, *Brown*, Bengal, 3d May.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per CHILDE HAROLD: W. Y Esq., Capt. More, 24th N.I., Lieut. Johnstone, R.N., Lieut. Hardison, H.M. 6th Foot, Baron Hugnee. From the Cape—Jameson, and two children of Major Holland.

SHIPS SAILED.—From the Downs, 19th Oct.: SEVERN, *Wake*, for Bombay.—Portsmouth, do.: LA BELLE ALLIANCE, *Arckoll*, Madras.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Cape of Good Hope, 27th July: THOMAS SNOOK, *Baker*, Downs, 16th May. 30th: SESOSTRIS, *Yates*, Portsmouth, 19th May, and sailed 7th Aug. for Madras. 1st Aug.: RESOURCE, *Smith*, St. Helena, 9th July.—Mauritius, 11th July: AMBASSADOR, *Attwood*, Downs; ACHILLES, *Duncan*, do.

SHIP SPOKEN.—15th Sept., ATLAS, *Hunt*, London to Mauritius, lat. 10.37 N., long.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per CLAUDINE, from Madras: Col. Cameron, 1st L.C., Capt. Smith, Capt. Crozier, 34th N.I., Dr. Brown, Dr. Cheape, Lieut. Octerlony, Eng., Lieut. Molloy, H.M. 55th, Lieut. Taylor, Comm. Hamilton, Mrs. Col. Sneyd, Mrs. Wright and three children, Mrs. Rose and child (Mrs. R. died at sea, 2d Aug.)

## MODERN WARFARE.

Modern custom, and the practice of the most civilised nations, have established the system of having but one sort of infantry, which is all drilled and disciplined alike: equally capable of serving as light infantry, or as battalions of the line. It appears that this is correct, and that it is the only system with which war can at present be carried on to advantage; but opinions are not so absolutely united on this subject as, at first sight, it would seem they must be. There are men who say that skirmishers are useless, and others who maintain that, in imitation of the Greeks and Romans, whose light and heavy infantry had their ordnance and manœuvred apart, we should form two sorts of infantry;—that the men employed in extended order to cover the advance or retreat of the line should not be practised in line manœuvres, whilst the latter should be taught only to act in mass. It is difficult to conceive all that can be advanced in support of such ideas: it is obvious, however, that they are liable to objections, which, in the absence of contrary evidence, seem insurmountably to militate against any change. If the practice of extended formations be discarded, how shall we be able to cover our front flanks or rear against such skirmishers as the enemy may put in action for the purpose of harassing and retarding the march of a corps either in an open or intersected country? How scour or attack a wood or mountain position without tirailleurs? How secure ourselves against surprise when manœuvring in presence of an enemy, either offensively or defensively? In short, how answer the necessity which at present exists in a hundred different situations for the use of light infantry, and which expose a corps, neglecting to observe the enemy, or feel its way by means of skirmishers, to be attacked at a disadvantage, or to sustain a severe loss by attempting to advance in mass over a ground covered by detached musketeers? But, it is said, our ranks are recruited from uneducated classes; that the attempt to teach the soldier to act, both singly and in mass, spoils him for both, and is calculated to produce confusion and unsteadiness on service; and lastly, that complication is especially to be avoided in military affairs; that the instruction of the soldier cannot be too simple, and that, therefore, if skirmishers are necessary, they should at least be kept distinct from the line. The experience of all the armies of Europe proves, that the common soldier is capable of performing both these duties. So far from excellence in the one being incompatible with steadiness in the other, it is observed, that those battalions which, during the course of a war, have been most frequently detached *en tirailleur* are those which manœuvre the best in the army, because, in fact, their safety depends upon the readiness, rapidity, and skill, with which they pass from open to close order. The principle of simplicity is no doubt excellent, yet inexperience may abuse it. It might, under the same pretext, be said, that the soldier should be taught but one species of movement; that wheels, facings, and flank formations, should be abolished as tending to confuse and bewilder [illegible]; yet this would be very absurd. If it were really true that the soldier was injured by being taught to perform both light infantry and battalion movements, it would be requisite to draw the number of men annually desired for the military service of the state, from the higher classes, to obtain a proper degree of ability; but battalions of the line cannot be too often exercised in light infantry manœuvres, because this mode of action is particularly adapted to give the men that coolness, confidence, and perfection of discipline, which by enabling them, when dispersed, to platoon readily, and oppose all the resistance possible to an attack, is of such importance towards securing that mechanical presence of mind, which, under the most unexpected and disadvantageous circumstances, leads them instantly to adopt the only means of safety. If skirmishers, however, are to be kept ignorant of close formations, and the line unpractised in extended ones, the whole system of modern warfare must be changed; for, first, if the light infantry are not to be taught line movements, how shall we get them to form their supports and reserves, run in upon them, from the battalion, and conduct the retreat, in line, or column of quarter distance, ready to form the square battalion, and repulse the charges of cavalry; or, in an advance, how pass a defile when it involves a necessity for firing and charging in regular order? Yet these are duties they are at present constantly called upon to perform, and in which, if they are not perfectly *au fait*, they will be exposed to destruction the first day they take the field in presence of an enemy. Secondly, if a regiment of the line be detached, must it dispense with all observation of the enemy, or must it be attended by a company from a light infantry battalion, which, besides disturbing the organisation of the corps to which it belongs, will be frequently also insufficient to fulfil the object of its mission? If it be said that it is the business of the line to support and cover its light infantry, and that the light infantry, being organised simply as skirmishers, will not be disturbed by furnishing detachments, since the whole line, in fact, will have its proportion of them, it will still be true, first—that the support of the line cannot obviate the necessity which the skirmishers would still frequently be under of both making and receiving regular charges in mass; second, that no limited proportion of skirmishers will be sufficient for all occasions, since all the men of a battalion are sometimes called upon to act in turn as skirmishers and reserves, relieving one another several times; and lastly, that any proportion at all of troops confined to this desultory mode of action will be a serious deduction, which would deprive us of the services of a portion of our numbers at the most critical period of an engagement. For instance; as during the course of a campaign, the whole of your line may be expected at one time or another to be engaged with the enemy, either serving on detachment, or on the ground of different battles, it is desirable that it should be perfectly organised throughout. Every part of your line of battle, therefore, must have its proportion of skirmishers, in order that it may never be taken at a disadvantage, or be incapable of profiting by favourable occasions. That is to say, a certain portion of the infantry of your army must be light. Taking this portion at a moderate computation, we may rate it one-third, and it will still remain insufficient to meet all the exigencies of the service, whilst not more than half this number will sometimes be required. Of 60,000 men, then, of which we suppose the infantry of your army to be composed, 20,000 must be light; but suppose you are opposed by an enemy of equal force, but who, according to modern custom, has only one kind of infantry, all his battalions being armed, drilled, and disciplined alike, capable of serving either in extended or close order; on the day of the battle, when the skirmishers engage, one side or other will be driven in. Let us suppose that yours are victorious, and that the line approaches to make the charge: the enemy's skirmishers have fallen back according to regulation, are already re-formed in line ready to take their part in the conflict. Yours, after the manner of the Roman velites, because they are incapable of sustaining a shock in mass, and in order to clear the front for your attack, retire through the intervals of the second line. But these troops form one third part of your army; your line still contains 40,000 men, but that of the enemy is much stronger. He will probably be victorious. Again, should the field of battle, or the confined nature of the attack, be such as to afford employment for a small number only of skirmishers, a great part of your force will be paralysed; you may find the fixed proportion insufficient at some points, or under some circumstances, whilst it is too great on others. The proposition is absurd. One great objection to it is, that no officer of experience will ever be found to adopt it. It is better to have but one sort of infantry, so as to be able to employ as many, or as few skirmishers as you desire, and reinforce or weaken them at pleasure. Light troops are as necessary to us as they were to the ancients; but we have discovered the art of making their services equally available as troops of the line, by which means we avoid the inconvenience to which the Greeks and Romans were subjected, who, because their light troops were incapable of giving or sustaining a serious shock, were thus deprived of the services of one-third or one-fourth part of their numbers at the hottest period of an engagement. The invention of gunpowder, and the consequent abolition of defensive armour, has done away with heavy armed infantry. The soldier is now lightly armed: he carries the firelock and bayonet, which unites all that fire and sword possesses, most terrible, and has justly superseded the use of other weapons. It is not the Greek and Roman system of forming, arming, or ranging their troops that we should imitate; because these systems are barbarous and unmanageable compared to ours; but it is the genius and great qualities displayed by several of their first commanders, the conception, and especially the execution, of some of those fine plans of campaign, which have justly immortalised the spirits who presided over them; the excellence of the military spirit and feelings cherished by their social institutions; in fine, it is the great moral qualities of the heroes of antiquity that we should endeavour to perceive, appreciate, and emulate.

—*East India Military Gazette.* EUGENE.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### ORDNANCE MILITARY ECONOMY.

SIR,—The system of parsimony pursued in the Ordnance department, under this head, towards the lower ranks, escapes under the stigma of a minor offence,—dignified by burlesque: though if a private soldier or officer were to follow the examples set him, the one would be punished at the triangle for disgraceful conduct, and the other at least sent to Coventry, if not expelled from the corps.

Through your independent means and love of justice, which every one must admire, though every one does not follow your example, I once had an opportunity of representing a fact in elucidation of the above Ordnance maxim, by a story of a pump and drain at the east end of the Woolwich Barracks, which, being out of order, the Officers inhabiting the east wing were unable to pay for, in opposition to every law: simply, because the Commanding R.E. Engineer, in conjunction with the Barrack-Master, gave it as their *opinion!!!* the damage did not arise from "fair wear and tear." So that every accident or decay incident to the Government buildings, that they opine should not have a place of exemption in their slang classification, may be, at their conjoined caprice, *meritoriously* made good by dishonest extortions from the subsistence of the men and Officers; that is, a precedent has been established to that effect. I say dishonest extortion, because, in the instance alluded to, the damage did not arise from any acts of any of the Officers; and, if it had so arose, the tax was levied *in diametrical opposition to the King's warrant!!!* permitting such exactions under certain circumstances, and under wholesome restrictions to be made; and because the levy was made upon Officers who did not reside in that wing (those living there, by the proper application of the law, alone are made liable) when the damage was done, but when after the *sluggish repair* the Barrack department made the charge.

Here then is a combination of freedom, liberality, and principle. Freedom, as disregarding right from wrong. Liberality, as giving away what most men hold dear. Principle, as "lucus à non lucendo."

Let us leave this piece of almost incredible dirt, arising out of a machine that wants cleansing as much as did the drain, that time and neglect had choked up, in the back yard of the east wing, *for which the Captains and Lieutenants are made to pay!!!* This only affected the Officer's pocket, and he was robbed of a few shillings by the express and illegal command of his superiors, who carried the above-mentioned opinion into effect.

But now, Sir, I have another tale to tell,—springing out of the same foul hot-bed, "Economy," *affecting* the corps at large:—crippling the means, scanty and miserable as they are, of getting recruits; and not only smothering the zeal of the Recruiting Officer, but punishing him for having exercised it.

It will be necessary, for the information of those who have not enjoyed the distinguished position of crimping for the Ordnance, that I give you an account of how this important branch of the service is carried on; and how the opening for larceny, so carefully reserved in the volumes of Finance Regulations, is diligently taken advantage of. This will make my letter too long for the limited space it deserves in your columns; therefore "The Story" shall be, with your permission, the subject of a future letter; and I will proceed with a detail of the rewards and punishments of the Recruiting Service of the Royal Artillery.

This service was formerly carried on under the superintendence of the Adjutants of Battalions, who very properly received one guinea for each man when made a soldier of; that is, when he joined the ranks. But now, under the superintendence of the Lieut.-Colonels in the temporary command of the different battalions, as they happen to be senior, a Second Captain or a Lieutenant is detached to do the work as usual, and bear the brunt of the moody critics of head-quarters. He is generally a volunteer for this disadvantageous service, the evils of which are, *from inexperience*, though more than counterbalanced by some *local* qualification; for instance, a father's house, a circle of friends, or some other attraction. But be it distinctly understood, that every comfort or pleasure expected is completely unconnected with this responsible, unthankful, and disagreeable duty. Should there not be a volunteer, an Officer is fixed upon at head-quarters, like a lamb for the slaughter, and he is sent off, with a small party of men under his command, wherever the sapiens may fancy they should have a party. The party march, and the Officer makes his own way, upon a travelling allowance of nine pence per mile, which used to be two shillings. This *adequate compensation* will generally cover the transport of his baggage, servant, wife, &c. by waggon; and, when arrived at his new abode, he finds about double what he is allowed, with proper economy—that is, without cheating any one, or anti-Ordnance—barely sufficient to cover the outlay put upon him by this extraordinary service. He is allowed two shillings per diem for lodgings and fuel, which he seldom can obtain for less than three; five shillings for each recruit, "to cover postage and stationery," when approved of at head-quarters. If a recruit pays smart-money, or one pound

nxamption, hn is eidered to accredit fifteen shillings of to Governmant; the remaioing five shilliogs is placed at disposal, and usually given to the party.

Thean ain the *rewards* to bn got for the duty, which inves tha following punishmeots: Tho Officer has a great l of necessary correspondenca and responsibility; acnts to keep, bills to draw, and moothly returns of capenira to make, supported by vouchers for avery farthing sing through his hands; the payment of his party, and recruits enlisted by him, until their arrival at headrtera. It is customary to buy ribbons, &c. and priot il-hille, setting forth tha charms of tha service, to attract countrymen; taking tha chence of a return out of the earious five shillings for postage and stationery. And, racruit be rejected, the Officer is made liable, it the nt.-Colonel commanding his battalion chooses to certify "*the ineligibility of the recruit should have been mani*to *the Recruiting Officer* at *the time of enlistment*," be charged with all his expenses to the day of his disrge, and marching-money to tha placa of enlistment. certificate *vice versa* alone ensures exemption, although *Recruiting Officer receives no compensation whatever the risk he runs!!!* Is this fair, Mr. Editor? or is it anifast" injustice? No period is fixed, after the man's stment, for his examinatioo at head-quarters; so a ut.-Colonel is supposed to have penetration enough to hock three weeks or three months!!! to the day of enment, and declare whether the man's appearance was lthy. And, absurd as it may seem, the Officer's pocket be cleared out by authority! if the Lieut.-Colonel *pts* an unfavourable opinion. This he does not attempt; reports, from *the appearance of the man* at *sight, what state was, and is*; throwing an unwarrantable and atural responsibility of present and future on the Officer, making a raport upon the very face of the case, without adation!!! The certificate is usually favourable to the cer; but, if a Lieut.-Colonel, "with a head longer than rest," should make a mistake upon this knotty point—eh is only rendered impossible *by rank and brains inging from the same source*—the unfortunate Recruit-Officer's money and reputation are sacrificed to the nnel's misconception of an act his duty imperiously calls o him to commit. And, if evidence of such misconcepbe offered to higher authority, against the Colonel's gment, it has been refused!!! that the infamous volumn Finance Regulations may be fulfilled, composed without norpia, enforced without pity.

Tho addition to other *agrémens*, the Recruiting Officer turn from this society and his mess; his detached mess rwance ceases; if taken ill, and there be no Military dical Officer on the spot, he must provide himself with odance and medicine, which his commission entitles him on every other service, though a private practitioner is for attending the sick men under his command.

This "Important part of the service" may then truly be to be a disadvantageous duty, nor can a man be excted to be in a very good humour to commence it. However, the Officer acts about his work with zeal, and, like the dier in the breach, does not bargain with his country in e of need, and meets with the usual reward.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of an Officer to be employed the Recruiting Service without some disagreeable occurce, and never without pecuniary sacrifice brought on by njust or niggardly conduct of his official superiors in arrying out," and that right willingly—against the ior grades of the Ordnance Service, to whom little is n, though from whom much is required—that outrage on decency, "Ordnance Economy."

RICHARD.

## THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—A contemporary journal having condescended to ice—in a *peculiarly elegant* and *gentlemanlike strain*—remarks in my last letter to you on the subject of the ast Guard Service, I must beg to offer a few further obrations in reply to the statements contained in that per. First and foremost, I deny, *in toto*, the correctness his *data* in many parts of it; and secondly, I still maina the truth and strict correctness of my former assertion: t this Service, notwithstanding all the zeal of the Offs belonging to it—and which, I cheerfully admit, is, far as the total suppression of smuggling goes, a perfect lure, or, in other words, a *complete humbug*; and that immense expense far exceeds the advantages that it lds. What, Sir, can any impartial, disinterested iter, dare to maintain that the Coast Guard Service s put an end to smuggling? or that it has even lessened in any extensive degree? when it is as well known as at the sea rises in the east, that, in all the coast-counties, nuggled spirits can be bought *at all times* for about twelve illings per gallon! and, near Portland, and other parts f the coast of Dorset, for considerably less. But it is useless nger to argue with an opponent so totally unacquainted ith this question, upon which he has presumed to give he public a treatise; for, to expose the ignorance which he has manifested in the article in which I refer, I need only state that he declares "The Coast Guard Service has nothing whatever to do with foreign silks!!!" Whereas, in the mouth of the Thames, and all along the east coast of Kent, their *daily* object is to strive to intercept the smuggling galleys which bring over French silks for the metropolis, and some cargoes of which are known to be worth ten thousand pounds and upwards. And yet, forsooth, "The Coast Guard has nothing to do with foreign silks!!!"

This is, indeed, the "climax of humbug;" and is quite in unison with the other facts which the evidently-*interested* contributor of the paragraph alluded to has so industriously put forth. PHILO NOMA.

12*th Oct.*, 1836.

[We think our able Correspondent has gone out of his way in referring to such absurdities.—ED.]

## EMPLOYMENT OF FATIGUE PARTIES OF MARINES IN THE DOCK YARDS.

SIR,—In perusing your Gazette of the 1st inst., I observed a paragraph respecting the employment of fatigue parties of Marines in the different Dock-yards. No doubt, Sir, the system adopted at Pembroke will be considered efficient and economical by those who do not give themselves the trouble to look beyond the present moment; but it will, I think, be otherwise to those who have their country's welfare at heart, and look a little into futurity. What, I would ask, is the use of paying a bounty, and keeping up a recruiting establishment to enlist Marines, if they are only to be employed as labourers? Such must be meant if I read your remarks correctly. When you say "they are not such efficient *Marines* now as they were before the system of employing them in battalions—that the Officers think more of their military than their sea duties"—will you have the kindness to point out what their sea duties are (unconnected with their military profession)? I have been unable to do so in thirty years' experience; but this I have ascertained, that the men prefer being embarked, because they have various advantages when so employed; and their duties (*as labourers*), in many instances, are more to their tastes. But in the case of Officers, there is not one single advantage to be gained to balance the many disagreeables consequent upon a sea life to (what the Sea Officers term) an idler. The majority of your readers are not, I think, aware that, in five ships out of six, the moment a detachment of Marines embark, the Officers actually cease to have the command of their men; they are entirely under the control of the Naval Officers, even of the most junior rank. If they are sent on shore on duty, except in a military capacity, a Naval Lieutenant or Midshipman is sent in command; if employed on board the ship, it is the same—although the Marine Officer, in many cases, is ordered to be present, yet he is prohibited *from speaking*. If a boat is required to be sent on service where nothing could be done without the Marines, a Naval Officer is almost invariably sent to command. The instances to the contrary are very rare, but there are such on record, and the service was quite as well performed. But the fact is, this method has been hitherto adopted to obtain promotion for the Naval man, at the expense of the Marines, who do all the work, as for instance, a case in point of very recent occurrence. It was found necessary to erect certain field-works, in doing which, parties of sailors were employed to *assist* the Marines. The work progressing towards completion, it was thought advisable not to lose the opportunity of having it said the work was completed under the superintendence and command of such an Officer; therefore, a Naval man was ordered to assume the command, and the Marines, who had been stationary on the spot, were ordered to be relieved daily. However, by a spirited and proper remonstrance from the Commanding Marine Officer, a Major, to the Naval Captain, the duties are likely to revert to the original order of things, and the Marines keep their station and command. Let every one keep his station, and honour be given to whom honour is due. It is quite time enough for a Naval man to interfere with the duties on shore when those who may be placed in command are found incompetent to act, or when they show any disqualification for the situation in which they may be placed. The fact is, Sir, the system of the Royal Marine Corps (if they are considered necessary) requires revision, that they may be commanded by their own Officers and Non-commissioned Officers. A company at present consists of 1 captain, 2 subalterns, 5 serjeants, 5 corporals, 3 drummers, and 69 privates—yet, when a detachment for a large ship is required, of 160 men, the proportion of Non-commissioned Officers sent is totally inadequate, being only 3 or 4 serjeants and corporals. The consequence is, that it becomes necessary, for the effectually looking after the cleanliness of the men, to appoint a number of lance-serjeants and corporals; whereas, if a sufficient number were embarked, according to the establishment of a company, there would be a greater stimulus for the men to act well, as there would be a greater chance of promotion, &c.

With respect to the employment of Marines in the Dock-yards—if such an arrangement should take place, it is to be hoped the men will be allowed a proper fatigue dress, such as is worn by fatigue parties at Gibraltar, a kind of smock frock, as their military dress is by no means calculated for such employment. But, in my humble opinion, it would be much more advantageous to the country if an extra number of labourers were employed in the different yards, giving the preference to mechanics—when, no doubt, numbers of that useful class of society would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity of gaining a livelihood in their own country, in preference to emigrating to a foreign land. By this means you would always be supplied with mechanics, by invariably giving the preference to those who have acted as labourers, whenever a vacancy may occur.

If you deem these remarks worthy a place in your journal, I beg you will make what use you please of them; and at some future period I will suggest for your consideration a plan for the embarkation of Royal Marines, &c. In the mean time, believe an admirer of your impartiality.

7*th Oct.* 1836. M.

## CLAIMS OF CAPTAINS TO FLAG PROMOTION.

SIR,—The unanswerable remarks of your correspondent, *Fair Play*, in your number of the 1st instant, on the subject of the cruel injustice done to old and meritorious officers in the Captains' List, who do not happen to possess any *private* interest whereby to get employed, well deserves to be read with attention by the Earl of Minto, and by every member of the Board of Admiralty, the sailor part of which must, however, be already well acquainted with the truths which this letter unfolds. The contrast which *Fair Play* draws between the case of the *protected* officer and the one who has only his *services* and *merits* to recommend him, is so perfectly correct, that I trust, Mr. Editor, you will take an early opportunity of calling public attention to it, for it is through *the Press* alone that facts like these can be fairly brought before the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Government. Why, it may reasonably be asked, should the man, who has been distinguished in war in the command of either a sloop or a frigate, but who has not completed the time now required to entitle him to his flag, be refused another command, solely because he has not a member of the Legislature or a minister of the Crown to make the request for him; whilst another, who has never seen any service against the enemy, should be permitted to hold *two*, and even, in some instances, *three* successive appointments, because he is a relation or perhaps *political friend* of some member of the Government? Were it not that it might seem invidious, I could point out several examples of this kind, but as we are all taught to hope and believe that at the hands of the Earl of Minto a different system will be established henceforward, and that well-known and generally acknowledged merit will, for the time to come, be sure to meet its reward under his Lordship's patronage, it is unnecessary to give the facts which I am prepared to expose.

That your paper has done a vast deal of good in both services, by calling attention to cases of unfairness and partiality on the one side, whilst it has enrolled every act of justice rendered to meritorious officers on the other, all must and do cheerfully acknowledge; and that you may ever continue to maintain this independant and honourable course, is the best hope of every man in either profession who knows that he has deserved well of his country.

*Oct.* 8, 1836. CHARNERS.

[Our gallant and talented Friend must be satisfied that we are not likely to deviate from the strict course of duty to the United Service we have for years so steadily pursued.—ED.]

## FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND.

SIR,—I am glad to see that all your contemporaries, Whig, Tory, and Radical, agree to reprobating the conduct of France towards Switzerland; for, independent of the injustice and insolence of her powerful neighbour, the latter is the only foreign country in which I take a particular interest. Though I cannot quite say that

"I am half a Swiss by birth, and bred
A whole one,"—

I have some Swiss blood in my veins, and am connected with the country by many powerful ties. But not even those circumstances would tempt me to exceed the bounds of truth in anything that I may say in favour of the nation. It is improbable, I hope, that this dispute should end in war, which, even if to the advantage of Switzerland, must occasion great misery there. Yet, should the French provoke a contest, unequal as it may appear, I hope and believe that they will have their work to do, though their overwhelming numbers and resources would probably finally prevail, supposing the two nations to contend alone; but England would, I hope, extend her powerful arm in aid of the weaker party. The Swiss have been very differently estimated by different travellers of our nation; some having, perhaps, rather exaggerated their merits, while others have certainly fallen into the other extreme. On the whole, however, praise has not undeservedly predominated, and the mutual feeling is friendly. Though they have been the subject of so many pens, a somewhat intimate acquaintance with the people, at least of the western cantons, induces me to offer a few observations on their character and military force, more especially as the English residents in general mix comparatively little with the natives. The country is too well known to be described at as far as mountains and

preciplces can confer streogth, it is perhaps the stroegest in the universe; but this advantage would avail the defeoders less in reodern than ancient warfare; and the same thiog may be said of the character of the mouotaioeers themselves, as coreparad with the French. Although their native virluca are gradually yielding to the influeooe of foreign vices and foreign luxury, they may still be pronounced a bmve, hardy, and laborious people. If they ware ever (as often supposed) a tall race, they must have degenerated much in this respect; they are now geoerally rather the reverse, but commonly robust in make, and their uoiversal soldiership preserves in their frame and spirit a strength and firmoess which those of the larger towns would otherwise too probably luse. Scerce any individuals but the clergy and physiciaos, and those actually incapable, from deformity or iofirmity, are exempt from serving their country, and from 18 to 45 yeare they are aligible for active service: those above that age are a reserve; but from what I have seen of there, I thiek (although there is a strong Fraech party amongst them) that the great majority of all ages would fly to arms should their indepeoilence be forcibly violated. There are oo mere soldiers there; but probably the Swiss Geards in foreign service would return on the prospect of a natiooal war. No pay is geoerally allowad, and every man fiods his owo arms, &c., though, when on service, they receive their subsistence at the public espense. Consequently, thoegh in the ranks all descriptions of mee are mingled, the rich only esn aspire to be officers. Tbay ere drilled and disciplined oo the French model, and their uniforms are generally very similar to those of that ostion. Some of the more populous end level cantons have a small corps of cavalry, which, as they provide their own horses, are all cooposed of geotry, rich farmers or tradesmeo, or their sons. They may be compared to our Yeomanry, end those of the Canton de Vaud are very tolerably mounted, and though, as I am told, originally far from Centaurs, have lately been much improved in efficieocy by their ridiog master (a native of England, thoegh of Swiss pareots, and a man of remarkable powers, both of body aod mind), who served many years in one of our Light Dragoon regimeots. He has certaioly beee

"In close fight a champion grim,"

and is not unlikely, from his experisnce ned natural abilities, to prove,

"In camps, a leader sage"

But of course the Swiss cannot be termed an equestrian people. The troops of each cantoe are seldom saet out of it on ordinary occasioos. Reviews are very freqoent, particularly in the spring, and prizes are continually given to the best marksman. The numerous lakes afford great and not disregarded opportunities for swimming, an art too much neglected in England at the present day. But though I annsider an average Swiss a strooger, hardier, aod eveo braver individual than an average Frenchman, it is to be remembered that these qoalities (though always of great value) are less to be relied oe now than in the days of the pike and two-handed sword. I quite agree with those distioguished soldiers who have lamented this change, particularly as it is a part of my creed that streegth aed determinatioo, *generally speaking*, are oftenest found io the most virtuous races of maa. If this be so, it is to be desired that the battle should be geoerally in the stroeg. It is certain that "a giant's strength" is by no means always accompanied by a disposition "to use it like a giant." Though a devoted admirer of Shakspeare, I have never thought him quite true to nature in the complaints of "those vile gens," put into the mouth of the fop who conversed with Hotspur. It is the characteristic of foppery to admire what is new, and the dislike of that Invention which has caused such a change in war, would have been more natural in Percy himself, and other "good tall fellows" of his stamp. War is always a dangerous game, but close fight is peculiarly unfit for "popinjays."

There is a writer in a cootemporary periodical[a], signing himself *Bombardinio*, whose opinioos on most subjects I believe to be exceedingly just; but he has brought against the Swiss charges so sweeping, that, with those whose experience of them has beco contrary to his, they may too probably have the effect of throwing some discredit on his other writings, which "if, as I believe, their vein be good," I should regret. *Bombardinio* must have been singularly unlucky in his Helvetian excursions, or he would oot have reiterated such sentences as the following (he speaks, I presume, chiefly of the Innkeepers and men of the road):—"The downright rascal, as all the Swiss are, for instance, will not be browbeat by mere words; and knowieg they have you in their power, will render abuse for abuse, and make you pay into the bargain."—"In Italy and Switzerland you must look for respectability yourself, for I could never discern a grain of honour or honesty in either country."—"The boorish and rapacious insolence of the Swiss," &c.

My own experience is very different from *Bombardinio's*. Although I have certainly met with cases of attempted extortion in Switzerland, I can truly assert that, in proportion to the population of the respective countries, I have met with as many similar cases in England, and more in France, and they were also on a very small scale. The most glaring

[a] Fraser's Magazine.

instance, too, was at Geneva, only half Swiss after all. It is true I had more advantages in the country than most travellers, having many connexions there; but still I was an Englishman, often alone, and speaking French but very fluently—German not at all. If the above remarks were indeed intended to apply to the whole nation, I suspect the writer's stay must have been very short. I could name *many* individuals amongst them who would do honour to any country. But why class the Swiss with the Italians—people (those of a few border cantons excepted) differing so widely? The mass of the republicans are of that German race whom *Bombardinio* everywhere else praises. But even as confined to the classes amongst whom a tourist is generally thrown, his censure is somewhat broad. The innkeepers, in particular, are superior as a body to those of most countries in birth, breeding, and respectability. They are, indeed, not unfrequently of good family. *Bombardinio* also, in speaking of female beauty, mentions "the vile Swiss caste." This is severe. It is hard to decide on matters of taste, but there are in that country comparatively few countenances strictly national (*i. e.* not to be found elsewhere); and I can assure him that almost every variety of feature, complexion, and figure, may be found amongst the women even of the single canton of Vaud, mingled as their blood has been with that of all the leading nations of Europe. Of the *character* of the *ladies* at least, in all the relations of life, I can speak with certainty in the highest terms. In these respects they are indeed as good as one. T. T.

## THE GOVERNORSHIP OF MALTA.

Sir,—In your paper of the 24th ult. a correspondent, under the name of *Corineus*, advocates the claims of the Navy to a fair participation in the appointments as Colonial Governors, and expresses regret that the nomination of Admiral Fleeming to Malta had been rescinded or cancelled. I am sorry that *Corineus* stopped so short in his arguments, for he might have "clinched" his advocacy by stating that, although their brothers in arms would have been equally up to their work had it been put in their way, yet it so happened, that to the Navy it is that we owe the possession of many colonies, for which there is now occasion to appoint Governors: and with respect to the particular and important spot referred to by *Corineus*, Official documents prove the firmness of the late Sir A. Ball, who did not hesitate, when he saw it was for the good of his country, to act upon the principles of the old school, which led to many glorious results, by braving the modern bugbear, "personal responsibility," had he not so acted in would have obeyed the short-sighted orders he had received to give up possession of the Island of Malta. Subsequent events proved the correctness of his superior information and judgment, and which secured to us this important island during the war; an object of the first importance.

*Boulogne, Oct.*, 1836. L. W.

## OUR OYSTER FISHERIES NEAR JERSEY.

Sir,—The admirable and just remarks made by you in your last number, on the subject of the Oyster Fisheries near Jersey, well merit the attention of His Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs; for, if a check be not put to the aggressive acts of the French Government, with regard to this valuable nursery for seamen for our navy, they will soon grasp the whole of it within their own power, and assume their right to every inch of these valuable oyster grounds. It is not in this instance alone that we see the spirit of France to usurp our maritime rights. In Newfoundland, along our own coast, in short, *every where*, the same earnest desire is to be found; and therefore it becomes the more imperious on our part to show our jealous rival at once that we see through her artful designs, and that we are now resolved, at all hazards, to concede nothing that can lessen or take from our rearitime claims. C.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—I have to thank you for so readily giving publicity to my letter, of the 20th ult., in your valuable Journal, and should not have again intruded myself on your notice, had not your correspondent *Pry*, answered my letter in rather an uncourteous manner, which has induced me to request the favour of your inserting the following reply in the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

In the first place, *Mr. Pry*, I assure you that *my* motives were as disinterested as your own can possibly be, when I stated a *fact* in contradiction to an *erroneous* statement of *yours* in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 17th September, 1836, respecting the Senior Chief Officer of a District not being allowed to make *any* visits until the Inspecting Commander had been absent 14 days; and it is only the *style* of your letter in *that* Journal, of the 8th inst., which has induced me to take the trouble of noticing it in any way whatever.

*Pry*, you by no means have made out your former assertion to be correct; and were you as conversant with the regularity at *Head Quarters* as I am, you would find that they are not given to overlook documents, which are necessarily sent to the *Treasury* in order to receive *that* Board's sanction for payment; and you are also in error in supposing that the *night* visits of the Senior Chief Officer to the stations would *not* be paid, unless *his* and the Inspecting Commander's visits amounted to 70 (both inclusive) during the quarter; for, on a late occasion, I was paid for a night visits, notwithstanding the Inspecting Commander had completed his 70; *my* night visits being deducted from *his* moving duty account. *Facts* are stubborn things *Pry!*

You are illiberal, *Pry*, in attributing uncharitable motives to *me*, for having advised those officers who do not like the Coast Guard to quit it; did you *personally* know me I flatter myself you would form a very different opinion nor am I *wedded* to the service! *Hymen* forbid that I should have so rough a spouse to deal with; but having entered the service (*not from stern necessity*), I are determined to do my duty, and to repel, to the best of my ability all *malignant* and *false insinuations* that may be launched against it; at the same time I pledge my honour, that had I *ever been*, or *should be*, treated unlike an officer and a gentleman, *that* moment would I throw up my Coast Guard Commission.

The Senior Chief Officers of a District.

*11th October*, 1836.

## ON MASTING SHIPS.

Sir,—As your learned and talented correspondent *Tyro from* has made some strictures on a suggestion I made with refereoce to the masting of Sir W. Symonds's ships, I beg to state my reasons for that suggestion, with a necessary correction of the same, which, on the whole, will not be found to impugn the correctness of your valuable correspondent's opinions. My words were—"I have great faith in the sailing powers of the *Vanguard*, if she be masted up to her stability, which one of the new ships have been, at least in an equal degree to the French ships of war." The sentence followed a descant on the great weight of the hull of the *Vanguard*. I also had in my mind the heavy frame of the *Vernon*; and therefore I suggested an increase of sail, as it is evident they could carry it; but I was wrong in making the observation general with regard to the Surveyor's ships. When the *Columbine* was tried with ships of various other forms, she had smaller spars than the other corvettes, actually carrying only 10,748 square feet of canvas; while the *Wolf*, of Capt. Hayes's construction, carried 11,768 feet with twice the quantity of ballast. The *Acorn* and *Satellite* had each 11,500 square feet of sail. Thus we see the opinion of your excellent correspondent *Tristram* verified in the only fair experimental squadron we have had; that is, the only trial on equal and fair conditions, for the accidental trials are not fair criterions by which to judge of ship-building. When we think of one corvette beating another hollow on all points of sailing, as Capt Symonds did that of Capt. Hayes', with 1015 square feet of canvas less, it must be acknowledged that there is some ground for the opinion of our Navy being generally over-masted; more than it is to be remarked that the *Columbine's* hull was not loaded with heavy timber and fastening like the new ships' hulls have been. I have thought it necessary to make this statement because I am fully aware of the value of your correspondent's opinions. In the papers of Naval Architecture, vol. 2, page 98, may be seen the account of *Columbine's* equipment, published by the School of Naval Architecture.

In stating that the *Vanguard's* hull was increased in weight 207 tons by using African timber, I stated only one source of augmentation, whereas almost every improvement introduced into the Navy within the last twenty years has added to the weight of ships. Lately our Navy has been rendered more durable by using copper instead of iron in fastening the topsides. Now, as the specific gravity of copper is to that of iron as 8·9 is to 7·788 it follows that more than one-seventh of the weight of fastening is added to the topsides, which, in line-of-battle ships, would amount to many tons. I could name twenty other such improvements. The iron hawse pipes of a line-of-battle ship amount to 64 cwt., which is the weight of a 32 lb. long gun within one cwt.

Perhaps it is not generally known that it has been received as a maxim in the King's Dock-yards till within the last few years, that the heavier a ship was the better, the weight carried her forward. This opinion was given in evidence before a committee of the House of Commons by Mr. Lang, the builder of Woolwich Yard (who is a great quack), on the subject of expediting the conveyance of the mail to Dublin, by means of the Holyhead steam-packets. When asked why the Government packet beat the private steam-packet, he sagaciously said it was on account of the *solidity of her timbers*, never once stating that she had twice or three times the propelling power of the merchant steam-boat. Lately an order has been received in the King's Yards to make "the hulls of ships as light as circumstances will admit," which shows how rapidly improvement is going forward under Sir William Symonds, while expense is saved. The immense contracts entered into for African timber in the time of Sir Robert Seppings has materially slacked the sailing pace of our ships of war, and lately, for the sake of economy, I am sorry to say, it has been too much used. It is true that a diminution of scantling is often made to compensate for the greater specific gravity, but it can seldom be carried into effect so as to remedy the defect of its great weight.

A Moderate Man.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We intend next week to present our readers with a* SUPPLEMENT, *for which no additional charge will be made. We do this in acknowledgment of the great increase of support we have received since the reduction of the price of this paper; and that we may have the means of making our peace with those correspondents whose favours we have been compelled from want of room to postpone.—We thank a Correspondent for his suggestion; there is or was a Magazine bearing the proposed title, published in Wellclose-square by Mr. Smith, a Preacher, better known as "Boatswain Smith;" but we think that the circulation which such a work might command would not pay the expense of printing.—"Veritas" insinuates a charge against some Chief Officer: we think he should name him, as he offers to do, otherwise his letter might give offence to many, and the charge be fathered on the wrong person.—We have received a letter from Mr. Chase, of Portsmouth Dock-yard, contradicting the statement of his son's death, stated in a letter from an officer engaged, and published in our last. The letter, we suppose, was written immediately after the action; and we are sure the gallant writer will take the earliest opportunity of expressing his sorrow for the pain he has occasioned to several relatives and friends, as well as his joy that Lieut. Chase is still alive, and likely to acquire further distinction than the honour conferred on him for his last services.—The statement respecting a late change of Commanders not being authenticated as we desired cannot be inserted, we believe it to be the attempt of some malicious person to malign an officer, whose conduct we never heard censured; but we make it a practice never to insert reports affecting the reputation of officers unless they are well authenticated. The change appears to us to have been no more than the usual one at the end of three years' service.—From inadvertence in our office, an advertisement was received and inserted in our last Paper from the Proprietor of some newspaper for a loan. The Paper requiring such support has, we believe, no connexion with the services.*

Erratum.—*In last week's paper, page 664, column 3, for* "National Guards" *read* "National Wars."


TO SUBSCRIBERS AND THE PUBLIC.

*The* PRICE *of the* NAVAL AND MILITARY GAZETTE *is* REDUCED ONE-THIRD. *It will henceforth be published at*

**Eightpence.**

*For the accommodation of New Subscribers, a limited number of our last Quarterly Part, containing 13 Nos., ending 10th Sept., have been reserved, and may be had, by Subscribers only, at 9s.*

Separate Nos., previous to 17th September, *at the former publication price. Early applications should be made, as several Numbers are out of print.*

*It is with great satisfaction that we acknowledge an increase of circulation commensurate with our expectations on reducing the price of this Paper from One Shilling to Eight-pence.*



# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1836.*


WE have been favoured with the perusal of the Journal of an intelligent British Officer, who accompanied the Russian fleet during its last summer's cruise in the Baltic, having procured the Emperar's permission to inspect everything connected with his Navy, of which permission he appears to have availed himself to its full extent. We shall, in this day's Journal and succeeding numbers, give such facts as cannot fail to prove highly interesting, not only to our Naval readers but to the public generally; the more so as the information is not procured from the writings of travellers or book-makers, who often embellish their narratives at the expense of truth; but from the observations of an officer who appears to have been a close observer, and to have scanned the proceedings with a seaman's eye.

The Russian fleet consists of five divisions, three of which are stationed in the Baltic, and two in the Black Sea. Each division comprehends one three-decker, eight two-deckers (including two 84's), six frigates, a corvette, and four small vessels.

The three divisions in the Baltic are complete; only one line-of-battle ship being absent from the manœvering, and she has since reached Cronstadt from Archangel. We know not in what state the two divisions, stationed in the Black Sea, may be, but there is reason to suppose they are equally complete; and if so, Russia possesses at this moment 45 sail of the line including five three-deckers, and ten 84's, besides thirty frigates, five corvettes, and ten small vessels, which are rigged and provisioned every year, during the month devoted to exercise and manœuvring.

The three-deckers are rated 110 guns; the three in the Baltic are called *Peter the Great*, *Emperor Alexander*, and *St. George*. They have each on the lower deck two brass guns for throwing shells of 40 pounds weight, besides which their broadside force is as follows:—Lower deck, fourteen 36 pounders; middle-deck, sixteen 24 pounders; main deck, sixteen 12 pounders; quarter-deck and forecastle, twelve 24 pound carronades and long 12 pounders. They are building a ship called the *Russia*, supposed to be on the model of our *Neptune*, to be rated 130 guns; she will be launched in 1838.

Their 84 gun ships are armed all round with 36 pounders of different weights; carronades on the quarter-deck and forecastle, and each has two brass guns on the lower deck for throwing shells of 40 pounds. One (the *Wladamar*) has a large Paixham's gun, which throws a shell of 120 pounds. The gun weighs upwards of six tons, takes a charge of 16 pounds of powder, but is very slowly worked, as they do not fire it more than ten times in an hour.

They have two frigates rated 54's; one a razeed 74, with a poop: the other built upon the lines of our *President*, a very fine vessel, having her main-deck guns mounted on Marshal's carriages. The broadside armament of these two frigates is fourteen 36 pounders on the main-deck, and thirteen 36 pounders and one long 36 pounder on the quarter-deck and forecastle. The remainder of their frigates are rated 44's, and armed with fifteen long 24 pounders of a side on the main, and carronades of the same calibre on the quarter-deck and forecastle.

Their corvettes are not all of the same armament. There are three in the Baltic: the *Warsafski*, built in America, has sixteen 32 pounders of a side; the *Livitza* and *Nyarin*, taken from the Egyptians; the first has twelve 24 pound carronades, and one long 12 pounder, and the other eleven 24 pound carronades, and one long 12 pounder, of a side.

The brigs have nine carronades and one long gun of a side.

With the exception of the *Pallas* frigate, built after the *President*, and commanded by one of the Emperor's Aides-du-camp, the ships have a heavy and slovenly appearance when under sail; but they are remarkably clean and well arranged on board, and appear to have combined everything from our ships. As many of their officers have been brought up in the British Navy, and their Fleet cruised for a considerable time in company with ours, this is not wonderful. We shall next week proceed to state the manner in which the Russian fleet is manned and organized, and sum up our observations upon this interesting subject.

THE Plans now under the consideration of the Horse Guards, and of which we shall give the outline, must, if carried into execution, afford a more regular and early relief of corps employed in our Colonies, inasmuch as it will do away with the present depot system, which admits of a species of favouritism prejudicial to officers without interest, lengthens the period of banishment of regiments sent to the East Indies, and has not in return a single real advantage to offer to the Service.

It is proposed for the West Indian stations, that regiments sent there should each leave but one company at home, which is to consist of the men most likely to be invalided. The several companies will form a Provisional Battalion, and be stationed at Cork.

The Regiments for the Mediterranean stations are, in like manner, to leave one company at home to be formed into a Provisional Battalion at Plymouth; whilst those for the Cape of Good Hope, Ceylon, and the Mauritius will have a Provisional Battalion at Portsmouth; at Chatham, as hitherto, there will be a Provisional Battalion for corps in the East Indies.

Further, we have reason to know that the Reports of Lord Sligo and Sir Lionel Smith, as to the working of the Slaves' Emancipation Bill in the West Indies, are so very favourable that Government may be enabled to withdraw nearly the whole of the European troops from those Colonies. The encouragement to Free Blacks to acquire property, and become valuable members of society, will lead to the formation of an *efficient* Militia, competent to the safe protection of British interests.

WE are well aware of the value of the Royal Marines, and have always been ready to concede to that highly distinguished corps the character which they are so justly entitled to, having earned it nobly. But we own we view with apprehension the gradual inclination, which is becoming more apparent daily, to turn the whole attention of this corps to their Military duties,—in fact, to make crack soldiers of them.

We consider the Marines to form a part, and a very efficient part of our *Naval* force; and as it is afloat where their services are required, and where their laurels will be gained in nine cases out of ten; we are of opinion that this military parade, which appears now the principal object, is after all but a secondary consideration; and that the efficiency of a body of men, destined to act afloat, would be improved under a discipline which partook more of the work they are there called on to perform.

The exercise of great guns, rowing in boats, knotting, splicing, and firing at a mark, appear to us much fitter subjects for drill than the marching and counter-marching in sections and divisions. It is true all these matters form part of the recruits education; but we believe we are correct in stating, that they are now considered but secondary to the skill at field evolutions; and this is all very natural, and will ever be the case so long as it is the practice to brigade the Marines with troops of the line, and put them in competition with men who have not these things to learn.

During the war, when the Marines boasted few of these accomplishments as soldiers, and in small vessels particularly, were often found in the yards as well as in the boats; in fact, when they were useful double-handed men there was little of this

drill display; and we hold it as a maxim, that the nearer a man approaches to the qualities which constitute a perfect soldier, for the parade or a Drill Sergeant. he becomes the worst qualified for the sea.

We have said that, under the present system, too much pains is bestowed to make the Marine a perfect soldier, and we know that, since this has been the case, this corps, which was once the most popular in the kingdom, and the most easily recruited, experiences the same difficulty in procuring men as regiments of the line. A correspondent has asked us to define the Marines' sea duties; this is difficult to do, for the very reason that we complain of,—but we can inform him what his duties should be; and if the officers could be brought to see the policy of qualifying the men to perform them, we doubt not this corps would be considerable increased, and rendered far more efficient than they now are as Marines, or sea soldiers, whatever excellence they may have arrived at on parade. A Marine, then, in addition to his present education, should be taught to go aloft upon the lower yards, to reef and furl, to belay, stopper, coil, &c.; in fact, to do all the duties now performed by ordinary seamen and landmen, and, in addition, to man a portion of the boats. Under this system none but able seamen and marines would be admitted in our ships, and these together would form far more efficient crews than those usually supplied in war, including a large portion of landsmen.

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By the instructions consequent on the issue of His Majesty's Warrant of the 13th ultimo, ninth paragraph, three years are allowed to be reckoned for two years of actual service in the East or West Indies. It is subject for regret that Australia has not been included; for every soldier who has served in that country must be considered equally deserving of the advantage. The climate of Australia is generally accounted healthy; but a reference to the casualties of a regiment in that country will prove that death, from consumption alone, is as frequent as from tropical diseases. From the day the soldier embarks from England for Sydney, a period of from four to six months he is on perpetual guard. At Sydney his duty is most severe; and from this hard duty he removes to a perfect banishment at almost all the outstations, where he cannot procure one comfort, or even necessary of life. When stationed at Norfolk Island he receives fresh provisions only twice in the week, and only half his ration of spirits; and even these he does not at all times obtain, for when a deficiency of Government Stores exists, he is subject to receive a substitute for a large part of his bread and meat, or other article of ration liable to fail, previous to being replenished.

In a colony composed of such a population the soldier is constantly exposed to the machinations of the convict portion, which forms the majority. The convicts are ever on the watch to tempt the soldier to his ruin, well knowing that he forms the sole check upon their liberty, and the only restraint upon the indulgence of their old propensities. Now the soldier is frequently a man of weak mind, and unsophisticated, while the convict is as frequently too subtle a tempter to be resisted. The soldier is lured into crime, for which he is tried by a Civil or Military tribunal, and sentenced to be transported to a penal settlement. He is thus placed, for his first offence, on equal terms with those who have several times, at least twice, been sentenced by the law, and in some instances have twice or thrice forfeited their lives, and live only to seek occasions for ravaging by murder their thirst for blood. This may be justice when applied to crimes committed by an emigrant, who willingly places himself in a country subject to such a law; but is it justice to the British soldier sent there on duty? Is it not making him a convict in the first instance, and punishing him as such? Is not the soldier in such a colony, and of whom a conscientious discharge of his duty is peculiarly required, who performs duties the most irksome and harassing, subject to peculiar temptations? Is not, we say, the soldier serving in Australia entitled to count every two years as three? Let it be further taken into consideration, that the soldier who proceeds to Australia on this disgusting duty, finds the colony to be merely a stepping-stone to India—an exchange from one place of banishment to another. It has also been remarked, that regiments which proceed to India from Australia suffer a greater loss of men than corps which embark direct for India from England. Shall not then the few survivors be permitted to have the privileges granted by the Warrant for their service in Australia?

It has been urged, that soldiers are so utterly disgusted with the nature of their duty in Australia, that if only sent for a first offence to Sydney or Van Diemen's Land as convicts, they would commit crimes to effect their removal. If it were peremptorily ordered that any soldier transported at the colony for crime should not be "assignable," at least, till a large part of his sentence had expired, we feel confident that it would put a stop to soldiers committing crimes with a view to rid themselves of their military duty, while at the same time they would not be punished, as if previously convicts, by being sentenced to transportation of the second and severer degree. In fine, let every soldier serving in Australia be permitted to count every two as three years' service, and an inducement will be held out which may keep him from listening to the tempter, who urges on his notice the condition of the emancipated convict as better than his own.

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It may interest our Indian friends to know that some change is contemplated in the future Brevets to the rank of Colonel in the Company's Army in India. We understand, that instead of promoting at each Presidency all Senior Lieutenant-Colonels to any one, promoted to the rank of Colonel at that Presidency, that in future the date of commission of the Senior Lieutenant-Colonels of Infantry in *Bengal* will regulate the promotion to Colonel in the Company's Army throughout the three Presidencies; and those who succeed to regiments that are Junior as Lieutenant-Colonels to the Senior Lieutenant-Colonel of Infantry in Bengal, will become Lieutenant-Colonels Commandants as before; so that the promotion to Colonel in Bengal will regulate that for the whole of India.

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We have received several letters from Subscribers to the Naval Charitable Society, with reference to the manner in which Lieutenant Newman and his Resolutions were disposed of at the meeting on the 10th instant, and more particularly as to a remark made by Sir Byam Martin, when he recommended the Secretary to treat anonymous communications to Newspapers with contempt. This remark of the gallant Admiral was unhappy, because the letters in question were well known to be written by Mr. Newman, who had, in fact, avowed himself as the author at the July meeting, and, therefore, the Secretary replied that it was impossible he could do so, and proceeded to refute the charges.

The contempt which men in authority entertained, or affected to entertain, for charges made on anonymous authority, might have been all very well some years ago, and even down to the time that Sir Byam left office. But it is very different under present circumstances; and, accordingly, we find, that when charges are made, if they are not immediately denied, or rebutted, they are generally believed; and, although there is not now the same danger of an officer being ruined, who undertakes the duty of reforming or exposing abuses, there are few who will volunteer the ungracious task of standing forward personally as accusers.

We cannot perceive that it was at all necessary for Mr. Newman to avow himself the author of these charges. Surely the able statement of the Secretary would have rebutted them by whoever made; that is, as far as it went, for the charge of unnecessary expenditure still exists, and this must be amended if the Society is expected to thrive, or even to regain its former position.

There was a practice exposed too of publishing the whole of the Navy List, distinguishing those officers who were Subscribers, a species of mention of which we should not have conceived so respectable a Society capable, and we hope the name of the ingenious projector of this most base-faced and contemptible *ruse* will be exposed.

We have received applications this week to support this Establishment. The Service well knows that we have never been backward in aiding Institutions professing beneficial objects, provided they are not *under a cloud*. A correspondent who addresses us from Bath, and appears to be a warm advocate of the Institution, writes—

"I observe by the papers that the funds of the Institution are much reduced. At one period the office of Secretary was done gratuitously by a Mr. Aubrey, one of the Clerks in the Navy Office; and at a General Meeting, in which the late Admiral Sir J. Colpoys was Chairman, it was proposed to vote the annual sum of 50*l.* to Mr. Aubrey for his great trouble as Secretary. I was one of the Committee on that occasion, and the vote appeared to give great satisfaction."

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We are glad to find, by communications which have reached us this week from Greenwich and Woolwich, that the notice we took in our last of the proceedings of Mr. Young may be beneficial.

The dispute which has caused Mr. Young's bile to rise has been long in agitation. The parish of Greenwich having extorted an infraction from the Hospital, in the shape of poor rate, which the law would give them, began to talk of a "moral claim," and after assessing the officers' apartments, gardens, public offices, &c. &c., at the most exorbitant rate, found that the pensioners brought a vast burden on the parish by the families which accompanied them, and accused those who had not families ready of begetting them, and adding largely to the pauper population. They consequently endeavoured to enforce, by law, the *assessment of pensioners' cabins in the wards to the poor's rate*; this they were unsuccessful, and Counsel's

on was decidedly against them. But with a view deal them even-handed justice, the Commis-ners of the Hospital and the Admiralty agreed submit the whole case to Arbitration. The ard was, a short time since, given, but so eely was it drawn up, and so extensive the ount awarded, that the Commissioners deter-ned on resisting it. This same Mr. Young was, eems, engaged in this controversy, and, at the pense of reason, law, and equity, he has taken opportunity of showing off.

That a vast deal of immorality among the chil-n does exist in the parish is most true, and ne of them are children of the Pensioners. uses of the worst description are also in abund-ce, *and they flourish undisturbed.* The worthy nch should consider this, and before they again e to *think* the poor old Pensioners a "moral t," let them mind their own business, and endea-r to prevent immorality. We assure them that shall watch their movements very closely.

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Our readers will perceive with what perseverance our temporaries continue to advocate a hopeless cause. ey pounce upon some paragraph which suits their pose, and then produce a laboured theme, to prove this, hat, as occasion suits. Now as these paragraphs are ine cases out of ten utter falsehoods, palmed as al news upon Editors, ignorant of the subject, it ows that any hypothesis built upon such foundations ttely worthless.

Some few weeks ago, we animadverted on the Indeli-y of the inferior members of a department comment-upon, and speaking in such disrespectful terms of abilities of their superiors; and because we expressed r surprise at this conduct being tolerated, it has been insisted by a correspondent of the *Sun* newspaper, t the gentlemen of the School are muzzled by order, d dare not give vent to any opinion unfavourable to the esent Surveyor of the Navy's principle of ship build-. We need hardly say that a more false and ridiculous ertion was never made. Any member of society, ether connected with a Dock-yard or not, has a right express what opinion he pleases *now*, whatever might e been the case some few years *back*; and it is only en persons in Government employment resort to un-rthy practices, propagate false statements calculated mislead the public, and make unwarrantable assertions, t they should be made to feel the error of their ways. t is not too much to say that all the falsehoods which e been so industriously circulated have emanated n one particular source. Some of the gentlemen of School have denied the merit of the system boldly, endeavoured to sustain their opinions by scientific uctions. Others again have written in favour of it. r quarrel is with neither of these parties, for although do not consider ship building to be a question capa-of much elucidation from the most philosophical inments, it is a highly interesting one, open for dis-sion; and no one can deny but that it has been ntifully discussed, though perhaps little benefit has ulted.

Political feeling is now said to have a bias in this ter: we do not believe that such is the case on the of Sir W. Symonds, the present or even the late vernment. The School of Naval architecture was lished in consequence of having failed in the expecta-s from its establishment by a Tory administration; although many members have still continued their port (as far as it goes), and displayed great activity in vassing at the last election in favour of candidates of t party, we have never heard that they were visited, expected to be visited by such marks of displeasure the part of the Admiralty, as were usual in the old es, when that Board, and the Board of Ordnance, re the patrons of particular boroughs, and adopted ans which never failed to keep refractory voters in er.

Let all that can be argued for or against different des of construction be fairly discussed, and so in-esting an inquiry shall have ready insertion in our ges; but to invent or adopt a fallacy, and then proceed comment upon it, all the while assuming the false emises to be true, is a most unworthy mode of pro-elling, and only resorted to for the purpose of bolster-g up a condemned system.

All that can be assumed or imagined by the most ingenious sophist will not alter a tittle of an official port, and it is upon the official statements that the rits of ships will be judged.

*Imperial Parliament.*—On Thursday the Lords and Commons assembled *pro forma*, the period for which the Parliament was prorogued having expired. In the Lords appeared, at two o'clock, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Langdale, and Lord Holland, to act as Lords Commissioners. The Commons having been summoned, the Lord Chancellor prorogued the Parliament to Thursday, the 8th Dec.

The King has issued a commission for inquiring into the best means of establishing a paid constabulary force in the counties of England and Wales, and also for inquiring as to the best means of preventing crime in the rural districts by such an agency. The gentlemen appointed as Commissioners are Mr. Shaw Lefevre, M.P., Col. Rowan, one of the two Metropolitan Police Commissioners, and Mr. Chadwick, the Secretary to the Poor Law Commission. It is to be an unpaid Commission, and the Commissioners will hold their sittings in the evening, that the official duties of two of the gentlemen may be as little interrupted as possible by the performance of the additional duties of the new Commission.

Wednesday se'nnight Louis Philippe was walking with Prince Esterhazy in the Palace of Versailles, in the immense gallery he has constructed there; on coming to a certain picture of Horace Vernet, the Prince asked what the subject was? "It is the battle of Jena, by M. Vernet," replied the King. "Very well, indeed," observed the Austrian Ambassador, "his Prussian Majesty is certainly greatly indebted to M. Vernet. The battle of Jena and not a Prussian in it! It is a most delicate attention!"

Prince Esterhazy has arrived at Chandos House from Paris, where he remained a fortnight on his way from Vienna. There is a report that the Prince is to be invested with the Insignia of a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

Lord Aberdeen has refused to accept the appointment of Aberdeen University Commissioner. The Duke of Richmond and Sir W. Rae have also declined to act.

The population of Great Britain is only at present increasing at the rate of from 280,000 to 300,000 souls a-year.

*The Northern Lights.*—Last Tuesday night messengers arrived at all the fire stations of the London establishment and West of England offices, stating that a dreadful fire was raging in the direction of Islington or Holloway, and certainly, from the appearance of the sky, there was every reason to fear the most dreadful results. In a few minutes, twelve of the London establishment engines, and also one belonging to the West of England, with upwards of sixty firemen, arrived in the supposed direction of the fire; but after traversing Hampstead, Highgate, and other places, for about two hours, they were compelled to return, with no other information than that the supposed fire could have been nothing more than the *aurora borealis*, or northern lights, which will be visible several times during the present month. Most of the inhabitants of the above-named places were much alarmed on the occasion.

*A Recent Club Scene.*—A party were playing piquet; and when one of the players, Lord De ——, had shuffled the cards, Mr. —— placed his hand on the pack, and called for the groom-porter. When the latter entered the room, Mr. —— desired him to bring paper, wax, and tape. These were brought, and Mr. —— then directed the waiter to seal up the packet, and keep it till the next day, and then lay it before the committee. At six next morning the noble Lord left town for the Netherlands. The Club (G——s) will be broken up.

The office of Geographer to the King is vacant by the death of James Wilde, Esq.

Sir H. S. Wheatley and Sir Herbert Taylor are to succeed the late Sir W. Kolghton in the two offices of Receiver-General of the Duchies of Cornwall and Lancaster.

*Exmouth.*—An "affair of honour," which took place on the Warren, on Thursday, the 29th ult., between Lieutenants Clay and Davies, R.N., one residing at Exmouth, the other at Teignmouth, has excited much sensation here. The affair was kept tolerably private for a few days, but on Monday it got wind, and has since been the chief topic of conversation. The gallant gentlemen were attended by a brother Lieutenant each, as second, and a Surgeon was within call in case of accident. The parties (report says) fired *instanter*; the Exmouth gentleman received his adversary's ball in his arm, but the wound is not dangerous. Another report says that only one fired, and no mischief was done to require surgical aid. The quarrel which led to this mode of giving satisfaction, occurred at the Yeomanry Ball at Exmouth on the previous Tuesday, when the epithet "coward" was applied to the Lieutenant by his brother officer at Teignmouth. The misunderstanding was understood to have been made up that evening, but the quarrel was renewed next day, the result of which was a challenge and the duel.—*Western Luminary.*

The elopement from the neighbourhood of one of the Royal Palaces of a young lady related to a Noble Duke with a person in humble life, which has gone the round of the papers, turns out to be no elopement at all, but a regularly-arranged marriage between Miss Manners, of Kempton-park, near Hampton-court, and Mr. Stapleton, the fishmonger, of Egham, whose fine person and good looks had attracted much notice in the neighbourhood. The bride is one of the daughters of Mr. Menners, a descendant of an illegitimate son of one of the Dukes of Rutland, and has resided for many years at Kempton-park. Mr. Stapleton is in a large way of business, to which his fair partner now entirely devotes herself.—*Brighton Guardian.*

Next Wednesday week, 2d Nov., is fixed for opening the Greenwich Railway. It is the intention of the inhabitants of the Borough of Southwark to invite their Majesties to honour them with their Royal presence.

To show how extremely cautious people ought to be in pointing fire-arms where persons are passing, the commander of a steamer off Greenwich hospital, last Tuesday evening, in firing off a blunderbuss as a token of joy, made use of an old glove as a wad, to which glove was attached a small button; it entered the abdomen of a poor waterman named Nicholls on shore, who lingered on board the *Dreadnought* hospital ship until Wednesday, when death put an end to his sufferings; fortunately he was a single man, and the fatal accident was purely accidental. Nicholls was a poor hard-working respectable man, and his singularly unfortunate death is much deplored.

Charlton or Horn Fair, near Greenwich, has attracted thousands this week, and by the appearance of many of the "gentry" seems to promise a great addition of police news, it is the general custom to go in mask to this ancient resort of fun, vice, and folly.

Harriet Martineau is arrived in town from her American tour.

The diplomatic establishment of Russia in Paris is about to be materially reduced; Princess Lieven being under orders to repair to St. Petersburg.

Snow has fallen in such quantities at Stockholm, and other parts of Sweden, during the last eight days, that sledge travelling has already very generally commenced. —*Journal de Francfort.*

The great city meeting to raise subscriptions to erect a statue of the Duke of Wellington took place on Thursday at the Mansion-house. This is a tribute of respect purely of civic origin, in return for acknowledged and special services done to the city by his Grace, and in which, as the requisition to the Lord Mayor will testify, men of all political parties concur. The borough of Southwark, which has also derived great benefit from those improvements of which the Duke of Wellington was the great promoter, has taken a conspicuous part on this occasion, and there has arisen, we understand, a generous rivalry between the Londoners and the people of Southwark which shall most effectually promote the object in view, and to which of them the honour shall be awarded of furnishing a site for the proposed statue. At both ends of the new bridge are spots almost equally suitable for the purpose, and, to judge from appearances, the point will not be very readily waived by either party. Unless it were to be determined by the weight of subscriptions no very ready mode presents itself of adjusting it, though to an impartial judge, unconnected either with the City or with Southwark, there cannot be a moment's doubt of the propriety of placing the statue on that side of the bridge which is emphatically metropolitan ground. It is right, however, to state, that the contest will be conducted in the most friendly spirit, but at all events we hope his Grace will neither be plumped down in the mud on a pedestal scarce bigger than a pincushion, like George the Third in Pall Mall East, nor exalted out of sight on a pillar, like his royal offspring on Carlton Terrace. That the sum wanted, whatever it may be, will be easily raised, there can be no doubt. The requisition to the Lord Mayor has between 400 and 500 signatures, and the interest taken in the subscriptions, out of the city as well as in it, is very great. All the livery companies, whose property for the most part has risen in value with the general improvement of the city, will of course contribute liberally. To the whole city the occasion is one of much interest, and must, we dare say, be as agreeable to the Duke of Wellington, as it is honourable to those with whom the project originated.

We regret to announce the loss of the *Red Rover* steam-packet, bound to Herne Bay, which took place a little before 2 o'clock on Monday afternoon off the Nore, by coming into violent contact with the *Magnet*, Margate steamer, destined to London. The crew and passengers were saved.

The wife and a child of a saddler in the Flat rank, were burned to death in Tain last week. The mother was subject to fits of epilepsy, and it is supposed that she was attacked with this complaint in the absence of her husband, and had fallen into the fire with the child in her arms.

*Admiral Parker's Widow.*—Anne Parker, the widow

"Admiral" Parker, who was hung for the mutiny at e Nore, is now a pauper in the workhouse of St. iles-in-the-Fields, and is stone blind. For some time revious to last week she lived in Wild-court, Drury- ne, and used to be led about by a boy. Being in a ate of destitution, one day last week she applied to the agistrates of Bow-street, who, on hearing of her desti- te condition, wrote a letter for her to the overseers of t. Giles's parish, whom she became an inmate of the orkhouse.

General Lefnarois, one of the most devoted friends of apoleon, died in Paris on Friday se'nnight, after a long lness.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has appointed A. ambert, Esq., Deputy Lieutenant for Mayo, and also nferred Knighthood on Capt. Henry Eseb Atkinson, .N., Inspecting Commander of the Coast Guard at oughal, and upon W. H. Pierson of the *Madagascar* pon visiting that ship in Dublin. The latter was in tendance on his Excellency in the barge, both on his nbarkation and disembarkation. Lord Powerscourt s been appointed Deputy Lieotenant for Wicklow.

Not only is the death of Mrs. O'Connell hourly ex- cted, but Mr. O'Connell's eldest son labours under a vere, perhaps dangerous, malady. Daughters and grand- ildren, too, are ill to such an extent that Derrynane ight be likened to an hospital.

On Thursday Moulve Mahomed Ismael Khan, Am- assador from the King of Oude, had an interview with r John Hobhouse, at the India Board, preparatory to s departure for Lucknow.

A duel was fought on Wednesday morning early, in a eld near the eight mile-stone on the Uxbridge road, be- ween two gentlemen unknown, one of whom was dressed n a naval uniform, and the other in a loose drab coat. The parties had travelled to the place of action in Lon- on chaises, one of which took up in Gloucester-place, nd the other in the City. The combatants exchanged heir shots, when the person dressed in the loose coat ap- eared to have been wounded, and he was led to the haise by two of his companions, when the post-boy drove ff the contrary way for town. The parties first alighted t Wormwood Scrubs to settle their dispute; but they ere, it seems, apprehensive of being molested, and tra- elled on.

A letter from Liège states that a duel took place on he 10th inst., in the wood of Quincampoix, between two tudents, in which the nose of the challenger was carried ff by the first fire; but, wounded as he was, he returned he shot, and struck the hat of his adversary, without oing him any injury. The meeting arose in conse- uence of a too close intimacy between the latter and the nother of the challenger.

We have to announce the loss of the *Waterloo*, Capt. ligh, of Wisbech, and the *Marie Anne*, Capt. Collas, of ersey, during the gale; all hands saved.

Rodschid Bey, late Turkish Ambassador at the Court f France, who is to succeed Noory Effendi at this Court, arrived at the Embassy's residence in the Regent's- ark, with a large retinue, on Monday morning.

The High Bailiff of Westminster, Mr. A. Morris, as resigned his office, and Mr. F. Smedley, who has ong acted as his deputy, has been appointed in his room.

Prince Constantine Frederick Peter of Oldenburgh, who was lately on a tour in the United Kingdom, will receive the hand of his first cousin, the Duchess Amelia, early in the spring. The illustrious fiancée is in her 18th ear, and is the eldest daughter of the reigning Grand Duke of Oldenburgh Holstein, by his first marriage, with he Prince Adelaide of Bernbourg Schaumbourg, who ied in the flower of her youth, three years after her marriage.

On Wednesday Lord Ashley, Mr. John Abel Smith, Mr. E. Halswell, Dr. Southey, Mr. H. W. Preston, and Lord Seymour attended at the house of the Lord Chan- cellor, in Bruton-street, and were sworn in Metropolitan Commissioners of Lunacy.

The Marquess and Marchioness of Sligo and family are expected to arrive at Portsmouth, from Jamaica, in the *Belvidera* frigate, Capt. Strong, C.B.

The Earl of Minto arrived at the Admiralty on Tues- day, from Minto Castle, Roxburgh. The Countess re- mains in the north until the end of this month.

The King has appointed S. H. Sulivan, Esq., now First Attaché to his Majesty's Legation at Lisbon, to be Secretary of Legation at that Court.

The King has ordered a Commission to pass the Great Seal, appointing T. Drummond, Esq., Under Secretary of State in Ireland; Col. J. F. Burgoyne; P. Barlow, Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy at Woolwich; and R. Griffith, Esq., Commis- sioners for considering and reporting upon a general system of railways in Ireland.

It is said that the King and Queen of the Belgians intend visiting England early in the ensuing spring.

STAFFORD SMITH.—This gentleman was buried at Chelsea, and (from a whim of posthumous vanity) in his full court dress, of a blue silk coat, white satin breeches, waistcoat to correspond, pumps and silver buckles, rings on his fingers, with his gold-headed cane in his hand. Mr. Bradbury succeeds to the vacancy of gentleman of the Chapel Royal, and Mr. Hawkins is his deputy.

An agent had been sent by Don Miguel to Paris to sell two diamonds belonging to that Prince. Having disposed of them to a jeweller of this capital for 90,000 francs, he has returned with the money to Rome.

*Steam Navigation to America.*—The company pro- jected in London has at length been formed, and it is de- termined to proceed at once with the building of the ves- sels. The application of Hall's condenser to the engines is calculated to effect a saving of full one-third in fuel, and leave room for greater stowage for merchandise. The following are the dimensions of the first ship to be built: length of keel, 220 feet; length between perpendiculars, 235 feet; beam, 40 feet; depth in hold, 27 feet—the bur- then, 1800 tons. The vessels are intended to sail alter- nately from London and Liverpool, thus uniting all inte- rests in the scheme.

*Locusts.*—Letters from Aleppo state that a great num- ber of locusts had spread alarm throughout the country; but Ibrahim Pacha, in order to save the crops from de- struction, obliged the whole population to pursue these insects; and he himself, at the head of 25,000 men, went to the most infected places, and set the example. The inhabitants were divided into seventy-two sections, one of which had, in thirty-two days, collected such a heap of locusts as to load twenty horses.

On Thursday morning Mr. H. Wallace, an elderly gentleman, who resides in apartments in King's Bench- walk, near the Bench, cut his throat in a shocking man- ner. Hopes are entertained of his recovery.

## BRITISH AUXILIARY LEGION.

*General Order.—St. Sebastian, Oct. 9.*—The recom- mendations of officers commanding brigades and corps, respecting the action of the 1st instant, having reached the Lieut.-General, it only remains to him to record and give effect to them as far as circumstances admit, and to express on his own part his highest approbation and warmest thanks to the troops, both officers and men, Spanish and English, for their firm and excellent conduct on the 1st Oct. The Oviedo and Segovia, 6th and 7th regs., under Brig.-Gen. Godfrey and Colonel Belloso, evinced their accustomed bravery and vigilence, and speedily repelled the enemy from before their part of the lines. The well-established gallantry of the volunteers of Guipuscoa and the Commandant Zuazuavar, not only in defending Alza against a very vigorous attempt, but in their attack on the enemy beyond the place, was again conspicuous. The Lieut.-Gen. takes particular pleasure in the distinguished conduct of this corps, from its having been so long attached to the Auxiliary Legion. Lieu- tenant Brooks and his detachment of the Artillery ren- dered also excellent service at Alza, as did Capt. Horn- brook and Lieut. Reed. In front of the post of Seratequi, where Maj.-Gen. Jauregui and Brig.-Gen. Von Holen commanded, the enemy were also repelled in the most successful, and to them disastrous manner; here the Se- cond Light Spanish Reg., the First British Reg., under Col. Kirby, who was wounded at the head of his corps, and the British Rifle Battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Boyd, conducted themselves with great spirit, activity, and va- lour. It was at this point the British Lancers, under Lieut.-Col. Wakefield, executed with admirable precision and complete success some very brilliant charges. With the conduct of Col. Don Jaime Arbuthnot, of the 2nd Light, Col. Boadille, of the 3d Saragossa, the Com- mandants Buccanan and Scarlin, of the 3d Light Batta- lions, he was particularly pleased. Lieut.-Col. Wakefield recommends Capt. Stephenson, Cornet Francis, Serj.- Major Parkes, and Serjs. Simkins and Webster, for their conduct on this occasion. Detachments of the Jaen, under Col. Estremera, and of the gallant National Gds. of St. Sebastian, zealously co-operated. The Lieut.- Gen. was also very highly satisfied with the gallant beha- viour of Lieutenant-Colonel Ross, Major Clarke, and the 6th regiment.

It was, however, at the picket-house of the first com- pany of the Westminster Grenadiers, and along the line of houses occupied by Brig.-Generals Chichester and Fitzgerald, where the enemy's cannon and musket fire and chief efforts were directed. At this point the courage and judicious conduct of Col. O'Connell, 10th regiment, particularly attracted the notice of the officer in com- mand of his brigade, whose well-merited recommendation is fully borne out by the Lieut.-General's own observa- tion of that excellent officer. Equally meritorious also was the department of Lieut.-Cols. Harley, Apthorpe, Cannan, and Campbell, commanding the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 9th regiments, and of Majors Cotter, Duree, and Bull.

The admirable precision of our artillery, and the exe- cution produced by its fire in the ranks of the enemy, fully uphold the high professional reputation of Colonel Colquhoun, who directed that arm, and redound to the credit of his corps, and the detachments of Royal British Marine Artillery by whom they were assisted. For the valuable assistance afforded the Lieut.-General by the General Officers and the Staff, he has expressed his ac- knowledgments in his despatch to the Minister at War.

In former times the Lieut.-General has had opportu- nities of occasionally witnessing the conduct, under fire, of the troops of the heroic army which fought in the great Peninsular war, and, without the presumption of instituting comparisons, he will still venture to say, that in the firm and undaunted bearing of the Spanish and Auxiliary officers and soldiers of this small corps, on the recent occasion (and considering also the immense ad- vantage of ground possessed by the enemy) there was nothing unbecoming or unworthy of their glorious proto- types. It is but justice to Captain Maclean and the 1st company of the Westminster Grenadiers, that the following just tribute to their intrepidity be inserted in orders as follows:—

*San Sebastian, Oct. 7.*

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you, for the informa- tion of the Lieut.-Gen., that at the recommendation of Lieut.-Col. Campbell, commanding 3d regiment, I recom- mended Brevet Major Lyster of that corps, for having so nobly defended the picket-house on the morning of the 1st inst. Captain Maclean made a reference to me on the sub- ject, and I caused a court of inquiry, which came to the following decision:—"The Court having maturely weighed and considered the foregoing testimony, are of opinion that Capt. Maclean commanded when the attack commenced on the morning of the 1st inst., in the outer picket-house, and for upwards of an hour afterwards, when Major Lyster first made his appearance (for a short period) in the outer- court-yard, and commanded while there during the remain- der of the time, until relieved by the 4th regiment, Major Lyster remained in the court-yard of the picket-house."— From this opinion, I consider that Captain Maclean is enti- tled to great praise for the noble stand he made in the picket-house; and therefore beg leave to recommend him for his Excellency's consideration. I have, &c.,

CHARLES FITZGERALD,
Brig.-Gen. Commanding 2d Brigade.

A list of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers, and Privates, present of this company, will be immediately for- warded to the Lieut.-General. Promotions, dated 1st Oct. 1836:—To be Brevet-Col.—Lieut.-Col. Cruise, A. A. G. eneral. To be Brevet Lieut.-Cols.—Majors Freeston, 3d reg. Staff; Clarke, 6th; Woolridge, 4th; Cotter, 9th; Fitch, Commandant of Poyo, unattached. To be Brevet Majors—Capts. Brehan, 3d reg.; M'Intosh, Rifles; Maclean, 3d; Parke, 10th; Askew, 4th; Atkyns, Rifles. Brevet Captain Hornbrook, from 4th, to be Capt. attached to the Engineers, with artillery pay. Brevet-Capt. Cotter, 3d reg., to be Capt., &c. The Cross of the first class of the Military Order of St. Ferdinand is conferred on the un- der-mentioned Officers, for their distinguished gallantry be- fore the enemy on the 1st instant:—Lieut.-Col. Apthorpe, 10th; Brev. Major Ifamfreys, Engineers. Brevet Major Duree, Rifles; Bull, 1st reg.; Askew, 4th; Clarke, D.A.Q.M.G.; Maclean, 3d; Captains Stephenson, 1st Lancers; Kent Murray, 7th; Howe, Artillery; and Lieut. Chase of the Art. By command.

(Signed) J. G. LE MARCHANT, Adj.-Gen.

## The Court.

His Majesty has subscribed 50l. to the fund for re- pairing the monument of Shakspeare, at Stratford-upon- Avon.

The Princess Augusta has had a bilious attack, but is now much better.

Prince Ernest of Philippsthal having, as announced in our last, resigned his commission as Lieut.-General in the Russian service, contemplates, it is said, taking up his permanent abode in this country. His Highness will accompany their Majesties to Brighton on the 28th instant.

Workmen have been actively engaged for some time past in making such alterations in the Pavilion at Brigh- ton as will place His Majesty's bed-room, dressing-room, &c., in the centre of the palace, which has rendered the erection of a new staircase necessary.

## THE LAMENT FOR MADAME MALIBRAN.

BY SIR LUMLEY SKEFFINGTON.

Flow, sorrow, flow; a deep lament,
An everlasting sigh,
Through every scene shall still present
That shade which seeks the sky.
Tear falls on tear—a boundless grief—
The deluge of the heart,
Revering Malibran as chief
In nature and in art.

If some rare star, in aftertime,
Would kindred fame oppose,
She must inherit the sublime
On which that angel rose;
Bereavement of terrestrial worth,
A trial wisely given,
Turns every thought from cares of earth,
To heavenly in heaven.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—(From the *Journal du Commerce.*)—"The public are aware that King Leopold is the uncle of Donna Maria's husband, and that his Majesty had attached M. Van de Weyer, of protocol memory, to the person of his nephew as a sort of Mentor. Both M. Van da Weyer and his pupil wished to defend Don Pedro's charter, *vi et armis*, from the late successful attack made upon it at Lisbon; but the French Ambassador, M. de St. Priest, sustained the adverse party, and his opinion having prevailed in the Queen's Council, the Prince de Saxe Cobourg lost the command of the army. The nephew then complained to his uncle, the King of the Belgians, and the uncle to his father-in-law, the King of the French, who decided upon inviting King Leopold to Paris, in order that mutual explanations might take place on the subject of the complaint."

The *Moniteur* announces that the King, *upon the demand* of MM. de Peyronnet and Chantelauze, the health of whom is most seriously impaired, has ordered them to be discharged from the dungeon of Ham, and authorised them to reside on their *parole*—M. de Peyronnet at Montferrand, department of the Gironde, and M. de Chantelauze in the department of the Loire. M. de Polignac and M. de Ranvilla have refused to ask the King's grace.

The marriage of the Princess Mary to the King of Naples is said to be positively determined on. It is even added that the Queen and the Duke of Orleans will accompany the Princess to Naples; but as the King intends to celebrate the marriage with great magnificence, it will be put off till all fear of the cholera has disappeared. —*French Paper.*

The King has been slightly indisposed with cold; his sister, the Princess Adelaide, is seriously ill. It is again rumoured that the Chambers will be convoked for November. As, however, the new Cabinet can gain nothing by anticipating the ordinary period for the commencement of the Legislative Session, the report is deemed unworthy of credit. The arrival of M. Rothschild at the Chateau, where he had (on Tuesday) an audience of King Leopold, occasioned a rumour that his Majesty had a new loan in contemplation.

RUSSIA.—Extract of a letter: "You have perhaps received no further information as regards the assassination of the Emperor of Russia. His Imperial Majesty was shot at by a ruffian. An aide-de-camp was killed by his side. Whether from the effect of the shot, or the violent convulsions of his dying neighbour, his Imperial Majesty had his shoulder dislocated."

SPAIN.—It appears that the occupation of Cordova by Gomez had been a much more important affair than the accounts first received from Madrid represented it to be. Gomez fixed his head-quarters, and remained in that town for several days, and did not quit the place without first sacking it, and carrying with him the plate belonging to the cathedral. A Madrid paper of the 13th states, that intelligence had been received of the arrival of Gomez at Montilla, a town situate six leagues to the south of Cordova. The Malaga militia, under Escalante, were completely routed by Gomez at Baena on the 6th inst. They fled in the utmost disorder at the very sight of the enemy: 500 of these miserable cowards, whose heroism and patriotism had been so highly extolled in the Spanish papers, were taken prisoners by the troops of Gomez.

PORTUGAL.—LISBON, Oct. 7.—The Queen and Prince remain constantly at the Necessidades. Her Majesty used to visit either the Italian opera or the French theatre almost every evening; now she never goes to either. The theatres, in fact, are almost deserted, and Lisbon, from being a place of the greatest gaiety, has all the appearance of a city in mourning for some general calamity. The coffee-houses are shut at an earlier hour than usual, and the streets are also deserted before their accustomed time.

HOLLAND.—The States-General have resumed their sittings; the King opened the Session on Monday last, with a speech highly gratifying in regard to the internal prosperity of the country.

TURKEY.—It is affirmed that some English capitalists have placed at the disposal of the Porte a sum of 2,000,000*l.* sterling, to rebuild the quarter of Constantinople lately destroyed by fire. The Sultan, it is said, has in return for this service granted new privileges and exemptions in favour of the English commerce, and especially the right to form on the European side of the Dardanelles a depot of the manufactures and productions of Great Britain, which are to be imported free of all duty.

SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss question yet remains undecided, but there is little fear of a rupture. Letters from the frontiers contradict a number of exaggerated reports circulated both in France and Switzerland. No order, for instance, has been issued to prevent French citizens entering Switzerland. The French now in the country, who arrived there since the 29th September, are not admitted into France without a passport legalized by the French Ambassador in Berne. Those who arrived in Switzerland before that period may return to France without even being furnished with a passport. Waggoners have not been stopped, and the Genevese possessing property in France, on the frontier, are allowed to come and visit it. It is not true either that orders have been given to expel Swiss residents, and the measure taken with regard to a number of Swiss, who have lately been forced to retrograde, was owing to their travelling without a regular passport. It is also false that any military demonstration has been made on the frontiers; no troops crossed the department of the Ain, and none of the regiments of the garrison of Lyons have moved in that direction.

## Theatres.

DRURY LANE.—Mr. Edwin Forrest, the eminent American tragedian, of whose abilities the public have heard so much of late, made his *debut* before an English audience at this theatre on Monday evening, in Dr. Bird's tragedy of *The Gladiator*, and met with a highly flattering reception from a numerous and fashionable audience; and, indeed, had it been otherwise, we must have quarrelled with the taste, and arraigned the judgment of our countrymen. As a stranger, we give Mr. Forrest a hearty and cordial welcome; not only for his merit as an actor, but for his excellent character as a man. We shall not, however, be led away by the unqualified, and, indeed, absurd praise, lavished on this gentleman's performance of the character of *Spartacus* (which has been bestowed by some of our contemporaries), and which will, we fear, raise expectations in the public mind far beyond what the actor can realise. This has too often proved fatal to the success of many a performer; and if Mr. Forrest is to rank as the first actor of the day, it will not be done by over-rating his talent, and thereby disappointing the public. It would, however, be unfair to criticise Mr. Forrest's acting too severely; as certainly sound judgment was not evinced in the selection of the part for his *debut*; for, had this *mono-melodrama* of *The Gladiator* been the production of an English author, we very much question if it would have survived beyond the second act; as it was, the play was d——d to all intents and purposes, after a most patient hearing. In person, Mr. Forrest is above the middle stature, and in figure a perfect Hercules. His features are not regular nor strikingly handsome; his countenance is manly, but certainly not capable of great variety of expression. His voice is deep-toned, sonorous, and musical, and his action commanding, graceful, and natural. His performance of the gladiator, *Spartacus*, evinced throughout a considerable portion of talent, but more particularly as a melo-dramatic actor of great power and experience; for we must confess we were at a loss to discover that all-powerful genius which has made our American friends so lavish in their praises of their favourite actor. Mr. Forrest's acting is of that description which dazzles the imagination from its energy and power, and not by any brilliant flashes of innate genius. We shall not, on this occasion, follow Mr. Forrest through the various scenes of this play, though there were many in which he highly distinguished himself: we must, therefore, for the present, take our leave of him, sincerely desiring his further acquaintance, and the sooner the better in a new character. This gentleman's *Othello* is very highly spoken of, and we have no doubt it is a performance of considerable merit; but, from the specimen he has afforded us of his talent, we should say the part of *Coriolanus* was admirably well suited to his powers. With the exception of the *Phasarius* of Cooper, and the *Senona* of Miss Huddart, we never saw a piece more shamefully acted by all concerned in it. Mr. Warde evidently did not like his part, and was imperfect; and Mr. and Mrs. Hooper might just as well have been in New York for all the service they rendered. At the end of the play Mr. Forrest was loudly called for, and, on his re-appearance, was most enthusiastically greeted. He thanked the audience for his reception, and attempted to do so for the author of *The Gladiator*: to this the audience would not listen. This surely ought to convince Mr. Forrest of the necessity for his appearance in some other character.—We regret that Mr. Banim's new drama, *The Duchess of Ormond*, was not favourably received on Thursday night. We have not had an opportunity of witnessing it, but hope that, with judicious pruning (for its fault, we are informed, is tediousness), it may prove more successful on its second representation. As was anticipated, the tragedy of *The Gladiator* failed to attract on Wednesday and Friday evenings. It is not doing Mr. Forrest justice to allow him to appear in so dull a production.

COVENT GARDEN.—The performances during the week have been most attractive. We have had the tragedies of *King John* and *Ion* acted in a style which even at higher prices could not have failed to draw an overflow. The manager, however, does well in keeping his theatre open at moderate charges for admission; payment for pleasure should never be made to *punish* the pockets of the public. Last night we had the tragedy of *Othello*, and, as might have been anticipated from the excellence of the cast, the house was crowded in a few minutes after the opening of the doors. By the time the curtain rose many hundreds had left the theatre unable to get a glimpse of the stage, and so great was the noise and confusion that nearly the whole of the first act passed off in dumb show. Owing to the polite attention of Mr. Harris, the sub-treasurer, who ordered all the vacant private boxes to be thrown open, we were fortunate enough to procure a seat. The announcement of Macready as *Othello*, Vandenhoff as *Iago*, and Kemble as *Cassio*, was almost enough to remind us of the good old days when tragedy was acted in sterling style upon the boards of our *National Theatres*. It has, however, convinced us that it is the determination of the management to leave nothing undone to merit a continuance of public patronage. Although we have often seen the above in the characters they so ably sustained last night, yet we believe it is the first time they have appeared *together* in London in this tragedy. Macready's personation of the *Moor* is well known; it was as finely performed as we ever remember to have seen it by this actor; but we do not consider it one of his happiest efforts. In some portions of the third act he met with considerable applause. Of Kemble's *Cassio* there has never been but one opinion; it is one of the best pieces of acting the town ever witnessed. Vandenhoff played *Iago* extremely well. The *Desdemona* of Miss Faucit was a pleasing and delicate piece of acting. Mrs. West's *Emilia* and Bennett's *Brabantio* are both entitled to praise. At the fall of the curtain Kemble, Macready, Vandenhoff, and Miss Faucit, were loudly called for, and on their re-appearance most cordially greeted by the audience. Vandenhoff then announced *Othello* for Tuesday next.

ADELPHI.—A very amusing burletta, entitled *Sir Roger de Coverley*, was produced at this house on Monday evening, and met with a favourable reception. The author has contrived to introduce the venerated names from the *Spectator* into an amusing melo-drama, in which there are several very interesting situations; but the names from any other popular work would have answered quite as well. The *tableau* from the celebrated picture of "Sir Roger de Coverley going to Church" was very effective. The same may be said of the scene in which Mrs. Yates escapes from the hands of the gipsies who are about to murder her. Reeve, as *White Moll*, a sort of *Moll Flagon*, was very amusing. The characters sustained by Mrs. Yates, O. Smith, and Mr. Yates, were well acted, and the piece was announced for repetition amidst loud applause.

ST. JAMES'S.—Mr. Lunn's new burletta of *Harvest Hall* has been favourably received throughout the week. In the musical piece of *The Waterman* we were glad to see our old favourite Braham as *Tom Tug*; he is still without a rival. He sang the "Bay of Biscay" with great power and fine effect, and was loudly encored. The other characters in this piece were admirably sustained by Strickland, Harley, Madame Sala, and Miss Stanley. We should like to see Braham in a new dramatic musical burletta—something light and amusing.

OLYMPIC.—Another *pleasant* little burletta was produced on Thursday evening at this most agreeable place of entertainment. It is entitled *A Pleasant Neighbour*, and was most *pleasantly* acted by Mr. Liston and Mrs. Orger, who sustained the entire weight of the piece, and was very *pleasantly* received throughout and when announced for repetition, by an audience who were themselves determined to be *pleasant*. We shall next week do ourselves the pleasure of noticing it more at length.

QUEEN'S.—There has been no novelty at this theatre during the week: *Kate Kearney* has, we regret to say, been withdrawn by the author, because he could not obtain payment for one night's performance, although the piece had been performed nearly twenty times with more success than any novelty produced this season. Authors live by their labour as well as actors, and ought to be paid. Mrs. Waylett will again appear in *Kate Kearney*, by permission of the author, before she quits the theatre.

Mr. and Mrs. Tarnan (late Miss Jarman) are about to quit America for England. They have made upwards of 5000*l.* in little more than two years. Drury Lane Theatre can find ample room for them on their arrival.

*Irish Revenue Police.*—Lieutenant Conyngham Ogilvie, formerly of the Rifle Brigade, and son of the late Capt. Ogilvie of the 4th Dragoon Guards, has been dismissed his situation, under circumstances of great hardship and affliction. Capt. *Duff*, Sub-Inspector, has left Swanlinbar for Borrisokane, his new station, and Mr. Douglas, Sub-Inspector at Enniskillen, replaces him. Lieut. Beaver has succeeded Lieut. Henry at Enniskillen, the latter having gone to Ennis.

## Literary Notices.

*toria; or, Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains.* By Washington Irving, author of 'The Sketch Book,' 'The Alhambra,' &c. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

HE taste for romantic fiction is perhaps an universal e. What the old song declares of the power of beauty y be truly applied to the fascination of imaginary rrative,—

"No age, no profession, no station is free."

he gravest, the gayest, all resign themselves to the ell of wondrous adventure, strong incident, and passion ite lofty moods; and no wonder that it should be so; r although no work of fiction that is not *based* on uman nature can hope for lasting popularity, yet to pos- s the necessary stimulus it should be formed of e con- ntration of events and developments of character that not often occur in such close union in any series of ansactions in actual existence. To satisfy, therefore, e love of mental excitement so strong within us all, the ill of the novelist is exercised to condense into one ot whatever is mysterious in the human heart and won- erful in human endurance; whatever is enthralling in cident and picturesque in scenery; whatever, in short, n arouse sympathy, or rivet attention, or excite terror, wonder, or curiosity. If the veritable occurrences of e world were more frequently to possess these attri- utes, the occupation of the writer of romance would in- eed be in danger of falling into disuse. If such *romances real life* as "Astoria" presents were often to be met with, w would turn to the artificial compositions of the no- ellet, but would confine themselves with intense and reathless eagerness to the true records of the enterprise, d perilous exploits, and striking adventures of their llow-men. Mr. Washington Irving's present work will, n this account, exert a fascination over romance readers hich could hardly be found to so great an extent in the ages of their favourite literature. "Astoria" is the ame of a colony, founded by a little band of dauntless dventurers beyond the Rocky Mountains of Columbia, d near the shores of the Pacific. Their journey to- ards this spot over several thousand miles of wild coun- y, *never before trodden by civilised man*, their encounters ith the savage tribes that infested the boundless prairies nd the shores of the mighty rivers that interlace them, heir hair-breadth escapes, and marvellous endurance, are ll narrated with a power, and earnestness, and never- ailing interest, which characterise the present volumes, s, beyond all comparison, the finest which have ever roceeded from the pen of Washington Irving. The rojector of the singular enterprise which forms the sub- ect of "Astoria," was the celebrated John Jacob Astor, an adopted citizen of the United States, and one f the most remarkable individuals at present existing. The expedition thus originated was entrusted to two se- arate parties; one proceeding, like "Sinbade of the ildernesse," overland across the vast continent of Ame- ica to the rugged barriers of the Rocky Mountains; the ther sailing towards the Pacific in a small ship called the *Tonquin*, commanded by a bluff, honest sailor, but strict isciplinarian, one Captain Thorn, whose character is worked out with great dramatic force. It is not our in- ention in this notice of "Astoria," to follow the un- precedented details unfolded in the work, but we shall ext week gratify our readers with an extract or two in jus- tification of the high opinion we have expressed of the erits and absorbing interest of the story.

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*Gems of Beauty; displayed in a Series of Twelve highly finished Engravings, from Designs by E. T. Parris, Esq. With Fanciful Illustrations in verse by the Countess of Blessington.* Longman and Co.

For splendid embellishment this is the most splendid and captivating work that has yet appeared: a collection of twelve as beautiful representations of female loveliness as ever were placed before the public. We scarcely know whether we ought to allot most praise to the spi- rited publishers or the talented and captivating Countess for the selection of designs; but we are mindful that the artists are equally entitled to our admiration and respect. However, to all we will give unlimited praise, for we [illegible]rt that as a *work of art* this publication leaves nearly all others at an immeasurable distance. Lady Blessington's "Fanciful Illustrations" will be found as irresistible as herself; we therefore select a few, and re- commend the work to every admirer of beauty and the fine arts.

### THE TOPAZ.

"My master, lady, sends me here;"
"Hush, boy! I hear a footstep near."—
"She comes not yet, for age is slow;
"Was ever lady guarded so!"

"Then wear this jewel* for his sake;
From thee all sadness it will take;
And, let me say, the ring hath spanned
The finger of the fairest hand
In Andalusia's sunny land."

* Cardanus relates wonders concerning the virtues of this stone in the case of melancholy.

"I ought not—yet—I'll wear the ring,
And he may 'neath my lattice sing,
Soon as the first pale star he sees
Rise o'er yon grove of orange trees;
For then my sour Duenna—(Fly!
I hear her tottering footstep nigh!)—
Will sleep at least an hour, I know.
Ah! was I won too soon!—go, go!
Was ever maiden guarded so!"

### THE AMETHYST.

His parting gift! What yearning thought
To memory by its clasp is brought,
Of him who on the stormy sea,
Alas, is wandering far from me!

And he, too, does he fondly dwell
On the heart-sickness of farewell?
Like me, too, courts he vainly sleep!
'Tis but *the left*, who wake and weep.

'Tis said the Amethyst[§] can chase
Sleep, when the wretched 'twould embrace:
Bet, no! 'tis love, that in this breast
His vigil keeps, nor lets me rest.

Sail on! and may thy dreams ne'er show
Thy lonely maiden's ceaseless woe;
'Tis sweet for thee to pray and pine,
So I may bear thy grief with mine!

§ Andreas Baccius, in his work entitled *De Natura Gemmarum*, says that it diminisheth sleep.

### THE AQUAMARINE.

How sweet, on such a lovely night—fair time, to lovers dear,
When down the path of soft moonlight the gondola draws near,—
For maids, who, to the noontide's glare, had seemed all coy and cold,
To listen from their balconies, while tales like these are told!

SONG.

Era close thine eyes in slumber,
Fair love! I come to seek
The garland whose young roses
Are paler than thy cheek.

And in exchange I bring thee
These gems* thy waist to bind,
To which the ancient sages
Cure for sad hearts did find.

Good night—may angels guard thee!
And bless thy slumbers light!
Dream of thy own Enrico!
Good night, sweet love!—Good night!

* Wurtzung states, that the Aquamarine is useful in all dis- eases of the heart.

### THE CAIRNGOHRM.

"Place the plume in his bonnet, fair cousin; hoi say,
When thy lover has donned his bright battle array.
Should that plume not be foremost in all the wild fray,
Wilt thou still love its wearer as now?"

"Too well do I know mine own Jamie, to doubt
A courage that quick as a fire will flash out,
When with target and claymore, and Highland heart stout,
He taunts will vie for his brow.

"For when was a Campbell's heart e'er known to quail.
Or his foot to turn back,—or his strong arm to fail!
Ah, woe to his foemen! their widows shall wail
That my brave one went forth to the field.

"Like our own native jewel* is Jamie's true heart,
And as pure as the streams from our mountains that start—
Let him go: from the right he will never depart:—
He may fall, but he never will yield."

* The Cairngohrm is indigenous to the Highlands, and is a stone of considerable brightness and firmness.

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*Sir Thomas Lawrence's Cabinet of Gems.* With Bio- graphical and Descriptive Memorials. By P. G. Pat- more, Esq. Ackermann and Co.

NOTWITHSTANDING the uncommon splendour and attrac- tion of several of the Annuals of this year, we doubt if the exquisite Work we are now to notice, will not, with Lady Blessington's "Gems of Beauty," prove THE Books of the Season—in this particular class, we mean. Certain it is that the Work before us puts forth claims of a kind quite peculiar and novel, and such as must at once bear it triumphantly into the favour of all lovers of art and pictorial beauty. To prove this beyond question, we have only to state that it contains no less than *twelve fac-similes of Original Drawings by Sir Thomas Law- rence*, none of which have, till this moment, met the public eye! But this is only one of its peculiar features of attraction. Its contents are not merely from Sir Thomas's unrivalled *hand*—they are also (so to speak) from his *heart*;—the greater part of them—at least, eight, we believe, out of the twelve—being portraits of his own nearest and dearest relatives (including his father and mother), every one of them taken beside their own hearths, and for the sole and especial pleasure and orna- ment of their own hearts and homes. Moreover, six out of the twelve drawings are of *children*; in the delineation of which Lawrence unquestionably excelled every other artist, living or dead. Our limits forbid our entering into details on the pictorial department of this highly in- teresting work. But, from a most careful examination of it, we feel called upon to state generally, that the sub- jects are all, without exception, worthy of the unrivalled fame of the artist; and that a very considerable number of them (at least half) are equal to anything of the kind he ever produced.

With respect to the literary department of this elegant and attractive production, it is evident that Mr. Patmore has been peculiarly favoured, in the access which he has been allowed to private sources of information, regarding the several subjects of his memorials; especially those which relate to the portraits of the infant relatives of the artist, his nephews and nieces. And the result is, that we have several passages, of touching interest in them- selves, and which singularly enhance the attraction and value of the portraits they relate to. The Memoir of the Artist's Professional Career will also be read with strong interest,—especially as it contains, in a score or so of pages, the whole pith and substance of the two lumber- ing volumes which are called (by courtesy) his "Life."

We must add that there is a hint in the Preface which many of our readers will do well to take, even if they should not be *annually* disposed. We mean that which points at the value and interest of these drawings as *studies* for the young artist and amateur. In fact, the work is peculiarly worthy of public favour in this point of view, every plate being a *fac-simile* of the original drawing from which it is taken.

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*Heath's Picturesque Annual.—Ireland, Picturesque and Romantic.* By Leitch Ritchie, Esq. Longman and Co.

WE are pleased to find the "Annuals" taking higher ground and assuming a more literary character. Many of them are no longer depositories for the insipidities of fashionable scribblers, but possess historical and amusing information. Under the title of the "Picturesque An- nual" we have delightful sketches of Ireland, the cus- toms, habits, feelings, and traditions of the people. These do credit to the taste and researches of Mr. Ritchie, whilst the engravings, from drawings of M'Clise and Creswick, are no less to be valued than those we have been accustomed to meet with in these gay period- icals. We have made a selection which will amuse our readers.

"*The Irish Gentleman.*—This species is extremely rare; for it would be absurd to count as Irishmen the chil- dren of absentees, who are brought up to think of their coun- try merely as the place whence their father draws his re- venue. But the real Irish Gentleman, when found, is well worth the trouble you may have expended in finding him. He is not a mere walking gentleman. He is full of cha- racter; and is, in fact, a sort of highly-refined extract of the Irish-*man*. He is as polite as a Frenchman of the old school; but it is not the politeness of manner but of heart: and this is the secret of his success with the ladies. He is cool and self-possessed, but not grave and apathetic, like the English gentleman. The latter qualities are respect- able in a Red Indian, for in him they are associated with ideas of majesty and endurance: but the stoicism with which Mr. Smith enters a drawing-room, and the heroic calmness with which he levels his opera-glass at the stage, are irresistibly ludicrous. They remind one of the tragic air of a monkey cracking nuts. However, Mr. Smith is satisfied with the admiration of American travellers (who ought to know something of the Indian character); and so the little master Smiths have nothing to fear from the stric- tures of a vulgarian like me. It would be difficult for the Irish gentleman to acquire this apathy of manner. The laws of good breeding are only just sufficient to keep within reasonable bounds the natural elasticity of his temperament; and thus he hits unconsciously the precise point between gravity and sprightliness, beyond which, on one side, is frivolity, and on the other, dulness. The Irish gentleman is fond of his country, but he makes no parade of it. If a defender is wanted, he is ready; but he has the good taste to feel that the condition in which Ireland has been so long placed, gives a man no warrant to say lightly, or flauntingly, "I am an Irishman." Out of Ireland his plea- surable associations are all connected with the continent. It was there he received a part of his education; he speaks French like a native; he is a cousin of that foreign Irisher, the well-known Count Devilskimbo O'Shaughnessy. He is partial to claret, not because it is foreign, but because it was the favourite drink of his ancestors, in those golden days, when claret was the only wine they could afford to drink. He no longer indulges to excess; or, if he does so, on any extraordinary occasion, he carries his wine better than formerly, and eschews a row. When he quarrels, it is in cold blood, and in a gentlemanly way; but being a man of courage, and a good shot, this is not half so often as people imagine. The Irish gentleman will by and by become more common in Ireland. At pre- sent many individuals of the species are scattered abroad upon the continent, serving in foreign armies, or otherwise incorporating themselves with foreign nations."

"*The Irish Jontleman.*—The Irish Jontleman belongs to no station in particular, but is found in all classes, from the nobility downwards. His portrait has been painted by Miss Edgeworth and Lady Morgan; but the female pencil is too delicate in its touch to give features like his in their natural breadth and vulgarity. He has been exhibited also on the stage; but there a cloak of rude generosity is always thrown round him, to conceal those defects without which there can be no likeness. In Ireland, I have said, the vanity of one man is dove-tailed into that of his neighbours, the

sult of which is an easy confidence of manner; but the Irish Jontleman stands out in bold relief from the plain surface of society. He is not vain, but impudent, and in this respect he is the cause of half the prejudices which exist against his nation; for he thrusts himself forward as *the* Irishman. His brogue is more than Irish, for he cultivates it with great industry. He is not an exaggerator, but a liar; he is not gay, but boisterous; he is not convivial, but drunken. He is a great duellist. You never enter his house but you find him cleaning his pistols, or hammering his flints. On the most careful calculation I have been able to make, there are three hundred and sixty-five duels per annum fought in all Ireland; and of these three hundred and sixty are fought by the Irish Jontleman. Notwithstanding this, he is never killed, or even wounded; the explanation of which is, that he always takes care to fight with a jontleman like himself. The remaining five duels are fought by men of honour under the usual circumstances, and are frequently accommodated in the usual way. In Ireland, although the number of such conflicts is so immense as compared with England or Scotland, there is not a drop more blood spreaded. The Irish Jontleman is a bully, and yet is not absolutely a coward. To serve a friend (that is to say, the person who hires him with money, or drink, or the loan of a horse, or the run of the larder), he will at any time run the risk of being kicked or horsewhipped. He is not a mere bully, however; he is also a flatterer, and a sycophant, and will fawn and crouch like a spaniel. The Irish Jontleman stands in special awe of the Irish Gentleman. They are in every respect the opposites of each other, and for this reason you will seldom or never meet with them in the same company. The breed of the Irish Gentleman, I have said, grows more common in Ireland; the consequence of which is, that the Irish Jontleman begins already to make himself scarce. A change, besides, fatal to the latter, has taken place in the manners of society. At table there is more gaiety and less drunkenness, and people are now unwilling to put up with coarseness and vulgarity for the sake of a good song, or a humourous story. The ladies too, finding the gentlemen more comfortable, turn away from the other with disdain; so that by and by, instead of meeting him as heretofore in the best houses, you will have to inquire in the low taverns and whisky cabins for the Irish Jontleman."

"*The Irish Lady.*—The Irish lady is the sister of the Irish gentleman, and is one of the most fascinating women in the world. She has a lofty brow, fine eyes, and a face altogether more intellectual than that of the English lady; but she has less dignity. In her manner she resembles more the French lady, and is quite as amusing and conversable; but her coquetry has nothing of the heartlessness which confines the fascination of a French beauty to the moment when her eyes are fixed upon yours. The Irish lady has a touch of the enthusiasm of her country, which betrays itself in her whole character. She is either a rake or a devotee—for she scorns a medium. If a devotee, you will know her by a grave, not to say sad, expression of countenance; and as this is not the true characteristic of devotional feeling, you perceive that she is struggling with the native archness of her disposition—which, notwithstanding, breaks out now and then in a sudden gleam from her deep bright eye. At such moments you turn a saint yourself, and acknowledge in its full power the beauty of holiness. If a rake, her face is pale and haggard, for she rakes to excess. She takes to dissipation, as men do to drinking. The idea of a quiet solitary evening is frightful to her imagination; she looks out for amusement with feverish anxiety, and bends down her spirit to the level of companions far inferior to that for which nature intended her. The intellectual powers, therefore, of the Irish lady rarely receive fair play. In the country, more especially, her mind labours under a want of books. Few families of any station are wealthy enough to purchase or keep up a sufficient library, and there are only two or three towns in all Ireland in which there is a public one. I am far from denying, however, that there is a good proportion of well-informed women in Ireland—but there ought to be more. Instead of the national brogue, the Irish lady has a certain *buoyancy of accent* which distinguishes her from all other women. This is the finer part of the Irish character manifested in sound. This accent gives point to the most common-place saying, and adds brilliancy to wit. To describe a thing so slight, so ethereal, is impossible; but any one who has enjoyed the conversation of an Irish lady of high rank in London, celebrated for her beauty and literary talents, must have felt what it is. Even setting the Irish lady, par excellence, out of the question, there is a great deal of character about female society in Ireland; and this is owing to the natural talent and liveliness of the people. We see there very little of the mawkishness which so often overspreads an English party; and are tempted more frequently to distinguish the individuals than satisfied to class them by that insipid, silly, no-meaning designation —*young ladies.*"

"*The Irish Lady.*—The Irish lady is of the same family as the Irish jontleman, but is a much more amiable person. The grand object of her ambition is to pass for an Irish lady; and this, while it shows much pretension, shows also much taste. She gets rid of her brogue by the rule of contrary; that is to say, instead of substituting, like her mother before her, the open sound of *a* for that of double *e*, she tures everything into double *e*. The word lady is, with her, leedy, and she will run after her sister Grace, calling 'Greasy, greasy!' Her accent, however, remains unaltered, notwithstanding this metamorphosis in her pronunciation, and the jumble is splendid! All her attempts to ladyfy herself are of the same nature; her 'vaulting ambition o'erleaps itself, and falls on the other side;' she is a lady by the rule of contrary. Sometimes she tries to do the sentimental, but spoils all with a laugh, that bursts out of her eyes in light and water. Chiding the rudeness of her lover, she complains sighingly of her feminine weakness; but presently, falling into the sentiment of the old song, cries—

"'Och, what the divvle are you at?—begone you naughty man!'—

and maybe hits him a slap on the face. She is much given to laughing, but is also an excellent weeper; and, by the same token, her *kit* consists chiefly of pocket handkerchiefs. She is 'found of the army,' and makes an excellent soldier's wife. In society, she is nothing more than a vulgar Irishwoman, ill dressed in fashionable clothes, boisterously sentimental, full of affectation and high spirits, and with a touch of generosity in her nature withal, which makes one sorry to laugh at her."

MAN,

An ape, a lion, a fox, and an ass,
Doth show forth man's life as it were in a glass.
For spoilt they are till twenty and one,
Then they turn Hops till forty be gone,
Then cunning as foxes till three-score and ten,
Then they turn asses, and so no more men.

WOMAN,

A dove, a sparrow, a parrot, a crow,
Will show you the life of a woman also;
Harmless as doves till turned of fifteen,
Loving as sparrows till thirty they've seen.
Prating like parrots till after three-score,
Then birds of ill omen, and women no more.

*Maxims for Health.*—Beware of studying, reading, or straining the head while at table. Laughter is one of the greatest helps to digestion; and the custom, prevalent among our forefathers, of exciting it at table by jesters and buffoons, was founded on true medical principles. Endeavour to have cheerful and merry companions at your meals. What nourishment one receives amidst mirth and jollity will certainly produce good and light blood. Never eat so much that you feel you have a stomach. It will be best to give over before you are completely eated. From a very sensible Publication, "*The Magazine of Health.*"

*A Simile.*—A preacher, while descanting on the impossibility of the sinner retracing his steps after he had gone a certain length, used the following striking illustration of his position:—"My brethren, it is a very easy task to row a skiff over Niagara falls, but a tremendous job to row it back again!"—*American Paper.*

Among the literary curiosities in the National Library at Berlin is the identical Bible used by Charles I. on the scaffold. How it came into the hands of the present possessors is not generally known.

"England," says the *Frankfort Journal*, "has given a challenge to the musical world through one of her people, John Allen, of Malton, who cultivates with success a species of musical execution but little known in Germany or Italy—whistling. Long may John Allan remain without a rival!"

Each half year's catalogue at Leipsic contains the names of at least a thousand new writers, from which, and from other circumstances, a recent traveller infers that "there cannot be fewer than 50,000 persons living in Germany who have written a book."

*Word misapplied* (?).—A perriwig-pated fellow lately preached a ranting discourse, full of nonsense, to the small edification of his audience. "Who is the parson?" asked one of his hearers of an old lady, who had been equally a sufferer. "I don't know," she answered; "but he is one of the missionaries for the *profanation* of the Gospel, and he seems to be a master in his way." The good soul meant propagation!

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, October 23d, 12 o'clock.—Consols 88¾ 89; Reduced, 88¼ ⅜ Red. 96⅜ 7; New 3½, 96⅜ ⅝; Cons. for Act. 88⅝ 9.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

Richard Webster, of 43, Cornhill, watchmaker.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Butler, of Tunbridge Wells, Tunbridge, ware manufacturer.—J. Abbitt, of Silver-street, Wood-street, City, haberdasher.—D. Davis, of 27, Aylesbury-street, Clerkenwell, oilman.——W. W. Mansell, late of 12, Birchin-lane, City, bill broker.—T. Scott, of 45, Watling-street, City, wine merchant.—J. Catt, of Tunbridge Wells, smith.—S. Holt, of Heaton Norris, Lancashire, coal merchant.—J. M'Gregor, of Over Darwen, and of Manchester, Lancashire, calico-printer.—J. Wilkes, of Cheltenham, builder.—W. Newstead, of Thetford, Norfolk, grocer.—S. Walker, of Sheffield, cabinet maker.—J. Milner, of Preston, Lancashire, hop merchant.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

Thos. Whytall, of Upper-street, Islington, cabinet-maker and upholster.—R. Felthorp, of 54, Upper Stamford-street, Surrey, dealer.

BANKRUPTS.

R. W. Smart, late of 47, Aldermanbury, London, cloth-factor.—S. Ratcliffe, of Faversham, Kent, bookseller, bookbinder, printer, and stationer.—W. Satchwell, of Birmingham, victualler.—John Walker and James Walker, now or late of Leeds, cloth merchants.—A. Milne, of Rochdale, Lancashire, dyer.—M. Skirrit, of Manchester, cabinet-maker.—Isaac Lomas, of Sheffield, grocer and flour-dealer.—John Marsden, of Manchester, corn dealer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Smith and Son, and J. Smith, of Glasgow, chemists.—W. Paton, of Leith, ship-chandler.—P. Brown, of North-bridge, Edinburgh, linen-merchant.

BIRTHS.

20th inst., at Bletsoe-cottage, the lady of Major VIVIAN, of a son.—At Georgetown, Demerara, on the 18th August, the lady of D. RIACE, 67th regt., of a daughter.—17th inst., at New-house, Christchurch, the lady of Lieut.-Col. CAMERON, C.H., of a son.—In Orchard-street, Portman-square, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Sir G. DARCY, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At Walcot Church, Bath, on the 20th inst., by the Rev. Daniel Race Godfrey, JAMES RUNDALL, Esq., of Stoke Newington, Middlesex, to LAURA, youngest daughter of William Thompson, Esq., of Bath.—At Bedford, J. G. FRANCIS, Esq., son of P. Francis, Esq., of St. James's-square, to JEAN, daughter of the late Major Dalrymple, 58th regt.—L. B. MOLLOY, Esq., of Parsonstown, to CHERUBINA, daughter of the late Major H. Croker, of Mallow.—At East Stonehouse, 16th inst., Lieut. WALSH, R. Marines, to EMMA HANNAH ATTA, only daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. H. Hooper.—At Paul, Cornwall, F. C. BURNELL, Esq., of the Bengal Horse Artillery, to EMILY, the only daughter of the late Capt. W. Woolridge, R.N.—At Hampstead, Capt. ALLEN F. GARDINER, R.N., to ELIZABETH LYDIA, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Marh, Minister of Hampstead.

DEATHS.

At Exeter, 17th inst., Lieut. RICHARD LAVERS, R.N. (1808), aged 80.—On Friday, the 14th inst., JOHN AHMUTY, Esq., late of the Bengal Civil Service.—At Southfield, Stirling, N.B., 10th inst. ISABELLA EDMOND, lady of Robert Balfour, Esq., R.N., most sincerely and deservedly regretted and esteemed.—C. H. RUTLEDGE, Esq., M.D., son of the late Capt. Rutledge, 88th regt.—In Galway, aged 75, Lieut.-Col. JOHN BLAKE, of Furbough.—At Portstewart, FRANCES, relict of Lieut.-Col. Ahmuty, late E.I.C.S.—At Paris, from injuries received in the blockade of the city, Capt. G. MASSON, commanding the *Hogue* frigate, son of T. Masson, Esq., M.D., of Edinburgh. Capt. M. was the first European officer who hoisted the Independent Imperial flag of Brazil.—At Topsham, in his 76th year, after a long and painful illness, Dr. J. W. BELL, a Surgeon in the Navy, and formerly a Physician to H.M.'s Quarantine Department at Scilly.—At Clapham, 14th inst., GEORGE ANDREW CREAGH, late Lieutenant and Adjutant 14th regt., and son of Col. Andrew Creagh, C.B.—At Snenton, aged 49, ELEANOR, wife of Capt. Clifton, N. Lincoln Mil.—At East Dulwich, MARY, widow of the late Capt. D. D. Addison, in her 77th year.

We beg to direct the attention of our readers to the following communication, addressed to Messrs. A. ROWLAND and SON, No. 20, Hatton-Garden:—

"*Broconiotica, near Corfu, July 10th, 1836.*

"SIR,—Returning you infinite thanks for the efficacious specific which I have received—namely, the famous Rowland's Kalydor—I have to request a fresh supply. It has been of great service to me against the bites of those troublesome insects that infest this town: on the first application, it immediately allayed their tormenting and venomous effects.

"Also a Lady, who unhappily had for years her face afflicted with pimples—and I can assure you, that besides entirely removing them, her complexion became more pleasing and delicate, in consequence of which the Kalydor has excited the greatest enthusiasm—and you have the greatest proof of this from the continued applications of the persons to whom I have recommended it, and who after having used it, were extremely satisfied of its valuable properties. Waiting in expectation of your favouring me with the supply I have asked for,—I remain, with esteem, your obedient servant, RAFFAELE FIORE."


## Advertisements.

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find many advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 92, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street, left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, &c. Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | | | 18 In. | | | 20 In. | | | 22 In. | | | 25 In. | | | 28 In. | | |
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| 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 19 | 3 |
| 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 19 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 6 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 8 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 8 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| 30 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 9 | 2 | 8 | 11 | 2 | 13 | 6 |
| 34 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 9 | 2 | 3 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 8 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| 36 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 |

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Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold, wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stradling, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., P[erfu]mers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, New Bond-street, beg leave respectfully to caution the Nob[ility] and Gentry against the many vile imitations of their celeb[rated] Perfumery, now offered for sale with a *resemblance of labels, both in type and colour*, particularly their much-adm[ired] ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETA[BLE] EXTRACT; for selling imitations of which Messrs. D. & Co. [have] lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CH[AN]CERY against several parties. Their signatures will in f[uture] be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped [on] the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the [fol]lowing esteemed preparations to the attention of their Pa[trons] and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs [for] the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautif[ying] the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and pr[eser]vation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and [Ve]getable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Wi[nsor] Soaps.

Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preservin[g] teeth and Gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme des Sultanes, for softening and beautif[ying] the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Huiles Ant[iques].

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writ[ers] Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully in[vited] to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers [and] General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the w[holesale] sale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6*s.* per dozen; ditto [with] and 14*s.* per dozen; good ditto, 18*s.*, 21*s.*, 24*s.*, and 30*s.* per d[ozen]; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from [36*s.*] per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long- [cloth] and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18*s.* per dozen; pr[ime] ditto, 24*s.* per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3*s.* 6*d.* [per] dozen; handkerchiefs, 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; silk ditto, 6*s.* per d[ozen]; dress collars, 2*s.* 6*d.* per dozen; cotton caps, 2*s.* per dozen; a [large] variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9[*s.*] per dozen; ditto, 12*s.* and 18*s.*; good ditto, 21*s.* and 24*s.* per do[zen]; ladies' night-caps, 6*s.* per dozen; night-gowns, 18*s.*; long [ditto] 24*s.*, 30*s.*, and 36*s.* per dozen; sheets, 2*s.* per pair; pillow-[cases] linen towels, 6*s.* per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel [of] every description in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trow[sers] from 7*s.* 6*d.* per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18*s.* [to] 20*s.* per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great va[riety]; bedding, from 3*s.* 6*d.* each; cots, hammocks, blankets, coo[king] apparatus, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.—Nine P[a]tent Perryian Side Spring Pens, with Holder.

The improved flexibility of this Pen is derived from a sid[e] spring above the shoulder, passing the centre of the back; the increased elasticity thus obtained is natural and easy, gradually extending from the point upwards.

Nine Patent Perryian Under-Spring Pens, with Holders . .

This Pen, by means of the Under-Spring, allows of an ope[ning] across the back, which gives additional freedom and elasti[city], rendering it a most pleasant and useful instrument for the g[ene]ral purposes of Writing.

Nine Double Patent Perryian Pens, with Holder . . .
Nine Patent Perryian Flat Spring Pens, with ditto . .
Nine ditto India-Rubber-Spring Pens, with ditto . .
Nine ditto Regulating Spring Pens, ditto . . . .

N.B. Any of the above Pens may be had [of] Medium, [or] Extra Fine, or Broad Points, at the above [prices].
Six Patent Perryian for Writing Music, [with]
Nine ditto ditto Office Pens, with Holder
Nine ditto ditto Varnished Pens, with [Holder]
Six ditto ditto Lithographic Pens, of [peculiar] and flexibility for the Stone, &c., with [Holder]
Six ditto ditto Drawing or Mapping Pens, of the most ex[act] quisite fineness, with Holder

The Patent Peruvian Elastic Ho[lder] most of the above Pens, at an advance of

PERRYIAN LIMPID BLUE [INK]
Writing performed with the Blue Ink [is] colour, but in a short period becomes a
These Inks are superior to most of the [kind] and being very limpid, are peculiarly [adapted] as well as for those made from quills. They [are] the Copying Machine. Sold in bottles at 6*d.*, [1*s.*] and 2*s.* 6*d.*, by all Stationers and Dealers in Metallic Pens, and at the Ma[nu]factory, 37, Red Lion Square, London. Each Card and Hol[der]
(Signed) JAMES PERRY & C[o.]

TO PREVENT FRAUD,

THORN'S POTTED [SALMON] AND [ANCHOVY] PASTE,

BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuit[s] [and] W[elsh Rarebit] in Pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each. The high [character] this delicate preparation has induced [numerous] (who not having an idea of their [composition] by labelling a pot exactly like his, [and] and injure him, (having actually [copied] purpose;) well knowing they [cannot] being an old family one, and the [name] is the [only] ring, by which its rancid qualities are [concealed] so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by [the] ture, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top, [each] of celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,
for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imp[arting] a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical [sauce in] use; in Bottles, 2*s.* and 4*s.* each, warranted in all clim[ates]. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and For[eign] Warehouse, 229, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen, [and] druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, [and] druggists in the United Kingdom.


Printed by William Thomas, of No. 7, Gloucester G[rove] West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. Bradbury and Evans, Lombard-street, [White]friars Street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

The Office, 19, Catherine Street, Strand,

In the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

Saturday, October 22nd, 1836.

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 396. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1836. Price 8d.


OR BOMBAY.—To Sail on the 10th November with the 11th from Portsmouth, the fast sailing teak PALMIRA, 600 Tons, W LEARMS, Commander lying in West India Docks. This ship is fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or apply to Captain BOYCE, 10, George yard; to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or T HAVILAND and Co., 69, Cornhill.

all from Gravesend 6th November. Last Shipping Day 4th

GR CALCUTTA, calling at MADRAS to land Passengers only, the fast sailing river-built Ship CATHERINE, 600 Tons, Captain E HOLT; lying in the West India Docks This Ship has most excellent Accommodations for passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee House, Cornhill; FLETCHER, ALEXANDER, and Co., King's Arms Yard; or T HAVILAND and Co., 69, Cornhill.

Will Sail on the 15th January.

OR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine teak Ship SIDDUA, 660 Tons, WILLIAM M'NAIR, R C S, Commander; lying in the East India Docks This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. J HEATH, 154, Fenchurch street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 69, Cornhill

To Sail on the 20th of November,

OR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The Ship [illegible], burthen 350 Tons, A 1 Copper'd WILLIAM [illegible], lying in the East India Export Dock [illegible] Accommodations for Passengers.—For [illegible] apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem and [illegible], or to JOHN PEATE and Co., 2, Freeman's [illegible]

To Leave Gravesend on the 7th of December,

OR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The fine New [illegible] CASTLE, burthen 600 Tons, JAMES PETERS, [illegible] lying in the East India Export Dock This Vessel [illegible] Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or [illegible] Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; [illegible] and Co., 2, Freeman's Court, Cornhill

To Sail on the 20th of December

OR CALCUTTA, (with Liberty to Land [illegible] MARIANNE the [illegible] REGAL EYE, burthen [illegible] Tons, [illegible] Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock, [illegible] Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage [illegible] Commander, on board, and [illegible] Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to [illegible] Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 10th of January,

OR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA, the fine teak Ship [illegible], burthen 1400 Tons, THOMAS MARSDEN [illegible], lying in the West India Docks. Has ample Accommodations for Passengers, being fitted up in every respect as one of the E I Company's regular Indiamen. For Freight or Passage apply to the MARQUIS of [illegible], 48, Fenchurch street; or to [illegible] FAIRLIE, and [illegible] Leadenhall street; at Messrs Fairlie and Co., 5, [illegible]; or to [illegible] H. ARNOLD and [illegible], 2, Clements-lane; or to RYAN and GALE, 69, [illegible]

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES

FOR PASSAGES and Information connected with the above Packet, apply to CAPT JAMES BARNES, [illegible] the ship CAMBRIDGE), No [illegible] Leadenhall-street.

To Sail from [illegible] 1st January, 1837.

FOR MADRAS, BENGAL, & CHINA.—The Ship ARBUTHNOT ROBINSON, 1418 Tons, ROBT. KNOTT, late Commander in the Hon. Company's Service; lying in the East India Docks. Has ample Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs [illegible], M'TELLOP, DAVY, and Co., King's Arms Yard; Mr. [illegible], Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to JAMES BARNES, 4, Leadenhall-street.

To Sail the 15th of March,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The MARQUIS CAMDEN, 1200 Tons, Captain HENRY GRINDON, R C S; lying in the East India Docks. Her Accommodations and Equipments are the same as those in the East India Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs LARKINS and Co., 88, Old Broad-street; Captain GRINDON, Jerusalem Coffee-House, or to JAMES BARNES, 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR BOMBAY, DIRECT.—The CHILDE [illegible] MAROLD, 500 Tons [illegible] WILLIS, Commander; lying in the East India Docks [illegible] Passage apply to Captain WILLIS, or to JAMES BARNES, 4, Leadenhall-street.

STEAM INDIA [illegible]

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leave as follows:

For LISBON, CADIZ, GIBRALTAR, and MALAGA, with the bag of Letters from His Majesty's Post Office, from London, off the Tower (calling off Oporto), the CALPE, Captain THOMAS KING, on Friday the 4th November at 8 o'clock in the morning; and the TRANSIT, Captain PRINCE WILKINSON, about the 20th November

For GUERNSEY and JERSEY, from Southampton, the LADY DE SAUMAREZ, every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at Six o'clock precisely, at Reduced Fares, Chief Cabin, 3s; Fore, 2s

For HAVRE DE GRACE, from Southampton, the APOLLO, every Monday and Thursday, at Reduced Fares; Chief Cabin, 4s; Fore, 2s

For HAVRE DE GRACE, from Portsmouth, every Monday and Thursday

Berths may be secured at the Company's Offices, and at Mr H Underwood's, 66, Haymarket of whom further information may be obtained; as well as of Messrs Charles Barry and Co., 76, Mincing-lane; Mr N M Prieaux, Southampton; Messrs Van denberg and Son, French Consuls, Portsmouth; Messrs Fox and Co., Falmouth; Messrs F J Gibbs and Co., Liverpool; and all the principal coach offices W J DE BOSE, Secretary

British and Foreign Steam Navigation Company's Office, 8, Fenchurch-street

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has [illegible] at more spacious and extensive premises, No 8, King [illegible] street, Charing Cross within a short distance East of his [illegible] station, where they will find the most extensive [illegible] article formerly sold by him, and at even lower [illegible] to secure his friends generally that the same [illegible] to their orders, which for so many years [illegible], shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable [illegible], Chancels, and Camp Furniture of every description [illegible] per cent below the charges of any other [illegible] in the trade.

N B. [illegible] connection whatever with the business now carried on [illegible] formerly resided.

H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, [illegible] MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having [illegible] part of the [illegible] a new system of Moderate Charges [illegible] Payments, [illegible] Noblemen and Gentlemen [illegible] and yet reserve [illegible] them, that the convenience of their [illegible] and [illegible] to give [illegible] to all favours, and that [illegible] all their [illegible] of 3 & 4 [illegible] Waistcoats, 12s 6d to 21s [illegible] Pantaloons, 12s to 18s; Freeman's Suit of Livery [illegible] Cloth, &c now De [illegible]

T. COX SAVORY, Goldsmith, &c., 47, [illegible], London, informs the Public that he obtain SILVER WATCHES, [illegible] the celebrated PATENT LEVER GOLD STUDS, [illegible] on which a watch can be readily [illegible] for [illegible] all the latest improvements, i.e. the [illegible] in four holes, capped, jewelled to [illegible] and maintaining power to [illegible] winding up.

N B.—[illegible] Hunting Cases, 12s. 6d., extra.—Second-hand Watches purchased in exchange.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No 8, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane,

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c., to his old-established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Chairs, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

INDIA.—The following Articles are Manufactured expressly for [illegible] by [illegible] & Co., Outfitters [illegible], Strand, [illegible]

[illegible] Cases, Dressing and Writing Cases, Dressing Bags, Despatch Boxes, Portfolios, Envelope and Letter Cases, Portable Writing and Reading Desks, Cheese Scoops, Knife Trays, Knives, Forks, Spoons and Ladles, Tea Trays, Tea Urns, Tea Pots, Tea Caddies, Sugar Basins and Cream Ewers, Tea Spoons, Egg Frames, Egg Cups, Egg Spoons, Cruet Frames, Cruet Bottles, Mustard Pots, Salt Cellars, Pepper Boxes, Toilet Bottles, Shaving Boxes, Shaving Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Hair Brushes, Cloth Brushes, Nail Brushes, Combs, Scissors, Penknives, Razors, Razor Strops, Pocket Books, Pocket Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Pocket Telescopes, Pocket Thermometers, Pocket Barometers, Pocket Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Inkstands, Pocket Pencil Cases, Pocket Rules, Pocket Knives, Pocket Forks, Pocket Spoons, Pocket Corkscrews, Pocket Flasks, Pocket Drinking Cups, Pocket Lamps, Pocket Candlesticks, Pocket Tinder Boxes, Pocket Spectacles, Pocket Opera Glasses, Pocket Compasses, Pocket Sextants, Pocket Telescopes, Pocket Thermometers, Pocket Barometers, Pocket Books, Memorandum Books, Pocket Inkstands, Pocket Pencil Cases, Pocket Rules, Pocket Knives, Pocket Forks, Pocket Spoons, Pocket Corkscrews, Pocket Flasks, Pocket Drinking Cups, Pocket Lamps, Pocket Candlesticks, Pocket Tinder Boxes, Pocket Spectacles, Pocket Opera Glasses

The peculiar [illegible] and [illegible] of the above articles render them by far the [illegible] and agreeable that can be worn in a warm climate.

Ladies' and [illegible] Cases executed in the most superior manner, every article made to the exact measure, and to the [illegible] best adapted to the climate.

METEOR SOLA PATENTEE of the [illegible] MEDALLION [illegible] and EXTRA COURT [illegible] superiority of [illegible] the [illegible] of the Civil Service [illegible] economy, cleanliness, and durability [illegible] of application and [illegible] These [illegible] are [illegible] various patterns, and are [illegible] for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are [illegible] adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture, which, when required, may be quickly packed in a box

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 178, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 87, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter-street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED

All other descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied at either establishment at the same moderate prices.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. the East India Company

INDIA AND THE COLONIES

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING RECLINADE, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture

A large assortment of Bras and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Sprung, Stuffed, Reclining, and Easy Chairs Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liquor Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEAD, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 156, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill

OVERLAND DESPATCHES for INDIA will be sent as usual by the Malta and Egypt Packet of Tuesday next the 1st of November, addressed to the "Care of Mr WAGHORN, [illegible] be immediately forwarded by him from thence [illegible] upon them have been paid previous to [illegible] to in London, Smith, Elder, and Co., [illegible] will be duly registered accordingly [illegible] also a copy

N B.—Mr. [illegible] begs to give notice, that he cannot give [illegible] to [illegible] coming to him which have not been duly [illegible] above.

INDIAN RUBBER WEB DEPOT, 52, Regent-street, adjoining the County Fire Office

Mrs. HERMAN [illegible] to inform [illegible] improved ELASTIC-RUBBER SUPPORTING [illegible] for the [illegible] of taking Equestrian Exercise, or [illegible] which are also of the highest importance [illegible] likewise Elastic Stockings, Ankle Socks, [illegible] Bands to order with the greatest care and [illegible] variety of Elastic Garters, of a very superior [illegible] Rubber Cords and Stay Laces, with every [illegible] of Webs.

P S.—Mr. [illegible] upon Gentlemen.

CONTRACTS FOR TRAIN AND PALE SEAL OIL.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 18th October, 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 3rd November next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock-Yards with

TRAIN AND PALE SEAL OIL.

A Distribution of the Oil and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the [illegible]. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the [illegible] unless the Party attends, or an Agent for [illegible] writing.

Every Tender must be [illegible] above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter [illegible] of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, [illegible] responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contract.

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In 2 vols. with a Map and four Illustrations, price 11. 1s.

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In 2 vols. price 11. 11s. 6d.

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In 3 vols. price 11. 11s. 6d.

Edward Churton, Public Library, 26, Holles-street.

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MR. COOKE'S HISTORY OF THE WHIGS AND TORIES.

Just published, in thick 8vo., price 21s., Vol. I. of

THE HISTORY OF PARTY.

From the rise of the Whig and Tory Factions, in the reign of Charles II., to the passing of the Reform Bill. By GEORGE WINROVE COOKE, Esq., Author of "The Life of Bolingbroke," &c. John Macrone, St. James's-square.

*** The present volume embraces the era from 1688 to 1714.—Vol. II. will appear early in the Session.

EAST INDIA AGENCY OFFICE, No. 5, Leadenhall-street, London.—An Office or General Agency, for the purpose of granting assistance to Officers in the Honourable East India Company's Civil and Military Service, on their arrival from, or departure for, India, has been established at No. 5, Leadenhall-street. The business of this Office is for the present conducted by Mr. James Samuel Miles, who, under the general reduction of the Establishment at the East India House, retired from that service in June, 1836, and at Lady-day, 1837, Mr. Miles will be associated with Mr. Edward Dodwell, now the Chief Clerk in the Military Pay Department, who will then retire from the India House, agreeably to the plan of reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the Company. Mr. Dodwell having been thirty years, and Mr. Miles twenty years, in the office of the Auditor of Indian Accounts of the Hon. Company's Home Establishment, and thus become conversant with the rules and regulations of the Military and Civil Services, their Office (under the firm of Dodwell and Miles) will be found an easy medium through which to obtain accurate information in regard to the succession to Off-Reckonings, Promotions, Removals, Posting to Regiments, Retirements, and all Casualties, &c., whether Civil or Military, also the Absentee Allowance, Civil Annuity Funds, Arrears of Pay, and Off-Reckonings due to Officers; and respecting their Passage, Outfit, &c. They will also supply the form of any Application to the Court of Directors.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

E. PARKER, Perfumer to the Royal Family, No. 184, Piccadilly, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the following admired Articles for the Toilette, viz.:—

PARKER'S POUDRE ORIENTALE, for effectually changing red or grey hair to a beautiful shade of brown or black. Price 5s. per Bottle.

PARKER'S TRIKOTIAN CREAM, the best compound now in use for promoting the growth of hair, and preventing its falling off or turning grey. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

PARKER'S CURD CREAM OF ROSES, unrivalled in its preparation, healing in its effects, balsamic in its quality, and delightful in its perfume. Price 1s., 2s., and 3s. per Pot.

PARKER'S EXCELLENT OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. This Soap, from being purified, is one of the best in use; it renders the hands delicately white, and by keeping the skin smooth and soft, prevents chaps and every thing that is unpleasant. Price 2s. 6d. per Packet of Six Squares.

MORISON'S PILLS.—The Public are hereby informed that this [illegible] bears the words "Morison's [illegible]" engraved upon the Government Stamp affixed upon each [illegible] ground. The above [illegible] only [illegible] of its kindness, and it is hereby [illegible] that the [illegible] who take the medicine. No Chemist [illegible] the British College of Health to sell the [illegible]

MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Perfumers to their Majesties [illegible] have respectfully to inform the many visitors [illegible] exhibited for sale with a [illegible] ENTRANCE AUX [illegible] imitations [illegible] lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY against several parties. Their signatures will in future be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped on the bottles of their genuine preparations to the attention of their friends and the [illegible]

Delcroix's Esprit de Lavande and Millefleurs, for the [illegible]

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for [illegible] and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Moon, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's long-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and Gums from decay.

Delcroix's Crème des Sultanes, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Huiles Antiques

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find many advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 98, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street—left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 25 In. | 30 In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 7 6 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 6 |
| 18 | 0 11 6 | 0 16 6 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 |
| 26 | 0 16 21 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 9 |
| 28 | 0 17 3 | 1 2 3 | 1 5 3 | 1 8 3 | 1 12 1 | 1 16 9 |
| 30 | 0 18 9 | 1 3 9 | 1 6 9 | 1 9 9 | 1 13 6 | 1 18 6 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 10 3 | 1 13 6 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 11 | 2 6 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 1 14 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 0 | 2 11 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 3 feet to 6 feet, at 5s. per foot. Properties Valued and Pictures appraised.

SPLENDOUR AND ECONOMY IN FURNISHING.

JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully invite the NOBILITY and FAMILIES furnishing, to view their immense and magnificent Stock of

UPHOLSTERY,
CARPETS,
CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
CHIMNEY, CONSOLE, and PIER GLASSES,

forming the most varied, complete, and extensive selection that can be found in any one Establishment.

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INDIA AND BRITISH SILK DAMASKS,
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Of beautiful texture and finish, nearly equal to Silk, at half the Price.

RICH SILK TABBORETTS,
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together with GILT CORNICES and FRENCH CORNICE POLES, Fringes, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind. A variety of the newest designs for Curtains, and Beds may be seen made up and fixed in the Show Rooms.

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ROYAL BRITISH VELVET PILE CARPETS,

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BRILLIANT [illegible] GLASSES,
Of various [illegible] in [illegible] Plate Frames;
SPLENDID [illegible] PIER TABLES,

with GLASSES of noble [illegible] GILT mouldings and PAPER HANGINGS of the [illegible] patterns, are well worth the attention of all who wish to [illegible] and superiority with economy.

JACKSON and GRAHAM [illegible] MANUFACTURERS and WAREHOUSEMEN, as well as [illegible] CABINETMAKERS, Purveyors to their Establishment WILL HAVE [illegible] intermediate profit; 87 and 88, Oxford-street.

THE NEW WATERPROOF FLOAR, [illegible]

THE FINEST HORIZONTAL [illegible]

Consumption, 14, Gerrard, opposite the Mews of Leicester.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer [illegible] Gown | 1 | 5 | to | 2 | 0 |
| Rich [illegible] Ditto | 2 | 0 | to | 3 | 0 |
| Grey and Brown Cossimir | 1 | 5 | to | 2 | 0 |
| [illegible] Trousers | 0 | 12 | to | 1 | 0 |
| [illegible] | 0 | 15 | | | |
| [illegible] | 0 | 7 | to | 1 | 0 |
| Silk Ditto, [illegible] Patterns | 1 | 0 | to | 1 | 7 |
| Superfine [illegible] Ditto | 1 | 8 | to | 1 | 12 |

*** Made to measure for the same [illegible] hours.—Fancy Shirts [illegible] dozen.—Buff Linen Cloth [illegible] for Linen Fronts, 7s. to 9s. per dozen.—Fine [illegible] extra Fronts, [illegible] 12s.—Military [illegible] of superior quality and [illegible] prices.

47, Strand. COPPOCK'S [illegible] Strand.

Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

FAMILY ENDOWMENT SOCIETY.—[illegible] Incorporated by special Act of Parliament), for Endowing Future and Existing Children.—Capital, £500,000.

Office, No. 13, Chatham-place, Blackfriars.

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This Society not only endows the existing children, but (unlike other Institutions) undertakes to provide for all the future children of a marriage, by securing to each, as they severally attain any specified age (from 14 to 21 inclusive) a given sum of money (from 25l. to 2,500l.) in consideration of a present sum paid to the Society by the parent, or an annual premium, which will cease on the event of his death without prejudice to the endowment.

The Society likewise grants Life Annuities to wives, payable after the death of their husbands; also all other contingent, deferred, and contingent, as well as Reversionary Annuities and Survivorships.

The usual commission allowed to solicitors.

WELL-SEASONED INSTRUMENTS FOR EXPORTATION.—Persons [illegible] for Foreign Climates, should be [illegible] sound and well-seasoned. [illegible] time in use are the best [illegible] and others may be supplied from an [illegible] selected Piano-Fortes, by [illegible] John Broadwood and Sons.

PIANO-FORTE REPOSITORY, 27, SOHO-SQUARE.

PATENT PERRYIAN PENS.

PATENT PERRYIAN SIDE SPRING PEN. The [illegible] proved flexibility of this pen is derived from a [illegible] shoulder, placing the centre of the back, the [illegible] thus obtained in natural and easy, gradually extending from point upwards. Nine Pens, with Holder, 2s.

PATENT PERRYIAN UNDER SPRING PEN. [illegible] means of the under spring, allows of an opening [illegible] which gives additional freedom and elasticity, rendering it most pleasant and useful instrument for the general purposes of writing. Nine Pens, with Holder, 2s.

PATENT PERRYIAN FLAT SPRING PEN. [illegible] with Holder, 2s.; all other sorts of the Perryian Pens at the [illegible] prices.

PERRYIAN [illegible] performed with [illegible] a short period [illegible] rior to most of the [illegible] are peculiarly [illegible] made from [illegible] china. [illegible] bottles of [illegible] still Dealers in Metallic Pens, [illegible] Lion [illegible]

OUTFIT to INDIA. [illegible] chemists, [illegible] READY [illegible] every [illegible] wholesale [illegible] Lowest [illegible] usual. J. G. [illegible] every article [illegible] ling cloth, 1s. 6d. [illegible] 2s.; [illegible] 2s. 6d.; Linen shirts from [illegible] 3s. 6d. to 10s. 6d.; [illegible] 3s. and 3s. [illegible] to 3s. [illegible]

PATENT ROOFING [illegible]

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

[illegible] Oct. 9th.

1st regiment [illegible] C. W. Bisshopp, Gent., to be Cor[illegible]
et by [illegible]
1st Foot—[illegible] Adjutant, vice Mullen, who
esigns the Adjutancy only. [illegible] Babcock, M.D., to be Assist[illegible]
me—[illegible] By purch.
14th—Lieut. Colon[illegible] from the Royal Mil. Col. to be
ajor, without purchase. Ensign J. Speidel to be Adjutant,
ice Shore, deceased.
26th—F. G. Church, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Hill,
romoted in the 44th regiment.
35th—Lieut. C. R. Bradbury, to be Captain, by purchase, vice
raser, who retires. Ensign R. Hill, from 56th Foot, to be Lieut.,
y purchase, vice [illegible]. Ensign W. Fraser, from half-pay
0th Foot, to be [illegible] purchase, vice Clarke, dec.
38th—Lieut. C. St [illegible] to be Captain, by purchase, vice R.
raham, who retires. Ensign H. Smyth to be Lieutenant, by
urchase, vice M'Intosh. C. Powell, Gent., to be Ensign, by
urchase, vice Smith.
42d—Ensign W. Eccles to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice
rmstrong, who retires. F. C. H. Bridgeman, Gent., to be Ens.,
y purchase, v. Eccles.
Ceylon Regiment—Lieutenant T. Skinner to be Captain, with-
ut purchase, vice Frost, deceased. Second Lieutenant W. Jones
o be First Lieutenant, vice Skinner, dec. Lieutenant T. Chiles
o be First Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Jones, whose promo-
on by purchase has been cancelled. H. T. Walker, Gent., to be
ec. Lieutenant, without purchase, vice Chute.
Beaver—Lieutenant-Colonel A. Macdonald, of the Royal Ar-
llery, to have the rank of Colonel in Hondures only.
Hospital Staff.—To be Assist.-Surgeon to the Forces—J. J.
une, M.D., vice Hibbert, appointed to 2nd Foot. Assistant-
urgeon W. Odell, from half-pay 60th Foot, vice J. H. Rolland,
nd retired upon half-pay.

### [illegible]

Grenadier Guards.—Colonel Fox commands the detach-
ment performing garrison duty at Woolwich. On the
night of the 21st instant, two sentries, on duty on the
Parade, opposite the Horse Guards, left their posts, taking
with them their firelocks and accoutrements. On the
relief coming round, at twelve o'clock, it was discovered,
and they were immediately pursued and taken the fol-
lowing day in the neighbourhood of the Tower. They
await a Court-Martial. A detachment left Windsor on
Monday for Brighton, to take up the Palace duty, Col.
Lennart is the Commanding Officer. Albion Hotel is
the [illegible] of the Officers.
1st Foot, 1st Batt.—1 co. from Limerick to Tipperary, on
21st inst., to replace Capt. Harts co., 54th, sent to Birr.
2d Depot.—On the 25th Maj.-Gen. Sir J. Buchan in-
spected this depot, on which occasion he expressed the
high gratification he felt at finding them in such a state
of perfection. Their clean, steady, soldierlike appear-
ance under arms, the precision with which they performed
their various evolutions, the superior management of their
interior economy, the regularity and neatness of their
books, and lastly the excellent conduct of the men, the
gallant General said, far surpassed anything he had ever
witnessed, and which reflected the greatest credit upon
their Commanding Officer Major Bagnall, their Officers,
Non-Commissioned Officers, and men. He said he
should not fail [illegible] his report accordingly. Three
Sergeants and [illegible] will be sent to Dublin for dis-
charge, having each served upwards of 21 years.
[illegible] 10 supernumeraries from Birr to
Fermoy, 21st [illegible] Capt. Hume acts as A.D.C.
[illegible] Section during the absence of
[illegible]
[illegible] from Templemore to Charleville, 24th to
26th.
[illegible] Recruits to Templemore, 20th
to 24th; [illegible] from Oxford to Templemore, 20th
to 27th.
[illegible] have been ordered on board the
[illegible] for Gibraltar, in the
[illegible] relieve
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

respective regiments. 3. One field officer, one half of the captains, and one half of the subaltern officers, are always to be present with their regiments. 4. No officer (except in the performance of duty, or for the purpose of joining his regiment,) is to quit the United Kingdom without having first received his Majesty's special permission. 5. The officers employed on the recruiting service, or upon the staff of the army, are not to be included in the number hereby fixed for the constant duty of the regiment. 6. The applications for leave for regt. paymasters, and medical officers, are to continue to be made in the mode prescribed in pages 72 and 73 of the general regulations of the army. 7. In cases of short leaves of absence being requested by adjutants, riding masters, quarter masters, or veterinary surgeons of regts., it will be necessary that a special report should be made as to the mode in which their duties are to be performed during their absence. 8. The proportion of N.C. officers, trumpeters, drummers, and private men, to whom furloughs may be granted, is not to exceed ten per troop or company. When regts. are not stationed in garrisons or military districts, the officers commanding are at liberty to use their discretion in granting the indulgence of leave of absence, under the foregoing restrictions, to the officers and men under their command. This order does not apply to the officers and men doing duty with the depot cos. of regts. on foreign service. His lordship expects that the General and other officers, who are empowered to grant leave of absence under the provisions of this Order, will strictly confine that grant to the proportion of officers herein specified. By command of the Right Hon. General Lord HILL, Com. in Chief, JOHN MACDONALD, Adj. Gen.

The Anti-Dryrot Company have received notice from the Ordance, Woolwich, that they intend using Kyan's patent process in all their works.

Major-General Sir Richard Jackson, K.C.B., and Staff, arrived on the 19th instant at Nottingham, which place has now become the head-quarters of the Northern District.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Captain—W. P. Hamilton.
Commander—J. E. Parlby.
Lieutenants—Lord Henry Russell; Walter Reid.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—Lewis Davies (1827) to *Dido*; W. Broughton (1831) to *Samarang*.
Lieutenants—J. V. Fletcher (1827) to *Conway*; A. N. Fairman (1829) to *Wolverine*; E. T. Harries to *Hastings*; C. Johnston to *Hercules*; Augustus Lavie (1830), and J. H. Murray (1832), to *Samarang*; Frederick Blair (1826), and H. R. Glynn (1826), to *Dido*.
Master—John Pasco (1831) to *Samarang*.
Mates—Justus B. Kooystra (Sup.) to *Raleigh*; R. B. Barwell (Sup.) to *Conway*.
Midshipmen—G. B. Rutherford to *Excellent*; W. W. Walker to *Beacon*, as Draughtsman; —Sullivan (Vol. 1st Class) to *Wolverine*.
Master's Assistant— — Hawkins to *Pluto*.

## HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION,

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTMON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, bar. ves. Capt. A. T. R. Vidal (1828), Fernando Po.
ALBAN, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. E. R. Tinling (1825), part. service.
ALGERINE, 10, W. B. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASIA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASTREA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, tr.-s., Mas.-Com. A. Kerley (1814), Portsmouth.
BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1831), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEACON, 6, bar. v. Lt.-Com. T. Graves (1827), particular service.
BEAGLE, 10, Com. R. Fitzroy (1826), Woolwich.
BELLEROPHON, 80, Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, Kt., G.C.H., Capt. S. Jackson, C.B. (1807), particular service.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. R. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. (1806), South America.
BONETTA, 10, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Deschampe (1829), C. of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. J. W. D. Dundas (1807), Portsmouth.
BRITOMART, 10, Lt.-Com. W. H. Quin (1818), Coast of Africa.
BOUNE, 22, Com. R. Scallon (1828), provisional depot, Chatham.
BUFFALO, , Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), on pass. to W. Australia.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. P. Campbell (Acting), Coast of Africa.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Josias Rowley, Bart., K.C.B. G.C., M.G., Capt. G. B. Martin (1825), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), Coast of Spain.
CANOPUS, 84, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CARRON, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. Daw (1818), West Indies.
CASTOR, 36, Commodore Lord J. Hay (1816), N. Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 18, Com. B. Fair (1823), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1825), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey (1824), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (a.) (1818), Mediterranean.
COCKATRICE, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), Chatham.
COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1824), Coast of Africa.
COMET, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. Rob. Otway (1828), Coast of Spain.
CONWAY, 26, Capt. C. R. Drinkwater (1830), Portsmouth, fitting.
CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir J. E. Rowley, Bt. (1818), Lisbon.
CRUIZER, 18, Com. W. A. Willis (1825), West Indies.
CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1819), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 6, st. v., Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DIDO, 20, Capt. Lewis Davis (1827), Sheerness fitting.
DOLPHIN, 16, J. L. Roberts (1825), on pass. to C. of Good Hope.
DROMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Wilcox, Comm. (1808), Bermuda.
DUNDAS, 46, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hamond, K.C.B., Captain Robert Tait (1827), South America.
ECHO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. W. V. Read (1822), Woolwich, fitting.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. E. Dacres (1826), Mediterranean.
EDWARD, ten. to *Royal George* yt., Mast. Jo. Saunders, part. serv.
EGERIA, 18, Com. R. Hall (1826), Coast of Africa.
ELEPHANT, 74, Capt. Hon. G. Elliot (1827), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, 26, Capt. Hon. H. Duncan (1826), Mediterranean.
EMPEROR, 84, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt. C. B. (1815), Lisbon.
EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1828), Coast of Africa.
FAIRY, 16, bar. v. Com. W. Hewett (*b*) (1825), Surveying Service.
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, particular service.
FIREFLY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Pearce (1813), part. service.
FLY, 16, Com. Russell Elliott (1830), on passage to N. America.
FOLKESTONE, 8, brigantine, Lt.-Com. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of Af.
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1813), West Indies, ordered home.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
HARLEQUIN, 16, J. E. Erskine (1809), Sheerness, fitting.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. G. R. A. Clements (1827), North America.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1824), South America.
HASTINGS, 74, R. Ad. Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. Shiffner (1813), Lisbon.
HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley (1814), Lisbon.
HERMES, st. v., Lt.-Com. W. S. Blount (1824), Falmouth.
HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleming, Capt. Alex. Ellice, (1831), Sheerness.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1826), E. Indies.
INCONSTANT, 36, Capt. H. W. Bruce (1831), on pass. to B. America.
INCONSTANT, Capt. John Hayes, C.B. (1802), particular service.
JASEUR, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
LARK, 4, bar. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Barnett (1826), West Indies.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. J. C. Bosanquet (1831), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), Woolwich.
LINNET, Lt.-Com. W. Dowsey (1815), Particular Service.
LYNX, 8, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46, Commodore Sir J. T. Peyton, K.C.H. (1811), on passage to West Indies.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay (1828), Lisbon.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1826), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediterranean.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MARTIN, surv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.
MEDEA, st. v., Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, Capt. P. J. Douglas (1831), North America and West Indies.
MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), Woolwich.
METEOR, 6, st. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1816), Lisbon.
NAUTILUS, 16, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Crooke (1823), Mediterranean.
NIMROD, 26, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), Portsmouth.
ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Newell (1828), Mediterranean.
PANTALOON, 10, Lt.-Com. Harry Eyres (1827), part. serv.
PATRIDGE, 10, Ten. to *Royal George* y., Lieut. P. Bisson (1826), part. service.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), Lisbon.
PELICAN, 16, Com. B. Popham (1826), Cape of Good Hope.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), Lisbon.
PENNIS, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1824), part. service.
PICKLE, 2, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 6, Lt.-Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
PIQUE, 36, Capt. Hon. J. H. Rous (1823), part. serv.
PLUTO, st. ves., J. King, Commander, particular service.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean, par. ser.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1823), F. L., Portsmouth.
PYLADES, 18, Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1823), N. America.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), West Indies.
RAINBOW, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), East Indies.
RAPID, 16, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. C. H. St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird (1830), on passage to Mediterranean.
RATTLESNAKE, 26, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1824), Fernando Po.
RAYMOND, 74, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), part. serv.
RINGDOVE, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1823), Lisbon.
ROBNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Barcelona.
ROLLA, 16, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
ROVER, 18, Com. R. Hamond (acting), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1806), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Sir C. Bullen, (1802), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 18, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1823), particular service.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1809), Lisbon.
SALAMANDER, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1824), N. Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28, Capt. W. Broughton (1831), Portsmouth, fitting.
SAN JOSEF, 110, Capt. R. Thomas (1806), guard ship, Plymouth.
SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. F. R. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SARACEN, 16, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), N. Coast of Spain.
SATELLITE, 16, Com. J. Robb (1829), Plymouth.
SCORPION, 18, Lt.-Com. E. Holland (1826), Plymouth.
SCOUT, 16, Com. Robt. Craigie (1826), on passage to the Cape.
SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. John Morgan, Portsmouth station.
SKIPJACK, 2, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1824), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1828), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Paterson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 8, c., Lieut.-Com. J. Millett (1815), Plymouth.
SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1818), part. service.
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. G. F. Deshwood (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, Com. H. Kellett (acting), South America.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), Lisbon.
TALBOT, 28, Capt. W. P. Pennell (1828), South America.
TEMERAIRE, 104, T. P. Kennedy (1818), guard ship, Sheerness.
TERROR, 18, Capt. George Back (1825), particular service.
THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, bar. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1809), Mediterranean.
TRIDENT, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1813), Mediterranean.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Coast of Spain.
TYNE, 26, Capt. Vise. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1806), part. serv.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1819), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*c*) (1828), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104, Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1802), grd. ship, Portsmouth.
VIXEN, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1818), Coast of Spain.
VOLAGE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
WANDERER, 16, Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1824), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (*b*) (1818), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yt., Capt. Sir S. Warren, (1803), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Spranhett, K.H. (1826), East Indies.
WOLF, 16, Com. E. Stanley (1828), East Indies.
WOLVERINE, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1823), Chatham.
ZEBRA, 10, Com. R. M'Clure (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mail.
s. sailed, d. dep. r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LADYBIRD, Forster (1818), | s. Aug. 20, d. Sept. 24, r. Sept. 3 | |
| LORD MELVILLE, Wabbe (1826), | s. Sept. 8, d. Oct. 1, r. Oct. 8. | |
| OMNIBUS, Peter (1824), | s. Sept. 21, d. Oct. 17, r. Oct. 15. | |
| SPEY, James (18), | s. Sept. 20, d. Oct. 28, r. Oct. 21 | |
| LYNX, St. John (1828), | s. Oct. 8, d. Oct. 30, r. | |
| ALERT, Norrington (1818), | s. Oct. 15, d. Nov. 5, r. | |
| CAMDEN, Tilley, | s. Oct. 27, d. Nov. 12, r. | |
| L'EAGLE, Riley, act. (1814), | s. d. r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | |
|---|---|
| FIREFLY, Pearce ( ), | s. Sept. 2, d. Oct. 24, r. Oct. 24. |
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Nov. 25, r. |
| HYAENA, Blount (1824) | s. d. r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SWIFT, Welch (1818), | s. July 6, d. Nov. 26, r. |
| MURINA, Pawle (1807), | s., Aug. 4, d. Dec. 29, r. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 19, d. Jan. 30, r. |
| MAGNET, Griffiths ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 25, r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. d. r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) | s. Aug. 8, d. Oct. 26, r. Oct. 1 |
| FLOROS, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 8, r. |
| SWALLOW, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 3, d. Nov. 27, r. |
| REINDEER, Dunsford (1809), | s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26, r. |
| ORTOLAN, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 8, r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. d. r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. |
| LIBERT, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. |
| PANDORA, Innes (1815), | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r. |
| HOPE, Rees ( ), | s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 4, r. |

*North America.*

| | |
|---|---|
| BRISKA, Dowbay (1815), | s. Aug. 6, d. Oct. 9, r. Sept. 2 |
| RETRIEVER, Dicken (1815), | s. Sept. 10, d. Nov. 18, r. |
| DALRIAD, Moore (a. 1813), | s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 3, r. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. d. r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Nov. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsea. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| So. 30 | 8 21 | 8 54 | 2 22 | 8 46 | 3 34 | 3 46 | 5 0 | 5 19 |
| Mo 31 | 8 56 | 9 17 | 3 0 | 3 25 | 4 0 | 4 21 | 6 38 | 6 56 |
| Tue. 1 | 9 44 | 10 17 | 3 48 | 4 13 | 4 55 | 5 27 | 7 32 | 8 51 |
| We. 2 | 10 49 | 11 24 | 4 53 | 5 25 | 6 0 | 6 33 | 8 44 | 9 0 |
| Th. 3 | .. .. | 0 22 | 6 12 | 6 53 | 7 20 | 7 55 | 9 43 | 9 51 |
| Fri. 4 | 1 1 | 1 39 | 7 28 | 8 4 | 8 41 | 9 21 | 10 16 | 10 49 |
| Sat. 5 | 1 15 | 2 48 | 8 34 | 9 8 | 9 54 | 10 18 | 11 13 | 11 49 |

PORTSMOUTH, Oct. 29th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Beagle* went to Woolwich on Friday night. The Right Hon. Lord Elphinstone and suite arrived on Sunday, and at twelve at night the *Prince Regent* yacht went out of harbour and to sea. She is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, land his Lordship at Madras, and then proceed to Muscat. One of his Excellency's suite is deputed to present the yacht to the Imaum. The *Pluto* was found unfit to convey the Marines and Moving Artillery to Spain, and has been sent to Woolwich to be broken up or sold. *Rhadamanthus* came in on Saturday from Plymouth, having conveyed the detachment of 250 Marines for the Tagus to that port. Lieut. Duffill, his officers and crew, were turned over to her; and the Marines in charge of Lieut. Danvers, R.M., embarked on Monday, and she went away about 12 o'clock. *Rapid*, Lieutenant the Honourable D. Kinnaird Commander, came from Chatham on Wednesday, and sailed last evening for Plymouth: she is afterwards to go to the Mediterranean. *North Star* was paid off on Thursday. *Athol* t.-s. is in dock. *Ganges* is dismasted in the basin, and is to be followed by *St. Vincent*, for the same purpose. It is intended the demonstration ships shall only have the interior fittings ready, and *Illustrious* and *Benbow* will be prepared accordingly. The masts and rigging of these ships will thus be preserved from decay. Sch. *Castlereagh* arrived on Wednesday from St. Sebastian, with 74 invalid, wounded, and unserviceable men of the Legion, under charge of Lieut.-Col. M'Calle and Surgeon Jenner. She quitted on the 17th inst., and has not any news. The men have been moved to the *Sheerness* hulk. The *Samarang* was commissioned this day by Capt. W. Broughton (1831). Ships in port—*Norfolk* convict ship at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Conway*, *Samarang*, *Barrosa* tr., *Athol* tr.-s., *Emerald* yacht—in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Oct. 29th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) 22d, sailed, H.M.'s brig *Scorpion*, 10, Lieut. Holland, for the Coast of Africa. 23d, sailed, for the West Indies, the Dutch brig-of-war, *Valck*, Capt. [illegible], also His Majesty's brig, *Plover*, 10, in charge of [illegible] master of the *San Josef*, and a party of men from the [illegible] ship, and rigged from the Dock-yard. [illegible] where she will remain in the [illegible]. Sailed, the *Hamoaze* lighter, with stores for [illegible]. Arrived, the *Rochester* lighter, with stores for [illegible] dock-yard, from Chatham and Sheerness. Sailed, the Dawn lighter, with provisions and [illegible] for the North Coast of Spain. Arrived, the *Perfide* [illegible] from Liverpool, with volunteers for the Navy. [illegible] *Falcon*, 16, was this day commissioned by Commander John Ross, at the

, who, with his officers and men, are transferred by ... to that ship; the *Scylla* being found unserviceable. ... arrived from Portsmouth H.M.'s steamer, *Rhada-*... ..., Lieut. Duffil (commanding *pro. tem.*), with arms ... munition, and a detachment of Artillerymen; she ... stopped a few hours, when she proceeded to the Coast ... pain. Orders have been received to expedite the ..., 16, under repair at this port, in consequence of ... a number of additional hands have been set to work ... r; as soon as she is complete the *Trinculo*, 16, and ..., 10, are to be brought forward with all possible ... atch. 27th, that magnificent yacht, the *Prince Regent*, a ... nt from this country to the Imaum of Muscat, arrived from Portsmouth this morning; she came to anchor in ... layed, but only stopped a few hours, and proceeded on ... voyage in the afternoon, with a fresh breeze at North. ..., the *Camel* lighter, with invalided seamen from ... outh. In Homoaze, *Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, and ... *lite*. 28th, 8 a. m., the *Scorpion*, 10, Lieut. Hulked, ... at anchored in the Sound. We have not time, to save ..., to gain any news.

PLYMOUTH HAVEN, October 26.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On the 15th the *Madagascar* frigate, Commodore Sir John Peytoo, came down here from off Pembroke ..., where she had been lying the last few days. On the ... the *Diligence* naval transport, Wallace Master, arrived ... this port from Plymouth, with naval stores. Lieut. Priest, ..., came in her to relieve Lieut. Holland, of the same ..., invalided, to Plymouth head-quarters. Lieut. Holland left on the 24th. On the 23d the *Madagascar* and *Slaney*, the latter having taken her cargo of coals on board, ... under weigh, but owing to its becoming a dead calm ... again anchored, and remained under sailing orders till ... morning, when they both left for the West Indies with ... gentle breeze from the N.W. The *Goodwill* lightvessel has been ordered to Chester, to convey some ordnance stores ... once to Plymouth. Capt. Savage, Royal Engineers, employed in constructing the pier in this port for the Waterford ... steam packets, has been ordered for foreign service, and is ... go to the Mauritius. He will leave in about a fortnight. ... since the removal of the Post-office packet station hence to ...obbs's Point, the steamers have made their passages with... ... encountering any difficulties. The accommodations of ... new pier are of such a nature that travellers to the ...uth of Ireland cannot fail duly to appreciate, and must ...ove a source of gratification to Members of Parliament ... others in their peregrinations to and from the Emerald ...le. The packets to receive the letter-bags now run along... ...de the pier, so that passengers, carriages, horses and all, ... shipped without the slightest inconvenience. To ... numbers of your readers this information must be very interesting. The *Skylark* revenue cruiser and the *Aladdin* Post-office steam packet, are on shore here repairing. The latter is ordered to be expedited with all possible despatch, ... much wanted for the service of the station.

WOOLWICH DOCKYARD, Oct. 28.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Blazer* st.-v. has been brought down to Woolwich from the City Canal, where she has been to get new boilers, and has shipped a new funnel. The *Pamelia* ..., Lieut. Davison, arrived on Tuesday, and hauled along... ...de the *Salamis* hulk, as also the *Echo*, Lieut. W. V. Reid, which had been previously towed out of the Basin; ... she is in want of hands to complete her complement of men. The *Pluto* st.-v., Mr. King and crew (lent), arrived on Wednesday night, and laying alongside the *Warrior* hulk, ... discharging stores into lighters. The *Lightning* Admiralty ...t.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, has received fuel on board, and ...aken up her old moorings.

"*Admiralty, 3d Oct.*—Sir, I am commanded by my Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty to acquaint you that Cape Florida or Key Biscaye light-house was burnt down on the night of the 24th July last, by the Indians, and their Lordships desire me to request that you will give this occurrence publicity.—I am, Sir, your very obedient servant, JOHN BARROW."

The *Rena* sailed from Gibraltar on the 15th, after refitting there for the coast of Africa.

Mr. Troughton, Master, invalided from the *Orestes*, came home from *Firefly* steamer.

The *Beatrice*, hatch, Lieut. Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), arrived at Callao from Panama June 7th.

The *Sterling* transport has sailed this week from Deptford.

The following vessels are fitting for sea at Deptford: *Prince Regent* and *Catherine Forbes* troopships, *Hebe* freight brig for Ascension, *Frances Charlotte* and *Margaret* convict ships for New South Wales.

Additional officers and men are to be added to the coast guard service, Isle of Wight, to prevent smuggling this winter.

The *Hare* lugger, with one man and 166 tubs of brandy and gin, was recently taken off Sheerness Garrison Point, by that coast-guard boat, under Lieut. Pulis, and the man [illegible] to prison. She had, in a strong easterly gale, [illegible] vigilance of the numerous cruisers and boats on [illegible] ruining her cargo.

The [illegible] Expedition.—The expedition reached Buenos Ayres, [illegible] all well, with the exception of its sailor, [illegible], who continued still to be an invalid. They had various adventures with the Arabs during their descent from Anes; and some obstructions were found in the river itself, which were surmounted without much difficulty.

Sir Charles Paget will shift his flag to the *Inconstant* fr., and with that ship, and the *Pique* and *Pantaloon*, return to Portsmouth, after the service he is now employed on has been performed. The *Vanguard* and *Bellerophon* will finally proceed to the Mediterranean, previous to which it is probable the squadron will make a demonstration on the coast of Spain, and reinforce the garrison of Bilboa if necessary. It is said that the *Pembroke* and *Hercules* will part company off the Tagus, and join Rear-Admiral Gage at Lisbon.

By the death of Admiral Lord De Saumarez, his pay, as General of Marines, amounting to 1,700*l.* a year, is saved to the country, as that appointment is abolished. Lord De Saumarez also had a pension of 1,200*l.* a year, which is likewise saved, as well as his half-pay of 766*l.* 10*s.* per annum, making altogether a saving of upwards of 3,600*l.* per annum by the demise of this gallant officer, who is reported to have died possessed of 300,000*l.*, 100,000*l.* of which he has left to maintain the title.

The *Ranger* packet, from Jamaica, brings accounts that the *Belvidera*, 46, Capt. Strong, arrived at that island from Barbadoes, having on board Major-Gen. Sir L. Smith, on 27th Aug. The General was sworn into office as Lieut.-Governor of the Island, and Commander of the Forces, on the 30th; and the *Belvidera* quitted on the 2nd of September, with the late Governor, the Marquis of Sligo, on board, for the Havannah and New York, his Lordship's family being in the United States; whether the *Belvidera* will come to England was not known. Major-Gen. Sir Amos Norcott, the second in command at Jamaica, also returns to England. The *Pincher* schooner, Lieut. Byng, captured on the 12th July, the Spanish schooner slaver *Precioso*, from Rio Pongo, bound to Cuba, having on board 300 slaves; she chased her from Cape Ginger, where she was observed on the 9th, to Cay Sal, off Matanza, and made prize of her on the 12th, at 2. 50. a.m. The Florida Indians had burnt down the Light-house on Cape Florida, (Biscayne). Outward-bound ships should notice this, though in a great measure the mischief is compensated by the display of two New Lights in the Bahamas. The *Racer*, 16, had arrived from Newfoundland on 2nd Sept.; the *Skipjack* schooner from Chagres on 6th Sept.; and the *Pincher* schooner on 27th Aug. from a cruise. The *Meteor* st. sailed for St. Thomas's, and the *Cruiser*, 10, for Carthagena, on 24th Aug.; the *Pickle* sch. on 6th Sept. for Bermuda: The *Carron* st. arrived at Barbadoes on 28th Aug., in 23 days from Falmouth, and subsequently reached Jamaica on the 4th of September.

The *Rodney*, Capt. Hyde Parker, was at Barcelona on 27th Aug., waiting instructions from England. The *Tyne*, Capt. Lord Ingestrie, had recently conveyed Gen. Dodgin, second in command of the Portuguese Legion, to Vinares, to join the army marching towards Tortosa; this ship has also taken General Manuel Bretoe to Port Vendre (France). The General, not agreeing to the Constitution proclaimed at Tortosa, was fired at three times by his own men, and compelled to fly to Villacarlow, where he found the *Tyne*, and embarked on board her, accompanied by his daughter and Military Secretary. The *Tyne* was to leave Barcelona on the evening of 27th Aug., with invalids, &c. from the squadron, for Gibraltar. She lost a seaman, John Sinclair, from falling from the mizzen top-sail yard, at sea, on 24th Aug. The *Childers* was at Barcelona; the *Clio* had gone to Mahon, thence to proceed to Malaga; the *Orestes* was at Carthagena; the *Jaseur* at Gibraltar. Two frigates from Sir Josias Rowley's squadron were looked for at Barcelona, to assist in constituting a court-martial to try a marine of the *Rodney*, for knocking a serjeant down one of the hatchways, which caused the latter's death.

Lieut. Thompson, Agent of the *Katherine Stewart Forbes* tr., having received a severe hurt in the gale of the 9th ult., when returning from Halifax, was obliged to apply to quit the ship, and their Lordships were pleased to appoint Lieut. John Duncan to supersede him.

The *Prince Regent* yt., intended as a present from his Majesty to the Imaum of Muscat, arrived at Portsmouth on the 20th, from the River, to embark Lord Elphinstone for Bombay, of which Presidency his Lordship is appointed Governor. The yacht went into harbour, and has since been taken into dock, to have a leak stopped, which was effected in one tide. Lord Elphinstone embarked on the [illegible], and proceeded on his voyage. She is splendidly fitted, partly in the oriental taste, a point upon which long residents in India were consulted. Among the gorgeous furniture there is a piano-forte. The more superb fittings will remain covered over to prevent their being soiled before the yacht's arrival in India.

By the *Firefly* st., Lieut. Pearce, we have letters from the Mediterranean squadron, dated Vourla Bay, 29th Sept., and Malta papers up to the 6th Oct. The *Medea* had arrived there the previous day from the Admiral, leaving him in the *Caledonia*, with *Thunderer*, *Edinburgh*, *Canopus*, *Revenge*, and *Asia* (she joined on the 12th Sept.); *Nautilus* packet and *Hind* tender. The squadron had completed their winter cruising, and were to touch at Zante, and to return to Malta in a few days. *Vernon* had been sent to Marseilles, to take on board the Commissioners ordered from England to Malta, to inquire into some complaints which the inhabitants had forwarded home, and convey them to the island. *Favourite* and *Magpie* surveying vessels were at Malta; *Rarham* at Tripoli; *Portland*, at Athens, had not gained any tidings of the fate of her Purser; *Volage* at Constantinople; *Sapphire* at Corfu; *Tribune* at Smyrna. Capt. R. Parker was senior Officer on the South Coast of Spain, with *Rodney*, *Tyne*, *Orestes*, *Childers*, *Clio*, and *Jaseur*, under his orders. Sir J. Rowley expected to remain at Malta, until relieved in the command. The *Manchester* steamer brought letters from the *Rodney* and *Tyne*, dated 19th instant. *Tyne* had been to Gibraltar, but, from the near approach of General Gomez and his army to Malaga, having levied contributions in the neighbourhood, *Tyne* had returned to that port to afford protection to the British interests. *Jaseur* was at Gibraltar, the other three men-of-war and brigs were cruising along the coast.

## East India Intelligence.

THE *Madras Courier* announces that Capt. Fitzgibbon, of the 5th Light Cavalry, had been ordered to Madras to stand his trial before a General Court-Martial. By the Madras general orders of the 25th ult., it appears that Capt. Fitzgibbon preferred the following charge against Gunner Lloyd Henry Leach, of the Second Battalion of Artillery, viz.—"Having before a Court of Inquiry, of which Col. Mildmay Fane, of H.M. 54th Foot, was President, and which assembled at Trichinopoly on Wednesday, the 3d of February, 1836, falsely accused me (Capt. Fitzgibbon) of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman." Gunner Leach was tried by a General Court-Martial and most fully acquitted, the charge being voted "unfounded, unwarranted, and malicious." This case of Capt. Fitzgibbon's assumes a graver aspect, both with regard to the original accusation, and this attempt to crush the accuser.—*Military Gazette, May 21.*

The *Firefly* steamer, which arrived at Falmouth from Malta, 26th Oct., has brought the overland despatch from Bombay of the date 15th July, and intelligence from Bengal to the 20th June. The accounts received contain no news of political importance. We have not received our file of papers by this conveyance, which prevents us giving the list of appointments, but hope to be able to present them to our readers next week.

The Court of Directors have come to the resolution of making a considerable addition to the Ecclesiastical Establishment in India; and that, in future, all appointments will be made as Assistant-Chaplains, with a retiring pension after 18 years, including three years' furlough, except when compelled by ill-health to resign the service.

A Calcutta Paper, received by despatch, states that the Chamber of Commerce had solicited the Government to allow grain, raw cotton, and all other gruff goods, to be shipped from the merchants' godowns without passing through the custom-house, and that this had been conceded, but at present with a limitation to rice and other grain and pulse, coals dunnage, cotton, and also sugar, when shipped in British vessels for any British possession. The indigo crop is at present in a very precarious state, the plant being generally very small, and the river rising very rapidly.

By private letters from Calcutta, we learn that a meeting was held on the 18th June at the Town-hall of Calcutta, to determine upon the measures that should be adopted to prevent the final success of an act passed by the Supreme Government depriving British-born subjects of the right of appeal to the Supreme Court of Judicature, and rendering them amenable to the native courts. The object of Government in passing the act was to equalise the Indian laws; but as this equalisation has been considered to have the effect of debasing the European to the level of the Native, instead of raising the Native to an equality with the European, it has been earnestly resisted. There were about six hundred persons at the meeting. Mr. Turton, the barrister, proposed the following resolution:—"That in consequence of the passing of Act No. 11, the Government has declared an intention of abolishing all appeal to the only Courts of Justice in India independent of the executive Government, whereby the rights and property of British subjects resident in the interior are rendered insecure, and the application of British skill and capital to the improvement of the resources of India will be checked; and it is therefore expedient to memorialise the Court of Directors and the Board of Controul to repeal or disallow this act, and that it be referred to a Committee to prepare this memorial." The resolution was seconded by Mr. Dwarkanauth Tagore, the principal native merchant in Calcutta, who gave a description of the state of the Company's Courts in the interior, eulogised the British laws

as administered by the Supreme Court, and dwelt on the great obligation the natives of India were under to intelligent Englishmen for all the liberty they enjoyed, and how much they were bound to co-operate in preserving to them their laws. Another resolution was proposed, which recommended an appeal to Parliament, and both were carried with loud acclamations. It is intended by the British inhabitants of Calcutta to depute Mr. Turton, the barrister, to England, with a salary of 2000*l.* per annum, to carry the petition before Parliament, and otherwise to employ his talents in furthering the wishes of his constituents. Mr. J. B. Macaulay is understood to be the author of the act complained of. The expense to which the parties are willing to submit to attain their object, is a proof at least of their sincerity.

*Burmese Prize Money.*—A paragraph having appeared in a previous number, stating that the Burmese prize-money is in course of payment, we have made inquiry upon the subject, and have ascertained that the distribution has commenced in India, but that some months must elapse before the necessary information can be received to enable the Court of Directors of the East India Company to pay the shares in this country.

A plan had been submitted to the Governor-General for establishing a wet-dock in the very heart of Calcutta; but though the advantages were fully acknowledged, it was feared the sum required would be too large to raise by subscription. A deputation of merchants had waited on the Governor-General on the subject of the new tariff, the result of which was said to be, that the export duty on sugar and cotton would be relinquished.

At a meeting of the principal Merchants and Agents in Calcutta, interested in the uniformity of currency, on the 19th May, the following resolutions were carried:—1st. That it was most desirable, for the general convenience of commerce, to establish one currency, and one denomination of weights and measures, throughout the Bengal Presidency. 2d, That the new, or Company's rupee, of which 106*l.* 10*s.* 8*d.* are equal to sicca rupees 100, be universally adopted in all commercial dealings. 3d, That the Indian maund, or mun, of 40 seers of 80 tolas, equal to 82⅔ lbs. avoirdupois weight, being the weight established by Government, and approximating so nearly to the present Calcutta Bazaar maund, be the standard employed in all transactions. 4th. That the imperial gallon be used as the standard of liquid measure. 5th. That the English yard be substituted in long measure for the Indian ungle hut, and other Indian long measures. That all goods be bought and sold for cash. That it being the intention of Government to fix the par exchange at 2*s.* British currency per Company's rupee, the meeting adopt this rate to be the commercial par of Company's rupees. That all persons interested do affix their names to these resolutions, and they lay on the table of the Exchange Rooms for that purpose 15 days.

The following letter from the Commander-in-Chief to Brigadier Bowen accounts for the claim of Col. Faithful to a Brigade command being refused:—

"In determining who is the proper officer to nominate to the command of a vacant brigade, the interests of the Government and the Army are the paramount considerations, and he cannot persuade himself that it ever could be the intention of the Hon. Court of Directors to dictate, that the interests of any individual officer, or class of officers, should supersede the good of the Army. He considers that it is necessary for that good that the officer placed at the head of a Brigade should know his duties as a Regimental Officer, and should be capable of instructing the Brigade under his command in all points of their duties, according to the regulations of the Army, and that he should not merely be capable of passing them by rote through a few manœuvres, but that he should be a competent judge of the manner in which the Commanding Officers under him discharge their duties, and be equal to instructing them should they require instruction. He has the highest respect for the officers of Artillery, and he well knows their many high qualities; but unfortunately he doubts their general attainments in these points, and, therefore, he deems them unfit in ordinary cases to receive such commands as Col. Faithful covets. If Col. Faithful is an exception to this, and is master of the military qualifications alluded to, then the Commander-in-Chief will be sorry to have passed him over, and will remedy the injury on the earliest opportunity; and he offers to Col. Faithful his permission to come to head-quarters forthwith, and he will place a Brigade, at Barrackpore, in his hands, to enable him to show his fitness for such a command under his own eye, or he will do the same thing on the first favourable opportunity which may present itself when he goes to the upper provinces.

"Entertaining the opinions which he has thus developed, Col. Faithful will not be surprised that the Commander-in-Chief has passed him over; and His Excellency desires to add, that so long as an appointment to a military command depends on his recommendation, fitness for that command on the part of the officer coveting it will be his first consideration, and the personal interests of an individual quite secondary; and he will continue to consider the conduct which is the result of such views to be a proper discharge of his duties to the Government and the Army, until he is otherwise instructed."

At Vellore, on the 14th May, Lieut. Campbell and Ensign Wood, 9th Madras Native Infantry, were proceeding in a buggy along the principal road from the cantonment to the barracks, when part of the harness broke, and, the horse setting off at full speed, both the officers were thrown out. Ensign W. escaped without any material injury; but Lieut. C. fell forward, so as to be in front of the wheel, which passed over his head, and fractured his skull in so dreadful a manner that he expired on the following day.

AGRA.

ARRANGEMENT.—GENERAL DEPARTMENT, 6th May, 1836.—Surg. Alex. Kyle Lindesay, 57th N.I., to be Civil Surg. at Benares, vice Dr. Burnard, dec. The Rev. Mr. A. Ward to be Dist. Chaplain of Bareilly, in the room of Mr. Arnold. The services of the late Rev. Mr. Arnold, late District Chaplain of Bareilly, are placed at the disposal of the Right Hon. the Governor of Bengal.

FURLOUGHS.—25th April.—Lieut. Arthur Conolly, 6th L.C., Assist. to the Agent to the Gov.-Gen. for the States of Rajpootanah for nine months, on med. cert., to visit the Hills north of Dayrah. Assist.-Surg. Frederick Harrington Brett, attached to the Civil Station of Cawnpore for three months, on urgent private affairs.

SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 28th Oct.: CLAUDINE, *Kemp*, Madras, 18th June, St. Helena, 1st Sept.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per CLAUDINE: Col. Cameron, Capt. Smith, Capt. Cruzer, 34th N.I., Dr. Brown, Dr. Cheape, Lieut. Ochterlony, Ens. Lieut. Molloy, Lieut. Taylor, Comm. Hamilton, Mrs. Col. Scott, Mrs. Wright and three children, Mrs. Rose and child (Mrs. R. died at sea, 2d Aug.)

SHIPS SAILED.—Gravesend, 27th Oct.: COLOMBO, *M'Kellar*, for Bengal.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Bengal, 13th June: DAVID SCOTT, *Reeve*, London, 17th Feb.; NERBUDDA, *Patrick*, Rannagore, 14th: TUSCIS, *Clark*, China. 15th: MINERVA, *Gray*, Sydney. 20th: DANIEL WHEELER, *Beach*, Liverpool.—Madras, 10th June: JULIANA, *Driver*, London; WARWICK, *Brewer*, Liverpool.—Bombay, previous to 10th July: CHARLES GRANT, *Domett*, London; INGLIS, *Wise*, do.; ARBLAIDE, *Guthrie*, do.; PRINCE GEORGE, *Chalcott*, do. 9th July: EMMA, *Perkett*, do. 22d June: CASTLE HUNDLY, *Jolly*, do. 28th: JOHN M'LELLAN, *M'Donald*, do. 29th: LADY STORMONT, *M'Minn*, Liverpool. 30th: MAJESTIC, *Lawson*, Liverpool.

SHIPS DEPARTED.—Sailed from Bengal, 16th June: TAMERLANE, *M'Kellar*, for London; DARTER, *Dickenson*, do.; BENGAL PACKET, *Stewart*, do.; HYLE, *Fletcher*, do. 14th June: JANE, *Fenwick*, for Liverpool; MATILDA, *Rance*, do.; ELEANOR LAIRD, *Greaves*, do.—To Sail from Madras, 13th July: SIR EDWARD PAGET, *Walker*, for London; MADRAS, *Quinton*, do. From Bombay, 7th July: RECOVERY, *Johnson*, do.; HERMIONE, *Brown*, do. 10th: LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, *Moore*, do. 15th: ANDROMACHE, *Andrews*, do. 1st Aug.: JOHN M'LELLAN, *M'Donald*, do.; APELLAIOS, *Guthrie*, do.

SHIP SPOKEN.—16th Aug.: JAVA, *Jobling*, London to Madras and Calcutta, lat. 8 N., long. 13 W., and supplied with provisions.

FREIGHTS TO LONDON.—*Sugar and Saltpetre*, 5*l.* 15*s.* to 6*l.* Rice 6*l.* to 6*l.* 10*s.* Linseed, 6*l.* 10*s.* to 7*l.* Cotton, 6*l.* 10*s.* Indigo or Silk Piece Goods, 7*l.* Raw Silk, 6*l.*—Exchange, six months, 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 1¼*d.*

## COURT-MARTIAL.

Ensign Edward Selloo, 4th Madras Native Infantry, was charged by Lieut.-Colonel John Green, commanding same regiment, with scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in having, at Bangalore, 21st April, 1836, without provocation, made use of grossly abusive and highly insulting language towards Lieuts. H. W. Wood and H. Colbeck, both of the same regiment, and in having at the same time and place presented a loaded pistol at Lieut. Wood with intent to shoot him. Upon both of which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be discharged the service.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—As the evidence on the trial affords a strong presumption that Ensign Selloo was insane at the time when he committed the offence with which he was charged, I consider him to have been entitled to an acquittal on these grounds, and remit the sentence accordingly.

(Signed) R. W. O'CALLAGHAN,
Lieut.-Gen. and Com.-in-Chief.

Ensign Selloo has been since transferred to the Madras Pension Establishment.

*Affair of Honour.*—Yesterday a hostile meeting took place on Wormwood Scrubbs, between Ralph Fergusson, Esq., of Holloway, and Martin [illegible], Esq., of Sloane-street. After the first exchange of shots the seconds attempted a reconciliation. At the second fire Mr. Fergusson received a slight wound in his arm, and Mr. S. a ball in his groin. The quarrel arose from an insult offered by Mr. Simpson to Mr. Fergusson's sister, at Drury-lane Theatre.

*Longevity in the Peerage.*—Baron Ashdown completed his 81st year on the 3d ult.; Gen. Earl Cathcart, his 81st, the 17th ult.; Gen. Earl Cavan, 75d year, the 10th ult.; the Duke of Montrose, his 63d year, the 8th ult.; the Earl of Mount Edgcumbe, his 72d year, the 14th ult.; Baron Stawdale, his 74th year, the 24th ult.; Baron Arden, his 80th year, the 1st inst.; Viscount Dungannon, his 75d year, the 2d inst.

## SKETCH OF THE WAR AND POLITICAL ARRANGEMENTS BETWEEN UPPER AND LOWER PERU, SINCE JULY, 1836.

BY AN OLD SOLDIER.

The war and revolution I am going to describe have, unlike almost every military revolution, been attended with the most beneficial effects for the countries which they assailed, as having promoted a division of the two provinces of Upper and Lower Peru, and the establishment of institutions which otherwise would not have taken place, and which promise great future prosperity. Those who have directed their attention to the affairs of these two republics of BOLIVIA and PERU, must be aware that the political division of the two territories in question was unnatural, and consequently obstructive of commercial prosperity, and even of tranquillity for both countries. Bolivia, deprived of the four southern provinces of Peru, was without means of egress for her productions; whilst importation was almost prohibited, on account of heavy duties imposed by the government of Peru. On the other hand, the great extent of this republic, under one single government, rendered it a dangerous neighbour to Bolivia; as it was easy, both by incursions on her territories and other means, to affect her internal quiet, and interrupt her prosperity. A sad example of this was seen in the time of Gamarra's administration, when, himself, at the head of an army, invaded Bolivia, and caused a material disturbance in the republic; upon which occasion General Santa Cruz, then in Chili, was called to take the reins of government and restore the country to order. This he accomplished with that decision and firmness which form the most prominent features of his character; and since then six years have elapsed, during which Bolivia, under his administration, has enjoyed the most perfect quiet.

With respect to Peru, the great extent of her territory, and the power which the government derived from it, far from being beneficial to the republic, had ever proved a source of calamity; because it facilitated to ambitious and revolutionary men, the accomplishment of their views, and the promotion of those civil contests which for a long period have distracted that country. Santa Cruz failed not to perceive the evils which resulted to both republics from that injudicious division of territory. The want of a sea-port for his trade was felt every day; but he also perceived, and was well aware of this truth, that peace is the seed of prosperity. Upon this principle Santa Cruz avoided any contest of arms, and devoted himself to the improvement of his republic, to the creation of institutions which were wanting, to the exercise of arts and sciences, and, in fact, to the development of every element of modern civilization; the rapid progress of which furnishes another proof that the improvement of nations depends not so much on the means of opulence which they may possess, as on having at the head of their affairs a man of genius, integrity, and patriotism.

During the internal convulsions that agitated Peru in the latter years of Gamarra's administration, the President of Bolivia was called upon from almost every quarter of Peru to interfere; every friend of order in that distracted country turned his attentions to the Chief, under whose administration the [illegible] republic enjoyed the blessings of [illegible], but he constantly refused to take any part in [illegible], and persisted in his plan of neutrality [illegible] an alteration to the utmost [illegible] both of the republic and of Peru presented itself, and rendered the enterprise both necessary and worthy the deviation from the pacific system.

When, in 1838, Orbegoso succeeded Gamarra in the administration of Peru, that [illegible] convulsed by a conspiracy, which the latter [illegible] to put down the usurpation. He failed in his scheme, and was [illegible] Bolivia, where, according to [illegible] he was, in the [illegible] Santa Cruz. Salaverry [illegible] in his resolutions, and [illegible] of effecting them—one of these [illegible] he was a partisan of Gamarra, and [illegible] secretly with him in his exile, [illegible] conspiracy against the two Presidents, Orbegoso and Santa Cruz. [illegible] with which he [illegible] of the sea [illegible] sidemble army [illegible] Santa Cruz, [illegible] another army, [illegible] of Bolivia. [illegible] quitted Lima and [illegible] himself with [illegible] place Salaverry [illegible] was proposed [illegible] Peru. In these [illegible] Cruz [illegible]

[illegible] elected. Santa Cruz knew that he could reckon on the vote of every honest Peruvian, and he acceded to the wishes of Orbegoso. A treaty was then negotiated between these two Chiefs, the principal articles of which were, the division of Peru into two states, and their confederation with Bolivia. This measure, however, was to be submitted to the consideration of two assemblies, which were to be convoked, one in the south, another in the north of Peru. This treaty having been terminated, Santa Cruz set off for Peru in the beginning of June, 1835, at the head of the best army that has ever been seen in South America. His troops had been for a long time the admiration of the neighbouring republics on account of their discipline and the excellent order in which they were kept. On the 16th of June he passed the river Desaguadero, which rises in the celebrated Titicaca, lake that divides the two countries, and his first campaign was directed against Gamarra. The two armies met at Yanacocha, in the south of Cuzco. In a single battle Gamarra's troops were routed and himself put to flight, and was indebted for his escape to the speed of his horse, and to his having quitted the field of battle in good time. The details of this action reflect great credit on Santa Cruz, who commanded in chief, for his excellent tactics and gallantry; but they have already been published in Europe. Salaverry, to whom the defeat of Gamarra was a deadly blow, perceiving the difficulty of his position, embarked with all his troops, and made a descent in the valley of Ica—(S. lat., 14 deg. 5 min.)—whence crossing the mountains, he arrived on the banks of the river Pampas, in Ayacucho, or Huamanga; but there finding that Santa Cruz was waiting to give him battle, and fearing the encounter, he made a precipitate retreat, in which he lost his rear guard. Returning upon his steps, he re-embarked, and set sail for Arequipa: the Bolivian army followed him by land, effecting a march of 300 leagues across the most rugged and cold mountains of that continent, and suffering under the greatest privations. At length the two armies met, and, after various serious engagements, the battle of *Socabaya*, or *Monte de Luna*, near Arequipa, fought on the 7th of February, 1836, put an end to the ambition of Salaverry, and to military despotism in Peru. Salaverry took to flight, but was pursued, overtaken, and shot in the square of Arequipa, with his principal followers: his troops either perished or were made prisoners; his colours, and every thing else belonging to him and to his army, fell into the hands of Santa Cruz. The troops which followed Orbegoso took the fortresses of Callao, where Salaverry had left garrisons; and the rest, seeing the total destruction of their party, yielded without resistance to the legal government.

Thus were extinguished the elements of usurpation in that republic; and in the short period of about eight months, since Santa Cruz took arms against the conspirators, the great work of pacification was accomplished.

It remained now to put the treaty into execution. The Assembly of the South met at Sicuani, and having discussed the point in question with more dignity than is generally observed in the Legislative Assemblies of South America, voted that the new State should be composed of four departments, viz., Cuzco, Puno, Arequipa, and Ayacucho, and that it should be called "South Peruvian State," and federated to Bolivia. This same Assembly conferred on Santa Cruz the executive power of this new State, under the title of Protector, and acquainted the Government of the North with their proceedings, which were all approved of, and the Assembly of the North were supposed to meet at Huaura on the 15th July. At the same time the Government of the North invited Santa Cruz to proceed to Lima, where his presence and administrative talents were of great use in accomplishing the great regeneration of the country.

This is a brief narrative of events which I have witnessed, and which have rooted out from Peru the weeds of Spanish misrule. It will be the task of the historian to fill his page with the minute details of many interesting events which took place during the contest, many of which are [illegible] of the most providential escape as [illegible] of the [illegible] perseverance, and military skill of the [illegible] Santa Cruz, and his brave [illegible]

The circumstances [illegible] are in this part of the world very different. [illegible] for the [illegible] of [illegible] are [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

NOTICE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY OFFICERS,
AND THE PUBLIC IN GENERAL,

are respectfully informed that Mr. COLBURN, the Proprietor of the UNITED SERVICE JOURNAL, has actively recommenced business as a PUBLISHER, at

No. 13, GREAT MARLBOROUGH STREET.

All MANUSCRIPTS, NARRATIVES of VOYAGES, TRAVELS, &c., therefore, intended for Publication by him, are in future requested to be forwarded to the above address.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We must decline exchanging with Newspaper Proprietors who do not regularly send their papers in return. This particularly applies to the* Liverpool Telegraph *and* Maidstone Gazette. *The* Telegraph *of the 12th only reached us on Wednesday last.—We shall be glad to hear further from "R. E."—We consider the arrangement "P." refers to, and the constant repetition of Ships in Ordinary, when brought forward for repairs or commissioning, would be absurd under the head of "H. M. Ships in Commission." We endeavour to make that portion as concise as possible, placing as much as we can under "Naval Intelligence;" but still repetitions will occur. The adoption of "P.'s" suggestion would take up space better applied to other matters.—We doubt the truth of the statement to which "Coriander" refers! he should address himself to the quarter he alludes to: we never meddle with such matters.—"A Marine Officer" is right as to the party he names.—"S. S." can have the interview he requests, by calling at the Office between 11 and 4 on Thursday.—We cannot be responsible for the neglect of newsmen; but any of our contributors who do not receive the paper regularly should write to us.—We shall be glad to hear further from so able a Correspondent as "X. M. P."—We will attend to "P. F. T."—"Common Sense," "A Friend to Naval Merit," "Sentry," and several other friends next week:—An interesting sketch of the 1st West India Regiment is unavoidably postponed till next week.—We are not at liberty to answer the question of "X. O." He must be aware that, for obvious reasons, the destination of a ship is not always truly reported, as it has been found that seamen, in entering, prefer certain stations.*

*Although an additional half-sheet is given with the present number, we still find ourselves greatly in arrear with our numerous correspondents; many of whose favours are in type. Mr. Chatfield's letter, and our commentary thereon, will certainly appear next week.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1836.

WE have this day completed a rapid survey of the present actual position of the Naval force of Russia; and a perusal of the detail in our last and present week's Journal must give rise to serious reflections.

Although a fleet equipped after such a manner could effect little far from home, particularly if it should be encountered by an enemy squadron manned with seamen; yet it will be admitted that such an imposing force, created, as it were, within these few years in our immediate neighbourhood, should not be altogether viewed with indifference; for, great as our maritime resources are, if they be not applied, or placed in a condition to be made available promptly and effectively, we might just as well be without them.

The position which this country has attained cannot be better described than in the words of the First Lord of the Admiralty, in his late eloquent address at Hawick, when describing the policy of the Government of which he forms so prominant a member:—

"Abroad, the preservation of peace, a jealous assertion of the rights and interests of this great empire in every part of the globe; at home, the advancement of civil and religious liberty, a just regard for the honest wishes of the people in the reform of abuses by which they felt themselves aggrieved, deep reverence for the Constitution, which they were resolved to maintain inviolate, rigid economy in the public expenditure, the encouragement of commerce, and an anxious care for every branch of our national industry. Look abroad, then, and you will find the pacific policy of England not confined to her own shores, but extending its interests to remote nations, and gratefully acknowledged by those powerful States who have sought our mediation to compose their differences. At home, what depended upon itself the Government has achieved. Taxation has been reduced, the revenue has improved, commerce and industry have flourished, and they are manifest in every class of society—the surest indications of prosperity."

Now let any reasonable man, whose mind is not totally perverted by prejudice or party, contemplate this picture (for it is true), and also the general prosperity which pervades all classes and interests throughout this happy land at the present moment, and say, would it not be madness to risk the interruption of such a state of things?

From domestic broils the good sense of the people will, in a great measure, preserve us; but the wisdom of our rulers is not always enabled to steer clear of foreign strife, for our interests are so intimately connected and mixed up with those of other States, that scarcely a move can be made without a necessity for our interference directly or indirectly.

The best and surest means to preserve peace is to be prepared for war, and to maintain our Navy particularly in such force as to convince the world that we are able and ready on the instant to punish any aggression or insult to our flag; now, when we view the present state of the Navies of France, Russia, and America,—to say nothing of the minor ones of Holland, Denmark, and Sweden,—and consider that it is the interest of all these States to break down that power which has shorn them of their colonies, and monopolises the share of commerce and manufactures which they would otherwise possess, it becomes not only a matter of prudence, but self-preservation for us to uphold an extensive Navy. It may be said, that such a course will induce foreign nations to do the same, and that when they find Great Britain in a hostile attitude, with a large force equipped, and in the position of a boxer, stript, and with his arms in guard, as if prepared for fight, they think it necessary for their own security to be prepared also. *Now we have tried the experiment of disarming*, either with a view of inducing rival nations to follow the same plan, or under the more baneful policy of an ill-judged economy,—and we have seen the British Navy reduced to such an extent that, we hesitate not to say, has perilled the best interests of the country. But so far from such a course having any effect upon the proceedings of our neighbours; they have never ceased to increase and organise their Naval resources, to extend their fleets, and to foster the nurseries that produced their seamen; until America has grown into a maritime importance little inferior to our own, and France, from a state of absolute prostration, is now again a powerful rival.

We will appeal to every well-wisher of his country, who considers affairs seriously, whether this policy on our side should be continued? Of what avail is all our skill and industry, our favoured position, our internal resources, our coals, minerals, and all the materials for manufacture, for consumption or supply, which Providence has showered upon this happy land in boundless profusion? How long can we reckon upon the application or enjoyment of these if we neglect the very means which serve to secure us the possession. We have shown that the Navy of Russia, contemptible as it might be considered in efficiency, more than doubles in actual force any Fleet which we could produce, under a considerable time; and the Navy of France nearly equals our own in extent, whilst the Americans have still greater maritime resources, and, however they might wish to avoid being parties in an European quarrel, they would surely be drawn into such for the protection of their flag.

We have witnessed the time, and it may come again, when these and other nations have all combined against us. That they failed in effecting our destruction was owing to the policy which maintained our Navy to its greatest extent, and by such policy we passed through the ordeal triumphant.

We hesitate not to say that, considering the extent and the distance of our various Colonies, the necessity for suppressing piracy and the Slave trade, and supporting the honour of our flag in all parts of the world, but more particularly for placing ourselves at ease and security at home, the present amount of ships in commission ought to be doubled. There should be an effective squadron of ten or a dozen ships of the line always available, independent of those on distant stations, and every ship commissioned should be effective for war, and have a full war complement. Such an attitude would do more to preserve the peace of Europe, and of the world, than any policy which the most skilful statesman could adopt; and we are certain that so correct is our impression of the feeling of the country in this respect, that the funds required for any reasonable increase of the Navy, which Ministers might propose would be cheerfully voted by a British Parliament. An increase of the Navy estimates of little more than a quarter of a million in the present year by added 5,000 men to our effective force; it follows that a million would give us an increase of 20,000 men. Can any one imagine, that when the revenue of the country presents such a prosperous aspect; when we count the progressive increase not in thousands or tens of thousands, but in millions, the House of Commons would refuse the sum to effect the incalculable good which would result from giving employment to our officers, seamen, and shipwrights, thereby securing the wanted skill, and placing the right arm of our strength upon an efficient basis. Such a policy would, in fact, by increasing the security of our possessions, and also preserving the blessings of peace, give such a buoyant vitality to trade, that those who view, with astonishment its present unexampled state can hardly contemplate.

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THE indifference which formerly existed to matters connected with India has given place to an eager anxiety to ascertain information regarding it. The Articles which have appeared in this publication since last April, on the state of the Army in India generally, but more particularly on that portion of it styled His Majesty's, we rejoice to learn have created an interest and sympathy which a few years ago we should have despaired of arousing. The military and civil community now alike await with anxiety the arrangements by which an early relief may be afforded to 20,000 of their fellow subjects from that pestilential climate. The public are deeply interested in the decision of the Horse Guards. Few families are there in this country who have not members serving in the Army, and who view with dread the continuance of a system which leaves a regiment only four years at home out of forty-five, ex. gr. the 17th Foot! Rejoice now states that the 80th regiment, which only returned from India in 1833, is to be sent there again, viz [illegible]

credit, because we have seen an instance in the 17th regiment of similar bad arrangement.

The present state of the regiments in India is truly pitiable. There are still two regiments of Cavalry and four of Infantry, which have been abroad since 1819, and of these *only one*, the 20th, is ordered home. This regiment even will not reach England before next year. What hope than can we have that the 11th and 13th Light Dragoons, the 16th, 45th, and 54th regiments of Infantry, shall be all relieved before 1840 at the soonest; yet these corps all embarked in 1819 from their native land. We indulged the vain hope, as it has since proved, that the 18th, 33rd, 35th, and 82d regiments, might have been made available for the relief of the regiments in India, either by proceeding direct or relieving at other Colonies corps which might go on to India. It now seems that the regiments in the Mediterranean, Mauritius, and Ceylon, which have four out of their ten companies at home, and whose six companies serve abroad only ten years, have a prior claim to be relieved to those regiments in India which have *all* their effectives in nine companies abroad, and which are doomed to serve twenty years in the debilitating and deadly climates of Hindoostan. We see this in such a clear light, that we cannot refrain from strongly expressing our conviction, that the regiments in India and their fair claims to an earlier relief have been overlooked in the late arrangements. We have endeavoured to draw the attention of the military authorities to a consideration of the subject, and if our advocacy has not been successful, we can honestly say, that we have done our best: we have abstained from attributing to men in power the intention of acting unjustly. We have stated our belief that the Army in India is almost looked upon as belonging to the Honourable Company, and that its turn of relief is invariably set aside to be effected of necessity by the proceeding of one regiment in every sixteen or eighteen months from New South Wales. The Army of His Majesty in India feels most acutely this neglect. No officer of talent or reputation, or even moderate means, will accept service in a country to which he must proceed for twenty years. Let but the service in India be limited to twelve, or fifteen years even, and we doubt not that officers will be found of a superior order, and recruits of a better description, to fill our ranks.

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No one can for a moment deny that the dress of the army has been of late years considerably improved, and, although it is a subject which at first sight appears to be of trifling moment, we think experience has shown that it merits attention; first, because in service much of the soldiers comfort and power of enduring fatigue depends upon it; and, second, because in peace the smart appearance of a corps does much towards persuading young men of a good description to enlist in it. Since the commencement of the Peninsular War, powder, pigtails, gaiters, and other useless and cumbersome ornaments have been discontinued, and utility has been considered the chief object to be attained; but we cannot help thinking that both utility and the comfort of the soldier were lost sight of when the present shako was invented. We have never heard a difference of opinion as to the fact of its being the most uncomfortable, not to say painful, head-dress which a man can wear. In hot weather it becomes almost an oven, and retains its heat for an immense time; in rainy weather it literally conducts the rain down the back of the neck, and thus enables it to wet a man to the shirt ere his great coat has been damped; while at all times it is so heavy that, on a march, the first thing a soldier thinks of relieving himself from is his shako; added to which, it is extremely difficult even for an officer to get a shako made to fit him comfortably. To the officer, however, it is a matter of but little moment, as he wears his forage cap on a march, and but rarely puts on a shako except on a field day, when he seldom fails to complain loudly of its inconvenience. We know of no head-dress so convenient or so handsome as that which the 7th Hussars used to wear a few years back, and which it is said the Horse Artillery are shortly to be supplied with. Should this, however, be objected to, a small Hungarian boar-skin cap, about half the size of those now worn by Grenadiers, would be much lighter and more convenient than the shako, and would not catch the wind like the present Grenadier cap, which, with all its disadvantages is, even now, much preferable, in both respects, to the shako. Neither the Grenadier cap nor the shako are, however, at all adapted to hot climates; nor, indeed, could we ever discover the reason why regiments stationed in those climates should ever be required to wear either the one or the other; a forage cap being the only head-dress which can be worn with any tolerable degree of comfort or advantage to the soldier.

But as our object is rather to point out the inconvenience of the shako than to suggest any substitute we shall here leave the subject, well satisfied if we can direct attention to it.

With regard to the clothing and appointments of the line, we should say that it would be difficult to invent a more serviceable and, at the same time, soldier-like and handsome dress than that worn by some of the crack regiments; and we have often wondered why the same good taste has not been displayed in the dress of the whole army. On service these sort of distinctions are but little thought of or attended to; but in a long peace, when the smart appearance of a corps is its best passport to favour, they become invidious, and cause much discontent. The difference which wings, facings, and lace, will make in the appearance of men, of an equally good figure and size, is more than enough to deceive even a soldier's eye, much less that of a civilian; it follows, therefore, that Light and Fusilier corps, which wear these distinctions, easily obtain a better class of recruits than the most distinguished Battalion regiments; this gives them at once a superiority, enables them to maintain discipline with less punishment, and, by giving less trouble, to gain favour in the eyes of their superiors, who are seldom blind to the charms of commanding a smart and well-dressed brigade, even were all equal in point of discipline.

We venture to assert, without fear of contradiction, that the whole appearance of the 6th regiment will be so altered by its change of dress that the officers themselves will be surprised at the improvement to the appearance of their men; and though the character of that regiment cannot be more distinguished than it has ever been, the advantage attached to a change, apparently so unimportant, will soon be felt in the superior class of recruits which now enter its ranks, and the additional value which officers attach to commissions in it.

Upon principle we do not think wings well adapted for service, as they very soon spoil if slept on; scales, such as are worn by the Dragoon Guard regiments, are more serviceable, though not so handsome as wings. If, however, one regiment is allowed to wear wings, we do not see why the whole army should not be allowed the same indulgence, as it cannot but be very mortifying to any regiment, particularly such as may have been greatly distinguished on service (like the Forty-fifth and Thirty-eighth regiments), to find themselves brigaded with, and completely eclipsed in general estimation by, regiments wearing these distinctions, but who have not seen half as much actual service or hard fighting. Nor can it be alleged that they are granted to such regiments only as are destined for particular service; because, by a late regulation, all are required to be equally practised in light movements, and all are equally liable to be called on to perform them. The Line feel that there may be reason in the privileges granted to the Guards, and acquiesce though they cannot but regret, that they should be debarred the honour of attending upon the person of their Sovereign, but look with jealousy and disgust upon favours unequally distributed among themselves.

To turn now to the dress of the officers. We cannot but comment upon the tawdry and unsoldier-like appearance of the two double of lace which deck the collar and cuffs of the regimental coats. When new they look gaudy, and ill-adapted for service; but when only a few weeks old, they have a worn and thread-bare appearance, which is anything but pleasing. We are of opinion that a soldier should wear nothing (but his epaulettes) which has not some real or apparent use; and we do not think the profits of the lacemen should be considered in preference to the pockets of the Subaltern, who, notwithstanding Mr. Hume's assertion, can ill afford to purchase unnecessary finery out of *5s. 3d.* per diem. If, however, we must have something gay, a small strip of embroidery on the collar would not be more expensive, would look much better, and last twice as long as lace *. To the double-breasted coat we have a strong objection; first, because by far the greatest part of our army is serving in hot climates, to which it is particularly ill-adapted, and where, although the shell-jacket is allowed to be worn occasionally, it is still much used—(and here we cannot but ask, why are not shell-jackets allowed to be worn always and on all duties in hot climates? Is a uniform of such paramount importance that martyrdom must be endured for its sake?); secondly, because it is much less easily made to fit well than a single-breasted coat.

Any one who has seen the undress of the Staff—we mean the red single-breasted coatee, without lace or embroidery, will, we think, admit that it is the only really handsome and soldier-like dress worn by Officers of Infantry in our service. Of the blue coat we should say exactly the reverse; because it is only worn in cold climates, and should therefore be, as indeed it is called, a sort of great coat. A double-breast is, therefore, more appropriate, and, we think, handsomer, as may be seen by those which the heavy Cavalry wear. There should also be some distinguishing mark for different ranks on the blue coat; the same, perhaps, as that worn in the Navy,—one narrow gold band

* There is no greater comfort than that afforded by opening the corners of the collar, instead of putting the neck in pillory by buttoning it up to the chin.

round the cuff for a Captain, two for a Major, and three for a Lieutenant-Colonel. Where rank is so eagerly sought and so dearly purchased as in the Army, every one is well pleased to have it recognised at once and without difficulty, which can never be the case while the epaulettes are the only distinctions, as it would require the careful examination of an experienced eye to distinguish the respective ranks of a Captain and a Sub-altern.

While we are on this subject we cannot but remark on the unhappy appearance of Infantry mounted Officers. If we consider how few officers of the line can afford to keep horses until their rank entitles them to forage, and how much fewer attain that rank until too late to learn to ride, we shall scarcely be surprised at their not being good horsemen, or that their horses should not be in general of the best description. If this be admitted, how much more must they require to have every advantage which can be afforded them in the way of horse furniture and equipments. We should have supposed that those who provided so well for the Cavalry, who are by profession good riders, would scarcely have forgotten those who are, as Sir Colquhoun Grant used to say, proverbially the contrary.

Again, we observe, that the Field Officers of the Rifle Regiments are the only Infantry Officers who are allowed to wear the sabre tache, without which convenient and, we may say, necessary appendage, the sword must jerk violently about, and frequently strike the horse's legs if galloping. To those mounted officers who are liable to be sent with despatches it is almost indispensable, as if the despatch should be at all too large or inconveniently shaped to be put in the breast, we know not where they can put them, unless in the cap, which is always liable to fall off if the wearer goes at all faster than a walk.

We also observe, that both the Field and Battalion Officers of the Rifles wear cartouche boxes; for what reason the latter wear them we know not, as they are not provided with pistols; while the Field Officers of the line, who wear holsters and carry pistols (and, what is more to the purpose, require them on service), have no where to put their cartridges, unless it be in their pocket.

We have been thus particular in remarking on the dress of mounted Infantry Officers, because we have heard a rumour that some alteration was intended, and that it would be in some measure assimilated to that of the Hussars or Light Cavalry. We see no objection to such a dress, as they cannot be required to be in uniformity with the men. But, whatever the change may be, we trust it will be one adapted to the performance of those duties which we are told in His Majesty's regulations, and which we know, by experience, cannot be effectively performed on foot.

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HAVING in our last detailed the rates, number, and armament of the Russian Fleet, we shall now proceed to describe the organisation of the crews, and the probable effect which might be anticipated should circumstances at any time produce a rupture between the two countries, and bring the Navies of England and Russia in collision.

To each line-of-battle ship is attached a Regiment, or, as they call it, an Equipage, consisting of 1100 officers and men; and every Equipage, besides furnishing a crew for the large ships, mans also smaller ones, when the following rule is observed. Three decker and a Corvette, an Eighty-four and two Brigs, or a Seventy-four and a Frigate. There is also an extra Equipage, which furnishes crews for steamers, and for a small squadron of flat-bottomed vessels, kept for exercising the Cadets on the Neva, under the Emperor's eye. So that the crews of the Russian Fleet amount to no less than 30,800 men in the Baltic, and 19,800 in the Black Sea—altogether 50,600 men! Their Officers take precedence in the following order:—Admirals, Vice and Rear, command the Fleet and divisions thereof; First Captain (a Colonel of the Equipage) commands the Line-of-Battle Ship; Second Captain, the Frigate; Captain-Lieutenant, the Corvette; First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and Midshipman. The promotion is by seniority, although the rule is not always adhered to. Each division of the Fleet is distinguished by blue, white, or red flags; but the colour does not imply the rank of the Admiral, as in our service.

In order to create and maintain a supply of Officers, two establishments of Cadets are kept up; the first, of six hundred, at St. Petersburg, for those in the regular line; and the other, of two or three hundred, for Masters. The whole of these Cadets are sent to sea with the Fleet every year.

They have a Board of Admiralty, or Council, consisting of six Admirals, and the Minister of Marine presides in the same capacity as our First Lord of the Admiralty.

The nominal pay of their Officers is low, but they have allowances for extra rations, table-money, and servants, which fully enable them to maintain their rank at home; and, when abroad, their pay is considerably increased, every paper rouble which they receive being then paid as a silver rouble, equal to three paper roubles and one-fourth. In fact, their pay is nearly quadrupled, to place them on an equality with the Officers of other nations.

The annual expense of the Russian Navy is, 23,000,000 roubles in the Baltic, and 16,000,000 in the Black Sea;—total 39,000,000 roubles, or 1,625,000*l.*

As regards the construction of their ships, they have copied various forms and models from English, French, and American builders, and possess themselves of any new invention very shortly after it is adopted in other countries. Scarcely two of their ships are alike. Most of their constructors have been educated in our Dockyards, and therefore the principles of Sir Robert Seppings, Dr. Inman, and others, are familiar to them. They have lately adopted the fastenings of Sir William Symonds, which they consider a great improvement, and intend to copy his lines in the ships they are about to build.

The *Russia*, 130, is fastened upon Symonds's plan; their best oak is used in her construction, and she may last, with care, twelve or fifteen years; but the majority of their ships can only ten years.

The *Russia* is building under the direction of Colonel Papoff; her length [illegible] feet, beam 57, and she partakes of the fine lines and sowbelly. The same officer is also building an eighty-four of Inch; and Colonel Arnb, a [illegible] who was educated in the late School of Naval Architecture, Portsmouth Dock-yard, from 1827 to 1830, is now building a seventy-four (to carry eighty-eight guns) upon Dr. Inman's (his preceptor's) lines: she is 188 feet long, and 50 beam.

As every functionary in Russia is distinguished by some Military rank, their Naval Constructors form a branch of the corps of Engineers; and so completely Military are they, that even their Ship-wrights are soldiers. When they commence building, they march a regiment into the Dock-yard and, with very little instruction, set them to carpentering. As might be supposed, the Ship-wrights' work is, under these circumstances, clumsily performed; but they consider that it answers the purpose very well. They have not made much progress with steamers, although they have lately turned attention to them, and Admiral Greig was despatched to England to make observations. A steam-vessel of large dimensions was launched in July last, called the *Beaver*, or *Giant*: she is 186 feet long, 32 feet beam, and has engines of 300-horse power, has a howitzer mounted on a circular sweep to throw a shell of seventy-two pounds, and two others to throw shells of forty pounds. She is a narrow, wall-sided, ugly-looking craft, said to be on the lines of the *Nile*, built in England for the Pacha of Egypt.

During the exercise the ships manœuvred slowly and heavily, sailing very unequally, owing to the difference of construction, being generally crank, although deeply immersed, considering that they had but a small store of provisions on board. If victualled for six months, nearly the whole of them would be brought with their lower-deck ports within three feet of the water's edge. They generally keep very open order, fearing to run on board of each other. In the sham fight on the 20th of July, when the Emperor made the signal for the weather column to attack the lee, and also to double upon the rear, they engaged at much too great a distance, and their fire was exceedingly slow and badly supported; in short, the manœuvre was very lubberly performed; and, from the disparity of size in the ships, and want of skill in their crews, they would be no match in Fleets upon the ocean for English, French, or American ships of far inferior force. But the men are strong, hardy, sober, willing, and obedient; and were they kept at sea the whole of every summer, and more pains devoted to make sailors of them than is now applied to their soldiering, they would soon become tolerable crews; and certainly such a force is a formidable one under any circumstances, when we consider that it is yearly equipped, and cruising within a few days' sail of the River Thames.

List of the Russian Fleet which manœuvred in the Baltic in the month of July last, under the immediate inspection of the Emperor. The following is the order in which the ships were formed:—

BLUE DIVISION.

*Brienus*, 74, Vice-Admiral Billingshausen.
*Vladimir*, 84, Rear-Admiral Constantine.
*Orel*, or *Eagle*, 74.
*Lefors Chamnenous*, 74.
*Peter the Great*, 110, Rear-Admiral Lutke.
*Prutus*, 74.
*Smolensk*, 74.
*Nicon Mirin*, or *Torch*, one Nav, 84, Rear-Admiral Kortschef.
*Ostrobiadus*, 74.

WHITE DIVISION.

[illegible]

RED DIVISION.

[illegible]

*Berezina*, 74.
*Arsamas*, 74.
*La Fort*, 74, Rear-Admiral Dursdoff.
*Retvizan*, 74.
*Melpomene*, 74, had not arrived from Archangel, but has subsequently reached Petersburgh.

We published the armament of the different rates last week; and attached to the Fleet were the following frigates and Corvettes, besides Brigs and smaller vessels:—

*Alexander Nevski* (a razeed 74), rated 54 guns; *Pelican*, 54; *Princess of Orange*, *Elizabeth*, *Olga*, *Melpomene*, *Proserpine*, *Diana*, *Venus*, *Bellona*, *Aurora*, *Maria*, *Minerva*, *Urania*, *Alexandra*, *Nathalie* or *Hope*, *Portugana* or *Constancy*, *Otwagnoye* or *Valour*—all rated 44 guns. Corvettes—*Warenfski*, *Nereria*, and *Leolina* or *Lioness*, whose armament is described in our list.

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Whilst we have, from time to time, expressed our opinions freely and honestly as regards the necessity for a thorough reorganization of the Coast Guard Service, closely in accordance with the suggestions offered by *Numa* and our other talented and experienced correspondents, yet we have ever been ready to acknowledge the important benefits which different parts of the Coast Guard establishment have occasionally afforded to shipwrecked vessels, and vessels in distress. Often as we have had the satisfaction of recording these acts of gallantry and zealous exertion on the part of the Lieutenants and Boatmen belonging to this service, we never remember to have heard of more dashing enterprises than those which occurred off Exmouth during the gales of the 9th and 10th instant, when the Chief Officer, Lieutenant Shaw, finding, on the first occasion, that a yacht, the *Red Rover*, had foundered on the Warren sand, launched his galley through a heavy surf, and, though twice upset, at length reached her, and saved the crew; and again on the 10th, when another yacht in the Roads was in imminent danger of being wrecked, and when it was evident that, if she and her crew driven on shore, every soul on board of her must have perished, this gallant officer, in the middle of the gale, at 12 o'clock at night launched his boat, and with his brave associates, after two hours' exertion, got to the vessel, when, seeing that the only chance of saving her was by getting her under sail and working her up to a more sheltered roadstead, he, in spite of every obstacle, effected his object under a close-reefed foresail and storm jib, thus obtaining for himself and crew the heartfelt gratitude of all who were on board of this vessel, and the admiration of every soul that witnessed their daring efforts, which we sincerely hope will meet the reward they so richly merit.

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We understand that a Quarterly Report on the various subjects of study at the Royal Naval School, and perusal of each scholar separately, has recently been adopted for the satisfaction of the parents, and is forwarded to such as desire it. This is in addition to the one usually sent home at the Midsummer vacation, and the Monthly Report which lies at the Office in London and at the School for inspection. We feel assured that the most beneficial results must arise from such facility being afforded to the parents for judging of the actual progress made by their sons; more especially to those who reside at a distance and have not the opportunity of personally communicating with this valuable Institution.

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In addition from the papers we have received [illegible] Army [illegible] regulations [illegible] new scale of Retiring Pensions, the acceleration of promotion, which is so much required, being in no degree advanced; and it is therefore suggested, that the three Presidencies should memorialize the Home Authorities for the deduction of one furlough from the new scale. The granting of this real boon has so often been advocated in our own columns, that we should be at a loss for further pressing it on the consideration of the Court of Directors and Board of Control, but for the circumstance that the Indian Army have recently experienced the bitter disappointment of losing all hopes of a Retiring Fund. We have conversed with the eldest officers at home on the subject, and all concur in the opinion we have so repeatedly expressed; and as we have cause personally to esteem Sir John Hobhouse, we submit this appeal to his judgment, with confidence that the time is not distant when it will have full consideration.

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Having in our last Paper briefly noticed the contemplated change respecting the rank of Colonel in the Indian Army, we feel ourselves called upon to animadvert on the system which is still pursued of evading the just and true claims of the East India Company's Officers. The proposed change is no less than the fifth or sixth which has taken place. These have originated by departing from the regulations of 1796, which had been settled on a fair and equitable basis by his late Majesty George the Third, to the satisfaction of all. It was then directed—"That the Officers of the East India Company's Forces should take rank and post in India according to the same rule as prevailed in the Royal Army, that is, by the dates of commission; and it was further provided, by the same orders, that every regiment of Infantry, Cavalry, or Battalion of Artillery, or Engineers, should be commanded by a Colonel, whose promotion to that rank regimentally should place him on the general list of Colonels to be promoted to the rank of Major-General, according to date, and the practice of His Majesty's service in regard to the corps of Artillery, Engineers, and Marines, whose promotion is regulated in the same manner as that of the Indian Armies, solely by seniority."

The above regulation was altered in 1806, on ex parte statements made to the Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Army, that certain Lieutenant-Colonels of the Royal Army serving in India were superseded by other Lieutenant-Colonels of the Indian Armies who had attained the rank of Colonel regimentally. Thus the regulations of 1796 were rescinded, thereby inflicting a grievous injury on the officers of the Company's Service who have not the same sources open to them, that of purchase, favour, or merit, by which the officers of the Royal Army may rise to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Colonel.

In 1809 the system of 1796 was again in force, by granting to the Colonels of regiments their rank from the time they succeeded to regiments; but this grant had no retrospective effect, and was regulated originally by the introduction of *Brevets*, among [illegible] at the three Presidencies, causing [illegible], confusion, collision, and disappointment. The [illegible], in justice, ought to have been retrospective, which would have obviated the inconsistency of Officers, who attained their regiments as [illegible] having commissions dated the same day (say June, 1809) as those who were only [illegible] Colonelcies. The principles emanating from this order of 1829 have been so numerous, and of such serious consequence, as to lead to other alterations, the effect of which has cancelled the order of 1829 altogether, leaving the affairs of the Indian Army in a state of anxiety, difficulty, and hardship, and detrimental to the public service.

The injurious consequences that must arise to an Army on constant active service to be dependent on His Majesty's Army for promotion, at constant peace, at a distance of half the circumference of the globe, must be apparent;—their loss of rank is grievous, and their depressed and degraded interest is too clearly illustrated by disgust and disappointment. *The regulations of 1796 were just, and gave general satisfaction, with the means of providing for the wants of the Service in Colonels, and consequently of Generals, had it been adhered to.* At the present moment there is not a single General Officer available for the Staff of the Indian Army; hence the Indian Governments have been compelled to employ *Colonels*, with the commission of Brigadier-Generals. On this point, however, the East India Company's Officers must prove the gracious attention of His Majesty, that *justice* may be done to a body of officers whose devotion and loyalty have always been proverbial.

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Considerable benefit has been derived from the practice of paying Seamen and Marines a portion of their wages monthly, and thus giving them the opportunity of purchasing the necessaries which they are continually requiring, or the means for enjoyment when on leave on shore in foreign countries; to procure which they were formerly in the habit of disposing of their clothes for a very trifling consideration; but it is still matter of complaint that the quarter-deck Petty Officers do not partake of this benefit, as we find by a letter which we this day insert.

The practice of retaining a considerable portion of the seaman's wages, and constantly keeping him in arrear, was adopted for the purpose of making the retention of his person more sure; for he could not desert without the certainty of forfeiting two or three months' wages. The necessity for this does not exist at present; and it is usual for the seamen to receive, not only a portion monthly, but the months' wages in advance when the ship is ready for sea. The commissioned officer, on receiving his appointment, draws three months' pay in advance, and afterwards the whole of his pay by quarterly bills, in whatever part of the world he may be; and we are not aware of any sufficient reason why the same indulgence should not be extended to the young gentlemen.

At all events, the Mates, whose pay is about sufficient to support them in that rank, and whose allowance from their friends is generally withdrawn, or greatly abridged, when they obtain it; and also the Clerks, who seldom have any allowance at all, might be permitted to draw their pay in the same manner as the superior officers. The pay of the young gentlemen being merely nominal matters little; but as the aforesaid officers remain many years in those grades without a possibility of advancing, it is but reasonable that every indulgence which could be, should be given to them, and the means of keeping up the respectability of the service, and supporting themselves in foreign service, yet [illegible]

is practicable. We are, therefore, not without opes thet the matter will be accomplished ere og.

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The repeated communications that continue to made to us on the subject of the conveyance of oops in hired transports, make it necessary that e should again express our sanguine hope that e Government will at once put an end to this stly-condemned system, by causing half-a-dozen moro of our small class Frigates to be fitted for is duty. These ships being jury-rigged, and with sloop-of-war's complement of men and officers, ould not be of much greater cost to the country an the hire of merchant ships as transports, whilst e advantages resulting from this arrangement ould be incalculable. Amongst the many that e are prepared to adduce, we consider the far etter protection of the lives of our gallant soldiers be the first and principal one that ought to kept in view; and a reference to the list of ansports that have been totally wrecked, with oops on board, within the last ten years, will at nce show those who have the power to amend the vil, that its recurrence through the same cause ught never again to be risked. In a man-of-war tted for this service, our brave soldiers and their amilies will not only receive tenfold accommodaion to that which they can ever have in a merhant vessel hired as a transport, but the security f their lives will be advanced in a still higher atio; hence, we sincerely hope that measures will be taken, without loss of time, for the adoption of the regulation which we so earnestly recommend.

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We have much pleasure in announcing the appointment of Capt. L. Davies to command the fine corvette, *Dido*, a selection as creditable to the impartiality and penetration of the First Lord of the Admiralty as it will be gratifying to the service generally, for a more deserving officer could not have been fixed on. It is well known that considerable interest has been made for the command of this ship, being a *beau ideal* of beauty, and of Captain Symonds's construction; and various reports, of the applications of officers and the name of her intended Commander, have, from time to time, been circulated. We find, however, that Lord Minto has rejected all in favour of an officer who had nothing but merit and high professional reputation to recommend him, but that merit is of no ordinary kind.

It will be in the recollection of our readers that Capt. Davies commanded the *Rose*, sloop of war, in the Battle of Navario, and so gallantly and peculiarly did he distinguish himself as to call forth the admiration of the whole combined fleet; and the French and Russian Admirals having represented his conduct, and the assistance which they derived from his exertions, to their respective Sovereigns, he was presented by each of them with orders of distinction.

It must be most gratifying to Captain Symonds to find that his ship has fallen into such hands, for Captain Davies was the active First Lieutenant of the *Acasta*, and other crack frigates, during the war, and bears the character of one of the best seamen in the Navy. We may, therefore, be sure that he will very soon place the merits of the *Dido* in their proper view.

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In scanning over some manuscript Essays on Naval Architecture by French authors, we have been much amused at the different proposals for increasing the height of the ports of their line-of-battle ships from the water's edge. Our neighbours seem apprehensive (and not without reason) that ships deeply immersed might be caught at disadvantage by our 32-pounder frigates; and various are the schemes suggested, such as decreasing the weight, and even the number of guns, calculating upon a few tons saved thereby, as well as in the provisions for diminished crews, without considering that all these contrivances tend to weaken the positive force of the ships.

Whilst racking their invention to accomplish a 6 or a 7 feet port, which seems to be the desideratum, and calculating savings of pounds and ounces with this design, they totally overlook the weight of ballast in the hold, a weight carried for no other purpose than to counteract the tendency of the ship to heel over, and finally to capsize.

In fact, the French scientifics, as well as our own, who appear to have lit their lamp at the light of our neighbours, have been wasting their time in theoretic speculation upon abstract principles of little worth, instead of demonstrating this plain question: Whether the great amount (or, indeed, any amount) of ballast or unprofitable weight is required in a man-of-war; and whether a ship may not be constructed after such a form, and the weight of armament, stores, provisions, &c., which she must necessarily carry, so disposed as to supersede the necessity for extraneous weight, of no other value than to counteract the disposition to heel over?

It may be necessary to mention that the allowance of ballast for a French 120-gun ship is stated to be 640 tons! whilst the weight of her ordnance, and every appurtenance including powder, shot, &c., is one hundred tons less! In fact, the ballast alone is a fourth part of the whole weight which the ship is designed to carry, including masts, and every article except the bare hull. But our neighbours are not singular in this respect; a reference to "Naval Calculations and Displacements" will show that an English first-rate, out of 2142 tons, being the weight of every thing received on board, carries 373 tons of iron ballast and tanks; and, supposing the tanks to weigh about 60, there is, we insist, upwards of 300 tons of extraneous weight on board.

Prejudices are hard to overcome; but it appears to us that, until the principle of Sir William Symonds was brought into practice, our Naval constructors were altogether on the wrong tack. They had adopted an increase of length, without preserving even the corresponding breadth of the old builders; and, to counteract the tendency which narrow vessels must ever have to heel over, they loaded them with ballast. Theirs might, therefore, be called the "counteracting principle," now happily exploded; for it is proved that ships can be constructed, which not only equal, but excel all competitors in the attributes which constitute perfect men-of-war, such as speed, stowage, and capacity, and, moreover, have stability equal to carry away the masts before they incline beyond the angle which their guns command; and all this, with little or no ballast, or weight of any kind, over that required for the ship's use. The *Pique* has at this moment only 17 tons of iron ballast on board, and the *Vanguard* about 50 tons; yet both these vessels' stability has been put to the severest trial within this month, and we are firmly of opinion that even this small quantity may be advantageously removed and something useful substituted.

Next to the improved shape and increased breadth, the great merit of the Surveyor's principle is, preserving that breadth for a short distance above the load line, in order to support the ship when pressed by the wind; and this feature he has most happily denominated *bearing*, and a more appropriate name to represent its utility could not be conceived, although it appears not to be included within the vocabulary of scientific terms. We shall reserve some further observations we had intended to make, and in conclusion enliven this subject, of which our readers must be tired, with an appropriate anecdote: we will, as Cobbett used to say, "tell them a story."

The late Member for Galway, the philanthropic Mr. Martin, being on a visit on the coast of Scotland, had his sensitiveness mightily disturbed by accounts of the treatment which the jackasses employed to carry fish to market from a neighbouring station experienced at the hands of their ruthless masters; and in order to satisfy himself of the matter, and take measures for alleviating the evil, he proceeded forthwith to the spot. He found the denizens had, for time out of mind, been acting on the *counteracting* principle—they slung a basket of fish on one side of the ass, and to preserve the balance true, a stone of corresponding weight on the other, thus loading the poor beast with a double burden. Gentle reader, we leave thee to make the application, and to reflect whether the conduct of these ignorant fishermen was a jot more ridiculous than that of ship-builders, who, under the pretension of science, adopt the very same course.

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We have elsewhere alluded to the mode of paying Quarter-deck Petty Officers, and we fully concur (as indeed we generally do) in the opinion of our respected correspondent, "Tristram," that it is politic to increase the pay of Petty Officers before the mast as the certain means of obtaining the services of our best mariners; for were the wages assimilated nearly to what the merchant offers, there cannot be a doubt but that the well-behaved, orderly men, who are provident enough to think of the pension and numerous other advantages, would be found willing enough to engage in the Royal Navy. As regards the equalisation of pay of different rates, we believe the present system is continued because the seaman always prefers a frigate or smaller vessel—and it would be difficult to persuade him to enter for line-of-battle ships, was not the difference of pay an inducement. We have never heard any other reason for the continuance of a practice which must give increased trouble in keeping the accounts; and were it abandoned, we fear the difficulty of procuring Petty Officers for large vessels would be increased, so long as the men are allowed to volunteer for any ship they please.

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*Duke of Wellington.*—The city subscription for a tribute to the Duke goes on most suspiciously. Above 2000*l.* have already been collected, though hardly any public bodies have yet moved in the matter, and a great number of individuals have not had time nor opportunity to fulfil their expressed intentions. No doubt it will be worthy of the hero, and of his admirers in the metropolis of the mercantile world.

A duel recently took place at Lisbon, between the Marquess de Niza and another young Nobleman; they fired at three paces, with their eyes covered, and the Marquess received his adversary's ball in the upper part of his arm.

Count Pozzo di Borgo, ex-Colonel of the Hohenloe Legion, has been brought before the first Council of War, for having resided above three months in foreign parts without the King's permission. The penalty, according to the law of 1834, is loss of rank in the army. He was unanimously acquitted.

Charles X. has quitted the Castle of Kirchberg, in Lower Austria, and arrived at Linz, with the Duke of Bordeaux and his sister. They were proceeding to Goritz, where the Duke and Duchess of Angoulême were expecting them, and on their road intend stopping at Salzbourg, to visit the Princess of Beira and her nephews, the Infants of Spain. Charles X. has completed his 79th year.

Prince Polignac and his family contemplate sojourning near the metropolis.

The present visit of Prince Esterhazy is to take leave of the Court of St. James's, where he has been a diplomatist for twenty years. The statement of the Princess Rose Esterhazy being married is premature, as the ceremony is not to take place till Easter.

Mr. Charles Kemble is appointed Examiner of all plays, tragedies, comedies, operas, farces, interludes, or any other entertainment of the stage, of what denomination soever, in the room of the late George Colman, "the younger."

The Secretary-at-War, Viscount Howick, left Brocket Hall, Herts, accompanied by his lady, on Wednesday, for Northumberland.

There is at present in the Chatsworth Menagerie a cheetah, or hunting leopard, brought from India by Lady Wm. Bentinck.

The stock of bullion at present held by the Bank exceeds by very little the amount at the same period in 1825, and yet it is notorious that in the following month of December, 1825, the Bank stopped payment.

The Earl and Countess of Munster and family arrived at Hampstead on Saturday, from Brighton, his lordship's house in Belgrave-street, being occupied by the Swedish Minister.

Seizure has been made of a sum of money destined to pay the Legion at St. Sebastian. The seizure was made by order of Messrs. Rothschild, who hold protested bills of the Spanish Government. The amount seized was about 100,000 francs, in the hands of M. Tonnelier, the Receiver-General of Bayonne.

Captain Berkeley, M.P. for the city of Gloucester, addressed a letter to his constituents, previous to his leaving England in the *Hercules*, in which he states that, should circumstances determine him to remain abroad longer than the meeting of Parliament, he will take the necessary steps to place in the hands of the electors the choice of another Representative.

Saturday Lord Brougham received the visits of several friends on his arrival in town, and on Sunday he went to his villa at Petersham. On Wednesday he returned to his house in Berkeley-square, from a visit to Viscount Melbourne, at Brocket-Hall, where he joined a distinguished party of political friends. His Lordship's health seems perfectly restored, and his spirits are excellent.

The Post-office has adopted the plan of having a steam vessel always ready at Falmouth, to send out and meet wind-bound ships, in order to bring their letters into port. Such a regulation promises to be of considerable advantage to commerce. If passengers, as well as letters, could be included in the arrangement, it would be additionally beneficial.

ROTTERDAM, OCT. 19.—The Grand Duke Michael came here on Monday, and it was supposed that he was to embark for London on Tuesday, but he has changed his plan: he returned yesterday to the Hague, to go thence to Frankfort. Prince Jerome Napoleon, accompanied by his son Napoleon, were [illegible] from Stuttgard, on his way to London.

The French [illegible] in which the Duc de Nemours [illegible] is to consist of 800 French troops, [illegible] of four or five thousand natives [illegible] It is thought Marshal Clausel will [illegible] of Oran, three leagues from [illegible] early in November.

The *Gazette* of Tuesday contains a notice that the Commissioners of Compensation will take into consideration the uncontested claims from the Cape of Good Hope, on 18th Nov. next, and the certificates of awards will be ready for delivery on 3d Dec.

Mr. Edward Ellice has returned from Canada, having come passenger in the *Gladiator* packet from New York. Mr. Ellice met with an accident on his journey to New York, having been thrown from his carriage, but he did not sustain any material injury.

During the last few weeks the ladies of the Imperial Harem at Constantinople have been seen walking out with other Turkish women; but this innovation is so shocking to the Mussulmans, that they all run away as soon as they catch a glimpse of these females.

Two new churches are about to be erected at Portsmouth and Portsea; one contiguous to Colewort Barracks, the other near the Unicorn Gates.

The *Mary* (Tucker), from Hull to St. Petersburgh, sank off the Humber on the 20th instant, in consequence of coming in contact with a large foreign vessel. The amount for which the cargo was insured is upwards of 70,000*l*. This is one of the most expensive losses experienced for many years.

On Wednesday two remarkably quick arrivals were posted in Lloyd's books—the one was that of the *Castle Huntley*, from London, which arrived out at Bombay, after a passage of only 77 days from the Land's-end; and the other the *Parkfield*, from Liverpool, which arrived at Bombay after being out only 78 days.

All the members of the Rothschild family are at Paris. The death of the late Mr. Rothschild occasions a re-organization in their house. It appears that the Paris house will henceforth be the centre of operations.

The King has appointed Sir Robert Kerr Porter, our Charge d'Affaires and Consul to the Republic of Venezuela, to be a Knight Commander of the Royal Hanoverian Guelphic Order. Sir Robert is brother of the well-known authoress, Miss Jane Porter.

The Countess Howe expired at Penn House, Amersham, on Tuesday night, in her 87th year. The deceased was the mother of ten children. Her ladyship died from extreme debility. The peculiar friendship evinced by their Majesties towards the family of Earl Howe, is understood to have arisen during the residence of these illustrious personages at Bushy Park. The late Countess Howe was one of the Ladies of the Bedchamber to the Queen, and an especial favourite of their Majesties. Her ladyship was, before her marriage to Earl Howe, Lady Harriet Georgiana Brudenell, eldest surviving daughter of the Earl of Cardigan.

## The Court.

Yesterday their Majesties took their departure from Windsor for Brighton for the usual season. The Royal suite included the following personages:—Prince Ernest, Sir H. and Lady Taylor, Miss Desbrowe, Lady De Lisle, Miss Eden, Miss Mitchell, Col. Bowater, Rev. Mr. Wood, Mr. Davies, Captain Curzon, and Mr. Hudson. Their Majesties reached the Palace in the evening in excellent health. The Duchess of Gloucester will arrive on the 5th Nov., and the Princess Augusta next Tuesday.

The Queen has appointed Dr. W. F. Chambers to be one of Her Majesty's Physicians in Ordinary.

The Duke of Cambridge has been elected a Knight of the Order of St. Andrew of Russia. Coombe Wood, the estate of the late Lord Liverpool, has just been purchased by the Duke for the residence of his son, Prince George. It is said that the price given was 35,000*l*.

The Lord Chamberlain has appointed the Honourable William Fitzgerald de Roos one of the Gentlemen Ushers Quarterly Waiters in Ordinary to His Majesty.

## THE CHIEF OF WATERLOO.

FROM THE SECOND EDITION OF FROST'S "SONGS."

We will not—need not—name him!
His deeds shall live in fame,
Whom those that dare to blame his
Have neither place nor name;
But thinking, as we think him,
To Britain's glory true,
At flowing cups we'll drink him—
The Chief of Waterloo.

His name hath filled the breezes
Wherever breezes blow,
From where the pole-star freezes
To where the tropics glow!
Whene'er he moved, before him
Gaul's mailed eagles flew,
And Conquest hovered o'er him—
The Chief of Waterloo!

Like him unmatched on ocean,
This Nelson of the Land,
By one red day's devotion
Left no work for his brand.
Rich, happier than the Roman,
His fame, with honours due,
Shall outlive every foeman—
The Chief of Waterloo!

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—King Leopold took his departure a few days since for Brussels. The Duke de Nemours left Paris on Saturday for Africa, to join Marshal Clauzel's expedition to Constantine. It is said that changes will shortly take place in the higher *personnel* of French diplomacy.

ROSSIA.—Accounts from Moldavia up to 4th Oct., state that the Russian garrison of Silistria has entirely left the principality. The troops go into cantonments beyond the Pruth, and have observed the most excellent discipline.

SPAIN.—*Telegraphic Despatch.—Bayonne, Oct.* 24, 10 o'clock.—Gomez returned to Cordova on the 13th, and moved towards La Mancha on the approach of Alaix, who arrived at Cordova on the next day. Rodil was on the 14th at Valdepenas. It was not known at his head-quarters what direction he was taking. The passes of the Sierra Morena were occupied by bands. There was no communicating with Andalusia except by Estremadura. It appears that no engagement has taken place.

The siege of Bilboa has commenced. The force before Bilboa is commanded by Eguia. This leader was at Durango on the 22nd, with the artillery; while Villareal, with three divisions, was at Zornoze, prepared to cover the operations. There is a rumour of 250 officers of Espartero's army having resigned and left it.

HOLLAND.—The Prince of Orange left the Hague on the 24th for the head-quarters of the army at Tilburg. The Government has granted the sum of 4,000 florins for the purchase of Oriental manuscripts for the library of the University of Leyden.

TURKEY.—A new organization of the Empire, dividing Turkey into ten Prefectures, to be administered by the Governors-General, and as many Lieutenant-Governors, is in preparation. The Governors-General are to take the title of Muschir. They are to have the nomination of Civil Officers, but they themselves will remain responsible.

ITALY, Rome, Oct. 11.—Don Miguel lives in a very retired manner in the country, amuses himself with the chase, and comes once a week to Rome. One of his suite, Senor Gulao, formerly Minister of Justice and Councillor of State, died lately, and Miguel is said to be very much grieved at his loss.

MALTA, Oct. 8.—H.M. frigate *Vernon* was despatched a few days ago to Marseilles, for the Commissioners for examining into the disaffection here. Since the public announcement of the nomination of these gentlemen, the clamour of the party against the British Government has a good deal subsided.

WEST INDIES.—Intelligence has been received from Barbadoes of the 23d ult., and from the other islands of a recent date. Barbadoes had been visited by an epidemic fever, which was raging with great violence. Antigua papers contain the report of a committee of the House of Assembly there, on a despatch addressed by Lord Glenelg to the Governor, Sir Evan M'Gregor. The report accuses the Governor of having been guilty of the most unconstitutional conduct, and charges him with having asserted falsehoods in his despatches to Lord Glenelg. It concludes by expressing a hope that the British Colonial Secretary will promptly mark his sense of the impropriety of the Colonial Governor's conduct by his immediate dismissal. The Jamaica papers mention that in the course of one year and ten months, since the abolition of slavery, 34,000*l*. has been raised by the negroes to ransom 1,000 of their body from apprenticeship.

GIBRALTAR.—On the 12th Sir Alexander Woodford, K.C.B., took the usual oaths required, on his being appointed Governor of Gibraltar. The Commission was read, and the oath administered by the Hon. Baron Kidd, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. A number of fugitives from Malaga have sought refuge at Gibraltar.

*Dwarfs.*—Don Santiago de los Santos, a Spaniard, of twenty-five inches in height, who has performed at the Adelphi and Victoria theatres, having, in July 1834, committed matrimony with Miss Ann Hopkins, aged thirty-one, and of the altitude of thirty-eight inches, the consequence was, a boy, born alive, in Holborn, on Sunday morning. Its own span was thirteen and a half inches, and its span of life above an hour; its weight one pound four and a half ounces avoirdupois. At St. George's Church, Bloomsbury, they refused to bury such a mite; and the progeny of the Santos is to be exhibited in spirits, and deposited in a public museum.

*Sic Transit. It.*

*Speed.*—Mr. Horace Smith, in a lecture delivered at Brighton on the powers of steam, and the future prospects it opens to the world, mentions a projector, whose enthusiasm carried him so far, that he prognosticated the time would shortly arrive, when, by steam and rail-road, "a man might travel from Brighton to London in less time than he could stay at home!" Of course it must be by the line without a tunnel.

## Theatres.

DRURY LANE.—The tragedy of *Othello* was performed at this theatre on Monday evening, and repeated on Wednesday: we saw it on the latter evening, the house was tolerably well filled on the admission of half-price. We have already taken a general view of Mr. Forrest's style of acting, and given our opinion as to his qualifications, and perhaps should not have reverted to the subject so fully as we are about to do, but for the opposite, and, in some cases, invidious accounts which have been given by a portion of the press. So opposite, indeed, in all their bearings to each other, that no one, possessing the least reliance on his own judgment, should, in our opinion, trust to either, but go and judge by the evidence of his own sense. Various, indeed, have been the opinions of Mr. Forrest's talents for his profession—some have decided them as excellent—some as tolerable—others, as all but bad; all these opinions have been given with the same confident air of decision, and yet all could not be correct. After reading *The Morning Chronicle* report of Mr. Forrest's *first* appearance as *Spartacus*, let the reader peruse the article in the same paper on Mr. Forrest's *second* performance of that part. Take *The Courier* the day following this gentleman's *debut*, and the same paper of Tuesday last, and the reader will find that the critics, in both instances, contradict their first statements. So much for the accounts in the daily prints. Mr. Forrest had, on his first appearance, to combat (in our opinion) with more than the usual difficulties which fall to the share of an actor—he had to appear in a wretched bad tragedy. This objection, however, was completely obviated on his appearance in *Othello*, a part for which he has many physical and mental qualifications. As we have already said, in our last week's notice, this actor's *forte* is energy and power; he seizes upon a character with vigour, and sustains it firmly throughout, but without ever betraying those splendid flashes of innate genius which made us tremble before the *mighty master*, Kean! His performance of the *Moor* is a fine manly piece of acting, full of fire, and by no means deficient in feeling. We must, however, warn him against the introduction of new words, and to guard against false emphasis and wrong pronunciation. Our limits will not allow us to point out the various beauties of his performance: we admired his address to the senate the least. In the third act, and in his dying scene, he was frequently warmly and deservedly applauded; his postures were picturesque and graceful, and his deportment easy and dignified. He is certainly the best representative of *Othello* at present on the English stage. The deep and subtle villain, *Iago*, was most admirably personated by Warde. This is not a part to win the favour of an audience, and it is by force of excellent acting alone that its representative can elicit even the smallest portion of applause. His malignity and perfidious designs render him so much an object to be despised, that the *actor* is often identified with the *part*, and not unfrequently comes in for a share of the contempt. It is, therefore, no small praise to Warde to say, that his performance of *Iago* was applauded throughout warmly and unanimously. Cooper's *Cassio* is entitled to praise; his drunken scene was comic and consistent with effect. Miss Taylor looked well as *Desdemona*, but she cannot act the part; there is too much comic playfulness in all she does to render her performance in tragedy at all effective. One of the finest pieces of acting in the tragedy was the performance of Miss Huddart, in the part of *Emilia*. In the latter part of the fourth act, and throughout the entire of the fifth, this lady carried away all the applause; and richly she merited it. We do not remember to have seen this part so well acted before. At the end of the tragedy, Mr. Forrest, Mr. Warde, and Miss Huddart were called for; the two gentlemen appeared, and bowed their thanks; but the lady did not appear, to receive the well-merited honour intended for her.

COVENT GARDEN.—The attraction continues at this theatre. On Tuesday this house was again crowded to overflowing, to witness the performance of *Othello*.

ST JAMES'S.—The opera of *Artaxerxes* was performed at this theatre on Thursday last, on which occasion the house was crowded to the roof. Miss Rainforth's *debut* is highly spoken of in the daily papers; we shall take an opportunity, next week, of noticing her performance at some length.

SURREY.—A new piece called *Oh, Hush!* was produced at this house on Monday, and met with what it richly deserved—a pretty considerable share of disapprobation. It is said to have been written by Mr. Rice, the American actor, and to have been played upwards of two hundred nights in New York. If such vile rubbish was played "with applause," the Americans are more easily pleased than any other people on the face of the globe; for certainly we never had the misfortune to witness so vile a piece in the whole course of our experience as critics. *Oh, Hush!* is destitute of everything that should constitute a drama; it has no plot, character,

incident, or dialogue ensued, at the falling of the curtain, the disapprobation was so great, that we trust the Manager will have the good sense to withdraw the piece.

*The Northern Lights.* [illegible] of these lights, statistically [illegible] occurred on Saturday [illegible] o'clock, and continued till [illegible] the eastern horizon, and streaming [illegible] for a [illegible] reached, and spreading [illegible] seemed. As before, the watchmen and police thought it was a great fire, whilst engaged in its raging somewhere about the Minories. The firemen at the Bank office, in Watling-street, were called up by the watchmen on Southwark Bridge, who felt certain it was a fire. At Farringdon-street station, and Jermyn-square, Mitcham, the firemen were, in like manner, aroused by the police; but on this occasion the engineers were too weary to send out their engines, for the men and horses to be unnecessarily tired, without first making a good survey. At Watling-street, Henderson, the engineer, sent a man to the top of the house, whose report confirmed him of the real nature of the phenomenon. Brookland, of Jermyn-street, sent one of his men down the Whitechapel-road. The man, when he started, made first for the Minories, where the fire appeared to be; but as he advanced the brilliant glare gradually shifted its position, and at last appeared to rest over Mile-end. While he was following it, the day gradually broke, and all the rich crimson hues quickly faded away, giving place to the grey light of the morning. These appearances, so unusual so far south, are considered to indicate a severe winter. They are highly interesting to the artist from the richness of the colours they present, and the beautiful manner in which they are intermingled.

A short time ago, Lieutenant-Colonel Elmitt, an Officer of Transylvania, being believed to be dead of the cholera, at Hermanstadt, in that province, was hastily buried. On examining his effects a ring of great value was missing, and his servant suspected of having stolen it. The man insisted that his master never took it off his finger, and, consequently, the coffin was taken up, in order to ascertain the fact; when, to the horror of those present, it was evident that the Colonel had been buried alive, as the body was turned on its face, and the flesh of one of the arms had been eaten off.

## THE LATE REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN [illegible]

This Officer—a brother of the noble family of Lauderdale, and brother of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel of the 76th Regiment, who fell at one of the stormings of Burtpoor, under General Lake, in 1805—was a Midshipman on board the *Regent*, 98, bearing the flag of Sir John Jervis, during the reduction of the West India Islands in 1793, and, by his conspicuous gallantry, recommended himself to the notice of that distinguished Commander, to whose patronage he was indebted for his subsequent advancement.

At the [illegible] of Fort Fleur d'Epée, April 12th, 1794, Mr. [illegible] distinguished himself greatly, most gallantly [illegible] Captain Faulkner, and killing several of the garrison with his own hand; and during the subsequent operations [illegible] was actively engaged, until—being made Acting-Lieutenant—he succeeded to command the Naval Brigade in [illegible], all the Officers senior to him being killed, wounded, or knocked up by excessive fatigue.

He was made Lieutenant into the *Winchilsea*, and soon afterwards returned to England, in company with his Captain, Lord Cochrane, [illegible] the Leeward Islands. In this ship he was [illegible] 74, and subsequently of the *Elephant*, 74 guns.

Being promoted Commander of the *Tartar*, he was actively employed on the coast of Spain, in the protection of convoys. Returning to the West Indies, he [illegible] most probably in suppressing a mutiny which broke out, and he obtained the Commander-in-Chief, Earl St. Vincent, that he would [illegible] Post Captain, with the rank of Rear-Admiral, with remembrance of his Captain's [illegible] of "Duncan, Nelson, and Victory," in the midst of a most obstinate dispute, manifesting itself in those words. This Post rank was confirmed on the 12th of April, 1807, and he subsequently [illegible] the *Channel* squadron, [illegible] on service.

On the renewal of hostilities, he commissioned the *Boadicea*, 38, and made a gallant attempt upon the *Dryade*, French 74, and *La Canonnière*, 36, which ships he supposed were aground; but, finding his mistake, he made his escape from this very superior force with trifling damage.

He continued employed on [illegible] service [illegible] bearing the character of an [illegible] officer, and performing [illegible] in the same ship. In 1807 he [illegible] another [illegible] 38, for the purpose of [illegible] and, calling at [illegible], he brought the *Oporto* Convoy safe to England. Portugal at that time being in possession of the French.

In 1809 he was on half-pay, and does not appear to have been employed until 1812, when he took the command of the [illegible], 98, in the Medi[illegible], in which ship he remained until the close of the war.

This officer was promoted to a Flag on his late Majesty's Coronation, July 19, 1821 and [illegible], January 5, 1826, Dora, eldest daughter of [illegible], Esq., of Bedford, [illegible]. He died, at his house in [illegible] Square, on the 30th inst., after a short illness.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

*TRISTRAM* [illegible] NG A PLYMOUTH NAVAL ARCHITECT FOR WRITING FOR AND *AGAINST* [illegible]'S REGISTER, SHOWING THE [illegible] OF RAISING THE PAY OF THE [illegible] OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Sir,—[illegible] you a *point-blank* question. Suppose I were to [illegible] *private piece* against you, "*without rhyme or reason*," and send my correspondence for publication in another Gazette, to undo all, or condemn all, which I have said or done in yours; what would you think of me? "You would be unworthy of my friendship or consideration; from that moment you would cease to be my friend Tristram." I ask you a *point-blank* answer of an honest man.

Another question, Mr. Editor—what do you think of that mathematical person, who signed himself "*Naval Architect, and Lloyd's Surveyor of British and Foreign Shipping for the Port of Plymouth and the Neighbourhood*," and who [illegible] wrote in your last year's No. 106, on the advantages of that Society?—

"The shortness of the time since the first establishment of this *great merchants' book* may, in some degree, palliate the *blank* columns of qualification; but the most faithful interpretation of a book coming forth so incomplete, is the disinclination of parties to have their ships so overhauled for registration, for reasons best known to themselves, &c."

"What is the object of this new national maritime institution? To counteract fraud; to protect Merchants and Underwriters; to protect property that may hitherto be borne from land to land; and to prove a safeguard, as it were, for the life of the thoughtless tar, who ships himself in the floating *beast of burden*, without ever considering whether she has a bottom to float on.

"To enlist all shipowners under the banners of this Institution, the Committee, constituted by representatives from the three grand divisions of the mercantile world, viz.—Shipowners, Merchants, and Underwriters, offer the most *liberal terms and advantages, &c.*

"This Institution is in its infancy; *it requires support*; it promises important advantages—advantages reciprocal to the united mercantile interests of Great Britain. That there should be evasion by owners to comply with the regulations, it is to be regretted; that there should be no legislative authority to support this Institution is still more to be regretted, if it be only to preserve human life."

In the *Shipping Gazette* of the 13th August, 1836, No. 191, this identical person, writing a letter on the "Marine Insurance Company," thus [illegible] himself *against* "Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping," which he had, but a year before, supported with *fair and full advocacy* in the *Naval and Military Gazette*:—

"Before *admitting the sea-worthiness of the ship*, it will become the Directors' duty to be satisfied with the full demonstration of the same. Now, through what channel is this satisfaction to be conveyed? The grand question. *Certainly not through 'Lloyd's Register Book of Classification of Vessels.' If the Directors rest their discretion of the qualifications of such vessels here*, then the Institution will not exist for six months; [illegible] this day week candidly acknowledged before the Committee of Shipowners that the losses of the shipping for the last twelve years' guarantee would double those of the twelve preceding years. In this period we lose more than 2,500 vessels lost, founded by wreck and foundering, 1000 of which [illegible] it will also be [illegible] to find, were abandoned during the fall of last year, and all through the misdirection of the Institution to [illegible] the [illegible] and humanity, [illegible] the selection of [illegible]."†

[illegible] the [illegible] "Marine Insurance Company" that "it was in contemplation for the Directors [illegible] Why? Because the [illegible] Lloyd's Register of British and Foreign Shipping for the Port of Plymouth and the Neighbourhood" [illegible] in his letter in the *Shipping Gazette* "Naval Architect and Surveyor of Shipping." Oh! Mr. Editor, Mr. Editor, oh! to [illegible] your name to such [illegible]—to ruin it in another!

[illegible]

[illegible] to the rules of "Lloyd's Register."

[illegible] I will [illegible] whether I receive it either in private [illegible] [illegible] I am [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

…o Bombardier or …, when the life or …ath of hundreds depends upon the …ing of two or three …rains of fine wheat powder in the Sergeant of …lavine Artillery, or the Gunner-mate of Sea Artillery …illed to see the ship clear of vessels or …ations to steer her …efore the gale and sea?

…is equally applicable to the Shipwrights of her …quadron, who have been from … days in the … hands of their birth by employing … by higher wages.

England … Shipwrights by … and rewarded for their services … skill. When … I say Lord … Tenterden.

[We never saw the paper alluded to by our friend "Tiller;" but we have a bundle of Mr. Brindley's letters which … could not find room for, he therefore has naturally sought … channel where his lucubrations would be welcome, … matter was scarcely worth notice. We have noticed the … subject of our esteemed correspondent elsewhere.—Ed.]

## ERRORS IN THE BOOK OF FIELD EXERCISES OF THE ARMY.

Sir,—I hasten to send you the following corrections in … book of Field Exercise, which, by mistake, I omitted in … last communication.

Page 163, in the margin, "or left," should be in a parenthesis.

Page 167, "by," should not be in capitals in the explanation.

Page 168, "or left," should be in a parenthesis in the margin.

Page 169, "or double," should be in the explanation.

Page 170, "(or left)," should be in a parenthesis in the margin.

Page 172, "right (or left) sub-divisions," is omitted in the margin.

Page 176, "front turn" and "halt front," are omitted in the margin.

Page 177, the period after "threes right," is an error of print.

Page 178, the dash thus, — is omitted before "shoulder-arms" in the margin.

Page 180, "quick" is omitted in the explanation before "march," and may be mistaken to mean slow time.

Page 181, the cautions and commands are totally omitted in Sect. 69.

Page 182, "or left," in the margin, should be in a parenthesis. "Right (or left) wheel" is omitted in the margin after "—— paces." The better system would be to print the command thus: "—— company, —— paces, —— wheel."

Page 183. Is the word of command "shoulder forward?" Should it not be "shoulders forward?"

Page 184, "or left" in the margin should be in a parenthesis.

Page 186. This movement is directed to be performed in slow time, vide "march" in margin and explanation. "Shoulder forward" is here singular. Why so?

Page 186. The caution is not given for this movement. "March" indicates that it be performed in slow time.

Page 188. In Section 69 the caution is also omitted.

Page 194. The several cautions should be printed as such in the margin.

Page 199. In par. 3, the cautions and commands should be given.

Page 200. The commands should be printed in the margin.

Page 201. "Or reclined" and "or left" should be in parentheses in the margin.

The foregoing are chiefly errors of the Printer, and the Drawer; but that the book is [illegible] important matters also, I need only mention that in close column, the ranks being closed in the interval of two paces will not admit of compliance with the [illegible] given for [illegible]. Take the following [illegible] close column, right in front, is ordered to march on the 4th Company, the officers commanding 1, 2, and 3 companies [illegible] their situation, to fall to the rear [illegible] the ranks [illegible] If [illegible] the ranks [illegible] up the intervals [illegible] the rear [illegible] the intervals [illegible] the rear [illegible] the left [illegible] the rear [illegible] the left [illegible] the rear [illegible] the left

## HE COAST GUARD OR PREVENTIVE SERVICE.

Sir,—In the belief that measures are in progress for anding the present Coast Guard Service, so as to make of utility towards manning our Navy, in the event of an ergency, I should not presume to offer any remarks upon present state of this establishment had I not of late n the most gross misrepresentations connected with its tended efficiency, set forth in another journal. For the e of truth, then, I must beg to say a few words in anr to these extraordinary mis-statements; and first I l ask the individual, whoever he may be, that has, I not but consider, *interestedly* misled the Editor of the rnal in question—How many of the *six thousand* men, o he says now belong to the Coast Guard, are qualified make even "topmen" in our ships of war? My sinre belief is, not *one-tenth*, or even a *twentieth* of this numr; the *majority* of the men now belonging to this Service t being suited in *any way* for the Navy. Next, I would quire how it can possibly be said that the Preventive, or ast Guard Service, is of an "essential benefit to the venue," when it must be known to every man belonging it that smuggled spirits, throughout the whole of the asts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, are as cheap d as plenty as they were twenty years ago? Consee nily it must be evident that success does not attend the easures adopted for the suppression of the contraband ade by this force; and that the indefatigable labours of e officers and men attached to it are of little or no avail. hat some of these gallant individuals have rendered essenl benefits to shipwrecked vessels, I fully admit; but it annot be pretended that, because the property in some alf-dozen or dozen vessels annually has been partly saved these means, we ought to keep up an establishment at a early cost of ABOVE HALF A MILLION for this object. This ould, indeed, be paying dearly for such casual advantages. o, Sir; if we must have a Coast Guard, let it be so orained and so formed as that it shall be a sure and certain rce, with which to man, as they ought to be manned, at east half a dozen sail of the line in a week, if required. Whereas, as I have said, I am *positive* that the whole Coast Guard Service—of five or six thousand men, or whatever it may be—would not at this moment produce five undred able, *thoroughbred* seamen, such as ought always o be found in our ships of war, if we would desire to phold our Naval greatness; nor, in my belief, even the *half* of this number! Of what use, then, I ask, is it to keep up an establishment which yields no *essential* advanage whatever, either towards the suppression of an uggling, or as a reserve for manning our Navy, and the maintenance of which exceeds the hundredth part of the annual revenue of the United Kingdom? These are *facts* which cannot be shutted by any of those *interested* persons whose sole bject is to keep things as they are, regardless of their ountry's welfare; and who care only for the "loaves and shes" which this Service continues to yield to them or to heir friends.

A LOVER OF TRUTH.

## THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—Having seen in your paper of last week a letter n the subject of the Coast-Guard, containing a reflection on a portion of the Service which I have the honour to ommand, I beg you will (in common justice to a number f Officers and men, whose duty is of the most arduous escription,) insert this letter in your next publication. When I tell you, that from the proximity of this part of the Coast to Cherbourg, the Coast-Guard men are frequently set in the winter on night duty sixteen hours at a time, ou will, I am confident, not refuse an act of retribution to deserving men, whose characters must otherwise suffer by he letter above alluded to.

I do not mean to deny that foreign spirits can be bought very cheap in Dorsetshire, for it is known to be impossible o put down smuggling *entirely*. But the cheapness of the liquor is more owing to the *vile quality* of the *stuff*, than to the quantity which is imported by smugglers. So bad is it, that, at the Custom-House sales of seizures, no purchasers can be found for it for family use, and it is sent to London for re-distillation. No respectable person will drink it on account of its poisonous qualities, and therefore its sale is confined to those who like best that which intoxicates soonest, without regard to the evil consequences of drinking alcohol, rendered more deleterious by the frequent admixture of vitriol to raise its strength.

On other parts of the coast, where a better description of spirits is smuggled, people go many miles to purchase at Custom-House sales, as I have myself witnessed when commanding a different district. I am Sir, your obedient servant,

C. KNIGHT,
Commander R.N., Inspecting-Commander.

*Weymouth, Oct. 25.*

[We have in our present columns, as well as on many other occasions, acknowledged the services of individuals of the Coast Guard. With respect to the letter of *Philo Navus*, we must leave that gallant officer to make his reply; his opinions however, we must add, accord with those of another officer, who signs himself *A Lover of Truth*, and whose letter we this day publish.—ED.]

## REGIMENTAL PROMOTIONS AND SALE OF COMMISSIONS.

Sir,—Allow me to call your attention to the system of promotion caused by half-pay Officers being placed on full-pay in regiments for the purpose of selling. I believe this originates from a War-Office regulation intended for the benefit of all regiments as well as for general economy; but why is it observed in some cases and not in others, when the circumstances are similar? A Field-Officer, junior in age to the one going on half-pay, is generally brought in to sell, that the half-pay list may be weeded of its youngest members; and when this rule is deviated from the reasons are obvious, from the very name of the individuals who are *provided for*. Take the recent instances of promotion which appeared in your *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 29th July, 15th and 21st October last. Contrast these with the Gazette of 8th July, and remark that, in this latter case, it was the *second* exchange that had taken place in the space of five months without giving promotion, the former one having taken place on the 26th February last. Private influence is so conspicuously marked in these latter exchanges, together with the exchange of the 24th April 1835, as to have become the subject of animadversion in several quarters, and a high official situation must be necessary to conduct such proceedings as these.

*Chatham, 24th Oct.* JUSTICE.

## PRESENT SYSTEM OF DISCHARGING SOLDIERS

Sir,—Your having inserted the letter of *An Old Serjeant* in your invaluable Journal a few weeks since, leads me to hope that you will not object to call the attention of the higher Military powers to a case which I think will be considered one of some hardship, and one which I fear is by no means a solitary instance of the inconvenience (to say the least of it) of the present mode of discharge, at a time, too, when the Military authorities appear anxious to benefit the deserving soldier, and afford encouragement to young men of respectability who may wish to join the service.

I am now 50 years of age, have been in one regiment 30 years, the last 26 of which I have been what I may term a working non-commissioned Officer, filling situations which required the utmost correctness of conduct as well as considerable activity. I have not only never been tried by Court-Martial, but never entered in a Defaulter Book, nor reported for the most trivial irregularity after my service of one-third of a century. A situation is offered to me, which would, in addition to the pension which I trust it will be considered I deserve, enable me to pass the evening of my life in quiet and respectability; but, Mr. Editor, my age, my service, and the growing infirmities which, in common with all of my years, I must experience, do not avail me. I must wait until the next inspection (eight or nine months) before I can be even recommended for discharge, and I must then proceed to Chatham for an indefinite time, to be medically inspected and treated. (In the mean time the situation must be filled up.) Does not this state of affairs require a little looking into and correction, and should there not be a greater facility allowed to a man thus situated to obtain that reward for which he has so long faithfully laboured?

Like the "*Old Serjeant*," I must disclaim all intention presumptuously to arraign my superiors. Obedience, the first duty of a soldier, has been instilled into me, and I have ever used my humble endeavours to train up those under me in the same principles. I write because I am convinced that the framers of "Warrants" do not always know where "the shoe pinches," and because I am also convinced that their good sense will not be offended at a suggestion, even if the exigencies of the service do not permit them to act upon it.

CERVEAON.

[This subject well merits the attention of the Authorities at the Horse Guards: on a former occasion we noticed the inconveniences and hardships resulting from the system.—ED.]

*** In type. Mr. Chatfield's Letter, "Theodolites," "Conservative."

## LORD DE SAUMAREZ.

[*The following Sonnet, sent us by a correspondent, shows how this excellent officer and worthy man was beloved in his native isle, on his quitting it to take the command at Plymouth in* 1824. *If his countrymen then mourned his absence, how much more poignant is their grief now that he is removed for ever from weeping relatives, admiring friends, and grateful partakers of his unbounded benevolence and charity!*]

Town Sarnia*, cease your unavailing grief!
Nor mourn your Hero, and the best of men;
It is *Old England* calls the gallant chief,
Who fought for her—bled, and would fight again!
Hope consolation in safe return,
With well-won honours, to bless your Isle once more,
To wipe Want's tears from orphans as they mourn,
And share the blessings of the grateful poor.
*Britain* can ne'er forget his deeds of yore!
Whilst History tells who toil'd our rights to save,
Fame will proclaim his name from shore to shore—
"*Saumarez* the pious, generous, and brave!
"*Saumarez* the pious, generous, and brave!
Who, for his country's weal, so nobly stood
The brunt with *Rodney, Jervis, Nelson, Howe!*"

A FRIEND TO GRATITUDE.

* Sarnia, the ancient name of Guernsey.

## Literary Notices.

*Impressions of England.* By Count Edward de Melfort. 2 vols. R. Bentley.

THIS book furnishes a pleasant estimate of our national characteristics, and of their effect on the mind of a foreigner. Count Melfort has evidently enjoyed the most favourable opportunities for seeing and describing English manners in almost every class of life; and the great interest he evidently takes in the nation, has induced him to turn to the fullest account the facilities afforded by his position. He has been a favoured guest in the aristocratical circles, he has mixed with the middle classes, and pursued with unwearied curiosity his investigations among the lower ranks of our society. Then, his passion for field-sports sent him roaming over many of our provinces, and enabled him to give, at some length, what we regard as no little curiosity, to wit, a sketch of English rustic life, by the pencil of one of the modern French noblesse. The work is, in all respects, an exceedingly curious one—curious no less on account of the novelty, and force, and justice of many of the writer's remarks, than from the singular and whimsical misapprehensions into which our foreign investigator has once or twice fallen. But all is done with perfect kindness, and with a spirit and originality which remind us occasionally (and this is high praise) of Goldsmith's "Citizen of the World." The book derives no little value from the personal anecdotes scattered up and down its pages, and which, for the most part, being very piquant, will ensure an extensive circulation to the Count's "Impressions."

*The Confessions of an Elderly Gentleman.* Illustrated by Six Female Portraits, from highly-finished drawings by E. T. Parris. By the Countess of Blessington. Longman and Co.

We are glad to meet with further specimens of the versatile talents of this very clever Countess. The veritable confessions of an elderly gentleman, six times in love, have afforded scope for an amusing tale and much pointed satire upon coquettes, flirts, roués, and coxcombs. Her ladyship seems to have a most perfect knowledge of the thoughts and doings of such characters, and her exposé we expect, will prove a very attractive and popular publication. The engravings are excellent representations of female beauty.

*The Forget Me Not.* Edited by F. Shoberl. Ackerman and Co.

Our old favourite well maintains its position. Amongst the contributors this year are Mr. James and Mrs. Gore, whose names are sufficient recommendation for the work. We have also essays and poems by Mr. Charley, Mr. T. H. Bayly, Mrs. Abdy, Miss Landon, Delta, James Montgomery, and many others. Several of the papers are clever compositions, and most of the illustrations, eleven in number, have great merit. "Lady Blanche," from a painting by E. T. Parris, and engraved by C. Rolls, is an exquisite portrait; and the engraving by the same artist of "Faithful Carlo," from a picture by E. Landseer, is no less deserving of praise.

*The Desultory Man.* By the author of "Richelieu," &c. 3 vols. Saunders and Otley.

MR. JAMES is one of the best informed and most entertaining writers of the day, and his works are especial favourites at the domestic hearth, from the high moral principle and generous spirit they tend to encourage. A few weeks past we offered our meed of praise for his history of the Black Prince, a work of great study and research: and he has now, under the title of the "Desultory Man," placed before us several of his light effusions. These papers have appeared at different times in various periodicals, and many of them have been much admired; in their present collected form they constitute a very amusing miscellany of tales and sketches, which will be prized by all the lovers of light reading, of anecdote, fiction, and historical reminiscences. We must, at least, find room for one extract.

"Every one has heard of the Whisperers of Ireland, who pretend to, and really possess, the extraordinary art of taming the wildest horses, which they apparently accomplish by the simple process of whispering to them. This faculty of whispering is not at all confined to Ireland, however, but is common, in different forms, to a great many other countries. Every one has heard of the Laplander's habit of whispering in the ear of his rein-deer; and in various parts of Britanny, several of those whisperers are to be met with, whose success is invariable. They are there called *Sorciers*, and generally exercise the trade of farriers, curing horses of a variety of diseases in a manner truly extraordinary. One time, being at the little village of Bicherel, we had an opportunity of seeing the skill of a Sorcier put to the proof. Our worthy host, Monsieur G——, had shortly before purchased a beautiful bay mare, whose only defect appeared to be that nobody could ride her; and we do believe that Alexander himself would have found him; and we do believe that Alexander himself would have

nd no means of taming this Bucephalus. After having ent a whole morning together with our host and his groom, the vain endeavour to conquer the vicious spirit of the mal, our friend, Monsieur de G——, shrugged up his oulders, with the usual gesture of a Frenchman when he forced to have recourse to some unpleasant expedient. *ff n'y a pas de remède,*" said he; "the horse must be t to the sorcier;" and accordingly he gave orders to his *rçon d'écurie* to take it down the next morning to the vil-ge at which the aforesaid sorcier made his abode. This casioned inquiries, the answers to which soon determined m not to allow the taming of the shrew to take place with-t our presence; and on the first expression of a wish to on the spot at the time, our friend, whose hospitable odness and desire to give us all kinds of information and easure during our visit to his house we shall not easily rget, instantly arranged a party for the next morning, in dar to let us see the effect of the sorcier's power, in the st instance, and afterwards shoot over the ground in our turn to the *manoir*. . . . About six in the morning we t out, on horseback, for the dwelling of the sorcier, with a oom leading the horse in question, who remained quiet hough as long as no one attempted to mount him. How-er, after riding about six miles, as we came near the place f our destination, M. de G—— resolved to see whether the istance might not, in some degree, have quelled the spirit f the animal, and giving his own horse to the groom, he ounted the other, who let him fix himself very peaceably the saddle, but at the moment our friend attempted to rge him forward every muscle in his body seemed to be nimated with rage. He reared, he plunged, he kicked, and ft no means untried to shake his rider from his back. M. e G—— was a good horseman, and kept his seat; but he oon found that his situation was not a pleasant one, and at-empted to dismount; but this the animal would not suffer ither, rearing more tremendously than before, and showing strong inclination to throw himself over on his master. ust at this moment, a short, sturdy little man, attracted by he noise, came forth from the blacksmith's shop, towards hich we had been apparently directing our steps; and ap-roaching the spot, looked on for a moment as a spectator, nerely exclaiming, *le coquin!* At length the groom, im-atient of his apparent apathy, cried out, 'Mais souffle donc, 'rançois! Il va tomber, je le dis.' . . . 'Does Monsieur ish it?' demanded the sorcier, for such he was. . . 'Nom de Dieu!' cried the groom; 'S'il le veut!' . . s soon as he had said these words the sorcier watched his pportunity, and threw his arms round the horse's neck, hich, not accustomed to such embraces, reared more vio-ently than before, raising the little man off the ground with im. But he kept his hold, not at all embarrassed, and ontrived, in that awkward situation, to fix his mouth upon he orifice of the animal's ear. What he did, we know not. o one can suppose that the mere breathing in the animal's ar could have any effect; but his hands were occupied olding tightly round his neck, and the only thing we could bserve was that firm pressure of the mouth upon its ear. However, in a moment, the animal became less restive, tood still, shivered a little, as with cold, and from that mo-ent his spirit was gone. . . Monsieur de G—— dis-ounted, paid the sorcier his ordinary fee, which was no more than a few francs, and after the excitement, and sur-rise, and all that sort of thing, had passed away, we took o our guns and turned our steps homeward. It may well e supposed that our conversation for the rest of that day oured very much upon the sorcier; and, after several anec-dotes of the same nature as the above, M. de G—— related he following. . . . 'Our Curé,' said he, 'is a very excel-ent good man, but a little superstitious; and, about two years go, hearing a great deal about this sorcier and his feats of magic, he considered it his duty to preach against him; which he did so effectually for more than one Sunday, that the poor blacksmith lost all his custom; and as the priest had taught the peasantry to consider him as somewhat worse than the devil, he might have starved, if a circum-stance had not happened which delivered him from the ana-thema. . . . 'Our good Curé had saved from his stipend a few hundred francs, with which he determined to buy himself a horse, to enable him to visit the farther parts of his extensive cure with less inconvenience. Accordingly, when the fair of Dinan came round, he set out, and confident of his own judgment, bought himself a beast, which, doubtless, he imagined possessed all the qualities with which horse was ever endued. It was brought home the next day, and in the face of the whole parish, the saddle was placed on his back, and the Curé mounted. . . The horse stood stock still. The Curé gave him a gentle cut with his whip. The beast did not budge. The priest then applied a smarter blow. The horse lashed out behind, and in a minute the Curé was seen flying, like a black swan, into the pond before his own door, while the horse, as if quite satisfied with the exploit, stood as immoveable as a stone, with his head down to his knees, and his ears bent back upon his neck. . . . What could be done?—the Curé was not a man to try it again; and though he offered his horse at bargain to every one in the village, nobody would buy it. Day after day passed, and the horse stood in the stable, eat the Curé's corn, and did nothing. More than unce, the idea of applying to the sorcier occurred to the Curé. At first he could not resolve upon such a thing, and many an argument did he hold with himself concerning the propriety of it. At length, however, the necessity of the case overcame his scruples, and he determined to send him to the sorcier; but how to do it, now became a serious question. He had preached so much against the practice that he was ashamed of visiting to it himself. . . . At length, however, he took courage, and one dark night led the horse with his own hands all the way to the house we were at this morning. As soon as our friend François saw him, 'Ah, Monsieur le Curé,' said he, 'I thought you would come to me at last; but do you think I will cure your horse after you have ruined me?' The Curé now tried all his eloquence, but the sorcier was as hard as a flint; however, at length, he was somewhat moved. . . . Allons, Monsieur le Curé,' said he, 'I will make a bargain with you. You have preached me down when I could do you no good; you shall now preach me up—and I'll cure your horse.' This was a hard pill to swallow, and François would do nothing to gild it; but what could the Curé do? The priest could get on no longer without his horse, and the horse would not budge a step under the Curé. So there was only one question asked: 'Has the devil anything to do in the matter?' 'Not a wit!' answered François; and the horse being left at the sorcier's for security, *on Sunday* we had a sermon completely clearing François from the accusation of dealing with the devil; and *on Monday* the Curé was cantering all over the country."

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*The English Annual.* Edward Churton.

THIS handsome octavo volume is an acknowledged reprint from a popular periodical, "The Court Magazine." It contains all the best papers of that work, with its excellent portraits of our Female Nobility, and is published at a less price than most of its gay and brilliant competitors for public favour. We do not believe that Naval and Military readers are over fond of poetry, but no one will begrudge the space we give to the verse of Richard Brinsley Sheridan:—

TO ELIZA *.

Oh! Summer, sweet and lovely are thy days!
Yet not without alloy thy gifts we share;
How full of peril is thy lightning's blaze—
How full of terror do thy meteors glare.
But when no more the flickering lightnings play,
And when no more the meteor's blaze is seen,
With double joy we bless thy milder ray.
With double joy we hail the calm serene.
Such, my Eliza, are the woes of love—
Wrath's lightning eye—the storm that grief lets fall;
But when from reason's sun the clouds remove,
The dear delightful calm o'erpays it all!

* The first Mrs. Sheridan.

SPRING.

From yonder copse, yet poor in shade,
And scantly clad in green,
Why burst such notes to charm the glade,
And praise the season's queen?
Each breeze, each flower that glads the sense,
To us new raptures bring,
But are these warblers tutored thence
To hail the coming spring?

Ah! no, *they* little mark the flower,
They little heed the breeze,
Nor early beam nor genial shower,
Can call such strains as these.
But, with their annual passion moved,
'Tis love that bids them sing,
And still to love, and to be loved,
Is all they feel of spring!

Shall I, then, life's chill winter fear,
Whose bliss no seasons bound?
Shall I, who love throughout the year,
One hour in grief be found?
A life of love is endless May;
Fortune, I brave thy sting,
For though thou may'st o'ercast my day,
Each night shall still be spring.

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*Flowers of Loveliness.* Ackerman and Co.

THIS handsome volume contains twelve groups of female figures emblematic of flowers, with poetical illustrations by T. H. Bayly.

"In flowers and blossoms love is wont to trace
Emblems of woman's virtues and her grace;
Both pure, both sweet, both formed with curious skill,
The quaint analogy surprises still."

The designs are by Mr. Uwins, Miss Sharpe, Miss F. Corbaux, Mr. Wood, and Mrs. Seyffarth. The best plates are decidedly those of the Myrtle and Primrose, which are worthy the talents of Fanny Corbaux. Mr. Bayly's poetical illustrations are, like all his writings, light and pleasing.

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*Astoria; or, Enterprise beyond the Rocky Mountains.* By Washington Irving, Author of 'The Sketch Book,' 'The Alhambra,' &c. 3 vols. R. Bentley.

AGREEABLY to the promise in our last we now proceed to lay before our readers some portions of this interesting work. We will begin with the narrative of the tragical fate of the *Tonquin*, after landing some of the intended settlers near the mouth of the Columbia river.

"We have already stated that the *Tonquin* set sail from the mouth of the river on the 5th of June. The whole number of persons on board amounted to twenty-three. In one of the outer bays they picked up, from a fishing canoe, an Indian named Lamazee, who had already made two voyages along the coast, and knew something of the languages of the various tribes. He agreed to accompany them as interpreter. . . . Steering to the north, Captain Thorn arrived in a few days at Vancouver's island, and anchored in the harbour of Naweetee, very much against the advice of his Indian interpreter, who warned him against the perfidious character of the natives on this part of the coast. Numbers of canoes soon came off, bringing sea-otter skins to sell. It was too late in the day to commence a traffic, but Mr. M'Kay, accompanied by a few of the men, went on shore to a large village to visit Wicenenish, the chief of the surrounding territory, six of the natives remaining as hostages. He was received with great professions of friendship, entertained hospitably, and a couch of sea-otter skins was prepared for him in the dwelling of the chieftain, where he was prevailed upon to pass the night. . . . In the morning, before Mr. M'Kay had returned to the ship, great numbers of the natives came off in their canoes to trade, headed by two sons of Wiconanish. As they brought abundance of sea-otter skins, and there was every appearance of a brisk trade, Capt. Thorn did not wait for the return of Mr. M'Kay, but spread out his wares upon the deck, making a tempting display of blankets, cloths, knives, beads, and fish-hooks, expecting a prompt and profitable sale. The Indians, however, were not so eager and simple as he had supposed, having learned the art of bargaining and the value of merchandise from the casual traders along the coast. They were guided, too, by a shrewd old chief named Nookamis, who had grown grey in traffic with New England skippers, and prided himself upon his acuteness. His opinion seemed to regulate the market. When Capt. Thorn made what he considered a liberal offer for an otter skin, the wily old Indian treated it with scorn, and asked more than double. His comrades all took their cue from him, and not an otter skin was to be had at a reasonable rate. . . . The old fellow, however, overshot his mark, and mistook the character of the man he was treating with. Thorn was a plain, straightforward sailor, who never had two minds nor two prices in his dealings, was deficient in patience and pliancy, and totally wanting in the chicanery of traffic. He had a vast deal of stern, but honest pride in his nature, and, moreover, held the whole savage race in sovereign contempt. Abandoning all further attempts, therefore, to bargain with his shuffling customers, he thrust his hands into his pockets, and paced up and down the deck in sullen silence. The cunning old Indian followed him to and fro, holding out a sea-otter skin to him at every turn, and pestering him to trade. Finding other means unavailing, he suddenly changed his tone, and began to jeer and banter him upon the mean prices he offered. This was too much for the patience of the captain, who was never remarkable for relishing a joke, especially when at his own expense. Turning suddenly upon his persecutor, he snatched the proffered otter skin from his hands, robbed it in his face, and dismissed him over the side of the ship with no very complimentary application to accelerate his exit. He then kicked the peltries to the right and left about the deck, and broke up the market in the most ignominious manner. Old Nookamis made for shore in a furious passion, in which he was joined by Shewish, one of the sons of Wiconanish, who went off breathing vengeance, and the ship was soon abandoned by the natives. . . . When Mr. M'Kay returned on board, the interpreter related what had passed, and begged him to prevail upon the captain to make sail, as, from his knowledge of the temper and pride of the people of the place, he was sure they would resent the indignity offered to one of their chiefs. Mr. M'Kay, who himself possessed some experience of Indian character, went to the captain, who was still pacing the deck in moody humour, represented the danger to which his hasty act had exposed the vessel, and urged him to weigh anchor. The captain made light of his counsels, and pointed to his cannon and fire-arms as a sufficient safeguard against naked savages. Further remonstrances only provoked taunting replies and sharp altercations. The day passed away without any signs of hostility, and at night the captain retired as usual to his cabin, taking no more than the usual precautions. . . . On the following morning, at day-break, while the captain and Mr. M'Kay were yet asleep, a canoe came alongside in which were twenty Indians, commanded by young Shewish. They were unarmed, their aspect and demeanour friendly, and they held up otter skins and made signs indicative of a wish to trade. The caution enjoined by Mr. Astor, in respect to the admission of Indians on board of the ship, had been neglected for some time past; and the officer of the watch, perceiving those in the canoe to be without weapons, and having received no orders to the contrary, readily permitted them to mount the deck. Another canoe soon succeeded, the crew of which was likewise admitted. In a little while other canoes came, and Indians were soon clambering into the vessel on all sides. . . . The officer of the watch now felt alarm, and called to Capt. Thorn and Mr. M'Kay. By the time they came on deck, it was thronged with Indians. The interpreter noticed to Mr. M'Kay that many of the natives

were short mantles of skins, and intimated a suspicion that they were secretly armed. Mr. M'Kay urged the captain to clear the ship and get under way. He again made light of the advice; but the augmented swarm of canoes about the ship, and the numbers still putting off from shore, at length awakened his distrust, and he ordered some of the crew to weigh anchor, while some were sent aloft to make sail. . . . The Indians now offered to trade with the captain on his own terms, prompted, apparently, by the approaching departure of the ship. Accordingly a hurried trade was commenced. The main articles sought by the savages in barter were knives; as fast as some were supplied they moved off, and others succeeded. By degrees they were thus distributed about the deck, and all with weapons. . . . The anchor was now nearly up, the sails were loose, and the captain, in a loud and peremptory tone, ordered the ship to be cleared. In an instant a signal yell was given: it was echoed on every side, knives and war-clubs were brandished in every direction, and the savages rushed upon their marked victims. . . . The first that fell was Mr. Lewis, the ship's clerk. He was leaning, with folded arms, over a bale of blankets, engaged in bargaining, when he received a deadly stab in the back, and fell down the companionway. . . . Mr. M'Kay, who was seated on the taffrail, sprang on his feet, but was instantly knocked down with a war-club and fleeg backwards into the sea, where he was despatched by the women in the canoes. . . . In the mean time, Capt. Thorn made desperate fight against fearful odds. He was a powerful as well as resolute man, but he had come upon deck without weapons. Shewish, the young chief, singled him out as his peculiar prey, and rushed upon him at the first outbreak. The captain had barely time to draw a clasp-knife, with one blow of which he laid the young savage dead at his feet. Several of the stoutest followers of Shewish now set upon him. He defended himself vigorously, dealing crippling blows to right and left, and strewing the quarter-deck with the slain and wounded. His object was, to fight his way to the cabin, where there were fire-arms; but he was hemmed in with foes, covered with wounds, and faint with loss of blood. For an instant he leaned upon the tiller wheel, when a blow from behind, with a war-club, felled him to the deck, where he was despatched with knives and thrown overboard. . . . While this was transacting upon the quarter-deck, a chance medley fight was going on throughout the ship. The crew fought desperately with knives, handspikes, and whatever weapon they could seize upon in the moment of surprise, but were soon overpowered and mercilessly butchered. As to the seven who had been sent aloft to make sail, they contemplated with horror the carnage that was going on below. Being destitute of weapons, they let themselves down by the running rigging, in hopes of getting between decks. One fell in the attempt, and was instantly despatched; another received a death-blow in the back as he was descending; a third, Stephen Weekes, the armourer, was mortally wounded as he was getting down the hatchway. . . . The remaining four made good their retreat into the cabin, where they found Mr. Lewis, still alive, though mortally wounded. Barricading the cabin door, they broke holes through the companion way, and, with the muskets and ammunition which were at hand, opened a brisk fire that soon cleared the deck. . . Thus far the Indian interpreter, from whom these particulars are derived, had been an eye-witness of the deadly conflict. He had taken no part in it, and had been spared by the natives as being of their race. In the confusion of the moment he took refuge with the rest, in the canoes. The survivors of the crew now rallied forth, and discharged some of the deck guns, which did great execution among the canoes, and drove all the savages to shore. . . For the remainder of the day no one ventured to put off to the ship, deterred by the effects of the fire-arms. The night passed away without any further attempt on the part of the natives. When the day dawned, the *Tonquin* still lay at anchor in the bay, her sails all loose and flapping in the wind, and no one apparently on board of her. After a time, some of the canoes ventured forth to reconnoitre, taking with them the interpreter. They paddled about her, keeping cautiously at a distance, but growing more and more emboldened at seeing her quiet and lifeless. One man at length made his appearance on the deck, and was recognised by the interpreter as Mr. Lewis. He made friendly signs, and invited them on board. It was long before they ventured to comply. Those who mounted the deck met with no opposition; no one was to be seen on board; for Mr. Lewis, after inviting them, had disappeared. Other canoes now pressed forward to board the prize; the decks were soon crowded, and the sides covered with clambering savages, all intent on plunder. In the midst of their eagerness and exultation, the ship blew up with a tremendous explosion. Arms, legs, and mutilated bodies were blown into the air, and dreadful havoc was made in the surrounding canoes. The interpreter was in the main chains at the time of the explosion, and was thrown unhurt into the water, where he succeeded in getting into one of the canoes, According to his statement, the bay presented an awful spectacle after the catastrophe. The ship had disappeared, but the bay was covered with fragments of the wreck, with shattered canoes, and Indians swimming for their lives, or struggling in the agonies of death; while those who had escaped the danger remained aghast and stupified, or made with frantic panic for the shore. Upwards of a hundred savages were destroyed by the explosion, many more were shockingly mutilated, and for days afterwards the limbs and bodies of the slain were thrown upon the beach. . . The inhabitants of Newestee were overwhelmed with consternation at this astounding calamity, which had burst upon them in the very moment of triumph. The warriors sat mute and mournful, while the women filled the air with loud lamentations. Their weeping and wailing, however, was suddenly changed into yells of fury at the sight of four unfortunate white men, brought captive into the village. They had been driven on shore in one of the ship's boats, and taken at some distance along the coast. . . The interpreter was permitted to converse with them. They proved to be the four brave fellows who had made such desperate defence from the cabin. The interpreter gathered from them some of the particulars already related. They told him further, that, after they had beaten off the enemy, and cleared the ship, Lewis advised that they should slip the cable and endeavour to get to sea. They declined to take his advice, alleging that the wind set too strongly into the bay, and would drive them on shore. They resolved, as soon as it was dark, to put off quietly in the ship's boat, which they would be able to do unperceived, and to coast along back to Astoria. They put their resolution into effect; but Lewis refused to accompany them, being disabled by his wound, hopeless of escape, and determined on a terrible revenge. On the voyage out, he had repeatedly expressed a presentiment that he should die by his own hands; thinking it highly probable that he should be engaged in some contest with the natives, and being resolved, in case of extremity, to commit suicide, rather than be made a prisoner. He now declared his intention to remain on board of the ship until daylight, to decoy as many of the savages on board as possible, then to set fire to the powder magazine, and terminate his life by a signal act of vengeance. How well he succeeded has been shown. His companions bade him a melancholy adieu, and set off on their precarious expedition. They strove with might and main to get out of the bay, but found it impossible to weather a point of land, and were at length compelled to take shelter in a small cove, where they hoped to remain concealed until the wind should be more favourable. Exhausted by fatigue and watching, they fell into a sound sleep, and in that state were surprised by the savages. Better had it been for those unfortunate men had they remained with Lewis, and shared his heroic death; as it was, they perished in a more painful and protracted manner; being sacrificed by the natives to the manes of their friends with all the lingering tortures of savage cruelty. Some time after their death, the interpreter, who had remained a kind of prisoner at large, effected his escape, and brought the tragical tidings to Astoria. . . Such is the melancholy story of the *Tonquin*, and such was the fate of her brave, but head-strong commander, and her adventurous crew."

The following will be read with breathless attention. The scene is brought palpably before the eye. One beholds the poor, gasping, naked, and unarmed fugitive, flying like the wind before his savage pursuers, and knowing that one false step, even the slightest stumble, would ensure lingering torments and death.

"The next morning early, as the party were yet encamped at the mouth of a small stream, they were visited by another of these heroes of the wilderness, one John Colter, who had accompanied Lewis and Clarke in their memorable expedition. He had recently made one of those vast journal voyages so characteristic of this fearless class of men, and of the immense regions over which they hold their lonely wanderings; having come from the head waters of the Missouri to St. Louis in a small canoe. This distance of three thousand miles he had accomplished in thirty days. Colter kept with the party all the morning. He had many particulars to give them concerning the Blackfeet Indians, a restless and predatory tribe, who had conceived an implacable hostility to the white men, in consequence of one of their warriors having been killed by Captain Lewis, while attempting to steal horses. Through the country infested by these savages the expedition would have to proceed, and Colter was urgent in recommending the precautions that ought to be observed respecting them. He had himself experienced their vindictive cruelty, and his story deserves particular citation, as showing the hairbreadth adventures to which these solitary rovers of the wilderness are exposed. . . . Colter, with the hardihood of a regular trapper, had cast himself loose from the party of Lewis and Clarke in the very heart of the wilderness, and had remained to trap beaver alone on the head waters of the Missouri. Here he fell in with another lonely trapper, like himself, named Potts, and they agreed to keep together. They were in the very region of the terrible Blackfeet, at that time thirsting to revenge the death of their companion, and knew that they had to expect no mercy at their hands. They were obliged to keep concealed all day in the woody margins of the rivers, setting their traps after nightfall, and taking them up before daybreak. It was running a fearful risk for the sake of a few beaver skins, but such is the life of the trapper. They were on a branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Fork, and had set their traps at night, about six miles up a small river that emptied itself into the fork. Early in the morning they ascended the river in a canoe, to examine the traps. The banks on each side were high and perpendicular, and cast a shade over the stream. As they were softly paddling along, they heard the trampling of many feet upon the banks. Colter immediately gave the alarm of "Indians!" and was for instant retreat. Potts scoffed at him for being frightened by the trampling of a herd of buffaloes. Colter checked his uneasiness and paddled forward. They had not gone much further when frightful whoops and yells burst forth from each side of the river, and several hundred Indians appeared on either bank. Signs were made to the unfortunate trappers to come on shore. They were obliged to comply. Before they could get out of their canoe, a savage seized the rifle belonging to Potts. Colter sprang on shore, wrested the weapon from the hands of the Indian, and restored it to his companion, who was still in the canoe, and immediately pushed into the stream. There was the sharp twang of a bow, and Potts cried out that he was wounded. Colter urged him to come on shore and submit, as his only chance for life; but the other knew there was no prospect of mercy, and determined to die game. Levelling his rifle, he shot one of the savages dead on the spot. The next moment he fell himself, pierced with innumerable arrows. . . . The vengeance of the savages now turned upon Colter. He was stripped naked, and, having some knowledge of the Blackfoot language, overheard a consultation as to the mode of despatching him, so as to derive the greatest amusement from his death. Some were for setting him up as a mark, and having a trial of skill at his expense. The chief, however, was for nobler sport. He seized Colter by the shoulder, and demanded if he could run fast. The unfortunate trapper was too well acquainted with Indian customs not to comprehend the drift of the question. He knew he was to run for his life, to furnish a kind of human hunt to his persecutors. Though in reality he was noted among his brother hunters for swiftness of foot, he assured the chief that he was a very bad runner. His stratagem gained him some vantage ground. He was led by the chief into the prairie, about four hundred yards from the main body of savages, and then turned loose to save himself if he could. A tremendous yell let him know that the whole pack of bloodhounds were off in full cry. Colter flew, rather than ran; he was astonished at his own speed; but he had six miles of prairie to traverse before he should reach the Jefferson Fork of the Missouri; how could he hope to hold out such a distance with the fearful odds of several hundred to one against him! The plain, too, abounded with the prickly pear, which wounded his naked feet. Still he fled on, dreading each moment to hear the twang of a bow, and to feel an arrow quivering at his heart. He did not even dare to look round, lest he should lose an inch of that distance on which his life depended. He had run nearly half way across the plain when the sound of pursuit grew somewhat fainter, and he ventured to turn his head. The main body of his pursuers were a considerable distance behind; several of the fatter runners were scattered in the advance; while a swift-footed warrior, armed with a spear, was not more than a hundred yards behind him. . . . Inspired with new hope, Colter redoubled his exertions, but strained himself to such a degree, that the blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and streamed down his breast. He arrived within a mile of the river. The sound of footsteps gathered upon him. A glance behind showed his pursuer within twenty yards, and preparing to launch his spear. Stopping short, he turned round and spread out his arms. The savage, confounded by this sudden action, attempted to stop and to hurl his spear, but fell in the very act. His spear stuck in the ground, and the shaft broke in his hand. Colter plucked up the pointed part, pinned the savage to the earth, and continued his flight. The Indians, as they arrived at their slaughtered companion, stopped to howl over him. Colter made the most of this precious delay, gained the skirt of cotton-wood bordering the river, dashed through it, and plunged into the stream. He swam to a neighbouring island, against the upper end of which the driftwood had lodged in such quantities as to form a natural raft; under this he dived, and swam below water until he succeeded in getting a breathing place between the floating trunks of trees, whose branches and bushes formed a covert several feet above the level of the water. He had scarcely drawn breath after all his toils, when he heard his pursuers on the river bank, whooping and yelling like so many fiends. They plunged in the river, and swam to the raft. The heart of Colter almost died within [illegible] saw them, through the chinks of his concealment, passing and repassing, and seeking for him in all directions. They at length gave up the search, and he began to [illegible] his escape, when the idea presented itself that [illegible] set the raft on fire. Here was a new source of horrible apprehension, to which he remained until nightfall. Fortunately the idea did not suggest itself to the Indians. As soon as it was dark, finding by the [illegible] that his pursuers had departed, Colter [illegible] and came up beyond the raft.

He then await silently down the river for a considerable distance, when he landed, and kept on all night, to get as far off as possible from this dangerous neighbourhood.

By daybreak he had gained sufficient distance to relieve him from the terrors of his savage foes; but now new sources of inquietude presented themselves. He was naked and alone, in the midst of an unbounded wilderness; his only chance was to reach a trading post of the Missouri company, situated on a branch of the Yellowstone river. Even should he elude his pursuers, days must elapse before he could reach this post, during which he must traverse immense prairie deserts of sterile, his tasked body exposed to the burning heat of the sun by day, and the dews and chills of the night season; and his feet lacerated by the thorns of the prickly pear. Though he might see game in abundance around him, he had no means of killing any for his sustenance, and must depend for food upon the roots of the earth. In defiance of these difficulties he pushed resolutely forward, guiding himself in his trackless course by those signs and indications known only to Indians and backwoodmen; and after braving dangers and hardships enough to break down any spirit but that of a western pioneer, arrived safe at the solitary post in question."

It is of incidents such as these that the "strange eventful history" of "Astoria" is made up. Its publication will, if possible, extend the fame of the rare genius that penned it, and amply warrant the eagerness caused by its announcement—an eagerness never equalled, except by that which formerly arose when a new work was promised by either Byron or Scott.

## NEW MUSIC.

*My Beautiful Rhine.* A Ballad, the Music adapted by G. W. Reeve from a Composition of Herr Helstigs. Leoni Lee.

THIS song has been rendered exceedingly popular by the delightful singing of Mrs. Honey; it is of a light and fanciful character, the melody is a very agreeable and pleasing composition.

*Sol Fa Duett.* The singing lesson between Master and Scholar, as sung by Mr. Barnett and Miss Stanley, in the Burletta of "Harmony Hall." Leoni Lee.

A PLEASING little trifle, but there is very little originality in the subject. Young vocalists will, however, find it a useful lesson to practise.

*The Rose of Killarney.* A Ballad from the new and admired Operetta of "Kate Kearney." Leoni Lee.

THIS is a very pretty little song, and is delightfully sung by Mrs. Waylett. We cannot say much for the originality of the music, which is, we think, borrowed from two well-known Scotch airs; the ADAPTER has done his work with great taste.

*My Own Sweet Native Vale.* A Song from the Operetta of "Kate Kearney," the Poetry by W. Collier. The Music by A. Lee, Esq. Leoni Lee.

Decidedly one of the best songs of the season, and ought to be in the possession of every lady of taste. The melody is of Swiss character, and is beautifully adapted to the words. It is nightly encored at the Queen's Theatre, where it is delightfully sung by Mrs. Waylett.

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Not having been able to attend the first performance of *The Duchess of Ormond*, at Drury-lane Theatre, (a piece since withdrawn), we are indebted to a friend for the following accurate report of the plot of the play:—

## SUM AND SUBSTANCE OF A NEW DOMESTIC TRAGEDY.

### ACT I.

The Duchess of Ormond, rich, comely, and fat,
Is in love with a man in a "shocking bad hat;"
And the Duke, coming home from a ball, about two,
Finds the man in her bed-room and says, "Who are you?"
Says he, "Mr. James Mortimer, I'm an old beau
Of her Grace, are you married her, three years ago?"
Says the Duke, "We were married in France, so, of course,
I must write back to Preston then, and get a divorce!"

### ACT II.

[illegible] her vows,
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
So [illegible]
He [illegible]
Mrs. Mourner grows [illegible] to his friends.
Master Charles, [illegible]

### ACT III.

Sir [illegible] is practising
To th[illegible] an airing;
And [illegible]
Mr. [illegible] who are you?"
The [illegible]
Mr. Mortimer says, "Hark! the pistols for two!"
"It [illegible]," says the Duke, "it's the best way of finishing
Your [illegible] for giving my lady a shaking!"
So each [illegible]
[illegible]

"John Bull.

## SIR WILLIAM KNIGHTON.

Sir William Knighton originally devoted the medical profession as an apprentice to an apothecary at Tavistock; and, after a residence of a few months in London, returned to that town to settle as a general practitioner. This, however, not proving agreeable to his taste, or satisfactory to his ambition, he soon returned to London, and settled as an accoucheur. The College of Physicians having admonished him for practising as a physician without a degree, he went to Edinburgh, where he remained two sessions; and, having obtained a degree from the Archbishop of Canterbury, was admitted a licentiate. From this time he remained in London till 1810, when he accompanied the Marquess Wellesley to Spain, and returned with him when the mission was at an end. On this nobleman retiring from office, he asked his late Majesty to appoint Knighton one of his physicians. Soon after this he became acquainted with Sir John M'Mahon, by whom he was speedily admitted to terms of intimacy; and they continued on the most confidential footing until the death of the latter, who made Sir William his executor. Among the papers which thus came into his possession were some relating to certain private affairs of the late King. Instead of endeavouring to turn this circumstance to any profitable account, Knighton instantly carried the documents to Carlton-house, and placed them at once, without comment or condition, in the hands of the rightful owner. From that hour may be dated his admission to Royal favour: the Prince Regent, struck at once with the importance of the benefit and with the delicate manner in which it had been conferred, appointed Knighton to an important office in the Duchy of Cornwall; in 1813 raised him to the baronetage; and, at a later period, presented him with the grand cross of the Guelphic Order.

His reputation was now at its zenith, and his business continued very extensive till the removal of Sir B. Bloomfield, who had succeeded Sir John M'Mahon in the office of Private Secretary. On the elevation of this gentleman to the Peerage, and his mission to Sweden, Sir W. Knighton, who had previously been a frequent visiter, now became an inmate, at Carlton Palace, was invested with the offices of Private Secretary and Privy Purse—appointments which he retained till the death of George IV. Before his connexion with the Court, Sir W. Knighton practised chiefly, though not exclusively, as an accoucheur. He is said to have been extremely cautious of his reputation—always calling in additional advice whenever there was any manifest danger; and succeeded in amassing a very large fortune by his original profession. From the time of his accepting the appointments above mentioned, he, of course, wholly abandoned practice; but he still retained an intimacy with several members of the medical profession, some of whom were indebted to him for many acts of kindness and consideration. He had latterly suffered from embarrassment of breathing and oppression about the chest, which proved to be dependent upon enlargement of the heart, and ended in dropsical effusion into the right pleura and pericardium, which proved fatal on Tuesday, the 11th inst., in the 60th year of his age.

Sir W. Knighton was unquestionably a man of excellent talents, but he was still more conspicuous for his fine sagacity and knowledge of the world. His success in life was remarkable, but such was at one time his interest at Court, that it is quite certain he might have commanded almost anything which the highest influence in the empire could bestow; yet he never showed himself either avaricious or greedy of honours. He was scrupulously punctilious in all the observances and etiquettes of society; but, amid the polish which his manners and character received from the circumstances into which he was thrown, he still retained unimpaired the impress of his early friendships.

## VICTUALLING-OFFICE STANZAS.

*Respectfully inscribed to the estimable, sound* C. (ses) Wood, *of the Admiralty Board, by an old H. P.* P[illegible], *lately made* A-GENT-Victualler.

[illegible], that shines through th' *Rums'* spray,
[illegible] my hopes for many a day,
[illegible] for the welcome shilling,
[illegible] band sing—
"[illegible] *liberal Sailor-King!*"
[illegible] *bags* they are filling.

[illegible] I was no *Croker*,
[illegible] sorry joker,
[illegible] a craving crew to slat—ch!
[illegible] genuine, but thankful am,
[illegible] one and all" admire *prime Lard*,
[illegible] by the *taste* of *Mint*—y!

[illegible] the *well filled Board!*
[illegible] "does afford.
[illegible] we get a roast beef summons,
[illegible] rose till dinner's o'er,
[illegible] then we'll pour,
[illegible] *Lords*, but no *short Commons*!

[illegible] err,
[illegible] hour,
[illegible]
[illegible] of salt"—
[illegible] navy Estimates!"

## THE KING OF SWEDEN.

At the period when the States of Grenoble, assembled at the Chateau de Vizille, were preparing the revolution of 1789, Bernadotte, then a serjeant, was quartered in that town. On the day when the women of Grenoble, mounted on the roofs of their houses, assailed the Royal troops with a shower of tiles, Bernadotte, being engaged with his regiment in the Rue Perraudière, was struck on the head by one of these projectiles, and fell. He was thought to be dead, but manifesting some symptoms of life, he was conveyed into a neighbouring café, and laid upon a table, which is still preserved, as shown. By degrees he began to recover, and, opening his eyes, saw amongst the crowd who were tendering assistance a fair young girl, whose bright blue eyes were suffused with tears, and whose emotion was manifestly the pain he appeared to suffer. He raised himself on his elbow, and, gazing at her attentively, seemed struck with her beauty. After a little time, finding himself better, he called for a glass of brandy, and rejoined his regiment. Quiet being established at Grenoble, Bernadotte left no means unemployed to discover his fair unknown. For three weeks he continued his romantic search, when one day, while pensively walking in the Jardin de Ville, he saw her approaching. He watched her home, and the next day found means of obtaining access to her house, and declared his love. The girl was named Amélie, she was a dress-maker, and about eighteen years of age; but there was a rival in the field, a young watchmaker of the town. Bernadotte declared his love and his pretensions to the hand of Amélie, and challenged his rival to decide the question by the sword. The parties met, and the clinical was severely wounded. Bernadotte hastened to the house of his mistress, and had been there but a few minutes when the wounded lover of Amélie was brought thither, apparently in a dying state. She was overwhelmed with grief and horror, and, turning to Bernadotte, loaded him with the severest reproaches. He saw her for the last time; in a month she became the wife of the watchmaker.

The blue-eyed heroine of this adventure—now a decrepid, crooked, wrinkled old woman, a servant at a common inn, and in a state of utter poverty—related these circumstances a short time since. "Ah! Sir," said she, in concluding her story, "I should have done much better if I had married M. Bernadotte. I should have been a queen now, Sir! Yes, a queen! Instead of waiting upon every body here! I should have had a court, and subjects, and fine clothes. I should have been a queen! Ah! I made a great mistake—a great mistake! I ought to have foreseen this; for I assure you, Sir, M. Bernadotte was not a common man. I had a kind of presentiment that something would happen; but what would you have? When we are young we do not reflect; we are ambitious; we refuse kingdoms, and make fools of ourselves." Saying which she shed tears. When asked if she had ever heard anything from him, she answered, "Never, Sir; I have written to him several times since he became a King, but he has never returned any answer. My husband says it is because I did not *frank* my letters. It is very likely; and then perhaps, he may still feel annoyed at my refusal. If we were both free again, and I had any money, I would go to Sweden. Perhaps he would marry me; or, at all rate, *give me his linen to mend!* That would be something, after all!"

From a diadem to a darn! Could love himself have conceived anything more romantic?

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*Sir Sydney Smith.*—At the battle near Alexandria, 21st March, 1801, Major Hall, Aide-de-camp to General Craddock, while going with orders, had his horse killed. Seeing Sir Sydney, he begged to mount his orderly man's horse. As Sir Sydney was turning round to hand it to give it to Major Hall, a cannon ball struck off the Dragoon's head. "This," exclaimed Sir Sydney," is your destiny! The horse, Major Hall, is yours."

A man was boasting about his knowledge of the world, when a wag in company asked him if he had ever been in Algebra? "I cannot exactly tell," says he, "but I think I once passed it on the coach."

NAVIGATION OF THE DANUBE.—The project for the improvement of this navigation is on the eve of being realised. The engineer who has surveyed the bed of the stream from Ratisbon to Lintz has made a very favourable report, and in consequence of it a deputation will shortly go to Vienna to conclude a convention with the Steam Navigation Company in that city, and to obtain some advantages for the Bavarian steam-boats.

There are at this time five different rates of interest arising out of the different transactions from which the Bank of England derives its income, namely,—on exchequer bills, ½ per cent.; on loans to country banks who do not issue their own paper, 3 per cent.; on loans to the London and St. Katharine's Docks, ½ per cent.; on mortgages on lands, 4 per cent.; and on bills of exchange and on other loans, 5 per cent.

## Advertisements.

MASDEU.—A ROUSILLON RED WINE.
*Vino Diffugiunt Mordaces Cura.*

The Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment beg to announce to their friends and the public that, after strict examination of this wine, of various vintages, and at all ages from one to twenty years old, they have determined upon adopting and bringing it their strongest recommendation as well worthy (both in quality and price) to take its stand among those in general consumption in this country. They had, indeed, long been convinced of the valuable qualities of many of the French wines, comparatively unknown in England, for this purpose; but the heavy and unequal taxation created by the Methuen Treaty, in 1703, amounting almost to a prohibition of their consumption, operated as a check in anything like a general knowledge of their variety and usefulness.

This prohibition, inimical alike to the interests and good feelings of both England and France, continued until the year 1831, when the English government determined on the equalisation of the duties on the wines of France and Portugal, and in that year the measure passed into a law. This obstacle removed, a new field was at once opened for the employment of capital and exertion; and gave a strong stimulus to the wine-growers of France, and encouraged them to enter into competition with their hitherto more favoured brethren of the Peninsula; they having long felt confident, that whenever they were placed on the same footing, the qualities of their wines would fully justify them in making the attempt; for as Dr. Henderson, in his work on wines, says, "the French territory furnishes some of the best specimens of wine in each class, and unquestionably excels every other region of the globe in the manufacture of red wines in particular."

Similar feelings induced the Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment to turn their attention to this object; and the result of their inquiries convinced them that the best wines of Roussillon, but more particularly that from the estate of Masdeo, possessed all the requisite qualities for British consumption. This is a red wine, having all the characteristics of Port as to fulness and generous properties, combined with that delicacy of flavour, high aroma, and exquisite bouquet, which are the peculiar distinctions of the wines of France.

Cyrus Redding's particular description of this wine, in the second edition of his work on modern wines, pages 196-7, is too well known to need quotation.

Still, notwithstanding their favourable opinion of this wine, the Proprietors, naturally jealous of the established reputation of their firm, were unwilling to risk it by introducing an article which had never yet endured the test of practical and personal experience as to the effects the climate of England might produce upon it, and the most prompt measures were adopted to ascertain the fact.

In October, 1833, a few sample pipes arrived in this country. Part of which were purchased; and when the first cargo came in September, 1834, per the *Astrea*, Captain Golder, from Port Vendres, ten pipes were immediately bottled, with every attention the experiment deserved, that its progress might be watched, its nature ascertained, and its qualities fully developed.

The result of this experiment (an experiment the Proprietors have confined to their house alone) has been most favourable. In the first year much improvement took place, but it had not yet arrived at that maturity which would warrant them in introducing it to the public; but another year's ordeal has produced an article equal to some of the most expensive wines of the French market. Is in brilliant condition, *with a firm crust*; may be moved without the slightest injury; and the nobility and public in general are respectfully invited to pass their judgment on it at the vaults of their Establishment.

The Proprietors, therefore, having from their practical experience the fullest confidence in the intrinsic merits and improving qualities of this wine, have made arrangements with the growers for a permanent supply of the best quality that Roussillon produces; and, in order to distinguish it from second growths and other common red wines of the south of France, it has been determined to designate it by the title of "Masdeu," this being the name of the principal estate upon which it is grown; in the same manner that the first growth clarets receive their denomination from the vineyards of "Lafitte," "Latour," and "Chateau Margeaux."

They are now landing a parcel of fifty pipes at the London Docks *ex Lar Deus Juste*, Captain Ougnen, from port Vendres, part of which are being cleared home, and are warranted to be of equal quality to those which have been in bottle upwards of three years, and the same results may with confidence be anticipated.

The Proprietors, in conclusion, regret the necessity of cautioning the public and the country wine merchants against a common French wine shipped at the port of Cette, which has been in many instances surreptitiously imposed upon the wine merchants, and, through them, unknowingly, upon the public, as the genuine Masdeu, to which it has no more affinity than the port wine produced in Figueira has to the highest quality of the vineyards of the Alto Douro.

Cash prices as under. Country orders must contain remittances, or references in London.

Hampers, 1*l.* per dozen. Bottles, 2*s.* per dozen.

| Per Pipe, | Per Hogshead, | Per Quarter Cask, | Per Dozen, |
|---|---|---|---|
| £66. | £33 10*s.* | £16 15*s.* | 22*s.* |

Very old crusted per the Astrea, bottled September, 1834, 32*s.* per dozen.

GEO. HENEKEY AND COMPANY.

2, High Holborn.

Note.—Wine Merchants supplied at the market price.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, Pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes a delicious relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the lap, Proprietor of the celebrated

TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, Imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use. In Bottles, 2*s.* and 4*s.* each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 122, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists, and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

THE CHINESE HONG MERCHANT.

"HOWQUA'S TEAS," in original Chinese Catty Packages, containing 1*lb.* and 1-3*d*, may be had, as supplied to their Majesties, of C. VERREY, Swiss Confectioner, 218, Regent-strt., and T. LITTLEJOHN and SON, Confectioners, King William-street, City, and of them only in all London. These Teas consist of one kind of Black—the genuine "Howqua's Mixture," at 6*s.*; and one only of Green—"Howqua's small leaf Gunpowder," at 8*s.* 7½*d.* per lb. The simple fact that these are the only particular kind of Teas of which it can with truth be averred their Majesties drink, must be acknowledged to be, by those who have never tasted them, a strong guarantee of their superior quality; but this is not all, the most rigid economist will also find that "Howqua's Mixture" is cheaper to consume at 6*s.* than any ordinary Tea that can be bought at 4*s.*, or even 4*s.* per lb., as the following Parliamentary evidence, which appeared in the *Standard* on the 13th instant, and has since been copied into the other London Papers, plainly proves:—"Comparative Strength of different Teas.—Mr. John Reeves, in his evidence before a Committee of the House of Commons, founded on an experience of 20 years as East India Company's Tea Inspector, at Canton, states, that the lowest priced teas are the dearest to the consumer, and that the cheapest tea to drink is of a very superior quality, emphatically termed by him the 'back bone of tea,' which could scarcely be retailed under 6*s.* per lb. 'This tea,' he says, 'will yield two liquorings, whilst (he adds) the strength of common tea is expended in the first water.' We ourselves must own to rather a fastidious taste for tea; at the same time we do not neglect the practice of economy in housekeeping; we, therefore, recommend the use of 'Howqua's Teas' in preference to others, as containing both strength and flavour. It appears the Teas above alluded to are only procurable in London of Verrey, 218, Regent street, and Littlejohn and Son, King William-street, Mansion House."—*Standard*, Oct. 18.—If this evidence of Mr. Reeves, the universally acknowledged first judge in the kingdom of the real quality of Tea, and the individual by whose taste and judgment every particle of thirty-five millions of pounds of Tea was, for a period of 20 years, selected annually for the Hon. Company at Canton—if this evidence is not conclusive of the fact above asserted, that "Howqua's Teas," as sold by the sole importers' agents, C. Verrey and T. Littlejohn and Son (for whose addresses see above), are the cheapest that can be drunk, they engage to return the money to any purchaser, who shall not find this verified on the first trial. N.B. In making Tea from "Howqua's Mixture," use one-fifth less than of any other.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; F. Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, London; and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consequence of their great success some unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon in Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of the Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 16, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSCH, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Hendebourke, Middle Row, Holborn; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 146, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 16, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2*s.* 9*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, and 11*s.* each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied at a reduction from the Proprietor.

Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until 3 o'clock

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible, they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell in the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will not experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Scorbutic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them in sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first offered these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that I had never before witnessed: but what I consider their most invaluable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that harass the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of those uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you cannot fail in have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKES.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes, at 2*s.* 9*d.* and 4*s.* 6*d.* each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hanney and Co.'s General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 66, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine of repute (*with an allowance on taking six at one time*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or more respectable Venders in every Town in the Kingdom; and any Shop that has not got them will obtain them from London, without any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through any of the London Booksellers.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased in direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and the other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudan, D. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, Esq., H. Curtis, Apothecary to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge, and sold by him wholesale and retail, in bottles 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE and FISH DISSOLVED ANCHOVIES for Fish. Warehouse, 149, Piccadilly. Also Lopresti's Cayenne (Liquid), Montpelier Vinegar, Epicurean Seasoning, Ragout Condiments, Brown Salt for Gravies, and a variety of Choice Piquant Flavouring Condiments, and Sauces for all purposes.—CAUTION, to prevent imposition, the genuine invariably bears the name, seal, and address of C. W. Lopresti, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, under whose approbation they were first introduced. Lopresti's Economical Counter Sauces and Dinner Sauce, price 1*s.*, or Gratis with 1*l.* Boxes and upwards, containing useful Selections of Sauces, &c., for Table or Culinary use.

Warehouse, 149, Piccadilly.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by E. HICKSON, 1834, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Soups, Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against [illegible] by purchasing which they will meet with disappointment. Tradesmen have no [illegible] allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in [illegible] Hickson, 79, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and [illegible] and Sons, Hewis, Morel, Piccadilly; Valli, [illegible] Strand;—Reilly and Son, and [illegible] respectable Grocers, &c. in every [illegible] Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for [illegible] is a better Sauce for family use [illegible] other Sauce.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS, the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for affections of the kidneys, lumbago, weakness, irritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1,800 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a more efficacious remedy than balsam of copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold, wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Stradling, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

FURTHER CONFIRMATION OF THE UNFAILING VIRTUES OF

OLDRIDGE'S BALM OF COLUMBIA.

January 28th, 1836.

GENTLEMEN,—I regret that I have not earlier acknowledged to you the great benefit which I have derived from the use of your Balm of Columbia, which, in my own case, I have happily found to possess all the virtues you ascribe to it. I at first, and by mere accident, purchased a Bottle from one of your Agents merely as a trial; and, until lately, was unaware of its justly-famed and great celebrity, or of your being resident, and having a principal establishment in England, otherwise I should have felt pleasure, and a sense of duty to you and the public, in making this acknowledgment before. About four years ago, I found my hair rapidly falling off, not occasioned by any bodily illness, and to such an extent was my head really bald, that I was compelled to wear a wig; about three afterwards I began to use your Balm, and after the lapse of nine months, and the application of only three 3s. 6d. bottles, I was enabled to leave off the wig, finding my hair quite restored to its pristine strength, which it has retained ever since.

I am, Gentlemen, yours very obliged,

To Messrs. C. & A. OLDRIDGE, Balm of Columbia Establishment, 1, Wellington Street, Strand, London. BENJAMIN BRIDGER, 31, Little Newport Street, Leicester-square.

OLDRIDGE'S BALM causes Whiskers and Eyebrows to grow, prevents the hair from turning grey, and on the first application produces a beautiful curl, frees the hair from scurf, and stops it from falling off. Abundance of certificates from gentlemen of the first respectability are shown by the Proprietors, C. & A. OLDRIDGE, 1, Wellington street, Strand, London, where the Balm is sold.—Price 3s. 6d., 6s., and 11s. per bottle.

INTERESTING NOVELTIES, Manufactured by SAVORY & CO., Medical Mechanists & Chemists, 369, Strand, 3 Doors from Exeter Hall.—DEAF PERSONS experience many privations for the want of a convenient and suitable Acoustic Apparatus for conveying sound. The HEARING CORNETS of DR. SCOTT having been met by an extraordinary demand, it may be concluded that they supply the want so long felt and complained of. These Cornets, although they convey sound very powerfully, are small and light, and for assisting the hearing at places of worship are truly desirable. They will also be found extremely serviceable to the frequenters of theatres, and public meetings, and to persons attending the courts of law. Individuals in public offices will find the Cornet a convenient medium for the necessary communications of business. Also for conveying the general conversation of a room, and for enabling the wearer to enjoy without effort the tête-à-tête of social life. They are slipt on and off the head in an instant—their weight is only two ounces, and they may be at any time examined and tried at 369, Strand.

"ENGLISH PEOPLE DIE from neglecting the Use of LAVEMENTS."—See Victor Jacquemont's Letters, Vol. 1. page 122. The Manufacturers respectfully announce, that a DOMESTIC LAVEMENT APPARATUS has at length been invented, which does not tease people with screwing and fixing, or require the fuss of Basins, Chairs, and other troublesome preliminaries; it has no *elastic* materials to cause inconvenience and expense by decaying and becoming defective; and, lastly, it has the peculiar property of injecting the fluid in a *continued current*, which, at the same time, gives the additional advantage of excluding the admission of air. Having been constructed by its professional inventor with a view to remove those objections and difficulties which have hitherto appertained to all Lavement Machines, the Manufacturers confidently aver that DR. SCOTT'S CLYSO-PUMP will be found extremely commodious by every individual—even the most infirm person or timid female may manage it with the most comfortable facility. In fine, this unique and elegant Apparatus supersedes all former inventions of the kind, and should be in the possession of every family, particularly of individuals habitually requiring aperient medicines, or suffering from indigestion and disorders connected with a confined or faulty state of the bowels. An eminent Physician, who has filled an important station in the Honourable Company's Service for thirty years past, has thus expressed his opinions of this Machine:—"I am convinced that the introduction of Dr. Scott's CLYSO-PUMP into India would tend greatly to the preservation of Life; and it is a desirable thing that every family should be provided with it. It is admirably suited for hot climates, as it does not possess any elastic tubes, the best kind of which are very perishable and annoying in any country; but decay most quickly in tropical climates. In short, I think that Scott's Patent Lavement Machine should form an item in every outfit to India." Orders to be addressed to SAVORY and CO., Chemists and Medical Mechanists, 369, Strand.

SCROFULA AND SCORBUTIC AFFECTIONS.—ALTERATIVE TONIC POWDERS and PILLS.—A certain specific for the removal of scrofula, glandular, and scorbutic affections, secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, pains in the bones, ulcerated sore throat, chronic rheumatism, local and general debility, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Persons in the habit of taking quinine will find these Powders by far the most efficacious tonic. Prepared only by the Proprietor, M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn-hill, and sold in packages at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each; and Wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; and retail, by Stradling, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Edwards and Hornblower, 47, Blackfriars-road, London; and all respectable Patent Medicine Venders in Town and Country.

25, New Bond-street.

TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result: the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference, real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

HEALTH, BEAUTY, and LONG LIFE.—An eminent medical writer has remarked, and experience has proved the fact beyond dispute, that those who are attentive to keeping the Stomach and Bowels in proper order, preserve health, prevent disease, and generally attain robust, cheerful, and healthy Old Age. For that truly desirable purpose

STIRLING'S STOMACH PILLS

are particularly adapted, being prepared with the Sulphate of Quinine, Extract of Chamomile Flowers, and the most choice stomachic and aperient drugs of the Materia Medica.

They have in all cases proved superior to every other medicine in the cure of Stomach and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Sick Head-ache, Pain and Oppression after Meals, Habitual Costiveness, Flatulence, Shortness of Breath, Stomach Coughs, Spasms, Worms, and Fits in Children and Grown Persons, and all Disorders incident to the Stomach and Bowels. They are also truly efficacious in the cure of Colds, Agues, Asthmas, Rheumatism, Gout, Jaundice, Dropsy, and Gravel, and an excellent restorative after any excess or too free indulgence at table, as they gently cleanse the bowels, strengthen the stomach, sweeten the breath, cheer the spirits, brace the nerves, induce a healthy action of the liver, improve digestion, and invigorate the whole system. Females who value good health and personal appearance, should never be without them, as they purify the blood, remove obstructions, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, sallowness, &c., and give the skin a beautiful, clear, healthy, and blooming appearance. Persons of a plethoric habit who are subject to head-ache, fits, giddiness, dimness of sight, or drowsiness, singing noise in the ears, which indicate too great a flow of blood to the head, should be particular to take them frequently. They are so mild and gentle in their action that children and persons of all ages may take them at any time, as they do not contain mercury or any ingredient that requires confinement or restriction of diet. Many healthy aged individuals, several of them highly distinguished Members of the Royal College, who know their value, make it a rule to take them two or three times a week, by which they remove the causes that produce disease, preserve their health, and keep off the infirmities of age, retaining, in a surprising degree, all the energy, vigour, vivacity, and cheerfulness of their youthful days. They should be kept in every family as a remedy in case of sudden illness, for, by their prompt administration, cholera morbus, cramps, spasms, fevers, apoplexy, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. Numerous patients, whose cases had been considered hopeless, have been restored to sound health by them. This can be proved by the testimony of thousands, and shown by letters from numerous patients who have benefitted by their unrivalled efficacy. To describe all their excellent properties, and the cures they have performed, would fill volumes; and exceed credibility: in fact, there is scarcely any disease to which the human frame is subject that they will not either prevent or cure, and none in which they can possibly do harm.

Prepared only by J. W. STIRLING, Chemist, 86, High Street, Whitechapel, in Boxes at 13½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, and may be had of all the principal Medicine Vendors in the kingdom. *** Ask for Stirling's Stomach Pills.

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED,
AND PERFECT DECAYED TEETH
WITH MINERAL MARMORATUM.

MONSIEUR LE DRAY and CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, continue to RESTORE DECAYED TEETH with their celebrated MINERAL MARMORATUM, applied without PAIN, HEAT, or PRESSURE, which in a few seconds HARDENS INTO ENAMEL, PREVENTING and CURING the TOOTH ACHE, allaying in one minute the most excruciating PAIN, and rendering the operation of EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY. They also PASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH, of SURPASSING BEAUTY, FIXED from ONE to a COMPLETE SET, without EXTRACTING the ROOTS, or GIVING any PAIN, the SOUNDNESS of WHICH or other LIBERTIES, at the following Paris charges:—

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A single Artificial Tooth | 0 | 10 | 6 |
| A complete Set | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| A complete Set of Natural Teeth, on fine gold plate | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| An entire Set of Natural or Terro-Metallic Teeth, highly finished, in the first style, with fine gold springs, usually charged 40 guineas | 20 | 0 | 0 |

Arranged on the most improved and scientific principles, and in every case restoring perfect ARTICULATION and MASTICATION. At home from 10 till 6. N.B. No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street.

SARSAPARILLA.

"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most ways, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, having some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 39, Oxford-street, five doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail; and retail by the following Agents—Frost, Strand; Willoughby, 31, Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s., quarts, 11s., being less than half the price of any other preparation of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and No. 10, Lodgate-hill

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Surgeon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10 LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bell Sauvage Inn), where one of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH. INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilized countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

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THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 5th December next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying His Majesty's several Dock Yards with

COLOURS, TURPENTINE, and INGREDIENTS for Making PAINT, &c.

A Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'clock on the Day of Treaty, nor any notice, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £1,000 for the due performance of the Contract.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ARLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen, ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and linen fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; cravat collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow cases, 4s. per dozen; towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wedding-apparel made up in the first style, a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each, cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

KING'S PATTERN SILVER HANDLED CUTLERY. The durability of which is nearly double that of Ivory, is now offered at the following reduced prices:—Silver-mounted Table Knives 3 Guineas per dozen. Dessert Knives 2½ Guineas per dozen; Carvers 15s. per pair.

T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Goldsmith, Silversmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

THE NEW WATERPROOF CLOAK, 21s.; Capes, 15s; Driving Frocks, 32s. Twelve months' wear will prove them superior to the shabby-looking India rubber. Cloth Dress Cloaks, 35s.; Ditto Spanish Circle Cloaks, nine yards and a half round, 63s., Boys' Cloaks, 8s 6d., Superfine Dress Coat, 47s. 6d., Do Frock Coat, silk facings, 50s.; Milled Petersham Great Coat and Invulnerable Pilot Pea Jackets, lapped and velvet collars, 12s., the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; Ditto Trousers, 16s. 6d., Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, &c., Gentleman's Suit of Livery, best cloth, 63s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—MOSELEY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 9, Lombard-street. Established, 1781. The best and cheapest House for Boys' Clothing.

PATENT ROOFING and SHEATHING MATERIAL for SHIPS.—The public are informed that they may now be supplied with this article in any quantity. The immense demand for Patent Roofing and Sheathing has arisen from its great superiority over paper material of every kind; being of a fibrous texture, is not liable to break or crack. It is lighter, and will cover double the surface, at half the cost of paper, and being made in continuous web, will extend over any sized building in case without joints. The thickness, length, and breadth, can be regulated as required when ordinary sheathing and lining have hitherto been applied. The surface can be covered with tar, either mineral or bulk, as the case may require. Also Patent Boards for Bookbinders, and the articles now used for felting for rail-roads, flanches of pipes, joints of locks, and machinery in general.—Warehouse, 230, Upper Thames-street.


TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Nov. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmth. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Sn. 6 | 3 11 | 3 32 | 9 28 | 9 46 | 10 38 | 10 57 | ... ... | 0 2 |
| Mo 7 | 3 52 | 4 8 | 10 3 | 10 19 | 11 18 | 11 36 | 0 23 | 0 41 |
| Tue. 8 | 4 25 | 4 38 | 10 34 | 10 52 | 11 48 | ... ... | 0 59 | 1 17 |
| We. 9 | 5 1 | 5 25 | 11 11 | 11 31 | 0 10 | 0 31 | 1 37 | 1 57 |
| Th. 10 | 5 45 | 6 5 | 11 51 | ... ... | 0 50 | 1 9 | 2 15 | 2 34 |
| Fri. 11 | 6 26 | 6 49 | 0 12 | 0 35 | 1 30 | 1 54 | 2 57 | 3 21 |
| Sat. 12 | 7 8 | 7 30 | 0 59 | 1 21 | 2 14 | 2 38 | 3 43 | 4 5 |

Once, whilst at Plymouth, a very juvenile midshipman, anxious to astonish his dark, swaggered into the theatre. "My dear Sir," said Liston to the door-keeper, "why don't you attend to the announcement at the bottom of your bills,—*Children in arms not admitted?*"

Liston asked Mathews to play for his benefit; the latter excused himself, as he had to act elsewhere. "I would if I could," said the mimic, "but I can't split myself in half." "Umph! I don't know *that*," said Liston; "I have often seen you *play in two pieces*."

*Patriarchal Family.*—Mrs. H. P., a lady of considerable property, residing in the vicinity of Edgware, attained her 103d year on the 26th of last month. She is the youngest of three sisters, one of whom is 107, and the other 105 years of age, and Mrs. H., one of the ladies, is upwards of 80 years of age. Another sister died about two years ago, in her 102d year.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—J. G. Pilkow (1825) to command *Griffon*, W. V. Lee (1827) to *Victory*, C. Vincent (1831) to *Russell*, V. H. Jones (1821), from Coast Guard, Isle of Wight, to command *Rose*, R. C., F. J. F. Hepburne (1826), from the *Rose*, R. C., to be Chief Officer at Hiring Bay Station; T. Shiers (1829), from the *Badger* R.C. to No. 97 Tower, Dymchurch; T. S. Hall (1810), from Townsend Bullen, Buoyer, to the *Ranger* R.C., Richard Inman (1833) to *Satarang*.

Master—A. Thompson (D.H.) to Ordinary, Sheerness.

Surgeon—A. Lamb (D.H.) to *Satarang*.

Second Master—John Tucker to *Satarang*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

*Belvidera*, 42, Capt C. B. Strong (1819), having the Marquis of Sligo on board, arrived at New York from Jamaica 1st October.

*Harrier*, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), arrived at Pernambuco from Bahia 15th Sept.

*Rapid*, 10, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. G. H. St. Vincent de Bas hennaird (1832), sailed from Plymouth for Mediterranean, 2d inst.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having to date against them take the next mails.

*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Larwing, Forster (1812), | s. Aug. 29, d. Sept. 24, r. Sept. 30. | | |
| Lord Melville, Webb (1826), | s. Sept. 5, d. Oct. 1, r. Oct. 3. | | |
| Dickason, Peter (1801), | s. Sept. 21, d. Oct. 17, r. Oct. 15. | | |
| Lima, St. John (1808), | s. Oct. 5, d. Oct. 30, r. | | |
| Albert, Norrington (1812), | s. Oct. 10, d. Nov. 6, r. | | |
| Camden, Roberts, | s. Oct. 17, d. Nov. 12, r. | | |
| L'Espoir, Riley, act. (1811), | s. Oct. 24, d. Nov. 19, r. | | |
| Sexy, Janies (1815), | s. Oct. 31, d. Nov. 26, r. | | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Firefly, Pearce ( ), | s. Sept. 3, d. Oct. 24, r. Oct. 24. | | |
| Spitfire, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 3, d. Nov. 23, r. | | |
| Hawker, Blount (1824), | s. Nov. 3, d. Dec. 24, r. | | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swift, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r. | | |
| Mutine, Fawle (1807), | s. Aug. 5, d. Dec. 23, r. | | |
| Express, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 12, d. Jan. 30, r. | | |
| Manley, Griffiths ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 25, r. | | |
| Seagull, Parsons (1813), | s. d. r. | | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ranger, Turner (a. 1835), | s. Aug. 3, d. Oct. 26, r. Dec. 14. | | |
| Pigeon, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 2. | | |
| Sheldrake, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 3, d. Nov. 27, r. | | |
| Renard, Dunsford (1808), | s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. | | |
| Nightingale, Furlesene (1811), | s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26, r. | | |
| Skylark, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct. 17, d. Jan. 8, r. | | |
| Pyrian, Jennings, (1815), | s. Nov. 3, d. Jan. 28, r. | | |

*Mediterranean Packet.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Scamper, Forrester (1821), | s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 3. | | |
| Locust, Bowney (1817), | s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. | | |
| Pandora, Innes, (1819), | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. | | |
| Honduras, Collier (1815), | s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 5, r. | | |
| Hope, Roe ( ), | s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 1, r. | | |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bustard, Dauncey (1812), | s. Aug. 6, d. Oct. 8, r. Sept. 28. | | |
| Reindeer, Hickon, (1815), | s. Sept. 19, d. Nov. 12, r. | | |
| Bridget, Moore (1812), | s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 3, r. | | |
| Star, Smith, | s. d. r. | | |

Portsmouth, Nov. 4th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The Naval occurrences at this port during the week have been most trifling. We reported the *Satarang* being commissioned on Friday; Capt. Broughton and some of the Officers have joined, and a rendezvous has been opened; several of the late crew of the *North Star* are expected to enter for her when they have spent their money. *Centaur* was hauled out of the basin on Saturday, and is fitting alongside her hulk. *Norfolk* convict ship sailed for New South Wales on Sunday. A Dutch corvette, called the *Pallas*, on her voyage from Surinam to the Texel, put into Spithead in consequence of being short of water and provisions, and, having obtained them, has departed. The officers went over the Dock-yard and public establishments. The corvette and Port-Admiral's flag-ship exchanged the customary salutes. *Barrosa* transport, Lieut. Goodlad, having completed her refit, went to Spithead on Wednesday, and will sail for Cork when the wind is fair. *Prince Regent* transport came from the eastward last evening. Ships in Port—*Barrosa* and *Prince Regent* transports, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Conway*, *Samarang*, *Athol* troop-ship, *Emerald*, in harbour.

Milford Haven, Nov. 2d.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Friday last the *Vixen* post-office steam-packet, on passage across from Waterford, fell in with a brig dismasted, drifting out to sea totally unmanageable, which she took in tow, and brought into this port. The following night the *Sybil*, another of the packets, fell in with a schooner, laden with fish and oil, from Newfoundland to Liverpool, also dismasted and rapidly approaching the shore. She was likewise towed into this port. There were four men on board the latter, and all the crew on board the former. The brig *William* ran down an Irish schooner off this port during the gale, but was able to save the crew. The *Numa* transport arrived here on Thursday, on passage from Plymouth to Cork, having troops on board. She received a supply of fresh provisions, and sailed, with a fair wind, for her destination on Sunday. The *Diligence* Naval transport having discharged a cargo of Naval stores at Pembroke, and, being wanted for express service, was ordered off in a great hurry. She sailed from off this place on Saturday. The Pembrokeshire United Service Club held one of their periodical dinners at Pembroke, on the 21st ult., to commemorate the glorious Battle of Trafalgar. Sir Charles Bullen, Captain of the *Royal Sovereign* yacht, was in the chair. Sir Charles is the only Captain now on the Navy list who was Captain on that memorable occasion. There was a greater number of members attended than ever mustered at the Club before; and several visitors were present from the *Madagascar* and *Galatea*, then in port. The workmen of Pembroke-yard have been ordered to be employed on Saturdays, to perform a specific service, which will take them nearly all the winter to accomplish. This is an act of great kindness to those hitherto neglected individuals. Lieut. Wynne, R.M., has arrived at the depot from this haven, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Lieut. Walsh to head-quarters, on Surgeon's certificate.

Woolwich Dock-yard, 4th Nov.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Beagle* sloop, Capt. Fitzroy, passed here on Saturday, and proceeded to Greenwich to finish her survey, and is expected down here this day, when she will be paid off. She was joined at Greenwich by four of her junior officers, who have been on detached service. The *Confiance* st.-v. has been rigged, and, it is expected, will be commissioned next week. The *Blazer* st.-v. is being rigged, and slipping her wheels in the Basin; she will be commissioned next week. The *Pluto* st.-v. has discharged her stores, and will be sold out of the service. The *Unicorn* 46, has been taken down to the Hight, off the Arsenal, to be used as a Convict Hospital Ship. The Lords of the Admiralty, Sir Charles Adam, and the Hon. Capt. Elliot, visited the Dock-yard on Thursday, and inspected the progress of the new works, &c., attended by the Captain-Superintendant Sir S. Warren, Lieut. Pease, R.N., Director of the Naval Police, and the heads of departments. They arrived about 11 o'clock. The extensive improvement in the timber racks, which have been some time in progression under the orders of Sir S. Warren, could not fail to attract their Lordships' approbation. The *Panela* tr.-v., Lieut. Davisson, left here on Monday. The *Echo* st.-v., Lieut. W. V. Reid, was expected to leave here on Thursday, but I believe will sail this day. Ships in Port—*Firebrand* Admiralty st.-v., Mr. Allen; *Lightning* Admiralty st.-v., Lieut. Shambler; *Echo* st.-v., Lieut. Reid; and *Pluto*. In Dock—*Columbia* st.-v. In the Basin—*Messenger* st.-tr., Mr. King; *Blazer*, *Confiance*, *African*, steam-vessels, and *Investigator* brig.

Jubilee Procession Balls.—These balls were the subject of experiments built at Brest and L'Orient some years ago; and further trial of them has recently been made at Toulon, with a view of exhibiting the improvements which have been made in them, and the extraordinary effects which they produce, as well as of doing away with the impression that they are liable to explode in the barrel. The trial which has lately taken place has satisfactorily proved that they do not explode more frequently in the barrel than the common grenade; that, even when an explosion does occur, no injury is done to the barrel, nor are the men injured by it, that the cause of such explosion is not to be attributed to the mechanism of the percussion-lock, but rather to the faulty casting of the ball itself; and that it is practicable to prevent all accidents, by the horizontal setting of the ignition-conduit or match.

T. Grant, Esq., Storekeeper of the Victualling department at Gosport, has invented a life buoy, which appears better adapted for safety than the one now in use. It was tried at Spithead on Monday, before the Admirals and several Officers. Two hats were induced to go overboard, and it was cast loose from the vessel. It is constructed to hold two persons on board; and, to prevent it upsetting, a staff twelve feet long starts from the bottom, on its being lowered into the sea, which acts as a lever; in the middle is a hollow mast, to which the men can cling until relieved. It is very simple, and therefore likely to answer. Another trial (official) is expected shortly, when a more detailed description will be given.

Royal Marines.—The standard having been ordered to be reduced, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring recruits in the Royal Marines, the recruiting has gone on successfully, and each division has been ordered to call in two of its recruiting parties. Above thirty young recruits joined head-quarters, Woolwich, yesterday. In consequence of the report of the Court of Inquiry lately assembled at Chatham, the Lords of the Admiralty have recommended to his Majesty, that the officers' names (whose conduct was the subject of inquiry) should be removed from the list of Royal Marines. First Lieut. Gordon has embarked in the *Samarang* with the detachment.

Forty Naval Officers and Officers of the Royal Marines, of the respective ranks of Flag Officers, Captains, Commanders and Field Officers of Royal Marines, sat down to a sumptuous dinner on Thursday se'nnight, at the George Hotel, Portsmouth. The Commander-in-Chief, Sir F. C. H. Dundas, presided on the occasion. This dinner was preliminary to the formation of a Naval Club; another meeting for which object is shortly to take place.

Four French line-of-battle ships have arrived at Cadiz, where they will remain during the present uncertain state of Spanish affairs.

The French frigate *Iphigenie*, on board which the Prince Joinville, 3d son of the King of the French, holds the rank Lieutenant, sailed for Rhodes and the coast of Syria on e 14th Sept. The return of the *Iphigenie* to France is ed for the end of October.

The Admiralty have granted Havid Chior, Captain of e Mast of the *North Star*, a gratuity of 7*l*., a medal, and ension of 22*l*., for good conduct and long services.

The French government are said to be preparing for some aritime movement of great extent, and carrying on the reparations to effect it with great secrecy.

The *Katherine Stewart Forbes* transport, with the *Prince Regent* do., and *Hebe* freight-ship, have sailed this week om Deptford; the latter for Ascension.

The *Maitland*, *Parmelia*, transports, and *Sarah* convict ip, were fitting at same place.

The *Confiance* steamer will be commissioned 10th inst., Woolwich, by her late Commander, Lieut. Waugh, .N., 1814.

The *Beagle* surveying brig, Capt. Fitzroy, has been lying off reenwich Hospital this week, returning her surveying and her instruments to the Observatory, and will return to Woolich to be paid off. She has afforded the old pensioners of he old school much gratification, and a fund of remarks and bservations on the fitting and rigging of a King's ship in he present time to the good old times before it. Some consider the improvements innovations, others *vice versa*.

The *Venerable*, 74, is ordered to be sold.

The report of a successor to Adm. Lord de Saumarez, as eneral of Marines, is incorrect, none of the Marine situations eld by naval officers will be filled up, but allowed to die off ith their present holders.

The *Guernsey Star* mentions the death of Mr. Peter allienc, one of the Guernsey Submarine Society, occaioned by his being accidentally suffocated whilst engaged operations on the wreck of a vessel under water off Alderney. The Alderney boatmen are strongly opposed to the perations of the divers, and public officers are obliged to protect them from their threatened attacks, as the boatmen consider the wreck their property.

It is but justice to the contractors who built the *Snake* and *Serpent* sloops to state, that the former having been ordered home from the West Indies, upon a report made on that station, has been docked at Sheerness, and her defects found to be so trifling, that she will be re-commissioned immediately. In fact, there was no necessity for sending her home, and all the expense and inconvenience which have been occasioned might have been avoided.

We have no news whatever from Sir Charles Paget's squadron since they left Plymouth. Some persons who were on board the *Pluto*, having changed from the *Rhadamanthus*, report that, so long as they were in sight, the *Pique* appeared to have greatly the advantage of the *Inconstant*, but nothing can be concluded from that, even supposing they were in a situation to judge, as neither of the ships might have been in trim.

H.M.S. *Vestal* arrived at Grenada on the 22nd Sept., with a slave schooner, which she had captured after an interesting chase: she had proceeded in chace of another on the 24th Sept.

GREENWICH HOSPITAL, 4th Nov.—Yesterday was a grand festival day, in honour of the Founders, William and Mary. The officers and men paraded in full uniform, attended Divine Service, and afterwards were handsomely regaled.

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*Insanity of Tailors.*—According to a work published in 1827, on insanity, by order of the French Government, it appears that 755 tailors were confined in Paris in the Salpetrière alone, and that, on an average, there are 285 mad tailors in every 1000. Medical men attribute this great proportion to the sedentary position adopted by this class of men.

*Ages of the Sovereigns of Europe.*—The King of Sweden, 72; the Pope, 71; King of England, 71; King of Denmark, 66; King of Prussia, 66; King of the Netherlands, 65; King of the French, 64; King of Wurtemberg, 55; the Sultan, 51; King of Bavaria, 50; King of the Belgians, 46; Emperor of Austria, 43; Emperor of Russia, 40; King of Sardinia, 38; King of Naples, 36; King of Greece, 21; Queen of Portugal, 17; and Queen of Spain, six years old.

*Advantageous Application of Animal Magnetism.*—*The Boston Transcript* says they have begun to fatten hogs at Bangor on *animal magnetism*. This effect is produced by scratching their backs with iron hoops.

So anxious was Napoleon to bring to the aid of art the very highest talent, that he employed Isabey, the celebrated miniature painter at the Sevres manufactory, at the expense of the state in historical painting, as well as in portrait and ornamental painting, at the china works there.

A Welch curate being asked how he managed to preach sermons so far above his own powers of composition, replied, "I have a volume of sermons by one Archbishop Tillotson, which I translate into Welch, and afterwards re-translate into English, after which the Archbishop himself would not know his own compositions."

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

West Somerset Yeomanry Cavalry—C. H. Warren, Gent., to be Lieutenant; J. Hoby, Gent., to be ditto, J. W. Browne, Gent., to be Cornet.

May's Yeomanry Cavalry—H. Kentish, Esq., to be Captain, v. Sir J. Hanmer; H. Hapmer Upton, Gent., to be Lieutenant, v. Kentish; T. Hanmer Fletcher, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Hilton.

Erratum in the Gazette of Oct. 15.—Stephen Nottinghamshire Yeomanry Cavalry—For Matthew Lyon, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Timothy Chowler, read Matthew Lyon, Gent., to be Cornet, v. C. Chowler.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 1.

1st Life Guards—R. Bromley, Gent., to be Cornet and Sub-Lieut., by purchase, v. Harvey, who retires.

14th Foot—Lieut. J. Frith, from h.-p. 89th, to be Lieut., v. A. A. Gapper, who returns to his former half-pay.

60th—Lieut. E. C. Fownes to be Captain, by purchase, vice Sadlier, who retires. Ensign S. H. Smyth to be Lieut., by purchase, vice Fownes. H. R. Collinson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Smyth.

70th—Lieut. T. Moody to be Adjutant, v. Curry, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

75th—Lieut. J. N. Blood from the h.-p. 61th, to be Lieutenant, v. Brown, appointed to the 98d.

88th—Captain H. Johnson, from h. p. Unatt., to be Captain, v. H. Ellis, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

91st—Lieut. S. J. Burton, from h.-p. 70th, to be Lieut., v. R. J. O. Vanleleur, who exchanges. Lieut. F. A. Goubler, from h.-ps 96th, to be Lieut., v. C. S. Teale, who exchanges.

93d—Lieut. J. M. Brown, from the 75th, to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Wilson, promoted.

2d West India Reg.—Ensign V. Murray to be Lieutenant, by purchase, vice Ross, who retires. W. W. Bond, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice Murray.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Captain W. Petredither, from half-pay Unatt., to be Captain, vice W. Boardman, who ex. rec. the diff.

Unatt.—Lieut. J. Wilson, from the 93d, to be Capt., without p.

### CAVALRY.

Rl. Horse Gds., Blue—The departure of Lord Elphinstone to assume the Government of the Presidency of Madras occasions a vacancy of a troop. Lieut. the Hon. H. Pitt, brother to Lord Rivers, is next in rotation, for the troop. Cornet Anson left town yesterday, for the seat of his father, Sir W. Anson, Grundisburgh Hall, Suffolk.

6th Drags.—His Majesty intends to inspect this reg. in the course of the month. Its Colonel, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Wm. Lumley, has engaged a house here, in order that he may be present on the occasion. Sir William is a Groom of the Bedchamber.

11th Lgs.—Capt. G. Butcher and Lieut. Horne are on leave to England.

16th Lancers—Two officers are under arrest, and are expected to be tried by Court-Martial; the offence with which they are charged is forgetting themselves in the excitement of argument. Assist.-Surg. J. S. Chapman is on leave to England.

### INFANTRY.

Coldstream Gds., 1st bat.—Lieut.-Gen. Sir E. Blakeney expressed himself much pleased with the discipline and appearance of this battalion, under Lieut.-Col. Shawe, which excellent body of men the Lieut.-General, attended by a very brilliant Staff, inspected at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, on Saturday se'nnight.

9th Foot—Colonel Custance has left India on private affairs.

14th—Lieut. and Adjutant Shaw, whose melancholy and fatal shipwreck, with a beloved wife and four daughters, off the Isle of Wight, in the *Clarendon* West Indiaman, is now too painfully certain, entered the army at an early age, as an Ensign in the 71th regt., with which corps he distinguished himself in the Peninsular campaign, and was more than once severely wounded. After the war he was again called into active service as Lieut. in the 84th regiment, and is to this day remembered by the officers of that corps with the most affectionate feelings. He subsequently exchanged into the 14th, and went out to the West Indies, whence he was returning with the idea of procuring an onatta-held company, to which few had better claims, when the merciless hand of death hurried the father, mother, and children into eternity.

15th—The comp. at Westport to Galway, 28th to 31st Oct. The comp. at Loughrea to Galway, 4th and 5th.

17th—The hd.-qrs. arrived at Bombay on the 14th July, from Sydney, and has been taken on the Establishment.

18th—The service cos. moved from Fermoy to Cork on 31st ult.

18th depot—3 cos. and hd.-qrs. from Birr to Galway, 5th and 9th. The comp. at Banagh and Meyluck to Loughrea on 4th and 5th.

22d—Two cos. from Galway to Templemore, 31st Oct. to 5th Nov. Two cos. and hd.-qrs., 1st to 7th Nov.

25th—1 comp. moves from Templemore to Roscrea this day; 1 comp. from Templemore to Thurles on 3d; and 1 company from Templemore to Killenaule, 1st and 2nd instant.

26th—have moved from Ghazeepore to Fort William.

31st—Arrived at its new station, Dinapore, on 27th Mar.

33d—The *Sovereign* transport, having on board the first division, sailed from Cove on 25th Oct. for Gibraltar. The *Asia* transport arrived at Cove on the 26th, and the 2d div. and hd.-qrs. embarked on 29th.

33d depot—From Dublin to Birr, 31st October to 5th Nov.

35th—The *Strabo* transport arrived at Cove on 26th ult. from Deptford, and the 1st div. embarked on board that vessel on 29th ult. to the Mauritius.

39th—Lieut. H. T. Griffiths is on leave to England.

47th—Capt. H. B. Connor is on leave to England.

42d—In the distribution last week the station of this regt. should have been corrected to Edinburgh.

44th—have moved from Fort William to Ghazeepore. Maj. Holfinde has been appointed to act as Brigade Major at King's Troops, Fort William, Calcutta, in the room of Capt. Barlow on leave to England.

49th—The veteran Colonel of this corps, Lieut.-General Sir T. Bishop, is alarmingly ill at Baden, arising from a violent attack of paralysis.

49th—Col. Daniell has resigned the service, and proceeded to England in the *Catherine*. Major Hall, of the Buffs, has purchased the Lieutenant-Colonelcy.—*East India United Service Journal.*

55th.—It appears from the *Madras Courier*, that the Court Martial on Lieut. Molloy, of this corps, ultimately took place, in consequence of some delay in forwarding communications to the Officer commanding the Ceded Districts. A letter had been forwarded to, and on the 22d Jan. was received at the office of the Dep. Adj. Gen. of King's troops, which conveyed to the Com.-in-Chief the withdrawal of a charge, preferred by Lieut. Molloy, H.M. 55th, against Capt. Bremner, 47th N. I.; and Assistant Com.-Gen. Lieut. M. regretted having preferred a charge on such slight grounds as he afterwards discovered he had done, and expressed his willingness to make any reasistent apology the Com.-in-Chief thought proper. The latter the Com.-in-Chief, it is said, forwarded to the office of the Adj.-Gen. of the Army, on the 25th, to be replied to, the Com.-in-Chief considering Lieut. M.'s explanation satisfactory, and directing all proceedings to be stopped. To a delay in sending the reply, thus directed to be sent of 6 days, viz., from 25th Jan. to 1st Feb. following, Lieut. M.'s trial and dismissal from the service is attributed. The communication of the Com.-in-Chief's opinion of Lieut. M.'s explanation, had it been forthwith made known, would have stayed further proceedings, and as a matter of course Lieut. M. would now be doing duty with his regt., instead of proceeding home to lay his case before Lord Hill. Lieut. Molloy has since arrived in England by the *Clyde*.

62d—Capt. F. J. Ellis and Lieut. G. Evatt are on leave to England.

69th—Lieut. Lusark, accompanied by several volunteers left Demerara August 2d, on his way to the Cuyuny to explore that river and its shores.

79th—The detach. in billets at Woolwich, under the command of Lieut. Cameron, embarked on board a Leith smack off the Arsenal. It was expected that Capt. Lamie, at present on leave, would have been ordered to take charge of this detachment. They left behind 3 convicts, among whom was their late Colour-Sergeant M'Coy, who had been sentenced to transportation for life by Court-Martial, for defalcations. This individual had previously borne a most excellent character: he was brought to England as a felon by the men belonging to the corps, in which he had once been highly respected.

87th—1 Capt., 1 Sub., 2 Sergts., and 28 r. and f. from Cork to Westport, on 28th ult.

94th—1 co. from Birr to Monaghan, on 4th; the co. at Thurles to Birr, 3d to 5th; the co. at Kilkenny to Birr, 2d to 5th; and the co. at Roscrea to Birr, this day.

97th—proceeded, in three divs., from Forton Barracks, en route to Woolwich, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

Rifle Brigade—The 1st batt., under the command of Col. Eeles, went through a field-day on Friday se'nnight on Chatham Lines. Major-Gen. Sir A. Barnard, and a number of Officers, were present, who expressed themselves highly gratified with the precision and appearance of the regiment.

Royal Artillery, Head-qrs.—Serjeant Blair, of the Horse Artillery, dropped off his horse last week, and instantly expired, having broken a blood-vessel. He was a very deserving Non-Commissioned Officer, and has left a wife and a numerous family.

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At the meeting of the Plymouth Town Council on Wednesday se'nnight, an elegant silver box, containing a copy of the freedom of that town to Lord Hill (then Sir Rowland Hill), in 1812, was produced to the Council by Mr. Whitford, who has found it amongst the plate of the late Corporation. It would appear that this testimonial of respect had never been presented to the gallant General.

Orders have been received for the embarkation, at Cork, of detachments from the following corps:—for Malta, 1st regt., 10 Officers, and 15 r. and f.; Gibraltar, 81st regt., 1 Officer; and for the Ionian Islands, 11th regt., 1 Officer and 36 r. and f.; 53d regt., 2 Officers, and 11 r. and f.; and 73d regt., 1 Officer, 16 r. and f.

*Resignations and Retirements during the last month.*—Major—Beresford, 43d Foot. Captains—Stanton, F.; Mayne, 22d F.; T. W. Stewart, 46th F.; Fraser,

; Robert Graham, 68th F.: Greene, 82d F., Kerr, 85th
Lieutenants—Hall, 13th F.; Brown, 39th F.: Nor-
n, 55th F.; Power, 60th F.; Johnson, 68th F.; Arm
ong, 82d F. Cornet and Ensign—Cuningham, 1st Dr.;
wood, 17th F. Medical Department—Surg. Davies,
th F., Assist.-Surg. Crawford, M.D., 24th F.; Assist.-
p. Mahon, Ord. Med. Dep.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—The Officers went through most severe examination on Saturday; some got *severe* ys, and others hints as to joining their regiments.

## ON THE MEANS OF RESTORING THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

In the first place, then, we conceive that there should very few common offences, beyond the discretionary wer of the Lieutenant-Colonel to punish. Give him authority to confine for a week in the black hole ere should be at least eight in every barrack); let him authorised to lay a man in irons for three days; to p pay for days of absence, superadding the other usual ishments for that offence. Permit him to revert to punishment of the log for men who, when confined, r broken out of barracks. Erect under a shed in a ral part of every barrack, three or four pair of stocks men addicted to idle and slovenly habits, or whose guage to Serjeants is apt to verge on insolence. Allow manding Officers to dispense with the trial of Ser-ts who desire to return to the ranks rather than come re a Court-Martial, and allow them any other powers hat description which may increase their personal in-nce over all under their order. As to Courts-Mar-, let the regimental court be competent to try all but serious offences as come to a question of transpor-n or death; and if in regimental courts there must y distinction, adopt the suggestion of Colonel Mac-gan, in his evidence, "that for greater offences the bers shall all be of a higher rank, instead of being e numerous."

Above all, make such amendments in the rules of evi-ce as may, as far as possible, meet the Duke of Wel-gton's idea of a Court-Martial being a *court of honour discipline*, rather than a court of technical law; and the time between the trial and execution of the sen-ce be as short as possible. It is scarce to be believed delays of this kind have occurred of six, eight, and months in some regiments, resulting, as we conceive, the Judge Advocate's office not being sufficiently k communication, or not having people enough to p pace with the accumulation of business. Why, if ven more officers or clerks were necessary to prevent h an evil, the country would, even in a financial view, s interest in paying them rather than so pernicious unjust a system of procrastination should defeat the ct of discipline. Let discharge with ignominy be e a service as well as a disgraceful sentence, always companied by a flogging, and followed by six months' isonment in a gaol, and by branding with a mark; h branding, by the way, should be entirely put a to as regards men retained in the service. Why set ch idle mark on a man who may reform, and whom may wish to promote for good conduct a very few s afterwards? If anything can discourage his reform-, it is the branding.

Title on the head of disgrace, we must say how fully ree with Colonel Burrell in the useless and degrad-ing custom of keeping down the credit of a regiment on ing new quarters, and in the expediency of fining rs to the amount of debts fraudulently incurred by s, and letting that fine go in Chelsea, or some regi-al benevolent fund.

s to encouragement to enlisting, and to behave well enlistment, we must begin by *good faith* and limitation rvice to a positive and defined period, so that it shall e soldier's interest and object to do his duty well ctively to the last hour of his service, instead of ing your best old soldiers, as at present, to foster ir complaints as their only escape from the service ich then good conduct alone has enabled their con-tion to last so long.

t the soldier have his honorary reward *during his* e, and his pecuniary reward *at the end of it*, and he be the most contented man alive.

vings' banks and regimental funds were, under pro-gulation, admirable institutions; for, as now situ-, what can a man do with money but spend it in k? They should be restored and encouraged; their ap[illegible]lication to bad objects was a chimera, and nothing ier than to put them under a general rule, so ed as to prevent any possible harm from their ex-nce.—*United Service Journal.*

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*Irresistible Reasons for the Choice of a Husband.*—What in the world could you see in Lord A. to marry ?"—"Why I saw a house in town," said the pretty arbarous, "a box at the opéra, and a lover in per-ective!"

## East India Intelligence.

THE following Court-Martial arose out of the melancholy affair at Goomsur, detailed in our paper of 20th August, in which Lieut. Bromley and Ensign Gibbon were killed:—Jemadar Rungiah, 14th Native Infantry, placed in arrest, by order of Brig.-General Taylor, commanding the Northern Division of the army, was charged with having in action near Dhurgaprassaud, on 5th Mar. 1836, misbehaved himself before the enemy, by setting an example of flight to the men of his detachment, and by abandoning his European officers. Upon which charge the Court found the prisoner guilty, and accordingly sentenced him, the said Jemadar Rungiah, to suffer death, by being blown from a gun at such time and place as his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief may direct, but which sentence was afterwards commuted to transportation beyond sea for the term of his natural life.

Major Davis, of the Madras Pension Establishment, has terminated his existence by taking Prussic acid. It is reported, the unfortunate man had been long labouring under mental derangement; and, it would appear, that he had the deadly poison in possession some time before using it.

*Captain John Smith, 2d Light Cavalry.*—Extract of a despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 13th Jan., 1836. "We have attentively perused the whole of the proceedings connected with this case, and although we consider the conduct of Capt. Smith to be highly censurable, we do not regard it as falling under our orders of 14th April, 1813. The intention of those orders was to restrain officers from acts of personal violence on the impulse of excited feelings. The illegal punishment inflicted by Captain Smith, was inflicted, not by his own hands, or from any feeling of injury to himself, but by an assumed authority as Commanding Officer of the cantonment at Arcot. These circumstances appear to us to remove the case beyond the operation of the above orders; and taking into consideration, that no habitual violence or cruelty towards the natives has been established against that officer, and also that he has been fined by a civil court for this offence; considering also the loss to which he has been subjected, of the command money of his regiment and the anxiety consequent upon his suspension,—we do not deem it necessary to visit his misconduct with any further punishment, and direct that he be allowed to resume his military duties."

Captain Simpson, Indian Naval Storekeeper, having applied to Government to furnish him with a public assurance of his innocence with respect to some imputations on his official conduct, which were brought before a committee in Nov. last, during the course of which investigation was exposed a systematic attempt of some native agents to support, by forged or falsified documents, charges, from which Capt. S. had fully cleared himself before a military tribunal under a former Government;—the Governor in Council has felicitated Capt. Simpson on his having passed so triumphantly through such repeated trials, and expressed the unabated confidence of Government in his zeal and integrity.

No petition as the Steam-Communication Petition from India ever obtained so many signatures (3542), and perhaps none ever received more unanimity of support from the local authorities than the petition respecting Steam communication at this Presidency. The Commander-in-Chief signed it, so did three other members of Council, all the three Judges of the Supreme Court, four of the Sudder Judges, all the members of the public Boards; in short, with the exception of three or four individuals, we find upon the list the names of all the heads of departments of all the Government functionaries of any standing in Calcutta.—*Calcutta Courier.*

An officer, in charge of a detachment at the seat of war, at Gumsoor, went to surprise an enemy of some importance, who was to pass a certain spot at a given moment. The officer and men remained in ambush until the rebels appeared, when the word of command was given, "present, fire;" but, wonderful to relate, the deed of destruction was not perpetrated, for they had forgotten to load their muskets; and before they could accomplish that object the enemy had escaped.—*Madras Gazette, May 4, 1836.*

We have to announce the death of Mr. Arthur Rowlandson, one of the barristers of the Supreme Court, and clerk of the Crown.

*Bengal Army Relief.—Head-Quarters, May 25, 1836.*—Horse Artillery, 4th troop, 1st brigade, from Meerut to Neemuch, Nov. 1; 4th troop, 2d brigade, from Loodianah to Meerut, Nov. 1; 4th troop, 3d brigade, from Neemuch to Loodianah; 1st reg. N. I., from Cawnpore to Saugor; 2nd N. I., from Saugor to Lucknow; 10th N. I., from Barrackpore to Lucknow, Dec. 1; 12th N. I., from Allahabad to Barrackpore, Nov. 15; 14th N. I., from Moradabad and Shahjehanpore to Barrackpore; 20th N. I., from Delhi to Loodianah, Nov. 1; 31st N. I. from Bancoorah to Allahabad, when relieved by the 56th; 40th N. I., from Coast of Arracan to Dinapore, when relieved by the 67th; 43d N. I., from Barrackpore to Cawnpore, Dec. 5; 45th N. I., from Seetapore, and 47th from Lucknow, to Agra; 48th N. I., from Seetapure to Delhi, when relieved by the 45th; 51st N. I. from Agra to Dinapore; 56th, from Dinapore to Barrackpore, when relieved by the 31st; 59th, from Lucknow right wing to Moradabad, and left wing to Shahjehanpore; 62d, from Loodianah to Cawnpore; 67th, from Dinapore to Coast of Arracan, Nov. 1, *via* Dacca to Chittagong, where the reg. will embark for Kbyouk Phyoo, and Sandoway.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL AND JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 4th June—W. A. Morehead, Esq., Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Chingleput, delivered over charge of the Auxiliary Court at Cuddalore, to C. Whittingham, Esq., to officiate as Joint Crim. Judge. 23d May; W. Ashton, Esq., Acting Princ. Coll. and Mag. of the Southern Div. of Arcot, took charge of the Collectorate from the Sub-Coll. and Joint Mag., E. B. Thomas, Esq.; on the 19th Inst. 24th: C. Whittingham, Esq. to off. as Joint Crim. Judge of Chingleput, during the absence of Mr. Morehead, or until further orders. A. S. Malleson, Esq., to officiate as Joint Crim. Judge of Guntoor during the absence of Mr. Phillips, or until further orders.—3d W. Dowdeswell, Esq. to act as Reg. to the Zillah Court of Nellore during the employment of Mr. Phillips on other duty, or until further orders; charge of the Court during the absence of Mr. Grant Precilla, Judge. E. B. Glass, Esq. to officiate as Judge and Crim. Judge of Cuddapah until relieved by Mr. Bannerman, or until further orders. E. Bannerman, Esq. to officiate as Judge of Salem, until relieved by Mr. Bushby, or until further orders.—2d June: The undermentioned Covenanted Colonial Servants attain the rank set opposite their respective names on the dates specified:

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|---|---|
| W. C. Ogilvie, Senior Merchant | 26th May, 1836. |
| R. B. Sheridan, do. do. | 26th do. |
| —Anstruther, Jun., do. | 21st do. |

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 7th June—Lieut. W. Garrow, 9th N.I., to act as Quartermaster and Interp. until further orders—Cavalry, Major Richard James to be Lieut. Col., vice Russell, dec.—7th L.C., Capt. Archibald to be Major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. B. W. Cumberledge to be Capt., and Cornet F. Hughes to be Lieut., in succ. to James, prom.—8th N.I., Lieut. H. Bravo to be Capt., and Ens. E. T. Cox to be Lieut., vice Minto, dec.—23d L.I., Lieut. J. T. Philpot to be Capt., and Lieut. J. H. Tapp to take rank from 29th Dec., 1835, v. Ogilvie, dec. Ens. J. St. Vincent to be Lieut., v. Humphreys, discharged. 12th N.I., Ens. E. D. Roper to be Lieut., v. Freese, dec.—7th N.I., Senior Capt. W. Nichol Burns to be Major, Senior Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. H. Scotland to be Capt., and Senior Ens. Robert Chester to be Lieut. in succ. to Tulloch, prom. Inf. Sen. Maj. Alex. Tulloch, Iron 7th N.I., to be Lieut.-Col., v. Sneyd, dec.

PROMOTIONS AND ALTERATIONS OF RANK.—G. O. 14th May—2d L.C., Lieut. F. K. Carruthers to be Adj.—47th N.I., Senior Ens. H. P. Smith to be Lieut., v. Ensor, resigned.—46th N.I. Senior Lieut. James Henwellto be Capt., and Senior Ens. A. M. Molyneux to be Lieut., v. Dyer, retired.

FURLOUGHS.—3d June, Sec. Lieut. John Ouchterlony, Engr., to Europe on sick cert. Assist.-Surg. H. Cheape, to do. on do.—10th June, Col. P. Cameron, 1st L.C., to do. on do. (since arrived per *Claudine*). Capt. N. White, 16th N.I., to furlough 14th June. Lieut. James Forsyth, 6th N.I., to Europe on sick cert.; F. R. Crozier, 31th N.I., to do. on do. (both arrived per *Claudine*.)

BIRTHS.—At Salem, 2d June, the lady of E. Cox, 5th N.I., of a son.—At Secunderabad, 17th May, the lady of Major Cuninghame, 21th N.I., of a son.—At Waltair, on 21th May, the lady of H. A. Harris, Esq., C.S., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.—At Trichinopoly, 12th May, Ens. S. Hay, 35th N.I., to Lucretia Caroline, eldest daughter of the late H. P. Gordon, Esq. At Secunderabad, 10th May, Ens. F. R. Sibley, 37th N.I., to Eliza M'Carthy.

DEATHS.—At Madras, 26th May, Assist.-Surg. P. Poole, of the Med. Dep.—At Bangalore, 18th May, Sup. Surg. W. E. Conwell M.D., of the Mysore Div.—At Madras, 20th May, Mr. R. Davis, late Major of the Pension Establishment.

### BOMBAY.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 26th May—Mr. P. W. Le Geyt Reg. of the Sudder Adawlut, is appointed to act for Mr. Warden during his absence on leave. Mr. H. Brown is appointed to act for Mr. Le Geyt as Reg. of the Sudder Adawlut. Mr. A. W. Ravenscroft will resume his appointment of 1st Assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Dhurwar. Mr. E. G. Fawcett, 1st Assist. to the Coll. of Canara, being the Senior Officer in the District, is to assume the charge of the Collectorate of Belgaum.

ADJUSTMENT OF RANK.—3d N.I., Major G. Taylor, Capt. W. A. Wroughton, dec., and Lieut. M. Haselwood, to take rank in succ. to James, prom., 8th July, 1833. 12th N.I., Major T. Roy and Capt. S. Hermell, to take rank in succ. to Dunsterville, prom., 10th July, 1833. Lieut. W. J. Eastwick admitted on the effective strength from 10th July, 1833, v. Hermell prom. Lieut. J. Jessop to be admitted on do. from 30th Dec., 1834, v. Lawrie, dec. Lieut. J. Amherson to take rank, v. Pottinger, prom., 1st Dec., 1834. Capt. D. Davidson and Lieut. W. H. Godfrey to take rank in succ. to Pottinger, killed in action 18th Feb., 1835. Lieut. C. Manger to take rank, v. Macan, dec., 30th July, 1835.

BIRTHS.—At Poonah, 31st May, the lady of Capt. George Twentow, Bengal Art., of a son.—At Bombay, on the evening of the 3d June, the lady of Major J. Keith, of a daughter.

### SHIPPING.

No arrivals or departures this week, to or from India.

SHIPS EXPECTED.—Sailed from Bengal, 18th June: TAMERLANE, *M'Kellar*, for London; DARTER, *Dickenson*, do.; BENGAL PACKET, *Stewart*, do.; KYLE, *Fletcher*, do. JANE, *Fenwick*, for Liverpool, MATILDA, *Rowe*, do.; ELEANOR, LAIDMANS, *Greaves*, do.

SHIPS LOADING.—ASHBURTON, *Shuttleworth*; HECTOR, [illegible]; LYSANDER, *Currie*; WILLIAM, *Hamlin*; ASIA, *Biddle*; BLAIRLY, *Harding*; REPORTER, *Annyll*; for London. HINDOO, *Askew*; FALCON, *Mairs*; BRIDORT, *Crosbie*; DANIEL WHEELER, *Beuch*, for Liverpool. VICTORY, *Biden*; DIANA, *Dudman*) for China.

SHIPS TO SAIL.—From Madras, 15th July: SIR EDWARD PAGET, *Walker*; MADRAS, *Quinton*. From Bombay, 7th July: RECOVERY, *Johnson*; BLENHEIM, *Brown*. 10th: LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, *Monro*. 15th: ANDROMACHE, *Andrews*. 1st Aug.: JOHN M'LELLAN, *M'Donald*; ADELAIDE, *Guthrie*.

Corrected List of Passengers, per COLOMBO, for Bengal: Mrs. Sparling and child, Mrs. Vickery, Dr. and Mrs. Sanderson, Dr. Musten, Mrs. Chinnery, four native servants. Per SAVAGE, for Bombay: Capt. and Mrs. Shaw, Dr. M'Andrew, two Misses do., two Messrs. do.

## FIRST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

[*Extracts from the Records of this Corps.*]
" Martinique," " Dominica," " Guadaloupe."

The 1st West India Regiment, composed of the black population of the British West India settlements, having served with much credit to His Majesty's arms under the appellation of " Malcomb's, or Carolina Corps," in the reduction of the West India islands belonging to France, when that nation proclaimed liberty and equality throughout her dominions; and subsequently in the different expeditions against Grenada, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, Martinique, and Guadaloupe, his late Majesty George the Third was graciously pleased to name it, in the year 1795, and the 35th of his reign, his First West India Regiment; and appointed Maj.-Gen. John White Colonel.

In 1798, the establishment of the regt. was raised to 1,000 rank and file; and, from that period until 1804, served in the above islands, when Lord Charles Somerset succeeded Maj.-Gen. White, appointed to the 46th regt.

Early in 1804, the regt. was collected at Prince Rupert's, Dominica, except the light company, detached on Morne Bruce with the 46th regt.; the two corps, under the command of Brigadier-General Prevost, forming the garrison of the island.

On the 23d February, 1805, a very superior naval and military force, commanded by General Legrange and Admiral Messiesse, having sailed from Martinique the day before, appeared between three and four o'clock in the morning, close to Dominica. The fleet consisted of—*Le Majestueux*, 120; *Le Magnanime*, 74; *Le Sorciere*, 74; *Le Jonappe*, 74; *L'Indefatigable*, 44; *Le Lyon*, 74; *L'Armide*, 44; *La Gloire* sch., 44; *L'Acteon*, 16; *Le Lynx*, 16; *Le Moucheron*—making a total of 580 guns. The French regular troops were:—26th regt., 1,600; 2d batts. Piedmontese, 2,000; dismounted cavalry, 250; detachments of different corps, 500. Total regular troops, 4,350, exclusive of marines and artillery train.

The moment the enemy was discovered from the garrison, the flank companies of the 46th regt., both 80 rank and file, under the command of Capt. Campbell; and the light company of the First West India Regiment, of 107 rank and file, under the command of Capt. (now Major-General) O'Connell, marched from the garrison to Point Michelle, a distance of about three miles from Morne Bruce, where the French force was concentrated; and who, under the cover of his fleet and a tremendous cannonade, had succeeded in landing 3,800 men.

The enemy advanced in a column of sub-divisions along a narrow neck of land, having inaccessible mountains at the right, and a precipitous and bold sea shore on the left.

Fortunately for the scanty band of defenders, the village of Point Michelle was similarly situated; and here the two companies of the 46th regt., and the light company of the First West India Regiment, were, with great judgment, thrown behind the walls of some ruined buildings, which formed barriers breast-high: a particularly fortunate position, as, being considerably lower than the sea, it placed the few men who had to oppose the enemy's force, entirely under cover, and free from the fire of his guns.

The attack commenced about five o'clock in the morning. The French four times attempted to storm our position, but were received with such a cool, full, and well-directed fire, that they retreated with a loss of 300 men killed and wounded. If we compare the force of 3,600 men attacking and being successfully repulsed *four times* by 257 men, the gallantry of the latter stands forth as being eminently conspicuous.

On this occasion, Major Nunn, Capt. O'Connell, 1 Serjeant, and 21 rank and file, were killed and wounded of the First West India Regiment. Major Nunn died on the 14th March following. The colony erected a monument to this gallant officer's memory, and the Committee at Lloyd's presented a vase to his family, besides voting 200*l.* from the Patriotic Fund to the non-commissioned drummers and privates of this regt. that were wounded. The House of Assembly, Dominica, voted Capt. O'Connell 100 guineas for the purchase of a sword, as a mark of their gratitude.

The enemy, foiled in their attempt to carry our position, landed their troops to leeward of Roseau, and with 500 men attacked Morne Daniel, a small battery, mounting one six-pounder, defended by two artillery men, and one serjeant, and five privates of the First West India Regiment; who, gallantly fighting to the last extremity, were made prisoners in the battery.

Having only from two to three hundred men to oppose the enemy, and the right being turned, the retreat was ordered, and directions issued to join the garrison at Prince Rupert's, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Broughton, of the First West India Regiment. This hazardous enterprise was ably effected by Capt. O'Connell in four days, through the woods and mountains, taking his wounded men with him, which the Brigadier-General styled in his despatches, " the precious remains of the 46th regt. and the light company of the First West India Regiment."

The following extract is from the report of Brigadier-General Provost to Sir W. Myers:—

" *Head-quarters, Prince Rupert's, Dominica.*
" *1st March*, 1805.

" The light infantry of the 1st West India Regiment were the first on the march; it was immediately supported by the grenadiers of the 46th regt. The first boats were beaten off; but the schooner and one of the brigs coming closely in-shore, to cover the landing, compelled our troops to occupy a better position—a defile leading to the town. I brought up the grenadiers of the St. George's Regiment of Militia, and soon after the remainder of the 46th regt., and gave over to Major Nunn, 1st West India Regiment, these brave troops, with orders '*not to yield the enemy one inch of ground.*' Two field pieces (an amuzette and a six pounder) were brought into action for their support. These guns, and a twenty-four pounder from Melville battery, shook the French advancing column with the execution they did. At about ten o'clock, a.m., Major Nunn, (most unfortunately for His Majesty's service,) whilst faithfully executing the orders I had given, was wounded—I fear mortally. This did not discourage the brave fellows. Capt. O'Connell, 1st West India Regiment, received the command—and a wound, almost at the same time; however, the last could not induce him to give up the honour of the first, and he continued in the field, animating his men and resisting the repeated charges of the enemy, until one o'clock, when he obliged the French to retire from their position with great slaughter. It is impossible for me to do justice to the merit of this brave Officer. You will, I doubt not, favourably report his conduct to His Majesty."

(*To be continued in our next.*)

*Great People.*—The whipper-in of the House of Commons is indisputably a great man to the junior Lords of the Treasury, *et id genus omne*. Then there is the usher of the black rod, who is great to libellous editors of newspapers, and venerable in the eyes of the very members themselves, when they want to sport magnanimous, and to back out of a scrape without showing too much of the white leather. Stage-managers are very great men—to actors of the second class; while, in revenge, the stars are still greater personages to the stage-manager. But greater than either are the *Mammona*, the husband, or the lover (as the case may be), of the *prima donna*,—to all behind the *coulisses* of the opera, from Mons. Seguin down to the dressers and the call-boys. Another great man is the deputy-licenser of plays, to all candidates for the fame of a successful playwright; which is the more extraordinary, since by those who have experienced his power, he is usually thought a very little personage indeed. The Rothschilds are greater than great, for they are great in the eyes of kings and ministers. They, who could bail the Emperor of Austria, or discount "all the Russias," are not only great themselves, but confer greatness, as kings cure the evil—by the mere touch; and to be seen shaking hands merely with one of their clerks will draw down on you the worship of all the omnes and pencil venders in 'Change-alley. The editors of journals are great in the apprehension of their contributors; and the writer of leading articles is great to a penny-a-liner. Publishers are gods to embryo authors; and the hanging committee at Somerset-house are a pantheon (or a pandemonium rather) to exhibiting artists. The surgeon of a metropolitan hospital is, oh! how great, to the pupils, and scarcely less so to the patients. Crockford is a great man to half the aristocracy, who are in his books; and the penny pieman is a somebody to the lame beggar that sweeps the crossing. Mr. Sams is a great man when boxes are in great request; and the showmen at Westminster Abbey are great to all admirers of tombs and wax-works. Lord A. is a great wit among lords; and Lords X., Y., and Z. are great lords among wits. All Londoners are great on their first arrival in a country town; and in villages, he who has received a letter franked by an M.P. is great for the next four-and-twenty hours! Greatness then is everywhere;—and those who are ambitious of greatness, and "have souls above buttons," have only to choose their company; while they who are oppressed by too humiliating a sense of their own inferiority, may find relief by simply changing their quarters. The world is wide enough for us all: and abject indeed must be the wretch whose heart never expanded with the sense of his superiority to somebody. Thus are all society joined together in one chain of dependence; and the crown which royalty bestows on the premier, passes *de proche en proche*, through all grades in society, and is felt in the kick on the seat of honour which his valet applies to the shoeboy; while half-a-guinea well bestowed to the waiting-maid of the mistress of the chief clerk of the secretary to the secretary of the great man, may vibrate upwards, till it becomes the efficient cause of a vast financial measure, or of a war embracing half the world. —*New Monthly Magazine.*

## BUGLES v. DRUMS.

*To the Editor of the United Service Journal.*

Mr. Editor,—Ye who have aught to say in favour of the utility, or the practicability, or the sweetness, or the cheapness of drums, speak now and it once, or for ever hold your peace, for we'll have music, and not our cracking drums and "the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife" fit only to wake the sleeper from his pleasing dream and curse him with their harsh realities. We are tired of seeing wretched urchins—always the smallest in the regiment—struggling forward and urging on their unwieldy instruments of musical torture, which in wet weather won't sound—would they were always dumb!—and whose monotonous calls are at best of times scarcely more numerous or varied than the Quaker's mode of twisting his thumbs. No, we'll pay for no more drumheads, and carry no more drummer's packs on our baggage-cars, but appeal to our worthy chief, Lord Hill and—bless his good nature!—he'll not refuse to give us bugles. The light and fusilier corps have already got them; what, then, have the rest of the Army done that they should be afflicted with drums, particularly when we are enjoined to be alike perfected in light movements, for which the bugle is absolutely requisite? What, indeed, but the perversity of human nature, can make the good folks at the Horse Guards so fond of drums? Let the Guards keep them for service in Hyde Park, to which they are well adapted, and where it is no great hardship to carry them; but we, who are constantly on service, want bugles that we can carry without trouble, and which are useful when required. In continental armies, where the corps of drums consists of ten times the number of our English one, drums have, to a certain degree, a martial effect; but they, even in their strength, do not attempt to murder melody, but confine themselves to monotonous rolls which, like the bellowing of the "fat bulls of Basben," are imposing and inspire terror to weak minds; but our drums are entirely deficient of such qualification, and can only be compared to the noise which schoolboys make when playing the devil's tattoo on their forms. Listen, oh ye gods, to the drums of a depot beating for recruits! Heard ye ever such dulcet sounds to "charm the savage mind?" No wonder it is necessary to issue so many orders to restrain Commanding Officers from introducing bugles. One fact will serve as an illustration of the baneful effects of drumming. At Chatham the constant reverberation of the drums has effected the trees which line its beautiful terrace, and throw their protecting shadows over the genteel, the young, and the weariness of the infirm, that they have sickened, and would have died, had not the kind-hearted veteran who commands the garrison taken compassion on them, and partially relieved their sufferings. What, then, must be their effect upon the human species, when even the vegetable kingdom suffers from their deleterious noises? But it is time to conclude, lest we hear the Dead March in Saul accompanying some brother soldier to his last home. Who knows?—perhaps he died of drumming.

C. D.

## RECOLLECTIONS OF CADIZ DURING THE SIEGE.

Lord Macduff was amongst the first of the British who repaired to Spain after the invasion of the French, and range himself under the banners of the Spanish patriots without any stipulation as to rank, he rendered his services unconditionally. But the Supreme Junta conferred on him that of Colonel. After some months of active service in the field, his Lordship became attached to the Staff of General Cuesta, and acted as his Aide-de-camp at the battles of the 27th and 28th July, 1809, at Talavera de la Reyna. His conduct during these *two trying days** gained his Lordship golden opinions throughout the Spanish army, whose fortunes he shared during the vicissitudes of the remainder of that year's campaign. " He fought, and," as he himself says, " ran, 'at Ocana, Medalin, and other places. Indeed, the candour and good humour with which his Lordship detailed the *few* triumphs and the *many* reverses in which he shared during that campaign (when sitting, as he always was, a favoured guest, at the table of the first person in the realm) was a source of constant pleasure and amusement to his royal master. " So long as the Spaniards would place the enemy," his Lordship would say, " I was always to be found in the front, and when they were determined

* It is strange that this battle, which was extolled in England as a splendid victory, and according to the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and the title of Viscount on the gallant chief who directed it, should, with the army who bore the brunt of the battle, have been deemed little better than a defeat, or, at least a narrow escape. Sir A. Wellesley himself, in his general orders after the battle, did not venture to call it a victory. He thanked the army for its conduct on these " *two trying days*" (27th and 28th July, 1809). The circumstance of the immediate retreat of the British army, leaving its sick and wounded to the mercy of the enemy, took from the battle all the character of a victory; and never was surprise greater than that which the whole army felt at learning, in a few weeks, that that battle, in which they had considered themselves all but beaten off the field, *was a glorious victory*

to run, why, I was obliged to run too. But I was in the rear at every retreat. I did all I could to prevail on General — to rally the troops on two occasions, but what could one oppose to against twenty thousand!"

No man can better stand to joke or be joked upon his Spanish campaigns than the noble Duke, but no man could have established a higher character for individual courage and conduct; and the cheerfulness with which he shared the labours and privations of the army, as well as the zeal and activity by which he distinguished himself during a harassing, a bloody, and not, in every case, inglorious campaign, fixed his fame, in Spain at least, as a good and gallant soldier, and a disinterested partisan, never having accepted a single dollar, nor sought rank or distinction for his valuable services; but that which his proud humility forbore to ask was liberally bestowed by a grateful Government. The services of that campaign were rewarded by the rank of a Brigadier, and at a subsequent period by that of Major-General, with the orders of Charles III., and of Ferdinand, and Merit.

On the approach of the French on Seville, Lord Macduff accompanied the army on its timely and masterly retreat on Isla de Leon, where he made a tender of his service to equip and head a brigade to reinforce the army of Catalonia. The hasty irruption of the enemy into all the towns bordering on Cadiz bay prevented the Regency from taking immediate advantage of this spirited offer; but it afforded additional proofs of his Lordship's devotion to the cause of Spain, which were not lost on the Government or the people of Cadiz, where we found him in general esteem on the arrival of the British under General Stewart and General Graham.

The gallant defence of Alutagorda by Capt. Mackine of the 94th (who was then wholly unknown to Lord Macduff) was the theme of daily conversation of all ranks in Cadiz, and of universal admiration. His Lordship became fired with the noble desire of assisting his brother Scot in the defence of his hazardous post. The intention was excellent, but what could his single arm effect? There was no want of either powder or ball; and as his courage, each day afforded fresh proofs of its superabundance in every man, from the commandant to the corporal. His Lordship, therefore, threw in supplies of another description,—"*munition de bouche!*" Hampers, well stored with wine, porter, hams, and other good things, were embarked for the beleaguered fortress; and to render them the more welcome and acceptable, Lord Macduff came in person to the fort. The bold Mackine was not insensible to this honour (where is the North Briton who would?) His Lordship's visits were often repeated (though not without imminent hazard). The French battery, opposed to Matagorda, having direct and uninterrupted communication with its resources, day by day repaired the damages caused by the active fire of the brave little garrison. From every appearance on the part of the enemy the French Commander seemed determined to make one grand effort to take it by storm. The preparations for this attack were too evident not to be observed by the besieged, who hardly made up their mind to give the enemy a rattling reception. On the expected day Lord Macduff put off for Matagorda, accompanied by the Spanish Major-General Snyes (as brave a little fellow as ever wore a sword with honour!) Long before their boat had crossed the inner bay, they became exposed to the random shot and shells which were already pretty thickly flying about; and some of which approached so near as to give them the benefit of a shower-bath and an electric shoke at the same moment. After running this gauntlet for a quarter of an hour, the boat at last got under the shelter of the fort and the ruins of an old magazine which had been completely riddled through in every direction. In another ten minutes they were at the fort, with clothes saturated with sea-water from the splash of shot and shell, but the atmosphere of Matagorda at that moment was hot enough to remove all superabundance humidity on that score. It was, and had been during the last half-hour, one blaze of fire, every gun of its battery being discharged once at least within each minute. The commandant had little time to greet his gallant visitors with words, but their presence at such a moment produced a general cheer, which, borne on the breeze, accompanied by a heavy salvo, must have rather astonished the enemy, whose storming party did not yet venture to show; but in the mean time their fire was truly terrific. The tops of the various men-of-war in the bay, and the towers of all the houses in Cadiz, were crowded with anxious spectators, watching with telescopes the issue of this furious and oftentimes doubtful conflict. The occasional intervals of firing on both sides were employed in repairing damages and refreshing the combatants; but a shot from either side was the signal for the renewal of the war of iron with fresh fury.

It was, from the shore and shipping, an awful and interesting sight; amidst clouds of smoke and showers of ball the flag of Spain was vastly discerned, triumphantly floating over the battlement; one unlucky shot, however, wounded the flag-staff, and the golden ensign was seen to droop: a shout of grief, of vexation, and despair, passed from tower to tower. The cry was, "*It has fallen!*" Thousands of anxious hearts sunk for that moment, but the star of Spain was still in the ascendant. Lord Macduff, on perceiving the staff tottering, insensible to the danger of the movement, sprung up to its support, and by main strength sustained it until further aid could reach him. Sayes, Mackine, and others, came to his relief; and, by the help of the engineer and artificers, the staff was once more secure and erect. The assemblage of so many persons on a spot wholly uncovered and unprotected, attracted the fire of the enemy upon them. It was at that moment, and such a noble occasion, that Lord Macduff received the wound which had so nearly deprived him of a limb. But although suffering severely from the effects of this wound, his Lordship remained long enough to see the end of that day's work in the mutual cessation of fire. The French apparently thought better of their storming speculation, and like their adversaries, rested from their toil.

When it became known to the people of Cadiz that this gallant friend, "*Macduff*" (as the Spaniards called him), had been severely wounded, a very general feeling of regret prevailed throughout the city. It was talked of at that time, that Mackine, in making up his official statement of the defence of Matagorda, paid a highly deserved compliment to the valuable services and aid of Lord Macduff, Brigadier-General in the Spanish service; but his Lordship having been a volunteer, and not a member of the *British* army, the cold etiquette of our service prevented his Lordship's name from receiving that honourable mention which his gallantry during that admirable defence on many occasions so well deserved. But the Spanish Government made ample amends, by a public testimony of its sense of the noble Lord's merits on that occasion.

This wound which his Lordship received, although not dangerous, was a source of great annoyance to him, for he was for some weeks unable to move abroad, or receive company *indiscriminately* at home. He had accepted the accommodation of a chamber in the house of the worthy old consul, Duff (who was, of course, proud to claim consanguinity with the noble Duff); but, although every thing which the hospitable consul thought could contribute to his noble guest's comfort and convenience was cheerfully furnished, and his Lordship's male friends freely admitted to the honour of a chamber audience, the ladies (with whom Lord Macduff was an especial favourite) were, by the rigid rules of the consulate, denied this indulgence. His table, however, was covered with cards, all marked "*en personne*," to prove the kind interest which the gentle senoras took in his honourable mishap. After a tedious confinement, which, to one of his Lordship's locomotive propensities, must have appeared an age, he at last ventured abroad, but not as yet on a sound footing.

A crutch is an unsightly machine even in the hand of a hero. His Lordship, therefore, eschewed that abomination, and made his sortie in a *silla de manos*, or stupendous sedan chair, in which he was borne about by two sturdy Gallego porters, whose bronzed and brawny legs, disdaining the flimsy aid of stockings, formed a fine contrast with their snow-white drawers and shirts. The chair itself had been, in its original days of luxury, a costly article; on a white ground, angels and cherubims were floating in the air, bearing wreaths of flowers in their hands; and the head and shoulders of a gilded saint were yet to be seen beaming from each of the corners. Within sat the good-humoured Lord, who was lifted at every ten yards to receive the congratulations of his numerous friends. When arrived at the Almeda, the chair was absolutely besieged by dozens, titled and untitled, all anxious to express their joy at his reappearance. As to the vehicle itself, it became the object of general mirth; but foreigners are led to believe that Britons have a privilege of doing any thing *outré*, by virtue of their rights as *freemen* (?), and that this extraordinary mode of transport was but an English whim; and while they all laughed and joked, no one more heartily joined in the merriment than the invalid himself. In this conveyance his Lordship was borne about for hours to all parts of the town, in a kind of triumph, like the fortunate candidate after his election, but with this difference, that the greetings of the people of Cadiz were infinitely more sincere and disinterested, for his Lordship, by entering so heartily into their cause, had so identified himself with the Spaniards in customs and manners, that he was popular with all classes.—*Blackwood.*

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*Breach of Promise in America.*—Josiah Coldart (cold-heart) has been mulcted in 150 dollars, damages and costs, at Pirkneyville, Illinois, for promising to marry an amiable young woman, named Mary Davenport, and afterwards refusing. The cold hearted lover flinched over the cash, and declared "that it was cheap enough at double the money!" He was about to join himself for life to a proprietress of 20,000 acres.—*New York Post.*

A person may now go to Hull from London by steam in the best cabin for four shillings, in the next for two shillings!

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### MR. CHATFIELD AND THE SCHOOL OF NAVAL ARCHITECTURE.

SIR,—I feel obliged to you for inserting in the *Naval and Military Gazette* of last week my letter of the 23rd ult., in explanation of an error under which you appeared to labour, respecting the originality of a proposal made by me *five years since*, to amend the official form of report on ships' sailing qualifications, with the view of rendering those reports available to scientific purposes in Naval Architecture.

I should be unwilling again to trespass upon your valuable columns, or to incur the risk of becoming wearisome to your readers, by a too-frequent repetition of the same subject; but as the notice which you have taken of my communication convinces me that you are still under the influence of an erroneous impression, I must once more endeavour to point out the nature of your misapprehension.

In the first place I ought to be explicit in stating that my proposal to alter the character of the *queries* contained in the form of report on ships' sailing qualities has a more extended object than you seem to imagine, embracing many points and considerations which I conceive to be indispensable as a means of improving the theory of British Naval Construction by a proper attention to experimental science. It is, therefore, a mistake on the part of my reviewers to suppose that they have been discussing the value of my suggestion, because they have been labouring to establish a fact which it has never been attempted to deny or conceal; namely, that one of the features necessarily included under my proposition (the registry of a ship's inclination in terms of "degrees") is not a *novel* idea. Indeed, I should have imagined that you would hardly have thought it worth while to recur to that particular point, after I had distinctly stated, in my last letter, that "it would be ridiculous in me, or any other individual of the present age, to assume credit to himself for novelty in using the term *degree*" to denote the true measure of a ship's inclination. I told you at the same time, that my reviewers and myself were not contending about the use of a mere term, but that the point in dispute was this:—"*Who was the first person to point out the inapplicability of the usual form of report on ships' sailing qualifications to the scientific purposes of Naval Architecture; and who proposed an amended form of report, with the intention of substituting the language of science for the vague and indefinite terms which have hitherto characterised that document?*"

When this question is fairly answered, our controversy will be at an end; but the fact is, that it has been evaded by saying—"We will not stop to inquire how long that code (the new code of Naval instructions, officially authorised January 1st, 1833) was under review, or when the instructions were drawn up, or even printed, all which happened prior to Mr. Chatfield's communication."

Had my reviewers stopped to inquire into the particulars with which it was their business to make themselves acquainted, they would not have made assertions at variance with truth, nor have assumed an hypothesis, respecting which they doubtless imagine that no contradictory evidence can be adduced. But it happens, fortunately for me, that I can prove the *impossibility* of the ingenious hypothesis to which the imagination of my reviewers extends, as to the period at which an amended form of report might perhaps have been "*under review!*" To prove this, it will be necessary that I should repeat a few facts upon which the question in dispute rests.

In July, 1831, the official form of report on ships' sailing qualifications was reviewed by me, and an amended form recommended, in a pamphlet dedicated, by permission, to Sir James Graham, then First Lord of the Admiralty, several copies of which were immediately forwarded to the Admiralty and to the Surveyor of the Navy (Sir Robert Seppings), with whom I had some conversation on the subject. Shortly afterwards, the consolidation of the Admiralty and Navy Boards was effected, and I availed myself of an early opportunity (22d June, 1832) of communicating officially with the Admiralty on the subject of my pamphlet, conceiving that any proposition which I might desire to make, with a view to benefit my profession, would be opportunely submitted at a time when there was a marked desire on the part of the Government to improve the theoretical department of Naval Construction.

Having stated these facts, I have now only to observe, that if the revision of the document in question were not "*under review*" (which it assuredly was not) before the consolidation of the two Boards, how is it possible that any subsequent attempt to amend it can be placed in a position of priority to my original proposition? I apprehend that you will not deny me the privilege of claiming any suggestion of mine from the actual date at which it obtained publicity; and if so, I ought to anticipate that, whatever sentiments I may now express in exact accordance with opinions which will be found in my pamphlet of July, 1831, will at least be exempt from the charge of "plagiarism," which has been so unjustly alleged against me through your columns, with reference to a document of *eighteen months'* later date.

There are many observations in your notice of my letter on which I might with propriety animadvert; but I wish to confine myself to the point to which I attach most importance.

It is rather gratifying to me that you should think proper to compliment me on the tone of my last letter, in allusion to which I can only say, that I endeavour at all times to meet questions of science or fact with becoming temper and seriousness.

*Devonport, Oct.* 8, 1836. HENRY CHATFIELD.

[We have, in another column, offered some remarks on this letter.—ED.]

## THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.

SIR,—In answer to the remarks in the letter of "Capt. C. Knight," relative to the cause of the low price of smuggled spirits on the coast of Dorset, to which I before alluded, I hasten to assure this gallant Officer that I meant not in the most distant shape to reflect on the conduct of the Officers and men belonging to the Coast Guard Service there or elsewhere; well convinced as I am that they all throughout the kingdom uniformly do their best to prevent the contraband trade from French and Dutch ports. But what I contend for is, that, in spite of all these arduous labours, the smugglers do succeed in landing their cargoes safely THREE times out of FOUR on the average; and that consequently it is absolutely required that some better means should be devised, whereby to defeat this illicit traffic. The proximity of the coast, near Weymouth to Cherbourg is, of course, a principal reason why the prices of smuggled brandy and gin are lower thereabouts than in other parts; and consequently there can be no reflection upon those who, as Captain Knight describes, so zealously strive, though in vain, to subdue this contraband trade; and which, in my sincere belief, *nothing* can effectually put an end to but the interference of our Government with that of the Governments of those countries whence these spirits, teas, tobaccos, &c. are brought; and this, as I have of late seen it so truly stated in a daily journal, it is the imperious duty of our Ministers to set about without delay. As to the *quality* of the spirits smuggled into Dorset, whether it be or be not inferior to that which is landed on other parts of our coast, I am unable to determine; but I believe that the far greater proportion brought over generally is the *spirit* of brandy, and which, consequently, makes nearly the *half more*, when prepared on this side of the water for sale. Hoping that these observations will prove satisfactory to the gallant Officers employed on the Coast Guard Service, and to those on the *Weymouth* station in particular, I have the honour to remain, yours, &c., PUBLIC NUMA.

31*st Oct.*, 1836.

## CAPTAIN LEWIS DAVIES, C.B.

SIR,—Although a thorough stranger to the distinguished Captain of the *Rose* in the battle of Navarino, never having had the good fortune to meet with him in my life, yet, as one who delights to see merit rewarded, it has afforded me infinite satisfaction to learn that, though Lord Minto's sense of justice, this gallant Officer has been appointed to command the *Dido*. It is thus, SIR, that the patronage of the First Lord of the Admiralty should ever be bestowed; and it is acts of discriminate justice and generosity like these which will ever win for the noble Lord, now at the head of the Navy, the golden opinions of the whole service; for there cannot be a man belonging to it but must cheerfully admit the high claims to consideration of the Officer whose heroic valour at Navarino called forth the declaration from his Chief: "That, had not the customs of the age of chivalry still existed, he would have knighted him upon the field of battle." A.

## LIEUT.-COLONEL P. HAWKER ON FIRE-ARMS.

SIR,—Having this day had an opportunity of fully examining the arms now in store at the Devonport Guinwhad, I beg to contradict, and in the most unqualified manner, an ungrounded statement in my letter last week on the Military Fire Arms, viz.—"that the arms now in store are almost wholly unserviceable, through rust and decayed wood;" and to state, that I found them, on the contrary, in excellent condition, and perfectly fit for the service. The term "unserviceable" was used by me only in reference to the comparative merits of the flint and percussion system. JOHN HARVEY, Gun-maker.

*Plymouth, Nov.* 4.

## PATRONAGE, DISCIPLINE, &c., OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—I am gratified that the statements put forth in my former letters, respecting the general neglect and ill-treatment experienced by the Naval Service, have been fully admitted by you; and from the facts being so notorious, and the subject one of such universal complaint, you are even inclined to infer the abuses I have endeavoured to expose must have been extracted from the pages of the *Naval and Military Gazette*. I beg to assure you I had been deeply impressed with the magnitude and fatal effects of those evils before your valuable Paper was in existence, and I am glad to find that those opinions have been borne out by such unexceptionable testimony. But whether they have been commented on previously or not, so long as those just complaints remain unredressed, they ought to be made the subject of constant exposure and reiterated remonstrance.

It would be manifestly absurd in a writer to provoke controversy or opposition upon the part of the Editor of a public journal, in whose pages he hopes to present his opinions to the public. I disclaim any such intention, and in my last letter I merely wished to remove a misapprehension respecting some of the statements contained in my former communication, under which you appeared to labour. Neither do I pretend to the talent of fine writing, nor presume to emulate the forcible language and polished periods for which your pages have been so distinguished.

The neglect and injurious system pursued towards the Navy being admitted, suffer me, SIR, to advert to some particular instances which appear to require observation. In consequence of the liability of timber to decay, the expense of maintaining the fleet in an efficient state, and the building of ships to supply the place of those worn out, entail upon the country a very serious expenditure. I believe it may be stated in round numbers to be at the present about one million sterling; and if to this be added that occasioned by the decay and mildew of masts, cordage, and sails, the amount will be truly enormous. Now, whatever may be the average duration of ships built at present under the most favourable circumstances, there can be no doubt, if the timber of which they are composed could be freed from vegetable decay, or, in other words, the effects of the dry-rot, that such vessels would last, in consequence, at least double the period; and, therefore, an annual saving of 500,000*l.* could be effected in that branch of expenditure alone. But we find that such a desideratum has actually been discovered, that the principle has received the unqualified approbation of the highest chemical authorities in the country, and that its power to preserve timber from decay has been submitted to the severest experiments, all of which have been crowned with complete success. But, SIR, as some of your readers may not fully understand the principle upon which this invaluable discovery acts, nor be aware of the experiments by which its utility has been tested, I purpose in the first place to allude briefly to each of these particulars.

The decay in timber, known by the name of dry-rot, is produced by a principle contained in the wood called "albumen" being acted on by the water which is lodged in the cells and cavities of the timber, in consequence of which a new action takes place called "*fermentation*," which produces decomposition and decay in the fibres of the wood. It was discovered by Mr. Kyan, that a preparation of "mercury," called "*corrosive-sublimate*," would readily unite with that element of fermentation, and form a new chemical compound, in which the destructive property of the albumen, and the poison of the mercury would both be neutralised, and consequently the fibre of the wood rendered as indestructible as charred timber, when, by the action of the heat, the water has been evaporated and the albumen decomposed. The experiments to which the preservative action of this valuable discovery has been submitted are so strong, and the results obtained so satisfactory, that it is difficult to conceive any unprejudiced person can entertain a doubt as to their complete success. We will allude but few of them. In compliance with instructions from the Navy Board, Mr. Kyan prepared by his process a piece of English oak, which, by the direction of the Admiralty, was placed for trial in the Impress-pit, Woolwich dock yard, in the early part of the year 1828. This pit was a cavity dug in the yard, surrounded and covered with wood, and, from the dampness and temperature of the interior, no kind of wood placed in it was ever found to resist the action of decay. In 1831 this piece of timber was removed from the pit, and officially reported by Sir Robert Seppings to be sound;—it was then exposed to the action of the atmosphere for upwards of twelve months, and at the expiration of that period was again placed in the *pit*, where it remained until July, 1833, when it was examined in the presence of Commodore Warren, and several scientific gentlemen and Members of Parliament, who had it divided into several parts, and signed a certificate, stating, "that it was found to be in a sound and healthy state, and perfectly free from insects, and from any appearance of dry-rot or decay." Sir Robert Smirke had a couple of posts erected under a dripping eave, one of which had been "prepared" and the other not, the latter after a certain time decayed, and the other still remains, being preserved by the power of that substance. These, and other experiments, so convinced Sir Robert of the value of the principle, that he directed all the wood used in the repair of the *Temple* to be prepared according to Mr. Kyan's process. The paling which surrounds the Regent's Park has also been prepared by this process, where it has remained for several years, exposed to all the vicissitudes of the weather, without paint, repair, or decay; and, notwithstanding the demonstration of the entire cure of the plan afforded by these experiments, we [illegible] that no steps have been taken towards its introduction into the Navy, and it has been asserted that, immediately after the [illegible] had alluded to at Woolwich, *the fungus pit was closed up*. If such is indeed a suspicious circumstance, it demands the strictest investigation.

With respect to the danger of noxious exhalation, arising from the timbers of a ship prepared according to this process, a very important case in point has occurred. In August, 1831, a ship called the "*Samuel Enderley*," 120 tons, was built at Cowes, in which every timber, and rope, had been "prepared." During the building this vessel the shipwrights were unusually healthy, which shows that no volatilization takes place from the timber, if such were the case, it would occur immediately on immersion in the element, and the persons engaged in building the vessel could perceive or be affected by it. The vessel came up the Channel to London to be fitted for the South Sea Fishery, and put to sea before she sailed, after the months of that very hot summer, which all must remember hold was examined, and the bilge water, to the surprise of every practical person, was found to be perfectly sweet both as to taste and smell.

These remarks have been extracted principally from the published Lectures of Professor Faraday and Dr. Birkbeck, and I conceive they prove incontestably, as asserted by the latter, "that at length an effectual antidote has been discovered for the prevention of that bane in timber, which has cost the nation such vast sums, and which was dreaded in every dockyard building."

Under these circumstances, Mr. Editor, has not the nation a right to inquire what steps have been taken by the Board of Admiralty towards the introduction into the Navy of so invaluable a discovery? And may not the "service" in general justly expect that the sum saved in the annual Naval expenditure in consequence of this adoption, would be applied to increase the inadequate pay, and to the general improvement of the Naval Service.

CONSERVATIVE.

[We have advocated the adoption of Mr. Kyan's preservation in the Royal Navy, in many articles, for the three years past: and even published the instances quoted above, before the Lecturer alluded to mentioned them. The plan *has been* adopted, and, on the recommendation of a committee, ordered to report (whose Report we published) a vessel (the *Linnet*), built at Cowes about 2 years ago, had her frames saturated with the patent preparation. She is under trial, and will be reported on after the usual time elapsed. There is also a tank in Portsmouth Dock-yard, where various articles of rope, canvas, &c., are salted, and afterwards furnished to different ships for trial and report. We believe it would have been tried sooner, but some quackery been detected, or suspected, regarding the samples placed in the fungus pit alluded to by our correspondent, and which, at the time, created a suspicion and prejudice against the invention.—ED.]

*** In type, "A Friend to Naval Merit," "Sentinel," "Pity," "Theodolitus," "A Friend to a Free Press," "Fairplay."

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A person having received marks of honour from the king, one of his intimate friends, hearing of his good fortune, came to congratulate him. The other, puffed up with pride, affected not to know his visitor, and inquired who he was, and why he came there. "Then you do not recognise me?" said the man, mortified, "I am your old friend; I have said you had become blind, and I came to ascertain if it was true, I see it is so, and I am sorry for it."

It is related of Brummel that sitting one day at dinner by the side of a gentleman whose mercantile success had enabled him to emerge from Philpot-lane to Grosvenor-square, after the battle had passed freely, Brummel clapping his hand on his neighbour's shoulders, said, "Come, my Phœbus, fill." "Why the devil do you call me Phœbus?" "Why Phœbus?" retorted he. "Do you not rise in the *East* and set in the West?"

After the famous battle of Lissa, in which Frederick the Great, with 30,000 men, defeated the Austrians of 90,000, he unexpectedly rode on to the castle of Lissa, a small village on the approach to Breslau, which still remained in the hands of the Austrians. A party of Austrian officers were not a little surprised when the conqueror entered the room where they were assembled modestly inquiring, "Have you any room for me here, gentlemen?"

*Something Curious.*—It is a singular fact, that a flock of sheep in this neighbourhood were struck blind on the night of the late brilliant display of the auroral borealis. They were bled next day, and thus had the use of their visual organs restored to them. If the circumstance be anything more than a mere coincidence, it would seem to imply that sheep are very attentive observers of celestial phenomena.—*Fife Herald.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We feel obliged to "S. S." for his communication, prompted by his zealous attachment to his corps, and will publish his letter if he particularly wishes it: but we conceive the best course would be to let the matter drop.—A statement in opposition to "S. S." is also suppressed.—We wrote + last week, and have another packet waiting. A letter has been sent this day to the "Old Captain."—"Tristram" has not forgotten the Dock-yards' men: we agree in the policy of continuing to agitate the subject.—"A. G." is thanked: a reference to our last, and indeed to any other No., will show that our Naval Promotions and Appointments are always a week in advance.—We thank "Peter Benbow," and will brush up the drones.*

*We sincerely regret that we are again obliged to disappoint several valuable friends, by the postponement of their favours, but hope next week to make them amends.*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, NOVEMBER* 5, 1836.


We rejoice in having it in our power to state, that a Brevet will shortly take place; and that the Naval and Military services have his gracious Majesty alone to thank for this boon, as he has borne down the opposition made to it, and insisted on the claims of his servants not being longer passed over. We have not yet heard to what extent the Brevet may reach, but it will be one suitable to the high source from which it has originated.

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The numerous disadvantages arising from the division of regiments proceeding abroad into *six* service and *four* depot companies, have now become so manifest, that a recurrence to the former and better system of sending entire corps on foreign service may be expected shortly to take place.

We understand from good authority, that the institution of four company depots was an experiment only, and, after a fair trial having been found defective in practice, it is about to be abolished. The following are the principal objections to the system. The six service companies abroad have proved too weak for any active operations in the field, and in sickly seasons have become inefficient even for the ordinary duties of the garrison. This materiel inconvenience has been especially felt in our more remote colonies, where the six companies have been reduced to a handful before a draught from the four-company depot could reach headquarters. On the other hand, the four-company depots, from being composed of the youngest and unformed soldiers, are in all respects the least adapted for the difficult duties required of the Military in the United Kingdom, where in aid of the civil power, particularly in Ireland, judgment, discretion, patience, and firmness, qualities to be found in old soldiers only, are essentially necessary.

The evil effects on the regiments themselves, by division into service and depot companies when proceeding on foreign service, are well known and deeply deplored by every Commanding Officer. By thus dividing a regiment, the unity of its body, the mutual dependence of its members, its military feeling and *esprit* are impaired if not destroyed. This breaking up of a regiment necessarily creates separate interests in the two portions of it, destroys all comradeship, and excites in the service companies envy of the depot, and discontent at finding that length of service gives no claim to the old soldier for home duty, while the young soldier is retained at the depot and enjoys the privilege of serving in his native land, leaving to the veteran to undergo, in a distant country and baleful climate, "the hurden and heat of the day." These evils were avoided under the former system, when entire regiments embarked on foreign service. The officers and men, by proceeding together, became more and more attached to their colours, and preserved that fraternity and community of feeling which made their regiment their home in every country, and under every circumstance. One feeling actuated all,—"their swords were a thousand, and their spirit was one."

We have heard from many old officers, that all the asperity of feeling, which frequently existed in the two battalions of a regiment formerly, has of late been noticed in the service and depot companies of a regiment. Nor in all cases has this feeling subsided on the return of the service companies to the United Kingdom. It is often a considerable time before the two parts amalgamate, so utterly estranged do both become in ten or eleven years by seperation, difference of system, change of command, distinct interests, and widely differing service. The short period of four years at home hardly re-unites and firmly binds together the ten companies under one Commanding Officer, before the regiment is again broken up and severed into service and depot companies. This is the hard condition of the British soldier; his service is chiefly Colonial: but even this protracted service abroad would be less irksome if so found his lot shared by every member of the regiment alike. It is the partial working of the depot system which galls his spirit,—causes the iron to enter into his soul.

Let us now view the subject financially. The four-company depots have entailed an enormous expense on the State, without producing any corresponding advantages to the service. The wing of a regiment is a far more efficient force than any four-company depot can be, and is detached without any expense. This affects the object of those who first formed the four-company depots, as small bodies to be employed where whole regiments are not required; and few will deny that detachments from the well-drilled and long-disciplined wing of a regiment must be more efficient than the boy soldiers of a depot, frequently under the command of the very junior officers of the regiment.

To combine economy with efficiency abroad and at home, it is now under mature consideration to remodel the depot system; and it is generally understood to be the intention of the Military Authorities to recommend the formation of Provisional Battalions, similarly constituted as that now commanded so satisfactorily by Lieutenant-Colonel Weare at Chatham. A Provisional Battalion is the best and least expensive means yet devised for the control of depots. To it each regiment, proceeding to a foreign station, will send one Captain and the skeleton of a company, on which recruits are to be formed, as may be required to fill casualties occurring in the regiment while stationed abroad. One Provisional Battalion, thus constituted, keeps up the 20,000 men in India at less expense than one of the four-company depots now costs the State. If, then, two Provisional Battalions be established for the regiments serving in the West Indies and America, and for the regiments in the Mediterranean, St. Helena, Cape, and Mauritius (adding the companies for the corps in Ceylon to the battalion at Chatham), the whole of the depots for the army abroad could be consolidated into three Provisional Battalions at the expense of three of the present four-company depots.

The manifest economy of this measure comes doubly recommended by the greater efficiency it must give to our very reduced force at home and abroad, and the lessening it must effect in the public accounts and correspondence at the War-Office and Horse Guards. It will enable the Commander-in-Chief to relieve the regiments in India in less than twenty years, and effect many salutary modifications in the whole Military system. It will restore to the officers and privates the old feeling of undivided attachment to their colours,—render once more the regiment the soldier's real home, and by so doing effect more for the good of the service at large, and the happiness of its members, than has been done since the Army lost its best friend—its idolised Chief,—the Duke of York.

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Our readers will be glad to learn the question of communication with India, by the agency of steam power, has at last assumed a shape that cannot fail to bring this long-talked of, and earnestly desired, object into immediate operation. We have always been deeply impressed with its importance; but if we had not, the conviction would have forced itself upon us at this moment, while we are perusing the document upon our table—we allude to a prospectus that is now being circulated amongst the mercantile interests of this country.

It will be remembered we have before declared the promoters of this undertaking were backed by the most influential, as well as by the general interests of this city, and that of the manufacturing and provincial towns of the kingdom connected with the India trade. We were not, however, prepared to see it supported to the extent and strength it has reached, and with so little notice of its circulation. When we know that sums averaging from two to five thousand pounds have been readily subscribed by different firms for the purchase of stock in the proposed "East India Steam Navigation Company," it is the best warranty the public can have of the sound policy of the measure, and of its great practical utility. There is another feature in this document that at once stamps it with an honesty of purpose, and places the project beyond even the suspicion of it being either a bubble or a job.

Contrary to the usual style so much in fashion at the present day, when the public are invited to become shareholders in a company, this prospectus sets forth a statement, showing that a grand scale of usefulness is contemplated and expected rather than inordinate profits, while it appears to be a legitimate investment for all those interested in its well-doing, by whom it will and ought to be supported; thus began, it is clear, when the measure shall be perfected and have come into full and steady work, it will be an outlay producing to the stockholders a fair and adequate remuneration.

We are free to confess the benefits this undertaking is calculated to bestow have never hitherto been demonstrated to the extent that is so forcibly thrust upon us by the details we are now looking at, and when we see so clear a way of approximating England, we may say Europe, to those distant parts of the globe, how flimsy and untenable appear all the objections that have hitherto been urged to prevent this scheme being carried into execution. India, China, and Australia are all within the ease grasp of this comprehensive plan, and it is fair to suppose the latter will follow on the line of the India route, as that the railroad will be continued

from Manchester to Birmingham, and who doubts that?

Assuming this extended operation to take place, we must bear in mind the whole line of sea from Ceylon to Australia is particularly well adapted for steam navigation; and, moreover, when we see the daily improvements that are taking place in the marine steam-engine, there can be no doubt the times estimated will be materially shortened, perhaps one-third;—at present they are as follows:—

Falmouth to Cadiz and Gibraltar, 6 days; Malta, 14 days; Alexandria, 19 days; Bombay, 48 days; Madras, 55 days; Calcutta, 59 days; Penang, 57 days; Singapore, 60 days; Batavia, 62 days; Australia, 73 days; Canton, 68 days; Mauritius, 54 days.

We have watched this measure with great interest, and shall continue to do so, quite assured it will be productive of great blessings to a large portion of mankind; the work is in good hands, and when they are ready to make a fair stand there can be no doubt but the King's Government, in the true spirit of doing signal service, will be quite ready, and accede to the reasonable demands that have been made.

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We have seen it stated by some of our contemporaries, that amongst the other acts of justice contemplated by the Government in the approaching year, to be shown towards the officers of the Army and Navy, it is purposed to allow those who have served above twenty-one (or at most, it is said, *twenty-five*) years to retire on the full pay of the rank they hold, provided that they have served the *half* of this period on foreign stations. When we every day see the public servants of the crown in the *Civil* departments of the Government permitted to retire on superannuations far superior to the half-pay of the officers of the United Service, with similar lengths of services, and holding corresponding stations in society, we are sure that the whole country will concur in opinion that our gallant soldiers and sailors well merit, at least, an equal share of regard and consideration. It is but a few weeks since that we announced the retirement of a *second class* clerk in one of our Dock-yards, a Mr. Mettarott, upon 140*l.* a-year, being nearly the half-pay of a Commander in the Navy, after perhaps forty-five years' service; and we think that this gentleman had not more than twenty years' service at most, and these of comparative *comfort*, as contrasted with the buffetings of a sailor's life, particularly the first ten years of it. All we claim for the United Service is the same pecuniary rewards from the Nation, after having spent the best of their lives in her defence, which are given to the *Civil* servants of the State; and when we remember that even Mr. Hume admitted, in the House of Commons in August last, in the debate on the Church Amendment Bill, that, to use the Honourable Members own words, *God knew that the Officers of the Army and Navy did not get paid unless they worked hard for it!* we cannot but rely upon the *general* support of the Legislature in any measure for the bettering the condition of men who have so well deserved their country's protection.

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When lately making some inquiries regarding the relief of regiments, and observing on the hard measure dealt out to the 16th, 45th, and 54th regiments, which have been abroad since 1819, we were informed that it was under consideration to withdraw four regiments from India, and augment the rank and file of the remaining sixteen regiments of His Majesty, serving in that country, to 1000 each. We cannot conceive any objections to this plan, and it would immediately relieve the 16th, 45th, 51th, and 6th; the three former of which have been abroad since 1819, the last since 1821, leaving the 55th, whose foreign service commenced in the latter year, to be relieved by the 4th regiment from New South Wales in the course of 1837. If then this be effected, there will be the less ground for deprecating the manner in which the 18th, 33d, 35th, and 82d regiments have been told off for foreign service. From there being only one regiment, the 46th, left available for Colonial service in 1837, we have been from the first convinced that the four-company depots would be abolished, and that, by sending them abroad to join their colours, a large relief in 1837 would be effected in India and other foreign stations. By sending out the depots to their regiments now in Ceylon, the 90th or the 18th could be sent on to India; and, in like manner, a regiment from the Mauritius, and another from the Cape, could be transferred to India on the arrival of the depot companies at Head-quarters. A most favourable opportunity is presented in 1837 for returning to our former excellent system, of keeping the parts of a regiment together as much as possible, as in that year the 46th is the only regiment on the roster for service abroad; and the usual embarkations may be effected by sending abroad these nondescript bodies, called the depots of four companies, without which, at present, the Head-quarters' Companies are maimed and unserviceable. United they are worthy of their title—a British regiment,—seperated, they are what we shall abstain from calling them.

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The expressed intention of the citizens of this metropolis to mark their respect for the services rendered by the Duke of Wellington, and for the great interest which he displayed on the occasion of passing measures for the formation of London Bridge and its approaches, by the erection of a statue to his Grace, and the rapid manner in which the funds necessary for so laudable a purpose have been subscribed by persons of all parties, has naturally revived the suggestion proposed by one of our correspondents two years ago, for taking measures to erect some suitable monument, with emblematical designs, to be surmounted by a statue to the memory of the immortal Nelson, who also rendered many eminent services to the City of London, of which Corporation he was proud to consider himself a member.

The centre of Trafalgar Square appears, by universal consent, to be the site best calculated for a trophy of this description, a situation where it would attract the notice of strangers and foreigners visiting the metropolis. In this opinion we cordially concur, and, as we observed, when the suggestion was formerly mooted, we are certain that was a subscription set on foot under proper auspices, so desirous would every admirer of that great man be of contributing, that the fund would enable the artist to produce a monument which should be creditable to the nation.

It has been frequently observed, that whilst scarce a town of any importance in the Kingdom is wanting in some monumental trophy to the memory of the Hero of Trafalgar, London, which owes so much to his exploits, whose commerce was secured and extended by the result of his victories, boasts of nothing worthy of his memory. There are indeed statues in St. Paul's and the Guildh creditable as works of art, and suitable to the si ations; but whilst we have bridges, squares, a streets, designated after the Conqueror of Wat loo, the name of Nelson has not been honour in a similar or even a proportionable degree.

It may be said that the names of the t greatest Heroes which this country or the wor has produced, need not the aid of marble or bras that their exploits will be recorded in history, a perpetuated in the memory of our children's ch dren, long after the most durable monuments whi the ingenuity of man can design have passed awa This is very true, but still it becomes the duty the existing generation to mark their respect a veneration by costly and appropriate trophies; an we therefore trust, that the memory of Nelson, name so dear to Britons, may be honoured by statue in Trafalgar Square.

We shall renew this subject when the meeti of Parliament brings influential persons to Lond from the country; and trust, before Easter, to fi a committee established under proper auspices receive subscriptions and fix upon a suitable d sign for a monument worthy the memory Nelson.

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We are not as yet aware that any arrangeme has been adopted by the Court of Direct through which old and meritorious officers c secure a provision for their sons, notwithstandi the suggestions of Lord Grenville and Mr. Wynn on the subject. As this is the season wh the amount of Indian Patronage comes before Board of Control, we cannot forbear calling tention to the subject, and pointing out the pecu claim of the Officers of the Indian Army, w banished for the greater portion of their lives the public services in India, are deprived of means and opportunity of establishing that inte on the spot, which those residing at home poss This circumstance occasions a most unequal p portion of patronage to the home interest, to exclusion of these claims, and this fact is fu established by a return laid on the table of House of Commons when the India bill was un discussion in 1833, showing the Military Patron falling to the Directors between the two Charte The amount exceeded 5,000 commissions; this number only 401 were granted to the sons officers of the Indian Army, and the probability that the greater portion of the 401 did not fall those whose poverty, merits, and long services India rendered their claims entitled to a preferen

We feel satisfied, that if the same system isted as in His Majesty's service, and the fi commission in the Indian Army was sold, and regulation adopted, giving the preference to p chase a defined number of them to the sons Indian officers qualified to hold them, that it wo satisfy all the just pretensions and expectations the Army. Their subscription to a Military Fu provides, at its expense, an education for the of an officer who dies or falls in the public serv and secures 300*l.* to him on his entrance int profession. This sum would purchase his co mission if one was available under a regulation this nature; and an old officer, when dying in service of his country, would have the consola in his last moments that his son would, thro the support of the fund, and a public provision made for such a case, succeed to the same hon able means of serving his country he posses If all first commissions were sold at 600*l.* each,

eturn before alluded to shows that the value of he 5,000 in question would be fifteen hundred housand pounds; and if, on the loss of this pa-ronage, 1,500*l.* had been assigned out of this mount, as a salary to each Director, it is equally ertain a revenue would still have remained for ppropriation to other public objects of 771,000*l.*

Upon what principle the system of selling the rst commission should be objected to we cannot iscern, when the arrangement can be adopted ith such benefit to all interests that ought to be onsidered. This patronage would then rest upon he same footing, under the Directors, as it now ests in His Majesty's Army with the Commander-n-Chief; and, unless some plan is adopted of this ature, we must anticipate the strongest memorials nd appeals *from* the services in India on this bject.

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Mr. Chatfield, whose second letter we insert to y, appears to labour under an impression that it is only ecessary to *publish* a suggestion to entitle a projector to e merit of an invention. We should have thought his perience in these matters might have convinced him at of the many thousand schemes which have been sug-sted in publications, the great majority had been pro-sed over and over again, sometimes in print, but ore often by letter to the Department having the con-ol of these matters. It is not every disappointed ojector who incurs the expense of appealing to the world. s regards the particular question in dispute, we have ly to state, once for all, that if Mr. Chatfield supposes was the first person to point out the imperfect manner which a ship's qualities were reported for the want of plying scientific terms, and that he made his suggestion late as 1831, he can have no claim to the originality such a proposal. Who first proposed it we cannot say; t we have shown that the Private Secretary was in ossession of a French ship's report so far back as 1827; nd it is well known that the French ships at Navarin ade the reports of their inclination by degrees; and the ke course was adopted in the Experimental Squadron oon the same period; so that it was not only proposed but actual use long before the date even of Mr. Chatfield's uggestions. We are not aware that in the present report ny other scientific term than degrees is used; and as Mr. hatfield admits that the registration of a ship's inclination degrees is not a novel idea, we are at a loss to understand hat merit he does claim in the suggestion made to the dmiralty, having never seen the pamphlet to which he udes.

We have no doubt but that many officers noted the ship's clination in degrees, by means of a pendulum and a gra-ted arc, twenty or thirty years ago; and the plan would ve been more generally in use, and probably *or-ered* to be adopted, were it not that all persons o go to sea, and have observed the action of the endulum, and the vibration produced by the mo-on of the ship, are well aware of the difficulty of esti-ating the inclination correctly by any means hitherto rised. To act correctly, the instrument must be nicely pended, generally upon a knife edge, and the sudden ow of a sea, or anything producing a jarring motion, ch as the concussion of a gun when discharged, will t it swinging far beyond the true point of inclination; d this was probably the case on board the *Pique* on a e occasion, for although that ship, in the heaviest squall e encountered, did not heel beyond 6 or 7 degrees, she s reported in the newspapers to have inclined over 30 grees. Even the application of wheels and other con-ivances to correct this sensitiveness have hitherto been lures; and, as we have before said, an instrument hich shall point out the true inclination of a ship, under rcumstances, is a desideratum, and Mr. Chatfield can-t turn his talents to better purpose than to produce one. e knew of no other matter included in a ship's report, hich is necessary to be "defined in the language of ience," in order to be applied to "scientific purposes Naval Architecture," unless it be the force of the ind, to estimate which upon a given surface there are struments at present existing of various sorts, but hether they are applicable to the purpose desired at a is matter for experiment and inquiry.

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To uphold the honour and respectability of any branch the public service, it is absolutely necessary that l belonging to it should be without a stain upon their haracters or conduct, more particularly so as it relates to heir immediate connection with the duties of such ser-ice. This point, we imagine, will not be attempted to e controverted by the Chairman and Commissioners of the Board of Customs, under whose control we are daily more sorry to know that the Coast Guard Establish-ment still continues.

We are led to these remarks, in consequence of the representations which have been just made to us by several officers belonging to the Coast Guard Service, who, as men of unimpeachable character and unblemished honour, feel sorely degraded upon finding that a Chief Officer, who had lately been *convicted* by a Court of In-quiry of *being in collusion with Smugglers*, and who had been dismissed with disgrace from the Coast Guard in consequence, should, though some unaccountable influ-ence, have been restored to the situation he held in it, in the south of Ireland, and not only this, but, although the Court before which he was tried considered it right to *mulct* him of the prize-money arising from the vessel which the boat's crew under his command had captured in his absence, *in direct opposition to the orders which he had given to them*, yet, notwithstanding all these damning facts, it has been stated to us that the Board of Customs have thought proper to restore to this Chief Officer the whole of the sum in question, amounting to between four and five hundred pounds!—and this, too, whilst they refuse to do common justice to Mr. Dillon! Until we see the result of the observations we now offer, we will not *name* the party; but if, as it is told us, *private* interest has led to this extraordinary exercise of authority, and the officer alluded to is still continued in this appointment, we will at an early date call the attention of the Admiralty to the circumstance *in detail*, and we know that one of the most upright and intelligent Mem-bers of the House of Commons, who delights in detect-ing corruption in every form, will move for the full pro-ceedings of the trial of the officer referred to, together with all the correspondence that has passed connected with his being restored to his situation, and the subse-quent unprecedented grant of prize-money to him, in the teeth of the sentence of the Court that tried him.

The exposure of this transaction must surely awaken the eyes of the First Lord of the Admiralty, and of every member of the Government, to the positive *necessity* of placing the Coast Guard Establishment at once under the Naval administration of the country; and we are con-fident that the excellent and straightforward Comptroller-General cannot but now admit the propriety of this im-mediate transfer, for we are fully satisfied that Captain Bowles never did, and never would, sanction so unheard-of a measure. The members of the Court that tried this officer are, we learn, justly indignant at the Board of Customs having so arbitrarily set aside their sentence, for they naturally feel that it is casting a deep slur upon their integrity, and inferring that they have decided con-trary to the evidence brought before them; whereas, the evidence is so clear, it is said, that it was impossible to have erred in the judgment; hence, they owe to their own honours to represent to the ADMIRALTY the position in which they stand, and ought, we deem, to solicit that further proceedings may be had in the case without delay.

We know nothing whatever of any of the parties herein alluded to, never having seen either the accused or his judges in our lives; but, as zealous supporters of the characters of the officers of the United Service, we shall ever fearlessly maintain that, whenever any one belonging to either branch of it has been tried and found guilty of a crime which disgraces his reputation as a man, that he ought, for the honour of the cloth which he has degraded, to be *instantly* dismissed from the service of his Sove-reign *for ever*.

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A former article, in reference to Mr. Chatfield's letter, has been in type three weeks, having stood over for want of space; and we have just read, in the pages of our excellent Contemporary, *The United Service Journal* for November, that gentleman's own version of his Lecture, at the Bristol Association.

As the observations we thought proper to make, respect-ing certain statements which he was said to have de-livered, were founded upon a report in a provincial paper, we confess that, on receiving Mr. Chatfield's re-monstrance, we were apprehensive that we had done him injustice; but this apprehension is entirely removed by the perusal of the document alluded to, signed with his name.

We have neither inclination nor space to follow Mr. C. through the long repetition respecting the "Com-mittee of Naval Revision," quotations from old authors, lamentations respecting our inferiority to French builders, &c., all which those readers, who are interested in the subject, must have encountered any time these six years in the various shapes wherein the productions of the school have appeared. But we will point out the paragraph upon which our charge was made, and leave it to our readers to judge whether we were warranted in making it.

After expatiating upon the inapplicability of ships' reports to any purposes of science, Mr. C. observes, "The following is one of the questions; it refers to the observed stability of the ship, under certain conditions of trial:"—

"*Q.* How does she stand under her sails?"—and proceeds to describe, in the words of the report, the answ such as remarkably stiff, very stiff, wonderfully st &c. &c.; and then states that the rolling, &c., is a noted in terms equally vague.

Now, this coupled with the context in Mr. C.'s let must have led his audience to believe, that such were t terms used in the reports, to denote the inclination ships so late as November 1835; as he quoted the e pressions from the official returns of the qualities certain ships, moved for by Mr. Charles Wood, t Secretary to the Admiralty, on the 6th of May last; a we have been lately informed, by a gentleman who w present, that *such was the impression produced*.

Our Naval Readers are well aware this is not t fact; and it may be necessary to inform others (wh putting faith in the statement, have doubtless reflect upon the ignorance of the authorities who ordered, a the officers who conducted, the experiments,) that t category which Mr. C. quotes is immediately preced by two others, the 11th and 12th, which require to kno "*How many degrees does she heel*" under certain circu stances?

It is the more remarkable that Mr. C. should ha concealed this fact from the meeting, as he himse claims to have suggested these very questions, as will seen by his Letter in this day's Gazette.

One word more, and we have done with Mr. Cha field. Quoting from his own report of the Lecture, appears to have said, "There has not been an instan in which *any member* of the School of Architecture h entered into competition with other individuals;" and alludes to this more, as he says, as a matter of *fact* than *regret*. Now here is another piece of sophistry, f what is the fact? Why, that Dr. Inman, the *head of t School* of Naval Architecture, the acknowledged Pr fessor, *had* opportunities to compete with other individ als, and demonstrated his principle of ship-building up the *Sapphire* and *Acteon*, both of which are decid failures. Does Mr. C. insinuate that Dr. Inman pr fesses one thing and practises another, or that the pri ciple of ship-building, deduced from science, is on known to the scholars? or would he have more shi built by these scholars after proportions which every o condemns? We apprehend this avowal has placed t question of science in a precious dilemma, and we leave t Professor and the Scholars he has instructed to explain

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*Madame de Steinberg.*—A paragraph has of late go the rounds of the press, describing the extraordinary ta of a lady in Paris for birds, (which lady has been ales nated as a *Madame Steinberg*,) above two thousand which, it has been represented, she keeps in the apa ments that she occupies; and further, that from her fee ing daily the sparrows and others of the feathered trib in the Gardens of the Tuileries, they all follow her ev stantly in flocks during her walk, to the great amuseme of the Parisians. This lady, we learn from Paris, is t widow of an English peer, the Dowager Lady Ne borough, who has married, secondly, the Baron de Stei berg, an officer of the Household of the Emperor Russia. The romantic history of Her Ladyship won seem to make a good subject for a novel: she was broug up as the reputed daughter of a man named Chiappini, i small town of Italy, which person was afterwards t keeper of the gaol at Florence, but it appears th she was educated very superiorly to the other children this family. At the age of 17, Miss Chiappini attract the attractions of Lord Newburgh, who was then t velling in Italy, his Lordship having, it is believed, pr viously learnt confidentially from some one immediate about the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the real birth of t object of his admiration; at least so far as that she w considered to be the daughter of the *Comte de Joinville*, French nobleman. After many objections on the pa of the so-called Miss Chiappini, in consequence of t great disparity in age between Lord Newborough a herself, she at length gave her hand to his Lordship, a accompanied him to England. She bore him two so —the last and the present Lord Newborough. After t death of her husband, in 1807, she married, in 1810, t Baron de Steinberg, as we have already stated; and was not until the year 1821, when her Ladyship made journey to Florence, in order to see once more the ind vidual whom, up to that period, she had always regarde as her father, that she discovered she was not his chil Upon his death, in December of that year, Lady New borough quitted Florence for Sienna, and, after bein there about a week, she received a letter by the pos with an enclosure in the hand-writing of the late Lorenz Chiappini, declaring the facts connected with her tru origin, and stating that she had been exchanged for child of his, a son, when an infant, and that he could n die in peace without making this declaration. The stat ment contained in this letter enabled Lady Newborou to trace that the person who had made this unnatural ba ter, was a French nobleman, who, at the time of h birth, was travelling with his wife in Italy, under t

ames of the Count and Countess de Joinville; but who r what they were beyond these titles, or in what part of rance they resided, she had not then the most distant dea. Her Ladyship however, it appears, took all the ecessary legal measures, in the Ecclesiastical Courts of taly, to establish the truth of her real parentage; and, n the 24th June, 1824, the Episcopal Court at Vienna, fter hearing all the requisite evidence, decreed that he demandress was the daughter of the Count and Countess de Joinville, natives of France, and that she as baptised at Modiglana on the 17th of April, 1773, nd caused the register of baptism to be amended accordngly. From the date of this decree up to the period of he late Revolution in 1830, Lady Newborough used every eans to establish her real birth in France; and a few eeks previous to the dethronement of Charles the enth, she published advertisements in different newsapers at Paris, offering a high reward for the necessary vidence to affect this object, and her Ladyship likewise aused a pamphlet to be printed about the same time, etailing all the particulars of her extraordinary case, in hich she maintains, upon the facts set forth in the documents in her possession, that she is the legitimate daughter of the late *Duke and Duchess of Orleans*, and that she as exchanged at the instant of her birth by her unnatural ather (unknown, it must be believed, to his excellent rifu) for the son of M. Chiappini, which son, it is declared by her, is the present *King of the French!*

Captain Sir T. Fellowes, C.B., was intrusted by His Majesty, on the sailing of the *Pembroke*, to convey to Lisbon a full-length picture of himself, as a present to Prince Ferdinand.

Mr. Day, the celebrated blacking-manufacturer, who ied on Wednesday last, has by his Will, bearing date immediately after the marriage of his daughter with Mr. d. Clagget, left to her a life interest in 4,000*l.* a-year, ayable to her receipt alone, and 2,000*l.* a-year to Mrs. Day. These sums to go in equal divisions after their reective deaths to his nephews and nieces, whom he has ppointed residuary legatees to his estate, amounting o 450,000*l.* The business in Holborn is to be sold.

*The O'Connell Annuity for* 1831.—The total mount was 13,485*l.*, and the number of contributions r collections by which it was raised, 605. Amongst he contributors and collectors are three Roman Catholic Archbishops, ten Bishops, and 612 Priests.

Woodcocks and snipes have been shot in this island uring the last week. This is an indisputable sign of the inter having set in with great severity in the northern limates.—*Mona's Herald.*

Lord Hawarden has been elected an Irish representative peer in the room of the late Lord Dufferin. The numbers were—for Lord Hawarden, 86; for Lord Lismore, 28.

*Irish Legal Appointments consequent on the Death of Sir W. Smith.*—Mr. O'Loghlen, the Attorney-General, o have the vacant seat in the Court of Exchequer. Mr. Richards, the Solicitor, is to be the new Attorney-General. Mr. Serjeant Woulfe, M.P. for Cashel, to be he Solicitor-General; and Mr. Ball, one of His Majesty's Counsel, to be raised to the dignity of Serjeant. These appointments will create two Parliamentary vacancies—one for Dungarvan, in place of Baron O'Loghlen; the other for Cashel.

*The late Duke of Gordon.*—A fifth monument is now in contemplation to be erected in Aberdeenshire. The Earl of Errol has subscribed 150*l.*, Duke of Richmond 100*l.*, Earl of Aberdeen 100*l.*, Mr Fergusson of Pitfour, 100*l.*, Marquis of Huntly 100*l.*, Lord Saltoun 50*l.*, Hon. Capt. Gordon, M.P., 50*l.*, &c. The subscription for the monument to be erected in Elgin exceeds 600*l.*

A letter of the 18th inst., from Vienna, announces that the Duchess de Berri had been delivered, at Gratz, of a daughter.

The three Northern Courts, with the addition of Sardinia, from time to time send regularly to Don Carlos supplies of money, the latter to as great amount as any one of them. Hamburgh and Bordeaux are the commercial places made use of for the transmission—not over the Pyrenees, but by coasting smacks. Russia is supposed to be the principal mover in these transactions, although distant from her territory. The Rothschilds positively have nothing to do with it, their interest lying the other way.—*Globe.*

The Coombesatchfield estate, in this county, was knocked down by auction to the Hon. Capt. Wyndham for 19,000 guineas, on Saturday, at the London Inn, in this city.—*Exeter Paper.*

Count Rodolph de Salis, who succeeds to the title and estates by the unexpected death of his father, recently attained his majority, and is a Lieutenant in the 7th Hussars.

Accounts from Naples confirm the audacious attempt made by Miss Penelope Smith to persuade the Prince of Capua to crown her Queen of Sicily. M. de Houdelot, Aide-de-Camp to the King, had received orders to leave the next morning for Naples. This General was engaged for nearly two hours with the Minister of Marine, regulating the departure of the vessels ordered to reinforce the naval forces on the coast of Sicily.—*Galignani.*

*Oldenburg, Oct.* 19.—We have been much amazed by an extempore war in the neighbourhood. The English Lieutenant-Colonel Bentinck, who seems to be unable to wait for the issue of the suit commenced against his cousin, Count Bentinck, respecting the lordships of Vaal and Kniphausen, has made no attempt to surprise and get possession of the latter place by force, with the aid of an army of 40 or 50 vagabonds picked up here and there. This enterprise has not only failed, but had nearly cost the Lieutenant-Colonel his life, had he not been protected by the Magistrates of the place, whom he treated as enemies. It is to be hoped, however, that the Government of Oldenburg will stop further operations.

*An Official Holiday in Turkey.*—The Sultan has for the first time given permission to all those engaged in the public service to rest one day from their labours, the day to be chosen by themselves. The functionaries, with common consent, selected Thursday.—*German Paper.*

Lord de Saumarez died worth about 300,000*l.*, of which sum he has, by will, directed that 100,000*l.* be set apart to keep up the title in the family.

M. Mertam, of Welbeck Street, who has lately joined Don Carlos, has been appointed Lieut.-Col. on the staff of the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Macaulay, R.E., with despatches from Sir Francis Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, arrived in town on Thursday.

There never was known so little money stirring in the fashionable world, or rather the *roué* world, as at the present moment. Crockford's is said to hardly pay its expenses; there is no play of any kind.

Prince Polignac's family have in vain solicited him to make an application to the Government which might authorise his being at liberty. He has remained inflexible, and disavows all solicitations made in his favour.

The royal cellars at Windsor Castle have been lately replenished with the addition of choice wines of various qualities, from humble Port to imperial Tokay. His Majesty, although his own habits are rigidly abstemious, is the most hospitable Sovereign in Europe.

Letters from Naples announce the breaking out of the cholera. There had been, so far, 11 of 12 cases daily.

Mrs. Mary Flaherty, of Mansion-house, Hammersmith, intends to place at the disposal of the Council 5,000*l.*, three-and-a-half per cents., for the benefit of the London University.

The wife of Mr. Daniel O'Connell died on Monday morning at Derrynane-abbey. Mr. Maurice O'Connell, the Member for Tralee, and the eldest son of Mr. O'Connell, is in so precarious a state of health, that his recovery is scarcely expected. These are severe and serious afflictions—they come *home* to the heart of every man, and speak of the domestic affections in a tone of sad humanity which pleads resistlessly for pity and condolence.

The Author of "Sketches in Germany and the Germans," one of the most entertaining books of last season, is daily expected to return from the eastern parts of Europe, where he has been travelling since the production of his last work. His perfect knowledge of the languages, and his long habitual intercourse with the natives of these remoter regions, together with his animated and graphic style of writing, render him particularly fit to delineate the present state of manners and matters in these countries. He has traversed the whole of Moldavia and Wallachia, been resident at Constantinople, and, extending his tour across the Black Sea, entered the Asiatic provinces bordering thereon, and more particularly Circassia.

At a Meeting of Baronets of Nova Scotia, lately held in Edinburgh, some high legal opinions that the rights and privileges of Nova Scotia Baronets cannot be affected by non user, prescription, &c., was laid before the Order. Mr. Muir stated that there was a case in point at present in dependence in the Court of Session between his client, Sir William Sibbald, and the Crown. Sir William having taken infeftment of his 16,000 acres in Nova Scotia, the Crown Officers had brought an action of reduction. The case, which may be viewed as a *trial* case, will shortly come to judgment; the importance to the Order of not being foreclosed by a decision on an individual case, and the advantages to arise from an active co-operation, are apparent. The Earl of Stirling, as the descendant of Sir William Alexander, claims, under Charters, the power of creating Baronets of Nova Scotia, and his Lordship has exercised his rights.

Mrs. Norton, who was reported to have taken up her residence at Rome, arrived last week on a visit to her brother, R. B. Sheridan, Esq., Frampton House, Devon.

The result of the experiments made for the French Post-office department has been so far favourable to Ramsgate over Dover, as a packet harbour, that it is likely it will henceforth be adopted for the line of communication between France and England.

Prince Napoleon Louis Bonaparte (whose proceedings at Strasburgh are noticed in our Foreign Intelligence) is son of the ex-King of Holland, and was born on 20th April, 1808. He received his military education at the Camp of Thoun, in the Canton of Berne, which Switzerland annually establishes for the instruction of her Artillery and Engineer Officers. In 1831 he took, along with his brother, an active part in the insurrection of the Italian patriots at Romagna. Compelled to leave Italy, he crossed France with his mother, and before he left Paris he addressed a letter to Louis Philippe, demanding to be permitted to serve in the French Army. After a visit to England, he returned to Switzerland in August, 1831. A deputation secretly sent from Warsaw, offered him a command in the Polish Army. The occupation of Warsaw prevented his departure. Some time after Louis Bonaparte published his "Considerations, Political and Military, upon Switzerland." On that occasion the Helvetic Government granted him the honorific title of a citizen of the Swiss Republic. That distinction, which does not include naturalisation, had been granted to Marshal Ney when the Act of Mediation took place, and to Prince Metternich, under the influence of the events of 1815. In June, 1834, Louis Bonaparte was made Captain of Artillery in the Regiment of Berne. He published, in 1835, a work entitled "Manuel d'Artillerie pour la Suisse."

## The Court.

Their Majesties, we rejoice to say, are in excellent health. The Princess Augusta arrived at Brighton on Tuesday evening, in improved health, from Frogmore, accompanied by Miss Wynyard.

Prince George of Cumberland.—The very beneficial effect which the use of sea-bathing at Norderney has had on the health of Prince George, has brought much nearer the time for the operations which it is hoped will restore his sight.

Col. Lyster, of the Guards, has been appointed Gentleman Usher to his Majesty.

The King has appointed the Lord John Frederick Gordon, one of the Lords of his Majesty's Bedchamber, in the room of the Lord Elphinstone, resigned.

The Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household has appointed John Holbert Glover, Esq., Librarian in Ordinary to his Majesty at Windsor Castle.

The King has approved of Mr. Jaques Galleano, Vice-Consul at Gibraltar for the King of Greece, in room of Mr. Thomas Hughes, jun., as Consul at Liverpool for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay.

The King has permitted Ensign Edward-Patrick Lynch, Bombay Native Infantry, to accept and wear the insigna of the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun, of the second class, which the Shah of Persia has conferred upon him, in approbation of his services whilst attached to the Persian Army.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—TELEGRAPH DESPATCHES.—"*Strasburgh, Oct.* 30, *Half-past* 8 *o'clock.*—*The Gen. Commanding the Fifth Military Division to the Minister of War.*—This morning at 6 o'clock, Louis Napoleon, son of the Duchess of St. Leu, who had in his confidence the Colonel of Artillery Vaudrey, traversed the streets of Strasburg with a part of his (Vaudrey's) regiment, crying 'Vive Napoleon!' They presented themselves at the barracks of the 46th Regt. of the Line, in order to excite the soldiers to rise. I myself was blockaded in my own house by a picket of artillery, but, thanks to the fidelity and sincere devotedness of our troops, this imprudent young man (Louis Napoleon) was arrested, together with his accomplice. The 3d Regt. of Artillery is deserving of praise, as also are the Regiments of Infantry and several Officers of the 4th Regiment of Artillery."

On the 30th Oct., a Brigadier of the fourth squadron of the first regiment of Hussars, which is in garrison at Vendome, called a meeting of his comrades, to the number of 14, and held a sitting at a public-house, where the proposal for sounding to horse and seizing the military posts and authorities of the town was broached, the conspirators having it in their intention to proclaim the republic. The object of this assembly was, however, made known to the Lieut.-Col. of the reg., who immediately arrested the Brigadier and his accomplices whilst they were deliberating.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor Nicholas's illness is said to be serious.

SPAIN.—The arrival of the squadron of Admiral Hugon in the Bay of Cadiz had suggested, in some quarters, suspicions that, if Don Carlos reach Madrid, the French will seize upon the former city and port. A letter from Ellorio, dated the 27th, states that the Carlists had on the 26th made themselves masters of the

fortified points of St. Augustin and Mallona, and had taken all the artillery mounted in those redoubts. The Portuguese General, Coelho, had been killed by a cannon-ball, and General Muntenegro slightly wounded in the arm. The loss of the Carlists had been inconsiderable. The Infante Don Sebastian passed before the battle lines on the 25th. On the 26th, at 6 in the evening, the Carlist batteries had already thrown into Bilbon 80 bombs, 195 grenades, and 280 cannon-balls. On the 29th the Carlists raised the siege of Bilbon, in consequence of the approach of Espartero. Eguia is marching against him. A private letter of the 26th, from Madrid, announces the arrival there of an extraordinary courier, bringing intelligence that Alaix had taken from Gomez 1,200 infantry, two squadrons of cavalry, and two mountain guns, between Pozoblanco and Montoco. The Cortes was opened on the 24th ult. by the Queen Regent. Her Majesty's speech has excited much interest.

PRUSSIA.—*Berlin, Oct.* 23.—The marriage of the Princess Elizabeth, daughter of Prince William of Prussia, and Prince Charles of Hesse and Zu Rhein, was celebrated yesterday with great pomp at the Royal Palace.

SWEDEN.—The speech of the King of Sweden upon the opening of the Norwegian extraordinary Session, on the 20th ult., is in the highest degree conciliatory, and cannot fail to cast the odium of a separation, or any breach of the friendly union of the two countries which may occur, upon the inconsiderate Legislature of Norway. In all respects that body appears to have formed an incorrect impression of its rights under the treaty of 1814. It is but justice to say of the King of Sweden that, throughout the whole of this dispute with the Legislature of Norway, he has conducted himself with sincere and unimpeached good faith.

EGYPT.—Mehemed Ali's Army consists at this moment of about 100,000 men, a considerable portion of whom are regular troops. Of this force there are 27,000 in Egypt, 6000 in Senaar and Kordofan, 47,000 in Syria, about 5000 in Candia, and 10,000 in Hedshas. His Navy consists of thirty-six ships of war on active service, and three on the stocks, besides four ships of the line carrying from 80 to 102 guns, six frigates, (of which one is in the course of building,) five sloops, nine brigs, and one cutter.

BARBADOES.—Papers to the 20th September have been received, but are barren of any thing like general interest. The fever still prevails with unmitigated violence.

## WORLD-WEARINESS.

(FROM THE METROPOLITAN.)

Come, death, and leave the couch of beauty,
Spread horror through an region blest.
Here do thy seasonable duty:—
A grave for this old man were best.

Compelled unwillingly to linger,
Unloved, a tree with branches sere,
Come, and with sweet oblivious finger,
Death! do thine office here.

For gone are all with whom he mated,
Nor wife nor child now o'er him bend,
Though unto many link related,
Thou art his only friend.

Thick grows the film upon his vision;
Cold flows the blood his veins within—
Pale porter at the gates Elysian!
Thou art his next of kin.

Around him grows the scene more dreary,
Darker the clouds come o'er his west:
Hard is thy toil, but he is weary,
And sound will be his rest.

RICHARD HOWITT.

*Very Cool.*—A "traveller," who has just published a work on the "Art of Duelling," among other observations on the "Method of Practice," observes, "Do not omit either, if you puncture your adversary when engaged, to carefully free your sword from any moisture, previous to returning it to the scabbard. I had a beautiful Toledo considerably damaged by the carelessness of a friend in this respect. During the confusion that necessarily arises upon the principal receiving the *coup de cœur*, such an accident is very likely to occur." A little further on, under the head, "Precautions to be observed," he tells us, "If, upon the discharge, his adversary's ball has taken effect, he must not be alarmed or confused, but quietly submit the part to the examination of his surgeon, who should close round him, with his second, the moment the discharge has taken place. I cannot impress upon an individual too strongly the propriety of remaining perfectly calm and collected when hit; he must not allow himself to be alarmed or confused, but, summoning up all his resolution, treat the matter coolly; and if he dies, go off with as good a grace as possible."

*A Trading Bridegroom.*—After a marriage in Connecticut, the bridegroom took the parson aside most mysteriously, and whispered to him—"Can't you take the pay out in 'taters?"

## Theatres.

DRURY-LANE.—We have only space to briefly notice the novelties. A Mr. Hill, from New York, has made a favourable impression as *Hiram Dodge*, in a new piece called the *Yankee Pedlar*. Duvernay has appeared in the ballet of the *Maid of Cashmere*, and her dancing is as elegant as ever. What grace in all her movements! what ease in every *pas!* Duvernay will turn the heads of many young, aye, and elderly gentlemen, too, for the next few months. The new *Juliet* on Thursday evening met with a flattering reception, and gave promise of future excellence. The house has been very thinly attended.

COVENT-GARDEN.—Charles Kemble quits the stage in the course of the next month. Mr. C. Young has offered to perform for Kemble's farewell benefit. This theatre continues to fill to overflowing every night. Report says, that Mr. and Mrs. Wood, and Phillips, are engaged.

ST. JAMES'S.—The favourite opera of *Artaxerxes* has been revived, for the purpose of introducing Miss Rainforth in the part of *Mandane*. This young lady was a pupil of Welch's, but latterly has been under the tuition of T. Cook. The opera is too well known to need any notice from us. The characters, upon the whole, were tolerably well supported; and the piece has been produced without regard to expense. Miss Rainforth's voice is a *soprano* of good quality, and compass—as regards the upper notes, but sadly deficient in the lower. She will prove an acquisition to the company, and, with careful study, may take a high rank in her profession; but she has much to learn before she can aspire to the rank of a *prima donna*. Braham's *Artabanes* was the best performance in the opera; he well merited the encores he received. Bennett's *Arbaces* was passable; he is a pleasing singer and a bad actor. Miss J. Smith undertook the part of *Artaxerxes* at a very short notice, in consequence of the indisposition of her sister, and acquitted herself in a very pleasing and correct manner. Miss Stanley's *Semira* was passable. A new farce, called *The Miniature* was produced on Tuesday last, with partial success.

OLYMPIC.—On Monday we had two new burlettas: the first, *He would be an Actor* (which is, with a very trifling alteration, an old farce revived); the second, *Serenading*, from the pen of Mr. Leman Rede. *He would be an Actor* is a vehicle to exhibit Mathews's powers of personating several characters in rapid succession, as *Motley*, a strolling actor. His *Welch Gardener*, and French *Danseuse* from the grand opera, were very pleasing assumptions; his dress for the *Danseuse* was one of the best disguises we ever witnessed: the air and manners of the French woman were also admirably well supported. His *Welch Servant* was an agreeable personation, and the ballad he introduced was pleasing, and prettily executed. The part of *Becky Morgan* was admirably well performed by Mrs. Orger. Oxberry had a miserable part, quite beneath the notice of an actor who could sustain the character of *The Hon. Hector Butler* with so much rich comic humour. *Serenading*.—The plot of this piece turns upon the mistakes that occur from two gentlemen of the name of Green (one married, the other single) occupying apartments at the same number, and in the same court, in the Temple. Several of the situations were amusing, though not new, and produced much laughter. The *Minstrel* is an old friend; we have seen him to greater advantage in several modern farces. Conquest and J. Vining did their utmost for the author, but the audience did not relish *Serenading* either on the first or second representation.

ADELPHI.—A new burletta, from the pen of Miss Borden, entitled *Rosine; or, Am I a Princess?* was produced on Monday evening, and a sentence of condemnation passed upon it, in—we think—too hasty a manner. We by no means wish to be understood as advocating the merit of this drama: but we think the author was dealt rather harshly with, considering the imperfect state in which the piece was produced. If it is worth a manager's while to produce a drama, it is a duty he owes to the public, and the author, to ascertain that his actors are perfect in their parts. We have seen, in our time, many a good piece damned by the shameful neglect of a performer. The admirable acting of Mrs. Yates, as *Rosine*, was the only thing in the piece worthy of commendation. The piece has been withdrawn, and *Grace Huntley* substituted. We shall next week have to notice a new burletta, which is to introduce Mr. Rice, the American actor, and John Reeve, as *Jim Crow* and *Colonel Crockel*.

A person, who had contracted an intimacy with a miser, said to him one day: "I am about to make a journey; give me your ring; I will preserve it carefully, and when I look at it I shall think of you." The miser replied: "If you wish to think of me you had better look at your finger, and then you will remember having asked me for the ring, and I refused to give it you."

## Literary Notices.

*The Great Metropolis.* By the Author of "Hand
Recollections of the Lords and Commons." 2 v
Saunders and Otley.

THE subjects treated upon in these volumes are
theatres, clubs, gaming-houses, higher, middle, and lo
classes, the press—daily and weekly, the periodical
quarterly, monthly, and weekly; and the author assu
us, that in his anxiety to procure correct information,
has in several instances visited places, and mixed w
classes of men before unknown to him. "It is possibl
he admits, "that, notwithstanding all his care to be ac
rate in his facts, some errors may have crept into
work; but he is confident that these are few and un
portant." We heartily wish they were unimportant;
though we acknowledge that the work is characteri
"by a *spirit* of perfect fairness," we must add that we
not remember a publication so full of errors. Indeed,
scarcely contains one article in which any individual c
nected with the press, and acquainted with liter
society, could not detect some mistake. As rega
what is stated of ourselves, we have no great reason
quarrel with the author; but his mis-statements in reg
to others must give great annoyance, and we find that
has already drawn on himself the wrath of *The Ti*
and *Standard*, who have declared that, as regards t
concerns, "there is not one fact correctly stated." F
some amusing anecdotes we select the following:—

"In all of the clubs there are a greater or less numbe
eccentric characters. The United Service Clubs have n
than their quota of such persons. One gentleman
takes a lively interest in the affairs of *the* Club, as he c
it, goes among the other members by the ugly cognome
"The Dog of War." He is celebrated for his love
good fish dinner, and in order that his taste in that way
be gratified, he is in the habit every day of making
descent of the kitchen, for the purpose of choosing
largest and best portion of the fish. His olfactory ne
are always, on such occasions, put in requisition to ascer
the comparative qualities of the various 'lots,' as he
them, of fish exhibited to his delighted gaze. And w
once he has nosed out the best 'lot,' which, he does
infallible certainty, he takes care to give positive or
that a portion of it be reserved for him. So undeni
worthy of confidence are the testing capabilities of his o
tory nerves, that several other members, also fond of
fish dinners, but not altogether liking to resort to the
means to gratify their taste, make a point of finding
what kind of fish 'The Dog of War' has singled out fo
meal, and forthwith, without asking any questions of
waiters, order the requisite quantum of the same.

"Another member, a well-known Colonel, is a grea
mirer, and equally a great practiser, of economy. H
anxious also to see others adopt his economical noti
and knowing, as every true philosopher does, that exa
is, in all such matters, better than precept, he al
orders two mutton chops, with the annexed provisi,
they be 'thick cut and well done.' He likewise takes
to have them 'up before four o'clock,' by which mea
saves a sixpence, technically called, in this case, the
penses of the table.

"A third gentleman's eccentricities take quite a diff
torn from either of the other two. The gentleman to w
I refer is proud of his spectacles; but he seems to
still more in his loquacious acquirements. He is eter
talking; sitting, standing, eating, or drinking, his orga
speech are always in full play. Let it be no longer
that the perpetual motion, which used to be so much t
of by philosophers, has not yet been discovered. I m
has. Do you doubt it? Go to the Club in question,
lean Dr. ——— talking, and, I'll answer for it, your do
will be at once removed. He never, even by accident,
his dinner without its being completely spoiled by in
gence in his loquacious propensities. But the worst of
the evil does not rest with himself. He rises perhaps tw
or thirty times before he masticates his own dinner, an
terrupts, by obtruding his conversation on them, all
gentlemen in the room while eating theirs. If it be
to spoil other people's dinners, as well as one's own,
worthy doctor is a transgressor of the first magnitude. N
a thousand has he been guilty of spoiling in his time.
order to annoy others more effectually while at their
their joints, or their chops, he often makes a point of
forming the tour of the coffee-room ten or twelve ti
singling out each gentleman in succession, to have 'a
chat with,'—though they are so devotedly intent on
dinner as not to be in a condition to take part in the
interesting conversation in which human beings could b
gaged. It is often with difficulty they can restrain th
selves from apostrophising him audibly—'a plague on
restless, rattling tongue of yours, Doctor.'

"Do you see that little lean gentleman walking pomp
about the coffee-room, with a book under his arm, a
bunch of keys in his hands? There is not a better j
of a good glass of wine in Christendom. He is fond
good dinner: who is not? Ask him to one, and, if
are a merchant, you will have no reason to repent it.

your goods, if the quality be undeniable, and the prices asonable, will be sure to be forthwith ordered, and your- lf patronised by a United Service Club. Take care, how- er, that your articles are of the first quality, and the ices fair; if not, though your dinners were such as to eclipse Lord Mayor's, and your presents as liberal as those of an stern prince, you will not get an order to the extent of at Mr. Wakley, the member for Finsbury, calls 'three 'pennies.' The United Service Club in question have e of the best and most faithful providers for the table at is moment extant; they always err when they do not opt his suggestions."

*The Aristocracy and the Jews.*—"I have said that the jority of the aristocracy live far above their means. Mr. ulwer says that three-fourths of their estates are mort- ged to Jews. I believe he does not exaggerate. To se the means necessary to keep up their establishments, d to enable them to gratify their passion for dissipation, en entails on them an amount of misery of which none t themselves can have any idea. They are at the mercy some forty or fifty rapacious Jews; they have, in the t instance, to submit to the most humiliating expedients unt to mention the extortionate nature of the terms—be- e they can possess themselves of the required sum. Then mes the repayment of the principle, or the payment of the travagant rate of interest. They implore a little indul- nce; they do everything but literally fall on their knees supplicating a temporary forbearance. They might as on address their entreaties to the stone pillars of the yal Exchange. Those Shylocks have not an atom of lling in their bosoms; they have not a particle of com- ssion in their composition. Their noble victims can only chase a temporary relief, by putting themselves still more their power; additional security, and yet a more extrava- nt rate of interest, are the only conditions on which a w loan will be granted, or the term of the old one re- wed. It will scarcely be believed, but it is, nevertheless, act, that there are hundreds of our aristocracy so entirely the mercy of a *posse* of Jew money lenders, that they are iged to cringe to them, and fawn on them, like the vilest ves to their tyrannical masters. Let one of these rich assing Jews only write his autobiography with fidelity, l he would have circumstances to state, and scenes to close, respecting his transactions with the embarrassed mbers of the aristocracy, at the contemplation of which world would stand aghast!"

*London Beggars.*—"In fact, nothing short of absolute rvation can depress the spirits of the Lower Classes in metropolis, or render them discontented with their situa- n in life. Even the beggars in the streets, though obliged make demure faces, and to appear as if in the very ths of despondency when pursuing their calling, have ir hours of unrestrained jollity. They are in the habit meeting in forties and fifties in particular houses, appro- ted in different parts of the town for their reception, and nding whole nights in all manner of revellings. I have n told by those who have put on ragged clothes for the pose of enabling them to visit such places and see how , without being suspected of being other than one of the ties themselves—that the scenes to be witnessed on such asions are indescribably rich. There is one of these uses—it is the most celebrated one in London—to St. es's. There beggars of all descriptions congregate, and ke up amply for the privations of the day in the shape of ng faces,' mournful accents, &c., by the unrestrained re- ments to which they give themselves up. The moment y enter the precincts of the place, their assumed character and aside, and they appear in their real one. There re- les of every kind are performed. And this, too, without ngency at Prince Hohenloe or anybody else. Those who a few hours before seemed at the very gates of death n apparent destitution, are all at once restored to the enjoyment of life. In one corner of the place you will thirty or forty crutches which were in requisition the le of the day,—and will be so to-morrow again,—but ch are quite useless now. They who could not move hout them, and scarcely with them, a short time before, now among the most nimble in the company. Perhaps y are dancing in the middle of the floor; for one leading ure in the amusements of these 'jolly beggars,' is that aving their nightly dance. You see a glass of gin in ry one's hand, except in the hands of those who are busy rolling Yarmouth bloaters on the fire. There you see ens of persons with eyes clear and keen as those of eagles, o were quite blind all the day. Those whom you saw the streets in the morning, looking so ill, that you ught they would be in their coffins before the evening, now, to use their own elegant phraseology, 'all alive kicking.' Every symptom of sickness has disappeared. y doctor would almost warrant their lives for at least half nitury. Do you see that fellow sitting on an old dirty e, on the right hand side of the fire, swinging his feet, ting with a stick, and hurraing at such a rate, that you ld as soon have your ears within a couple of yards of bell of St. Paul's? Why, that is the person whom you erved at four o'clock creeping like a snail along Totten- m Court Road, looking every respectable person he met fully in the face, and imploring relief in the most piti- accents. You said then, it was not without the great- est difficulty and most acute pain that he was able to utter a word, even though only in a broken whisper. I suspect you are of a somewhat different opinion now."

*Economy of the Clubs.*—"One very great advantage of the Clubs is, that the members can dine much more cheaply there than anywhere else. Every thing is furnished them at cost price; and they can order as little of anything as they please. The Duke of Wellington sometimes dines on his joint at the Carlton, at an expense of one shilling, and Mr. Hume does the same at the Reform Club. Though his Grace and the Honourable Member for Middlesex are very different persons, as regards their political opinions, there is a remarkable harmony between them on all matters relating to private economy. The advantage of these one-shilling dinners at the Clubs over dining at an eating or chop-house, is that you save the penny to the waiter, which both the Duke and Mr. Hume consider a matter of great importance."

A more decided instance of inaccuracy cannot be given than the statement respecting our able monthly contemporary:—

"The *United Service Journal* is conducted, and has been since its commencement, by a gentleman holding an office in the Admiralty, which enables him to procure much valuable information for its pages."

After reading the above, our professional friends are not likely to attach much weight to the data and "facts" introduced in these volumes; but still the publication, notwithstanding all its blunders, is entertaining, and we hope the writer may have an opportunity, in a future edition, of correcting some of his errors. To show, as already said, that personally we have no serious cause of complaint, we shall give the author's notice of this paper:—

"The Naval and Military Gazette is well conducted. It contains a vast quantity of information, which must be highly interesting to the members of both services. It does not take an active part in political conflicts; nor when it does discuss political questions does it betray any very strong feeling on either side. With its Naval and Military, and Miscellaneous Intelligence, it judiciously blends a moderate proportion of literary matter, chiefly in the shape of reviews of new publications. It has a fair share of advertisements."

*Heath's Book of Beauty*, 1837. Edited by the Countess of Blessington. Longman and Co.

This favourite annual has to boast of many noble contributors; Ladies Blessington, Emmeline Stuart Wortley, Charlotte Bury; and Lords Strangford, Nugent, Albert Conyngham, Wm. Lennox. It has also papers by E. L. Bulwer, Barry Cornwall, W. S. Landor, Sergeant Talfourd, Chorley, the Hon. R. Talbot, Sir W. Gell, Miss Louisa Sheridan, and others. But we confess the prose and poetry bear no comparison with the merit of the engravings: these splendid specimens, after the drawings of E. T. Parris, M'Clise, Landseer, Chalon, &c., will be highly valued by every admirer of the arts, and the collection well deserves to be entitled a Book of Beauty. Most of the papers are too lengthy for extract, and we select those which are suitable to our space. The volume contains a very interesting article on the Arabs, by the late Sir William Gell.

### THE LAST LETTER.

By Miss Louisa H. Sheridan.

Who could bear that hurt letters, so sacred as thine,
Should encounter the gaze of the worldly, the cold!
No! the flame hath consumed every heart-prompted line,
And those records of love I no more shall behold!
Each phrase, well remembered, I witnessed effaced;
The loved name, by my lip pressed again and again;
Oh! no more let thy feeling's expression be traced,
For 'twas death to destroy—what I dared not retain!

I must lose, for the world's sake, that sole consolation,
Recalling bright hours, too entrancing to last:—
From the chill Polar night hide the one constellation,
Loved image, though fond, of the summer light past!
By the vain, heartless world, be my sorrow unguessed:—
Let the shrine sink in darkness, whose light burned in vain!
And no more to this heart let thy feeling expressed,
For 'tis death to destroy—what I dare not retain!

### DEATH IN MASQUERADE.

By the Honourable Robert Talbot.

Time was, in the hall room, old chronicles say,
When *in propria persona* Death figured away:
Still the panell of Hinbrin exhibits him so,
As among lords and ladies he paints the light toe.

Then all shrunk from a partner so ghastly and grim,
And no dame was ambitious of waltzing with him;
But, now that he trips it in gay masquerade,
What nymph of his skeleton haunt is afraid?

Behold, when disguised as a cook he is seen,
How your epicure sniffs at his savoury tureen!
How, changed to a vintner, observe his nose shine,
As he mingles the poisons he sells us for wine!

A milliner next, with a robe *à la Grec*,
That displays, oh, ye gods! something more than the neck;
He waits on the fair; but his gossamer folds
Are a flimsy defence against fevers and colds.

He lurks in the garland that crowns the young bride;
With Hymen he frisks, like a lamb, at his side;
While he chuckles to think of the scourge that's to come,
Which must drive the meek spouse to a premature tomb!

Of a wanton he apes the voluptuous air,
As in quest of his Leman he hunts the parterre;
And, when he succeeds in his pestilent chase,
His victim he blights, as he smiles in his face;

Now a sharper, see there, how he handles the dice!
Riddle, rattle! the pigeon is plucked in a trice!
To the wretch, whose despair has bewildered his soul,
He offers the choice of the pistol or bowl!

On the wings of a bat by at midnight is found,
The lamp of the student in dustier aumbri:
There he conjures from darkness the gibbering train
Of goblins, that haunt Hypochondria's brain!

Your pretenders to verse, mark, how, each in his turn,
He bespatters with gall, from his critical urn;
Yet all but pretenders may set him at nought,
For the trophies of genius he never can blot!

At the couch of disease a grave doctor is he,
Who looks at the patient, but thinks of the fee;
Then, grasping his pen on a sandiver, makes shift,
With a scrap of quaint Latin to send him adrift!

The man who is wise will ne'er struggle and strain,
To escape from a mask, whom to fly were in vain.
May we all, then, be ready to answer his call,
The moment we're summoned to dance at his ball!

*Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club.* Edited by Boz. No. VIII. Chapman and Hall.

There is no falling off in these papers; every succeeding number gives further evidence of the great talent of Boz, and his knowledge of life. The present number contains a story which is scarcely inferior to any from the pen of Godwin.

Stock Exchange, November 5, 12 o'clock.—Consols, eee Reduced, 87⅞; 3½ Red. 96⅛ ⅜, New 3½, 97⅛ ⅜, Cons. for Act. 88⅜.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCIES ENLARGED.

T. Hill and J. T. Hill, Uppingham, Rutlandshire, wool staplers.

### BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

J. B. Hedgis, late of Croydon, grocer and cheesemonger.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. W. Collison and C. W. Collison, Quadrant, linen-drapers.—J. Elliot, Finsbury-place, Finsbury-square, livery-stable-keeper.—J. C. Peacock, Allhallows-lane, City, merchant.—W. Kent and H. Green, now or late of Liverpool, woollen-drapers.—J. Lute and Eh Alkin, Manchester and Salford, wholesale chemists and druggists.—J. Famer, Preston, hop merchant and porter-merchant.—T. Lacy and W. Helliwell, Stansfield, Halifax, cotton-spinners and manufacturers.—D. Davies, Newbridge, Glamorganshire, general shopkeeper.—E. Derbyshire and M. Barlow, Manchester, power-loom cloth manufacturers.—S. Conchman, Stroud Kent, grocer.—J. Bill, Montagu Mews, Montagu-square, hackneyman. J. T. Tidd and J. Mallandaine, late of Marlborough Road, Chelsea, candle-manufacturers.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

H. Cooper, London-street, Ratcliffe, flour-factor.—T. Wildish, Crutched-friars, wine merchant.

### BANKRUPTS.

Thomas Thompson, Brydges-street, Covent-garden, wine-merchant.—T. Smith, Southampton-street, Strand, wine-merchant.—H. Tanner, Grenada-terrace, Stepney, master mariner.—Wm. Bathbid, Great Tower-street, merchant.—J. Duncan, St. Mary Axe, cheesemonger. J. Haylmore, Aldermanbury, currier.—A. Elmslie, Long lane, Southwark, chemist.—H. Wilson, Wigan, Lancashire, tailor.—J. Brewe, Keynsham, Somersetshire, surveyor.—J. Miller, Bristol, nurseryman.

### BIRTHS.

At Chatham, on the 3d inst., Lady Harriet, the lady of Henry T. Jones, Esq., of a daughter.—28th ult., Malta, the lady of Capt. George Bowen Martin, C.B., of H.M.S. *Caledonia*, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

3d inst., George Lamb Whitehurst, Esq., to Henrietta Maria, niece of the late General H. Watson Powell. At St. Andrew's, David Mason, jun., Esq., of Jamaica, to Elizabeth, daughter of Lieut.-Col., R.N.—26th inst., at Cranbourne, Dorsetshire, T. P. Knox, Esq., to Frances Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Capt. George Lumley, R.N.

### DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Colonels Watling, half-pay Port. Serv., Oct.; Crosbie, Kerry Militia. Major Malone, half-pay, 4th West India Regt., Sept. 18. Captain—Leschen, h.-pay 2nd Light Dragoon Germans, Sept. 17. Lieutenants Shore (Adj.), 11th F., lost in the ship *Clarendon*, on passage from St. Kitt's, Oct. 11; Walker, 94th F., lost in the ship *Downshire*, on passage from the Mauritius, about July 17, Paym. Rl. Eng., Jamaica, Aug. 18; Dixie, h.-p., Rl. Mar., M'Gregor, h.-p., 5th F., Perth, Oct. 13; Marshman, h.-p., 21st F., Camberwell, Oct. 4; Macalister, h.-p., 31st F., Aug. 26. Ensigns—Vaughan, 94th F., Sept. 29; Nase, h.-p., King's Amer. Westfield, King's County, New Brunswick, May 20. Commissarial Department—Dep. Assistant Com. Gen. W. Nicolle, Fortuna, July 20. Medical Department—Insp. Gen. of Hospitals, Dr. Burke, Calcutta, May 22, Surgeon Hately, h.-p., 2d Dragoon Gds., Sept. 18, Assist.-Surgeon Dr. Page, Ordnance Med. Dep., lost in the ship *Doncaster*, on passage from the Mauritius, about July 17; Assist.-Surg. Mulkeran, h.-p., 9th Foot, Aug. 18.

At Strathpeffer, on the 29th Sept. last, Lieut.-Col. James John Mackintosh, of Firr, and late of the Madras Artillery, universally respected and regretted by his tenantry and a large circle of friends and acquaintances.—In his passage home from Bombay, Lieut. Spencer Richardson, 6th Inf., son of the late Colonel Richardson, of the Guards.—At Melrose, Scotland, Capt. Walter Tait, R.M., aged 60. He was in the hard-fought engagement between the *Mars*, 64, and the French *Hercule*, 74, when the latter was captured, both Captains being killed. In an attack upon the French batteries in Cherburgh Roads, he lost a leg, and was invalided. He resided some years in his native village of Melrose, and is understood to be the original Captain Clutterbuck of Sir Walter Scott.—2d inst., Lieut.-Col. Berry, late Rl. Marines, at Rectory-place, Woolwich, aged 70.—At Southampton, 31st Oct., Vice-Admiral Matthew Henry Scott, in his 71st year. (A Memoir next week.)—At Clifton, of rapid consumption, Miss Clara Mortimer, niece of Capt. Mortimer, of Clifton, aged 20.—14th inst., at Gibraltar, Emma, the beloved wife of Major Charles Marsham, 60th Rifles.—At Duncon, Scotland, Jessie, only daughter of Lieut.-Colonel Beatson, Commissary-General, Bengal.—19th ult., at his lodgings, at Backwell's Baths, Richmond Walk, Capt. Geo. Harris, C.B., R.N. (a Memoir in our next).—At Barbadoes, Sept. 22, Mr. J. Jogoe, of H.M.'s brig *Harpy*, one of the surviving officers of H.M.'s late ship, *Challenger*.—At his seat, Thornbury, Queen's County, 16th ult., Com. R. Croker, R.N., magistrate of that county.—At Martinique, Sept. 28, Lieut. Harvey of H.M.'s packet *Pigeon*,

# Advertisements.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, pre rring it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, ndering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in l under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
rfumers, to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.
Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and n. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to e Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individ- al who divulged it in Ibera, or whose head would inevitably 've paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively nployed in its preparatio n being bound under the most solemn ths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three nturies.

A fine head of hair h as, from the remotest ages, been esteemed e greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and st uncivilized countries great value is set upon a fine head of ir. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and t is there well known to succeed in outvalling even the far- mel beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly ccessful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, ft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some in- nces) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair on cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, il t from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will pro- te the growth of the hair generally.

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,
stain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a lliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a rr LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,
sophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to e Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the r, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,
d is therefore free from the general complaint against every her article in present use for the same purpose, including those hy substances misnamed Bears' Grease, which are neither more r less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil sub- mitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid and al smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform inciple. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly urnished, becomes weak and gradually drops off: for, infants as soon as hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human air will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface co- ered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, nd which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tn- ency, the hair is destroyed thereby; thus it will be observed that ose persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in e, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the rspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which ra- idly destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will revent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury, d if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely re- oves the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an mediums distressing to the heads of children.

Prices 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, s. each.

N.B. HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly commended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair t will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS, the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for ections of the kidneys, lumbago, weakness, urination, and all ases arising from local debility, frequently performing a per- t cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills ving been employed in upwards of 1,300 cases in private pra- e, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many nsami cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are ongly recommended as a more efficacious remedy than balsam copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. D. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill, and sold, wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Shrading, Gate of the yal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon- eet, Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent dicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the rs of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in evening.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply FICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the ne moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of e gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without tracting the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case re- ring perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of r. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all quainted with the subject of its superiority.

Tender and decayed Teeth filled and effectually preserved from rther decay.—At home from ten till five.

3, Great Russell street, Bloomsbury, and No. 18, Ludgate-hill.

MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Sur- geon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and e Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion ey have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 10, LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bell Sauvage Inn), where ne of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old Established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, ere they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recom- mended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of Filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PAR- TIAL SETS of TEETH, INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fixed, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

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TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

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* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference, real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' ex- perience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible; they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and, after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will not experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordi- nary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Scor- butic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of ves- sels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their un- rivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first offered these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S. Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recom- mend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that I had never before witnessed; but what I consider their most inva- luable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that harass the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of those uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you cannot fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKES.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes, at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and Co.'s General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine of repute (*with an allowance on taking six at one time*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are sold by one or more re spectable Venders in every Town in the Kingdom; and any Shop that has not got them will obtain them from London, without any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through any of the London Booksellers.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully success- ful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; E. Newbery and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street With out, London, and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in conse- quence of their great success some unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

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"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it one of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, having some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 69, Oxford-street, five doors from Berners-street, and sold by him wholesale and retail; and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willoughby, 61, Bishopsgate Without. Observe—Half-pints, 2s. 6d.; pints, 4s., quarts, 11s., being less than half the price of any other pre- paration of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

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FAMILIES in want of really good Servan of every description, both Male and Female, will decide find their interest better consulted, and their object much soon attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 134, Oxfo street, near Hollies-street (established in 1830), than through t adoption of any other method whatever, as Domestics, with go characters, are waiting to be hired from 10 to 3 o'clock. Ma persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for hiring Se vants, but if the Servants possess a good character it certainly obviously absurd to suppose that it is injured by the readi method having been taken to procure a situation. N.B.—It w be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURIT SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so w established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragou Bouilli, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. only remains to caution persons against various bad imitatio by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and dis pointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowan is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sar Howis, Morel, Piccadilly; Valle, Haymarket; Burgess and Su Strand;—Reilly and Sop, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by m respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., & is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Readlag, or a other Sauce.

STIRLING REES' ESSENCE.—Its va and increasing sale, from the recommendation of the high Medical characters, as well as those who have experienced salubrious and beneficial effects, proves its great success and superiority over every other preparation, in being the most safe a effectual remedy ever discovered for the Cure of Gonorrho Gleets, Seminal Weakness, Strictures, Fluor Albus, or Whit Pains in the Loins, Kidneys, lumbago, Gravel, Irritation of t Bladder, Urethra, and every Disease incident to the Sexual a Urinary Organs, frequently performing a perfect cure in the sh space of three or four days. It contains, in a concentrated sta all the efficacious parts of the Cubeb, chemically combined wi Sarsaparilla, Buchu, and other choice alteratives, which render invaluable to those afflicted with secondary Syphilitic Sympton Pains of the Bones, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Scorbutic Er tions, Glandular Swellings, and all diseases arising from a faini and impure state of the blood. In cases of Debility, Want Power, both Local and General, Tabes Dorsalis, Diabetes, Wa ing Impotence, and Nervous Depression of Spirits it has be taken with the most decided benefit. A regular perseverance its use has invariably been found to improve the appetite, ass the digestive powers, and give muscular strength, energy, a vigorous health to the whole system. The most delicate lem may take it with perfect safety. It is an excellent restorati after the constitution has been weakened or injured by mercu or from any other cause.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, J. W. STIRLING, 86, Hig street, Whitechapel, from whom it can be sent to any part of t world, upon enclosing a remittance, and any part of Lond (carriage free), in Bottles, at 1s 6d., 10s., and 20s. each.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.

The Proprietor being apprised of several unprincipled Medic Venders, who, when applied to for this remedy, substitute, un the name of Cubebs, Sarsaparilla, &c., a worthless and injuric article of their own make, feels it is an imperative duty to s that it is absolutely necessary, before purchasing, to see the na "J. W. Stirling," Whitechapel, is engraved on the Governme Stamp affixed outside the wrapper on the bottle, without wh it cannot be genuine.

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A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CUR for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMO STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDE URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's H pital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the m and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an e cacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual pleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GRE "46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hos pital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. Geo Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the effic of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases w perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 18, 183

From WILLIAM HANTSCH, Esq., No. 8, Furnival's Inn, Holbo late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Graville street, Hat Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very ma cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been m months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its gr efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode treatment I know of: the generality of cases have been cu within a week from the commencement of taking the Medici and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodnes send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HANTSCH

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Ro and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringd street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Jo stoe, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Heudebourke, Middle R Holborn; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-str Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 24, Lower Sackville-str Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the Uni Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each, D included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Comm sioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRAN *Blackfriars Road,*" to be engraven on the Government Stamp

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as u from the Proprietor.

Mr. Franks may be consulted every day at one until 3 o'cl

## MASDEU.—A ROUSILLON RED WINE.

*Vino Diffugiunt Mordaces Curæ.*

THE Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment beg to announce to their friends and the public that, after strict examination of this wine, at various vintages, and at all ages, from one to twenty years old, they have determined upon adopting and giving it their strongest recommendation as well worthy (both in quality and price) to take its stand among the wines in general consumption in this country. They had, indeed, long been convinced of the suitable qualities of many of the French wines, comparatively unknown in England, for this purpose; but the heavy and unequal taxation created by the Methuen Treaty, in 1703, amounting almost to a prohibition of their consumption, operated as a check to anything like a general knowledge of their variety and usefulness.

This prohibition, inimical alike to the interests and good feelings of both England and France, continued until the year 1831, when the English government determined on the equalisation of the duties on the wines of France and Portugal, and in that year the measure passed into a law. This obstacle removed, a new field was at once opened for the employment of capital and exertion; it gave a strong stimulus to the wine-growers of France, and encouraged them to enter into competition with their hitherto more favoured brethren of the Peninsula: they having long felt confident, that whenever they were placed on the same footing, the qualities of their wines would fully justify them in making the attempt; for as Dr. Henderson, in his work on wines, says, "the French territory furnishes some of the best specimens of wine in each class, and unquestionably excels every other region of the globe in the manufacture of red wines in particular."

Similar feelings induced the Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment to turn their attention to this object; and the result of their inquiries convinced them that the best wines of Rousillon, but more particularly that from the estate of Masdeu, possessed all the requisite qualities for British consumption. This is a red wine, having all the characteristics of Port as to fulness and vinous properties, combined with that delicacy of flavour, high aroma, and exquisite bouquet, which are the peculiar distinctions of the wines of France.

Cyrus Redding's particular description of this wine, in the second edition of his work on modern wines, pages 196-7, is too well known to need quotation.

Still, notwithstanding their favourable opinion of this wine, the Proprietors, naturally jealous of the established reputation of their firm, were unwilling to risk it by introducing an article which had never yet endured the test of practical and personal experience as to the effects the climate of England might produce on it, and the most prompt measures were adopted to ascertain that fact.

In October, 1833, a few sample pipes arrived in this country, part of which were purchased; and when the last cargo came in September, 1834, per the *Astrea*, Captain Gobler, from Port Vendres, ten pipes were immediately bottled, with every attention the experiment deserved, that its progress might be watched, its nature ascertained, and its qualities fully developed.

The result of this experiment, an experiment the Proprietors believe confined to their house alone) has been most favourable. In the first year much improvement took place, but it had not yet arrived at that maturity which would warrant them in introducing it to the public; but another year's ordeal has produced an article equal to some of the most expensive wines of the French market. It is in brilliant condition, *with a firm crust*; may be moved without the slightest injury; and the nobility and public in general are respectfully invited to pass their judgment on it at the vaults of their Establishment.

The Proprietors, therefore, having from their practical experience the fullest confidence in the intrinsic merits and improving qualities of this wine, have made arrangements with the growers for a permanent supply of the best quality that Rousillon produces; and, in order to distinguish it from second growths and other common red wines of the south of France, it has been determined to designate it by the title of "Masdeu," this being the name of the principal estate upon which it is grown, in the same manner that the first growth clarets receive their denomination from the vineyards of "Lafitte," "Latour," and "Chateau Margeaux."

They are now landing a parcel of fifty pipes at the London Docks *ex Les Deux Jules*, Captain Cognen, from per Vendres, part of which are being cleared home, and are warranted to be of equal quality to those which have been in bottle upwards of two years, and the same results may with confidence be anticipated.

The Proprietors, in conclusion, regret the necessity of cautioning the public and the country wine merchants against a counterfeit red wine shipped at the port of Cette, which has been in many instances surreptitiously imposed upon the wine merchants, and, through them, unknowingly, upon the public, as the genuine Masdeu, in which it has no more affinity than the port wine produced in Figueira has to the highest quality of the vineyards of the Alto Douro.

Cash prices as under. Country orders must contain remittances, or references in London.

Hampers, 1*s.* per dozen. Bottles, 2*s.* per dozen.

| Per Pipe, | Per Hogshead, | Per Quarter Cask, | Per Dozen, |
|---|---|---|---|
| £36. | £20 10*s.* | £10 16*s.* | 24*s.* |

The old crusted per the Astrea, bottled September, 1834, 32*s.* per dozen.

GEO. HENNEKEY AND COMPANY.

23, High Holborn.

Note.—Wine Merchants supplied at the market price.

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BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find many advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Conduit street, nine doors from Regent-street—left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | | | 18 In. | | | 20 In. | | | 22 In. | | | 25 In. | | | 28 In. | | |
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| | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. | £ | s. | d. |
| 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 16 | 6 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 9 |
| 30 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 34 | 1 | 11 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| 36 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 |

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"We anticipate for this work, when completed, a place among the standard literature of the country. The Author, a Barrister of high legal reputation, is already favourably known to the reading public, as the writer of 'Lord Bolingbroke's Memoirs,' but we predict that posterity will connect his name with his history of the two great factions who have so long alternately swayed the political destinies of this kingdom."—*Sun.*

John Macrone, St. James's square.

*** The present volume embraces the era from 1660 to 1714.—Vol. II. will appear early in the Session.

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MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, 158, New Bond-street, beg leave respectfully to caution the Nobility and Gentry against the many vile imitations of their celebrated Perfumery, now offered for sale with *a resemblance of their labels, both in type and colour*, particularly their much-admired ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETABLE EXTRACT; for selling imitations of which Messrs. D & Co. have lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY against several parties. Their signatures will in future be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped on the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

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UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your politeness in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for the same—enclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1834. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Derimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief to Modern Maladies, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Humidities; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Tandon, H. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Perdrin, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, T. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Apothecaries to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DERIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to His Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 6*d.*, 10*s.* 6*d.*, and 21*s.* each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

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BOUQUET du BOUDOIR.—E. PARKER the Manufacturer of this new and exquisite perfume, respectfully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the high honour they have been pleased to confer on him by pronouncing it to be the most delightful in the handkerchief now in use. Its intrinsic merits have at length obtained for it the favourable notice of the leaders of the fashionable world: its fragrance, at once the most delicate and lasting; its purity and elegance, leaving no stain, entitles it to a decided preference, either in the boudoir, assembly, or drawing-room.—To be had of the Proprietor, at his establishment for foreign perfumery, No. 164, Piccadilly, of Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., Regent street; and of every perfumer of consequence either in town or country, at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.*, and 10*s.* per bottle. Ask for Parker's Bouquet du Boudoir.

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TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1*s.* and 2*s.* each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose;) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use; in Bottles, 2*s.* and 4*s.* each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 238, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

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MORISON'S PILLS.—The Public are hereby informed that this medicine cannot be held genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved upon the Government stamp, in white letters upon a red ground. The above is the only security to the public of its genuineness, and it is highly important that it should be observed by all who take the medicine. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed by the British College of Health to sell the medicine.

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Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 4th Nov. 1836.

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# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

War-Office, November 8th, 1836.

Man.—The half-pay of the under-mentioned Officers has been cancelled, they having received commuted allowances for their commissions:—Lieut. Wm. Patterson, h.-p. Foreign Troops of the Royal Waggon Train; Lieut. John Barnett, h.-p. 61st Foot; Adjutant John Grean Amos, late 2d Bedford Local Militia.

Ordnance, November 8.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Second Lieut. Wm. Geo. Hamley, to be First Lieutenant, v. Murphy, deceased.

Ordnance Medical Department—Assistant-Surgeon Wm. Fred. Nelson, to be Surgeon, v. Bradley, retired on half-pay.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Nov. 11.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieutenant Hon. H. Pitt to be Captain, by purchase, vice Lord Elphinstone, appointed to the 3d Light Dragoons; Cornet Lord Algernon Percy Banks St. Maur to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Pitt. G. S. Duff, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Lord St. Maur.

7th Dragoon Guards—Capt. T. Stevenson, from h.-p. of the Royal Staff Corps, to be Paymaster, v. T. Hunter, ret. upon h. p.

3d Light Drag.—Capt. J. Lord Elphinstone, from the Royal Horse Guards, to be Capt. v. Congreve, who retires; Capt. E. B. Phillips, from h.-p. Royal Staff Corps, to be Capt., v. Lord Elphinstone, who exchanges.

1st, or Grenadier Foot Guards—Lieut.-Col. H. E. Bruges, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., v. C. R. Fox, who exch. [illegible] to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Biddleston, who retires. Ensign M. G. Franklin to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Boldero.

38th—Lieut. W. A. Devaynes, from the 69th, to be Lieut., v. Dillon, who exchanges.

70th—Lieut. J. W. Baird, from h. p. Unatt., to be Lieut., v. R. N. Rogers, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

89th—Lieut. R. Warburton to be Capt., by purchase, v. Johnson, who retires; Ensign H. Townshend to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Warburton; E. Naguten, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Townshend.

69th—Lieut. M. M. Dillon, from the 38th, to be Lieut., v. Devaynes, who exchanges.

93d—Lieut. W. R. Halliday to be Capt., by purchase, v. Crowe, who retires; Ensign J. F. A. Hartle to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Halliday; E. D. Macpherson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Hartle.

2d West India Regiment—Lieut. J. E. Dickinson to be Capt., without purchase, v. Cooke, deceased.

Unatt.—Ensign J. W. Baird, from the 11th, to be Lieut., by p.

Mem.—Lieut. Allan M'Nab, h.-p. Royal African Corps, has been allowed to retire from the service, by the sale of an Unatt. Lieutenancy, he being a settler in the Colonies.

### INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards—The two cos. stationed at Woolwich marched for Westminster Barracks on Monday, and were preceded as far as Blackheath by the band and drums of the Royal Marines. The conduct of the men while at Woolwich has been orderly and soldier-like.

5th Depot—The 97th having marched for Woolwich Barracks, the depot 5th Fusiliers moved into the vacated Barracks on Wednesday, the 2nd inst., after forwarding the detachment at Tipner. [The frequency of changing quarters and the scarcity of troops in Portsmouth garrison is really very harassing. The 5th depot will not have two nights in bed. Several guards and nearly the whole of the sentries on the ramparts are withdrawn.]

11th—Draught for ser. co. from Waterford to Spike Island, Nov. 10th to 15th.

14th—1 Capt., 1 S., 2 S., and 40 r. and f., from Wexford to Enniscorthy, on 4th Nov.

18th—Detach. increased to 50 r. and f., en route to Loughree, on 7th Nov. The *Barrosa* transport, Lieut. Goodlad, has proceeded to Cork, to embark part of the 18th for Ceylon, and return with part of the 78th.

25th—1 co., 2 Off., 1 S., and 41 r. and f., from Templemore to Cappagwhite, 11th to 12th Nov.

34th—Lieut. Glubb has left the depot on three months' leave of absence.

58th—For arrival of Officers see our East India Intelligence.

59th Depot—have relieved the detachment of the 98th at Hilsea. It is reported that this useless Barrack will soon be done away with.

69th—Lieut. Dutton and Ensign Campbell have embarked with the draught for the West Indies.

78th—Draught for ser. co. from Mullingar to Dublin, 11th to 14th Nov.

88th—Major-Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon inspected this reg. in their Barracks at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, 1st inst., and was much pleased with the interior of this old fighting corps. The soldier-like and healthy appearance of the men, and their evolutions, excited great admiration. In the course of the inspection three Officers were called at random from the ranks, to put the regiment through such manœuvres as *they* thought fit, and ably they managed it. The regiment was on Southsea Common between two and three hours; and after the Major-Gen. had expressed his unqualified approbation, the battalion marched into barracks. Colonel O'Malley and the Officers entertained the Major-General and his Staff at dinner in the evening. The field inspection was postponed, owing to the inclemency of the weather, until Friday, the 4th, when, from the same cause, it was deferred till a more favourable day.

89th Depot—Detach increased to 50 r. and f., from Omagh to Lifford on 4th inst.

94th—A corps from Cappagwhite to Birr, 12th to 16th Nov.

97th—This corps marched into Woolwich Barracks in three divisions on Saturday, Monday, and Wednesday last. A general turn-out of married Officers of the Artillery, having temporary accommodation, was the consequence, to make room for the new comers. The Officers were entertained at the Royal Artillery mess as they marched in. The Brevet Field Officers of the garrison now will do duty according to Army rank, so that eight will be entitled to the allowance in lieu of forage. The General, in his kind consideration, has permitted them not to purchase horses, as this is only a temporary measure, and something will be saved to the Ordnance thereby. It is hoped the Gunners will have three nights in bed, instead of two, as heretofore, by this addition to the strength. [For arrival of Officers from India see our East India Intelligence.]

1st West India Regiment—Capt. Douglas, Lieutenant Palmer, 2 African Serjeants, and 3 Corporals have left the hd.-qrs. of the reg. for England, for the purpose of joining the recruiting company at Sierra Leone. [We have elsewhere offered some remarks on the recruiting for this corps.] Capt. Hallinde, late Fort Adjutant at Honduras, has arrived in London, on the way to join the hd.-qrs. of his reg. at Trinidad.

Ceylon Regiment—Second Lieut. Rammett and Staff Surgeon Trevors were on board the *Numa* when she arrived at Cork on the 3d inst.

Royal Artillery—Capt. Desbrisay, R.A., fell from the "Subscription" coach, in returning from leave of absence, upset near Chard, and broke his arm: a double fracture. Privates Jones, Wittan, and Graham, belonging to the Band, were tried by Court-martial on Monday last, on charges preferred against them by Lieut. Hill, and were severally sentenced to various terms of imprisonment in the black-hole. Messenger Bland died on Thursday last. This deserving individual had lost an arm in proving a gun, but had not any pension, as he preferred the appointment he has filled for some years with the highest credit and satisfaction to General Miller, Inspector of Artillery and the Royal Brass-foundry.

Royal Engineers—A small detachment of recruits have arrived at Woolwich station from Plymouth. They are principally stone-masons. Mechanics are much in request in this corps, to fill up the vacancy caused by men going out on pensions. Between 40 and 50 will go up to pass the Board at Chelsea for pensions at the end of the month.

Yeomanry—The Marquess of Chandos reviewed the Bucks Yeomanry Cavalry last week, on the termination of the period of their permanent duty, and afterwards gave to the whole (400 individuals) an excellent dinner at Stowe Park. The Earl of Normanton gave a splendid entertainment, a short time since, to the Fordinbridge Yeomanry Cavalry, of which troop his Lordship is Captain.

Retired of the King's Army in India.—The *United Service Journal* for this month contains an elaborate article on this subject, and although we originated the discussion, and have almost exclusively from April last pressed the matter on the attention of the General Commanding-in-Chief and his Majesty's Government, we have no small gratification in having the co-operation of our gallant friend the talented Editor of the best military monthly publication this or any country ever enjoyed. The Number for November is one of particular excellence.

Woolwich Garrison.—An order has been issued that the 97th and Marines shall parade every morning at guard mounting, with the Royal Artillery, on the Grand Parade at Woolwich. By this excellent regulation, all the guards of the garrison will be placed under the Field Officer of the day, and will be inspected by Brigade Major Jones, instead of, as heretofore, when the Marines used to march from their private parade with whatever guard they furnished. A more soldierlike appearance will be also presented in the garrison, as the several guards will be joined together with their Bands of music.

The Woolwich Bank suspended payment on Monday last, which has caused a great sensation in the town, and it is understood that some military officers are considerable sufferers.

Out-Pensioners of Chelsea Hospital.—At the Essex Quarter Sessions, a list was read of all those residing in the county, who at the last examination were found able bodied, upon whom the magistrates might call in cases of riot, &c., and who were recommended in attention to filling up the vacancies in the militia staff. It was stated that instructions had been sent to each of the men, that they would be struck off the list if they did not attend to the magistrates' orders.

Half-yearly Public Examinations at Sandhurst.—The usual half-yearly public examination of the Officers and gentlemen Cadets studying at the Royal Mil. Col. took place on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, the 3rd, 4th and 5th inst. At the close of the examinations the following Officers were presented with certificates of qualification:—Captain S. Gordon, 35th regiment; Lieutenant J. R. Wheeler, 54th; G. Grey, 83rd; and G. Balck, 93rd. In consequence of the very superior talents and acquirements displayed by the three last-mentioned Officers in the highest branches of mathematical science, a special honorary addition was made to their certificates; and the following gentlemen Cadets, who had completed their qualifications for commissions, were recommended to the General Commanding-in-Chief for appointment to ensigncies in the line without purchase:—J. M. Primrose, G. A. Taylor, T. J. Kearney, Henry J. Werre, Robert Baillie, James R. Lysaght, James A. Wilkinson, W. H. M. Simmons, John L. Croker, Clement Swetcham, Charles J. Walker, Edward Montagu, William J. Hamilton, William J. Hall, David M'Adam, Edmund Haythorn, Edward J. Wynyard, Edward W. D. Lowe, William Hamilton. By the result of the examinations, about fifty other young gentlemen were declared to have made various steps inwards qualifying themselves for commissions in those various branches of the mathematics which are applicable to military purposes in permanent and field fortifications, and the attack and defence of fortresses; in Latin and general history, and in the modern languages; and sixteen had also during the half-year, completed the course of professional education in military surveying; and forty-one in the actual construction of intrenchments and saps in the field, pontooning, &c.

There is a rumour very prevalent through the West India Islands, that the Commanding Royal Engineer, Sir Charles Felix Smith, is ordered home. This highly-distinguished and talented Officer has been in that command for about fifteen years, during which time he has administered the government of several of the islands, and on all occasions given the greatest satisfaction.

The *Numa* tr., with detachments of the 36th, 67th, 69th, 74th, and 76th regiments, for the West Indies on board, reached the Cove of Cork on the 3d inst. Small pox having made its appearance amongst them, it was supposed the troops would be disembarked at Spike Island, where they expected to remain until reported fit for re-embarkation;—they will then be received on board the *Moira* tr., and immediately sail for their destination. The *Numa* experienced very severe weather after leaving the river.

By the last accounts from Honduras, cholera had made its appearance there, and was assuming a very serious form.

Reports are rife of contemplated Staff changes; but except what have appeared in our paper, they are nothing more than revived reports of what we heard some time ago, namely, that in consequence of changes at the Adjutant-General's Office, Horse Guards, Col. D'Aguilar would be removed from Dublin to London; but who is to succeed him in Dublin is very doubtful: some say Lord F. Fitzclarence, others Lieut.-Col. C. Grey, others, again, Lieut.-Col. Cuyler. The *latter* is an excellent man of business, and first-rate Staff Officer.

The *Stakesby* tr. arrived at Cork Harbour on the 1st inst., having on board draughts of the 37th regt.—1 capt., 2 subs., 1 staff, 46 rank and file; 36th, 2 rank and file.

Draughts from the 8th and 84th regts. were embarked on board the *Stakesby*, on the 4th Nov., for Jamaica.

By accounts received from Bruxelles this week, Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Hislop still continued alarmingly ill;—he is under the professional care of Dr. Verstraeten, a practitioner of considerable eminence, and hopes were entertained that this gallant veteran might still rally notwithstanding the virulence of the attack. It has been erroneously stated that Sir Thomas was at Baden.

The *Prince Regent* tr., Lieut. Seymour, Agent, put into Spithead on Thursday se'nnight, on her way to Cork, at which place she will embark part of the 82d regt., for Gibraltar, thence take part of the 47th to Malta, thence part of the 5th to Corfu, and bring home a moiety of the 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade.

Sir Frederick Adam, the Governor of Madras, is not expected to leave India until January next, by which period it is expected his successor, Lord Elphinstone, will have arrived at the Presidency. His Lordship was gazetted out of the Hussars and to half-pay last night.

Major-Gen. Sir H. Bouverie has appointed Capt. Bridges, of the Royal Artillery, his Aide-de-camp; and Capt. Maxwell, of the 42nd, his Assist. Military Secretary.

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

amander—Edward Belcher (1822) to *Sulphur*, vice Beechey, invalided.

nteoants—J. M. Waugh (1814) to command *Confiance* st.-v.
es—F. Murray to *Britannia*; C. W. J. H. Hutchinsoo to *Excellent*.
shipmen—T. Glyn (Col.) and R. R. Quio to *Conway*.
al Marines—Second Lieuts. T. B. Playdell to *Vanguard*; W. L. Atoberley to *Bellerophon*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

uation, 16, Lieut.-Com. J. Bradley (1825), arrived at Lisbon om Vigo, 23d Oct.
ovnion, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, Knt., C.B. (1813), arrived at tymouth from Lisbon 4th inst.
naraa, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1824), arrived at Bahia om Rio Janeiro 7th, and at Pernambuco 18th Sept.
ngara, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1813), arrived at Lisbon om Plymouth 26th Oct.
raraan, 18, Lieut.-Com. P. Bisson (1826), arrived at Lisbon om Plymouth, 26th Oct.
laiad, 18, Com. M. Quin (1824) sailed from Madras for Canton th June.
saall, 74, Com. Sir W. H. Dillon, Knt. (1808), arrived at Lisbon from Plymouth 26th Oct.
adia, 46, Rear-Adm. F. Campbell, C.B., Capt. R. Wauchope (1814), sailed from Ascension for the Coast of Africa 18th Aug.
rror, 16, Com. R. Crozier (1827),, arrived at Madras from Trincomalee 25th May, and sailed 12th June for N.S. Wales.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

* Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| wino, Forster (1818), | s. Aug. 29, d. Sept. 24, r. Sept. 30. | |
| ssum, Peter (1804), | s. Sept. 21, d. Oct. 17, r. Oct. 15. | |
| a, St. John (1808), | s. Oct. 8, d. Oct. 30, r. Nov. 6. | |
| ar, Norrington (1818), | s. Oct. 16, d. Nov. 8, r. Nov. 7. | |
| nora, Roberts, | s. Oct. 17, d. Nov. 13, r. | |
| apoin, Riley, mot. (1814), | s. Oct. 24, d. Nov. 19, r. | |
| y, James (1818), | s. Oct. 21, d. Nov. 26, r. | |
| nosa, Turner (a. 1823) | s. Nov. 16, d. Dec. 6, r. | |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| rtrue, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 3, d. Nov. 28, r. | |
| ega, Blount (1824) | s. Nov. 2, d. Dec. 24, r. | |
| ELY, Pearce ( ), | s. d. r. | |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ver, Walsh (1818), | s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r. | |
| ING, Pawle (1807), | s., Aug. 5, d. Dec. 23, r. | |
| naas, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 13, d. Jan. 30, r. | |
| ENER, Griffiths ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 25, r. | |
| GULL, Parsons (1818), | s. Nov. 4, d. Mar. 24, r. | |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| aon, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 5, r. Nov. 6. | |
| LEGARS, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 8, d. Nov. 27, r. | |
| ARD, Dunford (1809), | s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. | |
| NTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26, r. | |
| LAND, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 8, r. | |
| IAN, Jenninga (1818), | s. Nov. 2, d. Jan. 25, r. | |
| D MELVILLE, Wabbe (1826), | s. d. s. | |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ican, Forrester (1814), | s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, s. Nov. 6. | |
| NET, Downey (1818), | s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, s. | |
| NORA, Innes (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. | |
| LPHON, Cottler (1818), | s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r. | |
| R, Rees ( ), | s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 4, s. | |

*North America.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| QUIS, Downey (1818), | s. Aug. 6, d. Oct. 8, s. Sept. 28. | |
| NCAN, Dicken (1818), | s. Sept. 18, d. Nov. 16, s. | |
| LBET, Moore (a. 1818), | s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 6, s. | |
| , Smith ( ), | s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 7, s. | |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME.

| Nov. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmo. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| a. 12 | 7 29 | 8 16 | 1 45 | 2 11 | 2 4 | 2 30 | 4 20 | 4 46 |
| o 13 | 8 49 | 9 13 | 2 30 | 2 56 | 3 25 | 3 51 | 5 01 | 5 27 |
| da. 14 | 9 48 | 10 10 | 3 28 | 3 54 | 4 23 | 4 49 | 5 59 | 6 25 |
| e. 15 | 10 44 | 11 36 | 4 22 | 4 48 | 5 17 | 5 43 | 6 53 | 7 19 |
| ri. 16 | ... | ... | 5 16 | 5 42 | 6 11 | 6 37 | 7 47 | 8 13 |
| at. 17 | 1 7 | 1 47 | 6 08 | 6 34 | 7 03 | 7 29 | 8 39 | 9 05 |
| un. 18 | 2 28 | 2 50 | 6 58 | 7 24 | 7 53 | 8 19 | 9 29 | 9 55 |

Portsmouth, Nov. 11th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Harlequin*, 16, Com. Erskine, and *Serpent*, 16, Com. Warren, arrived from Sheerness on Wednesday; the former is bound to the Mediterranean, the latter to the West Indies; but being short of Petty Officers and seamen, they will be detained for some days. The *Harlequin* spares the *Serpent* top-gallant sails. *Victory* and *Athol* have been taken out of Dock, and are fitting in the Basin: the latter is under the Admiral to be masted. *Princess Charlotte* and *Venerable* docked: the latter was the flag-ship of Sir P. Durham when he commanded in the West Indies, and has not been repaired since. She is to be examined to ascertain if worth repair, if not, sold. *Ganges*, being unrigged, and her boats and stores taken out, has been hauled into moorings: the *St. Vincent* will be served in the same manner next spring tides. *Larne* is fitting in the Basin by the Dock-yard people, and *President* is still in Dock; when ready she will be put in commission. *Semarang* has part been unrigging up. *Conway* is fitting rapidly, and will leave Spithead the end of next week. *Prince Regent* and *Barrosa* tra., at Spithead, detained proceeding to sea by contrary winds. Admiral Sir P. Durham struck his flag on Monday night, being on a few days' leave; it was re-hoisted this morning, and saluted by *Serpent* and *Harlequin*. Ships in Port—*Harlequin*, *Serpent*, *Prince Regent*, and *Barrosa* tra., at Spithead.—*Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yt., *Conway*, *Samarang*, *Athol*, *Emerald*—in Harbour.

Plymouth, Nov. 10.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Arrived H. M. S. *Endymion*, 50, Capt. Sir S. Roberts, from the Tagus, but brings no news. She is to be paid off at this port, and it is said will be re-commissioned, if found in good condition, by Capt. T. B. Sullivan, of the *Talavera*, who will hoist a broad pendant on his arrival in South America. Arrived, H. M. packet *Pigeon*, and came into harbour on the 6th to have her defects made good. 7th.—Arrived, H. M. S. *Talavera*, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, from Lisbon; the following ships were in the Tagus when she left, viz., *Hastings*, *Malabar*, *Cornwallis*, *Pembroke*, *Russel*, *Minden*, *Camelion*, and *Partridge*. And the *Bellerophon*, *Vanguard*, *Hercules*, *Pique*, *Inconstant*, and *Pantaloon* were in Cascais Bay. 8th.—Arrived, H. M. steamer *Rhadamanthus*, Lt. Duffil, from San Sebastian. Adj.-Gen. Le Marchant came passenger in her, and set out immediately for London, on a special mission to the Government of this country, to try whether they will enforce the claims that the British Legion have on the Spanish Government, upwards of fifteen months' pay being now due to them, besides prize-money due to the squadron under Commodore Fleury, and the Contractor refuses to supply the steamers with provisions, until he is paid the arrears due to him. If something is not done for the relief of the British Legion, it is said they will be withdrawn altogether. Whilst the *Rhadamanthus* lay at St. Sebastian, in company with the *Phœnix*, they encountered a tremendous gale of wind, during which, the former broke one anchor, and brought home two others; and the *Phœnix* broke one anchor and parted a cable. The *Ringdove* and *Saracen* were at anchor near Portogalette, when the *Rhadamanthus* left, and the *Tweed* and *Viper* at Passages. 8th.—Sailed the *Hermoine* lighter with stores for Portsmouth Dock-yard; also the *Camel* lighter with stores for Falmouth, Pembroke, and Liverpool. Arrived the *Snake* lighter from Falmouth. The *Scylla*, 18, has been taken out of dock, and the *Savage*, 10, taken in to have her defects made good, preparatory to her being commissioned. 10.—Went out of harbour into the Sound H.M. sloop *Pelican*, Capt. John Robb. H.M.S. *Endymion*, Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, was this day towed into harbour by the *Rhadamenthus* steamer. 120 Shipwrights and 20 sawyers commence working six days this week, the former chiefly to be employed in the mast-house, the work in that branch being very backward. Remain in Sound—*Talavera*, *Satellite*, and *Scorpion*. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Endymion*, and *Rhadamanthus* steamer.

Woolwich Dock-yard, Nov. 11.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Monday last the *Beagle* surveying sloop, Capt. Fitzroy, dropped down from Greenwich, and is being dismantled to be paid off. *Echo* st.-v., Lieut. W. V. Reed, paid advance on Tuesday, and same day the *Confiance* st.-v. was hauled out of the Basin; she is to be immediately commissioned. The *Blazer* st.-v. was commissioned on Tuesday by Lieut. Waugh (late of the *Confiance*), and also the *Flamer*, by her old Commander, Lieut. Potbury. The *Columbine* st.-tr. has been taken out of Dock into the Basin. The *Pluto* st.-v. is to be used as a tug steamer, which will be a great convenience to this port. The *African* st.-v. is being brought forward for commissioning. The vessels put in commission find great difficulty in getting hands. The *Lightning* Admiralty st.-yt., Lieut. Shambler, has discharged three of her crew, and orders have been sent to the different ports, with a description of their persons, that they are not to be entered at any period or place into H.M.'s service, on account of their mutinous conduct.

Marine Insurance.—The report from the Commons on "Shipwrecks" contains an immense deal of evidence on the subject of Marine Insurance. The system of over-insurance causes incompetent persons to be appointed as masters and mates of merchant vessels. Instances are given of the Committee at South Shields refusing to insure a vessel commanded by an incompetent master. Numbers of persons who insure are very careless as to the person they put in charge of their vessels. The system of insurance has a tendency to cause vessels to be sent to sea for the purpose of being lost. The injurious operation of Marine Insurances is the principal cause of shipwrecks. The evidence further declares that a very large properties of the mercantile navy, that would be scarcely saleable in the market, are sent to sea insured for many hundred pounds. Frequent instances are adduced of vessels being insured very much above their value. No merchant or shipowner it is said, ought to insure his property to a greater amount than two-thirds of its value. No vessel should be allowed to insure for more than her actual value. Owners of vessels in a depreciated state would, says a witness, have a great difficulty in getting them insured even by the common underwriter in Newcastle, and that there are few instances of vessels being insured above their value; if discovered, the over-insurance is deducted, and it is not to the interest of the shipowners in the Tyne to over-insure their vessels, and no doubt that a number of vessels get insured that are not seaworthy.

The brig *Recer*, Commander Hope, was cruising off Hassanah for slavers on the 29th Sept., when the *Eclipse* packet spotted. Every stratagem is resorted to to disguise her; she is painted a different colour twice or thrice a week, and her appearance on a late occasion was so suspicious that the Governor was led to think her a pirate, waiting for the *Eclipse*; he in consequence consulted with some of the Foreign Consuls and Merchants, and offered to send out two men-of-war after her. Commander Hope deserves great praise for his exertions in endeavouring to put down the traffic. He is in the proper place to intercept vessels going to sea fitted for the purpose, but not to capture laden ones, as they generally try to make a landing on the coast.

Orders have been received at Plymouth Dock-yard for 120 shipwrights and 20 sawyers to work six days on mast work.

The Lords of the Admiralty, in consequence of representations made to them of Mr. Mattacott's long services (45 years) as Clerk in Plymouth Dock-yard, and his excellent testimonials, have extended his retiring pension from 145*l.* to 175*l.* per annum.

The following extract from the *Grenada Free Press* of Sept. 21, shows in what respect the merits of Sir Wm. Symonds's ships are considered at the stations on which they are employed:—"Last night H.M.S. *Vestal* returned to this port, having in company a slave trader, captured, after a short chase, off Tobago, yesterday. The vessel is a schooner, named the *Negrinha*, under Portuguese colours, bound to Cuba, and having on board 387 Africans, who will thus be relieved from their intended doom of slavery, as the slaver, being under Portuguese colours, cannot be sent to Havannah for adjudication; and as she could not, we are assured, with safety to the crew and the poor poor-unhuman beings on board, make the voyage to Sierra Leone, we trust that the Governor will allow their being landed and located here. Thus this fine vessel (the *Vestal*), in less than 12 months, has taken two slavers within a short distance of this port, and manifested the utility of sending such vessels, which would have a chance of outsailing the slavers to intercept them. It also proves the necessity of having cruisers stationed in these seas, as it would appear the slave vessels frequently pass through among the Windward Islands."

Royal Marines—First Lieutenant Hayes, of the Chatham Division, and First Lieutenant Crispo, of the Portsmouth Division, have exchanged. A detachment from Woolwich marched to join Chatham division on Friday last.

The second dinner of the Naval Officers' Club at Portsmouth and the neighbourhood, will take place on Thursday the 24th inst.

A very important improvement of the capstan has been effected by that ingenious individual, Lieut. W. P. Green, R.N., of Falmouth, the author of a vast number of highly useful inventions, for the most part applicable to nautical purposes. The utility of the capstan, however, is as great ashore as afloat, and no where greater than in mining operations in this County. Its use has hitherto been attended with considerable danger; and several times, within the last few years, we have had to record the loss of many valuable lives, in consequence of the want of that control which is one of the objects effected by this invention. But safety important as it is, is not the only point gained; for Lieut. Green has hit on a simple contrivance by which the power of the engine may be greatly multiplied, and by which manual labour may be almost wholly dispensed with. The capstan at present in common use may be converted, according to the improved principle, at a trivial expense, so that it may be used without any of the uncertainty and danger attending it in its ordinary state. Its power may be increased at pleasure, its speed accelerated or diminished, and it may be stopped at any moment with perfect ease and freedom from danger. The invention is partly applicable to the winch of a mine, so as to prevent the occurrence of the runs which are so calamitous in their consequences; and by another simple contrivance 30 or 40 men may be let down or drawn up a shaft with perfect ease and safety. "We recommend the 'Patent Capstan' to the attention of nautical men, directors of mines, wherfingers, &c.—*Cambrian.*—[We should like to see a drawing or a model of this capstan and will afterwards speak of it as it merits.—Ed.]

In consequence of the report made by the Court of Inquiry lately assembled in the Royal Marine barracks at Chatham the Lords of the Admiralty have deemed it their duty to recommend to his Majesty that Capt. John M'Lauchlan should be removed from the list of officers of the Royal Marines.

The sudden removal of a Captain of Marines of the Chatham Division from the list of Royal Marines, has produced a great sensation at that place. The removal is consequent on a recent private Court of Inquiry. It is, we believe, a circumstance unheard of in the annals of the Naval or Military service, to dismiss an officer without a Court Martial. We trust that through some channel or other the affair will be brought before the House of Commons, and that justice will be done to this officer, who, we are told, is generally and highly respected, and by none more so than the officers of the corps. It is hoped that a sense of common danger, and a proper feeling for the honour of the corps, will

induce them to memorialise the Admiralty to grant an open investigation of the charges; for a more honourable officer, it is said, is not to be found in the service.—*Greenwich Gazette.*

Life-boat on the French Coast.—The endeavours of Capt. Manby for the establishment of a life-boat on the French coast have been crowned with success, as the Minister of Marine has sent from Paris a very fine model of one upon a new principle, with orders to M. de Rhins, the ship-builder at Calais, to build six, according to the model—two for that port, two for Dunkirk, and two for Boulogne.

Extract of a letter from the *Pique*.—"It is my *private* opinion that the *Pique* has not been fairly tried in the trim required by her constructor. After the first trial her Captain made signal that the builder's trim did not answer."

The *Madagascar*, 46, Commodore Sir J. S. Peyton, was off the Land's End, on the 28th ult., with a fair wind for the West Indies; *Galateo* (coal depot) in company.

The three late Carpenter's Mates of the Devonport Ordinary, that were entered in the Dock-yard, are ordered to Pembroke or some eastern dock-yard.

The rendezvous for seamen at Liverpool is ordered to be broken up. The *Plover*, fitted as a lazaretto, has been placed there from Plymouth.

The *Blazer* steamer was commissioned 6th inst. at Woolwich.

The *Ithalamanthus* is hourly expected at Woolwich from Plymouth and coast of Spain.

The *Castor* frigate is expected in England in two months. It is thought Lord John Hay will remain with his pendant in some other vessel.

On Monday morning last the nautical and surveying instruments of the *Beagle*, lying off Greenwich, were landed and placed in that observatory. It was a pleasing sight to observe the young gentlemen and seamen conveying those useful companions of their long and arduous voyage to rest like themselves a while from labour and toil, after being so eminently useful in the object of their researches to these enterprising and intrepid navigators; in short, those instruments were their constant companions in the field of science, and their ready coadjutors in the administration of their arduous duties. She sailed same day for Woolwich, to be paid off into ordinary.

The *Parmelia* and *Maitland* transports are discharging their cargoes at Deptford; and the *Margaret, Sarah*, and *Frances Charlotte*, are at same place, and will take convicts, when fitted, to New South Wales.

Mr. Haywood, Clerk of the *Ringdove*, was wounded in the neck with slugs, and in the thigh with a musket ball, in the defence of Bilbao.

Last week Messrs. G. R. Rutherford (*Excellent*) Thomas Belgrave and John Town (late *North Star*) passed their examination in seamanship for Lieutenants at Portsmouth.

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College on Tuesday last:—Mr. Geo. Lowcay Norcock, Mr. John Townsend, Mr. Thomas Tickell, Lord Ed. Pelham Clinton, late *North Star*. Mr. G. B. Rutherford, *Excellent*. Mr. James Miller, *Serpent*.

It is reported that the *Samarang* is destined for the West Indies. The *Conway* for the East Indies to relieve *Andromache*. The *President* will shortly be commissioned to relieve *Portland* in the Mediterranean. Destination of *Dido* is said to be South America.

## PROFESSIONAL ANECDOTES OF AN ARCHITECTURAL PROFESSOR, EXHIBITING THE FORCE OF PREJUDICE.

From an Eye-witness.—(*To be continued occasionally.*)

A learned Professor of Naval Architecture was one day standing on the Dock-yard Wharf, at Portsmouth, surrounded by proselytes and disciples, and some persons of different opinions from himself. The *Pique* frigate became the subject of conversation. Observe, exclaimed the learned Rev. Doctor, (pointing to *Magicienne*, which he mistook for *Pique*). Look at that frigate. How is it possible to expect any good quality from a ship whose masts are placed like hers? Upon being interrupted by one of his disciples, and informed that the ship he pointed to *was not the Pique*, the Doctor's chagrin and confusion may be imagined.

*Mathematical Calculations at fault.*—The aforesaid Professor asserted, when the *Columbine* was fitting out, that if she took on board 4 months' provisions, it must be thrown overboard on one side as fast as taken in on the other, and that her constructor would be called on to indemnify the Purser. The *Columbine* took in *six* months' provisions and stowed them well, also 45 tons of water. Quere—Are there no means of ascertaining what a ship will stow, her dimensions and capacity being given; and cannot our naval architects devise some rule for this purpose, by the aid of their great learning!! or are these assertions made at random, to create and keep up a prejudice? A party overhearing such a remark would probably believe in the truth of it on such authority, and no opportunity might arise for him to be undeceived.

## TRIALS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

*Cascais Bay, 27th Oct.*

On the 21st Oct., at about ten o'clock, A.M., the Admiral made signal for the squadron to chase, and all the ships made sail with the wind at S.S.E. The weather was hazy, with a slight swell from the S.E. H.M.S. *Inconstant* carried all plain sail except royals; she steered S.W. by W., and was, at starting, about 300 yards from the *Pique*, which ship bore N.N.W. The squadron was astern the flag-ship about a mile and a half, the *Vanguard* two miles distant. The *Pique* up to one o'clock carried her royals, but had a reef in her topsails the whole day. The rate of sailing was from 9. 2. to 9. 6. The *Inconstant* hoeled from 5½ to 7½ deg.; her forecastle and foresail were dry, and her lee guns well out of the water. At twelve o'clock the wind drew a point more to the southward. The *Pique* then bore N.E. by N. one mile. The reel was made at three, P.M., when the *Pique* bore N.E. two miles, the *Vanguard* nearly four and a half miles astern, the Admiral's ship six miles, and the *Pantaloon* astern nearly out of sight in the haze. After the trial, the Captain of the *Pique* asked permission, by signal, to trim. The *Inconstant* carried about half a turn of weather-helm during the trial. She laboured under some disadvantage, as her sails and rigging were new, and stretched considerably.

On the 23d, at nine o'clock, the *Vanguard*, *Inconstant*, and *Pique* made all sail to the S.W., carrying royals, lower top-mast, and top-gallant steering sails. The *Vanguard* at starting bore N.W. half a mile, *Pique*, E.N.E. one mile. Wind E., with a swell from the N.W. The rate of sailing eight and nine, and, for the last two hours, ten knots. At two o'clock the course was altered to S.W. by S. At five o'clock, P.M., the squadron shortened sail, when *Vanguard* bore N. by E. four miles, the *Pique* E. by N. five and a half miles. It was observed that at about one o'clock the wind fell light, and both *Vanguard* and *Pique* gained on the *Inconstant*, but she left them again as the wind freshened towards the close of the day's trial. The *Pique*'s foremost guns could not be seen; two from each deck were conjectured to be abaft, to bring her by the stern.

On the 27th Oct., at eight o'clock, the signal was made to *Inconstant* and *Pique* to make the land. Made all sail, steering-sails on the larboard side; wind about N.N.E. (var.); ship's head S. by E.; smooth water; going about 7. 4. *Pique* bore, at starting, E. by S. a quarter of a mile, one gun on each deck abaft ran in, supposed to be forward to bring her by the head. At nine o'clock altered course to S., and set starboard top-mast and top-gallant steering sails. *Pique* S.E. by E. At half-past eleven recalled. *Pique* S.S.E. two miles.

## East India Intelligence.

On the 11th June the Powder Magazine at Dum Dum was struck by lightning and blown up, the concussion of the explosion causing considerable damage. Three Natives were killed and several severely hurt, but the extent of mischief is unknown.

Letters received from Goomsur state, that the war there is likely at last to be soon terminated, many of the chiefs had been taken and put to death, and the enemy was no where to be found in any force. The sickness continued unabated. It is reported, that an express has been sent from Madras to Goomsur, with instructions for all the troops to quit the field previous to the approaching monsoon, with the exception of the 46th, 50th, and another regiment.

*Singapore.*—The ship, *Jadul Kurrem*, bound to Amboyna, with upwards of 300 souls on board, the greater part of them Native troops for the Moluccas, has been lost, and the greater part of the people perished. Count Figualmont, the Commander of the troops, and sixty-two other individuals, reached the shore on a raft after eight days.

We have been furnished with a copy of the New Indian Tariff, but the length of the document compels us to omit it.

### BENGAL.

Civil Appointments.—G.O. 8th June—Mr. G. Lindsay to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Goruckpore. Mr. A. P. Currie to officiate as Additional Judge of Goruckpore. Mr. D. T. Timins to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Goruckpore. Mr. G. Mainwaring to be Agent to the Lieut.-Governor of north-western Provinces at Benares. Mr. G. T. Shakespear to officiate as Comm. to the Soonderbuns.

Military Appointments.—G. O. 14th June—Art.: Capt. G. N. C. Campbell to be Major, 1st Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. H. Garbett to be Capt., and 2d Lieut. R. E. Kostchbull to be 1st Lieut., 2d Lieut. P. H. Baldwin to be 1st Lieut. Supernum.: 2d Lieut. J. W. Kaye brought on effective strength of reg. 20th N.I., Lieut. J. Ferrie to be Capt., and Ens. A. B. Morris to be Lieut. 46th N.I., Lieut. C. Whitfield to be Capt., and Ens. J. E. Grounds to be Lieut. 1st Lieut. J. H. M'Donald to be Adjutant to 6th Batt. Art., v. H. Sturrock, dec. Lieut. C. J. F. Burnett, 8th N.I., to act as Adj. during absence on leave of Brev.-Capt. and Adj. G. R. Talbot. — 8th June: The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, lately admitted into the Service, to do duty with the regiments stated opposite their names, and directed to join:—Ens. G. E. Nicholson, 57th N.I. Ens. R. Patton, 8th N.I. Ens. T. Watson, 57th N.I. Ens. G. P. Goad, 9th N.I. Ens. C. B. Woodhouse Eur. Reg. Ens. G. E. J. Law, 43d N.I.

Removals and Postings.—9th June—Cornet R. T. Knox, 2d Cornet, from 4th to 6th L.C. as 1st Cornet. Cornet T. L. Harington, 3d Cornet, from 3d to 5th L.C., as 2d do. Cornet C. R. H. Christie, 3d Cornet, from 9th to 6th L.C. as 2d do. Cornet C. A. Kitson to 10th L.C. Cornet S. F. Macmullen to 9th do. Cornet C. G. Beeher to 1st do. Cornet J. A. D. Fergusson to 6th do. Cornet H. Y. Bassett to 5th do. Cornet E. Harvey to 10th do., Cornet W. D. S. Hannay to 8th do. Cornet H. G. C. Plowden to 9th do. Cornet J. Staples to 7th do. Cornet H. Brougham to 4th do. Cornet J. H. L. M. Toone to 2d do. Cornet A. W. C. Plowden to 3d do. Cornet A. Harris to 1st do. Cornet F. W. S. Chapman to 6th do. Cornet E. W. C. Plowden to 5th do.

Retired.—18th June—1st Lieuts. the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, J. R. Revell, J. T. Lane, G. H. Dyke, J. B. Backhouse, E. Badden, E. H. Ludlow, and H. N. Pepper, to be Capts. by brevet of Art. from 9th June, 1836. Lieut. P. Goldney, 4th N.I., ditto from 11th June, 1836.

Furloughs.—Lieut. G. W. Williams, 9th N.I., to Europe on sick cert. Lieut. W. Moultrie, 57th N.I., to visit Presidency preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe.

Births.—9th June, at Furreedpore, the lady of R. B. Garrett, Esq., C.S., of a son.—At Hazarechaugh, the lady of A. G. Shall, Esq., H.M. 49th reg., of a son, still-born.—At Mussoorie, the lady of Capt. T. Roberts, 31st N.I., of a daughter.

Marriage.—At the Cathedral, Calcutta, 14th June, George Udny, Esq., C.S., to Frances Hanway, eldest daughter of Sir E. Ryan, Chief Justice, Bengal.

Deaths.—15th May, at Meerut, Assist.-Surg. H. M. Galt, 26th N.I.—11th May, at Futtehghur, Major R. B. Fulton, of the Art.—12th May, at Delhi, Capt. A. Wortham, inv. Est.—14th May, at Cawnpore, Lieut. and Adj. H. Sturrock, 6th Batt. of Art.

### MADRAS.

Civil Appointments.—G. O. 17th June—C. T. Kaye, Esq. to be Second Assist. to Accountant-General, and to continue to act as Head Assist. to that office during absence of Mr. Baynes. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq. to be Reg. to Prov. Court of Appeal and Circ. in Northern Division.

Military Appointments.—G.O. 14th June—Art.: 1st Lieut. John Back to be Capt., and 2d Lieut. A. C. Pears to be 1st Lieut., v. Hill, retired; date of comms. 5th Aug., 1835. Supernum.: 3d Lieut. F. C. Vardon to be brought on effective strength to complete estab. 28th N.I., Lieut. H. T. Yarde to be Capt., and Ens. Charles Lamb to be Lieut., v. Bradford, retired; date of comms., 11th Jan., 1836. 46th N.I., Lieut. James Benwell to be Capt., and Ens. A. M. Molyneux to be Lieut., v. Dyer, retired; date of comms., 15th Dec. 1835. 47th N.I., Ensign H. P. White to be Lieutenant, vice Ensor, resigned; date of commissions, 2nd May, 1835. — The following young officers to do duty: Ens. H. B. Kensington, with 12th N.I. A. R. West, 8th do. W. R. Studdy, 12th do. J. C. M'Caskell, 18th do. F. Childer and H. D. Abbott, 31st do. C. Mockler, 20th do. R. L. Reilly, 6th do. Cornet S. T. Watson, with 8th L.C. Ens. R. P. Podmore, 18th N.I. F. Nelson, 4th do. W. R. Fullerton, 4th do. Oliver Broscey, 19th do. G. S. Dobbs, 17th do. R. P. Keith and T. H. Warre, 6th do. B. Revell and G. W. N. Dunlop, 45th do.

Removals and Postings.—19th April—Cornet W. H. Mills, at his own request, from 4th to 8th L.C. 21st: Lieut.-Cols. M. Riddell, from 2d to 8th L.C.; R. H. Russell, from 8th to 2d do.; T. Macleane, from Left Wing Eur. Reg. to 14th N.I.; F. Haisman (late prom.) posted to the Left Wing Eur. Reg. 3d May: Lieut.-Cols. John Gillvie removed from 33d to 43d N.I., and Arthur Cocks from 43d to 33d do. Col. H. Bowder (late prom.) to 21st do. Lieut.-Col. A. Inglis (do.) to 3d L.I. Lieut.-Col. A. Tulloch (do.) to 36th N.I. 17th: Ens. W. J. Wilson, from 32d to 43d do. 23d: Cornet J. C. Moncton, from 8th to 1st L.C.

Returned to Duty.—7th June—Lieut. M. Watts, Art., arrived at Madras 5th June. Capt. John Clough, 11th N.I., do. Capt. T. B. Lucas, 9th N.I. D. Archer (Brev. Capt.) 20th do. Lieut. P. Shaw, 34th do., 31st May.

Marriage.—At Kamptee, 28th April, E. A. H. Webb, 28th N.I. to Ann, daughter of Lieut.-Col. R. Gordon, formerly of H.M. Light Dragoons.

Deaths.—At Rutnapore, 27th March, Capt. Kenny, 18th N.I.—At Gullery, 26th March, Ens. Worsley, 3d N.I.—At Ootwassamund, 31st March, Lieut.-Col. Crowe, 3rd L.I.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 7th Nov.: Africa, *Stelson*, from Ceylon, 4th July. 8th: Bengal Packet, *Stewart*, Bengal, 18th June.—Liverpool, 8th: Matilda, *Rowe*, do. do.; Ormesarool, *Richardson*, do. do.; Parkfield, *M'Auley*, Bombay, 30th July.—London, 9th: Eldon, *M'Alpin*, Van Diemen's Land, 11th June. 9th: Tamarlane, *M'Kellar*, Bengal, 18th June; Kyl[illegible], do. 16th do.; Assaaton, *Shuttleworth*, do. 2d July.. [illegible]uana, *Gilbert*, China, 15th May.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Africa: Major and Mrs. Darrah, H.M. 97th, Dr. and Mrs. Cavil, do., Lieut. and Mrs. Hunt, do., Lieut. and Mrs. Henry, do., Lieut. Greeo, do., Lieut. Burrowes, do., Lieut. Lillie, H.M. 58th, Lieut. Rowan, do., Lieut. Fairnee, Dr. Rumley, Masters Kelsoo and Govgly, 127 rank and file, 17 women, and 54 children; Mr. Davis from the Cape.—Per Eldon: Dr. Thompson, Mrs. Myers and two children, Rev. A. M'Arthur and child, Rev. Mr. Ulliathorne, Mr. George Cox, Mr. White.—Per Assaaton: Mrs. Shuttleworth, Mrs. Rogers, Mrs. Talbot, Mr. Marnell and three children. From the Cape: [illegible]. Thompson, Esq. and family, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Freeman.

Ships Arrived Out.—Bengal, 11th July: Fo[illegible], from Liverpool. 24th June: Gilbert Morro, [illegible], 18th July: Parker, *M'Kellar*, Clyde; Juliana, [illegible], and Madras; Sovereign, *Campbell*, London [illegible], George, *Crawford*, Liverpool.—Madras, July: [illegible], Falmouth, 19th March; Orwell, *Lancaster*, do. [illegible], Count Melbourne, *Thomas*, Downs, 3d April; [illegible], Clyde, 9th March.—Bombay, 18th July: The [illegible], land of the 1st June.—Cape of Good Hope, 30th Aug. [illegible], *M'Arthy*, Downs, 14th June. 27th: True [illegible], Portsmouth, 27th do.; Normandy Castle, [illegible], mouth, 29d do. 31st: Boyne, *Richardson*, [illegible], Bombay, St. Helena, 20th Sept.: Lady Stormont, *M'[illegible]*, [illegible], for Liverpool; Hindoo, *Ashe*, from Calcutta for [illegible], from Bombay, *Harding*, from do. for do, and: Majestic, [illegible], from Madras for London. bay for do. 25d: Madras, *Quinton*, from Calcutta; Jane, Previous to 20th: Dapper, *Dickinson*, from Calcutta; Jane, *Fenwick*, from do.; Eleanor Laidman, do.; Nestor, *Clunes*, from Bombay; May, *Symes*, from do.

Sailed Expected.—From Bengal, Hooton, *Cowley*, sailed 8th

July for London. Bainoas, *Cressie*, sailed 6th July for Liverpool. Exporter, *Anwyll*, 8th July, for London.—From Bombay, Lord William Bantinck, *Munro*, sailed 26th July for London. Ann, *Griffiths*, 28th July for do. Hindu, *Lowthian*, for do.

Passengers Expected.—Per Blakely, from Bengal: Mr. Kearnay and child, Mr. Stone.—Per Sir John Beresford, from Bengal: Mr. Millman, Mr. Kitchen, Mr. Bush (the latter felt overboard 22d July, and was drowned).—Per Eleanor Laidman, from do.: Rev. Julius Cæsar (Bishop of Sudanah), Lieut. Austen, Madras Artillery.

Ships Spoken.—29th Sept.: Alfred, *Tapley*, London to Madras, lat. 11 N. 29th Oct.: Blakeley, *Harding*, Calcutta to London, lat. 35 N., long. 38 W. 13th Sept.: Hector, *Johnson*, Liverpool to Bombay, off the Cape. 1st Oct.: Isabella, *Brown*, London to Calcutta, lat. 14.58 N., long. 12 W.; Mary Ann, *Tarbatt*, London to Madras, lat. 8.28 N., long. 25 W. 31st Oct.: Comala, *M'Neill*, Liverpool to Bengal, lat. 49.30 N., long. 8.50 W.

## COURTS-MARTIAL.

A Court-Martial was held last Friday on board the *Royal Adelaide* (Flag-ship), Plymouth. Admiral Lord Ameliue Beauclerk, President. Captains C. B. H. Rose, C. B., R. Thomas, John Sykes, and Commander Jnhn Robertson (*a*). George Eastlake, Esq., officieting Judge-Advocate. The Court heving been duly formed and sworn, Charles Hine, James Kibby, and William Witts (3 Class), privates of Royel Marines serving on board H.M.S. *Satellite*, were eberged by John Robb, Esq., Commender of H.M.S. *Satellite*, wlth having, during the night nf 26th or morning of 27th Oct., 1836, entered his (the Commander's) cebin, and stole sevsral bottles of wins end porter, and deserted from the said sloop (*Satellite*) carrying their bedding wlth them. After hearing the svidence and the prisoners' defence, the Court was of opinion that the charges were in part proved, and adjudged Hine to receive fifty lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tells, an bis bare back, on board such one of H.M.S., end at such time or timee end proportions as the Commander-in-Chief of H.M. Ships at Plymouth shall direct, and thsn to be imprisoned in ths Marshalsea prison for the space of six calendar months, and kept to hard lebour, and to lose the 2 years and 8 months' time served in the Royal Merines. James Kibby to receive 50 lashes and lose 3 years nf the time he has served in the Royal Marines; ond William Witts to receive 2 dozen lashes.

### LIEUTENANT-COLONEL KENNEDY.

At a General Court-Mertial assembled on the 4th July, 1836, Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Vans Kennedy, 13th N.I., was tried on the followiog ebarges—vis., 1st. For repeated disobedience of the lawful commsods of his superior Officer, Brigadier Kinnersley, commanding in Caudelsh, such commands being conveyed to him in two letters under the signeture of the District-Major of Brigade, wbereby he was directed to attend all parades of the regiment then under his command, and with having, in two letters addressed to the said Maj. of Brigade, declined complying with such command, till a reference could be made to the Generel Officer commanding the division. 2d. For having, in the before-mentioned letters, reflected on the conduct of Brigadier Kinnersley in the following words:—"On the delicacy, however, of addressing such a letter to an Officer of my rank and standing, and who has actually served longer in this country than the Brigadier himself, it is not for me to remark whether the instructions contained in your letter were dictated by a regard for the good of the public service, and uninfluenced by personal considerations." Such conduct being unofficer-like, setting a pernicious example, and in breach of the Articles of War;—upon which charges the Prisoner was found guilty, with the exception of the first part of the first charge, and [redacted] to be severely reprimanded in such manner as the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct.

*Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.*—His Excellency is constrained to notice, with extreme disapprobation, the finding of the Court on the first charge; the effect is, to declare that an Officer under command, who declines to comply with a positive order from his lawful superior until a reference, which he (the inferior Officer) judges to be necessary, shall have been made to still higher authority, is not thereby guilty of disobedience within the meaning of the Mutiny Act and Articles of War. That an opinion evidently fraught with such pernicious consequences should have been upheld by a General Court-Martial, composed of Officers of high rank and long experience, is to the Commander-in-Chief a source of extreme surprise and inexpressible concern. The Commander-in-Chief has no hesitation in laying down, on the contrary, as a rule, which Courts-Martial composed of Officers of the highest reputation have repeatedly enforced, that *to decline complying with an order, even for a moment, is to disobey it.* He likewise highly disapproves of the grossly irrelevant matter which Col. Kennedy was permitted to introduce into his defence. Under all the circumstances, the Commander-in-Chief does not think proper to re-assemble the Court; having disapproved, therefore, of the finding of the first charge, he sees fit to remit so much of the reprimand as relates to the first charge, his Excellency being quite unable to discover of what offence Colonel Kennedy was guilty, if not of disobedience of orders. He, however, confirms the sentence of the Court with regard to the second charge, adjudging a severe reprimand to Colonel Kennedy, and he is hereby reprimended severely.

Lieut.-Col. and Brev.-Col. Vans Kennedy is released from arrest, and directed to rejoin the 26th regt. N.I. at Malligaum.

### PRIVATE KENNY 13TH FOOT.

At a General Court Marshal, held at Kurnaul, on 12th March 1836, Private Martin Kenny, H. M. 13th L. I., was arraigned on the following charges:

Charge 1st. With mutiny, in having on the parade of his regiment at Kurnaul, on the 4th inst., pointed a firelock loaded with a balled cartridge, at Capt. Robert Pattison his superior officer, with the intent of killing him. Upon which charge the Court found him guilty; to be shot, but also recommended him to mercy.

*Observations of the Commander in Chief.*—"The circumstances of Kenny's case were as follows: Having applied to the Captain of his company for permission to exchange a duty with another soldier, the Captain saw cause for refusing his request. Kenny afterwards came to the evening parade of his company, with his musket loaded; he approached his Captain and repeated his former request, and, on receiving a refusal, he directed his musket at the Captain and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the priming burned without exploding the piece. In the conduct thus briefly detailed, are combined a deliberate preparation for, and an attempt to commit a murder; and an aggravated instance of mutiny. In the case no extenuating circumstances appeared; and the only plea of the soldier in his defence was, that drinking for two consecutive days had produced insanity. He showed no other symptom of intoxication than may be inferred from the outrage he attempted; but in consequence of the soldier's antecedent good character, they have recommended him to mercy, (the court does not assign any grounds for their act).

"The Commander in Chief will not order the infliction of the sentence of death passed upon Kenny in the face of this recommendation of the court, but he deems it right to say to them, that he can with difficulty conceive a case more worthy of receiving the full penalty of the law, or one in which he would have felt less hesitation in ordering execution, had it not been for their recommendation! He fears that their lenity, in saving the life of this guilty soldier, affords but a bad example to the army; because the excuse for his great crime being nothing but the most odious drunkenness, it holds out to the soldier that which is in itself a crime, may be successfully pleaded in extenuation of still greater enormities!

"The recommendation of the members of the Court Martial have saved Kenny's existence; but the Commander in Chief orders that he shall be transported beyond the seas for the remainder of his life."

## THE FIELD TRAIN.

The responsible and arduous duties of the Field Train have never obtained that distinction which they were entitled to receive from the assistance afforded to the Service by that department during the campaigns in the Peninsula; nor is the extent of those duties fully understood throughout the Army. Upon the prompt arrival and efficient state of the ammunition and stores, which the Field Train Officers are called upon to supply, depends frequently the success of the most important military operations. The Commissary of Ordnence, placed at the head of this department, and responsible for the execution of its duties, receives his instructions from the Board of Ordnance, and is held by that Board responsible for an accurate account of the expenditure of ammunition and stores placed under his charge for the use of the expedition. To this officer the commending officers of Artillery and Engineers are obliged to look for the requisite supplies and equipments for their respective corps, the distribution of which supplies is often known but to himself; upon whom also rest the disembarkation, equipment, and transport of the necessary arms and stores. The zeal and activity of the Field Train officers greatly contribute towards relieving the Artillery and Engineer departments from many of the labours and difficulties attendant on the progress of a siege, which, without such assistance, would fall upon themselves to perform.*

In the History of the Sieges in the Peninsula, the gallant author of that work has entirely omitted to make any mention of the assistance which was afforded by the officers of the Field Train. It is to be presumed that this work was intended as a guide for future sieges, and therefore the omission is important, inasmuch as it would induce the error that on the Artillery had fallen those arduous duties which *hitherto* have devolved on the Field Train department—viz. of preparing the whole of the battering-train, and delivering it up in a state of complete efficiency for action. During the progress of a siege, the duty of the Field Train consists in affording constant supplies to the batteries from the park of artillery until their charge; and at the termination of the siege a new series of labours arise, in collecting and again preparing for immediate use the guns and whatever artillery stores may be remaining. Among the many names recorded in the work in question, where has appeared the care of the author to avoid omitting the name of every Artillery or Engineer officer employed upon the occasions specified, it might have been expected that such names as the Field Train as Butcher, Sparkes, Creswell, Tibbs, &c., would have been added to the list: they had all responsible duties to perform; and it is well known that the zeal and intelligence of the first-named officer were most conspicuous at all the sieges in the Peninsula, where the assistance he afforded the corps of Artillery gained him the repeated thanks of its commanding officers.

At St. Sebastian it was the Field Train department that disembarked all the heavy battering-train, mounted the guns, fully equipped them for the batteries, and kept up the necessary supplies during the whole progress of the siege. After its termination, it fell to the duty of this department to collect the captured guns and resid of the sieging-train, and again to place it in a state of efficiency for future service. The performance of these duties demands a perfect knowledge of the various proportions of ammunition and stores required for the completion of each gun for service. All these responsibilities fall upon the officers of the Field Train; and to the Commissary of the Artillery, at the head of this department is also confided the care of supplying the Army in general with all the small-arm ammunition requisite for use in the field. The nice arrangement which is necessary to prevent the least delay and inconvenience to the Army, makes this situation one of the greatest responsibility, and, in connexion with the other duties here specified, is essentially military.—*United Service Journal*.

## FIRST WEST INDIA REGIMENT.

[*Extracts from the Records of this Corps.*]

"Martinique," "Dominica," "Guadaloupe."

(*Concluded from page 717.*)

In December, 1805, the regiment, under the command of Major (now Major-General) Blackwell, was employed in capturing the Danish islands of St. Thomas and Santa Croix.

In August 1806, a detachment of the First West India Regiment, composed of the grenadier company, commanded by Captain (now Lieut.-Colonel) Cassidy, the light company commanded by the late Major Winekler, and a battalion company—in all, 300 rank and file, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Blackwell, promoted from the Fourth West India Regiment, but still doing duty in the First West India Regiment, embarked for Martinique. Having landed on the twenty-ninth, they attacked the enemy on the morning of the 30th, and after routing him from one position to another, for five successive days and nights, he was compelled to surrender on the 3d of September, with the loss of twelve officers, 162 rank and file, one brass field-piece, 450 stand of arms, and a considerable quantity of ammunition, all belonging to the * twenty-sixth regiment of French infantry, which, by a singular coincidence, was the corps repulsed by as before at Dominica in 1805.

Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith, in the General Orders of the 9th September, warmly eulogised and thanked the detachment for their spirited conduct; and, on their return to head-quarters, Barbadoes, having unbuckled his own sword, presented it to Lieutenant-Colonel Blackwell, in presence of the entire garrison.

On the 16th of February following was issued in General Orders, His Majesty's royal permission that the First West India Regiment shall assume and bear in addition to any other badges and devices it may be entitled to, the word *Dominica* on its colours and appointments, as a distinguished mark of the good conduct and exemplary valour, displayed by that regiment in the defence of the Island of Dominica against a very superior French force, on the 23rd of February, 1805.

In January, 1809, the regiment was selected by Lieut.-Gen. Sir George Prevost to serve under him in his first division in the expedition against Martinique, and the light company to form one of the companies composing the light batt. In the engagement on the 1st of February on Surrey Heights, the flank companies lost 49 r. and f. killed and wounded.

The following December, the grenadiers and light company of 109 r. and f. each, under the command of Captains Cassidy and Winckler, were again employed in the capture of Guadaloupe; and they had the satisfaction to serve in the same division with their old friends the gallant 46th regiment—in the engagement Capt. Cassidy was severely wounded.

* The Drum-Major's cane, of the 26th regt. of French Infantry having the Cap of Liberty and the motto of the corps engraved upon its massy silver head, is now used by the Drum-Major of the First West India Regiment.

From 1810 to 1814 the regiment was stationed at Trinidad, Martinique, and Guadeloupe; and, on the 14th of November, 14 embarked at Point-à-Petre, as composing part of the force formed against Louisiana. The corps having arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi, were partially landed, so that but 1 Field Officer, 2 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 16 Serjeants, and 240 rank and file, were all of the corps engaged against New Orleans; sufficient, however, to share in the dangers of the field. Capt. Collins was killed on the 28th; Capt. Isles, Lieutenants M'Donald, Morgan, Miller, and Pilkington were severely wounded; and 43 rank and file killed and wounded. As the men were totally unprovided with warm clothing, many of them perished from intense cold and change of climate; among the Officers, Major Weston and Lieut. Magee fell victims.

On the 1st of July, the regt. was collected together at Barbadoes, and on the 31st, 400 chosen men, under the command of Major Cassidy, who succeeded the late Major Weston, were attached to the 2d division, under Major-General Murray, in the expedition against Guadeloupe, where they sustained their character as "steady and brave soldiers." Major Cassidy and Capt. Winckler received each a sword taken from the enemy, and from Louis XVIII. the Brevet of the Fleur de Lys, which decoration His Royal Highness the late Duke of York was pleased to allow these Officers to wear. Two brass guns and five battle-axes, taken from the French, were presented to the regiment.

In the General Orders of May 6th, 1808, his late Majesty, George the Third, through the Prince Regent, conferred, in addition to any other badges or devices, the words *Martinique*, *Guadaloupe*, to be borne on the colours and appointments of the First West India Regt., in commemoration of the distinguished gallantry of that corps, in the descent on the Island of Martinique, in February, 1809, and in the attack upon the Island of Guadaloupe, in February, 1810.

From the comparatively brief existence of the First West India Regiment, it is gratifying to trace that, at even a time when the character of the British Army never stood higher, when its achievements were never more substantially important or eminently brilliant, that during an active war for upwards of 25 years, at all times, and under all circumstances, it supported the proud superiority of the British Arms, and, on all occasions, bore a decisive part in the different actions with the enemy, of which the several Royal Approbations, together with the General Orders, bear ample testimony. Yet a great portion of its services to this period (1815) remain unnoticed, as most of the regimental documents were lost in the expedition to and from New Orleans. I. S. O. C.

[We shall be happy to receive, from any authentic source, similar data of other corps.—ED.]

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE LATE CONSERVATIVE DINNER AT DEVONPORT.

SIR,—I take the liberty to forward to you a supplement of the *Devonport Telegraph*, containing the report of a political dinner, at this place, on the 4th inst., and you will be surprised to see the name of an Officer whose promotion is lately announced figuring as one of the most prominent of the party. I need hardly inform you, that the speech made on this occasion by the person in question, as well as the conduct of others who are indebted for their advancement to the present and the former Whig Government, has created no small astonishment and disgust in this neighbourhood. I shall do no more than call your attention to the circumstance, hoping you will show up *ingratitude* as compared with which the Poet has described all other vices as virtues) in its proper colours.

*Devonport, Nov. 9th, 1836.* VARRO.

[We make it a point not to meddle with politics, because we consider that all articles which appear in a *professional* journal should be free from party bias:—if not they are always received with suspicion by persons of a different political faith, and therefore we find our account in the course we have adopted. We look upon a violent display of political feeling on the part of officers of the Army and Navy (except those, indeed, who being Members of the Legislature are in duty bound to advocate to the utmost the opinions of their Constituents) to be in bad taste. We have frequently deprecated it on many accounts as the bane of the United Service:—and though we cannot help agreeing with our Correspondent in opinion that the recent display was, to say the least, ill-judged, still any man has a right to his franchise, and to bear himself as he might think proper in political struggles. As we do not intend to act as censors in this or any other case, we must decline the performance which our Correspondent expects.—ED.]

### THE RECRUITING SERVICE OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY, AND THE ECONOMISTS.

SIR,—As you have been pleased to give my letter on the Royal Artillery Recruiting Service a place in your useful and independent Gazette, I flatter myself with the hope of seeing this also exciting a feeling, believe me, of no common gratification; for in its publicity I contemplate a prospect of its meeting the eye of the honourable and the brave, and a stop being put to the unwarrantable oppression and unlooked-for injustice which of late years have crept into practice under the head of economy, by the perversion of laws constructed upon the basis of a royal consideration, and emanating from the high-minded Sovereign of a brave and generous people. In presuming to fling sarcasms at the perpetrators of injuries heaped upon the Army, contempt for the ignominious, I trust, is enjoyed in distinct and well-divided distance from the deep sense of innate veneration every soldier should feel—nay, every soldier must feel—for whatever comes from his King, the patent of munificence, of honour, and of religion.

In a complicated machinery such as governs these realms, where every place in the State is accessible to the virtuous and the designing—the weak and the wise, and where avenues are open to men of all dispositions to approach directly or indirectly those in power, it cannot be a wonder that the combined effects of virtues, vices, and intrigues, should press upon the people, and most of all upon the immediate servants of the Government who chance to fall under the disposition of a Hume, the talent of a Wellington, or the opposition of a Whig. The effects are so filtered, disguised, and hooded about, that when applied to the Military we know not whence they spring; all we know is, how contemptible and how mischievous they are, and how unlike our former treatment from the same country, at the shrine of whose honour, and at the call of whose interest, so much blood lies unsparingly flowed. Is it to discourage devotion that we are thus outraged? Is it to sow the seeds of rebellion? Or is it simply to bring the Government into disrepute? If it be the first, the attempt is useless—if the second, we are too small in number; but if the last, persecution should cease, for it is done, and the performers may glory in unlimited success. No precocity ever attained such tainted distinction.

I pray pardon this exordium, Mr. Editor; and now for an elucidation of the "story" I promised some little age, of the pains and penalties of the Artillery Recruiting Service.

I endeavoured to describe to you, in my last letter, how the Ordnance Recruiting Officer is made to sacrifice a portion of his daily pay to harry on the public service, more or less, in the ratio of his zeal; and, let me add, while officers in the line regiments, and of the Royal Marines, receive a handsome reward: the latter nineteen shillings per man compensation-money, and five shillings for postage and stationery, making twenty-four for each recruit approved at head-quarters; and the line officer about double-pay the whole time he is employed, besides his five shillings each for stationery. The Artillery officer, who is required to procure men of a better stamp and taller figure, of "robust make," is made liable (without any compensation money whatsoever) to vexatious disallowances in his recruiting accounts, under the head of pay, marching money, &c., besides impositions, perversions, and censures, for recruits rejected at head-quarters *three months* or more after they were enlisted in the country! founded upon the vague conception of a man whose only pretension to be a judge on the subject is that of being in the temporary command of the battalion for which the officer is recruiting; and this, too, without the presence of the recruiting officer,—without his being permitted to say one word in his defence; and when a remonstrance is provoked, and humbly offered by him, *it is, like the recruit, rejected*, "as ineligible for the service of the Royal Artillery!" It happened about five months since a party of young men were sent to head-quarters, as fine-looking lads as ever composed a squad, and all above the standard height. One more athletic than the rest, who was remarked by the other recruiting parties at the station for being so fine a recruit, was rejected at Woolwich twenty-one days after enlistment, and after a march of more than 100 miles, "For being round-shouldered, of a sickly appearance, and with some veins of his legs likely to become varicose." He had gone through the usual examination by the Civil Medical Practitioner employed at the recruiting station, and was reported to every respect fit for the service, and this Civil Practitioner afterwards gave a certificate of this rejected recruit being a man of "a remarkably robust appearance," which was, with other certificates, forwarded to head-quarters. The Lieut.-Colonel commanding the battalion gave the facetious certificate to condemn the officer to bear the expenses of the recruit, viz. "That it should have been omitted to the officer (from what he, the Lieut.-Colonel, saw then) that the recruit was ineligible for the service at the period of enlistment; that he was round-shouldered and had a sickly appearance," *which eight people are ready to swear was not the case*; "and that some veins of his legs were likely to become varicose!!" which a Surgeon, and a skilful one, too, *only could discover after a march of more than 100 miles*, who might have added to his report *that the man was likely to be hanged, as he had a neck!*

Upon what scientific principle the Colonel drew his conclusion no one could discover; but we are led to suppose upon the parent stem of that distinction he so nicely drew, without any difference, in making a second report to the Dep. Adj.-General:—"I have the honour to acquaint you that the man alluded to, *although robust-looking, had evidently the appearance of bad health.*"

The recruiting officer received intelligence of that *pleasant* sort, now so common, that one dreads to open an official letter, informing him that "for the reasons (*reasons for sooth!*) he must reimburse the public for their loss on account of this rash," for his error in not seeing into futurity three weeks *that which never wholly existed.* He fairly prayed and produced evidence against this fiat, which was *rejected!* The lamb's appeal to the butcher's knife was just as touching as to have the honour to request a remission of one farthing of disallowance, the *catch-penny* volumes of Ordnance Finance Regulations, by hook or by crook, enable those in power to cram our *well-paid* purses of.

The recruit returned to his home, and may be seen a stout, healthy, and able a man as any in the corps of Artillery; and as he appeared pale, and hung his head *only* a day before his arrival at Woolwich, it may be fairly inferred his "military bump" had been absorbed on the march, the recruiting service is injured, and the officer unjustly mulct of his pay, *because the Inspectors at Head-Quarters had not been done by a Johnny Raw!*

If a gunner deserts and sells his trousers he is brought to a Court-Martial and punished; and the Court awards that he shall be put under stoppages, *upon a patient hearing of his case*, to replace them, for which he has illegally received value. But in this case the officer is put under stoppages *without any hearing, without any investigation*, to meet a charge for which he has received *no compensation whatever!* This is "Ordnance economy." RICHARD.

[There are errors and abuses in every service, and as our gallant friend *Richard* well knows, any temperate exposition of them will ensure the attention of the talented and accomplished Officer at the head of the Ordnance Department. ED.]

### DRY ROT.—KYAN'S PATENT.

SIR,—In your columns of the 5th inst. I have read with much satisfaction the letter of "Conservative," calling upon the Government to adopt in the Navy the use of *Kyan's* discovery for the preservation of timber from rot. You will excuse me for observing that I conceive you mistake, when you say in your own note that "the plan has been adopted," for I need scarcely point out to you that the partial use is by no means the *adoption* of it. When I learn that rules are laid down in all the Dock-yards, I shall say it is adopted.

Having taken very great pains to investigate the real merits of this discovery, and fully satisfied my own mind as to its perfection, I take the liberty of adding the following remarks to those which have been so judiciously made by "Conservative;" first, however, saying that I agree entirely with him in thinking that the filling up the fungus pit at Woolwich so suddenly after Mr. Kyan's opponents came out of it so victoriously, does require explanation; and in my mind it admits only of one, viz. that the trials made of his process were so convincing as to the success of the discovery, that it rendered the said pit of no further use. But still, common justice ought to have dictated the propriety of openly and officially announcing that fact to the discoverer, and the not having done so has put on appearance of mystery on the transaction. I believe there are few who are not aware that, even in these times, petty private interests, and intrigue caused by sinister motives, if they cannot wholly stop improvements, are usually successful in embarrassing and retarding them for general use. And I ask, may not such an undercurrent have been operating slyly in this case? For I myself know an instance in which a *private ship-builder*, who was asked to adopt Mr. Kyan's process, frankly and ingenuously replied, that "The more perfect it might be, the worse it was for him; as, the faster ships and timber rotted, the better for his trade." And I think it quite possible that there may be those, about even our *public* establishments, whose interests lie pretty badly the same way; for corruption will find lurking places, and requires to be hunted down.

Now, in addition to the successful experiments detailed by "Conservative," the following have come to my knowledge, and which are to me full of proof, and quite irresistible.

1st.—Specimens of various woods, canvas, and ropes which have been undergoing trials at Woolwich ever since August, 1833, were opened on ———— for the purpose of being inspected and reported upon by the proper officers there, but which report has not hitherto been made public, although no doubt can be entertained of its favourable nature, since the Ordnance Board immediately ordered a tank to be laid down in the Arsenal.

Accompanied by a friend, who was also curious on this interesting subject, I went to Woolwich to view these specimens, and they were exhibited to us by a servant of the Government not in any way connected with the parties from whom we learned as follows:—

That the specimen of oak was a branch cut from the tree when the leaves were upon it, then sliced down the middle its entire length, and half of it prepared [illegible]

prepared, and both at once submitted in the same means for rotting them.

The *prepared* half is perfectly sound, the unprepared half quite decayed.

The same result as to canvas and rope; and we were told that the prepared rope had been tried by suspending a weight of one ton and a half to it, and that no doubt was entertained but that it would have carried much more.

I fear it is too much the practice of our public departments to feel jealous of being enlightened by each other; but I do hope that a proper consideration for the pockets of the country will induce our Lords of the Admiralty to inspect these experiments in Woolwich Arsenal; for, as the old proverb goes, "seeing is believing."

2nd.—At a late visit of Lord Minto, &c. to Portsmouth Dock-yard, similar specimens under test were inspected; and, as I learn, with the same results as to canvas and rope. And it seems that the woods all evinced proofs of rot except the oak specimen, which was pronounced not to have had a sufficient trial (eight months only); and that therefore no decided opinion could be come to thereon. To this I reply (having at the same time reference to the before-mentioned severe trials at Woolwich) that nature is consistent and uniform in its operations, and that unless it can scientifically be demonstrated and explained upon what principle oak ought to be excepted, it may be taken for granted that it would inevitably have followed the fate of the lighter specimens, although of a harder and more durable quality.

I shall refrain from doing more than adverting to the immense saving that would accrue to the nation from the general application of Mr. Ryan's discovery throughout *all* those public departments where either timber, canvas, or cordage are used; but I fearlessly declare it to be my opinion that every day's delay in so applying it is an absolute loss to the Public Treasury.

However, Sir, I now send you a list of upwards of 60 noblemen and gentlemen who have adopted it on their estates, and among them, as you will perceive, are some of the most scientific and influential in the kingdom; and it is impossible to peruse it without feeling well assured that many of them in both Houses will consider it to be a public duty to bring the subject seriously before Parliament at the next Session, backed not only by all the experience they will themselves have had of the efficacy of the process, but also by the investigations so many among them must have made, before they adopted it themselves, into the *truth* and *honesty* of the various experiments made by the patentee himself for the last ten years, a period, I cannot but think, sufficient to have proved its vast importance and utility; for, if otherwise, I am at a loss to conceive what space of time will be so considered by the *cognoscenti*, or those who lay claim to that title. INVESTIGATOR.

*Nov. 10th, 1836.*

[We shall only say, in reference to our Correspondent's letter, that from the first we have been the most strenuous advocates of Mr. Ryan's invention: we are fully convinced it deserves every support.—ED.]

## THE TOWN MAJOR OF PORTSMOUTH AND THE ROYAL MARINES.

SIR,—Having no other means of replying to the annexed anonymous letter, which reached me by post, may I beg of you to allow me to do so through your columns. I should treat it with the indifference I have always done demultory attentions of the kind, because I have the honour to know the Officers of the Royal Marines generally to be superior to the unworthy sentiments therein insinuated; but it only confined to "Observer" and *his few* friends, who dislike, or do not understand their duty, experience has shown that such feelings, though despicable, may bring much mischief home to one's door. I, therefore, deem it high time to show them up and dispel them:—

"*Portsmouth, Oct.* 24, 1836.

"SIR,—I was extremely sorry to perceive, by the Portsmouth Paper of yesterday, that your son had been tried by a Court-Martial at Plymouth, and placed at the bottom of the list of the rank.

"This, in a corps of seniority, is of serious importance to him, and must prove an irreparable injury in after life; as, independent of other circumstances, a single step may keep him from a grade of rank many years. Although, as a friend of the family, I deeply regret this unfortunate affair, I am not, I must confess, much surprised at the event; as you, Sir, instead of endeavouring to make him popular in the corps you have placed him, by acting with justice and impartiality to the Officers of that corps, have, by pursuing, in your official situation, a different line of conduct, created him and yourself many enemies and much dislike, as there is not an Officer in the corps, and I have the honour of knowing many of them, but what I have heard complain of the unfair manner in which the Guard Roster is kept, or least acted upon; making them a complete convenience and stop-gap to the Officers of the line.

"I will only mention one circumstance out of the innumerable others that have occurred. The last time Captain George Ferrie, son, was on guard, he had been off five weeks; Captain William Ford, of the R.M., who relieved him, had been off only four weeks. Is this justice—is this equity—or the most likely mode of making him liked by the corps? I am, Sir, your friend and well-wisher,

"OBSERVER.

"—— *Town Major White, Esq.*, &c. &c., *Portsmouth.*"

COPY.—Statement of Captains furnished by the Royal Marines for Guard at Portsmouth, from the 10th Sept. to the 17th October, 1836, being from the date the 58th Depot was taken on the Roster to the date of Captain Varlo, of that corps, mounting his second guard.

Number of Captains doing duty in the whole Garrison, 17th October . . . . . 37

Number of Captains of the Royal Marines doing duty on the 17th October . . . . . 15

Number of Captains furnished by the Royal Marines during the above 38 days . . . . . 15

(True Abstract.) (Signed) Henry White, Town Major. Thos. V. Durell, Town Adjutant. John Gilmore, Gar. Serjt.-Major.

By the above, "Observer" will see that the Roster doubled on the 58th sooner than on the Royal Marines, and that the latter gave scarcely their due proportion.

"Observer," however, should know that the Roster is taken by the *numbers* doing duty in each corps *weekly* (not by names), as being most consonant with the King's regulations; and it is ordered that Officers mount with their own men as far as practicable, in order to afford better opportunities for the exercise of Depots, and for Officers messing on Guard; also, that corps are frequently kept off duty for particular purposes. He ought also to know that these arrangements, and the casualties within corps, will create a partial inequality in the comparative duty of several corps, which the persons keeping the Garrison Roster cannot control.

Whether the feelings which "Observer" states to exist have been the cause of noticing so severely faults in my son which are generally overlooked in others, I leave to the consciences of those who slander him; but I feel it incumbent on me to point out that they are unfounded, and to throw back the charge of injustice on the accuser. I am, Sir, your obedient servant, HENRY WHITE.

*Portsmouth, 11th Nov.*

## NAVAL PROMOTION BY PURCHASE, AND THE SYSTEM OF SUPERANNUATING OFFICERS.

SIR,—Permit me, through the medium of your independent and most valuable paper, to make some further observations on the subject of Naval Promotion, hoping that it may meet the eye of our worthy First Lord, who, no doubt, will, at the approaching general promotion, (as far as lies in his power,) remedy the grievances here complained of. The placing Captains of unsullied character on the superannuated list of Admirals, *merely* because they have not had sufficient *private* interest to get employed, is too gross an insult for Lord Minto to swallow; and I feel assured that, on future occasions, some plan will be adopted more consonant to the feelings of a deserving Officer, as every person not particularly conversant with Naval affairs must naturally conclude, that, when Officers are so treated, it is in consequence of their having skulked from their duty; never imagining it possible that, in these enlightened times, such glaring injustice could exist. I trust his Lordship will also take seriously into consideration the recommendation of Sir George Cockburn (whom all must allow to be a most competent judge in whatever concerns the Navy), that promotion by purchase *should* be allowed in the Navy. I have conversed with many experienced Naval Officers on the subject, who all agree that it would not only be a boon to old Officers who wish to retire, but the nation at large would also benefit by having young Officers in lieu of those worn out in her service, and likewise save considerable expense in widows' pensions, &c.; and Officers of merit and long service would then have a much better chance of promotion, because an arrangement must follow to confine death and general promotions to Officers of their description. The outcry formerly raised against this plan was excited by an artful set of selfish men, who knew that, under the existing system, they could always command promotion without purchase. It is a general and very just complaint among Naval Officers, that they seldom meet with that distinction in society which their comparative rank with the Army entitles them to, in consequence of the ignorance of civilians, who rarely understand that a Naval Captain is equal in rank to a Colonel. I would therefore recommend an intermediate step between a Mate and Lieutenant, as was the case in lord St. Vincent's time; and that Lieutenants be styled Captains; and other Naval Officers have titles suitable to their rank; and that both services be placed on an equal footing as to pay.

FAIRPLAY.

## BURMESE PRIZE-MONEY.

SIR,—You have so ably advocated the cause of those regiments of the British Army who are doomed to a protracted exile in the East, that we naturally look to the aid of your powerful pen whenever a cause of real grievance can be found. Such a one is that, in my judgment, on which I now address you.

It appears from recent advices from India, that, after a lapse of about twelve years, the pittance of prize-money the troops engaged in that harassing and protracted service the Burmese War, was about to be issued. Yet, on inquiry at the India House as to when the few survivors in Europe may expect to receive their share, they are told that it may be, perhaps, a twelvemonth before they can be paid. Now how happens this?—the prize-rolls, and other documents having been lodged with the proper authorities upwards of twelve years ago. Is it for a paltry saving of interest, or to allow "John Company" to pay off the 6 per cent Bengal loan, that those who escaped the sickness and privations attendant on the war are to have their claims still further postponed? My share, which will only be that of a Captain, is a mere trifle; still, as I should have received it by this time had I been in India, I cannot understand why the issue should be postponed in this country longer than the period that is requisite for the transmission of the required vouchers from the East.

There is now a very clever man at the head of the Board of Controul; and although I am not one of those who must admire his politics, still he has the character of being straight-forward and impartial in his office. Should this meet his eye, he will perhaps give the authorities in Leadenhall-street a jog. It concerns both my brother officers and some of our brethren of the Royal Navy to have these accounts speedily adjusted.

*Devonport, 2th Nov.* A HALF-PAY.

[Our advocacy is well known to the service, and we have had the honour to receive, from Commanding Officers and others, nearly thirty complimentary letters, but yet we are told that our contemporaries are silly enough to put forth their pretensions, when all they can state has appeared weeks and months previously in our columns.—ED.]

## THE ARMY PENSIONERS.

SIR,—Permit me to draw your attention to a subject which seriously calls for redress, as it most cruelly affects a class of men whose only support is the bounty of a grateful nation for long and arduous service. It appears that the Ordnance and Army Pensioners who reside near, or give notice of their intention to draw their pensions in London, are paid their stipends on the 7th of the quarterly month, but that the residents in the provincial towns or villages are obliged to wait until the 24th; and this last quarter has been spun out to the 31st of the months on which the pensions fall due. Whose fault this is I know not, whether it lies with the Government officials, or with the functionaries belonging to the Board of Customs or Excise. But when we bear in mind the scanty sums which some of the fellows have to receive, it must be evident that it is to them a serious misfortune to have the payment protracted for even a few days; as those who may have a little credit with certain tradespeople get involved beyond their resources, or a grasping landlord may harass them for a lack of punctuality in their rent, and consider the plea of procrastination (although a public fact) mere subterfuge. I am sure you will readily enter into my views of the inconvenience to which those humble individuals are subjected, and it is to be hoped your good offices will not have been sought in vain, but that the authorities will look to this and prevent in future so glaring an injury to the worn-out veteran. The money having been voted in the Estimates and in the possession of the Treasury, I cannot see any obstacle to the pensioners drawing the allowance on the same day, let him be situated where he may; there being now the necessary precautions as to its being drawn.

SAVORY.

## A GALLANT ADMIRAL'S CONTEMPT FOR THE PRESS.

SIR,—In your paper of the 22d I observe it stated, that at the late meeting of the Naval Charitable Society, Sir Byam Martin gave it as his opinion, *that all anonymous communications to Newspapers should be treated with contempt.* Although respecting as I do highly the character of the gallant Admiral, yet I cannot concur with him in this opinion, because I consider that it is now generally held by the public, that that which is not answered is either passed over, *because it is unanswerable.* Hence, I deem it to be a duty which every honourable, upright man owes to himself, to refute, *at the instant*, any charges that may be brought against him, even upon anonymous authority; for, if he does not do this, he may be assured that the world will set it down that he is *guilty*, and this opinion once established, time itself will never remove.

*October 25, 1836.* A FRIEND TO A FREE PRESS.

*** In type, "H. P.;" "A Friend to Naval Merit," "Pry," "Tristram," "Theodolitus."

*A Requisite for Whist.*—"Confound those candlelights (said an unlucky loser at short whist at one of the clubs), I have lost the odd trick, as I could not see to play the right card." "Candles are very improper things for whist (said his adversary drily)—we ought to have had a lamp." "Why?" rejoined the gentleman. "Because (said his friend) you should always play whist by (Hoyle) your not having done so was the reason why you lost the trick."

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*A reference to our Gazette of the 29th ult. will show* R.N." *that Capt. Price Hamilton's promotion was an-*
*unced on that day. It is too much, therefore, to be*
*used of remissness in a matter in which we are actually*
*itled to precedence of every publication. We perceive*
*apt. P. H.'s promotion in the* Hampshire Telegraph *of*
*turday last, and it will doubtless be reported in other*
*pers published to-day, just fourteen days after we have*
*nounced it. Did* "R.N." *never read the fable of the*
*olf and the Lamb. If he is, as he professes to be, a con-*
*nt reader of our Gazette, he will understand the appli-*
*ion.—We are not insensible to the praise of so powerful*
*vriter as* "Miles,"—*our study has always been to sup-*
*rt the United Service: we are impartial, independent,*
*d eschew personality. The latter, when introduced in*
*public press, is the weapon of a coward.—We hope to*
*ar further from* "Nameless."—*The letter of* "A. B." *is*
*intelligible: what does he mean by the* "King's Own"
*ng foisted on the public as the* "*Son of Parker.*" *The*
*King's Own" is one of Capt. Marryat's tales—the*
*nes imaginary.—A Portsmouth Military Correspond-*
*'s letter of the 4th did not reach us in time. All notices*
*Naval or Military movements should arrive by Fri-*
*, or the* General Post *on Saturday morning.—We can-*
*be answerable for the blunders of contemporaries. If*
*rompter" will refer to our last week's Paper, he will*
*the appointment he mentions is to the* Rose *Revenue*
*tter (R. C. is used for abbreviation), not to the* Rose
*op of war commanded by Sir John Barrow's son, an*
*e and intelligent young officer. The appointments we*
*ify are authentic. We can understand that the igno-*
*t report of his supercession must be annoying to his*
*ends.—We should gladly cultivate communications from*
*A. W. R." His gallant father we remember in early*
*s.—*"E. G. P.," *of the "sister service," should state*
*rank: we do not find his name on the List, and the*
*ject of his letter is not sufficiently explicit. Does he*
*pugn our statement? We are assured that the packets*
*re forwarded to our friend in the West, and that the*
*ult is with the Post Office. We presume the parcel has*
*rived.—We are greatly obliged to* "Box," *and hope*
*hear further from him.—Again we assure* "Lycurgus"
*at we only wait an opportunity, which the "United*
*rvice" will fully justify, to publish his papers. We are*
*liged to him and our kind friends at Dublin, Chatham,*
*d Limerick. A little patience and every thing will be*
*mplete.—A Deoonport subscriber is informed that no*
*agistrate has a right to interfere with a Civilian assum-*
*, from mere whim, the uniform of an Admiral. The*
*ty of the Civilian might bring him before a Lunatic*
*mmission.*

Erratum.—*Page 722 of our last No., second column,*
*e 48, after the word* measure, *add* "as the reinstatement
which we now refer," *this part of the sentence being*
*iginally written—"for we are fully satisfied that Capt.*
*owles never did, and never would, sanction so unheard-of*
*measure as the reinstatement to which we now refer.*"

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, NOVEMBER* 12, 1836.

A GREAT deal has been said of late, in different
rts of the press, on the subject of the Report of
e Committee appointed, upon the motion of
rd Ebrington, in 1834, *at the instigation of the*
*eral Mr. Hume,* to inquire into the nature and
mber of those Military and Naval sinecures
hich ought to be reduced, and of which Com-
ttee the *liberal* Sir James Graham was a con-
scious member. After a lengthened investiga-
on this Committee came to the determination
at, amongst other reductions, the *seven* sinecures in
e Marines, held by Naval Officers, to the amount
ly, altogether, of between 8,000*l.* and 9,000*l.* a-
ar, should be *abolished*, as the several holders of
ese places should die, and which continues to be
rried into effect, no nominations to the appoint-
ent of General or Colonel of Marines having
aken place in lieu of Admiral Lord de Saumarez
ud Captain Sir Christopher Cole. The Com-
nittee likewise decided that all the *sinecure* ap-
pointments of Governors and Lieutenant-Governors
of forts and garrisons, both at home and abroad,
should in like manner be discontinued. This re-
gulation too has been, we believe, closely followed;
whilst others that were intended to confer *benefits*
on the two professions have been in a large de-
gree, if not wholly, disregarded.

Amongst these is that of the periodical change
of officers filling Staff appointments, of which we
find it stated in the Report, that

"The Committee are further of opinion, that if *all*
Staff situations, both at home and abroad, except that of
the Commander-in-Chief and his personal staff, were gene-
rally subjected to a change of holders every four or five
years, whilst the honours and emoluments of the Army
would thereby be more widely diffused, and meritorious
services more amply rewarded, the country would at the
same time gain a greater number of officers, better qua-
lified by experience, for situations of trust and command."

Nothing can be more true than these observa-
tions; we therefore earnestly hope to see them as
closely attended to henceforward, as that part of
these recommendations which takes from old and
faithful servants of the Crown, who have devoted
all their lives to their country's welfare, those
rewards which the gallant and brave so richly
merit towards the close of their active and useful
career.

Again, we find another part of this Report which,
as yet, has passed unnoticed, but which we san-
guinely hope will receive that attention from the
Government in the approaching Session of Parlia-
ment that it so fully deserves to obtain. We
allude to the concluding part of it, wherein the
Committee observe

"That whilst the salaries and emoluments of most
branches of the Civil service have *considerably increased*
since the year 1792, those of the superior officers of the
Army are, with few exceptions, *the same as they were a*
*century ago.*"

And further they state,—

"That they hope that, in the alterations which they
have recommended, they will be found on the whole to
have carried the principle of reduction as far as they
could, without detriment to the efficiency of the public
service, or to the just reward of professional merit."

Why, in this remark relative to the comparative
pay of Civilians and that of the superior officers of
the Army, that of those of the Navy should have
been omitted we are wholly at a loss to know,
unless it be that there was only *one* Naval Officer
upon this Committee, and that the *warm-hearted*
then First Lord of the Admiralty did not consider
the interest of these gallant men, or that of the
profession generally, under his immediate authe-
rity, to be worthy of his protecting influence.

Certain it is, however, that neither the superior
officers, nor those of any other grade, of the Navy
are in *any way* better off than their gallant brethren
of the sister profession with corresponding ranks;
in fact, they have scarcely any of those appoint-
ments to look to which General Officers and
Colonels constantly obtain, such as regiments,
Colonial Governments, Police situations, Staff ap-
pointments, and various others that are lucrative
and advantageous; but, perhaps, Sir James Gra-
ham, who was a leading member of this Commit-
tee, deemed that the Rear-Admiral, who, after
fifty-five years services, and perhaps with a Grand
Cross of the Bath and other honours, the just re-
wards of a hundred fights in his country's cause,
was in the receipt of 455*l.* per annum, that he was
*splendidly* provided for, and that a Captain, holding
the rank of a full Colonel for *upwards of twenty*
*years*, and with forty-five years or more of active
service, is most *liberally* rewarded with the wages
of a London working cabinet-maker, or joiner,—
that is to say, *ten shillings and sixpence per day!* and
that a Lieutenant of the Navy, having a corre-
sponding *rank of a Captain of the Army*, after thir
years' services, and twenty-three with this ran
ought to consider himself *amply* provided for wi
the immense sum of *ninety pounds per annum*,—t
wages of the humblest working tradesman of t
metropolis. But, thanks to our gracious and mo
deservedly-beloved Sovereign, we confidently ho
and believe that better things are in store for t
gallent officers of both services, and that are ma
months, or even many weeks, pass away, they w
experience the benevolent consideration of t
heart of Kings.

In turning over the files of Indian papers late
received, our attention has been attracted to t
unrepresented state of the Indian army in th
country, on any case connected with it coming b
fore the Court of Directors. When the late Pa
liamentary Committees received the evidence
Officers from India on the state of the Honourab
Company's Army, certain suggestions were offer
by which reforms and improvements might
effected in that service. To us the most importa
seemed one for remodelling the War-Office D
partment of the Court of Directors, by the a
pointment of retired or other officers to form
English Head Quarters' Staff, qualified by lo
Indian experience, to afford to the Mercant
Government sound opinions and advice on
matters connected with their Army. That a bo
of Merchants, who have so long slumbered in de
cious ignorance of the wants and wishes of the
Military servants, should prefer sleeping on
being roused to the interests of their Army
members of it, well acquainted with its conditi
and wants, is not to be wondered at; but th
Parliamentary Committees and the Board of Co
trol should not have seen the necessity of t
step is astonishing. We have heard, howev
that a few able and zealous officers—Colon
Frith, Baker, Swiney, and Galloway—have,
conjunction with others, endeavoured to reme
the evil, and, as the Court of Directors have o
jected to the formation of a home-responsi
Staff, these officers have assumed the irresponsi
duties of a corresponding Committee, in ord
that military questions of general interest to th
Army may be urged on the notice of the Direct
in a way less easily got rid of than has heretofo
been the custom. The delay consequent upo
reference to India to England, with a qualif
refusal in reply, gives too much time for the co
ing of a projector's zeal, or the risks of Indian s
vice and climate, to remove those who may ha
warmly supported a beneficial measure. It w
by this dilatory process that Curnin's Retiri
Fund has been nearly quashed in its infan
though all the blame cannot fairly be attribut
to the Directors, when a virulent minority of t
Indian Army threw all the opposition in th
power in the way of its success. We rejoice to le
that a Committee is organised in London to ca
on a correspondance with the Court of Directo
and we augur more beneficial results to the
dian Army from their labours, in the proport
as the distance between their committee-room
St. Martin's Lane and Leadenhall Street is l
than that from the India House to Calcut
Another advantage will also result from the m
sure, that the public will be kept well inform
on important subjects connected with India,
the possibility of *cushioning* the most urgent
presentations of the Army in India prevented
future.

Of the general utility of a Home Staff there can but one opinion, nor need we refer further back n the urgent necessity felt, during the half- ta question, for such men to advise the coercive body. The Indian Army then needed a com- tee, such as that now sitting, which, if properly pported from India, and kept well acquainted h the wishes and feelings of the service, will ct an immensity of good. The two-penny post l do more for the Army of the Honourable mpany than Steam Navigation. The Court not turn a deaf ear to the postman's knock every hours daily. To this committee we cordially , "Go on and prosper;" every year will afford resh accession of Indian officers, and thus the mittee cannot fall behind the times, as we no- e Colonel Salmond has manifestly done by enty years at least. We hope the Officers of Honourable Company's Army in India and in rope will forthwith send their suggestions, and h information as they possess regarding desi- rata, to the President or Chairman of this Com- ttee, and that the often experienced impedi- nts arising from inertness or opposition may be moved, and this committee, while an Home Staff ists, be recognised as the agents of the service all military matters.

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We publish one of several letters received m Sir Charles Paget's squadron, giving the ult of the partial trials which took place be- een the *Inconstant* and *Pique* in their passage m Plymouth across the Bay of Biscay to Cas- s; and we have selected this, the only one which tails the bearings and distance (although by the most unfavourable to the *Pique*), lest we ould be accused of partiality. The other letters esk of the trials as very indecisive, and state t in a run of eighty miles the *Inconstant* had the vantage by about three miles; and subsequently one mile in a run of fifty. The officers do not tach any importance to these results, nor can y opinion be yet formed of the merits of the rival ips, as the wind was generally light, and no trial beating to windward had been made. Besides at, Captain Rous was continually displacing his opensity for shifting weight, so as to bring his ip to that point he considers her best trim, but hich others do not admit. Our readers will per- ive that this was a trial going free or off the nd, when, of course, the lightest body, if pro- lled by an equal force, has the best chance of cess, provided there is not some malformation bottom; and they must also bear in mind, that, twithstanding the two frigates have the same read of canvas (although the *Pique* appears, for me reason not assigned, to have kept in a reef), e displacement of the hull of the *Inconstant* is ore than one hundred tons less than the *Pique* wing to her being more slightly built); besides, at she has a lighter armament, and draws one ot less water. It therefore appears to have been affair something similar to *Barham* and *Vernon*, d, without any detriment to Captain Heyes, who as previously proved himself a skilful ship-build- , we join in the opinion generally entertained in e squadron, that provided the *Pique* was sailed cording to the design of her constructor, and lmmed in the same manner as his other ships, e principle of whose construction is the same, e would beat her rival, particularly in going to indward in rough weather. We congratulate aptain Hayes most sincerely in having produced n fine ship; and it must be gratifying to him to have had the entire control of her construction, equip- ment, and management at sea, and to have carried all his wishes into execution under his own eye. He will, we doubt not, admit, that in capacity, room at quarters, height of deck, &c., the *Pique* is superior, as well as in that solidity of construction which saved the lives of her crew on a former occasion.

As regards the rest of the fleet, the *Vanguard* continues to preserve her superiority; the *Belle- rophon* is reported to have rolled very much, and it is intended to restow her hold at Malta, to which place she has proceeded in company with *Van- guard*. The *Hercules*, since she has been docked, hoists both *Pembroke* and *Bellerophon*: that ship has proceeded with the *Pique* to Cadiz. The rest of the squadron are at Lisbon; and Sir Charles Paget is probably ere this at Spithead in the *Inconstant*, into which ship, he has shifted his flag. One of our letters speaks of a short trial between the frigates off Lisbon, upon a wind in which the *Pique* was successful. Report states the final destination of *Inconstant* to be the Mediterranean, and *Pique* the West Indies, to relieve *Belvidera*, whose time expires next month.

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The remark of our excellent friend *Tristram* in one of his late letters, that "there is no corps or community under the Crown, which unites less for its mutual interests than the Royal Navy," is, we fear, as adage, as true as, for the interests of all belonging to it, it is most unhappy; for it is by a *combined* respectful representation of grievances alone, that any Government can, or ever will be induced to attend to the complaints that are made to it; individual representations being too gene- rally treated with indifference by those in power, who unfortunately look only to the *weight* by which the complaint is supported. Hence, justice towards our Navy has been too long delayed, through the melancholy reflection that the Officers of the Naval profession are, as it is said by them all, but as a *rope of sand*; whilst their gallant brethren of the sister service are united and zealous in their efforts to obtain any object which may appear to them that they are justly entitled to receive.

Far be it from us to desire to incite either soldiers or sailors to make any improper appeals to the King's Government, but as the humblest subject may with duty and reverence approach even his Sovereign with a respectful petition, so, surely, may the brave defenders of our rights and liberties against England's enemies be permitted to lay before the advisers of His Majesty, for their Royal Master's approval, a dutiful prayer for the consideration of their case. We are led to these observations by the frequent communications which we receive from old and distinguished officers of both services, but more particularly of the Navy, complaining of the hardships of their situations; that whilst holding rank, which sets them on a footing with the first gentry of the land, their miserable pittances of half-pay are barely sufficient to support themselves even in the humblest way. These gallant men, therefore, naturally seek to be placed, at least, on a footing with a retired Clerk of a Dock-yard, of the Audit Office, or of the Cus- tom House, after *double* the length of services of these civilians; whereas even those holding the rank of Field Officers have not any of them the *half* of the salary from the Government of one of these superannuated Clerks! Ought not, then, men, who are thus neglected by the country, to unite in a respectful prayer to the Crown and to the Legislature to be put on a footing with other public servants of the Government. Whilst, how- ever, we would advise these shamefully neglected officers to combine all their strength in a humble petition for that redress which their faithful and meritorious services so richly deserve, we will not go the length proposed to us by some of our correspondents, that of counselling them to "AGI- TATE," in order to obtain this object, although, as it has been observed to us, in so just a cause, agi- tation might be admitted to be pardonable. We remember, indeed, to have been told by a leading Member of the present Cabinet (Lord Holland) that open and honest agitation, in support of a well-grounded demand, is justifiable, and even commendable. His Lordship's memorable words in the debate on the Irish Municipal Bill, on the 26th of April last, we well recollect, when speak- ing of the right to agitate, with the view of attain- ing a generally acknowledged right, were—

"Agitation is a true *Conservative* principle:—what is all debate in this house but agitation? what are we now doing but agitating? there may be agitation in *good* cause or in *bad* causes, and the merit of the agitation will of course depend on the character of the cause in which it is exerted. But I maintain (said the Noble Lord) that agitation is a sacred principle of the Constitution,—agi- tation is the great security for liberty, that security which every state requires, and all true policy demands."

After these opinions, expressed by so high an authority, it might be deemed that even "agita- tion" of public servants of the Crown should be regarded as a venial offence, when the object sought under it is founded on such irrefragable justice; but, as we have already said, we will not go the length of counselling our Naval brethren to proceed thus far, but will only advise them to be *united* henceforward in all their endeavours to ob- tain a redress of grievances, and thus to prove to the world that they no longer merit the unworthy and opprobrious appellation of "*a rope of sand.*"

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The orders which have lately been sent to India for transferring some of the Madras Cavalry to Bengal em- brace important considerations to those concerned, and we are surprised that officers of influence belonging to that branch of the service have not bestirred themselves in canvassing the subject. But in case disbelief of the truth of this report has operated with them, we now un- sure them of their error, whilst we proceed briefly to consider the several ways which have been presented to us of carrying the object of this measure into effect.

One mode, suggested by three officers with whom we have conversed, is, to order as many regiments of the Madras Cavalry as are wanted up into Bengal, to be em- ployed there subject to the periodical reliefs. The occu- pation of Poonah and the Dooab by troops of the Ma- dras Army, in conjunction with that of Bombay, affords a precedent for this plan; but the consideration of it has presented to our view what appears to us a better one, viz.—to order the Bombay Cavalry into Bengal, and station Madras regiments at the ports left vacant by them; such as Solapoor, Kulladghee, and Poonah, which were formerly occupied by the Madras Cavalry.

Either of these arrangements would answer the pur- pose required, of withdrawing Cavalry from the Madras territories, and adding to it in Bengal, and the difficulty of effecting a transfer would be avoided; but as the pay at the three Presidencies is unequal, and the regulation is, that, whenever troops of different Presidencies unite, the highest rate is to be adopted as the standard of pay, this view of the case becomes untenable, as we fear the Government would be as averse to bring such a regu- lation into permanent operation as the men would be to find it not acted upon.

Anybody acquainted with the service must be aware that although the Madras troopers have ever evinced the greatest alacrity to go where their services have been re- quired, they would not accept the offer of being trans- ferred to another Presidency, by which they would be permanently banished from all that is dear to them, home and country. They could not, with any justice, be forced into a compliance, neither could they be reasonably expected to make such a sacrifice; we must, therefore, give up all idea of sending them, and, supposing that

nsfer of the officers can be effected, what will be done th the men? Granted, that a certain number from the r regiments, of which the officers are transferred, and four remaining regiments, would be fit subjects for sian, and others for discharge; but unless Governnt granted almost unlimited support in the former e, and unmerciful severity in the latter, this would ke but a trifling diminution, and leave a long list of ernumeraries of all ranks on the returns of the four iments that remain, which would so unavoidably put top to promotion and recruiting as to cause a total pse of all hope or emulation throughout every grade. e are told that four regiments are required by Bengal; as she has received *no increase* of territory where valry are employed, we can as little reconcile ourselves ier sudden demand, as that Madras can, without any sion of her territory, be equally suddenly and simulneously, with the demand of Bengal for *more* troops, he e to do with *less!* We are blind to that policy which, country conquered and held by the force of arms like itish India, weakens one part to strengthen another, en not only past experience but actual demonstration y tells us of revolts and insurrections in the very proces from which troops are proposed to be withdrawn. las the Government forgotten the late disturbances Mysore, the hostilities in Coorg, and the revolutionspirit which has so long been manifested in the Norrn Circars, and still exists in open rebellion in Goomin bold defiance of the British power? and will the vernment, whilst the Madras Army is engaged with enemies, so far awaken their confidence in their own ngth as to reduce ours?

We say that it is not only impolitic, but unjust, to re- the Madras Cavalry; and we are at a loss to dis- er on what grounds so sweeping a measure as that advod has found its supporters, and how, so long as the territories of Nagpoor and Hydrabad are within the rior, it can be asserted that Madras is too strong in arm. If she has not the means of employing all her alry in her own territory, the same cannot be said of se provinces just named, as situated within her boundy, the tranquillity of which she is as much called upon maintain as of her own districts, and wherein, from rule alone, besides hereditary hatred to the British, urrections may at any time be expected. We unhesiingly say, that if reductions must take place they should upon those who have the least claim upon the Gornment. We, therefore, suggest that all the Nizam's giments of irregular horse be disbanded, and replaced the Madras Cavalry; the men of that service who unt and equip themselves would not be thrown into t state of destitution which befals a discharged Sepoy, they would readily find employment in the service of er native powers, and the European officers of these ps would be better employed with their own. We not help thinking that we have here found a remedy inst the proposed reduction worthy of consideration, one which gives Bengal a better facility for augmentn without being interfered with by Madras.

We have not hitherto alluded to the manner of transring the officers, and we confess our inability to suggest plan that will not affect the prospects of some and are others. Whether the regiments ought to be sed according to juniority, or whether the operation of line step will be the main consideration, and either four senior, the four junior, or every other corps, as y stand in seniority for it, will be the plan adopted, are unable to conjecture, and see in all equal confin and dissatisfaction. Another difficult question exists the difference of the Military Fund Regulations of gal and Madras; but we are of opinion that it might got over, either by allowing the transferred officers to tinue as members of their own Fund, or become subbers to the Bengal Fund.

Whilst upon this subject, and the detriment to the iency of the Indian Army its three divisions are ved by it to create, we are forcibly convinced of the ediency of uniting them into one grand army, and haps the present would be a favourable opportunity of ng this, by beginning with the Cavalry of the three esidencies, which would at once settle the difficult estion of a transfer, and, when done in a general way, uld be viewed by the officers very differently than the re difficult, though partial change, now contemplated.

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We cannot sufficiently condemn the attempts made d making to depreciate the utility of the Royal Naval hool at Camberwell, an institution established under highest patronage, with the laudable intention of fording to the sons of officers of the Navy and Marines ch an education as will qualify them to enter the world der the same advantages, as regards mental acquirements, as those whose parents are enabled to avail themlves, by their superior wealth, of the old established olleges of Eton, Westminster, Harrow, &c.

Without taking into consideration the superior scholastic attainments which the council has provided for ondoubling this Academy, a comparison has been drawn (it is an odious one) between the yearly charge imposed upon the parent, and the terms of seminaries established in the North of England, whence prospectuses are issued, offering to receive boys at the low terms of 18*l.*, and in some cases, we believe, of 14*l.* per annum. We have conversed with parents whose necessities induced them to make the experiment, but they speedily ascertained that the whole thing was an imposition. The children were imperfectly taught by incompetent masters (the principal being a bankrupt tradesman who could scarcely read), scantily fed, became infected with contagious diseases, and the half year's bill was swelled by various extras to the amount of that fixed by the council of the Naval School to cover all expenses. But the odious and degrading system under which these "cheap and nasty" establishments are conducted was sufficiently disclosed on a public trial some years since, and we will no longer refer to them than to warn our readers to beware how they avail themselves of the offers they put forth in advertisements and puffing paragraphs through their London agents, who receive a large per-centage upon the entry of every victim they procure.

We could wish that the yearly charge for education, &c., at the Royal Naval School was less; but we see not how this can be accomplished, and the system preserved in its present highly respectable and efficient state, unless the most affluent officers of the Navy and Marines will cordially support it. We will not recommend the plan so ingeniously adopted by the Naval Charitable Society, of publishing the names of those officers who *do not* contribute their mite towards upholding an establishment so essential as this; but we may observe, that in order to effect an annual saving of nearly 300*l.*, now paid for rent and taxes, it is proposed to erect a suitable building of their own by voluntary contributions, and although the service and the public have been appealed to in aid of this intention, there are 120 Admirals, 24 retired Admirals, 723 Capts., 9 retired Captains, 824 Commanders, and 184 retired Commanders (without descending to inferior ranks), who have not responded to the call, or contributed one shilling towards the erection of an appropriate college for the education of the sons of their brother officers, even supposing themselves to be in circumstances able to pay extravagant prices for first-rate schooling for their children. Of the Royal Marines of corresponding rank, who share in the benefits equally with the Navy, we perceive one officer's name only (and to his honour we will publish it), that of Sir John Savage.

We trust that the few observations we here thought proper to make just now, may induce parents to scan the merits and advantages of the Naval School under its present able management, with those of any other in the kingdom, bearing in mind, that whilst the cheap Schools profess much and perform little, and are principally occupied by the sons of inferior tradesmen, intended to follow the pursuits of their fathers, the Royal Naval School, under the immediate surveillance of a Council composed of some of the most distinguished officers in the service; not only offers but effects a course of education equal to what can be procured at any establishment in the kingdom, let the price be ever so extravagant; and brings the sons of officers in association with young gentlemen, many of them destined, and all made capable by education, (provided they possess the natural ability,) to aspire to the highest ranks in the professions they may engage in. When these facts are duly considered, and the advantages which may arise from early associations, which can consistently be cultivated, instead of necessarily abandoning in after life, we trust that no selfish purpose will induce Naval and Marine officers from subscribing their mite, in order to enable the council, without breaking in on the principal, to erect such an establishment as shall be creditable to the service, and greatly add to its future respectability.

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By accounts received per *Pigeon* packet, from the West Indies, it appears that great difficulty exists in procuring recruits for the 1st West India Regiment. A circular had been issued to the officers commanding the different detachments, directing them to recruit amongst the free black population; but notwithstanding every exertion had been made use of, up to the 1st of September, they had not succeeded in obtaining a single recruit at any of the Islands. The restraint and activity enjoined in a soldier's life do not appear at all to suit the disposition of the West India negro. Independent of the want of inclination on the part of the black to enlist, the public authorities are in arms against the measure, as a means of depriving them of their labouring population; and, at Antigua, a memorial has been drawn up on the subject, and transmitted to the Secretary of State. It appears, also, that there is a difficulty in procuring the captored Africans from the Havannah. Instructions have been sent out from our Government to the Mixed Commission on this subject, but by the last accounts they had not been acted on. Should neither of these modes of recruiting the corps answer, instructions might be sent to the Governor of Trinidad, directing the West India Regiment to select soldiers from the captured Africans sent to that Island —some hundreds of them arrive annually.

The head-quarters of the 2d West India Regt. were sent to Sierra Leone some years since to complete the corps they were eminently successful, and it is impossible to conceive a finer body of African soldiers than those that constitute that regiment at the present time. It is almost cruel to suggest that European officers should be sent to "the white man's grave" for such a purpose; but as it appears to be the determination of Government to garrison the West India Islands almost exclusively with black troops, it might be found to be the most effectual and ready way of obtaining them.

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Some letters, signed *Palinurus* and *J. H.*, have appeared in a new and ably conducted Morning Journal, the "*Constitutional*," suggesting various matters for the prevention of shipwreck, generally dependent, however, upon the skill of the master of the vessel; and proposing to mulct certain portions of the Insurance in cases where it is evident the want of skill in the Commander leads to the loss of the ship. These suggestions, though well intended, do not appear, however, to be practicable; for the punishment under such a system would fall on the owners, the master having seldom more interest in the vessel than his wages, which are forfeited if the ship does not make freight. Neither is it possible for persons on shore, or in other vessels, to judge of what is or is not practicable under the various circumstances which occur. The remedy for the shipwreck evil is, next to building strong vessels of the form calculated to beat off ice shore, to enact, or rather revive, measures for insuring that the persons who command them are competent to the duty. Oblige every master or mate of a vessel to produce certificates that he has passed an examination in seamanship and navigation before a proper tribunal, ere he can enter articles and leave to his skill and judgment the management of his vessel when his competency to command her is established.

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We have at various times called the attention of Government to the position of our relations with France as regards the interests of a number of persons employed in the Jersey Fisheries. Early as December, 1833, we took this matter up, and again reverted to the injustice perpetrated so late as the 8th and 15th of last month. As our contemporary, *The Nautical Magazine*, has intimated an intention of following up the subject next month, and the preparatory remarks appear to be copied from our Papers of the last-named dates, we would direct his attention thereto, lest he unwittingly incurs the charge of repetition.

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By accounts received from Dominica to the 22d Sept. it appears that Sir Evan Mac Gregor was to leave the Island early in the following month for Barbadoes, to assume his situation as Governor-General of the Windward Islands. The heat at Dominica some time previous to these accounts had been exceedingly oppressive, more so than had been known for some years, and there was very little rain. In consequence of such weather at the period of the autumnal equinox, the fears of the inhabitants were somewhat aroused, it being at this season, two years since, that this ill-fated colony was almost totally destroyed by a hurricane.

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*Madame de Steinberg—Lady Newborough.*—In the remarks we made last week upon the extraordinary case of this noble lady, we omitted to state that her Ladyship's features *closely resemble* those of the *Bourbon* family, whereas those of the illustrious individual, who she maintains, was exchanged for her, are the *immediate reverse*. This presumptive evidence her Ladyship always adduces in support of her claims. The advertisement to which we alluded in our last number, will be found in *Galignani's Messenger* of the 22d Sept. 1829, and in the *Courier Francais* of the 28th Sept. 1829, and in other papers.

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The King has appointed Colonel the Hon. Sir Horatio G. P. Townshend, Lieut.-Governor of the Royal Tower of Windsor Castle, in the room of the Hon. Colonel Stanhope.

The gallant veteran, Sir John Elley, has purchased Cholderton House, a sporting residence, on the borders of Hants and Wilts.

Lord Ponsonby, on his arrival from Constantinople will be invested with the Grand Cross of the Bath, which order, it is understood, will be also conferred on Prince Esterhazy.

Mr. O'Connell's arrival in Dublin is said to be in consequence of the run now making on the bank in that city.

Lord John Frederick Gordon, son-in-law to the King, was appointed a Lord of the Bedchamber very shortly after his union with Lady Augusta Kennedy Erskine, but was not gazetted until last week.

A letter from General Evans to his constituents in

nounces, that "nothing whatever shall prevent his attendance amongst them at the opening of the ensuing session in February; nor shall he be absent from them so long, if any public event (meaning probably a dissolution) should require it."

*Balloon Voyage to the Continent.*—At one o'clock on Monday, Mr. Green, accompanied by Mr. Monck Mason, and Mr. Holland, left Vauxhall for Paris, in the large Balloon. They dropped a note in passing over Dover. No accounts have reached town from these adventurous travellers; in consequence of which, though they were every way amply provided and guarded, considerable anxiety prevails.

*Storm.*—The fine spire of Doncaster Church (Christ Church) was destroyed by lightning on the afternoon of Thursday week, during the continuance of an appalling tempest.

No less than 147 gentlemen have given notice of their intention to apply to be admitted Attorneys of the Court of King's Bench during the present term.

It appears by the usual returns relative to the emigrants to Canada, that 27,800 settlers had arrived this season, exceeding the number of last year by nearly 16,000. It is stated that Sir C. Grey, one of the Royal Commissioners appointed to inquire into the state of the colony, was about to return to England.

*John Banister.*—Old play-goers will learn with regret that this mortal scene has closed for ever on one of the most admired ornaments of the stage in the days of their youth. Banister, whose comic powers were of the highest order, died at his house in Gower-street, where he had long lived in independence, on Monday last.

The citizens of Paris are beginning to exclaim against the soldiers being allowed to wear their side-arms when off duty, as many squabbles have recently occurred in the streets, in which the soldiers have inflicted dangerous wounds with those arms.

M. Polignac has been again attacked by pains in the stomach, a grave affliction to which he has been for some time subject.

*New Palace.*—Monday and Tuesday nearly 200 tons of Welch coals were delivered at the New Palace, Pimlico, for the purpose of siting it on a new and improved construction. Immense furnaces have been constructed on the basement of the premises, which, when heated, communicate over every apartment by the aid of large pipes, airing them in a much superior manner, without the danger of separate fires in the apartments. The contract is 200 tons per month until the Palace is ready.

The nominal salary of the examiner of plays, the office now filled by Charles Kemble, is 500*l.* per annum, but there are abatements which reduce it to about 320*l.* a-year. The examiner for the Lord Chamberlain, who licenses the plays for the patent theatres, receives two guineas for each play, and one guinea for each farce.

The *Presse* affirms that serious disputes have arisen between the Duchess of Berri and the family of Charles X., the Duchess complaining of being kept at a distance in an inferior position, and of being seldom allowed to see her children. Her remonstrances having proved ineffectual, the Duchess has resolved to appeal to the Emperor of Austria as a mediator, and has requested permission to proceed to Vienna in order to lay her grievances before his Majesty.

Orders have been received to get ready 10,000 stand of arms for immediate exportation, supposed to be for the north coast of Spain.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

It will be seen by Tuesday's night's gazette that the house of Mr. Wright, of Harrow-on-the-Hill, banker, has failed.

The Duke of Buccleugh having commissioned Campbell, the sculptor, to execute a statue of the Duke of Wellington, larger than the life, that artist is now at Weimar completing his studies for the purpose.

Shortly before midnight on Wednesday a most destructive fire broke out in the White Hart inn at Cranford Bridge, which in a short time reduced the entire building to a ruin.

The Lord Mayor's ball, at the Guildhall, on Wednesday evening last, was attended by nearly 2,100 persons.

*Steam Navigation to India.*—The *Kyle* takes home 1,400 additional signatures to declarations in favour of the steam petition, from twenty-seven places in the Mofussil; making in all 4,080 signatures from 83 places, of which 2,893 are the signatures of Europeans, and 1,287 of Natives. Adding these to the names on the petition, we have a total number of 7,632—a pretty good testimony of the general feeling on this side of India.—*Calcutta Paper, June 10.* [The overland conveyance from that left England June 1, arrived at Bombay about July 16, or in somewhere about forty-five days; and the *Parkfield*, which left Bombay July 28, has brought home answers to the letters forwarded hence June 1. After such expedition have not the merchants and others the right to learn from the East India Company whether it will in any way sanction the New Bengal Steam Company, or whether it will supersede its necessity by measures of its own?]

*British Auxiliary Legion.*—The *James Watt* steamer has landed at Portugalette 67 soldiers belonging to the 19th reg., and sentenced by a court martial to one year's labour on the fortifications, for refusing to do duty and insubordination generally. The men themselves say they were enlisted for one year only, and when that was completed they demanded their discharge, for which they were accused of mutiny, and tried and sentenced in the manner mentioned. Whatever they may have done, they came here in a most wretched plight, more resembling a pack of scarecrows than any thing else. None were even half dressed, all in rags, and those but scanty. The crews of the *Ringdove* and *Saracen* made a subscription for them of such clothing as they could spare, and Capt. Lapidge very prudently sent them to the convent of the Desierto, instead of direct to Bilbao, so that we were spared the pain of seeing nearly 70 British subjects paraded through the streets as felons. Now, at the instance of Capt. Lapidge and Lieut. Le Hardy of the *Saracen*, the Governor has agreed to allow them the same rations as the soldiers, besides a trifle in money daily; they are to work in the different fortifications, and if properly directed *and managed will be of exceeding service.*

*St. Sebastian, Oct. 23.*—The fate of the Legion is upon the point of being decided. Those officers who have not private resources are very much in debt here, and in despair of being better off. Evans sends to-day to Madrid to propose an alleviation of the Government, which will be abided by, whether he may wish it or not, as all the influential officers of the Legion will forthwith quit this place if the Queen's Government cannot, or will not, place security in some London house for the payment of arrears, and of the gratuities. You may depend upon most of the seniors, and perhaps Evans himself, leaving before Christmas, unless the Government acts with vigour and honesty in satisfying them.

The *Swallow* (the Duke of Norfolk's late yacht) arrived on Friday afternoon at Portsmouth, from St. Sebastian, with 3 officers and 74 invalid soldiers of the Legion, in charge of Surgeon Scott. The *Swallow* quitted on Tuesday, and has had a very quick passage. The officers had not any news or intelligence to communicate, save that the Legion was very badly off, both for provisions and cash: the former scarce, the latter not to be seen. The *James Watt* steamer towed the *Swallow* out of St. Sebastian, and then proceeded to Santander with Gen. Godfrey and Col. Wylde, who were bound to Madrid to represent the condition of General Evans and his force to the Queen's Ministers. Captain Henry and the crew of the steamer under his orders were 9 months in arrear. The people of the *Swallow* heard the siege of Bilbao had been suspended on account of the weather. The invalids which have arrived this day will be placed on board the *Swiftsure* hulk, but it can only be for a day or two, as cash and provisions are equally scarce, and credit not to be obtained.

General Bacon sailed last week for Lisbon, by invitation of numerous British officers, claimants on the Portuguese Government whose account it is ready to liquidate. The claims amount to nearly 10,000*l.* He has a special invitation from Madrid, to repair thither for the purpose of taking the command of 2,000 or 3,000 cavalry, to be raised and equipped in this country. The General is to act independently of Evans's corps, and to be under no Spanish Chief.—*Evening Paper.*

*Spanish Victories.*—The following curious document has been published as descriptive of the reports of the Queenites and Carlists:—*Madrid Statements.*

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| Number of Carlists killed in battle up to the 1st of April, 1836, according to the gazette of Madrid, | 280,535 |
| Ditto, from the 1st of April to the 8th of Oct. | 38,927 |
| Prisoners in the former epoch | 54,493 |
| Ditto in the latter epoch | 11,780 |
| Total killed and prisoners | 360,715 |
| Guns taken in both periods | 118,221 |
| Battles gained | 597 |
| In which the enemy was routed totally | 270 |
| Partially | 287 |
| *Queen Statements.*—In 169 bulletins, from September, 1834, to this day:—Queenites killed | 189,668 |
| Prisoners | 43,811 |
| Passed over to the Carlists | 42,960 |
| Total killed; prisoners, and deserters | 276,485 |
| Battles gained | 98 |
| Cannons taken | 107 |
| Decisive and complete victories | 87 |

So much for Spanish generals, armies, victories, and official statements.

*Beards.*—In the reign of Henry VIII. beards were prohibited at the great table; under pain of paying double commons. His daughter Elizabeth, in the first year of her reign, confined them to a fortnight's growth, under the penalty of 3*s.* 4*d.*; but the fashion prevailed so strongly, that the prohibition was repealed; and no barber of the London to that venerable discoverer!

## The Court.

Their Majesties have been much in public during the week. The King has taken carriage airings almost daily, whilst her Majesty, attended by her suite, has taken frequent walks to the chain pier. The dinner parties at the Pavilion have at present been on rather a limited scale. On Tuesday there was a small party in honour of the birth-day of the Princess Augusta. On Wednesday their Majesties had a Military dinner, comprising Lieut.-Col. Madoc, the Field Officers of the Grenadier Guards, General Gascoyne, and Lieut.-General the Hon. W. Lumley.

Prince George of Cambridge is not expected to return to this country from the Continent for two years or three years and a half from the date of his departure. He is now in Hanover with his parents, but he will make a grand tour of the European Courts ere his return, attended by Lieut.-Colonel Cornwall, of the Coldstream Guards.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—New incidents occur daily to prove that the late military revolts, stupid as they were, in France had ramifications, and had long been projected. It would seem that it was at Beden that the plot was laid, and astonishment is expressed at the apparent ignorance of the French Government of the affair up to the moment of explosion. A coffee-house keeper of Strasburg was arrested on the 2d inst., in whose house an artillery officer implicated in the revolt had changed his clothes. Several additional artillery soldiers have been arrested, and the Juge d'Instruction of Bar-le-Duc had received directions to proceed to a brass foundry, in the department of the Meuse, in which a large quantity of "eagles," to remount regimental colours and standards, and for other military ornaments, had been ordered. The *Constitionnel de Loir et Cher* publishes some further particulars of the revolt at Vendome, which shows that the plot had reached a greater height than the previously published accounts indicated. A trumpeter furnished to the authorities the details of the plot, and information which led to the arrest of 15 Hussars.

RUSSIA.—The Emperor has resolved to send the Russian Guards to Stettin next year, to go to the great camp which will be formed at Tillow, under his Majesty's son, Prince William, in return for the visit of the Prussian army to the camp at Kalisch last year.

SPAIN.—At Bilbao the Christinos have made a good defence. Doubts have existed respecting the actual raising of the siege, but the accounts yesterday confirm the statement of the removal of the blockade. At Almaden the defence was less fortunate to the cause of the Queen. The Commandant, Col. Flinter (an Irish Officer in the Spanish service), after sustaining for three hours, with 1,800 men, the attack of Gomez' force amounting to 13,000, was finally compelled to yield. Gomez has since crossed the Tagus, and proceeded in the direction of Avila.

PORTUGAL.—An arrest has been made of Cardinal Albani, brother of the Cardinal of that name, who has been sent to Portugal from Rome by Don Miguel for the purpose of putting himself at the head of a counter revolution. Papers of great importance are said to have been found upon him.

BELGIUM.—The King opened the Belgic Chambers on the 8th inst., by a speech from the Throne, in which his Majesty assures the Belgians of the continued good understanding with foreign powers. Amongst the domestic topics the iron rail-road forms a conspicuous feature.

SWITZERLAND.—The French dispute seems at length to be settled by the adoption, on the part of the Extraordinary Diet, of the proposition of M. Monnard, modified by the diplomatic committee, which yields the essential points, and saves only appearances. The Diet was then dissolved.

CHINA.—The Canton papers contain a long account of a gallant action between a Government Fulwa, the Licot. Elliott, with 49 men, and a fleet of 26 pirate boats, which the Lieut. put to flight with great loss.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—It is understood that the successor of Colonel Arthur will be invested with powers as Governor, independent of the Governor of New South Wales, and that the settlement at Port Phillip is to be made a dependency of Van Diemen's Land.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.—By recent letters we find that our gallant friend, Capt. Alexander, of the 42d Highland regiment, was preparing to set out on an expedition to explore the country between the Great Orange River and the tropic.

### LINES BY R. B. SHERIDAN.

THE wandering Tar, who not for years has prest
His widow'd partner of his day of rest;
On the cold deck, far from her arms removed,
Still thinks the fairy which his fancy loved;
And sleeps around the cabined rails in vain,
The boatswain whistles in a softer tone;

## Theatres.

DRURY-LANE.—Mr. Forrest has appeered in the arduous part of *King Lear*; bis performance of this character is well spoken of, as is that of Miss Huddart in the part of *Regan*. This lady ought to have sustained the character of *Cordelio*, she is better suited to it than Miss Taylor. On Monday evening Rossini's three act opera, *The Siege of Corinth*, was performed for the first time at this house, on which occasion the theatre was crowded to overflowing. This opera was first produced at the King's theatre in June, 1834, for the benefit of Mons. Laporte, and then, although it had the advantage of being cast in a manner that would have gladdened the heart of even the great composer himself, it failed to prove attractive, and has been seldom repeated. To fix the station in which this opera should rank among the works of Rossini is a task of no difficulty. In our judgment, it is the least effective of any of the works of this great composer that we have heard; it is not to be named with his *Otello*, and is infinitely below either his *Tancredi* or *La Gazza Ladra*. Though considerable science has been displayed, great care taken in the composition, and many of the harmonies gratify the judgment, yet it is without those powerful touches of originality, those splendid bursts of genius (melody) which characterise some of his other operas. *The Siege of Corinth* is, however, a scientific and elaborate composition. The orchestral accompaniments are full of skilful and ornamental passages of a rather striking character; but it is miserably deficient in melody, without which an opera can ever become popular, and more particularly so at an English theatre. Throughout the entire of this opera there was not a single piece, either solo, duet, or trio, that could be said to have made the slightest impression on the audience. The only portion of it that roused them was the beautiful and stirring chorus with which the second act concludes; this was honoured with an *encore*, the only one of the evening. The opera was as well cast as the resources of this theatre would admit of. Balfe, although a pleasing singer, is by no means equal to the part of the renegade, *Alp*; he has not power sufficient for the part. The *Minotti* of Wilson, and *Neocles* of Templeton, were tolerable performances; but who that has heard this opera at the King's theatre can forget the effect produced by Rubini as *Neocles* in the grand *scena* in act third, commencing "*E fia ver mi Signor.*" Miss Shirreff exerted herself in a most praiseworthy manner to give effect to the music of her part, but it was too much for her; perhaps the recollection of Grisi in this character may have had some effect on the lady. It is a difficult part to sustain, and requires greater powers than Miss Shirreff possesses to render it effective. The *Gregorio* of Glubelie was as finished and effective a performance as any in the place. So much for the piece as an opera. As a drama, *The Siege of Corinth*, at Drury, is far superior to that produced at the King's theatre; indeed, we do not hesitate to pronounce it one of the most magnificent spectacles ever witnessed. It differs materially from the original in the third act, and is by far more dramatic. The music of this act is nearly all new to us, but not of a particularly striking character. In act the second a grand ballet is introduced, in which the graceful dancing of Duvernay was loudly and deservedly applauded. The greatest attention has been bestowed in the getting up of this piece. The costumes are splendid and correct. The scenery, by the Messrs. Grieve, is magnificent and effective, and cannot fail to prove a great attraction. The overture, though somewhat noisy, is a fine composition. The management deserve great credit for the splendid style in which they have produced *The Siege of Corinth*.

COVENT GARDEN.—This theatre has not produced any novelty during the week, nor does there appear to have been any occasion for it, as the house has been nightly crowded to suffocation. *King John*, *Ion*, and *Othello*, continue as attractive as ever; besides, the public can enjoy themselves at this theatre without feeling severely in the pocket.

OLYMPIC.—The most agreeable little burletta of the present season was produced on Monday. It is called *The Barrack Room*, and is an adaptation from the French by T. H. Bayly. The plot is simple and interesting. *Napoleon*, determined to reward the services of *Colonel Ferrier*, proposes a union between him and *Clarisse*, daughter of the *Marquis de Cruxac*. The lady and gentleman have never seen each other, but this signifies nothing to the Emperor, who has resolved upon connecting his brave soldiers with the nobles of the land. The Marquis, having been involved in some plot, is soon made to consent, and the lady also consents to the union through fear of involving her father. *Clarissa*, on being conducted to the barrack room as her nuptial apartment, becomes disgusted with the place, and, though evidently greatly prepossessed in her husband's favour, resolves to obtain a divorce. While in this dilemma she learns her husband's many excellent qualities from his old comrade, *Bernard*, changes her opinion, and when he enters the barrack room she rushes into his arms and vows never to quit him. Vestris acted the part of *Clarissa* in a style we are certain could not be surpassed by any actress of the present day: her wavering between love and pride, and the genuine burst of feeling she displayed while listening to the account of her husband's glorious exploits in the field, were simple, natural, and highly effective. The applause bestowed upon her efforts is the best test of this clever artist's merit.

ADELPHI.—A new allapodrical extravaganza, called *A Flight to America*, written by Leman Rede, was produced on Monday evening. It is a complete *hodge-podge* of old puns, stale jokes, and old pieces, huddled together without any connexion or interest from the beginning to the end. The chief aim appears to have been to sketch the manners and customs of the "Niggers" at New York, and for this much Mr. Reda is indebted to the piece of *Bone Squash*, which was played at the Surrey, and certainly he has not improved upon it. The only attraction in this piece is the celebrated song of "Jump Jim Crow," which Rice sings with considerable comic effect. The piece is not to be compared with that which introduced Rice to his Surrey friends, and that was bad enough. Reeve made the most of a wretched bad part, and was letter perfect. Yates performed the part of a French dancing-master to the life. Mrs. Stirling's *Sally Snow* was highly comic. O. Smith should have played the part sustained by Buckstone: he would have looked the part much better.

The King has granted permission to open an *Opera Buffa*, which is to be established at the Heymarket, and is intended to *precede* by three months the performances at the great Italian Opera. The new *Opera Buffa*, although it is an Italian performance, is completely an English speculation. Signor Puzzi is to be master of the ravels, and is gone to Italy to secure the most able assistants.

## THE LATE CAPTAIN GEORGE HARRIS, ROYAL NAVY, C.B.

THIS Officer, whose death we reported last week, was the son of the late Mr. Herris, the chief proprietor of Covent-Garden Theatre, and entered the Naval service, under very favourable auspices, at an early age. He was made Lieutenant, 7th May, 1805; Commander, 25th September, 1806; and Post-Captain, 21st December, 1807; a very rapid promotion; which, although produced by the interest of his father with influential persons, was well merited by the young Officer, he having taken every opportunity to distinguish himself under the able auspices of Sir John Gore. In 1810-11, being at the latter period twenty-two years of age, and commanding the *Sir Francis Drake* frigate, he gained considerable credit for his skill and gallantry in the Straits of Sunda, and at the reduction of Java; his conduct at Jemenap, where he succeeded in drawing the Soltan of Madura from the French alliance, and binding him to British interests, was represented by Rear-Admiral Stopford as a "master-stroke of policy, which greatly contributed to the final reduction of the island." Having gained the reputation in the East Indies of an active, enterprising, and intelligent Officer, he was next appointed to the famed *Belle Poule* in 1813, and succeeded in capturing several French and American privateers. He afterwards bore a conspicuous share in the naval operations in the *Gironde*. Having paid his ship off at the peace, he took the command of the *Hussar*, 46, in 1823, and some mistake arising from the conveyance of the Ambassador to Lisbon, he was brought to a Court-martial at Portsmouth in December of that year, on which occasion he was most honourably acquitted; the President, Sir J. W. Hawkins, eulogising his conduct most highly when he returned him his sword; the whole blame of the matter resting, in fact, upon Sir E. Thornton, the Ambassador.

For the last few years Captain Harris turned his attention to various improvements for the manufacture and preservation of rope, particularly by experimenting with New Zealand flax: with what success, remains to be proved. In this pursuit, as in all others, he was energetic and indefatigable. He married, November 29th, 1821, Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John Woodcock, of Fern Acres, Buckinghamshire, Esq.; and his loss is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by his amiable and gentlemanly manners.

The remains of this lamented Officer were deposited in the family vault of Mr. R. O. Backwell, in Stoke Church, on Wednesday last. The funeral was attended by a number of brother Officers residing in the neighbourhood, and every tribute of respect was shown by the heads of the naval departments. The pall-bearers were —Commanders Robb, Robertson, and Basden; Captain Mends, R.M.; Captains Thomas and Sykes. Mourners —Mr. Rae, Capt. Curry, Mr. Mottley, Capt. Superintendent Ross, C.B.; Capt. Superintendent Hornby, C.B. Adm. Lord A. Beauclark's carriage attended. Friends—Capt. Sir J. Gordon Bremer, Knt., K.C.H. Sir James Hillyar, K.C.H.; Foote; Lockyer, C. Roger, Mends, Wilson, Sayer, Coneb, Mr. J. P. Bai and Lieut. Williams. The Revs. W. J. St. Au and J. Hoare, officiating clergymen. It is rather a r gular though melancholy coincidence that the brother law of the deceased, George Colman, Esq., the e brated dramatic writer, died in London almost the v same hour.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT MURPHY ROYAL ENGINEERS.

IT is with sincere regret that we have to record death, this week, of another valuable Officer, who attached to the expedition under Colonel Chesney exploring the navigation of the River Euphrates. loss of this Officer is deeply to be lamented, on acco of his high scientific attainments and indefatigable severance, which rendered him peculiarly fitted to form the duties of Astronomer to the Expedition, which he had been so judiciously selected, having several years previously been employed upon the sc tific branch of the Ordnance Trigonometrical Sur under Colonel Colby.

The estimable character and amiable manners of Li Murphy had endeared him to all his companions berked in this hazardous and laborious enterprise; although his loss in so remote a country cannot re be replaced, it is satisfactory to learn from Col Chesney's and Captain Estcourt's letters, that his a nomical observations had been brought to a conclus so as to form, when reduced, a series of true posit from the Bay of Scanderoon, in the Mediterranean Birdjeck, on the Euphrates, and thence down the to Bussorah.

## THE LATE VICE-ADMIRAL M. H. SCO

THIS officer was a native of Jamaica, and entered Naval service at an early age. He was a Lieutena Sir John Jervis's flag-ship, the *Boyne*, 98, in 1793, promoted by the Admiral to command the *Rattles* sloop of war, shortly after the arrival of the expedi in the West Indies. In that ship he was present at reduction of Martinique and St. Lucia, and being u Post on the 4th April, 1794, he commanded the *F* 28, and performed several important services, until ship was lost in 1795.

Captain Scott was next appointed to the *Hebe*, and covered the landing of the troops under Sir R Abercrombie at the re-conquest of St. Lucia. He a wards acted, in conjunction with that officer, in que the insurrections in the islands of Grenada and St. cent. At the reduction of Trinidad, in 1797, he manded a party of seamen serving on shore.

In 1798 he removed into the *Niger*, and subseque into the *Indefatigable*, 46; and on the renewal of h lities in 1803, Captain Scott was appointed to *La D* (afterwards named *Niobe*), until, in 1805, he rem to the *Dragon*, 74. He obtained his flag August 1812, and from that time to the conclusion of the had it flying on board the *Chatham*, 74, in the N Sea. In 1814 he commanded the combined force o British and Russian seamen and marines landed on Island of South Beveland, and in 1815 the Naval f stationed in the Downs. He was promoted to Vice miral August 12, 1819.

Captain Scott married, June 4, 1799, the d daughter of Mr. James Finnork, of Westbu Hants, and by that lady he had several childre

*Mutiny of Spithead.*—This transaction was a melancholy yet proud event for England. What na either ancient or modern, could show the sub spectacle of the many in open and successful r against authority, yet never for a moment forgetting respect to those officers who had behaved to them common humanity, their primal duty to their countr loyalty to their king. We say, that though mutiny all times detestable, their after conduct, when their guilt was incurred, was most noble, and almost sanct their previous conduct. Would the glory-worshi French have done thus? Let us ever treat our g seamen with that respect that their conduct as a body always commanded—let us be more eager to re their grievances than they are to mention them— above all, let us do all that we can, by liberality wards them, to raise them to that rank in the social that their fidelity, their gallantry, and their gen hearts deserve.—*Metropolitan Magazine.*

*News for the Ladies.*—Three-fourths of the in tants of Cattaville, Wisconsin territory, are males, other fourth are married. Some merchants there to pay the freight of a cargo of girls, and insure them before starting a handsome log hut and as much hominy and bear's meat as they can All they will have to do is, to hoe corn, dig pota and do the house work in general.—*New York Pap*

## Literary Notices.

*rative of a Journey to the Shores of the Arctic cean, in 1833, 1834, 1835, under the command of aptain Back, R.N.* By Richard King, M.R.C.S., c., Surgeon and Naturalist to the Expedition. 2 vols. . Bentley.

s publication of Captain Back's narrative does not, the slightest degree, supersede the necessity, nor dge the interest of the present work, inasmuch as King was separately employed in the command of chments from the main body, and, therefore, saw h which could not have been witnessed by the chief er; and, moreover, as upon him (the author of the k before us) devolved the sole conduct of the expedi- after Capt. Back left it in the Arctic regions. If enterprise recorded in these volumes terminated, like others, without the accomplishment of the main ob- of research, namely, the discovery of a North-West sage, it cannot be denied that the details connected h it possess unusual interest, not alone on account of or geographical discoveries, but from the striking and ious adventures included in them. Mr. King carried n him to the undertaking an ardent mind, a hardy ne, a fearless spirit, and a considerable portion of lable scientific knowledge, and his recital accordingly arked by rapid incident and change of scene, by valu- observations connected with the phenomena, meteo- gical and otherwise, of the Arctic regions, and by a y of most interesting particulars relative to the In- tribes of that part of the world, and to its zoology. portion of Mr. King's work devoted to Natural His- is, indeed, exceedingly interesting and valuable; and lovers of that delightful study will recur again and n to the volumes, which are destined to form an in- rable part in every collection of Voyages to the rth Pole.

As we only received the above work at the time we e going to press, we are compelled to be brief in our ice; but shall probably resume the subject next week.

*Keepsake for* 1837. Edited by Lady Emmeline Stuart Wortley. Longman and Co.

ue and the "Book of Beauty," noticed in our last, be classed as the Annuals of Fashion, for they are chief depositaries of the literary trifles of Lords and lies. Many of the trifles, however, are highly amusing, some of the papers are written with great taste and ing. We have been particularly pleased with Lady S. Wortley's "Visit to Madame Letitia (mother to poleon), Lady Dacres' "Bachelor's House," and Mrs. lley's "Parvenus;" they are, however, too long to ct, and we must therefore content ourselves with e of the facetiæ;—we cannot do better than begin h our favourite, Theodore Hook:—

"A RIDDLE.

On flutt'ring wings I early rose
In no exalted flight;
The lily in the shade that blows,
Not purer or more white.

At eve or morn 'twas pleasant sport,
Adown the stream to glide;
I helped my mother to support,
And never left her side.

A reckless man, who seal'd my doom,
Resolved a prize to win,
Dragged me remorseless from my home,
And stripp'd me to the skin.

He cropped my hair, that skin he flayed,
And then, his ends to seek,
He slit my tongue, because he said
He thus could make me speak.

'Twas done—my name and nature changed,
For love of hateful gold,
With many victims bound and ranged,
To slavery I was sold.

I'm slave to any man, or all,
Yet do not toil for self,
And, though I'm ready at the call,
I cannot work myself.

Still, I in ev'ry language write
To every foreign land;
But yet, which may surprise you quite,
Not one I understand.

Your tears and smiles I can excite,
Your inmost thoughts revealing,
Can give you sorrow or delight;
And yet, I have no feeling.

I can dispense the royal grace,
Can make a man, or mar;
Confer a pension or a place—
A halter or a star.

The poet's verse, the doctor's draught,
Without my aid were failing:
Th' historian's page, the lawyer's craft,
Would all be unavailing.

Indeed, had man not changed my lot,
And claimed me for his own,
Shakspeare and Milton, Pope and Scott,
Perhaps had died unknown.

Wide spread abroad you'll find my fame,
In every shape and manner;
America respects my name,
'Tis blazoned on her banner.

On silver beds with lords I rest,
On wood with poor and wise men:
I clasp the tax-collector's breast,
And walk with the excisemen.

The dapper clerk, with office pay,
Who deaf to claims can be,
Although he drives me half the day,
Still lends his ear to me.

I'm growing old, and fate doth frown,
And altered is my station;
I'm cut by friends, who wear me down
By many an operation.

My mouth grows black, my tips are furred
I never can get better;
I scarcely can express a word,
And hardly make a letter.

Long persecutions I have seen,
But this I must avow;
I think I never yet have been
So badly used as now."

London Misnomers, by James Smith, one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses, is a clever jeu-d'esprit.

From Park-lane to Wapping, by day and by night,
I've many a year been a roamer,
And find that no lawyer can London indict,
Each street, every lane's a misnomer.
I find Broad-street, St. Ollen's, a poor narrow nook,
Battle Bridge is unconscious of slaughter.
Duke's-place cannot muster the ghost of a duke,
And Brook-street is wanting in water.

I went to Cornhill, for a bushel of wheat,
And sought it in vain every shop in;
The Hermitage offered a tranquil retreat
For the jolly Jack Hermits of Wapping.
Spring Gardens, all wintry, appear in the wane,
Sun-alley's an absolute blinder,
Mount-street is a level, and Bearbinder-lane
Has neither a bear nor a binder.

No football is kick'd up and down in Pall Mall,
Change-alley, alas! never varies:
The Serpentine River's a straightened canal,
Milk-street is denuded of dairies.
Knightsbridge, void of tournaments, lies calm and still,
Butcher-row cannot boast of a cleaver,
And (though it abuts on his garden) Say Hill
Won't give Devon's Duke the hay fever.

The Cockpit's the focus of law, not of sport,
Water-lane is afflicted with dryness;
And, spite of its George-street approach, Prince's-court
Is a sorry abode for his highness.
From Baker-street North all the bakers have fled,
So in verse (not quite equal to Homer)
Methinks I have proved what, at starting, I said,
That London's one mighty misnomer.

We must conclude with "Hunting *versus* Yachting," by Mr. Delmé Radcliffe,—

Some love to ride on the ocean tide,
There are charms in "the dark blue sea;"
But nerve at need, a gallant steed,
And the life of a hunter for me.

We plough the deep, or climb the steep,
With a heart and a hand as bravo
As those who steer their bold career
Far o'er the foaming wave.

There is that in the sound of horn and hound
Which leaves all care behind,
And the huntsman's cheer delights the ear,
Borne merrily on the wind.

Oh! give me a place in the stirring chase,
A dull sky and a southern breeze,
You may rove in vain o'er the mighty main,
Ere you find any joys like these.

The illustrations of the "Keepsake" have always been in high repute; the designs are graceful compositions by J. M. W. Turner, Parris, Stanfield, Vickers, M'Clise, and other well-known artists, and the plates are for the most part admirably engraved.

*** Several Notices of Books are unavoidably postponed till next week.

His Majesty some time ago accosted an old workman who had been many years employed about the palace. "How long have you worked here, old gentleman, ah?"—"Why sir, a matter of five-and-thirty years," replied the old man, pretending ignorance of the person of the King.—"Five-and-thirty years, eh? why you must have known the late King, then?"—"Yes, sir," returned the man, "and his blessed father, too—ah, sir, he was a King: many a time when he saw me his blessed Majesty used to say—Ah! Brown, what at work still, there's a crown for you, Brown! Those were good times, sir, then."—"You do not know the present King, then, eh?" asked his Majesty.—"No, your honour," replied the wily old workman, "I never saw him; but they do say he's as like his blessed old parent as peas—open and generous like, sir, you know."—"Should you like to see the King?"—"Ay, that I should, sir."—"Then take this," said his Majesty, throwing him half a sovereign, "and, if anybody asks where you got it, say the King gave it you;" and off went the good-hearted monarch, chuckling at the idea of having stolen a march upon the old soldier.

*Blackheath.*—There is a tradition that this place derives its name from the fact of its covering a large field of coal, but which, though so contiguous to the metropolis, has not been opened, lest such a supply should interfere with the valuable nursery for seamen which the coal trade to the port of London furnishes. The rumour that there are coals under Blackheath is again revived, but probably with no better prospect of being realised than heretofore.

## ENGLISH STATESMEN.

(*From Fraser's Magazine.*)

Pitt had a bold and enterprising spirit. He was not fearful of experiments, under the dread of their being innovations. He gave energy to all the subordinate functionaries; he made them all work by one impulse. His own sense of honour and integrity was pure and nice; but he overlooked a good deal of jobbing in his favourite subordinates. He chose men ready for their work, and not scrupulous. He had a rhetorical fancy, but he wanted imagination; and he had no sentiment. He prided himself in a judgment which could never be led astray. But on sternly refusing to be dazzled, he sometimes refused to be enlightened. He mistook truth for a meteor, or *shining vapour*. The extraordinary spirit of the epoch was in contradiction to the tendency of the principles in which he had been originally brought up. The native tendency of his mind was towards the *democratic*.

*Canning* was a great rhetorician, a beautiful scholar, and a man of the loftiest desires; but I differ from the public very egregiously as to the soundness of his mind, and the profundity of his wisdom; all was metaphor, and trope, and splendid imagery, and rich and incomparable humour. The power of ridicule was his primary talent; but the hues in which he set things varied like the colours of the rainbow. As a boy, he was brought up an Ultra-Whig; as a man, he commenced public life by making himself one of the most Tory of Pitt's adherents. It was some time before he gained Pitt's cordial confidence: he was too *literary* for the strong-minded and matter-of-fact men. But at last, in Pitt's latter days, the haughty minister gave way, and Canning got a complete ascendency over him. Canning would have made up a ministry of Conservative members; but they would not join him: and then he vehemently and bitterly turned round. He seemed to sacrifice all consistency of principles to momentary applause and popular favour. His self-election and confidence in his exclusive powers made him soar something on *Icarian* wings, and expose himself to the dazzle and melting heat of the sun. As an author, he was an elegant and accomplished writer, but not a great genius. He had more glitter than force, and more light than fire. He knew nothing of finance; but took his lessons from Huskisson—at best a very doubtful authority, and, in the present critic's opinion, *mischievous*. The late Lord Liverpool, the minister, was a much sounder man, though not so brilliant.

*Sheridan.*—Added to his inborn genius, he never forgot the management of his powers, or the fitting moment. Humour, which knows no abashment, is sure to carry the field: he was a droll, who, like Falstaff, turned every thing to his own account. Ridicule is a spear against which there is no shield! Scarce any one can stand a laugh. Moreover, there was a *bonhomie* in Sheridan's jokes which made them general favourites. The magic of genius is not always suited to a mixed political assembly of worldly workers; but Sheridan's wit, high-qualified as it often was, was of every-day use. Yet, after all, I am sometimes inclined to doubt whether much of Sheridan's charm was not tact, more than genius!

*Whitbread* was a very different man: he had a rude and bitter temper and disposition; but he had great labour and strong comprehension; he was turbulent and foamy, but yet he was powerful. Sometimes he saw things in original views; but yet there was a sort of twilight in those bursts which left parts covered with vapour. He was a man of disappointed ambition, rendered splenetic by the non-fulfilment of his hopes; for, though a plebeian by birth and calling, his feelings were those of the proudest aristocracy; and, having married Lord Grey's sister, he aspired to a peerage.

*Tierney* was a man cast in a mould peculiar to himself: his oratory was colloquial, but acute and piquant: he examined the debated topics in detached fragments, and endeavoured, by distorted combinations, to show their absurdity: he always amused, but never convinced. He took the lead of the house, many years afterwards, when he was aged and worn-out, and unfit for the task; but he had been, through a long life, a thorn in the side of his opponents. He was entirely connected with commercial people; but was, in fact, a political adventurer. His social qualities made him much caressed and followed; but he had a sarcasm and self-sufficiency about him, which was not quite pleasant.

*Lord Grey* was manly, unadorned, and always fixed upon solid and severe topics only: he had not Pitt's quickness of apprehension—his acute and unerring discrimination, nor his high eloquence. He was grave, reserved, and willing to take his thoughts and his means in solitude and independence. He was a lonely tree in the forest, that stood frowning by itself, and casting its shadows apart. Whatever might have been his bent of political impressions, he now cast his eyes and his reason on all the democratic ingredients of the constitution. His business was to guard the people's franchise; and he became the advocate of the most liberal states, and led to every reform, and every step that led to a reform

ll the political movements of Europe, with approval and
celamation. He, therefore, was a strenuous and most
arm defender of the French Revolution. His favourite
easure in domestic politics was parliamentary reform:
fter half a century he carried his purpose.

*Sir Samuel Romilly.*—His argumentative powers, and
s originality of talent, were singularly gifted, and such
have never since been supplied. He fell a victim to a
urbid sensibility, of the most virtuous and amiable kind.
le had nerves and a conscience far too tremulous for
e wrongs and calamities of life. His oratory was pow-
ful, especially for logic and sound matter; but had
mewhat of a puritanic tone. He was, by conviction,
d in his heart, a republican in politics. He died in
818, while he was yet rising to the height of worldly
me, and the top of his distinguished profession. So
ysterious are the ways of Providence!

*Lord Erskine.*—His genius lay in brilliance of illus-
ation; in a glowing eloquence; in a beautiful combina-
on of musical words; and in a voice of silver harmony:
t yet great injustice will be done him if it is supposed
at his merits end there. Whenever he found it neces-
ry to exercise his ratiocinative faculties, his power of
ought was original, his depth of reflection sound, and
s conclusions just and incontrovertible. His taste was
ght, and inclined rather to what was striking and corus-
nt than what was severe and naked; but, when his
ty called, he could both detect a false argument, and
feit a true one. With this temperament of a fluctu-
ing mind, he was

"Everything by fits; and nothing long!"

e was not a fixed star, but a meteor; he shot, drawing
er him a brilliant train; then passed through clouds,
d was hid in vapours. When all was dark, the fire
ften broke out again, and blazed the glittered marble with
ld!

*Charles Abbott.*—He was a man whose genius lay in
rms and etiquettes; whose memory was stored with
recedents, and who had a pomp and precision of man-
er, which was excellently adapted to his duties; and,
erefore, he made an excellent speaker. But his per-
on was so diminutive, that to see him walk up the floor
f the house to his chair, the mace before him, and his
rain-bearer supporting his tail, rendered it impossible to
efrain from smiles. He was a man of the world; watch-
ul, sagacious, and vain, and bent upon self-aggrandise-
ent. Titles and wealth had a great influence over him;
nd he found some difficulty in concealing his contempt
or those who were *less* fortunate. As his rise from an
umble station was great, so it is not wonderful that his
ead became a little giddy from the eminence he suddenly
ined. He loved epigram; and all his sentences, when
e addressed the House from the chair, were an alterna-
on of big words and studied terseness and point. He
as a zealous Tory, and not afraid to avow his opinions.
le was a classical scholar, of exactness and elegance.
e had the merit of methodising the records of the
loose, to which he was very attentive.

*Lord Liverpool.*—He was a slow man, but laborious,
olent, and well-informed; and rendered wise by varied
d persevering experience, after having been cradled in
fairs of state. He was a Tory in principle; but mild,
nsiderate, and flexible. He was, perhaps, of too fearful
temperament; and hence, sometimes vacillated—espe-
ally in finance.

*Lord Castlereagh.*—The Commons were left to
stlereagh, who had more intrigue and pliability than
ord Liverpool. There are, who accuse him of being a
pe to the despotic and selfish principles and views of
e foreign courts. Perhaps his concessions to them were
n supple and favourable; but, was there not a para-
ount wisdom in the desire of peace? When Lord Cas-
lereagh first returned from the Congress, and entered
ain St. Stephen's to resume his seat on the Treasury-
nch, I never shall forget the acclamations with which
e was received by the whole assembly, without a dissen-
ent voice! The walls rung and shook; and the cry of
y entered the dignified nobleman's heart, and inflamed
im with the unswerving and resolute firmness, and flow
f momentary genius: his language became terse and vi-
orous; and not a word was involved or misplaced. A
laze of sunshine—not to last!

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Piazza is a word which it is difficult to translate into
English, and the difficulty is greater in consequence of
ts having been corrupted to mean "colonnade." *Piazza*
n Italian comes nearest to *square* in English; but the
Piazzi de Spagna at Rome is triangular, the Piazzi di
San Pietro is elliptical, and many piazze in Rome are of
any shape, or no shape. In Norwich, and perhaps a few
other old English towns, wherever there is an open
space surrounded by houses, it is called *a plain*; thus
St. Mary's Plain, the Theatre Plain, &c.; and the
word plain, used in this sense, exactly answers to the
Italian piazzi.

*Single Combats.*—A private in His Majesty's 8th Light Dragoons, an active hardy fellow, who could back a horse or wield a sabre, as well as most men in the service, was one of the dismounted volunteers of his regiment who, under Captain, now Lieutenant-Col. Brutton, shared in the unfortunate assault on Kalunga in 1814, in which the services of the party called forth the eulogiums of all who witnessed them. In the course of a sally made by the enemy, during the advance of Colonel Carpenter's column, the Dragoon fell in with, or was singled out by, a Goerka, well equipped, with the small shield and kookrie, or short heavy sword of his country. Both were brave men, perfectly skilled in the use of their weapons, and full of confidence in themselves;—an unceremonious and rattling set-to was the consequence, and it continued for a minute or two, to no other purpose than showing the parties they were pretty well matched. The Dragoon had the advantage of five or six inches in height, with a sword about twice the length of that in his opponent's grasp, but the mountaineer was more fresh to the encounter—his shield, borne upon a strong and ready arm, was small, handy, and almost impenetrable, and was ever in the way of the shower of blows and repeated thrusts intended for the bearer of it. To use the narrator's own words, 'there was no end to the damned pot-lid—no getting over, nor under, nor round about it—it was like bad luck, everywhere.' The Goorke was compelled to stand more on the defensive than he expected, and his blood waxed warm. He made several efforts to reach the Dragoon with the kookrie, but fell short of his man, or was skilfully guarded against, and at length had it struck out of his hand in a distance of some feet, being met by a quick parry whilst endeavouring, under cover of the shield, to cut his opponent under the abdomen:—whether his wrist was injured by the sudden wrench resulting from the sham stroke on his weapon, or that he felt disconcerted at the loss of it, is unknown. The Dragoon's sword, having completed the sweep required by the parry, was descending upon his antagonist's head before he had time to draw one of the knives worn in the scabbard of his kookrie—up went the *pot-lid*, however, and had hardly saved his crown, when he received such a salute in the epigastric region from the sinister fist of the Dragoon as destroyed his perpendicularity and put an end to the contest, by leaving him exposed, whilst falling, to be run through the body. This manœuvre or an opportunity of tripping him up was what the Dragoon had thought of on finding he had to deal with such a tough customer; but any attempt to close whilst the Goorka retained his *bill hook* might have led to a different finale. I am sorry that I cannot complete this little sketch by giving the name of my author, but it may be communicated to you hereafter should this meet the eye of some soldier who has served at Kalunga.

*Short Sight.*—Infirmity of vision, a complaint rather common among the higher classes, is not unfrequently cured in Russia. The patient is placed with the back part of the head fixed against a wall, and a desk is put before him with a book on it, at such a distance that he may easily read. After a week or two have elapsed, the desk is moved further off, thus gradually increasing the distance until it has been removed to the full extent of ordinary vision, always allowing the patient to acquire the power of reading before the distance is increased.

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, November 12, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87⅛ Reduced, 86½; 3½ Red. 94⅝; New 3½, 96½ ⅝; Cons. for Act. 87⅛.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

G. Collins and E. Dorset, Newgate Market, butchers.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Mathews, Long-acre, wax and tallow-chandler.—S. H. Jonas, Well street, Wellclose-square, sugar-refiner.—E. Bowler, of Paddington-street, Marylebone, hackneyman.—G. Jermyn, Oxford-street, haberdasher.—J. Tripp, Kingston-upon Hull, sawyer and bone-crusher.—J. Royle and J. M. Constable, Manchester, commission-merchants.—W. Wright, Harrow-on-the-Hill, banker.—C. Drury, Sheffield, timber-merchant.—W. Turner, Leamington Priors, builder.—W. Denby, Manchester, fustian-manufacturer.—H. O. Cadney, Halifax, corn-dealer.—S. Pearse, Creston, Devonshire, quarryman.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTS.

C. Danvers, Rotherhithe, merchant and sawyer—J. Middleton, Bread-street, Cheapside, warehouseman—S. Harris, Wardour-street, Soho, timber-merchant—W. Brooks, Hatton-garden, jeweller—R. Wilby, Islington, ship-owner—J. Ward, Woolwich, Kent, banker—J. Smith, Portman-market, potato-salesman—J. Everard, Wellinborough, Northamptonshire, farmer—J. J. Holyoake, Redditch, Worcestershire, needle-manufacturer—W. Boam, Buxton, Derbyshire, draper—J. Peters, Littlehampton, Sussex, corn-merchant—C. Roberts, Oxford, victualler—C. Eldridge, Brighton, builder—J. Yorke, Tuckus, Yorkshire, tanner—J. Stringer, Northampton, serivener—S. Roman, Hastings, builder.

### BIRTHS.

At Londonderry, the lady of Lieut. D. Stewart, 92d Highlanders, of a daughter.—Oct. 31, at Aldeborough, the lady of Lieut. G. Thomas, of a daughter.—At St. John's, New Brunswick, 9th Oct. last, of a daughter, the lady of Capt. Charles Dalton, commanding the Royal Artillery in that province.

### MARRIAGES.

At Walcot, C. B. Bunbury, Lieut. R.N., to Elisabeth, only child of Edwin Reeves, Esq., of Bath.—2d inst., George Cartwright, Esq., R.N., to Henrietta Maria, niece of the late General H. Watson Powell.—At Metheringham, the Rev. Philip Alpe, son of the late Colonel Alpe, to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. Martin Sheath.—At Nevis, C. Kennby, Esq., late Capt. 2nd reg., to Mary, daughter of R. Claxton, Esq., Collector of Customs of St. Christopher.

### DEATHS.

At Chatham, 24th Oct., Mary Elisabeth, infant daughter of Major Johnston, 44th reg., aged two years and ten months.—At Bussorah, 9th Aug., of typhus fever, Lieut. Hastings Fitz-Edward Murphy, Bt. Engineers, Astronomer to the Euphrates Expedition. (See Memoir.)—At Passages, 1st inst., Mr. Bowling, Clerk of the *Tweed*.—Aged 76, Margaret, wife of R. Thomas, Esq., R.N., Exeter.—In York-street, Portman-square, Major-General Sir T. Bilton St. Gregor. (A Memoir in our next.)—At his seat, Thorobury, Queen's County, on the 26th ult., Commr. Richard Crosbie, R.N., magistrate of that county.—In Dublin, Capt. William Peacock, h.-p. 71st Light Inf., son of the late Rev. R. Peacock, of Ross-house, Tipperary.—At Portsmouth, Lieut. Vivian Dubenbuin, Royal Engineers, youngest son of Colonel Durnford, aged 23.—28th September, at Lisbon, Mr. Frederick W. Gambier, Midshipman H.M.S. *Hastings*.—At Truro, Nov. 1, Capt. John Alexander, R.N., aged 75. He entered the Royal Navy, Jan. 20, 1771; was at the battle of Bunker's Hill, 1775; at the attack on Charlestown, July, 1776; in the action with Admiral Byron, 6th July, 1779; was in three different actions with Admiral Rodney, and at the relief of Gibraltar with Lord Howe, in 1782, with many other engagements during an active service of 45 years.


## Advertisements.

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find many advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 93, Bishopsgate-street Within, and 57, Conduit street, nine doors from Regent-street—left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 25 In. | 28 In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 9 | 0 14 6 | 0 15 11 | 0 19 3 |
| 16 | 0 13 0 | 0 16 9 | 0 18 6 | 1 3 10 | 1 4 2 | 1 8 0 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 3 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 6 | 1 18 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 3 | 1 8 2 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 3 |
| 30 | 1 8 9 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 13 9 |
| 36 | 1 14 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 3 8 | 2 8 6 | 2 16 2 | 2 19 6 |
| 42 | 1 18 7 | 2 3 9 | 2 7 8 | 2 12 8 | 2 19 4 | 3 5 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 4 feet to 6 feet, at 9s. per foot. Properties registered and Fixtures appraised.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high popular and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labelling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, Alex. Thorn, on the side, and on the top. Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE,

for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use! In Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Portsea Warehouse, 138, High Holborn; also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 5th, 1843. M. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus W[illegible]

WOODHOUSE'S A[illegible] of GINGER is particularly recommended [illegible], weak, and nervous constitutions; it is [illegible] relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, [illegible], Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, [illegible], Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James J[illegible] his Majesty, A. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, [illegible] C. Louden, Devies, Surgeon to [illegible] C. Pilcher, Selmoo, F. Tyrrell, J. [illegible] C. Millard.

This Essence is [illegible] DHOUSE, King William-street, Now London Bridge, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. [illegible] each; and may be had of all [illegible]

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Soulfil, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 79, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Hewis, Meral, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to exceed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable, it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,
sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,
unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the
ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,
and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the deadruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 11s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS, the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for affections of the kidneys, lumbago, weakness, irritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1,800 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a more efficacious remedy than balsam of copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold, wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Strading, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

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"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HANNAY GARAN.

"4d, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 15, 1835."

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"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of; the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HANTACH.

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"Sir,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this one I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. BANAN, Surgeon Dentist."

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18th March, 1836."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous. It is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

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TEETH.—Gold is the only material w
which decayed teeth can be filled with any per
nently beneficial result, the various cements to which so m
impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgam
mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the a
of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, t
the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public
he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, w
not inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progres
decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much m
than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental S
gery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most
proved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in ter

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession
recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any referen
teal or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANIC
PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years'
perience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians
Surgeons in London, and are always administered at sev
public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrh
Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Disease
either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a d
with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptib
they do not require the slightest confinement, or any altera
of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with
stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is
case with all other medicines in use for these complaints,
after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will
experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs
taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nat
which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed
complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitu
and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than
nary finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffe
under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constra
to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They
likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, S
hutic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of
sels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their
rivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout
world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professi
recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first of
these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F
Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-stre*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous insta
and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved sy
of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you re
mend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty t
had never before witnessed: but what I consider their most
luable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complain
never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that h
the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of
uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you c
fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKS

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Box
2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and
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of Wells street, London, where the public can be supplied
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at one time*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various m
Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attend
and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

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that has not got them will obtain them from London, wi
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"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very cleve
much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of prep
it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, accordi
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"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparill
must give the meed of praise to Hillyard's condensed prepar
knowing some friends of ours who have received much b
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Prepared only by Hillyard, chemist, 59, Oxford-street
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and retail by the following Agents—Prout, Strand; Willon
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paration of the kind, and the strongest ever made.

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they may now be supplied with this article in any quantity.
Immense demand for Patent Roofing and Sheathing has
from its great superiority over paper material of every
being of a fibrous texture, is not liable to break or crack.
lighter, and will cover double the surface, at half the c
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Also Patent Boards for Bookbinders, and the articles
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FAMILIES in want of really good Serv
of every description, both Male and Female, will do
find their interest better consulted, and their object much
attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 134, C
street, near Hollies-street (established in 1830), than throu
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characters, are waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock,
persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for hir
vants, but if the Servants possess a good character it ope
obviously absurd to suppose that it is injured by the
method having been taken to procure a situation. N.B.—
be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

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This day is published, price 10s. 6d. illustrated by Engravings,

# A NARRATIVE of the OPERATIONS for

the RECOVERY of the PUBLIC STORES and TREASURE sunk in H.M.S. THETIS at CAPE FRIO, on the Coast of Brazil, on the 5th December, 1830. With an Account of the Loss of that Ship, and some Remarks on the Proceedings arising out of the Claim for Salvage, in the HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY.

By Captain THOMAS DICKINSON, R.N.,
Employed in effecting the Salvage, in command of H.M.S. *Lightning*.

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# THE attention of FAMILIES in LONDON

and THROUGHOUT the KINGDOM, is respectfully invited to the Teas sold by the NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT in KING WILLIAM STREET, near the Mansion House. The Proprietors cannot too strongly impress on the public mind THE IMPORTANT FACT, that it is in their power to sell the best BLACK TEA that can be required for ANY PURPOSE, or by ANY FAMILY, at 5s. per lb.; it possesses a RIPE RICH PEKOE SOUCHONG FLAVOUR; and for all purposes of DOMESTIC UTILITY, a Tea in every way calculated to give GENERAL SATISFACTION; a STOUT STRONG BLACKISH LEAF CONGOU, at 4s. per lb.

SUPERFINE HYSON, rich delicate flavour, 6s. The FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA, small curled bright leaf, 7s. The finest Mocha Coffee, full flavour, 2s. per lb. This is a reduction on former prices of 20s. per cent., or about ONE-FIFTH of the entire value of the article. A TRIAL IS SOLICITED; if not found to ACT UP TO THEIR PROFESSIONS, a continuance of public support CANNOT BE EXPECTED.

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E. PARKER, Perfumer to the Royal Family, No. 184, Piccadilly, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the following admired Articles for the Toilette, viz.:—

PARKER'S POUDRE ORIENTALE, for effectually changing red or grey hair to a beautiful shade of brown or black. Price 5s. per Bottle.

PARKER'S TRIEDTIAN CREAM, the best compound now in use for promoting the growth of hair, and preventing its falling off or turning grey. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle.

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H and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen. Prices as before;—viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 3l. 5s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 15s. 6d. to 1l. 5s.; Trousers, from 18s. to 36s.; a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy-Lieutenant's Uniform, &c.

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JACKSON and GRAHAM respectfully invite the NOBILITY and FAMILIES furnishing, to view their immense and magnificent Stock of

UPHOLSTERY,
CARPETS,
CABINET FURNITURE,
AND
CHIMNEY, CONSOLE, and PIER GLASSES,

forming the most varied, complete, and extensive selection that can be found in any one Establishment.

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INDIA AND BRITISH SILK DAMASKS,
SPLENDID CHINTZES AND TOURNEYS,
MOHAIR SATIN DAMASKS,

Of beautiful texture and finish, nearly equal to Silk, at half the Price.

RICH SILK TABBORETTS,
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together with GILT CORNICES and FRENCH CORNICE POLES, Frioges, Gimps, and Trimmings of every kind. A variety of the newest designs for Curtains; and Beds may be seen made up and fixed in the Show Rooms.

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in splendour of design, and richness of colouring, successfully rivalling the FRENCH and TOURNEY at one-fourth the price! Also Carpeting of all kinds for Bed-rooms, Hearth-rugs, Druggets, &c. &c.

The FURNITURE DEPARTMENT presents an unrivalled display, of superior manufacture, comprising everything useful and elegant for Houses of any class.

The Stock of

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Of various Sizes, in richly-gilt Frames;
SPLENDID CONSOLE and PIER TABLES,

with GLASSES of noble dimensions; GILT mouldings and PAPER HANGINGS of the newest designs, are well worth the attention of all who wish to combine elegance and superiority with economy.

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SILVER TEA SERVICES.—A. B. SAVORY & SONS have the pleasure to submit the prices of the two following PATTERNS of SILVER TEA and COFFEE SERVICES which have been generally approved. The form of either is new and elegant, and the workmanship such as no spot can excel.

COTTAGE PATTERN.

| | oz. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Pot, strong | 23½ | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Sugar Basin, gilt | 12½ | 6 | 16 | 0 |
| Cream Ewer, gilt | 8½ | 4 | 10 | 0 |
| Coffee Pot | 39 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Complete | | £38 | 6 | 0 |

MELON PATTERN.

| | oz. | £. | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tea Pot, strong | 24 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Sugar Basin | 12 | 7 | 2 | 0 |
| Cream Ewer | 8½ | 4 | 18 | 0 |
| Coffee Pot | 29 | 15 | 0 | 6 |
| Complete | | £39 | 12 | 6 |

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LOPRESTI'S CELEBRATED DUKE of GLOUCESTER'S SAUCE and PURE DISSOLVED ANCHOVIES for Fish, Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly. Also Lopresti's Cayenne (Liquid), Montpelier Vinegar, Epicurean Seasoning, Ragout Condiments, Brown Salt for Gravies, and a variety of Choice Piquant Flavouring Condiments, and Sauces for all purposes.—CAUTION, to prevent imposition, the genuine invariably bears the name, seal, and address of C. W. Lopresti, many years Chief Cook to his late Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, under whose approbation they were first introduced. LOPRESTI'S Economical Cookery Recipes and Directions, price 1s., or Gratis with 1l. Boxes and upwards, containing useful Selections of Sauces, &c., for Table or Culinary use.

Warehouse, 199, Piccadilly.

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THE NEW WATERPROOF CLOAK, 21s.; Capes, 15s.; Driving Frocks, 23s. Twelve months' wear will prove them superior to the shabby-looking India rubber. Cloth Dress Cloaks, 35s.; Ditto Spanish Circle Cloaks, nine yards and a half round, 63s.; Boys' Cloaks, 8s. 6d.; Superfine Dress Coat, 47s. 6d.; Do. Frock Coat, silk facings, 50s.; Milled Petersham Great Coat and Invulnerable Pilot Pea Jackets, bound and velvet collars, 42s.; the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; ditto Trousers, 16s. 6d.; Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, 18s.; Footman's Suit of Livery, best cloth, 63s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—DOUGNEY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 49, Lombard-street. Established, 1764. The best and cheapest House for Boys' Clothing.

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MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 87, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 5s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 36s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 5s. per dozen; dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 12s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 5s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

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MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, 188, New Bond-street, beg leave respectfully to caution the Nobility and Gentry against the many vile imitations of their celebrated Perfumery, now offered for sale with *a resemblance of their labels, both in type and colour*, particularly their much-admired ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETABLE EXTRACT; for selling imitations of which Messrs. D. & Co. have lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY against several parties. Their signatures will in future be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped on the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and Gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme des Sultanes, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Huiles Antique

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ANTI-DRY ROT COMPANY.—Kyan's Patent, for the Preservation of all Timbers, Canvas, and Cordage from Dry Rot, Mildew, and Decay.—Constituted by Act of Parliament.

The Directors of this Company inform the public that tanks on an extensive scale are now established at the following stations in London, where every facility is afforded to ship-builders, timber merchants, builders, carpenters, &c., for the preparation and seasoning timber, deals, and all descriptions of wood, according to the patent process.

The trade and others may be accommodated with the use of saw pits on the Company's own ground at either of the London stations, for the purpose of converting timber of large dimensions into scantlings, &c., thus combining the advantage of a more speedy completion of the process, and a saving of additional expense of cartage, &c.

Principal station—South Dock, West India Docks. Branch stations—Grosvenor Basin, Pimlico; Canal Basin, No. 5, Wharf, City-road; Grand Surrey, Canal Dock, Rotherhithe.

Canvas, &c., for sails, ricklecloths, awnings, &c., will be prepared if sent to either of the above stations.

CHARGES.

| | £ | s. | d. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Timber per load of 50 cubic feet | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Timber per cubic foot | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Canvas per bolt | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Tents, awnings, &c., per square yard | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Roped, cordage, &c., per cwt. | 0 | 5 | 3 |

The Directors will grant licences to ship builders, timber merchants, &c., for tanks on their own premises.

Prepared timber can be obtained, or timber can be submitted to the patent process, at the premises of Messrs. Cubitt, Gray's Inn-road, Messrs. Grisell and Peto, York-road, Lambeth; Messrs. Baker and Son, Stangate-wharf, Lambeth; Messrs. Samuel, King, and Co., Copenhagen Wharf, Limehouse; to whom licences have been granted by the Company.

Terms of licences and further particulars may be obtained of the Secretary, at 2, Lime-street-square, Leadenhall-street.

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TO THE TIMBER TRADE.—ANTI-DRY ROT COMPANY.—Kyan's Patent for the Preservation of Timber, Canvas, Cordage, &c., from Dry Rot, Mildew, and Decay.

The timber trade are respectfully informed, that, by permission of the Board of Customs, and pursuant to an arrangement with the West India Dock Company, timber may be now removed from the bonding yards, and prepared at the tanks of the Anti-Dry Rot Company, South Dock, West India Docks.

This arrangement will at once enable the trade to meet orders for exportation or home consumption with the greatest promptitude; and it will only be necessary for the holders of wood goods to address their orders to the West India Dock Company, who will deliver them at the tanks, and receive them back again and repile them; the expense of removal, preparing the goods, and repiling, to be paid on delivery.

The Directors of the Anti-Dry Rot Company pledge themselves that every possible attention shall be paid to the proper preparation of timber; and they feel it incumbent on them to call the attention of the trade to the important fact, that after undergoing the process the goods may remain any length of time, either in pile or afloat, perfectly secure from decay.—2, Lime-street-square, October 19.

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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Gloucester Grove West, Old Bromptoe, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY AND EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at

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in the same County, where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.

Saturday, November 13, 1830.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 199. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1836. PRICE 8d.

THE FIRST SHIP

FOR BOMBAY.—To Sail on the 24th November, the fast sailing teak ship PALMIRA, 600 Tons, J. Loanes, Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This ship is fitted expressly for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Boyes, 10, George-yard; to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill.

Will Sail on the 15th January,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine teak Ship SOPHIA, 600 Tons, William M'Nair, H.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. T. Heath, 131, Fenchurch street; or to T. Haviside and Co., 69, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 25th of November,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The Ship DAUNTLESS, burthen 450 Tons, A 1. Coppered, William Lindar, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem and Lloyd's Coffee-Houses; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Leave Gravesend on the 1st of December,

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The fine New Ship SLAINS CASTLE, burthen 600 Tons, James Petrie, Commander, lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has Excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 26th of December,

FOR CALCUTTA (with Liberty to Land Passengers at MADRAS,) the Ship GENERAL KYD, burthen per Register 1,218 Tons, Edward Foord, Commander, late of the Honourable Company's Service; lying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has precisely the same Accommodation as when in the Company's Service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Samuel, Calgunoun, and Co., Old Jewry; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail in all January,

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA, the fine teak Ship, VANSITTART, burthen 1400 Tons, Thomas Marquis (late H.C.S.), Commander; lying in the West India Docks. Has ample Accommodations for Passengers, being fitted up in every respect as when in the H.E.I. Company's regular service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Capt. Marquis, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; Messrs. R. Scott, Fatalik, and Co., 87, Great Winchester-street; or to John Pirie and Co., 3, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—To Sail 26th November, the fine ship HIBERNIA, Burthen 350 Tons, Robert Gillias, Commander; lying in the St. Katherine's Dock. This Ship has very superior Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to J. H. Arnold and Woollett, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

FOR SYDNEY DIRECT.—Will be Despatched immediately, having the greater part of her cargo engaged, the beautiful Frigate-built ship THOMAS LOWRY, 401, 490 Tons per Register, Coppered and Copper-fastened, John Villar, Commander; lying in the St. Katharine Docks. This Ship has elegant Accommodations for Passengers, and will carry an Experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander on Board; to J. H. Arnold and Woollett, 3, Clement's-lane, Lombard-street; or to Ryan and Dala, 65, Old Broad-street.

To Sail from Gravesend 24th January, 1837.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA. The Ship ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, 1416 Tons, Robt. Scott, late Commander in the Hon. Company's Service; lying in the East India Docks. Has ample Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Palmer's, M'Killop, Dent, and Co., King's-Arms Yard; Mr. J. U. Ellis, Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to James Barber, 4, Leadenhall-street.

To Sail the 10th of March,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The MARQUIS CAMDEN, 1440 Tons, Captain Henry Geisale, H.C.S.; lying in the East India Docks. Her Accommodations and Equipments are the same as when in the East India Company's service.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Larkins and Co., 80, Old Broad-street; Captain Geisale, Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to James Barber, 4, Leadenhall-street.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship Canarinos), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

Will Positively Sail in all December.

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The CHILDE HAROLD, 800 Tons burthen, George Willis, Commander; lying in the West India Docks.—For Freight or Passage apply to Captain Willis; to Mr. L. W. Winslay, 24, Birchin-lane; or to James Barber, 4, Leadenhall-street.

STEAM INFORMATION.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leave as follows:—For LISBON, CADIZ, GIBRALTAR, and MALAGA, with the bag of Letters from His Majesty's Post Office, from London, off the Tower (calling off Oporto), the TRANSIT, Captain Parkins Wrightson, about the 30th November.

For GUERNSEY and JERSEY, from Southampton, the LADY DE SAUMAREZ, every Tuesday and Saturday evening, at Six o'clock precisely, at Reduced Fares.

Berths may be secured at the Company's Offices, and at Mr. H. Underwood's, 66, Haymarket, of whom further information may be obtained; as well as of Messrs. Charles Barry and Co., 38, Mincing-lane; Mr. N. M. Prisaik, Southampton; Messrs. Vaedenberg and Son, French Consuls, Portsmouth; Messrs. Poa and Co., Falmouth; Messrs. F. F. Gibbs and Co., Liverpool; and all the principal coach offices. W. J. Da Roca, Secretary.

British and Foreign Steam Navigation Company's Office, 8, Finchurch-street.

STEAM TO INDIA.—The Steam Ship ATALANTA, for BOMBAY the First Week in December, has only one Cabin Disengaged.—Apply for Passage to Captain R. M. Grindlay, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's Place, Charing Cross.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to their orders, which for so many years obtained their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS, &c.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers of both Services. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture, which, when required, may be quickly packed in a box.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97A LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, where alone they can be obtained. All descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied at either establishment at the same moderate prices.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. East India Company.

H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen. Prices as before:—viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 3l. 5s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l. 5s.; Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 18s. 6d. to 1l. 5s.; Trousers, from 18s. to 36s.; a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy-Lieutenant's Uniform, &c.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. Levy, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | 12 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 21 | 0 | to | 30 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 18 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 21 | 0 | to | 25 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 | 6 | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 | 6 | to | 10 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 15 | 0 | to | 17 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 | 0 | to | 16 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Patent Shirts 30s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 60s. to 90s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra Fronts, 90s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.

Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ASLETT and CO.'s, 77, Cornhill, Clothiers, General [illegible] every article is charged at the wholesale prices, for [illegible], 6s. per dozen; ditto, and 14s. per [illegible] ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with [illegible] wristbands, and lawn fronts, from [illegible] per dozen; [illegible] quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and [illegible] striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. [illegible] and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; [illegible], 2s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 2s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; coats, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA.—TO OFFICERS in the KING'S or COMPANY'S SERVICE proceeding to India, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, and WRITERS.—Gentlemen proceeding to India, in either of these Services, may be supplied, with the utmost promptitude, with every article of Wearing Apparel, Cabin Furniture, Camp Equipage, &c., on the most Economical Scale, by MAYNARD and CO., 27, Poultry. The Articles at this Establishment are uniformly prepared with regard to Durability and Usefulness, and their extensive connexions with India enable them to complete an Outfit so as to avoid all unnecessary expense. Regimentals and Military Equipments completed with perfect accuracy, according to the latest Regulations.

LADIES' OUTFITS prepared in the best manner.

Their NEW CAMP COT, forming a SOFA, a SWING COT, and FIELD BED, will be found the best adapted for an Equipment for India.

Passage Agency, Plans, and correct Information of every Ship sailing to India and New South Wales may be obtained. Passages engaged, and Baggage also shipped through this medium, at a considerable saving of Time, Trouble, and Expense.

MAYNARD & CO., 27, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his Improved Patent Metallic Excaneing Bedsteads, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, equally in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and Mouse Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hall Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices.

Officer's Bedsteads, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillows, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Bedding and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only [illegible] from Cornhill.

CONTRACT FOR BRICKLAYER'S WORK.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 14th November, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that they are ready to receive Proposals from such Persons as may be willing to Contract for the performance of such Bricklayer's Work as may be required for the Ordnance Service in London and within five miles of Pall Mall, from the 1st December, 1836, until the 31st December, 1837.

Form of Tender may be obtained by application at the Office of the Commanding Royal Engineer, No. 21, James street, Buckingham Gate, and the Proposals must be delivered at this Office on or before Tuesday the 29th November, 1836.

By Order of the Board,

R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACTS FOR RUM, COCOA, OATS, AND CANVAS.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 17th Nov. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday, the 15th instant, at one o'clock, they will be ready to treat with such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford the undermentioned Articles, viz.:—

RUM.—The Produce of the British Possessions in the West Indies, equal by Sykes's Hydrometer to 75,000 gallons proof, to be delivered in the original casks as imported, and Tenders to be made at a rate per proof gallon, and no Tender to be received for less than 3,000 Gallons.—Half to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

COCOA, 40 to 50 Tons.—Half to be delivered in Three Weeks, and the remainder in Three Weeks afterwards.

OATS, (Scotch Potatoe.)—300 Quarters in a Fortnight.

CANVAS for Pudding Bags.—2,000 Ells in Two Months.

The Rum and the Cocoa will be exempted from the Customs' Duties.

Samples of the Cocoa (not less than two pounds), of the Oats (not less than two quarts), must be produced by the Parties tendering, and a Sample of the Canvas, together with the Conditions of the Contracts may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after one o'clock on the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party attends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and those for Cocoa must be accompanied by a Letter, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, engaging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £25 per Cent. on the value, for the due performance of the Contract.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, November 15th, 1836.

Surrey Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry—G. Bray, Esq., formerly Captain in the 1st Dragoon Guards, to be Adjutant, vice Cowson, dec.; J. Beardmore, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Francis, promoted.

Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut. J. Bright to be Capt. v. Manners, resigned. Cornet J. Clarke to be Lieut., vice Bright, prom. Cornet W. M. P. Owsley, to be ditto, vice F. Turner, resigned. E. W. Wilmot, Gent., to be Cornet, vice G. Palmer, prom. 17th Oct.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, November 11.

Corps of Royal Engineers—Sec. Lieut. A. Beatty to be First Lieut., v. V. Durnford, dec., 6th Nov.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Sec. Captain J. N. Colquhoun, on half-pay, to be Sec. Capt., 8th Nov.

MEM.—15th Nov.—The commission of Sec. Capt. J. N. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, is antedated to the 22d March, 1820, in order to place him in his former situation in the Regiment, but such antedate is not to carry back-pay.

CAVALRY.

2d Lt. Drag.—Assist. Surgeon Conell, has arrived in Dublin from Cahir.

5th Lancers—Cornet T. Pattle has been appointed Acting Quartermaster during the absence of Lieut. E. J. Pratt, on leave.

INFANTRY.

Coldstream Gds., 3d Batt.—Col. Lambert has quitted Brighton, and has been succeeded by Col. Higgieson in the command of the battalion.

Coldstream Guards, 1st Batt.—Col. Sir W. Gomm and Lady Gomm quitted Brighton this morning.

21st Foot, 1st Batt.—Lieut. Gordon, Ens. Neville, and Assist. Surgeon Knox, with 44 N. C. Officers, r. and f., have joined the Service Companies at Quebec.

36th Foot—Captain Smith has been ordered to act as Quartermaster to the reg. until further orders.

45th—The company at Fethard to Templemore, on 14th and 16th.

48th—have left Canterbury, en route to Weedon, Helbeach, &c.

51st—are ordered from Arnee to Bellary, to be there stationed.

55th—are ordered from Hydrabad to Arnee, preparatory to embarkation for Europe.

56th—are ordered from Bellery to Hydrabad.

66th—Capt. Crompton, Ens. Vivian and Lord Cochrane, and Assist. Surgeon Linton, with 67 N. C. Officers, r. and f., have joined the Service Companies at Quebec.

71st—Lieut. Sir Hew Dalrymple has gone on leave of absence to the Continent.

78th—On Sunday a detachment under the command of Lieut. Sayers, marched from Chatham to Deptford, to embark for New South Wales.

85th—1 co., 2 Off., and 40 r. and f., from Cloomel to Fethard, on 14th Nov.

97th—On Saturday last the two remaining cos. of this corps were landed at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich. They have lately returned from Ceylon, where they were stationed above and a half years. Five cos. were expected to march yesterday from Woolwich to Manchester, to quell the disturbance occasioned by the general turn-out of the working class. The 1st, 2nd, 8th, and flank cos. remain at Woolwich. A private of this corps was drummed out on Wednesday evening, before a full parade, in the north arch of the Royal Artillery Barracks, Woolwich. He had been flogged twice for stealing—on board the ship that brought them home—from the Officers and his comrades, yet of no avail; and the only way left was to be expelled the corps, which was carried into execution by placing a shirt on him, and marked in large letters on the back, "THIEF." The "Rogue's March" was played before him to the limits of the Barracks, when his discharge and 6d. were given to him. Another private had a blank discharge given to him, and after a severe lecture was told to go about his business. The detachment, which arrived at Portsmouth by the *Africa*, from Ceylon, have since reached hd.-qrs. at Woolwich.

*Inspection of the 97th.*—This corps was ordered out on Woolwich Common for inspection, by the Adjutant-General Sir J. Macdonald, K.C.B., on Monday morning last. It must be confessed it was rather close upon the regt., from their recent arrival from foreign service and detached duty, the two last cos. having only been landed at Woolwich on Saturday; but there was a full muster, even to two poor fellows, one of whom supported himself on two sticks, and the other upon a wooden leg. There was also an Officer, who was forced to march past in undress, as his baggage had not arrived. Yet, in spite of these obstacles, the regt. went through the manœuvres they were called upon to execute with the utmost steadiness and precision. Sir J. Macdonald arrived at the camp colour at eleven o'clock; and after the cos. had marched past in slow and quick time, and gone through the manual and platoon exercise, they executed every movement in excellent style, although it was evident that 2 cos. of the left wing had not obtained their equilibrium from ship-board. Their charge in line was admirable, but the "halt" was like that of a simple piece of machinery; and, as the gallant Adjutant-General remarked, "there is nothing like steadiness after a 'halt;'" and they were fortunate enough to elicit his warm approbation. The retreat of the Battalion, and Grenadiers, covered by the light co., was beautifully performed. At the close of the inspection the Officers were ordered to fall out in front, and were gratified by the most marked encomiums bestowed on the high state of discipline in which he had found the regt., and which was equally creditable to the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and privates; and which he should not fail to report with the greatest pleasure to the General Commanding-in-Chief.

ROYAL STAFF CORPS—Captain Scott of this corps, who has recently returned from his travels, is on the eve of laying before the public the narrative of his wanderings. His work is to be entitled "Rambles in Egypt and Candia, with details of the military power and resources of those countries, and observations on the government, policy, and commercial system of Mehammed Ali." The proceedings of the present ruler of Egypt have, for some years past, attracted the marked attention of all the European powers, and various conflicting statements have been put forth relative to this extraordinary man. Capt. Scott, who was introduced to him, possessed singular facilities of gaining an insight into his real character, and his observations on this subject cannot fail to be highly acceptable at the present moment. Various characteristic illustrations will accompany the volumes.

ROYAL ARTILLERY—Captain Chalmer's Company, 8th batt. Field Battery, are expected to leave hourly headquarters en route to Manchester, to assist in preventing any mischief being done by the turn-out of the operatives. A company of the 4th batt. left Woolwich for Purfleet on Thursday morning, to relieve those stationed there, who will return to hd.-qrs. this day.—Lieuts. Wodehouse and Browe, with 40 N. C. Officers r. and f. have arrived at Quebec. This day 80 Bombardiers, with an Officer of the Sappers and Miners, embark at Woolwich, in the *Rhadamanthus*, for the north coast of Spain.

ROYAL ENGINEERS—Capt. P. Cule has arrived in England from Canada. We have seen letters dated 2d May, announcing the safe arrival of the ship at Sydney in which Capt. Barney, his family, Mr. Rogers, Ordnance Storekeeper, and his family, took a passage, after a long but pleasant passage. They only touched at Ascension for water. The late Lieut. Durnford was buried with military honours on Saturday last, in the parish church of Portsea. A guard was furnished by the 88th regt. The Band, and a number of Military and Ordnance Officers, formed the funeral procession.

Woolwich Garrison has assumed the appearance of those grand stations of the nation, Portsmouth and Plymouth, the regular guard mountings adopted at both of those posts as well as the Horse Guards, and has excited an unprecedented attention in all classes, as is evinced by the numerous assemblage of persons each morning. The different bands take the alternate duty, and the Brigade Major attends the Field Officer of the day.

The Commander of the Forces arrived at his residence, Westbourne-house, Paddington, last week.

The Secretary-at-War has left Hewick-hall, Northumberland, and arrived in town. His Lordship attended at the War Office on Wednesday.

GARRISON GUARDS.—"*Office of Ordnance, 30th Sept.* 1836.—It having been represented to the Master-General and Board of Ordnance, that the extra quarter bushel of coals, authorised by the General Order of 15th Jan., 1835, to be issued to Garrison Guards during the months of Nov., Dec., Jan., Feb., and March, was found during the last winter to be inadequate to the object contemplated, viz. the comfort and health of the troops,—the Master-General and Board are pleased to revise the order, by directing that a further issue be made of one quarter bushel per day, or one and three-fourths bushel per week, equal in the whole, during the above period, to seven bushels, as the weekly allowance both to officers and men comprising Garrison Guards, and further that the same allowance be given to Regimental Guards.—R. BYHAM, Secretary."

Col. Considine, and the other Engineer and Artillery Officers, who were sent out at the request of the Sultan, to instruct the Turkish troops in those branches of war, are about to return home.

The Governorship of Guernsey is not yet filled up; report now gives it to General Sir Amos Norcot, late in command of the troops in Jamaica.—*Channel Islands' Gazette.*

The draughts from the 36th, 67th, 69th, 74th, and 76th, which arrived in the *Nimrod* tr., will be embarked on the 15th Nov. on board the *Moira* tr., at Cove, together with Ensign and Assistant Spence, 14th, and Ensign Porter, of the 67th, for the West Indies.

The *Stakesby* tr., having on board draughts of the 37th, 38th, and 84th, regts. from England, sailed from Cork Harbour on the 6th inst., for Jamaica.

The young Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar has arrived in this country for the purpose of studying in the military College at Sandhurst.

Major George Mason has received the King's permission to take the surname of Bromfield only.

RUSSIAN CAVALRY.—From a letter of the Marquess of Londonderry, dated 29th ult.:—"The Emperor gave me a most splendid manœuvre. He commanded the line himself in person, and did it right well. He is, I hear, an excellent tactician. He has a fine voice, and looks all he is at the head of his prodigiously fine Cavalry Guard. I never saw horses and men in better state or higher discipline. The men were always magnificent; but, since 1814, the breed of horses is improved. The Russian horses have imbibed much of the Arabian, Tartar, and English race horse blood. I think the Chevalier Guards and Garde du Cheval have finer horses than our Life Guards—more bone and finer action, and not so much gut. The regiments that pleased me most were the Grenadier Guards à Cheval and the Lancers of the Guard; they are beautiful. The young Cezsrowitz headed his Hussar Regiment of the Guard. He is an extraordinary handsome young man, eighteen—six feet high."

"We ask, is it true, or is it not, that a party of the Royal Engineers has been sent to Spain, and is now actually in the service of the *de facto* Queen of that country, in the civil war waging between her and Don Carlos? Lord Palmerston may chuckle because there is no Parliament sitting in which the question may be asked; but we can tell this Lord that there is a power even above the Parliament which may ask the question. We repeat it—Is it true that a part of His Britannic Majesty's Army, a detachment of the Royal Engineers, is now employed in Spain under Lieut. Vickers (Vicars)? If it be so, by what authority, under what treaty, or for what purpose or consideration, has this detachment of His Britannic Majesty's Royal Engineers been sent thither? *John Bull.* [We reply to our contemporary, that these men are not employed with Lieut.-General Evans, but with Lord John Hay, and are acting with the Royal Marines. Captain Colquhoun also is going to join Lord John.—ED.]

*Grimaldi and Ducrow.*—Ducrow, sen., was rather harsh to his offspring; old Grimaldi entered one morning and found the equestrian belabouring little Andrew (the present Ducrow) unmercifully. Grimaldi humanely interfered, and upbraided the father, who defended himself by saying that youth must be early trained in the way it should go—"it was best to make an impression when the wax was soft." "Ay," said Grimaldi, "but that don't hold here, for the *whacks were not so*."

*A Bad Hand.*—It is said of a certain Irish Peer that he writes so bad a hand that his franks, being quite illegible, are generally mis-sent; and that if they happen to be legible, they are deemed forgeries, and charged double or treble postage, as the case may be

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—Thomas Edwards (1811) to *Cornwallis*, vice Hardy, superseded; J. R. Woodriff (1811) to Coast Guard; J. T Strong (1820) to *Barhurst* C. G. Vessel, Queenborough.
Surgeon—J. M'Ternan (1813) in charge of *Naiad* convict-ship.
Midshipmen—J. K. Hancock to *Samarang*; W. P. Johnstone to *Hastings*; J. Herbert to *Pincher* from *Forte*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

LYNX, 8, Lieut.-Com. H. V. Spantley (1818), arrived at the Cape of Good Hope from Ascension 4th Sept.
ROBNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), arrived at Alicante from Barcelona 4th inst.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails. *s.* sailed, *d.* doe, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| OROSMAN, Peter (1804), | s. Sept. 21, d. Oct. 17, r. Oct. 15. |
| ALERT, Norrington (1818), | s. Oct. 10, d. Nov. 5, r. Nov. 14. |
| CAMDEN, Roberts, | s. Oct. 17, d. Nov. 12, r. Nov. 7. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley, act. (1814), | s. Oct. 24, d. Nov. 19, r. |
| SPRY, James (1815), | s. Oct. 31, d. Nov. 26, r. |
| RANORN, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Nov. 10, d. Dec. 6, r. |
| LYRA, Griffin (1808), | s. Nov. 11, d. Dec. 16, r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 3, d. Nov. 23, r. |
| HERMES, Blount (1824) | s. Nov. 8, d. Dec. 24, r. |
| KEREPLY, Pearce ( ), | s. d. r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r. Nov. 14. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s., Aug. 5, d. Dec. 23, r. |
| EXPRESS, Croker ( ), | s. Sept 12, d. Jan. 30, r. |
| MARNER, Griffiths ( , | s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 25, r. |
| SKAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. Nov. 4, d. Mar. 21, r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| PIGEON, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 2. |
| SPEEDBRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 1, d. Nov. 27, r. |
| RENARD, Dansbort (1809), | s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Oct. 1, d. Dec. 26, r. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 8, r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Nov. 3, d. Jan 26, r. |
| BRISEIS, Downey (1815), | s. Nov. 17, d. Feb. 9, r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. d. r. |

*Mexico and Bapti.*

| | |
|---|---|
| EGLETON, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 3. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. |
| PANDORA, Innes (1813), | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Gulliet (1815), | s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r. |
| HOPE, Rees ( ), | s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 4, r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Nov 17, d. April 6, r. |

*North America.*

| | |
|---|---|
| REINDEER, Dicken (1815), | s. Sept. 19, d. Nov. 12, r. No 1 |
| OSBORNE, Manic (*b* 1812), | s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 3, r. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 7, r. |

## TIDE-TABLE.—MEAN TIME

| Nov. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmh. Dock Yard | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 20 | 3 14 | 3 37 | 9 31 | 9 51 | 10 43 | 11 2 | ... ... | 0 7 |
| Mo 21 | 3 57 | 4 16 | 10 9 | 10 27 | 11 21 | 11 40 | 0 28 | 0 49 |
| Tue.22 | 4 36 | 4 52 | 10 45 | 11 1 | 11 58 | ... ... | 1 9 | 1 28 |
| We. 23 | 5 10 | 5 29 | 11 18 | 11 36 | 0 17 | 0 36 | 1 48 | 2 1 |
| Th. 24 | 5 49 | 6 8 | 11 51 | ... ... | 0 55 | 1 11 | 2 28 | 2 37 |
| Fri. 25 | 6 25 | 6 42 | 0 14 | 0 33 | 1 29 | 1 47 | 2 56 | 3 14 |
| Sat. 26 | 6 55 | 7 14 | 0 52 | 1 8 | 2 7 | 2 19 | 3 30 | 3 47 |

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 18th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—*Echo* steamer arrived on Tuesday from Woolwich. On the following morning the West India mail was put on board, and she proceeded soon after day-light. The *Echo* is to be employed as a Post-office packet in the West Indies. Com. Belcher, to join the *Sulphur*, went passenger. *Conway* went to Spithead on Tuesday, and will sail on Sunday for the East Indies to relieve the *Andromache*. The *Conway* is to touch at the Cape of Good Hope, having received on board 10,000*l.* in silver for the Government use of the Colony. Her Officers and crew were mustered and inspected by Admiral Sir P. Durham, on Thursday, and her people will be paid advance wages to-morrow. *Harlequin* sailed yesterday for the Mediterranean. The crew of the *Serpent* will be paid to-morrow, and the brig sail on Sunday for the West Indies and North America. The *North Star* is ordered to be brought forward for temporary service; it is expected she is to have the broad pendant of Captain Lord John Hay, on the North Coast of Spain, and *Castor* to be paid off. *Princess Charlotte* having been coppered, was taken out of dock yesterday, and is now under the Sheers to be masted. *Rhadamanthus* steamer is hourly expected to take on board First Lieut. Griffin, and Second Lieuts. Dorrat and March, of the Marines, to join the batt. at St. Sebastian under Major Owen; orders arrived on Sunday for these Officers to hold themselves in readiness. Lieut. Reid, to join *Clio*, will go out in *Rhadamanthus*. *Inconstant* has not arrived, but expected hourly. Ships in Port—*Conway*, *Serpent*, and the three transports, *Barrosa*, *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, and *Prince Regent*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Samarang*, *Athol* troop-ship, *Emerald*—in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 16.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Nov. 11—Sailed H. M.'s steamer *Rhadamanthus*, Lieut. Duffil, for Woolwich. The *Savage*, 10, was undocked this day, and the *Trinculo* taken in, to have her defects made good. 12th—Arrived from Falmouth, and came into harbour to have her defects made good, H. M.'s packet, *Eclipse*, 4, Lieut.-Com. Forrester. 14th—Sailed H. M.'s sloop, *Satellite*, 18, Com. John Robb, for the West Indies; *Scorpion*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Holland, for the Coast of Africa; *Swail* and *Camel* lighters, with stores for Falmouth; and *Falmouth* lighter, with stores for Woolwich. Arrived, the *Devon* lighter from Passages; when she left, the *Tweed*, *Salamander*, and *Viper* were lying there; the *Royalist* was at Sao Sebastian, and the *Phœnix* had proceeded for Bilboo. An armed row-boat was sent out by the Carlists from the *Deva* to attack the *Devon*, it being a dead calm; but luckily, just as she was within gun-shot, a breeze sprung up, which enabled the *Devon* to escape. It is said, that in future the lighters are to be sufficiently armed, so as to be able to cope with any small craft that may venture to attack them. Arrived, *Rochester* lighter, with stores from Milford. The *Endymion*, 50, is ordered to be new coppered, and have her defects made good; she will be paid off in a few days, and as soon as her repairs are completed, it is said, will be re-commissioned. November 17th—Arrived the *Goodwill* lighter from Chester. The following ships on foreign stations are ordered home, and may be daily expected:—*Forte*, 44, Commodore Pell, from West Indies; *Vestal*, 26, Capt. Jones, from West Indies; *Hyacinth*, 18, Com. Blackwood, from East Indies; *Spurrowhawk*, 18, Com. Pearson, from South America; and *Britomart*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Quin, from Coast of Africa. The undermentioned ships on foreign stations are expected to be shortly relieved, their three years' service having expired:—*Caledonia*, 120, Capt. Martin, Mediterranean; *Canopus*, 84, Hon. Capt. Percy, ditto; *Thunderer*, 84, Capt. Wise, do.; *Edinburgh*, 74, Capt. Dacres, do.; *Blonde*, 46, Capt. Mason, South America; *Belvidera*, 42, Capt. Strong, West Indies; *Castor* 36, Captain Lord John Hay, North Coast of Spain; *Talavera*, 28, Captain P. Richards, Mediterranean; *Favourite*, 18, Com. Mundy, do.; *Cruizer*, 16, Commander Wilbs, West Indies; *Jaseur*, 16, Com. Harket, Mediterranean; *Racer*, 16, Com. Hope, West Indies; *Bonglove*, 16, Com. Lapidge, North Coast of Spain; *Wasp*, 16, Com. Foreman, West Indies; *Saracen*, 16, Lieut.-Com. Le Hardy, North Coast of Spain; *Forrester*, 3, Lieut.-Com. Miol, Coast of Africa; *Harvest*, 6, Lieut.-Com. Coghlan, South America; *Lynx*, 8, Lieut.-Com. Hunbry, Coast of Africa. In Harbour—*Royal Adelaide*, *Sun Josef*, *Endymion*, *Pagan*, and *Eclipse*. In the Sound—*Talavera*. [Our correspondent is requested to use large paper, and not to write on both sides. ED.]

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, Nov. 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The *Volcano* st.-v. was brought down here from the City Canal on Friday se'nnight, having taken in her boilers there. She is being rigged and brought forward with all possible despatch, to be commissioned by Lieut. M'Ilwaine. The *Rhadamanthus* st.-v., Lieut. Dullield, arrived here on Monday from the eastward, and is refitting to leave here on Saturday, for Portsmouth. She lost three anchors in the gale she was in. The *Echo* st.-v., Lieut. W. V. Reid, sailed on Tuesday for the eastward, her destination being the West Indies, to relieve the *Dee*. Orders have been received to proceed with the new works, they having been stopped progress previously for the winter. The *Confiance* st.-v. is ready for commissioning. The *Beagle* surveying sloop, Capt. Fitzroy, has been dismantled, taken into Dock, and paid off on Thursday. Her excellent Commander, Capt. Fitzroy, has kept open table at a tavern ashore, for all his officers, the whole time they have been lying here. The *Pluto* st.-v. went down the River on Monday, but returned the same day. The *Messenger* st.-tr., Mr. King, will shortly leave here. Ships in Port—*Firebrand* and *Lightning* Admiralty st.-vls., *Bluzer* and *Confiance*, *Pluto* and *Rhadamanthus* st.-vs. In Dock—*Beagle* sloop. In Basin—*Volcano*, *Flamer*, *Columbia*, *African* st.-vs., and *Investigator*.

The undermentioned warrant officers belonging to the Ordinary at Plymouth, were superannuated last week, on the following pensions, viz.:—Isaac Coulson, gunner, 75*l.* per annum; James Taylor, boatswain, 65*l.*; Wm. Reading, ditto, 65*l.*; Wm. Burnett, ditto, 45*l.* 12*s.*; Robert Ratcliffe, carpenter, 45*l.* 12*s.*; and Wm. Anderton, ditto, 30*l.*

It having been found that the made masts for large ships, which are constructed always of American spars, decay very rapidly when kept in water or stepped in ships in ordinary, they are in future to be placed in stora under sheds, and sets of masts for half a dozen line-of-battle ships will be ready for use. The workmen in Plymouth yard are now employed in making a number. Twenty additional pairs of sawyers are also put on to job-work.

The *Vestal* frigate, cruising off Grenada, has captured, in nine days, three slavers, with no less than 1254 slaves. Capt. Jones appears to have chosen good ground, and other last ships should be sent to the same quarter. It would be a good plan to locate the captured slaves at Demarara and other settlements, where free labour is in great request.

H.M.S. *Carysfort* will be commissioned immediately, by Capt. H. B. Martin (1827). We shall give the other appointments in our next.

Lieut. Bosanquet, the Commander of H.M.S. *Laveret*, who by his co-operation with the authorities of Mozambi in June last, restored the Queen's Government of that pl which had been subverted by a Miguelite insurrection, i be decorated with the military order of the Tower Sword.

H.M.S. *Rattler*, 24th Oct. 1836.—We expect to gt Carthagena in a short time, which is a few days' sail f Barcelona, the place being besieged by the Carlists. have been completely out of the world at this place, let being so long before we get them.

*Forte* frigate, Port Royal, Jamaica, 20 Sept., says " We shall shortly proceed home, and hope to be in E land by Christmas, being under orders to that effect. are anxiously looking out for the arrival of the *Madagas* frigate, which it appears is destined to relieve us on station. There is no news whatever; all the islands ar a state of tranquillity, and the apprentices perform t work cheerfully. Our new Com.-in-Chief, Sir P. Hal has not yet made his appearance, but is hourly looked from Halifax, in the *Melville*, 76. The *Carron* stea has arrived from England and gone on to join the Adm Our Commodore is quite well, but anxious to give up command. The *Vestal*, 28, and *Wasp*, 16, are ordere proceed home to be paid off. The crews of the squa were in good health, and the small vessels occasionally up a slaver off Cuba, which is the chief mart for this h traffic."

Lieut. Hardy, invalided from the *Cornwallis*, came h in the *Endymion*.

The *Endymion*, 50, was inspected last week by C Sykes, of the *Royal Adelaide*, who expressed his admir of the admirable order in which she had returned home fo service. The *Endymion* is to be paid off at Plymouth. W abroad she visited no less than 26 different ports. Whe the service admitted of it, leave on shore was given to ship's company; and to their credit be it mentioned, from the time of the *Endymion's* departure from Eng to the present period, she has neither man nor bo desertion; moreover, when a vacancy occurred by i hding, it was immediately filled up by a volunteer fro merchant service, and in fact the advantages of the N service are now so well appreciated by British seamen, it is greatly preferred to the merchant service.

Vice-Adm. Fleming gave a splendid entertainme Friday, at Sheerness, in celebration of Miss Fleem birth-day.

The *Prince George* is taken up, and fitting for a co ship at Deptford; also the *Sarah and Elizabeth* with the *Maitland* and *Parmelia* transports.

The *Frances Charlotte* is taken up, also the *Sarah* convict service.

FALMOUTH, Nov. 15.—The *Iberia* steamer, Mihill (having on board the apparatus of the Portlying Sea-w Company), is arrived from the continent. She sailed Madeira on the 27th ult., arrived at Gibraltar 31st, s Nov. 2nd; arrived and sailed from Cadiz on the same the 3d; arrived at Lisbon on the 5th, and sailed on the Notwithstanding the hurricane which prevailed at the of her sailing hence outward, she made her voyage to Lis with only some trifling damage to her paddle-boxes five days.

It is not generally known to ship-owners that *all appr tices* bound under the 5th and 6th Wm. IV. cap. 19, exempted from contributing to the Merchant Seam Fund. An impression prevails that only the number are obliged to maintain, according to their rate of tonn is exempt, but this is not the case. If the whole crew vessel were apprentices not one would be liable to contri

ROYAL MARINES.—Capt. Taylor has returned to W wich from recruiting service. A fine body of recruits h been sent to head-quarters during the week.

The *Canopus*, 84, *Thunderer*, 84, and *Edinburgh*, are ordered from the Mediterranean to be paid off; are to call at Lisbon on their way home, and leave al the larger proportion, of their Marines with Admiral Ga squadron. The arrival of these ships will give a season supply of seamen, who are now very scarce, owing to the increase of the Navy, and the great activity of trade. Se vessels will shortly be commissioned; amongst others *Carysfort* and *Savage*.

H.M.'s corvette *Pearl*, which sailed from Lisbon Madeira on the 27th inst., did so at the request of the tuguese Government, they not having a ship of war at island.

By Singapore papers of 16th June, it appears that *Andromache*, 28, Captain Chads, C.B., had recently g a material check to piracy in those seas, by the destru of a formidable nest of pirates in the Arroas. The *An mache*, disguised so as to resemble the slovenly appear of a native vessel, proceeded to the Arroas, and sen boats, fully manned and prepared against every po contingency, and headed by her launch, armed with a pounder, towards a spot known to be the resort of pi When at a short distance from the shore, the boats met by three prows, which hailed them, inquiring wh the purport of their visit was hostile or not; and on answered that they merely came for amusement, for opened a fire on the boats. This was the signal f

tais to commence the work of destruction, and in a short time such a havoc was made that the three prows were completely cut up, and nearly all on board were destroyed, while none of the *Andromache's* men were even wounded. On the following day a party landed, when the prows were hauled up and burnt, as also were the huts on the beach; and on the neighbouring jungle being scoured, nine men were made prisoners, one of whom is said be a pangima, or chief, named Bilan, who is a well-known piratical character. From the statement of these men, 18 only of the crews of the three boats escaped to the shore, while not less than 100, and probably more, were killed. Subsequently the boats of the *Andromache*, when on search close along the shore, on doubling a point of land, came in sight, at close distance, of five other piratical prows. Chase was immediately given by the men-of-war's boats, the pirates making for the shore, and vigorously but ineffectually returning the fatal fire of grape and musketry from the *Andromache's* boats. Having neared the shore, the pirates instantly abandoned their vessels, leaving a considerable number of killed, and suffering severely while making their escape into the jungle, under cover of which they sought shelter. A great variety of arms were found in the abandoned prows—the latter being pulled up on shore by their capture, and burnt. The boats of the *Wolf* had also been successful in skirmishes with pirates.

A notice has been issued from the General Registry Office to all Captains and Commanding Officers of British vessels, respecting registry of births and deaths at sea.

The reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg has conferred the Cross of the first class of the Order of Ernest upon Capt. Baldock, R. N., for services rendered to Prince Ferdinand in his voyage to Portugal.—*Journal de Frankfort.*

Captain Back.—Letters were received on Monday stating that this intrepid navigator had been seen, but that he had been unable to reach their station on the Bight, on account of the great quantity of ice. The inclemency of the season surpassed that of several preceding years, and it was not known if he was under sail, or enclosed in the ice.

## East India Intelligence.

The appointment of regulating officer at Bhaugulpore being no longer required has been abolished.

Intelligence was received by the magistrate of Pooree, that a party of Goomsur rebels had come down from the hills and plundered the village of Baunpore, and were advancing towards Pooree, joined by the people of Coordah. The magistrate hearing that the people of the district of Courdah had joined the insurgents, immediately sent a requisition for troops to Cuttack. Two detachments, consisting of two companies each, were instantly *en route* from the 10th Native Infantry, leaving at Cuttack only 137 men and some recruits; and the remains of the 3d Madras Light Infantry, crossed the hills from Goomsur. The rebels, finding they could not obtain the assistance they expected from the people of Coordah, and hearing the approach of troops, retired. The Goomsur men were joined by the whole of the tribes this side the hills, who declared they were compelled to join to save their own property and lives. By the good management of the magistrate, and the estimation he is held in by the natives of the district of Coordah, the prospect of plunder held out to them who would join the rebellion was not sufficient to shake them. The whole Europeans fled to Cuttack under the impression that the rebels would march upon Pooree, knowing it was not protected by troops.

*Currency.*—The following Act, passed by the Governor in Council on the 23d May, was promulgated in the Legislative Department at Calcutta for general information:—Act XIII., of 1836. 1st.—It is hereby enacted, that from the 1st Jan., 1838, the Calcutta Sicca Rupee shall cease to be a legal tender in discharge of any debt, but shall be received by the collectors of land revenue, and at all other public treasuries, by weight, and subject to a charge of one per cent. for re-coinage. 2d—And it is hereby enacted, that from the 1st June, 1836, the piece struck at the mints of Benares and Furruckabad shall be a legal tender only within the provinces and places for which they were respectively coined, as provided by regulation 10, 1809, regulation 7, 1814, and regulation 21, 1816, respectively.

W. H. Macnaghten.
Secretary to the Government of India.

Extract of a letter from the Court of Directors to the Governor of Fort William:—"Officers retiring from the service shall be considered to have retired from the date of their applications for leave to retire, or from the expiration of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furloughs, whichever shall first happen; and casualties by death in this country after the expiration of the same period, of two years and a half from the date of the commencement of their furloughs, shall be considered to have occurred from the date when that period expired, notwithstanding, in both cases, the officers may have received from us an extension of furlough."

The Court-Martial which has been so long pending upon Soobroyah, Native head-writer and cash-keeper in the Commissariat Office, at Bangalore, for fraud and embezzlement in various instances, by which the E. I. Comp. has been defrauded of large amounts, has been at last brought to a close, and he has been found not guilty of all the charges brought against him.

On the 15th July a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Madras. It was but of momentary duration, and we believe not fait beyond the limits of the town.

Letters from the Neelgherries mention that Sir Frederick Adam positively quits India in January; that "he is very much broken in health, and very much out of humour; that he resides a good deal in the most retired way at Kotagherry, takes no great exercise, transacts no great business, but grumbles horribly."—*Bengal Hurkaru.*

### BENGAL.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G. O. 22d June—57th N.I., Lieut. C. J. Richardson to be Adjutant, v. Lieut. L. Hore, resigned. Lieut. H. Huchesson to be Interp. and Quartermaster, v. Richardson. Assist. Surg. W. B. Davies, now doing duty with H.M.'s 44th, is appointed to the med. charge of detachment of Art. proceeding to the upper provinces, under the command of Capt. H. P. Hughes, and to proceed immediately to Dum Dum. Assist.-Surg. R. Marshall, M.D., appointed to do duty with H.M. 41th, in room of Mr. Davies. 6th Batt. Art.: 1st Lieut. J. H. M'Donald to be Adjutant, v. H. Sturrock, dec. 6th N.I., Lieut. C. J. P. Burnett to act as Adj. during absence of Brev.-Capt and Adj. G. R. Talbot.—The undermentioned unposted Ensigns, admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the regiments opposite their names:—P. H. Bristow and J. S. Bristow, 71st N.I.; C. T. Cartwright, 57th; F. Latter, 70th; V. J. Thompson, 57th; M. W. Tyler, 43d; T. B. Hamilton, 10th; C. Gordon, 6th; Henry Stein, 10th.

Furloughs.—23d June—22d N.I. Lieut. and Adj. J. Locke to visit Presid., and apply for furl. to Europe. 6th June: Second Lieut. Thomas Anstie, Art., to Europe on med. cert. Assist.-Surg. J. S. Sutherland to visit Presidency, preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on med. cert.

Removals and Postings.—7th June—Art.: Maj. G. N. C. Campbell (new prom.) to 3d batt. Capt. P. J. Cantley (on Staff employ) from 6th comp. 6th batt. to 4th do. 1st batt. Capt. H. Gaibert (new prom.) to 6th comp. 6th batt., and to do duty with the detachment 2d batt. Art. at Karnaul until 15th Nov. 1st Lieut. J. H. Macdonald, from 5th comp. 7th batt. to 3d do. 4th batt., and to remain at Dum Dum until the departure of the drafts to the upper provinces, with which he will do duty. 1st Lieut. J. Trower (on furlough), from 3d comp. 4th batt. to 5th comp. 7th batt. 1st Lieut. R. E. Kutchlbull (new prom.) to 1st troop 3d brig. Horse Art., to remain at Dum Dum until the departure of the drafts to the upper provinces, with which he will do duty. 1st Lieut. R. H. Bahlwin (new prom.) to 4th comp. 1st batt. 2d Lieut J. Rogers (on furl.) brought on the strength to 3d troop 2d brig. Horse Art. 2d Lieut. J. W. Kay (on furl.) brought on strength to 4th comp. 1st batt. Supernum. Cornet T. T. Tucker, lately admitted into the service, is appointed to do duty with 5th L.C., and directed to join.

Births.—At Neemuch, 26th May, the lady of Capt. Rutherford, 28th N.I., of a daughter.—At Mussoorie, 29th May, the lady of Capt. T. Roberts, 51st N.I., of a daughter.

Marriage.—At the Cathedral, Ensign G. H. Eckford, 12th Madras N.I., to Catherine, 8th daughter of A. Baldano, Esq., Edinburgh.

Death.—At Boolundshuhur, 29th May, Ensign H. M'Mahon, 1st N.I.

### MADRAS.

Civil Department.—G. O. 5th July—P. H. Stromhom, Esq. Judge and Crim. Judge of Cuddapah, has obtained leave of absence until 30th June, 1837, to proceed to sea on sick cert. Sir H. C. Montgomery, Bart., Sub Coll. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore, permitted to proceed to Europe on sick cert., with the absentee allowance.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. 8th July—6th N.I., Sen. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Lachlan Maclean to be Capt., and Sen. Ens. S. Competz to be Lieut., v. Bearer, deal., date of comm. 5th July, 1836. 3d Batt. Art.: 2d Lieut. J. G. Balmain to be Adj., v. Carruthers, dec.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Goad, to be Quar.-master and Interp., v. Balmain; Capt. R. B. Fitz Gibbon, 5th L.C., will resume his duties as Paymaster at Trinchinopoly, 24th June. 52d N.I., Senior Ens. W. C. West to be Lieut., v. West, pensioned; date of comm. 21st June, 1836.—The undermentioned young officers, recently arrived and promoted, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their respective names:—Cornet G. A. Farmer to 2d L.C. Ensigns—A. A. Gells, 29th N.I.; V. C. Taylor, 45th; E. W. Metcalfe, 6th; J. M. R. Phillips, 6th; J. P. M. Biggs, 18th N.I.

Removals.—25th June—Art.: Capt. J. Chisholme, from 1st batt. to 2d do. Capt. John Back (late prom.) to 3d batt. 1st Lieut. J. K. R. Timins, do. to 1st do. 1st Lieut. F. B. Ashley, do. to 4th do.

Furloughs.—28th June—Lieut. S. W. Croft, of the Art., and Major J. Nash, 42d N.I., to Europe on sick cert. Brig. D. C. Kenny, commanding Trichinopoly, to visit Presid. preparatory to applying for furlough to Europe on sick cert. 2d Lieut. R. H. Chapman, do. Ens. R. Moorcroft, 19th N.I., is permitted to proceed to Calcutta till January, 1837. Major W. Low, 8th N.I., is permitted to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on sick cert. Capt. T. A. Chauvel, 2d N.V. Batt., from 12th July, 1836, to 12th January, 1837. Rev. G. J. Cubitt until 1st August, 1837, to proceed to Bangalore and the Neilgherry Hills on sick cert.

Retirement.—24th June—Capt. H. T. Van Heythuysen, 1st N.V. Batt., is permitted to return to Europe, and to retire from the service of the Hon. Company from the date of his embarkation.

Births.—At Bangalore, 29th June, the lady of Major Sandys, 6th L.C., of a daughter.—At Masulipatam, 13th June, the lady of Major Garnault, commanding 47th N.I., of a son.—At Chingolee, 14th June, the lady of Capt. E. Raynsford, of a son.

Marriages.—At St. George's Cathedral, 28th June, Lieut. J. W. Coats, 5th N.I., to Miss C. J. Branson.—At Vepery, 21st June, Lieut. T. Auslen, 12th N.I., to Catherine Scott, daughter of the late A. Scott, Esq., C.B.

Deaths.—At Ganjam, 18th June, Ens. J. Renwick, 3d L.I.—At Kamptn, 7th June, Capt. C. M. Robertson, 11th N.I.—At Kamptu, 4th June, Lieut. and Adj. D. Carruther, 3d Batt. Art.—At Wallajabad, 16th June, Adj. Thomas Payne, 2d N. V. Batt.

### BOMBAY.

Military Appointments and Promotions.—G.O. 14th July—Left Wing Eur. Reg.: Lieut. R. St. John to be Capt., and Ens. F. Jackson to be Lieut., to succ. to the Inv. Est. 3d N.I.: Lieut. G. L. Jacob to be Interp. in the Mahratta language. Lt. J. Ramsay 9th N.I., is appointed to act as Sub-Assist. Commissary in charge of Bazaars at Deesa.—The undermentioned Cadets, admitted on the Establishment, and promoted to the rank of 2d Lieuts. and Ensigns respectively:—Eng., Mr. J. R. Burke, date of arrival at Bombay, 26th June, 1836. Inf.: Mr. A. J. Alcock, do. do. 24th June. Mr. Charles Ponsonby, do. do. 28th do.

### SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 14th Nov.: Sir Edward Paget, *Walker*, Madras, 23d July, Prince George, *Chilcott*, Bombay, 28th July; Madras, *Quinton*, Madras, 10th do. Liverpool, 14th: Eleanor Laidman, *Greaves*, Bengal, 20th June; Hindoo, *Aiken*, do.; Majestic, *Lawson*, Bombay, 26th July.—London, 15th: Dapper, *Dickinson*, Bengal, 15th June; Oribra, *Rogers*, Singapore, 1st June; Sir John Barnard, *Mitchell*, Bengal, 19th May. 16th. Malcolm, *Sim*, Singapore, 1st July.—Liverpool, 16th: May, *Syms*, Bombay, 10th do.; William Rodger, *Crawford*, do. 7th do.; Falcon, *Muirs*, Bengal, 31st June; Jane, *Fenwick*, do. 15th July.—London, 17th. Nestor, *Clunes*, Bombay, 15th June.—Liverpool, 17th: Lady Stormont, *M'Minn*, do. 15th July.—London, 19th: Andromache, *Andrews*, Bombay, 29th July.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Sir Edward Paget: Sir H. and Lady Montgomery, C.S., Mrs. Col. Josiah Stewart, Mrs. Sargent, Major and Mrs. Foote, Mrs. Gompertz and child, Mrs. Robertson, Major Crisp, Inv. Est., Dr. M'Intosh, Lieut. and Mrs. Croft, Art., Miss Stewart, Lieut. Chapman, Art., Major and Mrs. Low (landed at the Cape), 61 Invalids H.M. 57th and 61st regs.—Per Madras: Capt. and Mrs. Van Heythuysen, Madras Inv., Miss Van Heythuysen, Mrs. Furnell and two children, Capt. Fraser, 45th N.I., Capt. Wilde, Lieut. Anderson, Lieut. Forsyth, 6th N.I., Lieut. Manning, Eur. Reg., Lieut. Furnell, H.M. 57th.—Per Sir John Berkeley: Mr. Millman, Mr. Kitchen, and Mr. Bush (the latter fell overboard 27th July, and was drowned).

Ships Arrived Out.—Madras, 16th July: Asia, *Pearson*, from London. 20th: Thames, *Hornblow*, do. 16th: Windsor, *Taylor*, from Calcutta.

Ships Spoken.—12th Aug.: Walmer Castle, *Bourchier*, London to Bombay, lat. 23.15 S., long. 55.30 E. 13th Sept.: Lord Hungerford, *Farquharson*, do. to do. on the line. 30th: Fairlie, *Ager*, London to Hobart Town, lat. 9.37 N., long. 25 W. 14th: Duke of Buccleugh, *Martin*, London to Calcutta, lat. 4 S., long. 24 W. 23d Oct.: Lahaina, *Ingrom*, do. to do., lat. 43 N., long. 12 W.

Ships Expected.—From Bengal, Hector, *Cowley*, sailed 8th July for London. Bridges, *Crosbie*, sailed 6th July for Liverpool. Euphrates, *Amwell*, 8th July, for London.—From Bombay, Lord William Bentinck, *Monro*, sailed 26th July for London.

## LEAVES FROM THE TROPICS.

The rapid growth of trees, shrubs, plants, and flowers, in the West Indies, is incomprehensible to any one who has not witnessed it. I have seen hills cleared from woods, and, if neglected for a few brief years, they were clothed again with a dense forest. I have cut down jungle and brushwood round the cantonments and the barracks, and, after a few months, the shrubs and bush had sprung up vigorous as ever, as if in mockery of the vain efforts to eradicate them. The feathery bamboo, delighting in the banks of rivers, sends forth a shoot of six inches every 24 hours; nay, you may almost see it grow. The very grass partakes of the rank vegetation of the climate: it is planted in stools or clusters, and is from four to seven feet high. The grass-cutter uses a bill-hook, or cutlass, to mow it down, and brings in a grove of small trees upon his head, as fodder for his horses; but I would recommend to those who wish to avoid touring their cattle to the cholic, to feed them on the Guinea grass, of a delicate green colour, previously aired for a few hours in the sun.

In Trinidad, the "Eldorado" of the West, the mountain cabbage measures from 120 to 170 feet in height; in Dominica, the fern plant grows to 20 feet in height; and the bull rushes are used for framing houses, while the trunk of the gigantic cotton-tree, when hollowed out, furnishes a canoe 50 feet long.

In the Antilles, nature revels to excess, and appears to put forth all her powers to force her productions to an early maturity; in truth her very children are precocious, and the years of infancy are compressed into a few short hours in the existence of the little West Indians. They remind us of Larry Tool's description of the Kerry ponies:—"Feaks, I never found one with a *coult's* tooth in his head, for they were all born *aged.*"

In the Tropics a female marries at 14 or 15 years of age, has a family, and is declining into the seer and yellow leaf at 26 or 27. Certainly the Creoles do live to an advanced time of life; but, to use an Irishman's licence, they become old before they ought to have done with being young. No doubt it is delightful, when seated in our snug arm-chair in Old England, to read our immortal Thomson's glowing picture of the "Torrid Zone," his "shady groves, orchards of the sun, palmy wine, and the cocoa's milky bowl;" but, although it may be high treason against the muses, give me the tranquil Shades of Covent Garden, and the milky bowl of Barclay and Perkins's manufacturing.

L. S. O'C.

*Junior United Service Club.*

*Population.*—Great Britain has now, with the sole exception of the Netherlands, the densest population of any country in Europe; and while the numbers in other countries increase upon an average 8 per cent. in ten years, the population of England has exceeded in more than double that proportion.

## MILITARY MEMORANDA,

BY LIEUT.-GEN. SIR HUSSEY VIVIAN, K.C.B., G.C.H., &c.

[This able and comprehensivo document, from the pen of one of the most distinguished Officers of the British Army, although intended for the use of Gen. Evans's Legion, contains matter that may bo of use when thot Legion no longer exists, and we thorefore have much gratification in loying it before the British Army.—ED.]

*Head Quarters, Vittoria, April* 2, 1836.

The following invaluable memoranda are printed for the use of tho officers of the Legion. I am indebted for them to the kindness of ono of the very highest and most distinguished officers of the British, or of any other army. There are two or three observations applying rather to the formation than to the organization or efficiency of o corps; but I could not think of omitting or altering o word of so admirable a paper, which carries with it all the weight of outhority, experience, and proved ability, and I earnestly recommend it to the study and constant recollection of every officer of every arm, who desires, as doubtless every one does, to acquit himself of the duties he has to perform, with advantage to the soldier entrusted to his charge, to the cause we have come to support, and with honour to himself. D. L. EVANS.

1. Form your battolions into eight companies of sixty rank and file each. Small battalions are much more handy than large and unwieldy bodies; besides, with officers and men brought together for the first time, it is better that the companies should not be too strong.

2. A battalion of eight companies is much more readily formed into square, and, in short, is altogether easier handled than one of ten. Have no flank companies—they create jealousies, and spoil the other companies.

3. Let your battalions be taught the simplest movements only,—such as formation from open and close column into line, and throwing forward or back a flank; and the Light Infantry movements are most important.

4. Do not spare ammunition in making your men good shots—it gives confidence.

5. Always work on parade or at drill in the same dress you wear in the field before an enemy, especially work in your knapsacks.

6. Have no feathers or any sort of nonsense, but let the men have one of the hair tufts, each battalion being distinguished by the colour from the others, so that in an instant, by the tuft, you see to what corps the soldier belongs.

7. Do not attempt to take the field with any one battalion until officers and men are perfectly known to each other.

8. Be most particular in having the men's accounts regularly settled, and both officers and men paid up to the day.

9. See that your Commissariat is in every way efficient before you take the field; and impress on the men the absolute necessity of preserving the strictest discipline, and conducting themselves with the utmost kindness towards the inhabitants. Not only their success, but their lives depend on this.

10. In moving into the country, take great care to avoid being surprised. Recollect the Guerilla system is well adapted to the country in which you are to act, and from long time the Spaniards have been acquainted with it. It will tend much to relieve your men from the harassing duty of outposts if you can get some light corps of Spaniards attached to you to keep a look out;—but, nevertheless, do not trust too much to them. Always have your own advanced and rear guards on a march, and your own picquets and reserves when halted. Above all things teach your officers to take advantage of ground, and of defensible houses, when engaged—twenty men may defend a house against double or treble the number.

11. Take every precaution to avoid wanting food, either for the man or the musket.

12. Inculcate and insist on the strictest discipline at all times, and punish summarily where it fails, but obedience and good conduct produced by love, is ten times more valuable than when produced by fear. Let your officers then, above all things, make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the characters of the men under their orders, and treat them kindly, and as friends. Let them look into their wants, and, as far as possible, consult even their wishes. Let them teach them to look up to them as to their fathers. By these means mutual feelings of attachment will be produced that will contribute more than anything to success.

13. In respect to dress, let it be of the simplest and most useful description—a dress and undress jacket, two pairs of trousers, a shako, to come well down to the ear, covering and protecting the back part of the head—hair not cut too close—three or four pairs of good socks, and three shirts, with at least two pairs of good shoes, and two stocks, with a good great coat, and the requisite articles of small necessaries.

14. At all times when your men have been exposed to wet, and they have the power of doing so, insist on their putting on dry things—if they take proper care of their necessaries, they will be enabled to do this—and nothing will tend more to preserve your army efficient. The hospital sends more to the grave than the bullet.

15. If you form Cavalry, let your front rank be armed with lance and pistol, your rear with sabre and carbine; put the lance into the hands of good horsemen, and take none into the field that cannot ride so as to be able to use the sword from on horseback with effect, and well know how to take care of their horses.

16. Insist on your officers of Cavalry seeing every saddle well fitted—sore backs are the destruction of Cavalry on service. The surface of the saddle-tree towards the horse's back should be perfectly smooth, admitting of no false pressure on the blanket or pad—the least undue bearing produces a sore—both in front and rear the saddle should be well above the withers and the horse's back. Horses become thin on service, and have the worst possible sore backs if the saddle is not sufficiently narrow: on the other hand, if too narrow, you will leave the sides sore. All this is most important.

17. Let your swords be pointed lancet point, and both point and edge kept well sharpened.

18. Your men probably will hardly have time to become good horsemen; let your stirrups then be rather short, admitting of a firm bearing, and the stirrup-leathers strong. Strap your overalls, and seat them with leather—it adds considerably not only to the duration of the dress, but to the strength of the man's seat.

19. Inculcate watchfulness and sobriety, and send off at once to punishment to some fortress all those who disgrace their country by misconduct; more credit is to be gained at the head of five thousand good men, than ten thousand, one half of whom are bad.

*London, July* 5, 1835. HUSSEY VIVIAN, Lt.-Gen.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

CAPTAIN RICHARD BERESFORD FITZ-GIBBON.

AT a general Court-Martial, held at Fort St. George June 6, 1836, upon Captain Richard Beresford Fitz-Gibbon, 5th Light Cavalry, and Paymaster of the Southern Division, placed in arrest by order of the Commander-in-Chief, for scandalous and infamous behaviour, unbecoming the character of an officer and gentleman:—in having, at Trichinopoly, on the nights of the 10th, 11th, 13th, 28th, and 29th Oct., 1835, used indecent liberties with the persons of different privates of H.M. 54th foot, and Assistant-Surgeon Robert Henry Rennick; and in having, at the same place, on the 6th April following, given a bribe of 200 rupees to Corporal Wm. Thipthrope, of H.M. 54th, for the purpose of suborning him and the men of the guard, to give false evidence before a general Court-Martial, upon the trial of Gunner Leach. On which charges the Court found him not guilty.

Captain R. B. Fitz-Gibbon, by order of the Commander-in-Chief, resumed his office as Paymaster at Trichinopoly in general order, July 5th.

During the storm on Sunday evening the wife of a Lascar at Dum-Dum was delivered of a monstrous child with four arms, two enormous teeth, and eyes preternaturally large.—*Calcutta Paper.*

*Celtic Discipline.*—The Serjeant's roll-call of the new levies of the Macdonalds often showed, in a very ludicrous point of view, the feelings of favour or dislike which the man of the sash and halbert entertained towards the individuals under his control:—Serjeant (bawling at the top of his voice), "Donald M'Donald, *Mhor**?"—(no answer, the man being absent)—I see you're there, so you're right not to speak to nobody in the ranks. Donald M'Donald, *Rhua*† ?" "Here." "Ay, you're always here when nobody wants you. Donald M'Donald, *Fad*‡ ?—(no answer)—oh, decent, modest lad, you're always here, though, like a good sodger as you are, you seldom say nothing about it. Donald M'Donald, *Cluoson Mhor*‖ ?—(no answer)—I hear you; but you might speak a little louder for all that. Donald M'Donald, *Ordag*¶ ?" "Here." If you're here this morning, it's no likely you'll be here to-morrow morning, I'll shust mark you down absent; so let that stand for that. Donald M'Donald, *Casan Mhor*** ?" "Here." "Oh damorat! you said that yesterday, but wha saw't you—you're always here if we take your own word for it. Donald M'Donald, *Cam beul*†† *!*" "Here" (in a loud voice). "If you was not known for a tam lior, I would believe you; but you've a bad habit, my lad, of always crying 'here,' whether you're here or no; and till you give up your bad habit, I'll shust mark you down absent for your impudence: it's all for your own good, so you need not cast down your brows, but shust be thankful that I don't stop your loaf too; and then you wad maybe have to thank your own souple tongue for a sair back and a toom belly. Attention, noo, lads, and let every man turn his eyes to the Serjeant."

* Big or great. † Red-haired. ‡ Long.
‖ Big ears. ¶ Applied to a man having an extra thumb.
** Big feet. †† Crooked mouth.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor.

### THE SYSTEMS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

SIR,—"The liberty of the press is the palladium of all civil, political, and religious rights of freedom," but I believe there are many who consider officers not freemen; for it may be within the recollection of some persons, when politics were forbidden as a topic of conversation at the mess-table and officers ordered to take part in religious ceremonies which are considered idolatrous, or stand a Court-Martial. Conservatives in those days must have had a strange idea of the rights of freemen.

Your paper has lately furnished several remarks on *private influence*; this is truly striking at the root of all evil in military preferment. I wish the good example of Dr. Campbell was followed, by the offer of 100 guineas to the writer of the best essay on this military "mammon," leaving the decision to the experience of the A. G. and Lord W—d. But as reform has taken place in Parliament, Church, and Municipal Corporations, it may be extended to the Army. In neither of the three former cases did more corruption, jobbing, and aristocratical influence prevail, in giving away boroughs, benefices, or abuse of charities, than at present there is in the distribution of promotion in the Army. It requires an apprenticeship at the Horse Guards to understand how so many private arrangements are effected, notwithstanding the multitude of general orders. The difficulty of doing anything for the just claims of an officer who has neither fortune or powerful friend is *surprising*, when at the same time it is found easy enough to work the advancement of some who have no claims at all. To this tailor-like system you are told the *fit* was all *good luck*, and no measure taken. I would advise, then, never to employ a regimental tailor, let your claims, and good and gallant conduct, be what they will; a London tailor (influential person) is the thing if you want a fit. Few things radically ail an officer's mind more than to find some trickery has deprived him of what others get with fewer claims. It wounds him to the dark, and he finds only a shadow to torment him and contend with. It is a common occurrence to see one officer join a regiment abroad, and go with it to every station; whilst another skulks at home, and goes on half-pay to avoid embarkation, or gives a large sum of money to exchange climates, calling it an exchange of regiments; yet they are always satisfied with their regiments as long as they are in a good station; it is only when they get into a bad one that they sigh for half-pay, cavalry and rifle corps. The difference between being able, and not being able, to purchase, is considered sufficient argument why one officer is a Lieutenant, another a Lieutenant-Colonel, both entering the Army the same year, the Lieutenant having had as many years' service in a tropical climate as the Lieutenant-Colonel has enjoyed in his native land. When the circumstance relates to a Captain, he most likely has been in many general actions, and was a Captain when the Lieutenant-Colonel got his Ensigncy. Without doing away with purchasing, which is a benefit to old retiring officers, this disgusting difference in rank might be brought nearer an equality, by the total service before purchasing a majority being made fifteen years, seven of it abroad, or four years in a tropical climate, and for home service twenty years. For those not able to purchase, twenty years' service, with seven of it abroad, should entitle a Subaltern to the brevet rank of Captain; twenty-eight years' service, ten abroad, to the brevet of Major; or any scale of this kind would be an improvement. It is quite the practice to call the Army a lottery, and it would be, if the chances of getting promotion were equal; but it is no lottery when you see some placed purposely to obtain promotion, arrangements made and the invisible hand of private influence guiding them to it. The officer on foreign service may be compared to the sick man at the pool of Bethesda; he has no one to help him in at the rising of the water, whilst the loiterer at home with influential assistance steps in before him.

To the casual observer, the rapid promotion of many appears merely good luck, so just does their advancement seem. It would be no bad plan to print yearly the service of *every* officer, (it would pay well as a private speculation), having columns for exchanges, service at home, Mediterranean, America, East and West Indies, &c. &c.; also actions, sieges, forlorn hopes, and storming parties, &c. &c. the names of places, &c., in the column of remarks. Why should this be a secret under lock and key, or those only made known who have medals and distinctions? To this "mammon" may perhaps be attributed the present system of clothing the infantry so unnecessary and expensive; in time of peace, the soldier's jacket and trousers being made in London for him without measure, and sent out to the West Indies and other places: monstrous as it may appear it is asserted that it will fit him as well as if the cheaper and better mode were adopted of sending out the cloth in piece to be made up after measure by the regimental tailors, which is done in the cavalry, a *proof* it can be *well made*. So bad was this ready-made clothing only a short time back, as to require re-making, and the expense charged to the soldier. Now there being no authority for this, the clothing is tight and oppressive in some parts. To this "mammon" may

ntributed the over-supply of salt provisions, for instance, ive days salt pork and beef in a week in the West Indies. t surely never can be maintained that this diet, so powerfully impregnated with salt, can be beneficial, economical, r necessary (except during a siege or at sea), particularly o men coming out of hospital, after taking large quantities f mercury. The greater part of the week a soldier must offer an almost insatiable thirst in a tropical climate, here parades, fatigues, and punishment drills, expose him the sun; if he drink large quantities of unfiltered tankater, he subjects himself to dysentery; if strong bad rum-nd-water, he will certainly fall a victim to fever or delirium remens. For humanity's sake, the Government should end out to this station, instead of so many barrels of salt ork and beef, good (but not strong) barrels of porter and e, to be placed in the Commissariat stores, and issued eekly to a respectable Serjeant, to be sold to the men at o *rice fixed by the Commissariat.* Rum should also be ssued on the same way, the Serjeant paying at the end of very week for what he had received, allowing for the measure on hand. This would bring a much larger revenue to he Government, secure *good* rum and malt to the soldier at reasonable price, and reward the services of many respectable non-commissioned officers, who should be paid weekly y the Commissariat for this duty; for the quantity drunk would never be a gain to the vendor. The canteens could e taken over from one regiment to another, for the stock in and would never be much with weekly issues: this is no ore than what is done at present at out-stations, where a erjeant generally acts as canteen-man. The machine for awing the porter and ale, together with all other necessary ensils and furniture, could be given over like all other ark-stures.

Good tobacco might also be provided, instead of nigger-ead and long toms, sufficient to turn the stomach of a horse. he letting of canteens to Crowles, to the highest bidder, is ost objectionable, and the Ordnance Officers are generally variance with Commanding Officers about the tenant; atural enough if they are required to protect the interests the canteen man. Many of the canteens are deficient in mfort and accommodation, and very inferior to those in e French and Danish colonies. In a tropical climate it the soldier's only place of amusement, where he talks with is comrades of home, and whiles away his weary exile. They should be made as agreeable as possible to the soldier, prevent him going to grog shops, where the most pernicious rum is sold, often *stolen fresh* from the still of some neighbouring estate.

The use of so many troops in the West Indies I should suppose to be on account of the *wish* of the Planters: one-third of the number would be more than sufficient, divided into stations or camps—one at Barbadoes, one at Antigua, and one at Demerara, and a detachment or brig-of-war at t. Lucia, on account of the runaway slaves from Martinique.

Excellent already as the Militia and Police are, they ould *be much* better if dependent on themselves alone; e knowledge that troops were ready to come if required uld be sufficient for the present. Touching the tour of uments for foreign stations, the Secretary-at-War should ep the roster: a specified year and month should be set-d for the return of all regiments, and an Act of Parliament termine the period regiments are to remain in the East d West Indies. Everything should be done to prevent ploods exerting their influence unfairly, some to serve emselves, others to serve their regiments. This they may by preventing some, and sending others to those banished nions where cholera and liver-complaint, dysentery and llow fever prevail, which add to their incomes, and are ssive dangers, which should be shared by all, for no death n be more inglorious than that by dysentery in the West, cholera in the East Indies.

More may yet be said on this besetting sin, as it regards e change of officer's dress; the command of regiments turning from India falling into the hands of young Lieut.-olonels; the effects produced by what they term weeding e regiments of the old Indians: confidential reports on d and near-sighted officers, and officers labouring under mporary affliction, often ending in the Commanding Officer t being able to join his mess, and compelled to give a ge sum of money to exchange.

*London, 8th Nov.* H.P.

P.S. A brevet is not liked by some, because it is difficult make any *private* use of such a mode of promotion. It a fair, honourable, and soldier-like system, which I hope ill come into use again, and be extended to Subalterns.

## PAY OF THE VETERAN OFFICERS OF THE NAVY.

Sir,—The general sense of the country will no doubt low, that after a man has served nearly *forty years*, and is ill in the rank of a Post Captain, Commander, Lieutenant, or Master, he may be entitled to something more n his old age than the highest half-pay allotted to any of hese ranks. The difference between the half-pay of the Senior Post Captains and the Junior Flag Officers is equal to the whole half-pay of the Post Captains under the first 250*l.* or to 190*l.* per annum: this sum will do wonders where domestic economy is, and must be, strongly adhered to, if prudence be at all consulted. By no means think the half-pay of the Junior Flag Officers is, in the smallest degree, more than it ought to be; but the difference is mentioned to show that there may be circumstances in the case of old officers which ought to be considered founded on seniority of servitude. It has been observed, if an officer has been forty years in the Naval service, and is still in the list of Post Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, or Masters, it is most probable that *three* out of *four* in this situation have had no opportunity of adding any income to their half-pay, to provide for themselves and families in the decline of life; under these circumstances, can their country hesitate in giving them a decent provision for their rank in life? Youth can better endure privations than old age. It cannot be doubted but that the country would willingly assent to what *His Majesty's Ministers* might think reasonable in making suitable provision for her old Naval servants; in fact, they would derive great consolation in contemplating that she had added to the comforts of her *aged defenders,* who had not shrunk from her service in the day of extreme peril and doubt, nor in any manner disappointed her hopes. Men who have served their country, and have held their present rank in the Navy more than thirty years, most certainly are entitled to retire with additional rank and pay, to enable them to spend their latter days in comfort. I have no doubt some such arrangement as this would give the utmost satisfaction throughout the service; and it must be quite manifest to all, that to promote and diffuse such confidence and approbation throughout our gallant Navy is most for the honour and advantage of the country, especially as it can be done at so trifling and light an expense; for in these times heavy addition of expenditure cannot be recommended or expected. It may be said, that many excellent alterations and improvements have been made by the present and preceding Boards of Admiralty; but others of an less magnitude are yet wanted. To satisfy all is impossible, but to redress grievances and do away pernicious systems will always go a great way towards conciliating the minds of both officers and man, and will promote the best interests of the country and its Naval service, when the services of our veteran tars are duly appreciated.

*Oct. 26, 1836.* A Friend to Naval Merit.

## BURMESE PRIZE MONEY.

Sir,—As you are the only channel at home through which any one interested in matters touching the Army of India can obtain information thereon, and there having appeared in your late numbers some communications relating to the prize money, taken in the long past war with the Burmese, notifying that it is being distributed in *India,* and in what relative proportions of shares to different ranks, may I point out to you the omission of a very important point to those at home having claim on that booty—viz. the *amount of a share,* or the total awarded by the distribution to be paid to the different European ranks from the officer, who there commanded in chief, to the drum-boy. The importance of this information to us, Mr. Editor, who toiled so hard and suffered so severely through that barbarous conflict, is so self-evident, that I am a little surprised it should have escaped your wonted quick perception of what would prove *most agreeable* to your numerous correspondents to be informed of on the subject. I do not hesitate, therefore, to point out to you, and to request your good and official information thereon. Favoured with this, it is not impossible I may have occasion to crave space for a second communication, on the point of the proposed dilatory payment of this money to the *surviving* claimants in Europe.

Yeanoyhoo.

[We suppose by this signature that the writer would remind our readers in authority of the peace there made solely through the unyielding spirit and perseverance of the brave bands who were engaged in the Burmese war: but who as usual have been left to linger so long for division of the prize money, that more than half of the survivors at that period are now mouldering in the grave. We have in another column referred to the subject.—Ed.]

## THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

Sir,—What can be more unsatisfactory to all parties than the contradictory, and consequently useless statements, of the relative properties of ships during experimental cruizes? I would suggest—as an easy method, which may be tried at little or no expense, at once avoiding the necessity for an umpire, and finding out an average quality—to send the rival vessels, the *Pique* and *Inconstant,* for instance, on a short voyage, say to Madeira and back. They would start together, both anchor there, and return again immediately. If, during the first trial, any circumstances should give one ship an advantage, another, and another might be given, so as to put all cavillers to silence.

Mars.

[The *idea* of our correspondent is a good one; at all events there should be no restriction as to carrying a given quantity of sail upon a trial, but every ship permitted to use as much as she could bear, and avail herself of every means to reach a given destination, otherwise the superior qualities she possessed might never be brought into play.—Ed.]

## THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

Sir,—In the account of the late trial between *Inconst* and *Pique,* as reported in the *Hampshire Telegra* there is a trifling discrepancy to which I beg to call your tention, as I perceive that journal at length assumes to h hoisted the colours of impartiality. The Admiral m signal—"How much did *Inconstant* gain?" Answe by *Inconstant,* 2 miles; by *Pique,* 2,500 yards. You of course aware that a nautical mile is as 17 to 20 of a c mon mile, or upwards of 2,000 yards. Here, then, is a ference of ¼ of a mile in two miles. Can you ascert what means they take to measure the distance? for I p sume they do so in some precise manner, otherwise Chatfield's charge is true. By-the-by, I perceive t your London contemporary excuses that gentleman of h ing taken the *material* for his "Bristol Lectura" fr him, as it had appeared in its columns under another fo This is an unkind cut, and bears you out in your charge plagiarism, as I suppose Mr. C. will hardly avow hims the author of the articles alluded to. Quiz

*Cheltenham, 17th Nov.,* 1836.

[The distance is usually ascertained by subtending angle on a known proportion, such as the height of a m previously measured, and then calculating the triang We have not heard of the charge of plagiarism to which correspondent alludes.—Ed.]

## TRISTRAM QUESTIONING THE RIGHT OF FIELD-OFFICERS OF MARINES SHARI PRIZE-MONEY WITH THE CAPTAINS AN COMMANDERS OF THE FLEET.

Sir,—The prorogation of Parliament releasing me at pres from the pleasure of advocating the redress of "*Na Wrongs*," I have now an opportunity of replying to y correspondent *A. C.*, who has "taken my name in vain and exhibited a captious mess in remarks or discussion up my "*Speech before Parliament on the Wrongs of Navy,*" and my letters "*on the Distribution of Pri Money in the Fleet,*" which, I am apprehensive, will le your correspondents and readers to surmise that *A. C.* is possessed of that *amiable temper* and *good sense* wh stand conspicuous in his former correspondence on vario important and interesting subjects, save and *except* his p posal* for a *demi* "*petit jury*" of *Luffs,* with a *Comma der* for a *Foreman,* to try Admirals and Captains; and t he is a most injudicious advocate for the interests of t Royal Marine corps, as his ill-natured reproofs will n oblige me, in defence of the suggestions of my wand ing brain, to submit that the Officers of Marines have cause whatever to complain *ever and anon,* in frivolous and vexatiously, against their connection with the Na the acts of the Admiralty, and their King's orders in cou cil, as they have since the publication of *The Naval a Military,* and other Gazettes.

The exercise of some harmless and inoffensive dashes' *jest* and *fancy* upon the hardships, grievances, and co plaints of the *Royal* Marines (as grievously set forth your columns by two or three officious advocates), is t *stem* and *stern* of my affront!! I must beg your readers refer to *A. C.'s* letter (No. 169), in which will appear th I am accused of using in my letters "*low-bred jests on Royal Marines.*" If a jocular transposition of a *verse two* from Shakspeare, Burns, or Dibdin, "*the bard of Po Jack,*" can be considered *low-bred* jests, then *A. C.* is righ but they were intended to excite a laugh at the expense his argument, and that of others who have written up *imagined,* general, or individual grievances, existing in t discontented sconces of *one, two,* or *three* Marine Office *A. C.* adds, "*and I cannot but regret that one professi to be of rank in the Naval Service should have written a style so devoid of that courtesy which should be the d tinguished characteristic both of the officer and the gent man.*" Ah, lack-a-day! how *courteously A. C.* wri when he sports *fustian* in his lucubrations, which certain taste of the *lamp-nil* of the attic, but not of *Attic-salt.* H much more would some of your correspondents please t palate of your readers, were they to *season* and not *embitt* their argument. Salt is the "*sauce piquante*" to the enjo ment of reading or conversation. *Mon Dieu!* what are t *pleasures of life* even without it. It is *salt* which gives the r the zest—the *nut* the *wine*—the *wine* the *charmer's kiss* "My dear Tristram," says she, "let me ring the bell for t *salt?*" Thus far I wrote in August last in answer to *A.* but laid my letter aside, having very particular subje which first called my attention, and as there was not *th* a probability of war, when Field Officers of Marines, e harked in the Fleet, can alone, under any pretence wh ever, *hope* or *expect* to share prize-money with the Capta or Commanders of His Majesty's ships, but then only un circumstances which I particularised in No. 167, v "When the Marines and Marine Artillery besieged a captured forts, batteries, redoubts, martello towers, citade towns, or cities, without the aid of the *levelling* broadsi

* Vide *Naval and Military,* No. 149, 28th Nov., 1835. Brot Tars—

"Each muscle you'll twist it,
You cannot resist it,"

on reading *A. C.'s* proposal for a *newly-invented Naval Co Martial!!*

the ship, squadron, or fleet, from which they disembked."

have now time to enter into discussion with *A. C.*, or other of your *argufying* correspondents, whether a ld Officer of Marines (when embarked in *any one* of his jesty's ships *as part complement* or as *supernumerary* victuals and wages) can share prize-money, parliamentgrants, &c., with the Captains or Commanders of the et, *consistently* with the *true intent and meaning* of the *nal Articles of War*, and the *good government* of a manwar as now constituted?

To begin the argument, and to entice the *Field* Officers the *four* divisions of Royal Marines *to beat to arms* in fence of their *imaginary* right in question, off goes the t shot, *point blank*, into the Royal Marine mess-room at oolwich, being the nearest to me (*I hate to play at longls*), which shot is picked up, as it lies harmlessly on ir mess-room table: these words—"The Field Officers of arines, when embarked in the Fleet, cannot share prizeney with the Captains or Commanders thereof, but with Sea-Lieutenants only," will be found stamped thereon. Having thus commenced this hostile argument, singlended, against the Colonels, Commandants, Lieutenantlonels, and the Majors of the Royal Marines, I will now trench myself behind the bulwarks of the *Naval Articles War*, among which no *son of Mars* ever mounts his gasus, although he rides a *high horse* by the "*Barrack gulations*." A Pegasus may show his *mettle* on the *ht* bank of the Thames, but not *on the Thames* (in a man war) "*below the great bridges thereof*," nor on the *Ocean*, ere, in these "*piping times*" even as in "times of yore," *indomitable* spirit must submit to be *tamed* by *Neptune*. "My dear *Tristram*," says she, "*will you not taste these ime Barcelonas?*" My young Marine Subs (*au second*) you only I hazard that mythological shut, allegorically ven, not *point blankly, car j'ai peur*. You are so *unruly* late, *on ne sait pas quelle mouche vous pique*"—so "tarion *touchy and spunky*," that neither *Naval* nor *Marine* idles of discipline are scarcely strong enough to *rein* you ; Courts-Martial ashore and afloat are the only *curbs* to ur *rearing* and *kicking*. In fact our young Marine Subs, e the *British Horse* at Waterloo (as Buonaparte 'obrved) "*ils ont trop de fougue*." *Hear, hear!—order, der!—question, question!*

"My dear *Tristram*," says she, "you do not sip your rt." With all my heart, I will now to its discussion.

All of the Navy and Marines must know that the laws of e King's Fleet are divided into 36 parts, "commonly called e *Articles of War*, established by an Act of Parliament the year 1749," to be in full force, as well in time of ace as in time of war, to be duly observed and put in xecution as therein expressed.

Now by the 33d (one of the aforesaid articles), it is acted, that "If any *Flag Officer, Captain*, or *Commander*, or *Lieutenant, belonging to the Fleet*, shall be nvicted before a Court-Martial of behaving in a scandaus, infamous, cruel, oppressive, or fraudulent manner, unbecoming the character of an officer, he shall be dismissed om his Majesty's service."

In the Naval "Articles of War" the word "*Marine*" not mentioned. Those articles are for the government nd discipline of the "Officer, Mariner, *Soldier*, or *other* erson of the Fleet;" the Chief and Superior Officers of the leet or Squadron are the Flag or other senior officers—e Chief and Superior Officers of each ship, the Captain nd his deputies, the *Sea-Lieutenants*. The said 33d rticle alone mentioning those officers as holding *chief* or *uperior rank*, it must be admitted that *all other* persons, *whatever rank* or *degree*, "in or belonging to the Fleet," re subordinate even to the *junior* of these, the Sea-Lieuenants; a Field Officer of Marines, whether Major, Lieut.-Colonel, or full Colonel, must therefore obey the Captain, Commander, or Sea-Lieutenant, for the good of his Majesty's service.

Having proved (which the power of argument or eloquence annot controvert) that the Field Officer of Marines, "in or belonging to the Fleet," is *bona fide* subordinate to the Sea-Lieutenant, whilst the Articles of War remain "*in full force*," I shall, in my next, submit my opinion that a Field Officer of Marines can only share prize-money, &c. with the Sea-Lieutenant, *if the respective duties of each in the ship* —"*the good government and discipline of the Navy*," *are kept in view.*

Should *A. C.*, for any reason, play a *game of argufication* against me upon *this* or any other question, I hope he will henceforth recollect "Bon Short's" 29th rule at whist —"*Keep your temper.*"

*Here* are the tempting nuts, and the "goblet blushing rom Oporto's vine; *there, within my reach*, the *blooming* ose—that rose, too, *Philotheorus, without a thorn!* Pray, ban, my dear Chlon, ring the bell for the Salt.

*Senior United Service Club, 7th Nov.* Tristram.

P. S. I wish *A. C.*, or *any other particular* friend, would oblige me with No. 163, which contains the first part of my *maiden* speech before Parliament, for I have lost it. You re quite right in your last week's notices—*I have not forgotten the square of the Dock-yards' men*: wind and tide will suit *ere long* to check them to windward. I have already *towed* them into the *fair way* of *Lord Minto's harbour* of protection, where they will ride in safety six days out of the *seven*.—T.

## THE COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—I am in duty bound, in the name of my brother Officers, to return my most grateful acknowledgments for the helping hand you have hitherto lent us; and I am sure you will feel much pleasure, when I tell you there is now a standing order to pay us our compensation the day it becomes due. At the same time I have ventured to make a few observations, in common with others, on this Service, and shall continue to do so, disregarding any replies which might be made by interested writers, or those who write for notoriety sake.

In your Gazette of the 29th ult., I observed two letters on the subject of the Coast-Guard, one signed *A Lover of Truth*, the other by *Captain Knight, R.C.*; the former, no doubt, speaks truth, and I trust will fully point out, in addition to the propositions of our friend *Numa*, how the evils already quoted are to be remedied; the latter, also, speaks truth, and sets forth, in some measure, why those evils *are* in existence: a few words will suffice for *my* comments on the gallant Captain's letter. The men on the Dorsetshire and Devonshire Coasts have more duty to perform than on many other parts, because the Board of Customs will not put on sufficient force; and from the many hours the men have to drone about the beach, they become too fagged to do their duty with that alacrity which is necessary to prevent the running of goods. Some stations on that coast have 7 and 8 miles of ground to guard, and 7 or 8 men to do it; and it is well-known that a cliff does not deter a smuggler from landing his cargo. But I beg to ask, Mr. Editor, "whence does *all* the evils of the Coast-Guard originate?" *I* answer, "from the *Board of Customs themselves*." If there is to be a preventive to illegal importation, "is it of any use for them to shut the front door and leave the back one open?" a thing they have done for years past. They have, in *some measure*, only driven smuggling away from the open beach, on the South Coast of England; but "have they guarded the harbours?" No, Mr. Editor, they have not; from Harwich to the *Land's End* the back-door is open: it is too well known the inefficiency of a boat at the mouth of a harbour, either in preventing the entry of a vessel, or the attempting to board and overhaul the same in a stiff breeze and a flowing tide, an opportunity the smugglers are constantly looking out for. The Coast-Guard Stations near the entrance leave none of them a sufficient number of hands for their duty; and, at the heads of the different harbours and rivers, there are no Coast-Guard Stations at all. It is a well-known fact, Mr. Editor, that in Sussex and Kent tubs of foreign spirits are purchased east and west of the two counties, and 30*s.* covers the whole of the expenses, including first cost, &c., on their arrival home; and these tubs are worked up the different harbours and rivers; and, with all the activity and sharp look-out of the Officers and men on the front-door, illegal importation will not be prevented until the Board of Customs do *their* duty also, and close the *back*-door. It is only *lately*, Mr. Editor, they found out more force was required round the Isle of Wight; "it was the death of poor Knight" that told them more force was required at Lulworth. "Look at the inefficient manner they pretend to guard round the head of Portsmouth Harbour." More force is required, it is *quite* clear; and, when that force is put on, let the Officers leave the *command* of their respective stations, as they have all the responsibility; and let that useless, disrupted, insubordinate, and expensive class of men, called "Mounted Guard," be *removed* from it.

*November 3d*, 1836. Pri.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

Sir,—Your *Naval and Military Gazette* is always perused in our news-room with much pleasure, as we commercial men are very partial to the Navy, considering them frank, generous, and much attached to their own service. Guess our surprise at reading the statement in your last, by which it appears that there are *eighteen hundred and eighty-four officers*, exclusive of the Lieutenants, *who have not subscribed* to the Naval School or Building. Well may the Dukes of the United Kingdom treat Sir Isaac Coffin's letter with silent contempt, when they see so great a number of officers so lost to all sense of feeling as to forget what is due to the rising generation.

As a merited punishment, I would have Nelson and Collingwood stationed with old Chaton, to prevent any of these penurious officers from crossing the Styx, but leave them to wander in eternal darkness to expiate their sins. I have some thoughts, when I look over Murray's List of the Navy, and compare it with the names of the subscribers, to give vent to my indignation by publishing their names in as many papers as I can afford the delinquents. I really thought there was more public spirit in the corps: perhaps they may soon come to their senses. I will give them time, and hope soon to see as many ardent friends, as we have now enemies, supporting so good a cause.

*Liverpool, 14th Nov.* A Merchant of Liverpool.

## THE PROPOSED TRAFALGAR MONUMENT.

Sir,—In the last number of your Gazette I have observed, in a leading article, a just comment upon the absence in the metropolis of a colossal statue to the memory of the immortal Nelson. There is not further scope for observations upon the subject, for I apprehend that, however his fate may be envied by each gallant member of the British Navy, the *name* of the hero would be a sufficient appeal to the best feelings of our countrymen for the final success of the undertaking. That the Officers of the Royal Navy would contribute with ardent pleasure I am assured; not merely from those whose acquaintance and friendship it gives me pleasure to comment upon, but also from the tenor of the communications I have had the honour to receive from Vice-Admiral Sir E. Codrington, G.C.B., and Rear-Admiral Sir T. M. Hardy, G.C.B., both of whom would willingly contribute, they inform me, to any subscription having this object in view.

I should not, however, have intruded my name into your columns, but that the following passage occurs in the article above alluded to:—"The expressed intention of the citizens of London to mark their respect for the eminent service of his Grace the Duke of Wellington 'has naturally revived the suggestion proposed by one of our correspondents *two* years ago.'" Now, Sir, it is far from impossible (but many cases on record) for two individuals to hit upon the same project, neither can I conceive it at all reprehensible in my feeling tenacious upon any infringement of the supposition of my being the original projector of a plan for the erection of a comparatively trifling tribute to Trafalgar square, Charing-cross, London, to the memory of a man whom a great nation looked to for protection, and whose brilliant victory on that element which encompasses both sea-girt shores, added not merely brilliancy to her arms, but permanent beneficial results to Great Britain. I therefore conceive it incumbent on me to inform you that I have a document (in addition to other evidence), dated some time antecedent to the letter of your correspondent, which I hope will bear me out in the assertion of my claim, in the absence of *authenticated* proof to the contrary.

Although an humble member of the sister service, the Navy, I opine, will not consider it will detract from the proposition, as the idea emanated with me from a sense of the importance of the splendid victory at Trafalgar, paving the way to the attainment of the laurels gathered at Waterloo; and I feel confident my brother Officers would not be backward in responding to the call upon any such invited individuals getting up a public meeting, and setting on foot a subscription for this meritorious purpose; and it is not impossible another anniversary of Trafalgar action shall not be recorded on the tablets of time, without the grateful metropolitans of this mighty nation exhibiting to the inspection of foreign visitors and native inhabitants a *worthy* testimonial of the sense entertained of the hero's *deeds*.

In requesting, Sir, that you will do me the favour to give this letter an early insertion, I beg leave to state that, from my close connexion by ties of consanguinity with many distinguished members of the United Service, as well as those who have bled and died for their country, I not merely feel on that account the deepest interest for the accomplishment of this object, but my feelings as a private member of the community, as an Englishman, stimulate me on this point, wherein I consider the honour and interests of my native land are essentially combined.

*Blackheath, Nov. 7th*, 1836. E. George Parry.

[We have, since our last, seen a very beautifully engraved plan for a National Monument to Nelson, in Trafalgar-square, and which was published some years since. —Ed.]

*** In Type, "H. P. Commend., R.N.," "Hunoitas," and "Theodolitus."

*Extract from a Catalogue of Prints and Paintings.* Natives of Hayti—coloured. The great eclipse—mounted. Cupid flying—after Hopner. Miss Kelly—first impression—plain. Here's to one that's far away—from West, on India elephant. Portrait of Professor Porson—lettered. Nymphs bathing—in *aqua tinta*. Angling with sturgeon and conger—lined in superior style. The Cut Finger—damaged. Warriors sleeping—on stone. The Fair Truant caught—with the Benevolent Physician. Geneva—proof. Admiral Keppel—on board. Study of Sir Thomas Lawrence—by himself. A Lion—by Shee.

*The Gravesend Steamers.*—Some idea may be formed of the immense number of persons who visit Gravesend from the fact that the steam-vessels belonging to the Diamond Steam-Packet Company alone, have conveyed upwards of 25,000 passengers during the past year, on which number the pier dues at London-bridge Wharf for Gravesend alone amounted to no less than 6,000*l.*

Among the *sporting* characters of the day we find Mr. H—t—gs, who daily kills from two to four brace of birds; and in Leicestershire, Miss M—n—rs has exhibited the same unenviable sort of skill. We much regret hearing of females pursuing such amusements for which nature never intended their comparatively delicate frames.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Thanks to "Justitia."—"G. R." is perfectly correct in his statement: whatever opinions the conductors of the public press may entertain of the War in Spain, and the employment of the "British Auxiliary Legion," there can be no justification for cowardly personal libels on officers:—men, who on all occasions have maintained the national character for courage in the field.—"Peter Benbow" has our thanks.—We are given to understand that the East India Directors have refused to acknowledge any Corresponding Committee of Company's Officers (as referred to in our last). Such being the case, we shall feel it our duty again to advocate the appointment of a Home Military Staff.—To "Lycurgus," yes!—Will our friend in the "West" send up the pamphlet by the first opportunity.—We hope our friends will forgive us for declining to publish letters complaining of libels, &c. in other Journals.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1836.*

THE intended Flag Promotion, we hear, will reach down to Captain Richard Thomas, thus including the Captains of 1806. The Senior Captain will then be upwards of thirty years Post.

"ONE swallow does not make a summer." Bearing in mind this homely adage, whilst reporting last week the advantage obtained by *Inconstant* over *Pique*, we intimated, that the partial success claimed under the circumstances of light wind, and going free on the first cruize, by no means justified the expression of any decided opinion as to the relative sailing qualities of these ships. We find, by subsequent accounts from the squadron (we annex extracts of letters), that our opinion is fully borne out, that the *Pique* is now the winner; and as the *Hampshire Telegraph* is, doubtless, in possession of intelligence also, we shall be able to judge, after reading this day's publication of that Journal, whether our cotemporary is entitled to credit for that impartiality which he so boldly assumes.

If experience of the past goes for anything, however, we may well doubt this claim on the part of our contemporary; but, as he states, that we have reviled him, we shall proceed to show that it was not without sufficient reason. We accused him of giving publicity to fallacious reports; and whilst he blazoned forth the partial or trivial advantages gained by other vessels, omitting all comment upon loss or injury sustained by them, he cautiously avoided mention of the good qualities apparent in Sir Wm. Symonds's ships, and blamed the constructor for accidents produced by the elements, and from which these ships have, in fact, been more free than others of their class.

The virulent articles which have appeared in obscure Journals, whose gross ignorance upon Naval subjects renders their authority contemptible, and whose pretensions excite ridicule and disgust in the minds of readers conversant with maritime affairs, have little effect, because every man whose opinion is of worth regards them as party statements. We seldom condescend to notice these; but it is different with the *Hampshire Telegraph*, a Journal which, except on this subject, has always observed impartial and independant conduct, and was, therefore, formerly considered respectable authority, having, moreover, the principal part of its circulation amongst Naval men and their connexions. It therefore behoves (and we should imagine greatly concerns) its conductors to take care that reports upon a subject, extremely interesting to the majority of its readers, should be strictly correct and impartial as regards the events, commenting upon them according to the opinion entertained,—in fact, to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in each and all of which provisions, we repeat, our contemporary has failed in his duty, as we shall proceed to show.

Without reverting to old matters, we will take the history of the Experimental Squadron. In the first place, the *Hampshire Telegraph* put forth a statement regarding the cost of building the *Vanguard*, as compared with a vessel of the same class, in furtherance of a design then in operation by the Pamphleteering Committee, to mislead the public as to the enormous expense incurred by the adoption of Sir William Symonds's system, as if his ships were not as effective (ay, and far more so,) than those of other constructors. This assertion was at once met by the publication of the Dockyard return, showing the exact expense incurred; but so far was our contemporary from acknowledging that he was wrong, and repudiating the authority which had imposed this fallacy upon him, that he unworthily attempted to bolster up his statement by insinuating that a highly honourable public officer had purposely falsified an official document. Next came the report of *Vanguard's* sailing qualities. Our readers may recollect, that when the Experimental Squadron proceeded from Spithead to Plymouth, although no set trial took place, the *Bellerophon* was reported to have obtained some partial advantage. This was sufficiently blazoned; presently, however, the reverse was the case. It soon appeared that the *Vanguard* was greatly superior in all points, not only to the *Bellerophon*, but the whole Squadron; and she has ever since, under any circumstance, and upon all occasions, maintained that superiority. It might be thought such a piece of information would be interesting to the readers of a Naval Journal; but "Oh, no we never mention it!" and assuredly the fact has not yet been made known through the pages of the *Telegraph*, and its subscribers are in blissful ignorance on this point up to the present moment, unless they have procured information elsewhere.

It would be needless to repeat the fallacious statements which have obtained currency through our contemporary, and served as texts for elaborate articles respecting the *Pique* and other ships,—the glaring partiality evinced is too apparent to be concealed; and what we have stated is quite enough to justify us in the charge we have made. That the *Telegraph* has suffered by the conduct it has thought proper to adopt, we believe; but if its reputation for veracity has been tarnished, it has itself to blame; and we may say, in conclusion, that with its high pretensions in the cause of truth it would be well to *practise* a little the conduct of which it *preaches* a great deal.

*Extracts of Letters from the Experimental Squadron.*

*"Cadiz Bay, Nov. 2.*

"*Bellerophon* having carried away her fore-yard on the 28th Oct., has been despatched to Gibraltar, where she will restow her hold, and probably *Vanguard* will call for her, when ready, to proceed to Malta. In the mean time the Admiral has taken the opportunity of some more trials; and the wind being foul no our passage to this place, they have all been beating to windward, which *Inconstant's* people supposed would show that ship's superiority, as she tumbles home greatly, and her quarters, accommodation for the crew, &c., are far inferior to *Pique's*. In fact, it appears that much has been sacrificed for sailing qualities. The *Inconstant's* are dreadfully chagrined, for the *Pique*, on every occasion, has had the advantage by the wind, sometimes more, sometimes less; once she beat *Inconstant* more than a mile in four hours, but was not allowed to carry more sail than her antagonist, which she could easily have done, as the Admiral is nervous about the spars. It is generally thought that *Pique* is not in her best trim; she was beat by *Inconstant* in running across the Bay, but this is nothing to boast as a light collier will beat a frigate going before the wi *Hercules* and *Pique* will remain here for awhile, and former then proceed to relieve one of the Mediterran ships, or return to Lisbon. All quiet here; but a ki up was expected when we left Lisbon, and the Mari we brought out were sent in there as supernumeraries

(*From another Correspondent.*)

"On the 29th Oct., being off Lisbon, at 9·30, A. the Admiral made signal to try rate of sailing, and *Vanguard*, *Pique*, *Inconstant*, and *Pantaloon*, being cl together, made sail on the larboard tack, wind N.N. l a moderate breeze. As the frigates appeared to k away, *Vanguard* signalised, to know whether the t was intended upon a wind? Admiral answered in affirmative from *Inconstant*, to which ship he had shif his flag. The *Bellerophon*, late flag ship, carried av her fore-yard the day before, and proceeded to Gibral for a new one. At 2·50, Squadron hove too, per sign *Pantaloon* three-quarters of a mile on weather beam *Vanguard*, *Inconstant* two miles and a half dead to l ward of that ship, and *Pique* nearly as much."

There is nothing remarkable in the sailing the frigates, as the Line-of-Battle ship beats b greatly.

[ANOTHER EXTRACT.]

*Cadiz, Nov. 2*

"The frigates had a set trial off Lisbon on the 29 the *Pique* had the advantage; there can be no doub her superiority when in proper trim, particularly in go to windward. Another trial, Oct. 31, in which gained still more. It is to be regretted, that Sir Will Symonds was not permitted to have the *Pique* for first cruize, in the same manner that Captain Hayes the *Inconstant*; for there are various opinions respect the trim of the former ship, and they are not likely to determined under present circumstances; in fact, she not yet had fair play. *Vanguard* beats all the squad greatly, except *Pantaloon*, who has regained her tr *Bellerophon* has gone to Gibraltar for a new fore-y and flag is now in *Vanguard*."

Other accounts are to the same purport, a state that the *Inconstant* heels considerably m than the *Pique*; that the *Vanguard* is very st and has sent sixteen tuns of ballast to *Magicien* which ship (a razee) has now ninety-two tons, t *Vanguard* only seventy; and it is supposed does not require any.

WE invite the attention of the public general and of the Military in particular, to a very i article, which has been published by our excell contemporary the *United Service Journal* of present month, on the Reliefs of Regiments. T view of the question, taken by the writer, so fu coincides with the opinions we have expres weekly since last April, and the nature of the p lication having admitted an extensive and deta statement, we feel anxious that our readers sho be in possession of the facts, and acquainted w the plan put forth for the melioration of a syst which acts so unequally on our soldiery. We h reason to believe that the plan proposed, in material points, agrees with the suggestions c tained in the Reports of the Commission to inqu into the causes of the Mortality of our Tro serving in the Colonies. Some time ago we luded to that part of the plan of sending regime to the Mediterranean, thence to the West Ind and finally, for the completion of their ten ye foreign service, to America. The writer of article in question seems to be fully acquain with the wishes of the Military authorities, the views entertained financially by the Secreta at-War. The article has evidently been publis as a feeler of the public pulse, and we are mi mistaken if any man, however ultra in party spi will be found unwilling to support the meas proposed, more especially as no additional expe will be entailed on the State. The abolition of four-company depots will leave a considerable s to be carried to the credit of the public, and, cover any trifling charge incidental to the eas relief of our regiments from abroad.

We look forward anxiously to the folfilment of rd Howick's pledge, that our whole Military stem should be revised, and we already see ple proof of his Lordship's sincerity in the men- res he has already proposed. The Army, and that concerns its condition, are even now less teresting to the majority of the nation, than n mmittee of rail-road proprietors and the interests the shareholders in some petty project. This is mentable. It is unaccountable also; for very w families in the United Kingdom are to be nd which have not members serving in the rmy, and in whose welfare they must be inter- ted. Is not an Englishman proverbially fond of ir play and no favour? We shall merely ask,— it fair play to keep twenty *whole* regiments twenty nrs in the distant and dangerous climates of dia, and retain all other regiments serving abroad ly ten years at near and healthy stations, and o permit four out of ten companies of these *ne-favoured* corps to remain in their native land? e cannot see justice, or even economy, in such a stem. "*Delenda est Carthago!*"

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It is gratifying to believe that our Merchant amen are beginning to discover the advantages the King's Service over that of the Commercial arine, and that, consequently, we may hope there ill no longer be that reluctance to enter our avy which has heretofore been too generally ex- mplified, both in peace and in war. In confirma- on of this belief we have only to call attention to e case of the *Endymion*, commanded by Sir mmuel Roberts, which ship has been upwards of ree years in commission, and during the last ghteen months has been employed on the Medi- rranean and Lisbon stations, and has never lost a an by desertion; and has moreover, by the ex- llent regulations observed on board of her, so tablished her name for the comfort and happiness her crew, that she has always had her casual acancies, by deaths, invaliding from sickness, &c., lled up almost immediately by volunteers from ur Merchant ships in the different ports that she sited.

It is by a system similar to that which appears have been followed in the *Endymion*, that of ving the crew leave to go on shore by turns, henever the duties of the ship would permit of , and by studying in every way the comfort and ealth of the men, whilst at the same time the ighest state of discipline has been maintained lth scarcely any punishments, that inducements ill be held out to enter the Naval Service; and, though we fear we can never calculate on man- ng a large fleet at the instant, by volunteers one, and that, therefore, it well behoves us to ause some *sure* and *certain* mode to be thoroughly ganised before a war begins; yet, as the distaste our seamen for the Royal Navy is fast wearing way, we will believe that in each succeeding ar, less difficulty will be found in obtaining ews for our ships that are commissioned, and at we may eventually be enabled to man even n sail of the line within a month without having recourse to any compulsory measures for effecting is object. It is in the best disciplined ships ge- erally that the fullest contentment and the highest eal on all occasions of exertion are ever to be ound. Examples of this sort have before been iven in our columns, and we have now to add hat of the *Endymion* to the list, on board of which hip, as we have seen it stated in a provincial paper, all appear to have acted as though animated with but one soul, ever determined that in all evolutions no ship should surpass them in expertness and skill, and this proud resolve was ever crowned with success. Our sincere hope is, that all the other ships of our fleet will acquire the same distinction as this beautiful well-appointed frigate has done, thereby impressing on the officers and men of the ships of all foreign nations that they may chance to meet with, that the Navy of England is still in the same state of efficiency and prowess which it formerly possessed, when every hostile flag was lowered to the British Union!

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We have had several communications respecting the Burmese Prize-Money, one of which will be found in our columns of this day.

We can say with confidence that there is nothing known in this country beyond what has already appeared in our Gazette, viz.—that the Prize-Money is in course of payment in India, and when the list is cleared, the unclaimed shares will be transmitted to England, but which is not expected for some months. The amount will then be very inconsiderable, as but little booty was captured, and the Army employed was large. In consideration of this the East India Company allowed a gratuity in the shape of Batta to the Army generally on the termination of the war.

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We find that an Official Letter has been addressed to the Court of Directors of the East India Company by the Adjutant-General of Bombay, relative to the practice of Officers combining, or subscribing, to buy out their superior, with a view to their own promotion. The practice has, we know, been carried on to a great extent, and connived at by the authorities; but the Adjutant-General wishes to have definite instructions, whether, if such a fact comes to his knowledge, he is to act on the old but now obsolete order of the Court, or to suffer it to pass unobserved, and wink at it.

It is a well-known fact that the Order referred to, which is of very old date, viz. 1796, has been long regarded as obsolete. Even so far back as 1799 and 1800, a Captain of the 5th Regiment of Cavalry, —— Establishment, and an Officer of the 1st Regiment of Infantry, —— Establishment, were purchased out; and since those years the practice has continued to such an extent as to render it almost legitimate, and to be regarded as having the sanction of authority.

These "private arrangements" are known to exist in the "King's Army;" and had they been discountenanced in the Indian Service, to what a melancholy state promotion in that Army would have arrived! It is now bad enough, as there are Captains of thirty-two years' service; and we will therefore add, that if any attempt is made to interfere with the "private arrangements," the evil consequences will be most serious.

In all Services there are fortunate and unfortunate corps: we could mention a regiment in which there has been no purchase, and yet is the most fortunate for promotion, whilst, in other corps, purchase has led to the advancement of valuable officers.

Moreover, the practice has prevailed for thirty-eight years without a complaint till the present moment, and the party who has now agitated the question, we believe Major Powell, is the last individual who has any just cause, as he is on the General Staff, and not likely to join a regimen We hope the subject will be allowed to drop:—th less it is mooted the better.

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The remarks of one of our intelligent corre spondents, who addresses us under the signature *Fair Play*, are all entitled to the consideration the First Lord of the Admiralty, particularly thos in our last Number, on the subject of "*Naval pr motion by purchase, and the system of superannuatin officers*" The placing, as he says, Captains, unsullied character, upon the superannuated li of Admirals, *merely* and *solely* because they hav not had *private* influence sufficient to obtain th command of ships, is, indeed, as we have aga and again maintained, the most cruel exercise authority that we have ever heard of, and whic we sincerely hope, will never again be repeate If an officer has *really* and *truly* sought emplo ment by every means within his power, we wou contend that his claims to advancement ought n to be set aside. Let then the records of the A miralty be referred to, for the purpose of asce taining whether the Captains at the top of t list have each made *repeated* applications for t command of a ship or not, and let them also called upon to state how often they have th applied, and to produce the letters that they ha received from the Admiralty in answer to the earnest solicitations for employment.

Where these positive proofs of a desire to se active service are found to exist, we shall ov continue to declare that such officer ought *not* be passed over, if his character be unimpeachab for by punishing him thus severely it will be, we have so often maintained, making that to regarded as a *crime* which is only a brave ma *misfortune*—the want of high birth and powe interest to ensure to him patronage and protecti From our present gracious Monarch, however, are assured that injustice of this kind will ne be suffered to occur; but that in the promised nnxiously looked-for promotion every gallant c cer, who has faithfully served his country, will sure to reap the reward of his meritorious co duct, be he descended either from a PEASANT o PRINCE.

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The 20th regiment was to leave Bombay in O tober, and may, therefore, be expected in Engla in March next at farthest. The next regiment relief will be the 45th from Madras; but the 4 from New South Wales, cannot relieve it befo the latter end of next year, and, consequently, t 45th cannot reach its native land before the Spri of 1838. Thus, we see no prospect of the ret of the 54th before 1839, nor of the 16th befo 1840, if the present system of relieving only regiment annually from India be persisted in. we hope to be soon able to announce that the fo company-depots are to be sent abroad, and t four regiments are to be withdrawn, without lieu, from India. Unless some such plan be ado ed, we see despair written upon the colours every regiment in India. The following ten co have been *abroad in India* since the years 18 1821, and 1822:—the 16th, 45th, and 54th s 1819; the 6th and 55th since 1821; the 3rd, 1 41st, 44th, and 49th, since 1822. When can th regiments be all relieved *at the present rate?* 1846! Is not then a change of system called The following ten regiments, *not serving in In* have been abroad since the years 1826 and 18

the 22d, 86th, 10th, 11th, 2d battalion Rifles, th, and 29th, since 1826, and the 84th, 73rd, and th since 1827. When are these ten regiments be relieved *at the present rate?* In 1837! We gain, is this even-handed justice to our army? not a change of system requisite? We become most inclined to be Radical when we reflect on ese abuses. We are not political Radicals, but fearlessly declare ourselves Military Reformers, and hand and heart join with Lord Howick in his admirable suggestions. The Parliament l not, during the coming Session, be uninformed of the present abuses in our Military system, will the zealous and benevolent be this year enced for lack of knowledge. We and our correspondents shall be at our posts.

Since the above was in type we have received following communication from a correspondent, which corroborates our statement:—

*London, November 14.*

n,—I find in one of the columns of your valuable Ga-, dated Nov. 5th, that inquiries have been made reding the relief of regiments serving in the East Indies, the hard measure dealt out to the 16th, 45th, and regiments, which have been abroad since the year 0.

"from "good authority" I have ascertained that the regiment will not be relieved till next year, the 54th 838, and 16th in 1839, which will make a difference two years between the former and latter corps, alugh their embarkation from England was in the same . Now should the present system be continued, length of service will soon be, on the average, fourtwenty years; for instance, the 6th regiment will, in robability, be relieved in 1840, the 55th in 1841, the 13th, 41st, 44th, and 49th regiments (all emked for foreign service in 1822) will have been out nty years (the two former having served the whole e in India); consequently, the last of these regiments have served four-and-twenty years before relieved; if there is not an immediate alteration the regiments proceeding to the East, via New South Wales, will have a longer period of service. Surely our worthy mmander-in-Chief and his subordinates must perceive such is the case; and as the reliefs being so dilatory nder the plea of having no regiment to send out, why (as mentioned before) withdraw four regiments from ia and increase the rank and file of the remaining een to 1000 each? Abolish the four company-depots form Provisional Battalions, similarly constituted to one at Chatham, which is considered to be the best most economical method for the management of de-, and it will enable the regiments in India to be reed more regularly, and in a shorter time than the preone. If taken into consideration, twenty years in a ical climate, with nothing of gain except a broken stitution, which ends generally, indeed too frequently, eing obliged to retire from the service, is rather re for the officers and men of the British Army, and well be considered as a banishment from one's naland. Hoping that these observations will meet the d'œil of some of our gallant veteran sons of Mars, will exert and interest themselves a little more for welfare, is the sincere wish of more than your humservant. I have the honour to remain, &c.

AN ODD SHOT.

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A ridiculous paragraph has been copied into the *Times* a Sunday paper, reflecting upon the conduct of the rd of Admiralty whilst at Plymouth, and stating that r Lordships were only prevented, through the interence of the Port-Admiral, from entering upon the inigation of a complaint made by a clergyman. We can re our readers that the whole story is an assumption ur ingenious contemporary, or has been probably imed upon him by some very facetious correspondent. such inquiry was ever contemplated; the complaint ing been already investigated and disposed of by Lord elius Beauclerk, before the arrival of the Board. e diocese of Exeter must be in admirable order, when uch times as these the clergy, having no *cares* of their , can spare time for intermeddling with the discipline he Navy; but, as the matter in question arose out of pposed too free application of holy stones and hand les on board the *Minden*, it is probably the Parson ndered it a case for clerical interference.

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OFFICIAL notice has been given that the Royal Naval llege will be dissolved at the close of the financial ar. The Students, at the termination of the Christmas cation, will be appointed to ships in commission. We mouths since prepared our readers for the event.

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The Pope has ordered from a jeweller in the Palais Royal, a number of decorations or insignia of his newly-established Order of St. Gregory.

The Earl of Minto entertained a small party at dinner on Tuesday at the Admiralty. His Lordship's official dinners will commence in about a fortnight.

Richardson, the showman, died on Monday morning at his cottage in Horsemonger-lane. He was seventy, and had been long ailing. Although he had erected a handsome cottage, which was splendidly furnished, he never occupied it, preferring living in his van, which he had built purposely to travel to the different fairs. Richardson's medical attendants thought it prudent to have him removed from the inn to his cottage, to which he reluctantly consented, and was removed on Friday. Sunday morning he said he would not take any more medicine, but would have nourishing things, and ordered some beef tea, which was the last thing he took. It is supposed he has died worth upwards of 40,000*l.*

The general spirit of enterprise in steam-navigation is extending itself to the Austrian dominions. A company has been formed at Trieste, under Imperial patronage, for this purpose, and six vessels are building, four in that port, and two in the Thames. The chief object is to improve the intercourse between Austria, Greece, Turkey, and Egypt, and the line between Trieste and Venice will be taken up with great vigour. The chief feature of this plan is, that it will open another communication with Egypt from an European port, and provide additional facilities for the period when that route to India shall come into use. One would imagine that these indications of commercial rivalry would rouse our merchants from the torpor into which they have fallen in regard to this great undertaking; but it really seems that they sit down in despair of overcoming the dogged resistance of the East India Company, and that, if done at all, India will be indebted for it to some other country, and that England will ungratefully desert her.

*Balloon Voyage.*—The aeronauts who accomplished the arduous undertaking of ascending from Vauxhall Gardens at London, on Monday night, and descending at 7 o'clock, A.M., on the following day, at Weilburg, in Germany, after traversing a distance of 480 miles in 17 hours, are not expected home for six weeks, as it is their intention to proceed to Paris, where they intend making several ascents, and, if possible, return to this country in their aerial conveyance.

*Extracts from Mr. Holland's Aerial Log Book.*—"Assembled at half-past one. Crossed the Medway, 7 miles south of Rochester, twelve minutes to three. Two miles south of Canterbury at four. Saw the sea quarter after four. Left England one mile east of Dover Castle twelve minutes before five. Over France ten minutes to six, one mile west of Calais. Half-past six, drank the health of the Masonic Brethren assembled at St. John's Lodge. Half-past eleven, over the district of Namur. Midnight by London time, extremely dark. Five o'clock, symptoms of day-break. Ten minutes past five, greatest altitude, barometer at twenty inches. Descended at half-past 7 at Weilburg, above mentioned."

Tom Paine's bones, brought over from America by the late W. Cobbett, now lie at Normandy Farm, under distress for rent.

The late Lord Stowell was a great sight-seer, confining himself to those of 1*s.* admittance, of which he is said to have found in London, at one and the same time, no less than 700.

*Death of General Lord Forbes, eldest son of the Earl of Granard.*—His lordship was Lord Lieutenant and M.P. for Longford, which he represented since 1806, with a very slight interruption. He was also Custos Rotulorum and Colonel of the Militia. He died at Noel House, Kensington Gore, aged 52.

Three Turkish youths belonging to the suite of the Ambassador from the Sublime Porte, have been sent to this country, it appears, to acquire a knowledge of the arts, especially those in connection with civil engineering.

Lord Lynedoch arrived at Lynedoch last week, from the Continent, and enjoys his usual good health.

Mr. Charles Wood, Secretary at the Admiralty, has arrived in town.

Mr. Ward, the senior partner in the Woolwich Bank, which stopped payment on Monday se'nnight, is a gentleman universally respected, and is an old Lieut. on half-pay unattached.

Dr. Granville has just arrived at his house in Grafton Street from an extended professional tour on the Continent during the summer months. In the midst of his active occupations the distressing news overtook him of the death of his eldest son, to whom he was most fondly attached, and who was drowned while bathing in Dumpton Bay, Broadstairs, on the 1st Sept. last. Mr. Granville had, through his own merits alone, before he was 21 years old, attained the rank of Lieutenant and Adjutant in the 89th, in which regiment he was about to resume his active duties, after a severe and protracted illness, on account of which he had obtained from Lord Hill a leave of absence of some months.

The *West Devon Standard*, a Tory journal, publishe in this town, after a two years' struggle for existence, h been discontinued.—*Devonport Telegraph.*

Intelligence reached Edinburgh on Saturday last th the Earl of Dunmore had been found dead in his bed.

M. Malibran, the first husband of the Prima Donn whose recent loss has been so much lamented, has ju breathed his last in Paris at the age of 54.

*New Expedition.*—At the meeting of the Royal Geo graphical Society, held on Monday, it was announce that an expedition on a splendid scale, for the purpose o discovery, was now fitting out in the United States. I is to consist of a frigate of 36 guns, a store-ship of 80 tons, two brigs, and a schooner. The first object of th expedition is to examine thoroughly the Pacific Ocean to ascertain the existence or non-existence of man islands which have from time to time been reported b whalers and others, and, if found, to survey them and fi their position. Subordinate to this is the intention o pushing during the fine season as far south as possible and of exploring the unknown regions of the Antarti Ocean. It is expected that the expedition will be ready t start in the spring of 1837, and that it will occupy a pe riod of about three years. An act has passed Congres for a grant of 60,000*l.* towards the outfit, and Lieutenan Wilkes, of the United States' Navy, a scientific and in telligent officer, is now in London, after visiting Paris an Munich, for the purpose of procuring the best instrument that those capitals can furnish.

Captain Terry, with despatches from Major Dunda Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone, for Lor Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonial Depart ment, arrived in town on Wednesday night. Despatche from Sir W. Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius, an from Governor Stirling of the Swan River Settlemen were received on Thursday at the Colonial-office.

Dost Mohammed is said to have made offers of sub mission to the Shah of Persia.

Sir John Hobhouse is in treaty for the renting o Erle Stoke Park, near Devizes. A rumour is also pre valent that a marriage is on the tapis between the Hon Baronet and the daughter of one of the members fo Wilts.—*Devizes Gazette.*

The Duke of Brunswick arrived at Paris on Thursda morning. The *Courrier Français* mentions that, durin his stay in London, he paid Joseph and Jerome Bon parte a visit, which neither of those gentlemen had th politeness to return.

The question whether Bank of England notes are legal tender in Ireland has become a very important qu to both countries. Very high legal opinions were take upon it some time back, but, as commonly happens i such cases, they are quite at variance with each other, a that a reference of a more important character must b made before it can be disposed of. The late Irish A torney-General (Mr. O'Loghlen) was against the lega ity of the tender; Sir J. Campbell and Sir W. Follet for it. With the opinion of the two latter Mr. Serjeant Spankie, it seems, coincided. The Bank of Ireland hav since laid a case before Mr. Blackburne, Mr. Penne father, and Mr. Warren, who have all decided in th negative.

On Sunday morning, the 30th ult., a French fishing boat, with a crew of 12 men, foundered between Lale and Dieppe, and all hands on board perished. It is a singular and lamentable fact, that they were all related t each other. They had, it is supposed, taken a large quan tity of herrings, and loaded their boat too deep. On th same day a small French vessel, laden with coals, foun dered abreast of Lale, and all hands on board perished.

*The Missing Whalers.*—Up to the 13th instant no in telligence had been received at Hull relative to th whalers still left in the Davis's Straits, namely, the *Swa* of Hull, the *Norfolk* of Berwick, the *Thames*, and th *Advice*, of Dundee, and another vessel belonging to Mon trose. When last seen they were hemmed in by the ice i lat. 72 north.

The Postmaster-General has accepted the tender o the General Steam Navigation Company for furnishing a steam-vessel for the purpose of collecting letters from vessels wind bound in the Channel, and it is propose that she shall be employed upon a line about lat. 49. 30 N. The Postmaster-General is desirous of having th opinion of Lloyd's committee upon that point, and how far to the west of Falmouth it may be advisable th steamer should proceed to effect the purposes for which she is engaged.

The vessel, the *Roi Hamedou*, arrived in the Loire on the 7th inst. from Senagal, bringing nine living lions and lionesses.

Lord Arbuthnot is elected Lord Rector of King's College, Aberdeen.

*The British Legion.*—As soon as it was made known on Thursday that Messrs. Carbonnel, the agents, in Free man's-court, Cornhill, had received between 20,000*l.* and 25,000*l.* from Madrid, their office was filled with claim ants; this money, however, is not intended for liquidating the debts due to the Legion, but to assist Mendizabal in

me new Finance speculation. Lieut.-Col. Wetherall, e acting Commandant in London, has been most indeigable in his exertions to raise funds for General Evans, t without success.—*Herald.*

General Evans's Legion is now nine months in arrears. he unprincipled neglect of the Government will ever a blot in Spanish history.

Another British officer has been shot by the Carlists. n the evening of the 23d ult., Mr. Heywood, Clerk, of e *Ringdove*, Commander Lapidge, lying off Portugalte, in the Bilbon river, went on shore with Mr. O'Neil erguson, the Assistant-Surgeon, when they were sudnly fired at by two Carlists, concealed in a house outle the town, and Mr. Heywood was dangerously ounded, a bullet having entered his thigh, but the ssistant-Surgeon escaped. The Carlists, having perrmed this cold-blooded feat, immediately decamped.

Lieut. T. H. Chase, of the Artillery, British Auxiliy Legion, has been promoted to the rank of Cyonin, d appointed to the Fort of Payo, for his distinguished nduct before the enemy on the 1st ultimo.

A representation has been made to Admiral Sir P. urham of the destitute state of the invalid soldiers of r British Legion now on board the *Swiftsure* hulk in ortsmouth Harbour, and amounting to nearly 300 men. hese people must be passed to their respective parishes, herwise they will soon be inmates of the poor-house. he maimed and wounded are melancholy objects to ontemplate. They are entitled to arrears of pay and ntuity, but nothing is forthcoming.

## The Court.

Their Majesties continue in the enjoyment of excellent ealth, and have been in public nearly every day since unday. The King will hold a Council next week.

## Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.—*Death of Charles X., ex-King of France.*—On the 4th inst. (fête day), the deposed monarch was uite well at his residence at Goritz, and mingled in the nusements of his family. On the following day he was ized with inflammation of the intestines, and died on he 6th, in the 79th year of his age. The ancient cusom of declaring Le Roi est mort, Vive le Roi! was bserved by the attendants on the occasion. The Court ill go into mourning for six months; the first three in lack, and the last three in white. Charles X., it is aid, has left a sealed will, which assuredly will only be pened in the presence of a delegate of the Austrian Caonet. The family of the late King have written to Prince Metternich to know his intentions in this respect.

*Louis Napoleon Bonaparte.*—The *Moniteur* states, hat by order of the King he has been taken from the rison in which he had been confined at Strasburg, in rder to be sent to the United States in a vessel belongng to the state. His mother, the ex-Queen of Holland, would not now, it seems, accompany him, but would reurn to Switzerland to dispose of her property on the Lake of Como, preparatory to her compulsory retirement from the Customs, at the instance of the French Government.

*Dreaded Disaffection in the French Army.*—Great changes have taken place in the garrisons. Some regts. are sent from the north to the south, or from the south to the north, and from the east to the west. Some of them will have a month's march, in a cold and rainy season. All this causes great expenses, and is very unpleasant to the troops; but there is a great word, which is an answer to everything, and which has been strangely abused for some years past—necessity. This is the term in vogue, which requires that the poor soldier should be dragged away from his usual habits; he must not have time to form connexions with the citizens; that would be dangerous. These measures are called policy.—*Messager.*

PORTUGAL.—An attempt has been made, by some ill-judged friends of the Queen Donna Maria, to effect a *counter*-revolution by repudiating the Constitution of 1822, to which she had lately been most unwillingly compelled, by Military violence, to swear, and to establish in its place that system of her father's, which is called the Constitution of 1826. The attempt was in all respects premature and ill-conceived, and has ended in a total failure. The Constitution of 1822 is once more the prevailing order of things in Portugal.

A large fleet of British and French ships of war were moored off Lisbon, and it had been resolved, in case of need, that the whole of the British Naval forces, amounting to about four thousand men, should land, which Lord Howard de Walden had been on more than one occasion urged to do, *but had refused, until he was convinced that her Majesty was in danger.* Aware of the height to which the irritated feelings of the National Guard were carried, and being called upon for assistance by her Majesty, his Lordship ordered 350 marines to land and take up a position at Junqueira, on the road by which the opposite troops were advancing, *which had the effect of checking their intended march on her Majesty's palace without coming into any open collision.* On the following morning there being no further necessity for the presence of the marines, they re-embarked on board their respective ships. In the early part of the disturbance, M. Agostinho Freire, formerly Minister of Finance under the Carvalho administration, lost his life. The Duke of Palmella and M. Silva Carvalho have subsequently arrived in this country.

SPAIN.—The recommencement of the siege of Bilbao is officially announced, as well as the hesitation of Espartero to accept the battle which Villareal has offered him three several times. Gomez, having managed to cross the Tagus at Alnarez, has taken possession of Talavera de la Reyna, the well-known battle-ground of the Duke of Wellington, from whence he has the power to threaten Madrid, or to put himself in communication with Pablo Sanz, provided that Officer has been able to make good his ground at Palencia, where he was left by the last accounts. The place where Gomez has crossed is one of the most easily defended points that can be imagined.

BELGIUM.—The Chamber of Representatives presented their address to the King on the 16th inst. It referred to the flourishing state of the country as regarded both its manufactures and agriculture, and was in other respects as vague as these documents are ordinarily expected to be.

TURKEY.—A frigate is for the future to be stationed at Smyrna for the purpose of rendering due honours to the Admirals of any nation, or other distinguished persons who may visit that port. There is a report that negociations have been commenced between Austria and the Porte as to opening the ancient mouth of the Danube, which enters the Black Sea almost in a straight line from Tschernavoda. Should this be effected, the value of the Danube as a means of communication would be immensely increased, and the difficulties and dangers attendant upon the present voyage through the Black Sea would be almost entirely escaped.

DENMARK.—COPENHAGEN, Oct. 24.—A Royal Resolution of the 17th of this month has been published to the Army, by which the punishment of flogging is abolished in the Danish Army, and imprisonment with bread and water substituted for it.

*A Family Likeness.*—A private in the —— Dragoons, when quartered in Hamilton, swaggering along the street one day, eloquent by the lubricating influence of the oil of barley-corn, and who thought his tongue as well furnished as the blade at his side, made up to an infirm old woman, who was picking her steps and wending towards home. Accosting her, "Well, mother, how are you?"—"Weel enough, gin I kent wha was speerin' for tha?"—"Not know me?"—"No, really, I dinna ken ye; maybe, gin ye had an ither claes, I would guess."—"Why, I am the devil's sister's son."—"Hech, man, but you're far liker your uncle than your mither!"

*Brighton Police.*—A veteran hero of the Artillery, who bears the illustrious names of *Lucius Marcus*, and enjoys a pension of 60*l.* per annum, was charged by Capt. C. Randall, a veteran officer, with being drunk and assaulting Col. Hair, another veteran officer of his Majesty's forces, in Pool-lane. It appeared that the prisoner had taken a suburban stroll to the King's Dairy, and indulging himself with an extraordinary allowance of "cream of the valley," his military ardour revived; when thinking he could fight his battles o'er again, he attacked every one he met; and after many "hair-breadth 'scapes" was ordered into custody by Capt. Randall. Mr. Seymour—Well, you are fined 40*s.* for the assault; and if you don't pay it, you must go to prison. Prisoner—Is there a prison at Brighton?—Mr. Seymour—No; but there is at Lewes. Prisoner—How far is that? Mr. Seymour—Eight miles. Prisoner—Then you'll have to get me a place by the coach; I suppose I must pay for it. Mr. Seymour—We shall see about that. Prisoner—Oh, it's always usual to pay for your place on booking; (to the officer) mind you take me an inside place. (To the Bench) Good morning; (to complainant) Captain, I'm very sorry: tell the Colonel I never was taken prisoner before. Heads up, 'tention,—march!

An old money-grub in the city of Glasgow, who discounted bills for his friends, when the "promise to pay" held good *back* security in the shape of endorsations, was applied to by a friend to cash a small bill for him, when old *Discount* required an additional security. The friend, who little expected a request of the kind, got into a violent rage: "Security, Sir!—I'll give you the Devil for security." "Weel, then, just bring him forward; and, as I ne'er hae seen the gentleman, get twa decent men to say that its *really him*, and ye'll get the siller,

## Theatres.

COVENT GARDEN.—On Monday evening the tragedy of *Julius Cæsar* was performed here for the first time this season to a house crowded to the ceiling. The tragedy was cast with the entire male strength of the company, and, from the reception it met with, we make no doubt but it will be frequently repeated. Macready appeared as *Brutus*, and sustained the character with great fidelity and truth, although the part is not so well suited to this actor's powers as that of *Cassius*; still we must pronounce it to be a chaste and masterly delineation of the noble Roman. Until the scene with the conspirators *Brutus* affords the actor but little room for the display of power, but in that, and several successive scenes, Macready's efforts were received with warm and general approbation. His rejection of the oath was characterised by spirit and energy; and his appeal to *Cassius*, against the proposition for sacrificing *Marc Antony* with *Cæsar* was given in a manner so persuasive that *Cassius* must have been callous indeed could he have withstood it. The quarrel scene was also well acted, and met with considerable applause. Upon the whole we may pronounce Macready's performance of this part to be classical and correct, although inferior to J. Kemble's or C. Young's. Vandenhoff appeared as the "lean and hungry *Cassius*," and acquitted himself tolerably well, although he certainly did not look the part; his performance had many beauties and defects; he should bear in mind that *Cassius* is a hot-blooded and *noble soldier*, and not a *noisy bully*. C. Kemble's personation of *Mark Antony* is well known to every lover of the drama; it has lost but little of its freshness and attraction. The display of feeling in the delivery of the oration over the body of *Cæsar* is perhaps one of the happiest efforts of this actor, and his triumphant expression of countenance and splendid attitude after the body is carried off by the enraged citizens, conveyed at once the most imposing and picturesque effect. Wallack's *Cæsar* is also entitled to praise; indeed, all the characters,—if we except the ladies,—were well sustained. The manager of this theatre is going the right way to ensure the patronage of the public. Several novelties are in active preparation. *Thakaba the Destroyer* will be produced on Monday with great splendour.

ENGLISH OPERA.—The season terminated on Tuesday evening, on which occasion Mr. R. B. Peake, the treasurer to this theatre, had his benefit, and a *benefit*, we are happy to say, it proved. The house was crowded in every part, and the boxes presented a display of fashion and beauty rarely to be seen at this dull season. A more deserving and respected public servant does not belong to any theatre in our metropolis than Mr. Peake, nor one who stands so high in the estimation of the theatrical profession. We hope next season that the entire management of this elegant theatre will be entrusted to this gentleman; he would do far more for the concern than any managing committee of actors. Vestris's acting in the favourite burletta of *The Loan of a Lover* was the great attraction of the evening; she never played more delightfully. We were glad to see Peake so well supported by favourites from other theatres. We did expect to have seen Reeve; we know he promised his support, but was prevented by the management of the Adelphi.

## Literary Notices.

*History of the War in the Peninsula.* By Colonel Napier, C.B. Vol. V. T. and W. Boone.

Our general opinion of this distinguished author's genius and impartiality having been more than once expressed in these columns, and the present volume containing nothing to shake it, we shall add little on the subject, but content ourselves with pointing out some features particularly characterising this portion of the work, and distinguishing it from those which have preceded it.

Prefixed to the volume are answers to several criticisms, which we recommend to the perusal of those who wish to see how Colonel Napier repels an attack. In our judgment there is nothing in its way more masterly nor more convincing, and (as was said of the founder of his house, if tradition be correct) we think his assailants will finally discover that "there is one among them that hath *nae peer*;" and, to borrow a legal phrase, that "they have taken nothing by their motion." The boldness of one of these attacks was, we believe, publicly noticed only by this paper, till Colonel Napier himself as was there predicted, "disposed" of it altogether, proving that it had less of vigour in it than we had supposed for we really thought it possible that the lynx eye of malice might, by diligent and protracted search*,

* The Quarterly Reviewers have been at some pains to account in a plausible manner for their not having noticed Col. Napier very reprehensible work on its first appearance. Perhaps a mere statement of the simple fact of the first edition of the volume having been published by Murray (not Sir George) would have thrown more light upon the subject than all they have written in explanation.

preeded in discovering a few more slight and unimportt, but real inaccuracies, than they have been able to ive We are glad to find that the Colonel's view of affair otherwise agrees with that expressed in this zetto; and considering the contempt he justly enterns for its authors, and the chastisement he has bewed upon them, it would be useless here to add anyng further upon the subject, though it might easily be e. But we cannot help thinking that, in their hearts, ssrs. Lockhart, Croker, and Co. will wish they had Col. Napier alone, and we can almost fancy them exming, in the words of Sir Andrew Agueckeek, "If had thought he had been so cunning in fence, we uld have seen him d—d are we would have challenged n."

To return to the History. Compared with the two volumes, the present will perhaps be found less inesting to the general reader, though, being more argumntive, it may be even more valuable to Generals and tesmen; but it contains fewer of those electrifying sts of eloquence with which the gallant author is wont illustrate "passages of arms" particularly striking, or defend calumniated heroism. This may at first appear surprising, since it records the stirring and decisive mpaigns of 1812 and 1813; but the fault, such as it is, not Colonel Napier's, for those campaigns, and the tles they involved, were more the fruit of the skill of General than those immediately preceding them, and of the valour of the soldier. They have, therefore, of romance and the excitement of sheer hard fighting the previous struggles on the Portuguese frontier. ey include no battle so desperate as that of Albuera; siege so astonishing as that of Badajos; no succession combats so incessant as followed Massena's retreat Portugal in 1810-11. Not that this volume is dent in such animating recitals—far from it; and it is, the others, judiciously interspersed with striking cdotes, not only well and appropriately introduced and , but in general new to the reading public. But it is extraordinary achievement for a British Army, most y commanded, to beat another of equal or somewhat erior numerical strength, as happened at Salamanca Vittoria, consequently less of national pride will be arally excited by the contemplation of those victories, n by many others far less decisive.

Colonel Napier has succeeded in proving to demonatiun the vast intellectual powers of the Duke of Wellgton, and it is ever to be lamented, that nature should e left so splendid a character imperfect; for a greater rce of sympathy with the humbler classes of his countmen seems alone wanting to make the Duke, with his eculine and energetic mind, almost unrivalled in history, not only as a General, but as a Statesmen. No man bore aware of this than Colonel Napier, and facts m fully to bear out the following observations:—

"It seems to be a drawback to the greatness of Lord llington's character, that while capable of repressing inbidiation, either by firmness or dexterity, as the case requires, capable also of magnanimously disregarding, angerously reseoting, injuries; his praises and his rewds are bestowed indiscriminately, or so directed as to ace partizans and personal friends rather than the attacht of the multitude. He did not make the hard-working tary crowd feel that their honest unobtrusive exertions e appreciated. In this he differs not from many other great erals and Statesmen, but he thereby fails to influence ose."

Of the justice of another passage, following closely on above, there can be no question. The error (and it is ry mischievous one) is too common even amongst otherwise possessing good sense and information, onel Napier has done more to correct it than any r author.

"Men engaged only in civil affairs, and especially bookr, are apt to undervalue military genius, talking as if ble bravery were the highest qualification of a General; they have another mode of appeasing an inward sense nferiority, namely, to attribute the successes of a great tain to the prudence of some discreet adviser, who, in et, rules the General, amends his errors, and leaves all the glory."

This splendid work now draws near its conclusion, , from several circumstances, it appears not unlikely the sixth volume, as a whole, will be even more inesting to the world than either of its predecessors. e history altogether presents the novel,—we might say, unexampled,—spectacle of a man in a venal and corpt age applying himself to the relation of actions, of ich the majority of the principal agents yet survive, h a mind resolutely bent on unfolding the truth, deous only of the applause of true men, and of posterity, d uninfluenced alike by fear or favour. The very atmpt should have commanded respect from generous nds, even had it failed; but it has succeeded, triumphtly succeeded, and we venture to predict, that revolvg years will but confirm the authority of the writer's atements and opinions. To say that the history contains no faults would be to say that it is not the production of a mortal pen; but the errors are, indeed, few and far between; and the feeble though furious assaults made upon the noble fortress have served but to prove the strength of its defences. The unaffected patriotism and noble spirit of the man bursts forth in every page of his work, as no attentive reader can fail to perceive; no candid reader will hesitate to allow. We are certain that the United Service will agree in hoping that the present is far from being the last literary undertaking by which Col. Napier will be known to posterity. The field of Waterloo is yet open to him; for though he had not the advantage of sharing or witnessing the events of the campaign of 1815, there is probably no man living so capable of describing it as it should be described. An autobiography of the historian, including his opinions of the leading military and political men of his time, would be a most interesting and valuable publication; though so many men, remarkable for nothing, or with an unenviable reputation, have lately obtruded their memoirs on the public, that he may probably be unwilling to appear in such company. But there is no want of subjects for his pen.

*Rolt, on Moral Command.* W. Clowes.

THE principal portion of this little treatise having, as we believe, appeared in the pages of our excellent monthly contemporary, and, moreover, this being the second edition, we need not say much on its merits. It is a pleasing *brochure*, with entertaining anecdotes and much good advice, which the gallant author's practical experience, in the field and in quarters, has fully qualified him to offer. We will, however, give an extract or two:—

*Swimming.*—"When practicable, soldiers should be encouraged to learn to swim. The British army are nearly as much sailors as soldiers. Regiments have frequently had to disembark on an enemy's coast, under a heavy fire; such was the case at the landing in Egypt. I was present on that occasion. Many boats were sunk by the enemy's artillery. I shall never forget seeing our poor fellows who could not swim struggling for a moment or two, and then going down. The boat I was in grounded at some distance from the shore. We had to leap from the bow of the launch into the sea, and under a very heavy fire. We were above our waists, but our brave fellows were not dismayed; they cheered, gained the dry ground, formed, loaded, fired, charged, and routed the enemy."

"The present Lieutenant-General Sir William Houston commanded my regiment (which was the 58th) in Egypt. It was cheering to see him at the head of his men. Scotland should be proud of her sons; they are brave fellows. Sir John Moore commanded the brigade—true blood, also, and Sir Ralph Abercrombie was Commander-in-Chief. How greatly such heroes ennoble the lord of their birth! I repeat, Scotland has reason to hold her head high."

"Sir William Houston and his regiment were not done justice to in the accounts detailing the action of the 21st of March. In that of the 8th, the whole business was a dash of noble daring, and all the troops engaged 'raced glory's path in couples;' but in the battle of the 21st, the several corps were in position, and a correct estimate was easily formed in regard to the conduct of individual regiments. The 58th on that day certainly had the post of honour, for the regiment occupied the old palace, which was on the right of the line; and nothing could be finer than the steadiness of the corps, for the soldiers did not fire until the word was given by Sir William Houston, when the French were within twenty yards. If the 58th had been forced, the day most probably would have been lost. At this distance of time it will seem strange, perhaps, to recur to events so long gone by, but a military man will be thought excusable for trying, though late, to do justice to his—I was going to say, first love—first regiment. . . It was a comfortable reflection, whilst we were pulling towards the shore at the landing, to know *that I was a good swimmer*. I was afterwards upset near Cairo, in the middle of the Nile. I was at the time very ill of a fever, and stretched on a plank almost insensible. The boat was suddenly upset by a squall; she immediately filled and went down. The servant I had with me caught me by the hair. This and the shock brought me to my senses. My life was then saved by swimming, or rather by floating. A large row-boat, which was at the time not a great distance from us, saw what had occurred, pulled for us, and picked us up. My fever was cured by the dip; I became quite well after a few days, although, from having lost my little baggage, I remained in my wet clothes for twelve hours—in fact, they dried on me. The cold damp, I conclude, drew the fever from me. Soldiers should learn to swim. The recruits should also be trained to be tidy in everything; and at night, when going to bed, they should be made so to place their clothes as, if necessary, to be able to dress in the dark. The same as to their arms and appointments. It is expedient also sometimes to practise them at turning out in the night without a light. This, in some degree, will prepare them for scenes they may in after-life have to take part in; it must make them reflect, and that will be of use. Soldiers sometimes are panic-struck from not surmising beforehand '*on what may possibly happen.*'"

*Sir Andrew Barnard*—"At the battle of the Nivelle 10th November, 1812, after we had carried the enemy's entrenched position, Sir Andrew Barnard received a most desperate wound right through the body, the ball perforating the lungs. We all thought he was done for, as the blood poured from his mouth; and when he was carried off the field, we never thought to see him again. This, as I have said, was on the 10th of November, 1812. Just one month after commenced the battle of the Nive. The fighting continued four days. On the 12th there was some very severe fighting. About 12 or 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the division of the enemy in front of the light division appeared very busy, as if about to move forward to attack us, but we were ready for them if they had come on. The enemy's division was not above three hundred yards from us, but a sort of ravine separated us from them; just at this moment, when I was looking at the enemy through my glass, some one from behind tapped me on the shoulder and said, "Rolt, what are those fellows about, are they coming on?" I thought it sounded like Sir Andrew Barnard's voice, but yet I could not believe my ears, till, on turning round in my saddle, I saw it was really Sir Andrew, looking certainly as if he had lost all the blood out of his body. I could not help saying, "My God! who thought to have seen you here? You should not have come out." "O," replied Sir Andrew, "I am not going to stop long, but I heard the firing, and I came out just to have the pleasure of seeing you pound those fellows again." As I have said before, under such officers the soldiers must be good. My men were very fond of Sir Andrew, for he saved one of them from being drowned. This man slipped up as we were fording the Gave de Pau, a river not far from Bayonne. The man was going down the stream, when Sir Andrew Barnard, who was at the time very weak and ill himself, jumped off his horse, and saved my soldier's life."

*The Earl of Stirling's Narrative.* Blackwood, Edinburgh.

WE have never had any doubt as to the claims of this ill-used nobleman. His Lordship has now boldly appealed to the public; and his narrative of the measures resorted to, with the view of subverting his lawful rights, should have the careful consideration of every independent member of government and the legislature. The genealogical accounts of the family of Alexander, Earls of Stirling, compiled from MSS. in the possession of the family which is followed by Mr. Ephraim Lockhart's historical view of their hereditary possessions in Nova Scotia, Canada, &c., are of the deepest interest. The volume only reached us as we were going to press.

*Finden's Tableaux.* A Series of Thirteen Scenes of National Character, Beauty, and Costume. Edited by Mrs. S. C. Hall. Charles Tilt.

THIS splendid production is offered as the result of a desire to improve the pictorial character of the Annuals, and we have no hesitation in stating that it fully attains its object. The attractive class of works to which it belongs has not hitherto included one that may fairly compete with Finden's Tableaux, at least in the *scale* of its embellishments; and this end has been accomplished without raising the price of the work much beyond those "holiday and lady *terms*," which may be well and cheerfully afforded at this festive and gift-giving season of the year. In fact, this is decidedly the cheapest of the Annuals, when the scale and character of its embellishments, the splendour of its binding, &c., are duly taken into consideration. These Tableaux consist of thirteen pictorial groups, from original designs by well-known artists, each group illustrating the character and costume of some particular nation; and each design is in its turn illustrated by a tale or poetical sketch, prepared under the tasteful superintendence of Mrs. S. C. Hall, the chief of them, both in amount and in literary merit, being contributed by that lady herself.

Among so beautiful a collection of designs it may seem, in some degree, invidious to select any for particular notice and admiration; but we cannot help thinking that it is part of our appointed task to do so, when the *degrees* of merit decidedly claim such a distinction. We shall, therefore, not scruple to refer to the two designs of Stephanoff, two out of the three by Stone, the one by Miss Fanny Corbeaux, and that by H. Corbould, as the pictorial gems of this splendid collection. It is but fair to add, however, that four out of the six plates above named have had the obvious advantage over their competitors, of being engraved by the Messrs. Finden themselves. We conclude by recommending this superb work to the especial attention of those who do not look to a few shillings, more or less, in the cost of a token which is not to be thrown aside when read, like some "unconsidered trifle," but the reception of which will be an event in the youthful life of those to whom this class of works chiefly addresses itself.

*History of British Quadrupeds.* By Thomas Bell, F. R. S. John Van Voorst.

THE fifth is a particularly interesting part of this ex

lent history. It contains sketches of that valuable do-estic friend, the Dog, the only animal, as Mr. Bell tly remarks, in which we find those qualities which fit n for that more intimate association with his conqueror man, by which he becomes his friend and companion, hilst still his faithful and laborious servant. In con-nplating the character of the different varieties of this luable animal, it is impossible not to look with admira-on, combined with a feeling almost amounting to esteem, the various qualities of mind and body which raise the g so far above every other; or to reflect, without the ora kindly and grateful emotions, on the unwearied rseverance, the unflinching courage, the unchanging thfulness, the affectionate and discriminate attachment hich characterise his relation to mankind. Mr. Bell s illustrated his sketches with portraits of the blood-ound, the old southern hound, fox-hound, beagle, pointer. tter, spaniel, terrier, &c. &c., and they are executed a style not unworthy of this popular History of Qua-upeds.

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*Finden's Ports and Harbours of Great Britain.* Charles Tilt.

THE third part of this beautiful publication includes o ry interesting sketch of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. The ustrations are Dunstanbrough Castle, Holy Island, lyth, and Berwick, from drawings by that clever ma-ne painter, Bulmer. The work deserves encourage-ent for its pictorial excellence, its historical records, d its cheapness.

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*he Adventures of Captain John Patterson; with Notices of the Officers of the 50th Regiment, from* 1807 *to* 1821. T. and W. Boone.

APTAIN Patterson is desirous of appearing on the list those who fight their battles o'er again; and, from an *prit de corps*, he has taken up his pen to narrate the hievements of the old and gallant Fiftieth. His nar-tive is an amusing production: it is what we should ok for from a good-humoured old campaigner. He pays ny just tributes to deserving Officers and corps em-oyed in the Peninsula, and there is a sprinkling of mour, with anecdote, that do not render the volume less ceptable. We cannot follow the Captain in his details gallant deeds, but we will offer our readers some ex-cts taken at hazard.

"The life of a soldier on service, taking all things together, he finest in the world. While he moves on, a roving advea-ture, care, pain, and trouble, are banished from his mind; d though he is at times on short commons, and often driven his wits' end, he but seldom repines. His sufferings ve him a greater relish for the enjoyment of any good ngs that may be forthcoming, or any windfall that Fortune y throw in his way. Once fairly on the road, it is astoo-ing how rapidly the hours glide away. The formalities parade or drill marching are now at an end, and every e indulges in that mode of perambulation which best ts him. When the Commanding Officer is not one of ur strict disciplinarians, the regimental juniors congregate ether in groups, some in front, some in rear; while the en, though keeping their sections, travel in open ranks, ing the entire space of ground over which the route ex-nds. . . . At the head of the column is to be seen ost of seniors, or old hands, among whom the laugh and e prevail; and there many a long-winded veteran in-ts upon the ears of his patient auditors a narrative as dless as the snail. Ever and anon the Second Major falls k, and, in order to show his consequence and zeal, pecially if a General with his staff should chance to be ssing, he calls out, in a most important tone, 'Gentle-n, get into your places!' 'keep on the flanks!' and other endly admonitions. As soon as he is convinced, by the proving looks of the great man with the long feather and aulettes, that his vigilance has been duly noticed, he llops off to his old station, and the gentlemen betake mselves again to theirs, till another appearance of the af, when the stray sheep are again called back to the ck. By-the-by, I know of nothing else that these Second ajors have to do, unless it be to act the part of moveable ots for dressing up the line (in which they are generally ry fussy), or to whipping-in the young subalterns, whom y endeavour to keep in order. . . . The Surgeon, o is often a very hearty fellow, with better things than lasses and pill-boxes in his panniers—together with the djutant, and his brethren of the Staff, attract around them, the rear, a batch of thoroughly pleasant men, who keep such a volley of jest and drollery, as frequently to be-ile the weariness of the longest march. Thanks to their using powers, we have often found ourselves at the gates the town, or on the camp-ground, without being aware t we had travelled any distance. . . . At intervals one or two hours, each day, the troops are halted for a v minutes' rest. Then, all, as if by magic wand, are ickly equalled, and haversack being called for, the whole them, like hungry cormorants at their prey, are soon en-ged in one grand scene of mastication. Some perform a on the shank-bone of a well-picked ham; others display ir talents on the drumstick of a half-starved fowl; while the majority gnaw their way through the skinny junk of an old tough bullock. The vultures and other birds of evil omen are, meanwhile, hovering in mid air, ready to pounce upon the remnants of the feast when we are gone. . . . At the well-known sound of pipes or bugle, the warriors are again (to use a parliamentary phrase) on their legs, stretch-ing them out with renewed vigour. Among the soldiers there is likewise much of drollery and mirth, nothing makes much difference with them—it matters not whether trumps turn up or not; whether the chance be a battle, or a good billet, they are still the same, and trudge along devoid of care. Give them their allowance and a little rest, and they require no more. Day after day I have listened to their jokes and stories, and been highly entertained by their ori-ginality and humour."

*A Dandy Campaigner.*—"About this time I remember an Officer joined our camp from England, with a canteen profusedly stocked, as well as a good kit. He was, more-over, a well-dressed young man, apparently fresh from the hands of Dodd, of St. James's Street, equipped in garments that seemed as if they were pasted on his body, besides a grey frock coat, lined throughout with silk, and adorned with frogs and tassels in abundance. . . . Such a set of poor unfortunate gypsies as we were must have been doubtless held in little estimation by our hero, who viewed with scorn our dingy costume, tarnished and tattered in so vile a manner that even a Jew broker or an Irish beggar-man would have scarcely picked them up. We had, how-ever, each of us a good blanket (and some had two) that was designed a double debt to pay—

'By night a coverlet,
A saddle-cloth by day.'

"Johnny Newcome, well-scented, had a good stock of odours and essences for service in the field; and instead of beef or rum, his hampers were amply stored with otto of roses, macassar oil, and other articles of sweet-perfume. He glanced with horror at our ugly trim, but when he beheld the saddle-cloth, he laughed outright, and called us, 'blanket merchants.' . . . It was then cold and wintry weather, the rain occasionally came down in torrents, so that when the night set in, we found our friendly coverlet in most timely aid. The green-horn, who was certainly one of his Majesty's hard bargains, eyed us most wistfully askance, and, shivering in his stays and broadcloth, envied the old stagers while he tried to crouch from the rain and nipping air under any shelter he could find. . . . One of our fellows, an admirable wag, peeped out from beneath his fleecy counterpane, and observing the plight of Master Superfine, who lay ensconced behind the stump of an old tree, he hallooed, and hollowed out so that the whole camp might hear him, 'Hallon, old boy! How do you like the blanket merchants now?' The field was in an uproar at the joke, and the unfortunate recruit, having no desire for war's alarms, of which he had seen quite enough to damp his fiery spirit, took himself away soon after, and the Blanketeers never had the pleasure of seeing his pretty face again."

We shall conclude with the gallant Author's ideas on the comparative merits of British soldiers.

"Simply speaking, were it necessary to employ a body of troops upon a service where they might be much exposed to fire, or which required a great degree of cool and steady firmness to effect the object of their Chief, while, at the same time, they were to be engaged with an obstinate foe, and that for a continuance, I should certainly select the Englishman, who performs his duty well, because he knows of nothing but obedience. There is, in general, no par-ticularly actuating principal in him but this. With refer-ence to his friends and country, John Bull hardly ever thinks upon the subject; he is not a very meditative animal, but pursues his straightforward course without flinching, and with a zealous desire to acquire the good opinion of his Officers immediately around him, whose example he will follow even to the breach. In quarters there are none more easily managed, and, as for good order and cleanliness of person, they surpass the soldiers of every country. They likewise display much of personal vigour, being strong, athletic, and well-formed, so that when a charge is to be made, the bayonet in their hands becomes a most dangerous weapon, the effect of which has been severely felt by their enemies in every corner of the globe. . . . Were I at liberty to choose a party upon whose steadiness in camp and quarters, and upon whose fidelity to orders I might depend, and who, from love of country, take pride in the most im-plicit obedience to their Officers, even while suffering all the miseries of hard service, cold, and famine, commend me to the Scotch. Their *esprit de corps*, and faithful attachment to their chiefs and clans, is proverbial, and from the acting powers of influence with them, prompting them to follow their leaders, even 'to the cannon's mouth,' while the pibroch is ringing in their ears. Talk to a Highlander of his heaths and mountains, and remind him of his honour, his blood gets up, and he will burn with ardour to signalise himself for the honour of his people. To learn the character of the Scotch regiments, look to the page of history. Now for the Hibernian—Come along, my lads! hurrah!—They may well be called rough and ready fellows; not over-solicitous about personal appearance, they use no unnecessary delay about the toilet, and are therefore always at hand, and pre-pared for a start, at any moment or on any duty, when their services may be wanted. Is there a fort to be stormed, or a castle-wall to be escaladed, then, they are the boys for your work. Only let them have a little word of encouragement, accompanied (if you like) with a small drop 'just to keep the cauld out of their stomachs,' by way of priming, and they will assault a battery bristled with cannon. As for behaviour in quarters, they are now and then a little unruly, to be sure, for Pat, when he gets a taste of the creature, is rather a pugnacious being. The Irishmen are, however, firm soldiers in the field, and nothing can match them in the bivouac, where their fertile genius comes into play; while the veterans of other corps are gazing about them, they have got their huts made, their wood cut, and may be seen scampering all over the country, in search of all the good things that may be had for love or money—

'Pat is the fellow that lives on his pay,
And spends half-a-crown out of sixpence a-day.'"

"The 3d division (Sir Thomas Picton's) was called the fighting division. It was chiefly composed of Irishmen. This is quite as much as if volumes were written on the subject. Look to the 87th at Barossa, the 88th at Badajos, the 27th and 45th every where. . . . More need not be said. The German troops are superior to any I ever met with for strict attention to duty. They are deter-mined, brave, and cool in the hour of battle; and, should they be entrusted with the out-posts, the camp may sleep in safety, and in full assurance of being vigilantly watched. Hardy and inflexible, they conform under any state of things to their Commanders, at whose will they move with the regularity of a piece of mechanism.

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*A Country Curate's Autobiography; or, Passages of a Life without a Living.* 2 vols. Smith, Elder, & Co.

WE cannot do better than give our author's reason for his publication:—"The Church has many enemies,—these are not dreaded; she has also many friends, no small portion of whom are negatively hostile to her cause,—while those are roaring without, these are snoring within; and it is difficult to say which most offends the tranquil spirit of the religion of peace." The counsel and sentiments throughout the volumes are good; they are written with much feeling, and we hope they will be productive of benefit. We recommend the work to the attentive perusal of the friends of Church Reform.

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*The Book of Gems.* Edited by S. C. Hall. Saunders and Otley.

Of the splendid books of the season this is the most useful. Mr. Hall has now completed his task of collect-ing and arranging, in a popular and attractive form, "the most perfect specimens of the Poets, illustrated by the pencils of the Artists of Great Britain." The volume commences with Pomfret and Swift, born in 1667, and concludes with Blomfield, born in 1766. The notices of the several poets, though of course brief, are carefully sketched, and the fifty-three engravings are, for the most part, exquisite "gems." We do not know a more de-lightful and instructive present for youth than this very captivating volume.

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*History of the West Indies.* By R. Montgomery Martin. Whittaker and Co.

HAVING already expressed our opinion of the British Colonial Library and of Mr. Martin's indefatigable re-searches, we have only to observe, that the volume which is before us includes Jamaica, Honduras, Trinidad, Tobago, Grenada, the Bahamas, and the Virgin Isles; and that it is in every respect a useful book of reference for the library, as well as of instruction for pupils. Mr. Martin cannot do better than continue the valuable series of Colonial information.

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## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, November 19, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87¼ ⅜ Reduced, 86⅞ ¼; 3½ Red. 93½; New 3½, 96⅛ ⅜, Cons. for Act. 87⅛ ⅜.

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### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### INSOLVENTS.

N. and J. Gerrard, Manchester, cotton-spinners.—M. A. Aber-crombie and W. H. Abercrombie, Goodge-street, Tottenham-court Road, brass-founders.—B. Brissenden, Tunbridge Wells, tonkeeper.

#### BANKRUPTS.

R. J. Adams, Chelmsford, cabinet-maker—R. Webster, Cornhill, watchmaker.—E. Cockett, Blackheath Road, grocer.—H. Searl, Bodmin, Cornwall, linen-draper.—J. Hyatt, Commercial Road, Pimlico, victualler.—R. Homan, Hastings, Sussex, builder.—W. Malben, Brighton, coach-maker.—T. Davies, Ledbury, Hereford-shire, victualler.—J. G. Lee, Leeds, carpet-manufacturer.—S. Pearse, Creaton, Devonshire, quarryman.—G. Orme, Ashton-under-Line, bookseller.—J. Smith, Rochdale, Lancashire, corn miller.—J. Marshall, Coventry, riband-manufacturer.

#### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

W. Orr, Towerlands, grain-dealer.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

N. Strange, cabinet-maker, Tunbridge Wells.

### BANKRUPTS.

T. Nichols, carman, Dowgate-hill, City.—T. Enock and Henry ...nb, grocers, Leicester.—R. Moore, furniture-broker, Hoxne, ...ffolk.—Ann Bastam, victualler, Radcliffe, Lancashire.—Thos. ...ilish, wine merchant, Cooper's-row, Crutched Friars.—Sam. ...oberts, shoemaker, Hastings.—J. Bakewell, size-manufacturer, ...anchester.

### BIRTHS.

...2d inst., at the Hon. and Rev. Dr. Marsham's, Kirkby Over-...ow, the lady of Lieutenant Colonel MACLEAN, 81st reg., of a ...aughter.—7th instant, at Hinterhaussen, near Constance, the ...dy of Capt. GEO. HOPE JOHNSTONE, R.N., of a son.—14th inst., ... Trenatnn-hall, the lady of Captain JERVIS TUCKER, R.N., of ...daughter.—Oct. 25, at their seat, the Ryalls, Seaton, Devon, ...e lady of Capt. W. H. B. PEAKE, R.N., of a daughter.—11th ...st., at Christ Church, Hants, the lady of L. A. JOSEPH, Esq., ...h Dragoon Guards, of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

...Al Hampton, Capt. COURTENAY BOYLE, R.N., Groom of the ...ivy Chamber to his Majesty, to Miss WALLACE OGLE, daughter ... Wm. Wallace Ogle, Esq., of Causey Park, Northumberland.—...h inst., at Islay House, Islay, P. L. BROOKE, Esq., of Mere-hall, ...eshire, to JULIA SEYMOUR BUCHANAN, youngest daughter of ...e late Col. Campbell, of Shawfield.—8th inst., at St. George's, ...anover-square, Capt. FREMANTLE, R.N., second son of the ...t. Vice-Admiral Sir T. F. Fremantle, G.C.B., to ISABELLA, ...ict of J. Wedderburn, Esq.—Nov. 3d, ARTHUR, eldest son of ...hn Ward, Esq., of Holwood, Kent, to CATHERINE, daughter of ...ent.-Col. Houlton, of Foreleigh Castle, Somerset.

### DEATHS.

...After giving birth to a daughter, the lady of Lieut. DENNEHY, ...ast Guard, Ballycotton, Ireland.—At Leigh-street, Burton ...escent, EDWARD WILSON, Esq., late Captain of the 17th Drags. ...st inst., at Portesham, Mrs. ANN HARDY, sister of Joseph ...rdy, Esq., of Charminster, and also of Rear Admiral Sir Tho-...s Masterman Hardy, Bart., G.C.B., Governor of Greenwich ...spital, aged 78 years.—7th inst., at Streeve-hill, the seat of his ...ther, Marrus Gage, Esq., Capt. JAMES STRACHAN GAGE, late ...7th Fusiliers.—At Wickham, Hants, 26th ult., T. D. DIRCKALL, ...q., Lieut. R.N., whose commission bore date, 1790.—17th Nov., ...Hanover-square, Capt. JAMES GREEN, R.N., of Wallington, ...cts, aged 68 years.—On 2d inst., in his 63d year, in London, ... WILLIAM ROWES, of Southsea, Superannuated Master R.N.—...h Sept., at Woolwich, MARY MELVILLE, eldest daughter of ...pt. Andrew Herriot, R.M.—9th inst., Lieut. HIRAM FRAZER, ...N., at his residence in Kennington oval, after a lingering ill-...ss.—At Brixham, on 1st inst., Lieut. SAMUEL LUCKLEY, R.N. ...At Edinburgh, Capt. GILBERT M'DONALD, Milton, late of the ...yals, the last surviving nephew of the celebrated Flora M'Do-...ld.—At Newcastle, Lieut.-Colonel J. HANDASYDE, late of the ...d Dragoons.—At Barbadoes, on the 15th Sept. last, Captain ...EDERICK MATHEWS, aged 37, only son of that universally es-...eemed and lamented officer, the late Col. Mathews, of Chelsea ...ollege. Capt. Mathews was a young man of great accomplish-...ents, genius, and talent. He fell a victim to severe fever, ...aught on by unremitting attention to, and exertions in, his ar-...uous duties, and died universally regretted and lamented by the ...ll and military departments of this Island, in which he was a ...spendiary magistrate.—13th inst., at Noel-house, Kensington, ...om the effects of repeated attacks of paralysis, Major-General ...ACOUNT FRASER.—At Southsea, at an advanced age, Captain ...EAN, formerly of the 57th reg.—11th inst., in Princes-street, ...dinburgh, the wife of Commander BURNEAD, R.N., aged 85.


# Advertisements.

## SECOND-HAND SILVER WATCHES.

A variety of some Dozens may be selected from, price Two ...uineas each; some rather more modern, Two and a Half Guineas ...ch; and an assortment quite equal to new, Three Guineas each, ...e whole have been carefully examined, and are Warranted.

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| 12 | 0 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 11 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 6 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 0 | 19 | 8 |
| 16 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 7 | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| 20 | 0 | 16 | 11 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 15 | 0 |
| 25 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 1 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 3 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 1 | 19 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 9 |
| 30 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 1 | 13 | 9 | 1 | 17 | 6 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 6 | 11 | 2 | 12 | 6 |
| 31 | 1 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 18 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 18 | 2 | 2 | 19 | 6 |
| 38 | 1 | 15 | 7 | 2 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 6 | 2 | 12 | 3 | 2 | 19 | 4 | 3 | 6 | 6 |

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The Manufacturer of this new and exquisite perfume, ...spectfully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the high honour ...ey have been pleased to confer on him by pronouncing it to be ...e most delightful for the handkerchief now in use. Its intrinsic ...erits have at length obtained for it the favourable notice of the ...aders of the fashionable world; its fragrance, at once the most ...elicate and lasting, its purity and elegance, leaving no stain, ...nd its fitness to a decided preference, either in the boudoir, assembly, ...r drawing-room.—To be had of the Proprietor, at his establish-...ent for foreign perfumery, No. 184, Piccadilly, of Messrs. ...ilwell, James, and Co., Regent street; and of every perfumer ...f consequence either in town or country, at 2s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. ...per bottle. Ask for Parker's Bouquet du Boudoir.

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BANKERS—Messrs. Bosanquet, Anderdon, and Co., 73, Lombard-street; Sir W. P. Call, Bart., and Co., 25, Old Bond-street.

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Life Insurances are effected at reduced premiums, which may be paid Quarterly, Half-yearly, or Annually, at the option of the parties: and the Assured with this Company participate periodically in the profits.

The Bonus declared on the 3rd of July, 1851, attaches to all Policies effected previous to the 1st of January, 1850.

*** In consequence of numerous representations, the Board of Directors have resolved to admit the documents, upon the faith of which any Policy shall be granted, as conclusive evidence of the age and state of health of the life insured, except in cases of gross fraud or wilful misrepresentation. This regulation will effectually protect Innocent parties against every risk, and prevent the possibility of delay in settling claims.

Applications for Prospectuses, or for the appointment of Agent at any town where the Company have not already appointed one, may be made to the Secretary as above, and will receive immediate attention.

## ROUND SILVER WAITERS, WITH RICH SHELL BORDERS.

| Diameter. | Plain Centres. oz | £ s. d. | Chased Centres. oz | £ s. d. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8 Inches | 12 at | 5 8 0 | 12 at | 5 14 0 |
| 10 " | 20 | 9 0 0 | 20 | 9 10 0 |
| 12 " | 30 | 13 10 0 | 30 | 14 5 0 |
| 15 " | 42 | 18 18 0 | 42 | 19 19 0 |
| 20 " | 124 | 56 10 0 | 124 | 58 18 0 |

The Plate Rooms of the establishment, which are extensive, contain a large and choice selection of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, and every article requisite to complete a service.

A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. 14, Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

AS the following letter received from Major-General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy Purse, testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express his Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it. Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 24th, 1835. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions: it instantly relieves Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fulness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Windy Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undernamed, and 208 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of the Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations. Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. T. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Bowley, A. Middleton, C. Lomlon, H. Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, F. Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Artist to his Majesty, C. Millard.

This Essence is prepared only by DECIMUS WOODHOUSE, Operative Chemist Extraordinary to his Majesty, 18, King William-street, New London-bridge; and sold by him, wholesale and retail, in bottles 2s. 6d., 4s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s. each; and may be had of all Medicine Venders.

TO PREVENT FRAUD.

THORN'S POTTED YARMOUTH BLOATERS, for Toast, Biscuits, Sandwiches, and Wine, in Pots, 1s. and 2s. each. The high repute and immense sale of this delicate preparation has induced several would-be tradesmen (who not having an idea of their own) to attempt an imposition by labeling a pot exactly like his, thereby to deceive the public and injure him, (having actually applied to his printer for that purpose) well knowing they cannot prepare the Fish, the receipt being an old family one, and the secret in the curing of the Herring, by which its rancid qualities are destroyed, and it becomes so delicious a relish. It is easily detected by observing his signature, ALEX. THORN, on the side, and on the top, Proprietor of the celebrated TALLY HO! SAUCE, for Fish, Game, Steaks, Wild Fowl, and all Made Dishes, imparting a zest not otherwise acquired—the most economical now in use: in Bottles, 2s. and 4s. each, warranted in all climates. Wholesale at the Manufactory, Thorn's Oil, Italian, and Foreign Warehouse, 223, High Holborn, also of all wholesale oilmen and druggists; and retail by all respectable oilmen, grocers, and druggists in the United Kingdom.

MORISON'S PILLS.—The Public are hereby informed that this medicine cannot be held genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved upon the Government stamp, in white letters upon a red ground. The above is the only security to the public of its genuineness, and it is highly important that it should be observed by all who take the medicine. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed by the British College of Health to sell the medicine.

MASDEU.—A ROUSILLON RED WINE

*Vino Diffugiunt Morduces Curæ.*

THE Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment beg ... announce to their friends and the public that, after strict exa... nation of this wine, of various vintages, and at all ages, from ... to twenty years old, they have determined upon adopting ... giving it their strongest recommendation as well worthy (both ... quality and price) to take its stand among those in general consum... tion in this country. They had, indeed, long been convinced of ... suitable qualities of many of the French wines, comparativ... unknown in England, for this purpose; but the heavy and ... equal taxation created by the Methuen Treaty, in 1703, amou... ing almost to a prohibition of their consumption, operated as ... check to anything like a general knowledge of their variety a... usefulness.

This prohibition, inimical alike to the interests and good feelin... of both England and France, continued until the year 1831, wh... the English government determined on the equalisation of t... duties on the wines of France and Portugal, and in that year ... measure passed into a law. This obstacle removed, a new fi... was at once opened for the employment of capital and exertio... it gave a strong stimulus to the wine-growers of France, a... encouraged them to enter into competition with their hither... more favoured brethren of the Peninsula; they having long ... confident, that whenever they were placed on the same footi... the qualities of their wines would fully justify them in maki... the attempt; for as Dr. Henderson, in his work on wines, sa... "The French territory furnishes some of the best specimens ... wine in each class, and unquestionably excels every other regi... of the globe in the manufacture of red wines in particular."

Similar feelings induced the Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wi... Establishment to turn their attention to this object; and the ... suit of their inquiries convinced them that the best wines of R... sillon, but more particularly that from the estate of Masdeu, p... sessed all the requisite qualities for British consumption. Thi... a red wine, having all the characteristics of Port as to fulness ... vinous properties, combined with that delicacy of flavour, bl... aroma, and exquisite bouquet, which are the peculiar distinctio... of the wines of France.

Cyrus Redding's particular description of this wine, in ... second edition of his work on modern wines, pages 136-7, is t... well known to need quotation.

Still, notwithstanding their favourable opinion of this wi... the Proprietors, naturally jealous of the established reputation ... their firm, were unwilling to risk it by introducing an arti... which had never yet endured the test of practical and perso... experience as to the effects the climate of England might produ... on it, and the most prompt measures were adopted to ascerta... that fact.

In October, 1833, a few sample pipes arrived in this count... part of which were purchased; and when the first cargo came ... September, 1834, per the Astrea, Captain Gobler, from Port Ve... dres, ten pipes were immediately bottled, with every attenti... the experiment deserved, that its progress might be watched, ... nature ascertained, and its qualities fully developed.

The result of this experiment (an experiment the Proprieto... believe continued to their house alone) has been most favourab... to the first year much improvement took place, but it had not ... arrived at that maturity which would warrant them in introduci... it to the public; but another year's ordeal has produced an arti... equal to some of the most expensive wines of the French mark... It is in brilliant condition, *with a fine crust*; may be moved wi... out the slightest injury, and the nobility and public in gene... are respectfully invited to pass their judgment on it at the va... of their Establishment.

The Proprietors, therefore, having from their practical expe... ence the full confidence in the intrinsic merits and improvi... qualities of this wine, have made arrangements with the grow... for a permanent supply of the best quality that Rousillon p... duces; and, in order to distinguish it from second growths a... other common red wines of the south of France, it has been ... termined to designate it by the title of "Masdeu," this bei... the name of the principal estate upon which it is grown; in t... same manner that the first growth clarets receive their denom... nation from the vineyards of "Lafitte," "Latour," and "Ch... teau Margaux."

They are now landing a parcel of fifty pipes at the Lond... Docks ex *Les Deux Jules*, Capt. Lagnon, from port Vendr... part of which are being cleared home, and are warranted to b... equal quality to those which have been in bottle upwards ... two years, and the same results may with confidence be an... cipated.

The Proprietors, in conclusion, regret the necessity of cautio... ing the public and the country wine merchants against a comm... red wine shipped at the port of Cette, which has been in ma... instances surreptitiously imposed upon the wine merchants, a... through them, unknowingly, upon the public, as the genu... Masdeu, to which it has no more affinity than the port w... produced in Figueira has to the highest quality of the vineya... of the Alto Douro.

Cash prices as under. Country orders must contain remittance ... or references in London.

Hampers, 1s. per dozen. Bottles, 2s. per dozen.

| Per Pipe, | Per Hogshead, | Per Quarter Cask, | Per Dozen, |
|---|---|---|---|
| £66. | £33 10s. | £16 16s. | 28s. |

The old crusted per the Astrea, bottled September, 1834, ... per dozen.

GEO. HENEKBY AND COMPANY,

23, High Holborn.

Note.—Wine Merchants supplied at the market price.

THE attention of FAMILIES in LONDON and THROUGHOUT the KINGDOM, is respectfully ... vited to the Teas sold by the NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, ... KING WILLIAM STREET, near the Mansion House. The P... prietors cannot too strongly impress on the public mind T... IMPORTANT FACT, that it is in their power to sell the b... BLACK TEA that can be required for ANY PURPOSE, or ... ANY FAMILY, at 5s. per lb.; it possesses a RIPE RICH PEK... SOUCHONG FLAVOUR; and for all purposes of DOMES... UTILITY, a Tea in every way calculated to give GENE... SATISFACTION, a STOUT STRONG BLACKISH LEAF CO... GOU, at 4s. per lb.

SUPERFINE HYSON, rich delicate flavour, 6s. The FINE... GUNPOWDER TEA, small curled bright leaf, 7s. The finest Mo... Coffee, full flavour, 2s. per lb. This is a reduction on for... prices of 2s. per cent., or about ONE-FIFTH of the entire va... of the article. A TRIAL IS SOLICITED; if not found to A... UP TO THEIR PROFESSIONS, a continuance of public supp... CANNOT BE EXPECTED.

RIDGWAY, DAKIN, & COMPY.

Importers and Dealers in Tea,

KING WILLIAM-STREET, NEAR THE MANSION HOUS...

## THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE

SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well ablished as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, illi, Curries, &c., as to need no further recommendation. It y remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disapntment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Nbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, wis, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, and;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most spectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

lso, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any er Sauce.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, proving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, dering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in ri under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

rfumers to the Royal Family, Nn. 62, Oxford Street, London. Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably ve paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively ployed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn ths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three ntaries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed e greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and st uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of dr. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and t is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the farmed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during e period of three centuries, and has been found unlevitatingly ccessful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, ft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair on cast Iron—it will do no such thing: but, if regularly applied, will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if at from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will prote the growth of the hair generally.

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

stain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a illiant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is n are LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

ccasionally mixed with the deleterious articles usually employed to re Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the air, and although an oily substance, the

RIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, nd is therefore free from the general complaint against every her article in present use for the same purpose, including those thy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more or less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform ductriple. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly ourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human air will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, nd which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that ose persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in fe, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the erspiration settling on the hair not being absorbed, which entirely destroys it, but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will revent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; nd if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an peration so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 1s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly ecommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair at will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

## SCROFULA AND SCORBUTIC

AFFECTIONS. — ALTERATIVE TONIC POWDERS nd PILLS.—A certain specific for the removal of scrofula, glandular, and scorbutic affections, secondary symptoms, eruptions of the skin, pains in the bones, ulcerated sore throat, chronic rheumatism, local and general debility, loss of appetite, depression of spirits, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Persons in the habit of taking quinine will find these Powders by far the most efficacious tonic. Prepared only by the Proprietor, M. O. WRAY, 118, Holborn-hill, and sold in packackages at 4s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each; and wholesale by Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; Sutton and Co., 10, Bow Church-yard; and retail, by Strading, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Lowe and Hornblower, 47, Blackfriars-road, London; and all respectable Patent Medicine Vendors in Town and Country.

3a, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, and Nn. 10, Ludgate-hill.

## MONSIEUR MALLAN and SONS, Sur-

geon Dentists, respectfully acquaint their Friends and the Public, that for the better convenience of their City connexion they have OPENED an additional ESTABLISHMENT, at Nn. 10, LUDGATE HILL, City (opposite the Bell Sauvage Inn), where of the above firm may be consulted daily, and at their Old established residence, 32, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, where they continue to restore Decayed Teeth with their celebrated MINERAL SUCCEDANEUM, so universally recommended by the Faculty in London and Paris. The operation of filling Teeth is performed in a few seconds, without the slightest pain, heat, or pressure. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, in a manner singularly efficacious, and SUPPLY WHOLE or PARTIAL SETS of TEETH. INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL, or NATURAL TEETH, from one to a complete set, fitted, without wire or other ligatures—guaranteed to answer every purpose for mastication and articulation.

CHARGES AS IN PARIS.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIDA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From Joseph Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "Joseph Henry Green.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From Brandby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Brandby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From William Hantsch, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other made use of. In the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "William Hantsch.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 99, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Pratt, 229, Strand; Heath and Burke, Middle Row, Holborn, Bowling, St, George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 75, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 51, Lower Sackville street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

Caution.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "George Franks, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until 2 o'clock.

## NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE

PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers, are concentrated into four moderate sized Pills, they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headach, loss of appetite, giddiness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, and all complaints arising from a disordered state of the digestive organs; they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass, is contained the largest quantity of the basic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons; T. Butler; E. Edwards; F. Newberry and Sons; W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby and Co. (late B. Godfrey Windus), 61, Bishopsgate-street Without, London: and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine Venders.

Be particular to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consequence of their great success some unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

## WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or

SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGIB HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 95, Gracechurch-street, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agib Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

## ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD,

Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply DEFICIENCIES of the TEETH, on his improved principle, at the same moderate terms, whether arising from neglect, diseases of the gums, or age (from a single Tooth to a complete set), without extracting the roots, or giving any pain, and in every case restoring perfect articulation and mastication. An inspection of Mr. Howard's method will immediately convince those at all acquainted with the subject of its superiority.

Tender and decayed Teeth cured and effectually preserved from further decay.—At home from ten till five.

## THE NEW WATERPROOF CLOAK,

21s.; Capes, 15s.; Driving Frocks, 32s. Twelve months' wear will prove them superior to the shabby-looking India rubber. Cloth Dress Cloaks, 35s.; Ditto Spanish Circle Cloaks, nine yards and a half round, 63s.; Boys' Cloaks, 8s. 6d.; Superfine Dress Coat, 47s. 6d.; Do. Frock Coat, silk facings, 50s.; Milled Petersham Great Coat and Invulnerable Pilot Pea Jackets, bound and velvet collars, 42s.; the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; ditto Trousers, 16s. 6d.; Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, 16s.; Footman's Suit of Livery, best cloth, 63s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—DOUDNEY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 49, Lombard-street. Established, 1784. The best and cheapest House for Boys' Clothing.

25, New Bond-street.

## TEETH.—Gold is the only material with

which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result the various cements to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the acids of the mouth, and thus, forming mortises of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any reference real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to!

## ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL

PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible, they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will not experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed the complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Scorbutic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first offered these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

Dear Cooper,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that had never before witnessed: but what I consider your most invaluable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that haunt the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of the uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you can fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, Joshua Brookes.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in boxes, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and Co's General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford street, the corner of Wells street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine of repute (with an *allowance on taking at one time*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or more respectable Venders in every Town in the kingdom; and any Shop that has not got them will obtain them from London, without any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through any of the London Booksellers.

## SARSAPARILLA

"Great praise is due to Mr. Hillyard for his very clever and much needed preparation of Sarsaparilla. His mode of preparing it preserves the necessary active qualities, which, according to the old mode, were allowed to evaporate, thus rendering it more of the most sure, as well as simple, remedies in purifying the blood."—*United Service Gazette.*

"In justice to one of the many preparers of Sarsaparilla, we must give the need of praise to Hillyard's condensed preparation, knowing some friends of ours who have received much benefit from its use."—*Fraser's Literary Chronicle.*

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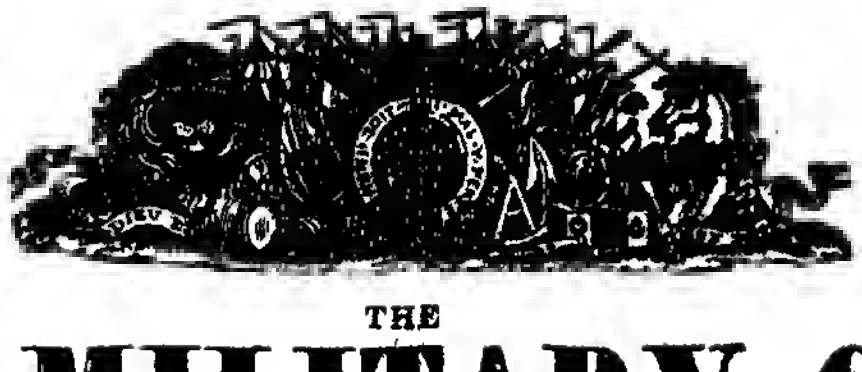
Saturday, November 19, 1836.



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MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Cotton shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, linen and 14s. per dozen; wool ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 36s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 2s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

E. PARKER, Perfumer to the Royal Family, No. 184, Piccadilly, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the following admired Articles for the Toilette, viz.:—

PARKER'S POUDRE ORIENTALE, for effectually changing red or grey hair to a beautiful shade of brown or black. Price 5s. per Bottle.

PARKER'S TRIKOTIAN CREAM, the best compound now in use for promoting the growth of hair, and preventing its falling off or turning grey. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

PARKER'S COLD CREAM OF ROSES, simple in its preparation, healing in its effects, balsamic in its quality, and delightful in its perfume. Price 1s., 2s., and 3s. per Pot.

PARKER'S EMOLLIENT OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP. This Soap, from being purified, is one of the best in use; it renders the hands delicately white, and by keeping the skin admirably soft, prevents chaps and every thing that is unpleasant. Price 2s. 6d. per Packet of Six Squares.

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

*Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 2nd November, 1826.*

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply the following Articles for the use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence and end for the first day of January, 1827, and to continue (subject to the usual Conditions of the Contracts) until the following periods:—

MEAT, 31st March.
BREAD, FORAGE, OATS. } 30th April. } both days inclusive.

viz:—

**BEEF and MUTTON.**

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in the undermentioned Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties, &c.:—

Islands
Cambridge, including the Town of Newmarket,
Chester,
Hereford,
Herts,
Huntingdon,
Isle of Wight,
Kent, including Tilbury Fort in the County of Essex,
Lancaster,
Norfolk,
Northampton,
Nottingham,
Oxford,
Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Warwick,
Worcester,
York,
North Britain,

**BREAD.**

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted, and to the Household Cavalry when in the County of Middlesex) in the undermentioned Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks in the undermentioned Counties, &c.:—

Bedfordshire,
Cambridge, including the Town of Newmarket,
Chester,
Hereford,
Herts,
Huntingdon,
Isle of Wight,
Kent, including Tilbury Fort in the County of Essex,
Lancaster,
Norfolk,
Northampton,
Nottingham,
Oxford,
Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Warwick,
Worcester,
York,
North Britain.

**BREAD (continued).**

Suffolk.
Warwick,
Worcester,
York,
North Britain,

**FORAGE.**

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in the undermentioned Counties, &c.

Berks,
Essex,
Hants,
Kent,
Lancaster,
Middlesex,
Northampton,
Northumberland,
Nottingham,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Sussex,
York,
North Britain.

**OATS.**

To the Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in the Counties undermentioned.

Berks, including the Town of Hungerford,
Bucks, including Colnbrook,
Derby,
Devon,
Dorset,
Gloucester, including the City of Bristol,
Hereford,
Lancaster,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Norfolk,
Northampton,
Northumberland, including Berwick-on-Tweed,
Nottingham,
Salop,
Somerset,
Stafford,
Suffolk,
Surrey,
Sussex,
Worcester,
York.

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Tuesday the Sixth day of December next, after none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Separate Proposals must be made for Meat, for Bread, for Oats, and for Forage; and Proposals must also be made separately for each County and Island, except for the Islands of Guernsey, Jersey, and Alderney, which must be included in one Tender, as also the several Counties in North Britain; and each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property, engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount specified in the printed Particulars, *for* the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him; and Persons Tendering are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall.

N.B.—Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents cannot be allowed to pass free of Postage; but the Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual, provided it be strictly Official. The Board of Ordnance and their Officers will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

## CONTRACT FOR TALLOW.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 25th Nov. 1826.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the 7th December next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with such persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and delivering into His Majesty's Dock-yard at Woolwich, Half within a fortnight and the remainder within a month from the day of treaty,

24 Tons of RUSSIA TALLOW.

A Sample of the Tallow and a Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock the day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly authorised in writing.

Every Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be accompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, declaring to become bound with the Person tendering, in the sum of £100 for the due performance of the Contract.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captain—H. B. Martin (1807) to *Carysfort*.
Lieutenants—T. L. Massie (1827), J. G. Crosbie (1828), and W. Loring (1826), to *Carysfort*; E. E. Owen (1827), to command *Carron*; W. James (1815), to command *Echo*; W. Asleti (1825), to command *Confiance*; J. M. Waugh (1814), to command *Blazer*; Walter Reid (1806) to *Ulla*, vice Scott, to *Rodney*; J. Rawstorne (1815) to Coast Guard, Sussex; Thomas Hare (1815), and P. Barnes (1815), to Coast Guard.
Master—J. C. Rutter (Acting) to *Carysfort*.
Mates—T. J. Maitland (Coll.) to *Samarang*; F. Denison to *Inconstant*.
Second Master—Peter Loney to *Carysfort*.
Purser—H. K. Bamber to *Carysfort*.
Midshipman—T. C. Giles to *Samarang*.
Surgeon—W. Ekin, M.D. (1820) to *Conway*.
Assistant-Surgeon—H. Trevan to *Royal Adelaide*.
Clerks—J. Heatham, in charge to *Blazer*; T. G. Mitchell, additional to *Bellerophon*; C. Blyth to *Fly*.
Royal Marines—First Lieut. James Fynmore, from the Portsmouth Div., to be Capt., at Chatham, vice Capt. M'Laughlan. Second Lieut. John Holland, from the Plymouth Division, to be First Lieut. at Portsmouth. Capt. M'Lachlan, lately dismissed, is placed on a four shillings and sixpence half-pay list, in consideration of former services.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ACTAEON, 26, Capt. Lord Edward Russell (1833), arrived at Valparaiso from Rio Janeiro 25th July.
BRITOMART, 10, Lieut. Com. W. H. Quin (1813), arrived at Plymouth from the Coast of Africa, 23d inst.
ILEX, 18, Capt. J. Hindmarsh (1831), arrived at Rio Janeiro, on passage to South Australia, 16th Oct.
CARYSFORT, Lieut.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), arrived at Sierra Leone from a cruise, 6th Oct.
CONWAY, 28, Capt. C. R. Drinkwater (1830), sailed from Portsmouth for East Indies, 21st inst.
HYACINTH, 18, Com. F. P. Blackwood (1830), arrived at Portsmouth from East Indies, 19th inst.
INCONSTANT, 36, Capt. John Hayes, C.B. (1802), arrived at Portsmouth from Cadiz, 19th inst.
LYNX, 3, Lieut.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), sailed from the Cape of Good Hope for Ascension, 22d Sept.
PANTALOON, 10, Lieut.-Com. H. Eyres (1827), arrived at Ports mouth from Cadiz, 19th inst.
RHADAMANTHUS, sl.-v., Lieut.-Com. J. Duffil (1827), sailed from Portsmouth for Santander, 21st inst.
ROLLA, 10, Lieut.-Com. F. H. H. Blasse (1826), arrived at Sierra Leone from a cruise, 6th Oct.
SERPENT, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1833), sailed from Portsmouth for West Indies, 21st inst., put back on the 22d.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1813), sailed from Portsmouth for West Indies, 18th inst.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| OROSMAN, Peter (1804), | s. Sept. 21, | d. Oct. 17, | r. Nov. 14. |
| CAMOENS, Roberts, | s. Oct. 17, | d. Nov. 12, | r. Nov. 7. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley, R.N. (1814), | s. Oct. 24, | d. Nov. 19, | r. Nov. 20. |
| SPEY, James (1815), | s. Oct. 31, | d. Nov. 26, | r. |
| RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Nov. 10, | d. Dec. 6, | r. |
| LYRA, Griffin (1808), | s. Nov. 14, | d. Dec. 10, | r. |
| ALERT, Norrington (1812), | s. Nov. 21, | d. Dec. 16, | r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 3, | d. Nov. 23, | r. Nov. 15. |
| HEARTS, Blount (1824) | s. Nov. 3, | d. Dec. 24, | r. |
| FIREFLY, Pearce ( ), | s. | d. | r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, | d. Nov. 25, | r. Nov. 11. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s., Aug. 9, | d. Dec. 23, | r. Nov. 20. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 19, | d. Jan. 30, | r. |
| MAGNET, Griffiths ( , | s. Oct. 6, | d. Feb. 25, | r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. Nov. 4, | d. Mar. 24, | r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PIGEON, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Nov. 9, | r. Nov. 2. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), | s. Sept. 3, | d. Nov. 27, | r. Nov. 23. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1808), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Dec. 11, | r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Oct. 3, | d. Dec. 26, | r. |
| SAYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct 17, | d. Jan. 8, | r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Nov. 2, | d. Jan. 26, | r. |
| BRISKIS, Downey (1815), | s. Nov. 17, | d. Feb. 9, | r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. | d. | r. |

*Mexico and Hayti.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, | d. Nov. 4, | r. Nov. 3. |
| LINNET, Hiway (1815), | s. July 17, | d. Dec. 4, | r. |
| PANDORA, Jones (1814), | s. Aug. 17, | d. Jan. 4, | r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. Sept. 17, | d. Feb. 4, | r. |
| HOPE, Rees ( ), | s. Oct. 17, | d. Mar. 4, | r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1812), | s. Nov. 17, | d. April 6, | r. |

*North America.*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| REINDEER, Dicken (1815), | s. Sept. 10, | d. Nov. 12, | r. Nov. 11. |
| DELPHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. Oct. 8, | d. Dec. 3, | r. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. Nov. 5, | d. Jan. 7, | r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME

| Nov. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | Portsmouth Dock Yard. | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | London Bridge. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. | Morn. | Aft. |
| | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. | h. m. |
| Su. 27 | 7 31 | 7 48 | 1 23 | 1 44 | 2 27 | 2 56 | 4 6 | 4 23 |
| Mo 28 | 8 4 | 8 21 | 2 3 | 2 22 | 3 10 | 3 34 | 4 41 | 5 0 |
| Tus.29 | 8 40 | 9 1 | 2 43 | 3 4 | 3 52 | 4 14 | 5 19 | 5 39 |
| We. 30 | 9 25 | 9 49 | 3 27 | 3 54 | 4 38 | 5 1 | 6 3 | 6 27 |
| Th. 1 | 10 15 | 10 48 | 4 20 | 4 59 | 5 26 | 5 50 | 6 52 | 7 23 |
| Fri. 2 | 11 22 | 11 50 | 5 25 | 6 1 | 6 30 | 7 3 | 7 58 | 8 20 |
| Sat. 3 | ... | 0 41 | 6 37 | 7 14 | 7 40 | 8 12 | 9 3 | 9 35 |

PORTSMOUTH, Nov. 25th.—(*From our own Correspondent.—Inconstant*, with the flag of Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir C. Paget (which was struck on Sunday), and *Pantaloon* arrived on Saturday from experimental cruising; the general opinion prevails that *Inconstant* has beat the *Pique* in the late trials. *Inconstant's* bowsprit is discovered to be sprung, and Capt. Hayes is shifting it at Spithead. Her new Captain (Pring) is expected to join next week. *Pantaloon* has taken up her old moorings in the harbour. *Hyacinth*, Com. Blackwood, arrived from Trincomalee on Saturday. She left on the 4th August, and had not any Naval intelligence. The Admiral was there with the *Winchester* and *Algerine*. *Hyacinth* called at St. Helena, the Cape, and Ascension. She is in harbour preparing to be paid off. The three transports, *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, *Barrosa*, and *Prince Regent*, sailed on Sunday for Cork, but *Barrosa* has been compelled to return to Spithead in consequence of bad weather. *Conway* and *Serpent* were paid wages on Saturday, and sailed on Monday, the first for the East Indies, the other for Bermuda, but, owing to violent winds, *Conway* put back to St. Helen's, and did not get away until this morning. *Serpent* anchored in Cowes Roads, and in Wednesday's gale an American ship ran against her, and her bowsprit has been injured, and she is now at Spithead shifting it. *Rhadamanthus* sl. came to Spithead on Monday afternoon, but only remained an hour or two, and then proceeded to Plymouth. First Lieut. Griffin and Second Lieuts. Dorrill and March, R.M., embarked from this division to join Capt. Owen at St. Sebastian. *Rhadamanthus* has on board 200 tons of ordnance stores; four 18-pounder guns, six 12-pounder guns, with carriages; sixty tons of powder, six inch mortars, and a proportion of shell, with Grapnell and Langridge shot. She was to take two Marine Officers from Plymouth. *North Star* has been taken in Dock in place of the *Venerable*; the latter has been moved up the Harbour preparatory to being sold. *Princess Charlotte* has masted, and will take out the new Commander-in-Chief to the Mediterranean. *Victory*, *Samarang*, and *Athol* troop ship, are fitting in the Basin. The second Portsmouth Naval Dinner took place yesterday at the Fountain Hotel. R.-Ad. Sir F. Maitland in the Chair. About 40 Officers attended. Ships in Port—*Inconstant*, *Serpent*. *Barrosa* transport, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Samarang*, *Hyacinth*, *Pantaloon*, *Athol* troop ship, *Emerald*—in Harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 25.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—Nov. 18. Arrived the *Hawoaze* lighter, with stores for the Dock-yard, from Sheerness. Mr. Budlie, Master of the *San Josef*, with a party of men belonging to her, and riggers belonging to the Dock-yard, returned in her, having conducted the *Plover*, fitted as a lazarette, in Sandgate Creek. Nov. 20. Arrived H.M. packet *Espoir*, Lieut. Com. Chas. W. Riley, from Lisbon, she sailed for Falmouth the next day. Also arrived, the *Echo* sl., from Portsmouth: having completed her coals, she proceeded for the West Indies on the 24th. Nov. 22. Arrived *Rhadamanthus* sl. v., Lieut.-Com. Duffil, from Woolwich, and on the 24th she proceeded, with the *Doron* lighter, for the Coast of Spain. She has on board a detachment of the Royal Artillery. The *Devon* has also sailed for the squadron under Lord John Hay. November 23. Arrived H.M. brig *Britomart*, 10, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Quin, from the coast of Africa. On her passage home she spoke the following vessels:—the *Rapid*, from Liverpool bound to Babia; *Mercury*, of Guernsey, from Monte Video, and *Abel Gower*, of London, from Sydney, all well. It is said the *Britomart* will be paid off at this port. Nov. 24. Sailed the *Rochester* lighter, with stores for the East India Dock-yards. Nov. 25. H.M.S. *Endymion*, 50, Capt. Sir Samuel Roberts, will be paid off this day. H.M.S. *Talavera*, 74, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, is in the Sound, waiting for orders. H.M. packet *Eclipse*, Lieut.-Com. Forrester, which arrived here on the 12th inst., is ordered to Chatham, to be paid off. *Tamar*, 26, in ordinary, at this port, is ordered to be prepared for sale. In harbour:—*Royal Adelaide*, *St. Josef*, *Pigeon*, and *Eclipse*. In the Sound:—*Talavera* and *Britomart*.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, Nov. 28.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—On Saturday last the *Rhadamanthus* sl., Lieut. Duffill, left this port for Portsmouth and Plymouth, her destination being the North Coast of Spain. She took passengers Mrs. Wylde, family, and servants, who are going to join Colonel Wylde, the British Commissioner; Capt. Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, with three Subalterns and thirty Artillery-men. The *Rhadamanthus* was under orders to sail on Friday, but could not get ready by that day; she was so short-handed, that she was forced to take now some Marines at Spithead to proceed here. The *Blazer* sl. v., Lieut. Waugh, went down the river to try her engines on Saturday, returned same day, and is lying alongside the *Salsette* hulk, getting her stores in; she is to leave here next Thursday, and it is expected will take out the January Mediterranean mail. The *Volcano* st. v. has been taken into dock, and the *Beagle* sl. undocked, and taken into the basin. Two large sheds have been erected on the waste ground near the basin, to shelter new funnels and spare steam-gear. The old *Adder* cutter has been hauled off the mast slips to moorings in the river. The ma

wall will leave the old look-out-house half a cable's length from the water side, but it is not thought expedient to pull it down; instead thereof, the colour-staff is to be removed to the foot of it, and a landing-place, with a shelter for the boatmen and double pair of stairs, will considerably add to the appearance and convenience. The *Blazer* st. v. is in want of petty officers and able-bodied seamen. Ships in port:—*Firebrand* and *Lightning* Admiralty st. yts.; *Blazer* and *Confiance* st. vessels. In Dock:—*Volcano*. In Basin:—*Flamer*, *Messenger*, *African*, *Columbia* st. vessels; *Beagle* and *Investigator* brigs.

MILFORD HAVEN, Nov. 23d.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The continued gales which have taken place here for the last fortnight have almost entirely robbed us of intelligence. The steam-packets from the new station at Hobbs' Point to Waterford have, however, almost invariably made good their passage. Indeed there has not a single mail been "too late" during the whole autumn, and as much of the winter as has yet transpired. To-day the one from Ireland passed this place about a quarter past three o'clock in the afternoon. The workmen at Pembroke Yard have completed the taking to pieces the *Old Dragon*, 74. All the mahogany, of which she was so largely constructed, has been carefully preserved, as well as much of the cedar. In the former are some fine specimens of what the artizan calls "grain." Many of the mechanics, and all the labourers, are still employed on the Saturday, performing specific purposes, such as stowing away deals and well-seasoned timber. The *Aladdin* Post-Office steamer, being nearly completed in the repairs she has been long undergoing here, will go up to the new station in about a fortnight. It is intended, I believe, that she shall take the mail thence on the 6th of December.

The *Hyacinth*, 18, Capt. Blackwood, arrived at Portsmouth 19th inst., from a service of nearly four years in the East Indies. She left Trincomalee 4th Aug., and brings no intelligence that can be called news. The *Winchester*, 52, and *Algerine*, 10, were lying at Trincomalee; the *Andromache*, 28, was acting in the Straits of Malacca against the pirates, and of her success in so doing we gave copious accounts in our last. The *Rose*, 16, was on the Malabar coast; the *Zebra* was expected from Sydney; and the *Rattlesnake* and *Victor* were at New South Wales. The *Hyacinth* brought home invalids and supernumeraries. She quitted the Cape on the 14th Sept., and touched at St. Helena and the Island of Ascension. Rear-Admiral Sir P. Campbell had his flag flying in Simon's Bay, but the *Thalia* was on the coast of Africa; the *Water Witch* at Ascension; and the *Scout*, 16, in the Bight of Benin. The slave trade, however, was very much reduced, in consequence of the new Spanish Slave Act; the cruisers, however, were constantly on the alert.

Lieutenants Dunlop and Pelly, R.M., have proceeded in the *Conway* to join the *Winchester*, as supernumeraries; and two corporals and ten privates, from Portsmouth division, to fill up vacancies in the squadron on the East India station.

The *Inconstant*, 36, Capt. Hayes, having the flag of Rear-Admiral Sir C. Paget, which arrived at Spithead on the 19th inst., left Cadiz on the 4th inst., but brings no news from thence. Sir Charles quitted that port with his flag in the *Vanguard*, accompanied by the *Inconstant*, *Pique*, and *Pantaloon*, and found lying there the *Hercules*, 74, and *Magicienne*, 24; also the French line-of-battle ship *Algesiras*, of 90 guns, with a Commodore's pendant flying. The *Bellerophon*, 64, Capt. Jackson, had previously been sent to Gibraltar, having lost her fore-yard, but not being able to obtain another at that garrison, she had gone on to Malta; Sir Charles remained at Cadiz only two days, and on coming out despatched the *Vanguard* to Malta. He communicated with Lisbon on the 11th inst.

Admiral Sir W. Gage passed the night on shore with his Marines, in his majesty that, after he had landed them by the direction of Lord Howard de Walden, they should interfere on otherwise than for the protection of the Royal Family.

The *Princess Charlotte*, 110, fitting at Portsmouth, is destined to receive the flag of the Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Percival Wilkinson, of the Gun Wharf, Portsmouth, is appointed Deputy Storekeeper of the Ordnance at Sydney, New South Wales.

Commander Peter Williams (1814) has been appointed to the vacant Greenwich out-pension of that rank.—A Lieutenant's out-pension, of the same establishment, is vacant by the recent death of Lieut. J. D. Buchall, R.N., one of the eldest and most respectable Lieutenants, R.N. (1790).

An Officer on half-pay, on making his "declaration" lately, to enable him to receive his half-pay, was charged a fee of one shilling; the former fee when oaths were used: a reference was made to the Admiralty, who decided that the Act of Parliament, substituting declarations for affidavits, still admitted of the usual charge; but it is to be hoped there are few magistrates who would urge the fee on half-pay Officers or Naval Officers' widows. At sea-ports such declarations can always be made before the Captain Superintendent free; to London, also free, before any of the Lords or Secretaries of the Admiralty, and the Superintendents of Medical or Victualling establishments. Justices of the Peace or Magistrates should state the place they act for. No declaration for half-pay or pension will be received if made before Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.

Samuel Barnett, a poor prisoner, recently hung himself in Greenwich Hospital; he was afflicted with temporary insanity—verdict accordingly.

A most splendid painting of the battle of Algiers is now finishing for the Painted Hall of Greenwich Hospital, and will be hung up with the others in about three weeks.

The Revising Barristers have just decided that the Officers of the Royal Hospital, Greenwich, and Deptford Dock and Victualling yards, are not eligible to vote at elections for Members of Parliament.

The *Sarah* and *Frances Charlotte* convict ships have sailed from Deptford this week, to embark convicts for New South Wales, where there remains the *Maitland* and *Parmelia* transports for service; as also the *Margaret*, *Sarah Elizabeth*, and *Prince George* transports.

Mr. Samuel Bird Cook, of the *Messenger* steamer, passed his examination last week, to qualify himself as Master in the Navy and Channel Pilot.

Lieut. James Barber (1816) has succeeded Lieut. Binstead, as Agent on board the *Maitland* transport.

His Majesty's ship *Buffalo*, bound for the new colony of South Australia, with Capt. Hindmarsh, the Governor, and Mr. G. Stevenson, the Secretary, and their families, arrived at Rio de Janeiro on 10th Oct., after a safe and pleasant voyage.

The number of ships that passed the Sound in October was, from the North Sea 687, from the Baltic 465—in all 1152. Amongst them were, from the North Sea, English 142, Danish 64, Norwegian 23, Hanoverian 22, Prussian 201, Russian 50, Swedish 71, Mecklenburg 83, French 3; from the Baltic, English 145, Danish 13, Norwegian 43, Hanoverian 16, Prussian 92, Russian 30, Swedish 27, Mecklenburg 21, French 7; total, English 287, Danish 112, Norwegian 66, Hanoverian 38, Prussian 293, Russian 80, Swedish 98, Mecklenburg 101, French 10.

The *Carysfort* was commissioned at Sheerness on Monday, by Capt. Martin, son of Adm. Sir Byam Martin.—See Appointments.

Seamen are coming forward freely for the *Dido*, at Sheerness, but we regret to hear that several desertions have taken place from the *Inconstant* during the week; the reason for so unusual an occurrence we have not heard.

H.M.S. *Harrier* having information that an armed Brazilian slaver was expected, on the 16th Sept., she sailed from Pernambuco to endeavour to intercept her.

Mr. W. Brown has been appointed gunner of the *Carysfort*.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR-OFFICE, November 22d, 1836.

3d Light Dragoons—Lieut. Wm. James Downes to be Capt., by purchase, v. E. Phillips, who retires; Cornet Robert Algernon Smith to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Downes. Robert Grogan Gray, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Smith.

8th Foot—Gent. Cadet Henry F. F. Johnson, from Royal Mil. College, to be Sec. Lieut., without purchase, v Sparke, promoted in 2d West India Regiment.

12th—Ensign Henry D. Persse, from 88th Foot, to be Adj. and Ens., v. Thompson, who resigns the Adjutantcy only.

14th—Major Henry Wilson, from half-pay Unattached, to be Major, vice William Turner, who exchanges.

18th—Capt. Charles Cameron, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. William H. Graves, who exchanges, receiving the difference.

26th—Ensign Andrew Fitzherbert Evans to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Campbell, dec. Ens. William Robinson Smyth, from h.-p. Nova Scotia Fencibles, to be Ensign, v. Evans.

29th—Lieut. Henry Blunt to be Capt., without purchase, vice Weir, deceased. Ensign Gregory Lewis Way to be Lieut., v. Blunt. Gent. Cadet George Mollé, from Royal Military College, to be Ensign, v. Way.

33d—Staff-Assist. Surg. W. S. M'Credie to be Assist.-Surg., v. Poole, deceased.

41st—Ensign Arthur Robert Whitell to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Glen, deceased. Ensign William H. H. Anderson to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Whitell, whose promotion of August 28 has been cancelled. Gent. Cadet Robert Owen, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, v. Anderson.

44th—Capt. Willoughby Cotton, from the 70th Foot, to be Capt. v. Browne, who retires upon half-pay.

49th—Major Edmund Morris to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, v. Daniell, who retires. Capt. Gilbert Conroy to be Major, by p., v. Morris. Lieut. William Johnston to be Capt., by p., v. Conroy. Ensign Henry John Turner to be Lieut., by p., v. Johnston. James Brockman, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Turner.

66th—Frederick Charles Trench, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Hobhouse, appointed to the 78th Foot.

69th—Capt. William Cousdine, from h.-p. Unatt., to be Capt., v. O'Brien, appointed to 70th Foot.

70th—Capt. John Doyle O'Brien, from 69th Foot, to be Capt., v. Cotton, appointed to 44th Foot.

75th—Lieut. Thomas Belton, from the half-pay 61st Foot, to be Lieut., v. Blood, whose appointment has not taken place.

78th—Ensign James Wood Collins to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Cameron, prom. Ensign John Byron Hobhouse, from 66th, to be Ensign, v. Collins.

88th—Cornet Dawson French, from h.-p. Royal Waggon Train, to be Ensign, v. Persse, appointed to 12th Foot.

99th—Ensign Thomas John Bowles to be Lieut., without purchase, vice Walker, deceased. Gent. Cadet Isaac Hindley H. Galt, from the Royal Military College, to be Ensign, v. Bowles.

2d West India Regiment—Second Lieut. John Sparke, from 8th Foot, to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Dickenson, promoted.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. John Barry Thomas to be Capt. by purchase, v. Pennefather, who retires. Second Lieut. W. Layard to be First Lieut., by purchase, v. Thomas. Henry A. Ambler Ralfe, Gent., to be Second Lieut. by purchase, v. Layard.

Unatt.—Lieut. Julius Henry Sirke, from 12th Foot, to be Capt. without p. Lieut. Charles Cameron, from 78th, to be Capt. by

Staff—Major William Turnbull on the half-pay of the Unattached to be Deputy Adjutant-General to the troops serving in the Island of Jamaica (with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army), v. Macleod, who resigns.

Hospital Staff—Brevet Inspector James Forbes, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals, v. Burke, dec. Deputy Inspector-General Joseph Skey, M.D., to be Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Leeward Islands only, v. John Erty, M.D., retired upon half-pay. Assist.-Surg. Alex. Campbell, from 19th reg., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. M'Credie, appointed to 33d Foot.

Memorandum—Capt. John Simcoe Murraday, upon half-pay of the Royal Engineers, has been permitted to retire from the Army by the sale of an Unattached commission, he being about to become a settler in the Colonies.

The following appointments, as stated in Gazette of 28th inst. have not taken place:—Ens. Hill, from 20th Foot, to be Lieut. 85th reg., by p. Fred. Charles Trench, Gent., to be Ensign, 20th Foot, by purchase.

OFFICE OF ORDNANCE, November 21.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Captain and Brevet-Major John Cale Pelley to be Lieut.-Col., v. P. Campbell, placed on the Retired List. Ser. Capt. Amherst Wright to be Capt., v. Pelley.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 25.

11th Foot—V. I. Story, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Baird, promoted.

14th—Capt. R. Whitney to be Major, by purchase, v. Wilson, who retires. Lieut. J. K. Lloyd, to be Capt., by purchase, v. Whitney. Ens. E. Archbold to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Lloyd. J. Jerrobam, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Archbold.

28th—H. Sweeney, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Stuart, who retires.

34th—Ensign A. C. Goodenough to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Keen, who ret. J. Gwill, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Goodenough.

6th—Ensign A. Lynch, from h. p. 2d Line Batt., King's German Legion, to be Ensign, v. E. S. Orman, who exchanges.

76th—Capt. J. Chipchase, from h. p. 11th Foot, to be Capt., v. Le Poer Trench, who exchanges.

85th—W. Colegrave, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, v. Fraser, who retires.

2d West India Reg.—Ens. R. C. Morris to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Pilkington, who retires. W. W. Paterson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Morris.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—H. du Vernet, Gent., to be Second Lieut., without purchase, v. Hamilton, deceased.

Memo.—The appointment of Ens. G. Thomson, from h.-p. 98th Foot to full p. in the Newfoundland Vet. Companies, as stated in the Gazette of 11th March last, has not taken place.

Warwickshire Reg. of Yeomanry Cav.—C. B. Adderley, Esq., to be Capt., v. Shaw, resigned, 16th Nov.

INFANTRY.

1st Foot, 1st Batt.—One co. Limerick to Rathkeale, on

2d Foot—Promotions in India waiting His Majesty's confirmation—Ensign T. A. Nixon to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Simmons, appointed Adjutant. Lieut. J. Simmons to be Adjutant, v. Robertson, promoted.

13th—Lieut. Inge has obtained a furlough to Europe for two years.

18th.—The *Numa* sailed from Cork harbour on the 1st inst., with the 1st division of this reg. for Ceylon.

43d.—Ensign Lord W. Hill, serving with the regiment in New Brunswick, met with a severe accident at a hurdle race, got up by the officers: in crossing a hurdle his lordship's horse fell and threw him; the consequence was, his Lordship had his collar-bone fractured, and his shoulder blade put out of joint. Surgeon Millar was on the spot, and by his medical exertions the noble Lord is now in a fair way of recovery, and able to move slowly about.

46th—The following are on leave:—Colonel A. Campbell; Capts. Anstruther, D. Stuart, Gosselin; Lieuts. Davis, Marshall; Ensign O'Toole; Lieutenant and Adjutant Campbell.

52d—Promotions in India waiting His Majesty's confirmation—Ensign G. Nicholas to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Stopford deceased. Capt. F. L. Ellis and Lieut. Evatt have obtained furloughs to Europe for two years, sick certificates.

63d—Ensign P. Gordon to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Boyton deceased (waits His Majesty's confirmation).

66th.—One co. from Kinsale to Dunmanway, 21st to

70th.—Captain and Mrs. Graham met with a painful accident when on their passage to Malta in the *Firefly*. The nurse, with the infant in her arms, fell overboard while leaning against the gangway, owing to the loft giving way. The vessel was immediately hove to, and the woman recovered, but quite insensible; the child was floating a little distance, and brought on board alive, but soon died.

77th.—The following officers have left hd.-qrs. on leave:—Capts. Mason, Nelley, and Tattoo; Lieutenants Hall and Griffith.

79th.—At the High Court of Justiciary, on Friday, William M'Intyre, a soldier of this reg., was convicted of wounding John Mullen, with his bayonet, in King's-park, Edinburgh, on the morning of 31st Aug. last. Mullen, with two others, was looking about him, when the prisoner demanded of them to give him the price of a mutchkin of whiskey. They told him they had no money themselves. He then went behind Mullen, who was kneeling on the ground, and wounded him severely in the back. Sentenced to seven years' transportation.—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

ih depot—Capt. O'Connor is in command, Maj. Jackson being on leave. Surgeon Homer is about to join the service companies.

d depot—Armed party from Dublin to Derry, 18th to 30th th.—2 comps. marched from Woolwich last Monday, for Weedon Barracks, 3 more on Tuesday, and the baggage, &c., were embarked on board a steamer from the Arsenal on Wednesday.

YAL. ARTILLERY—An order was issued a few days since upon the impropriety of an officer permitting his religious scruples to interfere with his Military duties, and recommending all such to avail themselves of a permission to retire from the corps, where their feelings are subjected to continual annoyances by being required to act in opposition to their consciences. Capt. Colquhoun has been gazetted back to the R. A. and, as we stated last week, joins Lord John Hay on the North Coast of Spain, with 2 Lieuts., 1 Serjeant, 1 Corporal, 1 Bombardier, and 30 Gunners. The officers of the Royal Artillery are Lieuts. Basset and Dupins. The detachment embarked last week for St. Sebastian in a Naval storeship, the *Diligence*, freighted with munitions of war, for the service of the Queen of Spain. Captain Goslin's co. was forwarded to the Tower last Thursday, to relieve the co. doing duty there. Recruiting parties have been sent out to procure men for this corps, but they are not very successful. Orders have been received not to grant any more furloughs at present. A private of the Horse Artillery received 100 lashes for being absent seven days, and selling his kit. The field batteries have been in constant practice during the week.

YAL. ENGINEERS.—Parties have been sent out recruiting in different parts of the country, and have met with tolerable success. Privates Wilkinson and Bossley have been sent to their duty, and Murphy has been discharged: they were sent home from under the command of Lieut. Vickars, in Spain, as prisoners, for insubordination.

That fine pile of building, the Woolwich Barrack, is still lited by oil lamps, forming a contrast with the brilliant of the town, that calls to mind the sombre feeling of the st day." To make the picture complete, W. Hayman, o has been a lamp-lighter 60 years, occasionally assisted his grandson, crawls along with a stinking torch, a short der, and a lame leg, slowly urging to one's notice these obtrusive satellites of eclipse. After "lights out" in Barrack-rooms, the appearance of the boiling is particularly melancholy, and exhibits a striking example of waste and neglect.

The place of Cadet Captain, at Woolwich, will soon be vant by the promotion to a regimental Lieut.-Colonelcy the present talented holder, Lieut.-Col. Parker. It is assumed the difficulty of finding a successor is in some measure got over, as it is rumoured an officer has been pressed upon to accept it, by resigning his present appointment—the second he has been selected for within two years. This third, in prospect, is *a rare instance* of reward for zeal, talent, and professional distinction.

Lieut.-General Sir S. Whittingham, Commander of the forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands, has embarked at Portsmouth for Barbadoes.

The *Moira*, with detachments for the West Indies, sailed from Cork Harbour on the 18th inst.

ROYAL MEG.—On Saturday last a new carriage for this ancient piece of ordnance, to replace the wooden one, which has become worthless from age, arrived at the Castle, and was yesterday placed on the bomb battery, but the Meg has not been placed on it. The carriage is handsome and substantial, (being several tons weight), and in relief gives a brief outline of the leading points in Meg's history, as follows:—"Believed to have been forged at Mons, A.D. 1486." "At the siege of Notham Castle, A.D. 1497." "Sent to the Tower of London, 1754." "Restored to Scotland by His Majesty George IV., 1829." It also bears the name of Sir R. H. Vivian, Bart., Master-General of the Ordnance.—*Edinburgh Courant.*

Major-General Sir Lionel Smith having assumed the command of the Forces in Jamaica, has appointed Captain Darren, 65th, his Assistant Military Secretary; Lieut. Darling, 37th, A.D.C.; Lieut. Warde, 74th, extra A.D.C.; and Mr. C. H. Darling, Secretary. We take the following from the *Jamaica Herald*:—"Why is it that no congratulatory address has been presented to his Excellency Sir Lionel Smith, is a question that has been put to us by a good many. How to answer it we are at a loss. That there has been to this case a marked deviation or departure from the usual course, we must admit. But why or wherefore? There hangs the tale."

By intelligence from the Mauritius, we have a list of the passengers on board the unfortunate ship *Doncaster*,—Mr. Wilson and Miss Wiche, Mrs. W. Saunders and 4 children, Captain Weir 21st reg., Lieut. Walker, 99th reg., 18 soldiers, invalids, 2 women and 13 children.

A meeting of the Commission for separating the civil and military departments of the army was held on Tuesday afternoon, at the office of the Secretary of War, in the Horse Guards. Viscount Howick, Lord John Russell, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir John Hobhouse, and other members of the Commission, were present.

## COAST GUARD SERVICE AND THE CASE OF MR. DILLON.

*To the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.*

SIR,—I trust you will pardon my taking the liberty of intruding on your attention this lengthy detail, hoping I may succeed in removing the unfavourable impression I feel you have manifested towards me. A short time previous to the Duke of Wellington retiring from office as First Lord of the Treasury, the Report of the Customs on my petition to the Treasury was read to me. I knew I had the power to prove the incorrectness of that Report, therefore I procured the affidavit of my chief boatman, the statement of Lord Carbery, the copy of the Articles signed by the crew of the American brig, *Peru*, also other documents, which I submitted to the Commissioners of Customs, who replied, "that their Report was made from the statement of another, the object of which was not to injure me in my professional pursuits, but to prevent myself, and the crew that was under my command, from sharing in the seizure of the *Peru*." I waited on Mr. George Robert Dawson, and convinced him of the hardship of my case, that gentleman promised he would write to you, and beg you would re-consider my case, and expressed the pleasure it would give him to hear that the decision against me was reversed. Hearing you had not ordered the Journal of the Milk Cove station, which the circumstance was inserted in, the official letters written by me on the subject of the *Peru*, nor the documents which the Commissioners of Customs suggested to me, were in the Law Courts in Ireland, where the *Peru* was condemned, I solicited several Peers and Members of Parliament to wait on you. Each of them informed me that you appeared so prejudiced and hostile, it was useless for me to seek for justice whilst you were in power. I consulted several Admirals, who advised me to petition the House of Commons for an inquiry into my statement. Lord Althorpe seeing I had refuted the *exparte* statement, from which the Board of Customs admitted they had made their Report, his Lordship agreed on the part of the Government, it being a nautical question, that all the papers connected with the case should be sent to Sir Edward Codrington for his professional opinion, if it was such as to remove the *imputation of cowardice as alleged* against me, that my claim should be paid me forthwith. I felt grateful for such an arrangement. Instead of Sir Edward Codrington's opinion being adhered to, I was put off with a promise of another revision (naming the close of the Session). Knowing your prejudiced feelings, and the *exparte* statement (or the Board of Customs' Report), I solicited two Members of Parliament to wait on Lord Althorpe, who expressed himself fully satisfied as to my conduct, and promised, that on the revision of my case the Report of the Customs should not be referred to; this was the 16th of June, 1833. In October following I received a Treasury letter, informing me that my case had been reconsidered by their Lordships; *that I stood fully and honourably acquitted from every imputation on my professional character*, and that their Lordships had awarded me *50l.* Previous to my receiving that sum, I wrote to Lord Althorpe, and took care in giving my receipt to state that I received that *50l.* as part only of my expenses. In April following, I had an interview with you at the Treasury. I handed you a list of papers referred to in my statement, which you read and handed to your private Secretary, who replied, "the documents named by me were not among my papers." I answered, "I was well aware that any papers in support of my claim had not been looked at, whilst the *exparte statement* was read over with the *utmost attention*." You then promised me that the papers named by me should be ordered, and that I should have the benefit of them. I beg to state to you, I hold the joint opinions of Admiral Sir George Martin, Admiral Sir Robert Stopford, and Admiral Sir P. C. H. Durham—three of the highest Admirals in the Navy, stating, after the inquiries which had taken place into my conduct, that they were at a loss to comprehend upon what grounds a final and a favourable adjustment of my claim was still denied me. I have heretofore stated to you, that whilst I was labouring under the imputation of cowardice, I was forced to the sale of my estate in the county of Wexford, of which Lord Templemore and the Rev. E. E. Maunsell were the purchasers. I have lost from the expenses incurred, and my profession, over *5,600l.*; I therefore appeal to your sense of justice through this public channel; and I beg to state, in the humblest manner, that I challenge a line of this letter to be contradicted.

I have the honour, Sir, to be, with the most profound respect, your most obedient very humble Servant,

JOHN DILLON.

*Trinity Square, Nov. 18, 1836.*

[We have frequently stated our opinion on this case and we therefore do not hesitate to submit it, with confidence, to the reconsideration of a liberal Government.—ED].

## East India Intelligence.

ARTILLERY Officers being, by the orders of the Court of Directors, considered eligible for Div. commands, it is probable Brig. Brown will be brought on as Brigadier General in November next, when two vacancies will occur, in the room of Generals Smith and White. This would give Col. Faithful the Commandantship of the Artillery.—*Bombay Courier.*

Private Letters from Calcutta state, that Sir Henry Fane is determined to give every Brigadier a severe trial, and, if he finds any incompetent, will advise their immediate removal from the Staff.

The Governor of Bombay has announced that the passage-money allowance for a dismissed officer is fixed for the future at 868 rupees.

Capt. Fitzgibbon, the proceedings of whose Court Martial we gave last week, has memorialised the Commander-in-Chief, and the witnesses are detained at the Presidency. The object of the latter measure it is difficult to conjecture; for whatever view the Comm.-in-Chief may take of the finding of the Court, the evidence once given must be final. The highest praise has been bestowed on Capt. Roberts, for the able manner in which he conducted the proceedings. Capt. Fitzgibbon feels dissatisfied that the verdict did not include the word "fully and honourably" acquitted.

On Wednesday a meeting of the Society of East Indian Commanders took place, at the Jerusalem Coffee House, relative to the erection of a monument to the memory of the late Capt. Horsburg, in consequence of the valuable acquisitions given to the service by his charts. It was resolved that a subscription should be opened forthwith.

It is reported that instructions have been brought by the *Malcolm* for the return of the Hon. T. B. Macaulay.—*Calcutta Gazette, May* 14.

### BENGAL.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—Lieut. D. 18th July—Inf. Maj. G. Bell to be Lieut.-Col. from 11th July, v. Lieut.-Col. H. T. Smith transferred to Inv. Est. 29th N.I., Capt. and Brev.-Maj. D. Anderson to be Major; Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. W. Wise to be Capt. of a Company, and Ens. Charles A. Morris to be Lieut. from 4th July, on succ. to R. Hornby, dec. 68th N.I., Capt. C. Young to be Major, Lieut. S. J. Grove to be Capt. of a Company, and Ens. J. T. Harwood to be Lieut., from 11th July, 1836, succ. to Major G. Banks Bell, prom. Lieut. J. H. Oldfield, of the Engineers, to be Executive Eng. of the Rajpootanah Div., v. Capt. R. Y. Reilly, proceeded to Europe, from the date of Capt. Reilly's departure. Lieut. F. V. M'Grath, doing duty with the Arracan Local Batt., to act as Adj. to the Corps, v. Lieut. H. A. Shuckburgh, directed to join the 40th regiment, to which he belongs.—The undermentioned imposted Cornets and Ensigns lately admitted into the service, are appointed to do duty with the regiments specified opposite their names.—Cornet W. Wyld, 5th L.C.; Ens. W. Lowther, 63d N.I.; Ens. J. N. Thomas, 6th N.I.; Ens. R. H. Boddam, 36th N.I.; Ens. G. Ryley, 57th N.I.; Ens. F. Fitzor, 5th N.I.; Ens. J. G. Caulfield, 9th N.I.; Ens. T. H. Dinke, 50th N.I.; Ens. C. H. H. Spread, 50th N.I.

FURLOUGHS.—15th July—Brev.-Col. W. H. Kenah to visit Presidency preparatory to making application for furlough to Europe, 6th L.C., Lieut. N. D. Barton, from 1st Nov., 1836, to 1st March, 1837, do.; Lieut. E. S. S. Waring, from 15th Oct., 1836, to 1st Feb. 1837, to do. for do. 50th N.I., Capt. C. F. Urquhart, from 8th Sept., 1836, to 25th Feb., 1837, to do. for do. 5th L.C., Lieut. Interp. and Quartermast. C. M. Gascoyne, from 1st Nov., 1836, to 1st March, 1837, to do. for do. Left Wing Eur. Reg.t, Capt. J. Marshall, from 2d Sept., 1836, to 2d Feb., 1837, to visit Presidency via Kurnaul, preparatory to permission to retire from the service on pension of Major. Capt. Reilly to Europe.

RETIREMENT.—Capt. J. Crosley to retire from the Company's service, date of retirement, 4th Jan., 1836.

REMOVALS.—18th July—Lieut.-Col. S. Swinhoe, from the 43d to the 73d N.I., v. Smith, transferred to Inv. Est. Ens. E. W. Hicks, from the 73d to the 67th N.I. Ens. C. Reid, from the 27th to the 10th N.I. Ens. E. T. Dalton, from 33d to 9th N.I.

BIRTHS.—At Landour, 5th July, the lady of Lieut. Wilmer, H.M. 16th Lancers, of a daughter.—At Hazareebaugh, 9th July, the lady of Capt. Boyd, Dep. Assist. Commissary-General, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Cawnpore, 4th July, Lieut. Daulelt, Adj. 4th Horse Art., to Lucy Anna, youngest daughter of the late Major Bristow, Brigade Major of H.M. Forces in Bengal.

DEATHS.—At Banda, 4th July, Major R. Hornby, 29th N.I. Near Dinapore, by the upsetting of a boat on the Ganges, Lieut. J. D. Broughton, 67th N.I.

### MADRAS.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 23th June—J. H. Bell, Esq., to act as Head Assist. to the Coll. and Mag. of Guntoor, during absence of Mr. Matheson, or until further orders. G. P. Dupurgur, Esq., to act as Second Assist. to the Accountant-General, until further orders.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.—G.O. 21st June—Art.: Senior 2d Lieut. J. K. B. Timins to be 1st Lieut., v. Harrison, resigned; date of comm. 2d Feb. Super: 2d Lieuts. W. B. Stevens and J. W. Goad to be brought on effective strength: the former from 2d Feb., and the latter from 4th June, to complete Estab. 11th N.I., Senior Lieut. Henry Griffith to be Capt., and Senior Ens. George Sturrock to be Lieut., v. Robertson, dec. date of comm., 7th June. 31th L.I., Senior Lieut. L. M. Macleod to be Capt., and Senior Ens. C. G. Pleas to be Lieut., v. Smyth, resigned; date of comm., 19th June.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.—21st June—2d Lieut. S. R. O. Ludlow to act as 1st Assist. to the Civil Engineer in the 3d Div. during the absence of Lieut. Best, employed on other duty.

REMOVAL.—16th June—Lieut. R. Gaitskill, of the 2d N. V. Batt., to do duty with the detachment of that corps at Nellore.

RETIREMENT IN ENGLAND.—Capt. Kelsey, 43d N.I., having accepted Paymastership to Company's Depot at Chatham.

### BOMBAY.

FURLOUGHS.—25th June—Capt. H. Macan, 17th N.I., to Europe on sick cert. Ens. W. H. B. Watkins, 4th N.I., to do. on do. Lieut. C. Parbury, of invalid list, to do. on do.

tatirement.—9th June—Commander J. W. Guy, late of the lian Navy, to retire from the Company's service.
tatus.—At Samulcotta, 20th May, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. rritt, of a daughter.—At Madras, 1st June, the lady of Lieut.- . Cadell, of a son.
Marriages.—19th April—At Trichinopoly, W. H. Bayley, dras C.S., to Henrietta, third daughter of W. Y. Ottley, Esq., vonshire-street, London.—At Secunderabad, 6th April—Lieut. Ward, Horse Art., to Mary Adelaide, youngest daughter of the e H. Mitchell, Esq., Grange, Queen's County, Carlow.

## SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 24th Nov.: Lysander, *Currie*, ngal, 21st July; Rosalind, *Sinclair*, Bombay, 12th do. 25th: rovery, *Johnson*, do. 19th July; Lord Stanley, *Arthur*, do. h do.
Passenger Arrived.—Per Lysander.—Mr. W. Nicoll.
Ships Sailed.—From the River, 21st July. Catherine, *Rose*, dras and Bengal.
Passengers Sailed.—Per Catherine: Capt. and Mrs. Raban, ent. and Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Lyons, Messrs. Kelsall, Brown, ley, Hobson, Garston, and Clifford, for Bengal. Mr. and Mrs. dge, Messrs. Neale and Peplin, for St. Helena.
Ships Arrived Out.—Bengal, 14th July: Charles Stuart, *gris*, from Rangoon, 23d June. 16th: Duncan, *Mackenzie*, dras, 4th May; Argyle, *M'Donald*, Madras and Ennore, 13th ly. 20th: Viscount Melbourne, *Thomas*, do. 14th July. t: Windsor, *Taylor*, do. 30th June. 17th Prefect, *Snell*, th July.
Ships Expected.—Sailed from Bengal, 22d July. Asia, *Biddle*, London, Prefect, *Snell*, do. 24th. Minerva, do.
Passengers Expected.—Per Asia: Mrs. Wray and five chil- en, Dr. Sutherland, Mr. Abbott, Mr. Bowden, Mr. and Mrs. ulteen and two children, two children of Capt. Birch.—Per nerva: Lieut. Horne, Ens. Horsburgh.

# Correspondence addressed to the Editor

## A. C. AND THE MARINES, IN REPLY TO TRISTRAM.

Sir,—Before I comment on *Tristram's* letter of the 7th stant, allow me to assure him that the parts of my former mmunications to which he objects were *not* the result of sual ill temper, but were dictated by a deliberate convic- n of the impropriety of his conduct in endeavouring to vive a style of jests, which the superior education and ter taste of the men *now* in the Naval service have pro- ribed. With respect to his "Speech before Parliament on e Wrongs of the Navy," I am unconscious that I have in y writings alluded to it; he is himself to blame if his gotism has led him to suppose that any remarks of mine, hich may bear on his supposed speech, were levelled him.

I will candidly admit, that I am so ignorant as to be un- ble to comprehend some parts of his last letter. If I un- erstand him aright, he says, in one place, that Marine fficers have no cause to complain of their connexion with e Navy; while farther on he quotes the 33d Article of the ct for the Government of the Navy, to prove that Lieute- nants of the Navy are superior to, and take command of, ield Officers of the Royal Marines while embarked. If hat he asserts be true, what can be a more just subject of mplaint? Can we be surprised if men dislike a service in hich, whatever be their rank, or however long they may ave held their commissions, they are liable to be placed nder the orders of those who are just entering on their reer, and who, perhaps, are not even Commissioned Offi- ers? But as I am not stating the general grievances of the oyal Marine Corps, I will pass by these inconsistencies, nd revert to the subject of the distribution of prize-money.

It is only lately that Field Officers of Royal Marines have een embarked; those that have been so employed have been apt. in flag ships, and required frequently (generally once r twice a month) to visit on board, and inspect the detach- ent of each ship in the squadron that may be in company ith the head-quarter ship; taking the whole of the Marines n shore for exercise as often as is convenient, and keep- g them ready for service. Colonel Adair had thus on he Lisbon station 1400 men under his charge. Colonel arke, in the Mediterranean, has now a still larger number. ajor Owen, on the North Coast of Spain, has upwards of 0, and Major Wright, at Lisbon, has more than 1,000. f the services demanded of these officers are not of sufficient mportance to require men of their rank, that, I will admit, ay be adduced as a good and sufficient reason why they hould be sent home, but not for degrading them in the eyes f the whole service, by classing them with men of an infe- ior grade; and I contend that Government are guilty of reat injustice, when they force any one class of officers to erve without giving them the same advantages that are qually bestowed upon all others of their rank.

But the cause I am advocating becomes still stronger hen Marines are employed on shore, although still borne n the books of a ship; then, if in presence of an enemy, he Field Officer is required, amidst difficulty and danger, o put to the test of actual service the previous training he has given his men, and on his zeal, activity, and intelli- ence mainly depends their success, on what plea officers o employed are given a smaller share of prize-money than s bestowed on the Commander of a vessel, with perhaps 20 men, I cannot imagine; nor do I think that such injustice would be allowed in any other service. It has een asserted, that this will not be the case. I can, in con- radiction, cite the instance of Major Owen; he is now erving under the orders of Lord John Hay, and it is only because the Marines on the Coast of Spain are on the books of a ship that his Lordship assumes the command. It may be said that they are borne for victuals only, and that should prize-money be given for that service, the Field Officer would not be deprived of his proper portion. The Marine Corps have too long known the Navy to anticipate a favour- able interpretation of a doubtful regulation, and would infi- nitely prefer such clear rules on this subject as should pre- vent the possibility of their interest being sacrificed to that of the Naval officers. *Tristram* states that discontent exists in the *sconces* of one, two, or three Marine Officers. Were this dislike to the service confined to the limited num- ber he mentions, it would be of small moment, but I fear he may trace most of those Courts-Martial (which he cannot deplore more than I do) to an extensively spread, and, I am sorry to say, too justly founded discontent.

*London, Nov.* 23. A. C.

## PRINCIPLES OF THE LOP-EUDIANS.

Sir,—There is an old English aphorism, vulgar, but no less true, that says, "the greatest rogue cries rogue first." This assertion is applicable to the thick-and-thin opposers of Capt. Sir W. Symonds. They know very well that the Surveyor has materially amended the British principles of Naval construction, and being interested parties, and not having the honour to subscribe to his merits, they think they can fasten upon him the appellation of impostor by continual clamour. They endeavour to attach opprobrious soubriquets to the Surveyor, and those who have the manli- ness to acknowledge the just claims which he has to every ship-builder's approbation, and also the claims which he has to his country's gratitude. I am now fifty years of age, but I can assure you, Sir, it was not till I was forty-five that I could have believed it was possible for known rogues to attack honest men with vile epithets, and finally to crush truth and honesty. I never shall forget the time when in corporation concerns this truth burst on my mind. I have since frequently seen the *principle* carried into effect with great *interest*. I will only mention one of the groundless imputations which the opposers of improvement have in- tended to convey by a repetition of the word *intuitive*, which has properly been used by his admirers to designate his genius. This has been used in such an expressive and mysterious way, with intended sarcasm, to injure Sir Wm. Symonds's inventions, that it will be little supposed by them that Locke, the great logician, has actually said, "*intui- tion* is one of the greatest causes of improvement." In his Essay on Partiality he has said, "Under reasonings I com- prehend all the discoveries of general truths made by human reason, whether found by *intuition*, demonstrations, or pro- bable deductions." *Only think of that ye malevolent ones!* with all the lop-sided squad who oppose our illustrious Surveyor—illustrious for his improvements in ship-build- ing. You have already shown in your pages that the "*Papers on Naval Architecture*" clearly establish the Sy- mondian principle of the propriety of increase of breadth in ships; and, therefore, I shall now, for the sake of brevity, quit the Lop-Eudian crew.

A Monmouth Man.

## PAY OF THE ARMY AND NAVY.

Sir,—I have been forcibly struck by the great disproportion which exists between officers of the same relative rank in the two services, and cannot divest myself of the idea, that this intentional and undeserved stigma (for it appears to have been intended as such) is to show the Navy the small estimation in which they are held. Now, as their services have been almost as conspicuous as those of the Army, which will be shown by some queries that are to follow, I should be glad to know why such an invidious difference should have been made in the rate of remunera- tion granted to them. The higher ranks of both services are equally paid, that is, the Generals and Admirals, according to their relative rank, except such Generals as have regi- ments, whose regimental pay far exceeds that of the same rank in the Navy; a very small proportion of Admirals being necessary in the time of peace. Why the measure of equalising the pay through all the ranks of the Army and Navy has not been adopted is the subject that is wished to be elucidated. If it should be objected, that the officers in the Army purchase their commissions, then is there a mani- fest injustice done the Generals in not paying them supe- rior to the Admirals. But to dispose of the question of pur- chase, it need only be stated, that the facilities afforded to monied men in the Army, of attaining rank in *seven* years, which few officers of the Navy attain in the course of 20 *years' service*, is more than equal to the advances made; but this does not obtain through the whole of the military service, as numbers of commissions are gratuitous; but even if this was the general case, it would be no reason for invidious distinction in the rate of half-pay. I do not say that the Army is paid too well; their achievements in the Peninsula and France cannot be too fully appreciated, and are fully deserving of every remuneration that the country can afford, and surely they are to the utmost entitled to it, as the placeman to his sinecure; than whom I do not think there is one who is not better paid than any General nor Admiral in either service. But let me not forget the brilliant services of the Navy, though their hard skirmishes in boats are but slightly mentioned, and where, from the peculiar nature of hand to hand work, in *cutting out* cannot be described with all that brilliancy of colouring given to a skirmish between two troops of Dragoons or two companies of Infantry. But let me return; had the enemy not been nearly annihilated on the sea, could any Army have been sent to the Peninsula at all, much less have been subsisted there? The Army under Sir John Moore in that disastrous retreat were saved from total destruction by the exertions of the Navy at Corunna. When the Duke of Wellington approached the confines of Biscay, for the purpose of enter- ing France, was not the left wing of that Army protected by the Navy? Did not the Navy bear a large share in the capture of St. Sebastian? in fact, it could not have been taken but for their exertions; and the Army could not have advanced but at a very great risk. The sailors served on shore out of their element, by serving the batteries, of which the Duke of Wellington spoke so highly in his des- patches; for firing into the breach over the heads of storm- ing parties, was manned by seamen, and without which the town could not have been taken; as it was emphatically said, "it cleared the breach and scoured the ramparts," giving our men an opportunity of gaining a firm footing within the place. On the passage of the Adour, what would have been done had it not been for the boats of the squad- ron and others, directed by the gallant Admiral who com- manded there; could the passage have been effected, and Burdeaux threatened by that part of the Army under Sir John Hope? *Let us give credit where it is due!* Surely the merits of the Navy should have been properly appre- ciated, who destroyed, at the beginning of the war, the fleet of the enemy, and thus left enterprise open to the Army but I will go further, and show that to the exertions of the Navy alone, and by their co-operation, the enemies' colo- nies were conquered, and their commerce annihilated, until suffered to be revived by the license system. Who was that took the valuable island of Curaçoa, on which the fat of all the Dutch West India Settlements depended?—the Navy alone, under a gallant Commander, in the course of 24 hours, which an Army could not, or would not, have taken in so many days, perhaps weeks, and most probably not at all. Who contributed to the subjugation of the French islands in the West Indies, and by getting the bat- tering and other guns up the almost inaccessible steeps of heights, without which the operations would have been considerably retarded, if not abandoned? Was it not the Navy? Who contributed to the fall of all the enemy's East India possessions? Was it not the Navy? Who was it that, by storming Fort Marae in the Island of Java, materially contributed to the speedy reduction of Batavia and afterwards, by negociation, brought over the Native Princes to our interest? Was it not the Navy alone? Who was it that captured the Dutch Spice Islands of Amboyna and Banda? Principally the Navy. Who saved Cadiz from falling into the hands of the enemy? Principally the Naval gun-boats. Who saved Sicily? The Navy. Who in the Adriatic formed ports for the vent of British manu- factures and colonial produce? The Navy. Who took the important fortresses at the mouth of the Cattaro? The Navy. What protected the Army on the south side of Spain, and saved that under Sir John Murray; was it not the Navy? These, with many other unenumerated ser- vices, have been achieved by the Navy during the late war; yet when we compare the excessive privileges enjoyed by the Army over the Navy, from the General to the Private, with the different remunerations for wounds and pension for length of service, the latter has scarcely been thought of in the Navy, while the Army enjoys it to the utmost extent.

A Friend to Equal Justice.

*November* 23, 1836.

## THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

Sir,—Your last *Naval and Military Gazette* contains a letter from *A Merchant of Liverpool*, who says "Guess our surprise at reading the statement in your last, by which it appears that there are 1884 officers, exclusive of the Lieutenants, who have not subscribed to the Naval School or Building. Well may the Dukes of the United Kingdom treat Sir Isaac Coffin's letter with silent contempt, when they see so great a number of officers so lost to all sense or feeling as to forget what is due to the rising generation. Though unaccustomed, I will venture, in reply, to say for my brother tars and military officers also, that had they the means to live to the style the merchants of Liverpool do, or were they paid in the same proportion to the English Ambassadors that the Americans adopt between their Naval officers and diplomatists, there would be no occasion for the Royal Naval School; or, were they even moderately paid, they would cheerfully contribute, and instead of the Duke's "silent contempt," their Graces have rather cause to blush that they, as Legislators, have not long ere this seen that those meritorious, though poor officers, have not been placed in situations to provide for their rising generation at their own expense.

Allow me to add, it is bad taste to mention Nelson and Collingwood with old Charon; the former, it is well known, was neglected, and had to cool his heels waiting at the A-

niralty to get employed as a Captain, and how long he commanded only a paltry 64 gun ship most know. There s no *Duke of Nelson*, though a foreign country saw fit to nake a *Duke of Bronte*; the other, except by the profes-ion, and through his correspondence, not often surpassed y Dukes, is now nearly forgotten, there being no *Lord Col-ingwood*. Would they not say, "see, old Charon, how we ere treated;" what can be expected *from* the poor unfor-unates we left behind? Let old England decide whether he officers, the dukes, or the country, are most "so lost to ll sense of feeling as to forget what is due to the rising eneration."

AN OLD OFFICER, R.N.

*London, 21st November*, 1836.

## HALF-PAY OF NAVY SURGEONS.

SIR,—Perceiving that you do not merely profess, but hat you really and honestly advocate, the principle of fair lay and no favour towards the respective officers of His ajesty's service, I am encouraged to inquire, through he medium of your influential Journal, on what ground it that the services of the Medical Officers of the Royal avy are considered less deserving of reward than those of eir brethren in the Army? Why is it that the *half-pay* f the Army Surgeon should be *seven shillings* a-day, while at of the Navy Surgeon is only *six* or *five* shillings a-day? sk this question, not that I consider the Army Surgeon o well paid, nor that I envy him the superior favour he joys; but, because I feel in common with the rest of my nther officers, the unmerited and unjust inferiority this invi-ious distinction is calculated to cast upon us; and while I eply lament that we have nearly ever been without a end to protect our interests and plead our cause, and that r own efforts to obtain redress have hitherto been treated th neglect, I am still reluctant to abandon the hope, at even-handed justice, although long delayed, will yet be ne to the character, the claims, and the merits of the aval Surgeon.

*Nov.* 22, 1836. GEO.

## GREENWICH HOSPITAL LIBRARY.

"Who that has heard the deathlike cannons' roar,
And seen his messmates fall beneath their rage,
Will not rejoice their thunders are no more,
And we, escaped, enjoy a good old age."

OLD SOXO.

SIR,—About time since I paid a visit to that noble es-blishment, Greenwich Hospital, and after viewing the lendid Painted Hall, decorated with pictures of our Naval tories, and its elegant Chapel, was conducted into the cellent library, provided by the Institution for its literary nsioners. The room is spacious, and exceedingly well ed with all the standard works, and many others of a tter description. It was tolerably well filled, and the dious department of these interesting veterans would ve made a good subject for the painter. On one side is ced a marble bust of Dibdin, presented by the Patriotic ub. After inspecting this warm, comfortable place, I s introduced into the Library, appropriated to the use of *Officers* of the Hospital; but "what a falling off was re." This room is about a third the size of the Pension-' Library, serving as an ante-room to the Council Cham-. The collection of books is very small indeed, and r of its shelves are, no doubt, for the want of something tter, filled with "old Court Calendars,"

"Wisely kept for show."

on inquiry, I found this Library had been lately got up a few of the most spirited, and is wholly supported by -ubscriptions of the officers among themselves. I was, wever, much pleased on looking over some of the books find there the talented writings of some of our Naval thors—Marryat, Chamier, and some civilians—with the ription in the inside, "Presented by the Author to the eenwich Hospital Officers' Library." I heartily wished self an author, that I might have the pleasure of seeing work in such good company; but being author of little re than the present composition, I must be satisfied by dicating these lines to their service. On my next visit I e to find the "Calendar" shelves groaning under the ight of some more *interesting* volumes; but, I fear, un-s more "contributors" come forward, there will be no ension for props or extended book-cases. I wish you uld ask your lively correspondent, *Tristram*, to go and there is not room for the exercise of his searching pen, l to him I will cheerfully resign the task.

*Merton, Nov.* 23, 1836. TRITON.

## TRISTRAM ON FIELD-OFFICERS OF MARINES SHARING PRIZE-MONEY WITH THE CAPTAINS OF THE FLEET. (*Continued.*)

R,—I have heard it is insinuated, that my object, in pub-hing my opinion that *Field* Officers, when embarked in a ip-of-war, were subordinate to the Sea-Lieutenant, was to r them in the respect and estimation of the Navy and r own corps. It becomes me, as a Naval Officer and ir old messmate, to declare as publicly that such was ot my intention or thoughts; for a *Field* or *General* Offi-r of the Army, or Wellington himself, if embarked in a hip-of-war, is alike amenable to the Naval "Articles of War" for the good government and discipline of the ship, and is also subordinate to the magistrate thereof. A Captain or Commander, or Lieutenant-Commander, of a man-of-war, is, by virtue of his office, a surrogate of the Admiralty on the high seas, and his *Sea*-Lieutenants are his deputies; consequently, by the authority of their commissions, the chief and superior officers of the ship are charged with the due execution of the magistracy thereof, and with the full maintenance of the order, morality, and conduct of "every officer, marine, *soldier*, or other person" on board her; but with the *Sea*-Lieutenant I am decidedly of opinion (according to the *real spirit*, the *true intent*, and the *true meaning* of the "Articles of War," the King's regulations, and the custom of the sea) that the superiority ends over the commissioned officer of Marines, be he a *Second Sub* or a *Lieutenant-Colonel*. The lowest officer in the British Fleet who bears a commission is the Sea-Lieutenant. None other but a Sea-Captain, Commander, or Lieutenant, can *commission* one of His Majesty's ships. A Master, though appointed to the command, cannot commission one, and has no authority, being expressly forbidden by the King's regulations to hoist the pendant, "*except in cases of emergency at sea.*"

The Master, holding his appointment by warrant only, is a *subordinate* officer, and not one of the *superior* officers of the ship, although he ranks with the Sea-Lieutenant, and with the junior Captains of the Army; yet he cannot command a Second Lieutenant of Marines on board, unless in the situation of *Officer of the Watch* or *Commanding Officer*, in which a Mate, or Midshipman, or Gunner, or Boatswain, has the same authority. Marine Officers, when embarked, are not to take any command over the inferior officers and seamen, unless ordered to do so by their *superior* officers of the ship. Who are their superior officers? The Commissioned Officers of the ship? The line of *superiority* over the Commissioned Officers of Marines must be drawn *somewhere*, or else a Mate, or Second Master, or Midshipman, might assume a command and authority over a Marine Officer, as well as the Master. It is drawn *between* the *Commissioned* and the *Warrant* Officer.

For *argument's* sake let me suppose a case. A Second Lieutenant of Marines, on board a *ship of war*, strikes a Master at the mess-table: under what "Article of War" would the Commissioned Officer of Marines be tried? *I think not* under the twenty-second, "for striking the *superior* officer in the execution of his duty," but his twenty-third, "for quarrelling or fighting with any other person in the Fleet, &c.," although the Marine Officer is actually two degrees below the *military* rank of the Master, the Sea Warrant Officer.

A Lieut.-Colonel of Marines strikes a Sea-Lieutenant at the mess-table, or any where else on board: he strikes one of the *commissioned* and *superior officers* of the ship, to whom he is subordinate, and will be tried under the twenty-second article, which enacts, that "If any *Officer*, Mariner, *Soldier*, or *other person in the Fleet*, shall strike any of his superior officers, or *draw*, or offer to draw, or lift up any weapon against him, being in the execution of his office, on *any pretence whatsoever*, every such person, being convicted of any such offence, shall suffer death * * * * * by the sentence of a Court-Martial."

These are extreme cases; *but to the point*, to show where the *line of superiority is drawn down to* in a *ship of war*, and where the *line of inferiority or subordination is drawn up to!!* I like *to anchor* under the *lee of a point*, and on good *holding ground*. My brother Sailors and brother Royals can now haul on board their "fore and main tacks of *argufication*," and with their *cordial, united* opinion and logic, make an effort to weather the buoy of the anchor of my position and argument.

From the peculiar situation, and the nature of the duties of a Field Officer of any corps embarked as part complement of a ship, I cannot see the hardship or injustice, or the cause of dissatisfaction or envy, in his not sharing with a *Sea*-Officer of corresponding rank. A Physician in the Army shares prize-money with *Field*-Officers, Surgeons with Captains, and Assist.-Surgeons with Lieutenants, in the Army. Physicians *of the Fleet* with *Sea-Lieutenants* only, Surgeons with Naval *Mates* and Lieuts. of Marines, Assist.-Surgeons with *Mids*; yet a Physician, Surgeon, and Assist.-Surgeon of the Navy are equal in rank and precedence with those in the Army. A *Post Captain* who accepts an appointment, as Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief even, becomes subordinate, not only to the *Sea*-Lieutenant, but to the Master also, which, in my opinion, was never intended by the Admiralty, for this reason:—the Physician of the Fleet, and the Secretary to the Flag Officer, wear the uniform of Commanders, *save the double-breasted coat*, and by their uniform it would be supposed that those officers take precedence immediately after the *Sea*-Lieutenant; but by the King's regulations they take rank and precedence in the following order, viz. "Master, Secretary, Physician, Chaplain, Surgeon, Purser." The rank of Physician of the Fleet is *permanent*; *that* of the *Master of the Fleet* and the *Secretary* but *temporary*. Sir William Beatty, M.D., Physician of Greenwich Hospital, to take precedence after the *Junior* Master of the Navy!! Heads up, Masters, after that!! I hope and trust that my Lord Minto, in the new instructions, will rank them al the commissioned officer thus: Physician, Secretary, a Master of the Fleet.—Master, Chaplain, Surgeon, and P ser, of their respective ships.

High *rank* and *precedence* may be given to Milit Secretaries — Adjutant, Commissary, Quartermaster, a Physician-Generals, in the Army; but the "Articles War," and the good government and discipline of H.M ships-of-war and *forces by sea* will not admit of any offi or other person in the Fleet (except a *Sea* Commission Officer) being placed in command over, or the Civilia given a higher rank than the *Sea*-Lieutenant, to whom th are *subordinate*. Yet the Sea-Lieutenant, the officer the watch, in charge of a *first*-rate, and the lives of 9 persons (*besides, perhaps, the King and all the Roy Family*), the Naval Centurion, the Captain of Sea-Artille is not an Esquire, like the Captain of Marines—not even gentleman (by the wording of his commission), like t Second Subaltern of Marines, but a paltry, insignifican six-and-sixpenny-three-farthing Master! *Credat Ju-dæ-us*

(*To be concluded in our next.*)

*Senior United Service Club, 7th Nov.* TRISTRAM.

## RELIEFS OF CORPS.—EQUIPMENT AND DRESS OF INFANTRY FIELD OFFICERS, &c.

SIR,—The surest plan for a fixed relief of regiments India is by an Act of Parliament. It is no frivolous ca to remain 20 years in that country, but a matter of very gra importance, and sufficient to call for the interference of Pa liament. To quiet the public mind, a few regiments m be brought home soon, and fair promises made for the re which it will be found expedient very soon afterwards n to perform. A change of Ministry would give the authorit at the Horse Guards more power, and it would then b thirty years before some were relieved. A lavish expend ture of the public money is not required by Officers. Fa play is all we ask; and we shall be proud to receive from the hands of Lord Howick. The ways and mean will be easily found if an Act of Parliament determines te years sufficient for regiments to remain in India, and not sent out a second time whilst others have not been one Unless this is done, we may expect no end of excuses; the navy will have no ships; the merchants no vessels repair; orders framing for the embarkation of regiments when the transport is *ready* preparing one regiment l it, and making another go. All will be chaos, and soo relapse into the same long period. If reliefs took plac every seven years from all stations except India, it might b done from there in ten, without changing the present depot But the system has been so abused, that it is better don away with than retained on the present footing. The are strong holds of corruption or favouritism, which th Secretary of War will find difficult to break down. I gues the besieged will make an obstinate stand; they were in vented for no other purpose but as home residences fo friends. If any military man will originate a means tha will answer the same purpose, he will get on some day They are dying for something of the sort; their darling will all be sent abroad, and, in their turn, may have to go t India. The cry will be, "*The Guards, the Guards*, w *fortune for the Guards!*" I hear our miserable depo drums playing some noted tune, which seems to say, "Th depots are going, oh, dear! oh, dear!"

The dress of mounted Officers of Infantry is another sub ject at present agitated; the sooner it takes place for th efficiency of the service the better. I should sugge epaulettes to be done away with in the dress of all mounte Officers of Infantry, and a frank gold cord, platted some thing in shape of wings, to be substituted, on which th distinctive emblems of Major, Lieutenant-Colonel, an Colonel can be continued; and, in addition, have the em broidered rings round the cuffs. I would lay down as maxim, that all such accoutrements which are absolutel necessary for a Cavalry Officer, are also necessary and ap plicable for a mounted Officer of Infantry. Of course I e lude to the cartouche-box, sabre-sash, belt, plume, (or bell cap-line, pair of holster pistols; and a sword for use, dif ferent in handle and shape of blade from the present Whilst these things are required by those whose descrip tion of duty demands them, the Rifles, who should gene rally be under cover, or about bushes or rocks, in ful dress, are half Cavalry, making it evident their accoutre ments are considered more as *fancy ornaments*, than as re quisite for the duties of Officers. It is not reasonable tha a dress specifically adapted for walking should be retaine when your duty is changed to riding. Straps for trouser should be ordered to be worn by mounted Officers; it doe not look well to see them above the top of the boot. An it is dirty and unsoldier-like to observe a Quarter-Master on parade or a march, take off his cap, and turn over returns and receipts, to give the one required to the Commanding Officers; to effect which he places his cap between his knees, or under his arm, and commences the search by put ting his pocket-handkerchief and snuff-box into the breas of his coat. The bridle, &c. &c. should be more Cavalry like, with all improvements. Saddle-cloths should b uniform throughout the service. Government have only t advertise for a pattern from the woollen manufacturers in

itation of a tiger or leopard skin, and one will be pro- ceed to deceive any one at twenty yards. A commoner it would look well for Cavalry regiments; not much arer than a sheep-skin, and more durable. I cannot ink the service would be injured by allowing those Officers o have horses to wear, whilst riding, a sling-belt. An lantry Officer is a mark of ridicule to every Dragoon who es the sword strapped round the body like the knife of an nerant pig-killer. Every encouragement should be given Officers to keep horses, as a benefit to the service; it epares them for the change of duty they will in some pacity most likely have to perform. More and better shling might be given in some barracks. H. P.

## THE *FANTALOON*.

Sir,—A statement appeared a short time since in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, with reference to the *Pantaloon's* haviour at sea, and stating that such vessel, having shipped sea, was obliged to bear up. I have heard that the crew the brig, indignant at the statement, addressed a letter to e Editor of that journal, requesting him to contradict the ory, which was false. As I am not in the habit of seeing at paper, I take the liberty to address you, requesting to e informed whether such contradiction was announced.

*Falmouth, Nov. 17th*, 1836. P.

[We recollect the statement, and received a letter at the me, requesting us to contradict it, which we did; but we nnt think that any thing further appeared on the subject the *Hampshire Telegraph*.—Ed.]

## THE DOCK-YARD.

Sir,—The old saying, "While the grass grows, &c.," ems never to have been more applicable than in the case the Dock-yard people. Improvement in their condition s been indirectly held out to them, and they have been sa- fied to remain quiet; in fact, they have been lulled into a nd of apathy. How long this stupor will continue re- ains to be proved; but, as action and re-action are always qual, if the laws of philosophy may be depended upon, hen the period for the latter arrives great will evidently be e struggle. God grant it may not be at a period when the rvices of the Dock-yard artisans may be essentially neces- ry to the welfare of the British nation!

It behoves the Government, I say, to be "up and doing hile it is day, for the night cometh in which no man can ork." So says Holy Writ, and the truths there related I ust none of your readers will deny. Spare me a space for e above off-handed remarks, and you will oblige your old nd constant correspondent, PHILOTHAGUS.

22d *Nov.* 1836.

## COAST SURVEYORS IN THE HYDROGRAPHICAL DEPARTMENT.

Sir,—I feel confident that, having undertaken the noble fice of advocating the cause of the defenders of their coun- y (whose services are, I fear, too liable to be overlooked these "piping times of peace"), you will not leave un- oticed the humiliating position in which a very meritorious nd hard-working class of officers in the Navy has been laced by a late decision of the Lords of the Admiralty. I lude to the Coast Surveyors in the Hydrographical De- artment, who were, on 21 Dec. last, put upon half-pay, nd reduced, while actually employed by His Majesty, to he condition of Civilians, with a curtailment (to Com- anders) of 150*l.* per annum. To this latter point, how- ver, although of vital consequence to men with large fami- es, it is not so much my present object to call your attention s to the humiliating tendency or effect of this decree,—in epriving them of their pendants,—that honourable and ho- oured distinction which British officers have ever been ond to see waving over their heads, which has so often d them to victory, and which they have never been ac- ustomed to strike until the completion of their services. Favartheless, this was submitted to without a murmur, since was asserted by the Admiralty to be not a measure of eco- omy (a sop to that horrid old Carberus, Mr. Hume); but in ompliance with an Order in Council, which says, that "no fficer shall enjoy full-pay unless he be employed on board ne of his Majesty's ships in actual service." I should not, herefore, have invoked your powerful aid in setting forth his grievance, but for a more recent act, which I trust, Sir, ou will agree with me in pronouncing to be equally in con- ravention of that Order in Council.

You are aware, no doubt, that by an Order of the Admi- alty the officers of the Ordinary have been placed in com- ission, to receive the same advantages as those in actual ervice. As comparisons are at all times invidious, I feel reat reluctance in saying anything which might appear to ndervalue the services of those good officers who are thus mployed, and whom I sincerely congratulate on the boon onferred. I think it but just, however, to draw your at- ention to the relative duties of the two branches, in order hat you and your readers may judge whether the Surveyors ave not a reasonable ground for apprehending that their ervices are in danger of being unappreciated. I believe that the duty of the Ordinary officers is simply to inspect peri- odically the state of the ships under their charge, which, with occasional attendance at the Dock-yards, in docking and transporting ships, comprises the sum of their employ- ment, as they are never required to move from the harbour; while the Surveyors are actually serving at sea (or on the coasts of the sea), having the command of men and vessels, and the great importance of their duties is manifest, since they not only impose an awful responsibility (inasmuch as the safety of many lives depends upon their accuracy), but in addition to great bodily and mental energy, inducing fre- quently premature decay, it is requisite they should be possess- ed of considerable scientific acquirements. They are often also exposed to imminent danger, toiling in open boats from sunrise till sunset during the summer to accumulate data, which the winter is occupied in reducing to a form, that gives to the mariner a knowledge of the depths of the abyss beneath him, as sure as of the most beaten track, but which, without these labours, would be fraught with so many dan- gers. The arduous and incessant occupations of the Sur- veyor, moreover, deprive him of the leisure for relaxation and social enjoyment, which is claimed by His Majesty's servants from the highest to the lowest grades.

I trust, Mr. Editor, that I have made out the case of the Surveyors to be one of peculiar hardship; but in pointing out their grievances I have touched only on those which apply generally, or fall most heavily on the seniors in the department. The act of their Lordships, however, is ut- terly destructive to the hopes of the aspiring young officer, who, thus prevented from the possibility of serving his time, sees by it the door to advancement,—the dearest object of noble minds,—effectually shut against him; and, having embarked in a profession which unsuits him for every other, and in which promotion is his chief hope of reward (since, in a pecuniary point of view, the merest mechanic can ob- tain higher emolument), he finds all these noble hopes and aspirings dashed from him by his superiors, who have been constrained possibly to yield to the clamours for unqualified retrenchment, made by a few demagogues unworthy of be- longing to a great nation that is able and willing to pay its working servants well and munificently. But how can I any willing to reward, when the hearts of Englishmen ap- pear to be swayed entirely by the sordid feelings of these false economists? Where is the noble character for generosity which all nations have heretofore agreed in awarding to our countrymen? Alas! with these nations it has already be- come a dead letter; and among ourselves busy and base minds are unremitting in their endeavours to stifle its rege- nerating. Our youth are taught to wonder at the fickleness and ingratitude of the Athenians, who awarded death or exile to their patriots. Shall it be said of England also, "Oh! happy nation that can still find defenders!" Shall future historians record that, of all the navies of the world, *that* was treated with the most ingratitude which beat all the others? Lo, Mr. Editor! our worthy and stalwart friend, *Tristram*, has already in your valuable pages held up the mirror to Britain, and shown that the navies of France, America, &c., are twice as well paid as her own. How loud and enthusiastic was once the boast of the hol- low-hearted and ungrateful people of these isles! "Who can invade our security and prosperity while we are girt with our wooden walls?" And justly did they boast, even to the neglect of our brethren in arms; a neglect, however, which they only suffered until they covered them- selves with glory in the Peninsular and at Waterloo. Where now, ah! too unmindful Britons, are your wooden walls? Verily, verily, the breath of your parsimony hath given them the *dry-rot!*

I must beg your excuse, Mr. Editor, for having suffered my feelings to take a wider range than I at first contem- plated; but all the departmental grievances have their origin in this ill-judged parsimony, which forgets and neglects defenders when danger is no longer near.

In former days, when "high purchase and low pay preserved the Army as an heir-loom to the younger sons of the Aristocracy," vain was every appeal in behalf of the Navy; and the courage of our brave tars was doubly taxed in having to fight with enemies abroad and with poverty at home. But now that we have a Govern- ment for the people, pledged to the destruction of all abuses, suffer not yourselves, oh, my countrymen, to be blinded by false views of economy! A cheap Government is now the universal cry, but let it be efficient as well as cheap. Nations no less than individuals are respected in proportion to the dignity which they maintain; and shall Britain, holding the proudest station, have institutions which shall be subjects of scorn and mockery to other na- tions, whose power and prosperity depend even upon her for their stability? The present state of society requires that persons holding the rank of officers should support their position with dignity, and a state should zealously uphold the respectability of its defenders. Your Cincinnati have lost much of their repute and have had few imitators, since, to honour poverty has ceased to be the fashion. A poverty-stricken half-pay officer may be decked out in laurels, so as to look very glorious and comfortable in a pictura or in song; and the increment of his glory is in proportion to the decrement of his precious limbs, so that a scarred and limbless warrior becomes a very *beau ideal*. But look at him seated by his cold hearth, surrounded by famishing children, and ask yourselves whether you have rewarded him for the sacrifices he has made for his country?

Shake off then, oh! Britons, the ungrateful feeling which grudges to your veteran protectors a scanty subsis- ance, while you owe to *them* the prosperity which enables you to bestow on your civil servants, and even menials, the means of luxury.

I have trespassed long upon your patience, Mr. Editor, much longer than I intended; but it will not be in vain if I can prevail on you or any of your contributors to take up the cause which my feeble efforts have presented to your notice. And oh, *Tristram!* dear, patriotic *Tristram*, thou who hast ever "lifted up thy voice and refrained not against the wrongs of "Albion's boast," If I can enlist thy powerful advocacy, I will thank the spirit which has alighted upon my grey goose quill (or Parrytan), and lay it by in lavender for ever.

TUMODOLITUS.

*** In type, "Humanitas," "An Amateur Ship- builder," and "H. P. Commander, R.N."

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Some scientific persons are said to be trying experi- ments for the purpose of rendering glass used for com- mon purposes less brittle.

There will be five eclipses in the ensuing year, two visible and three invisible. The visible ones are both of the moon; the first will take place on Thursday, the 20th of April, at 47 minutes past 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and the second on Friday, the 13th of Oct., at 32 min. past 8 in the evening.

Sounding boards, after several experiments, have been placed over the central seat of the Chairman, on the bench of the Middlesex Sessions Court House, Clerkenwell, and another over the witness box, the latter—the more important of the two—is in the shape of a concave fan- shell; the former projects about four feet over the desk of the Chairman. The difficulty of hearing in this Court has been very great.

*Early Rising.*—Dean Swift says, "that he never knew any men rise to eminence who lay in bed of a morning;" and Dr. Franklin, in his peculiar manner, says, "that he who rises late may trot all day but never overtake his business."

*The Wellington Statue.*—With hardly any effort be- yond a public meeting, and a very few advertisements, somewhere about 5,000*l.* have already been quietly and gradually poured into the hands of the Treasurer (Mr. Masterman), and the stream continues to flow on, not- withstanding the unsettled state of the London money market, and the inert season of the business year. This is as it should be. The spontaneous offering of the greatest city of the world, to the man to whom it is, as a city, so deeply indebted for its magnificent improvements (not to mention him as the hero of his age and country) ought to grow and flourish in this manner. By-and-by, the court-end of the town, and the country, will contri- bute their aid; and, in the result, we are persuaded that it will be a fund of such magnitude, as to enable the metro- polis to adorn itself with one of the noblest productions of art ever seen by the world, in honour of one of its noblest citizens.

*Sir John Carr, amongst other literary eccentricities, once wrote a farce, which was condemned; but, nothing daunted, he subsequently wrote a play, which he sub- mitted to our recently lost King of coeval English dra- matists, for acceptance at the Haymarket theatre. One day Sir John called upon Mr. Colman, then living in Melina-place, to ascertain the fate of his drama. The proprietor replied in Hogarth's words, "It will not do." Upon which the knight begged to have his MS. back. "I'll send it to you," said the proprietor. "I can take it," said the knight. "Won't it be inconvenient?" asked Colman. "Not the least," said Carr. "Grace- ful the wit, "if *you* find it as heavy in the carrying as I did in the reading, you will, I am sure, be a good deal worried by the weight." Sir John laughed, but not be- cause he enjoyed the joke.

It is the duty of the examiner of plays to make a written report to the Lord Chamberlain upon each dra- matic bantling submitted to his approval. The late Mr. Colman's reports to the Duke of Devonshire, when Lord Grece was in office, are said to have been bound up and preserved in the Duke's library, as off-hand specimens of the deceased examiner's peculiar wit and humour.

*Beet-Root Sugar.*—There are already 100 manufac- tories of beet-root sugar in Germany.

*Listening.*—The Spanish soldiers were formerly ac- customed to listen to the conversation of the enemy's sentinels, placed at a great distance from them, by means of a long ear-trumpet placed on the ground.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*nfortunately it is not in our power to supply a corredent at Woolwich with a copy of No* 130. *That nany other Numbers are out of print.*—"Richard" *ot reach us in time.—We have sent to + and hope to early next week: another letter received from Baden-n.—Our friend in the West has been attended to: acket was not forwarded from our office: he will see ase which interests him.—We thank* "S." *The para-h to which he refers, which appeared in the* Globe *of day evening, headed "Russian Navy, from the Pied-ese Gazette," is taken nearly verbatim from an article* e Naval and Military Gazette *of the 22d ult. In its form it will probably go the round of the Weekly Press.* Globe *is too respectable to lend itself to such piracy.*

rratum in our last No.—*Page* 752, *column* 1, *line* 3, 806 *read* 1805, *the intended Flag Promotion being, said, to include all the Captains of* 1805, *thus ending Captain Richard Thomas, and leaving William e Cumby the Senior Captain upon the List.*


# aval and Military Gazette.

*ATURDAY, NOVEMBER* 26, 1836.


'e oeed not apologise to our readers for re-ing to the four-company Depot System at e when the attention of the public, and of the y in particular, has been directed to the in-ont etate of those depots, erising out of their y constitution rather then from the defects of e to whom their commend from time to time been intrusted. We believe that the expedi- of reverting to our former more satisfactory em has long been admitted, end thet the ep-nt procrastination, in returning to it, is caused au anxious desire to place the future depots ou rmer basis of sound Military discipline. The oation of Provisional Bottalione, similarly con-ited to that now at Chatham, and composed of oton companies as "nuclei," on which to em-y the recruits, hes been some time proposed, we understand has from the first met with e favourable reception at the Horse Guards, re ell the evils of the four-company depots e earliest and best known, and most lamented. may not be amiss to state, for the information me of our readers, the mode of formation, and system followed in the Provisional Battalion stationed in the gerrison of Chatham.

ue Provisional Battalion there ie formed out twenty depots, of one skeleton company for of the twenty regiments serving in India, and depots, also consisting of one skeletou com-y, for each of the four regiments in New South es. In the charge of each of these twenty-skeleton companies is one Coptain, who pays, hes, and disciplines it, in the same menner os company in the regiment ot head-quarters. the companies are skeleton, composed of one tain; four Sorjeants, four Corporals, one mmer, and from ten to twelve Privates. These usually employed in the districts to raise re-ts, who are thence forwarded to Chatham by conducting Staff-Serjeants of the Recruiting partment, and delivered over to the depots of regiments into which they may have enlisted. command of these twenty-four companies, which m the Provisional Battalion, is Lieutenant-lonel Weare, K.H.; and under him (as Major) the Acting Adjutant, Acting Quartermaster, d the Surgeon. The recruits of the twenty-four gimental depots, when drilled, are formed into mpanies in the Provisional Battalion, and ge-rally accumulate, before the annual embarketion r India in July, to seven or eight hundred men, ho thus supply the place of a regiment for the rrison duty. This is one of the many benefits arising to the country from the formation of the scattered depots into a battalion in e garrison.

The drilling and disciplining of the recruits ie conducted by Serjeant instructors, selected from the several depots, and are daily under the superintendence of a Captain, detailed for thet duty; for the Acting Adjutant is supposed to be fully occupied with the details in the Battalion Orderly Room, and indeed *is* generally so usefully employed there, es to render his attendance on the squads little to be regretted. The whole of the complicated returns, and the multifarious correspondence of the twenty-four depots, are all forwarded through the Orderly Room of the Battalion, and there examined, corrected, and abstracted by Lieutenant-Colonel Weare, by whose skill, accuracy, and discretion vast toil and time are saved to the several public departments, which thus only experience from the depots of the twenty-four regiments under him, the same trouble as from *one* of the four-company depots. This is an important advantage conferred by the formation of depots into a Provisional Battalion.

The interior economy and discipline of each regimental depot are immediately under the Captain in charge of it; and, in the case of active, steady, and intelligent Captains, very little if any interference on the part of the Commander of the Battalion takes place. But fortunately for the good of the Service the power of interference does exist; for too frequently we have heard of Captains falling into the command of regimental depots who more resembled old women than old soldiers, who were sick of themselves and the Service, tyrannical to the recruits, and sulky to their superiors, growling and grumbling at the want of promotion, and rendering even the young officers discontented with their noble profession. Over such men,—for such, alas! there are,—we see the benefit to the Service of having an able, zealous, firm, mild, and high-spirited soldier, like Lieutenant-Colonel Weare, to instruct, advise, and guide the young soldier, whether officer or private, and thus rescue him from the false notions of the Service, which the old woman, under whom he would otherwise be placed, must inevitably lead him to entertain.

There is another great advantage conferred on the depots by being formed into Provisional Battalions, from the facility it affords for a good, cheap, and well-ordered mess. We have heard the Commandant at Chatham, Colonel Sir Leonard Greenwell, the old Lieutenant-Colonel of the 45th Regiment, and whose opinion is on all such matters incontestible, express his unqualified admiration at the comfort, respectability, moderation, and economy of the Mess of the Provisional Battalion. We have had the honour of dining at that mess, and can state that, with the exception of want of room, we saw nothing to be desired for a Military Mess which it did not amply possess; and we have been informed since, that it is kept up solely by a subscription (we believe of only four days' pay) on *first* joining it, and that the daily charge is only 2*s.* for dinner, and 1*s.* breakfast for all who wish to avail themselves of the latter at the mess. The daily and weekly papers, and many of the monthly publications, are provided out of the fund, and no subsequent subscription at any time has ever been demanded. Thus the expenses to which the four-company depots are now liable, have been obviated, and double the comfort and benefit secured.

But this economy is not limited in its advantages to the members composing the Provisional Battalion. The economy of the Provisional Battalion to the public is equally great, and in these days must recommend it to the notice of our rulers. The expense incurred for the Provisional Battalion is incredibly small; the pay of the Major commanding it (Lieutenant-Colonel Wearo has only Brevet rank), the Surgeon, and the Acting Adjutant is the whole charge, for the Acting Quartermaster receives no additional pay beyond his Lieutenancy.

It ceases to be matter for surprise that the abolition of such expensive and inefficient bodies as the four-company depots should be determined on, when we see such ample and economical means for the far more efficient supply of our regiments abroad with recruits, presented by two more Provisional Battalions, which is a species of corps most admirably adapted for the nature of the service, and which, if not already existing, would be naturally suggested by considering that the British Army is now nearly Colonial.

We confess that if economy did not so largely enter into the question we would almost despair of seeing the abolition of the four-company depots; but as, in their abolition, great saving to the public, and increased efficiency in the force at home and abroad are combined, we look upon the measure as accomplished.

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Every succeeding week, and almost every succeeding day, brings some fresh proof of the positive necessity for making the change which has been so repeatedly urged, for the conveyance of our gallant soldiers to and from our distant possessions, instead of, as now, their being pent up in hired transport vessels, where they are fated to experience every privation and misery that can be conceived, and where their health is often severely impaired before they reach the end of their several voyages. Again have we just been afforded another example of this sort, in corroboration of all that we have before stated. A transport ship having on board troops for the West Indies, has been, it seems, compelled to land them all at Cork in consequence of the measles having broken out on board of her, through the sad negligence, as it is reported, of those who have the superintendence of the transport department, by employing this ship again, at once, previous to her being *thoroughly cleansed* after carrying the families of soldiers who were suffering under this loathsome disease. If this be the fact, as it is declared to be, we trust that the higher authorities, in whose department the employment of transports rests, will mark their sense of this serious mismanagement without delay, so as to prevent the recurrence of so fatal an evil; and we hope, above all, that this event, together with others which we might further adduce, by tending to prove the impropriety of continuing to send our soldiers and their families in hired merchant vessels, will cause an early change in this objectionable system, and that henceforward we shall have half a dozen, or a dozen, of our smaller frigates fitted, *en flute*, expressly for this duty, whereby our troops will be conveyed to their several destinations with comfort and even convenience, and with far greater safety and celerity than at present. We shall by these means moreover, have some additional hundreds of able seamen, ready at all times to form the foundation for a dozen sail of the line, a consideration of no trifling importance to the country, and one which may prove of vast moment hereafter.

The subjoined tables, which have been prepared th great care, will serve to exemplify the observations we have from time to time offered on the elief of Corps.

Infantry Regiments now serving Abroad, with the year of Embarkation, and where Stationed.

| Year of going Abroad. | Regiments in India. | Regts. in Ceylon. | Regts. at Cape. | Regts. at Mauritius | Regts. in New South Wales. | Regts. in St. Helena. | Regiments in the Mediterranean. | Regiments in America. | Regiments in the West Indies. | REMARKS. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1819 | 16th, 45th, 54th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1821 | 6th, 55th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1822 | 3d, 13th, 41st, 44th, 49th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1824 | 46th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1825 | 2nd, 31st, 57th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1826 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1827 | 30th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1828 | 26th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1829 | 63rd | | | | | | | | | |
| 1830 | 17th, 62nd | | | | | | | | | |
| 1831 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1832 | 9th | | | | | | | | | |
| 1833 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1834 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1835 | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1836 | | 99th 16th | 97th | 35th | | | | | | The 22nd is on its passage home from India, ordered home. The 78th is in course of relief by the 18th. The 99th is being relieved by the 35th. The 4th to proceed to India, on arrival of 99th. |
| | | 58th 61st | 73rd | 69th | | | | | | |
| | | | 75th | 87th | | | | | | |
| | | | | | 41st 21st 54th 26th 80th | | | | | |
| | | | | | | 91st | | | | |
| | | | | | | | 18th, 11th 73rd | | | |
| | | | | | | | 53rd 60th, 1st Battalion 5th | | | |
| | | | | | | | 99th 47th, 36th, 60th, 70th 66th, 2nd Battalion 33rd, 52nd, 81st, 83rd | 83rd 43rd 2nd Bat. Royal, 63th | | Rifles, 2nd Battalion, ordered home, relieved by 83rd. |
| | | | | | | | | 15th, 16th 24th, 34th 33rd | | |
| | | | | | | | | | 64th 65th 8th, 36th, 37th 56th, 67th, 69th | |
| | | | | | | | | | 38th, 6th, 74th, 76th 89th | The 22nd and 86th are on their passage home. |

Infantry Regiments now in the United Kingdom, with the year of return home, and from what station.

| Regiments. | In what year. | From what Station. | Went Abroad in what year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 46th | Returned in 1833 | From India | 1815 |
| 17th | Returned in 1834 | Mediterranean | 1823 |
| 22nd | — 1834 | Mediterranean | 1823 |
| 31st | — 1834 | Mediterranean | 1821 |
| 71st | — 1834 | America | 1824 |
| 77th | — 1834 | West Indies | 1824 |
| 93d | — 1834 | West Indies | 1833 |
| 94th | — 1834 | Mediterranean | 1834 |
| 48th | Returned in 1835 | India | 1817 |
| 98th | — 1835 | Mediterranean | 1824 |
| 90th | — 1835 | America | 1824 |
| Royals 1st B. | Returned in 1836 | West Indies | 1826 |
| 7th | — 1836 | Mediterranean | 1825 |
| 28th | — 1836 | West Indies | 1826 |
| 38th | — 1836 | India | 1818 |
| 42d | — 1836 | Mediterranean | 1825 |
| 79th | — 1836 | America | 1825 |
| 86th | — 1836 | Mediterranean | 1825 |
| 97th | — 1836 | Ceylon | 1825 |
| 19th | — 1836 | West Indies | 1826 |
| Rifles 1st B. | — 1836 | America | 1825 |
| t Regts. | Returned in 1833 | From India 3 | |
| | 1834 | W. Indies 4 | |
| | 1835 | America 2 | |
| | 1836 | Mediter. 6 | |
| | | Ceylon 1 | |

The 22nd and 86th, from the West Indies, may be expected to reach England before 1st January next; also the 98th, from the Cape. The 78th, 99th, and Rifles, 2d B., are in course of relief by the 18th, 35th, and 82d.

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Whilst we have been right glad to believe that our seamen generally are beginning to know the value of the King's service, it is with considerable regret that we learn that the new arrangements relative to the Ordinary at our principal posts, under which it was hoped that we should have been enabled always to have had a body of able seamen ready to put our hands upon, have not as yet, in any degree, fulfilled the expectations which had been entertained, our sailors having discovered objections to entering the Navy in those ships under the regulations which, it would seem, have been proposed.

Those objections, we are led to understand, principally are, that the seamen do not like the risk of being drafted to *any ship* that may require men, without having the *choice* of volunteering for any *particular* ship, whose Captain and officers they may be acquainted with, and whose destination also they might prefer; for, as experience has shown us again and again, some men prefer going to the East Indies, and others to the West, whilst some would choose the Mediterranean or African Stations; hence, we cannot but deem it fair and right that they should, in peace at all events, be at liberty to select whatever ship they liked best, and when this rule is established, we trust that these *depôts* for our old and experienced Sailors will always be kept complete, whereby to supply, by *volunteers*, at the instant, the foundations for crews for such ships commissioned for active service as may be needed for immediate employment.

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A Counter-Memorial from the Officers of the Southern Division of the Bombay Army, to which Lieut.-Colonel Powell belongs, and is Adjutant-General, has been addressed to the Court of Directors, on the subject of the "Private Arrangements" in each regiment referred to in our last. The Memorialists pray that the Court will disregard the Adjutant-General's application. We can point to the 1st European, 1st, 5th, 9th, 43rd Madras N. Infantry, and very many other corps, in which the practice has been successively adopted to ensure promotion. We annex the proceedings of a meeting of the Officers.

At a meeting of Officers at Belgaum, held by permission of the Brigadier-General commanding the Southern Division of the Army, it was resolved:—

1st. That this meeting having learnt that a memorial has been lately addressed to the Court of Directors by an officer on this establishment, complaining "that the system of sale and purchase of commissions is unfair and unauthorised, and uncontrolled by any limits, save the value set on his commission by the retiring party, and the inclination or pecuniary ability of his juniors; and that the system is carried on without disguise or concealment, which the officers of his regiment and many others pray the Honourable Court will either modify or prohibit." That this meeting, being impressed with the belief that the representations contained in the memorial tend to convey very erroneous opinions to the Honourable Court of a system which it believes to be the fairest and most unobjectionable that could be devised, and which it is the almost universal wish of the Army should be allowed to continue, feels itself called upon publicly to record its grounds of dissent from the statements and opinions of the writer of that memorial.

2. That it is undisputed that the pension offered by the Honourable Court to officers who have completed their period of service in India has not been sufficient inducement, except to a most inconsiderable number, to retire, while the increasing stagnation of promotion, added to diminished emoluments and advantages, render retirement yearly still more improbable. The officers of regiments have endeavoured to counteract this deleterious stagnation, by contributing from their limited means such sums as, added to the pension, enable a few worn-out officers to retire, and who, without such assistance would be compelled by poverty to remain much longer in the service.

3. The constitution of the service, as likewise the impracticability of being otherwise able to raise the requisite funds necessarily limit this practice (in the Infantry) to the rank of Major occasionally, but rarely to that of Senior Captain; it must, therefore, be evident that the offer of such small sums as the officers of the Army have it in their power to contribute, cannot be sufficient to induce those officers to resign the service at a moment when the fruits of it arrive within their reach, in the enjoyment of such emoluments, and the pride of military command. The practice, so far from being "uncontrolled," is limited on the one hand by the rank of the officer, and on the other by the prescribed time of service.

4. The advantages of the system pointed out, both to the efficiency of the Army, and the comfort of the officer, have not been over-rated in the petition, and the benefit to the officers individually are sufficiently proved by the almost universal wish that it should continue to exist; and it deems it incumbent on itself solemnly to record its belief that the "dissatisfaction, jealousy, and irritation" represented to arise from this system, are confined to few, if not exclusively to the writer of the memorial referred to.

5. This meeting is impressed with belief that the practice is approved of by the Honourable Court for reasons both of policy and humanity.

6. The plan understood by this meeting as being proposed by the writer of the Memorial, for purchase in the Line, involves objections both in detail and principle of the most serious nature, such as renders it in the opinion of this meeting most undesirable.

7. The suppression of the system now in existence would inflict a most serious and lasting injury on a large body of officers · many of them induced by the belief that it is approved by the Honourable Court, have advanced sums of money (to them of considerable amount) to secure the advantages contingent on its uninterrupted continuance, many in the expectations of being repaid in like manner when their own time of service should expire.

8. That this meeting, while it acknowledges with gratitude the desire shown by the Honourable Court to promote the comfort and happiness of their old officers as evinced in the modification of the retiring regulations lately published, still feels persuaded that this modification is of itself insufficient to effect the desired purpose, but that combined with the free permission to offer decent and respectable competency to officers who have served their time, it will have the happiest effect on the spirit and efficiency of the Army, such permission would set at rest the vexatious doubts and difficulties which are ever liable to be raised, by Memorials similar in spirit to that which has been the origin of this meeting.

9. That a Memorial, founded on the above resolutions be drawn up, and transmitted, through the proper channel, to the Court of Directors.

Signed by Twenty-three Officers.

*Belgaum, June 25, 1836.*

A note to Resolution 5 states, that a clause exists in the Bombay Military Fund Regulations to promote this specific object, but the amount of it has not yet enabled the subscribers to avail themselves of it.

On this interesting question we have also received the following letter:—

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

Sir,—I think the view you have taken of the Memorial of Lieut.-Col. Powell against the system of "Private Arrangements" in the Indian Army is most judicious and admirable. It is passing strange that Lt.-Col. Powell should not recollect that the Court of Directors has already sanctioned a Retiring Fund to the three Presidencies, which were to be all alike; and why is not the system of "Private Arrangements," which has continued for the last 40 years, to be considered in all its bearings a Retiring Fund? Instead of its being a *general* one for the whole Army, it is a "regimental" one; consequently answering all the purposes intended by the Court for accelerating promotion, and providing a mere competency for their old meritorious officers. Why then should an *individual*, of so large an Army, be allowed to disturb this system? The wisdom of the Court will not permit this, or they may be assured that the whole body of officers will be thrown into a greater state of disgust than they are at present. Does Lt.-Col. Powell recollect that the Regulations of his own Military Fund hold out a hope for "officers retiring," with certain advantages, after 16 years' service? and why does he come forward because the same is done by regiments? The Court can have no difficulty after all this in replying to his Memorial.

*Exeter, Nov. 24.* Ganges.

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The suggestion of our correspondent *Mars*, that in order to ascertain correctly and *positively* the superior qualities of the new ships under trial

the Experimental Squadron, they should each once or twice, or more, be ordered to proceed to a distant point, to anchor there for twenty-four hours each *exactly*, and then return with all despatch, is that which has been repeatedly urged in our columns; and we yet hope that some trial of this sort will be had, by the *Pique* and *Inconstant* being directed to proceed to New York or to Barbadoes, or to both, each staying exactly twenty-four hours at either place, and then to return to England forthwith; and we trust, above all, that if such fair trials be had, Sir William Symonds will be permitted to command the ship of his construction, as well as Captain Hayes the *Inconstant*. This will be doing justice to both, and at the same time justice to the country.

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At the last Court-day at the East India House, the Annual Patronage, which had been decided on some time since, but was delayed waiting the confirmation of the Board of Control, was declared. The number to each Director is considerable *; and we most sincerely hope that the sons of old and deserving Officers of the Indian Army will not be forgotten.

We could have no difficulty in naming those gallant officers in the Direction who have never lost sight of the claims of their brethren on their justice and good feelings.

Charles S. Whitehill, John Graves, and John Garsten have been admitted as Cadets this week, and will sail immediately.

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Supporting, as we have always done, from a full conviction of its justice, the claims of the industrious artizans in our Dock-yards to the favourable consideration of His Majesty's Government, we again are led to express our warmest hope that the petition to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, which has just been signed at Devonport in behalf of these valuable public servants, will meet with that regard which it is so well entitled to receive.

The petition in question sets forth the evils arising from the present classification system, and declares that this system has established a difference amongst men where no difference in *merit* or *qualification* exists; and that it consequently tends to destroy that union and good feeling which ought ever to subsist amongst fellow labourers, as well as lessening, in a large degree, that energy and independence of character which are so essential to the zealous and effective service of His Majesty.

It further observes, that whilst these meritorious artizans are borne down and disheartened by the system of classification, as now established, and struggling with the grievous hardships caused by low wages, the wages of the operatives in *private* Yards are steadily on the advance, and that in *Liverpool*, where there is constant employment, the rate of pay *is fifty per cent. higher than is paid in our Dock-yards.*

If this latter statement be correct, we humbly deem that the wages of these deserving public servants ought to be increased, for surely the workmen in our Royal Arsenals ought not to be paid worse than those employed elsewhere. If this unfair system be continued, we shall eventually be sure to lose the best and most valuable of these meritorious individuals; and this, too, perhaps, at a moment when we may most require their services, thereby occasioning the sacrifice of *hundreds* of *thousands* of pounds hereafter, through the miserable saving of a few hundreds per month at the present period. Under every consideration, then, we hold it to be both just and politic at once to meet the prayer of the petitioners in this case, and also to continue to use every effort towards the benefiting the condition of the artizans in our Dock-yards; and our knowledge of the characters of the distinguished men at the Admiralty, assures us that whatever is possible will be done.

| | Bengal. | Madras. | Bombay |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Cadets, Cavalry | 12 | 8 | 8 |
| " Infantry | 50 | 64 | 20 |
| Assistant-Surgeons | 28 | 14 | 14 |
| Assistant-Chaplains | 12 | 8 | 2 |
| Seminary, Addiscombe, 84. | | | |
| Writers not yet announced. | | | |

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The *Hyacinth*, we understand, will be paid off in the course of a few days. She has returned home in admirable order, which does not surprise us, as we know that one of the best Lieutenants and First Officers in His Majesty's service was selected by the late Admiral Blackwood to become her Senior Lieutenant.

Lieutenant William Dickey was nine years Senior Lieutenant of the *Orestes*, and, during the arduous service in the Douro, her Captain mentioned Lieutenant Dickey in his public despatches, extolling his extraordinary coolness and forbearance when the ship was fired at by the belligerent parties. This highly deserving officer having been twenty-five years uninterruptedly employed, his promotion would be hailed with much satisfaction by his brother officers.

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We regret to find that the total amount of money to be distributed to the Army, engaged in the Burmese War, does not exceed six lacs of rupees, so that any share less than a Captains will not be worth the trouble of establishing a claim.

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We insert a detailed account of the late trials between *Inconstant* and *Pique*, from an impartial eye-witness, and we have now before us a mass of further intelligence as regards this interesting competition down to the 12th instant, being the last day that the ships were in company.

All the statements lead to the same result; showing that, except on some occasions, the *Inconstant* maintained the advantage; it is needless, therefore, to recapitulate them. We shall at once proceed to make a few observations, grounded on a careful perusal of the various reports, together with such information as we have been able to procure.

As Captain Hayes had every facility afforded him, not only in constructing, but in equipping and managing his ship, and his character as an experienced seaman and skilful ship-builder is already fully established, we may assume that every thing which he considered desirable was performed under his immediate direction. We have great pleasure in congratulating him on producing so splendid an addition to the Navy as the *Inconstant* frigate.

The same facilities, however, should have been afforded to Sir William Symonds. Giving Captain Rous every credit for the best intentions, he is known to indulge notions completely at variance with the constructor of the *Pique*, as regards her stowage, &c.; and we feel the less delicacy in stating this, as that officer has never concealed his opinions, but openly avowed them; and, in fact, recorded them in his official report.

Now we can imagine nothing more detrimental to the success of an undertaking than that the designer of a machine, and the person selected to put it in operation, should have contrary opinions upon any essential point. Such a position we should consider certain of insuring its failure, and, therefore, by all means to be avoided. It was for this reason (for we had apprehensions on the point) that, whenever we alluded to the intended trial, we strongly insisted on the necessity for placing the rival constructors on equal terms, by permitting each to command his ship; otherwise, we foresaw that, whatever might result from the trials, no satisfactory conclusion would be arrived at regarding their relative merits.

We are sure that Captain Hayes will agree with us, that such a condition was indispensable; and that had the *Inconstant* been worsted in ever so small a degree under the management of an officer who avowed opinions regarding her trim at variance with his own, he would not have admitted that the ship's qualities had been properly or satisfactorily tested. We appeal to the gallant Captain with more confidence on this point, because his other ships—*Challenger* and *Champion* for instance—have never since performed so well as when under his special command; indeed, when they passed out of his hands, they proved nothing superior to ordinary vessels, although, undoubtedly, they still retain their fine qualities.

Now in making these observations we are far from insinuating that the above-named ships have been ill handled by subsequent Commanders; because, we are sure they have each and all, as well as Captain Rous, acted to the best of their judgment, undoubtedly with the intention of the greatest performance; but such is a fact, and being so, it proves that much depends upon management—we may say, the jockeyship of the Commander, particularly in experimental vessels; and it is not every one who is so *au fait* at these matters, or possesses so much tact and experience as Capt. Hayes.

We are bound to say, that in the letters we have from time to time received from the squadron, Captain Rous is blamed for not trimming the *Pique* according to the expressed wishes of her constructor; for it is truly observed, that when ships of the same family, larger or smaller, answer all reasonable expectation, there can be no cause why the *Pique* should be an exception. Not by running guns from one extremity to the other during trial that the ship should be trimmed, but by the disposition of her principal weights when under stowage, and the constant moving about of itself greatly retards a ship's way. In our last letters it is stated, that during the trial on the 11th November (the Admiral being on board), when the ships were close hauled on the same board tack, going at the rate of 5 or 6 knots against a heavy head sea, the *Pique* (trimmed considerably by the stern, and carrying a slack helm) was kept in the water bobbing up and down like—(our nautical readers will supply the simile)—pile-driving, as it were, shaking the wind out of her sails; whilst the *Inconstant* was hauled away, rap full, until having fore-reached considerably, she tacked, and weathered her competitor.

We mention these matters to show the opinion generally entertained; but we will do Captain Rous the justice to state, that we do not think any circumstance of management would have enabled him to beat the *Inconstant* in all points during the late trials; because the match was by no means an equal one.

We are of opinion, that, between vessels whose qualities are so even when the gain of a mile or two in a day's trial is considered a great triumph, nearly the same conditions should be established as in horse-racing. Now, supposing two horses of equal speed and power were harnessed to carriages of precisely the same draught, each weighing 18 cwt., and that before starting 1 cwt. was added *to one* of the two, would the parties interested in the event tolerate such a thing? Yet between the ships we have precisely the case in point. Assuming the resistance equal, the ships will then represent the carriages; the wind pressing on their similar extent of canvas is the motive power represented in the horse; but the weights to be propelled, not the same, but as 18 to 19 in favour of *Inconstant*. To make the match fair, the weights must be equalised, or *Inconstant*, in a topgallant breeze, going 9½ knots, ought to gain on *Pique* at the rate of half a mile an hour.

But this is not all: the excess of weight (upwards of 100 tons) is disposed to great disadvantage in the *Pique*. Her quarter-deck and forecastle guns weigh 40 cwt. each, or altogether 10½ tons more than *Inconstant's*, which are 25 cwt. guns. Again, the magazine is midships, as this occupies a space of about 2,000 cubic feet, with tons of powder, which, in the other ship, is filled with tons of water; this disposition of the magazine, moreover, throws the coals (30 or 40 tons) forward 30 feet. Thus, light substances are abstracted from the extremities, and the space filled with heavy ones. Now, all these, and other matters which we could point out, remedied; let the *Inconstant* carry 40 cwt. guns abaft, or, what would be better, exchange the *Pique's* for 25 cwt.'s; let the weights be concentrated and disposed under the direction of the rival builders; let each command his own ship in a trial—say a run to Madeira and back to Spithead for the first: and we are willing and ready to stake a wager of 100*l.* upon the *Pique*; and then we call backing our opinion in earnest.

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Since the arrival of the *Inconstant* at Portsmouth it has transpired that, in the late cruise, she laboured much, rolled heavily, and pitched deeply. Her bowsprit was sprung, and she is replacing it with a new one. Her head-seats have also been washed away. It is probable that this disposition to labour may be obviated by working her ballast, and raising her weights. The bowsprit had been reduced below that of her class, from 32 to 30 inches diameter, at the request of Captain Hayes, who considered the abstraction of half-a-ton weight from the extremity a great advantage; but it appears this has been joined by the sacrifice of the stick, and it must now be replaced with one of the same diameter as the *Pique's*, as other ships of that class.—Captain Daniel Pring (18

ho was second to Commodoro Downie in the sanguinary tion on Lake Champlain, and who so gallantly de- nded the *Linnet* after the fall of that officer, until all opes of resistance ceased, will be appointed to succeed apt. Hayes in the command of the *Inconstant*. Capt. Hayes, who is nearly at the top of the list, will be in- uded in the forthcoming Flag promotion. The final estination of *Inconstant* is said to be the Mediterranean; ut we trust, before she proceeds thither, that further ials will be instituted.

## TRIALS OF THE EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

On the 29th October, at about nine o'clock, tried ate of sailing on a wind: *Inconstant* carried topgallant ails over double-reefed topsails, courses, jib, and spank- r; ship's head E. by S. on the larboard tack. *Pique* ace at starting, N. W. by N. about 300 yards; *Van- uard*, N. W. by N. one mile; *Pantaloon*, N. N. W. two ables. *Vanguard* asked by signal, "are you on a wind," hich was answered in the affirmative; she and *Panta- oon* appeared to lie a point or a point and a half higher han the frigates. At one o'clock the ship came up to E., when *Pique* bore W. one mile and a half; at two o'clock tacked, when on the starboard tack ship's head was N. W. *Pique* tacked soon afterwards. The signal o close was made at 3 o'clock, when *Pique* bore south one mile and a half. *Vanguard* and *Pantaloon* bore up from the northward and westward; the first about four, he latter about six miles. It was supposed that these wo ships were favoured by the wind during this day's rial. The *Inconstant* heeled, when tolerably steady, 9 and 10 degrees, but came up to 5, and occasionally heeled over to 15 degrees; the rate of sailing from 8.4 to 9.4; forecastle wet, but only from spray. *Inconstant* beat *Pique* considerably; but would have been beaten herself by the other two if they had had the same wind.

*31st October.*—Made all sail at nine o'clock on a wind, ship's head E. S. E. on the larboard tack. *Pique*, E. S. E. half a mile; *Vanguard*, E. by S. three-quarters of a mile; *Pantaloon*, E. by N. one mile; smooth water, wind unsteady; at 11, was up with *Pique*, but could not get a-head to windward; bore up and passed her about 300 yards to leeward. At 12 she bore N. N. W., a quarter of a mile; ship broke off for a short time to S. E. by E.; but at 2 o'clock she came up to E. and E. and by N. *Pique* N. W. one mile and half. At half-past four signal was made to close, tacked; when on starboard tack ship's head was N. W. *Pique* bore N. W. by W. 3 miles; *Pantaloon*, N. W. by N. 4 miles; *Vanguard*, W. N. W. *Vanguard* did not tack with squadron. *Inconstant* fetched up to her, but cannot say if she (*Vanguard*) kept away or not; the rate of sailing was about 7 knots; inclination 3 and 4 degrees. Making proper allowance for the unsteadiness of the wind I think *Pique* had the best of the day's trial, but consider that the other ships were beaten by *Inconstant*. *Pique* appears to do best in smooth water; with a sea she pitches, and seems to shake the wind out of her sails very much. I will here remark, that when we venture an opinion as to which ship has the advantage in any day's trial on a wind, we only guess at the result, as we do not watch the variation in the wind with sufficient care to be able always to say, that our allowance is made for every slight change, nor are the distances measured; they are only stated at sight by those who have every desire to be impartial.

*Inconstant*, *Pique*, *Magicienne* and *Pantaloon*, had a short trial after leaving Cadiz. They commenced at 12 o'clock on the 4th of November, with a light breeze from N. N. E., ship's head N. W. by W. under all, plain sail, going about 4 knots. *Pique* had the advantage; *Magicienne* decidedly beaten by the whole squadron; wind fell light at sunset; *Magicienne* parted company.

I will not give the detail of every trial, the results all warrant me in stating, that although in smooth water and light winds, *Pique* has a slight advantage over *Inconstant*; yet the latter ship has always shown a decided superiority in a sea way or a strong breeze. I shall conclude my report of this experimental cruize by detailing the particulars of the trial of the 7th of November. At 9 o'clock the ships made sail on a wind on the larboard tack; they had a stiff breeze and head sea; carried single reefed topsails, topgallant sails, jib, and spanker, lying N. W. *Pique* bore at starting N. E. by N. 300 yards; *Pantaloon*, S. W. half a mile. The Admiral was on board the *Pique*, in which ship he had hoisted his flag at Cadiz; recal, hoisted at 12 o'clock, when *Pique* bore E. half S. three miles; *Pantaloon*, S. by E. 4 miles; ship pitched deep, but easy; inclined, when tolerably steady, between 7 and 8 degrees, coming up occasionally to 4, and reeling to 11; rate of sailing between 6 and 7 knots. *Inconstant* did, but *Pantaloon* did not, bear up to join the Admiral. *Pique* hoisted a pendant to show that she was trimming; at half-past twelve came to the wind and made sail for a second trial. *Pique* bore N. N. W. half a mile; ship's head N. W. at half-past one. *Pique* bore N. by E. one mile, when the day's trial may be said to have finished, as the ships reefed topsails and shortened sail to a squall, and there was some delay in *Pique's* hoisting her main topsail. *Inconstant's* forecastle and a small piece of her foresail wet from sprays. *Pique's* foresail wet from the tack to the lee rigging. The wind during this day's trial was steady; and no doubt can exist of the superiority of the *Inconstant* in rough weather; she carried from a quarter to three-quarters of a turn of weather-helm during the whole of this day's trial.

After parting with *Pique*, *Inconstant* made sail for England. On the 19th parted company from *Pantaloon*, as she could not keep up, the ship was then under close reefed topsails and reefed courses; wind abaft the beam; she passed H. M. S. *Hyacinth*, from the East Indies, which ship was under double-reefed topsails and courses; and anchored at Spithead on the 20th November. In crossing the Bay of Biscay rolled very much, pendulum showing 38 degrees one way, and 14 the other; coming up channel logged 124, for a great part of the distance between the *Lizard* and *Needles* *. My object is to do justice to all parties, and I congratulate Captain Hayes on the success of the fine frigate he has built. I do not object to a ship's rolling or pitching, provided she sails well, and does her work at sea without straining herself or carrying away an unusual number of spars; and I think that if due attention be paid to the present trim of the *Inconstant*, she will in future maintain her character as a fine and fast-sailing man-of-war.

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The Duke of Roxburgh has been entertaining Gen. Sir Charles Dalbiac, Colonel Chibbers, &c., at Fleurs Castle.

The Duke of Wellington has left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye, where his Grace is entertaining a large party of fashionables.

A divorce of the Queen of Portugal is talked of; and a report is renewed as to a new pretension to the hand of Donna Maria—the Duke de Nemours.—*Bon Sens.*

The Duke of Palmella and his two sons, Conde Villareal, and Baron Rendorff, and suite, have arrived in London.

The Carlton Club, which still occupies apartments *pro. tem.* in Dover Street, will resume the occupancy of their mansion in Pall-mall at Christmas. A new wing has been added to the mansion, and a new private dining-room built.

General Lord and Lady Howden have arrived at Grimston Park, from a visit to his Lordship's son, the Hon. Col. Canaboe, at Paris. The venerable Peer has nearly recovered from his late illness.

General Lord Hill has arrived at Hardwick Grange, near Shrewsbury, where his Lordship has been entertaining a select circle of friends. His Lordship returns to town in a few days.

The Hon. Colonel Cathcart is gone on a visit to Earl Cathcart, at Cathcart Castle, N. B.

Our readers will recollect the paragraph announcing the unpleasant circumstances under which Lieut.-in Noble Lord, well known in the sporting world, left London. The sealing up a pack of cards after a party at *ecarte*, at which his Lordship was a large winner, and the determination to submit them to the committee of a club, will recal the circumstances more particularly to the curious. The Noble Lord lately returned to town, and called on the commoner, his accuser, for the satisfaction usual among gentlemen; but, on account of the delay which intervened before that appeal was made, and the other remarkable circumstances of the case, the commoner has declined to give the required meeting. His Lordship is said to have again gone to the continent.

The United Service Club have lately added to their fine collection of Naval and Military pictures, the splendid one of the Battle of Talavera, painted from authentic sources by Stanfield, and exhibited at Somerset House this last summer. It is placed on the north side of the grand staircase, immediately opposite the Battle of Waterloo; while the full length portrait of Nelson, of which the Club have long been in possession, appears as eyeing the scene of his last splendid achievement.

Despatches from Sir William Nicolay, Governor of the Mauritius; from Major Dundas Campbell, Lieut.-Governor of Sierra Leone; from Sir Benjamin D'Urban, Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; and from the Governors of the West India Colonies, were received yesterday at the Colonial Office.

The Earl of Minto will entertain a distinguished party at dinner, at the Admiralty, on Tuesday.

*Elopement.*—On Monday two sisters, daughters of a gentleman in Merionethshire, who were on a visit in the neighbourhood of Wolverhampton, eloped in a carriage and four with two gentlemen, said to be officers in the Army, who were on the day preceding at the New Hotel, one of them disguised as a sailor. In a few hours pursuit was made after the fugitives as far as Newcastle-under-Lyne, when it was found ineffectual.

* Made the *Lizard* at 8 o'clock, P.M., on the 19th, at anchor at Spithead before noon the 20th.

Lord Brougham resides sometimes in town and some- times in the country, and will generally be found at h residence in Berkeley-square three days in the week.

A fatality appears to attend the matrimonial alliance of the female vocal corps, both native and foreign. M. laine Grisi and the "gentleman of moderate fortune, to whom she was married last spring, have separated b mutual consent. There is also a report that, since he recent *accouchement*, she has lost her voice.

The Duke Charles of Brunswick is now engaged i constructing a balloon at Paris, in which he proposes t cross the Channel to England.

*Oxford.*—The Master of Brazennose has posted up notice in his College inhibiting the students of th house from attending the lectures of the Regius Profe sor of Divinity.

There is such a strong rumour of Parliament meeti nearly a month earlier than usual next Session, that s veral of the Nobility's Christmas parties are now a sembling; while many families are staying temporari at the watering places, instead of keeping house in th country for a short period.

Sir Robert Peel has accepted of the Lord Rectorshi of Glasgow.

The Marquis of Douro has been on a visit to Earl Gre at Howick, and thence proceeded to pay a visit to t Duke of Northumberland at Alnwick Castle.

The cause of the death of Charles X. was cholera. I his will, addressed to the Emperor of Austria, the Monarch instituted that Sovereign guardian of the Da of Bordeaux. The family of Louis Philippe has indi dually put on mourning for Charles X., not as the l King, but as a relative.

All the members of the Bonaparte family, say t French papers, proceed to America.

It is a singular fact, that the Princess Victoria a her two cousins, Princes George of Cumberland a Cambridge, were all born within three days of each oth in May, 1819.

It is stated that the pregnancy of the Queen of Belgians is on the point of being officially announe It was owing to this happy prospect that the Queen w prevented from accompanying the King on his rec visit to England.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Sligo are expec to make a short stay in the United States, on their from Jamaica. His Lordship will not have any reti allowance or pension as late Governor and Captain- neral of the above colony.

*Military Reviews in Germany.—Berlin.*—It is a affirmed that in the grand reviews which are to take p next year in the environs of Berlin 4,000 Russian Gu will be present, who will be conveyed by sea thi His Majesty the Emperor of Russia, and the most tinguished Generals in the Russian empire, will, i said, command these chosen bands, and thus repeat scene of Kalisch. It is also said that the celebr Circassian regiment will be ordered to Berlin. Of Prussian army there will be three corps, to the amoun above 50,000 men, and this military spectacle will exc in splendour all the preceding.

*Tours*, Nov. 18.—General Maroto was placed u the custody of two gendarmes, who slept in his ap ment. Last evening, about seven o'clock, the Gen pretending some business down stairs, took a candle, walked out of his room, followed by one of the gua Having both arrived in an alley that led to the street, General put out the light, rushed out, and when gendarme ran to stop him he found the door loc The gendarme was a prisoner, and the prisoner f General Maroto has not yet been re-taken.—*Cour d' Indre et Loire.*

The "Basque" correspondent of the *Times*, which p has lately become very Carlist in its intelligence and nions, is said to be an Irish Peer in the service of Carlos.

*The Vauxhall Balloon.*—Mr. Green, Mr. Monck son, and Mr. Holland, arrived at Paris, from Germ on Monday afternoon last, with the huge balloon. understand from the proprietors of Vauxhall Gar that arrangements have been completed with the Company at Paris as to the inflation of the balloon, it is expected that Mr. Green will make an ascent that capital in the course of the ensuing week, ac panied, if possible, by ten persons.

*The Female Sailor Again.*—No more to invoke ope, this genuine Abeona, who, nine months ago ected Hymen's arena, and, unlike Peribœa when we to Polybius, has proved that "Jack" can participa the feelings of "Eva's fair daughters," and offer the sore pledge of affection, was on the 11th instant deli of a fine boy, who was, on the same night, baptize the name of William, in honour of his Majesty. It s be borne in recollection that the heroine on the pr subject petitioned the King as a brother chip, and h most graciously pleased to settle on her an annu ten pounds.

*Born to Good Luck.*—Police-constable John B

s D., received information a few days ago that his
le, a gentleman of immense wealth, and who for a
rs of years had resided in Calcutta, was no more.
Tuesday night he (Baines) was doing duty on his
t as usual, and on the following morning was, by his
uncle's agent, put into possession of property be-
uthed to him by his uncle to the amount of upwards
0,000*l.* On the same evening the lucky policeman
u has been a constable about five years) resigned.
*Post Office.*—Among other improvements, a new
stern mail coach has been established, which, besides
ing bags at all the towns through which it passes,
gs to London all the letters which are to pass through
time for the mail of that night.

## The Court.

Their Majesties are in the enjoyment of perfect health,
have been in public several times during the week.
King, it is expected, will hold a Privy Council on
rsday at the Pavilion.
Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar will quit the Pavilion
Monday for the Military College at Sandhurst, to
mence his studies.
The Duke of Cambridge has been confined, at Ha-
er, to his room by indisposition; but his Royal
lness is now convalescent.
The Duke of Cumberland's establishment at St.
es's Palace, and Kew, will be increased on the ar-
of His Royal Highness from Berlin. The Duchess
Prince George, who have been abroad since the
mn of 1833, will, it is understood, return to England
the Duke.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

NANCE.—The force necessary to operate against
stantine was not strong enough, in Marshal Clausel's
ment, to reduce that place, without being re-inforced
the various garrisons in the African colony. In
anxiety to render his expeditionary corps sufficiently
ndable, the General withdrew a great portion of the
ison of Algiers; and he was no sooner fairly em-
ked on his project than the Arab tribes, surrounding
iers, attacked that place; the troops left in charge
le a sortie under Gen. Rapatel, and drove the assail-
back with considerable loss, but at the same time
French have to deplore the loss on their side of a
ber of officers and men, more than proportioned to
importance of the assault.
Prince de Polignac and M. Guernon de Ranville have
ength been released from their prison at Ham. The
r will proceed to his estate in Normandy, the former
England.
PAIN.—The *Madrid Gazette* of the 16th contains a
l decree removing Rodil from his situations of
inister of War and Commandant of the Infantry of
Royal Guard. An intimation to that effect having
previously conveyed to him by Cardero, Rodil re-
d to receive and open the despatches of which he
the bearer, declaring that "he would not resign until
hould have beaten Gomez, when he would return to
drid, and wreak his vengeance on his enemies!" It
understood that General Ribeiro would succeed him
s command. Alaix had displayed sympathy, at least,
Rodil. To an invitation to hand over his command
Narvaez, Alaix returned a direct refusal; and, in
y to reproaches made him in an official despatch, he
—" Instead of sending me 2,000 contradictory orders,
would do better in sending me 2,000 pairs of shoes,
0 rations, and, above all, some money." Gomez is
bing on Seville.
etters from the head-quarters of Eguia, before
oa, dated half-past three o'clock in the afternoon of
inst., state that at the moment the Carlists had
ed the lower town on the left bank of the river, and
the General expected that the following day, or on
19th at furthest, the town would surrender or be
n by storm, as it was at that moment being attacked
rously on four different points. The following was
ived last night by express:—

"*Bayonne, Nov.* 20.

Bilboa has not been able to hold out any longer. On
15th the fire of the assailants was well sustained; on
16th it became more violent; on the 17th the be-
ers mounted some guns upon the fort of St. Augustin,
very shortly after old Bilboa fell into their hands.
the morning of the 18th they became masters of the
n. We are ignorant as yet whether it was given up
r pillaged; but it was greatly feared that this would
be case, more particularly when we recollect that the
of parley was fired upon when Capt. Sanz presented
self with it before the walls, and that this officer is
ce dead with the wounds he then received. Portugalette,
ere there is a garrison, will most probably be reduced
morrow or the next day."—*Morning Herald.* [We
ink our contemporary is premature; no certain intel-
ence of the fall of Bilboa has reached town.—ED.]

ITALY.—In confirmation of a surmise in the *Courrier Francais* of a meditated Austrian movement upon Italy, it has now asserted that no passports from the Austrian States for the Roman States are visèd. Some French and Swiss travellers for mercantile houses, who have business at Bologna or Ferrara, are obliged to wait at Rovigo till the pleasure of the Imperial police be known.

SAXONY.—The King opened the Diet of the kingdom, at Dresden, on the 14th inst., on meeting the Sates for the first time after being charged with the whole weight of the Crown.

OLDENBURG.—The marriage of the King of Greece is upon the eve of being celebrated at Oldenburg, the seat of the Royal bride's father.

JAMAICA.—The Jamaica papers allude to the alarming increase of crime in the island, which they attribute partly to the working of the Emancipation Act, the inefficient operation of the Criminal Laws, and the maladministration of a number of the special Magistrates. The parish of St. Thomas Vale, and some others, were in a state of the greatest excitement, and the condition of the island generally was very unsettled.

## Theatres.

DRURY-LANE.—After an absence of eleven years, Mr. Booth appeared at this theatre on Monday last in the character of *Richard the Third*. We remember to have seen this actor in October, 1825, when he appeared for three nights as *Brutus*, *Richard, and Othello*, and do not think that time has wrought any change for the better either in his appearance or his acting. He in certain respects reminds us of Kean; but that he should ever have been put in comparison with that really great actor appears to us most unaccountable. He has many of Kean's faults, without one particle of his fire or pathos; and is incapable of the varied expression of countenance, and beautiful inflexion of voice, which gave that actor so absolutely the command over the feelings and passions of his audience. Booth's performance of *Richard* was, as a whole, clever, and above the standard of respectability, but, in our opinion, unmarked by genius.

COVENT-GARDEN.—A new romantic spectacle, called *Thalaba the Destroyer, or The Burning Sword*, was produced on Monday evening, and has drawn great half-prices ever since. On this spectacle, we are free to admit the management have been most lavish in expense; the scenery, dresses, decorations, and processions, are exceedingly splendid, and cannot fail to prove highly attractive; but we could have wished they had been bestowed on a better piece. The acting of Bennett and Miss Vincent is particularly entitled to praise. Miss Vincent sang a very pleasing little ballad, called "*Deep, Deep Gratitude*," in an unaffected and agreeable manner. The house was crowded to excess on Monday, which is the case whenever Kemble, Macready, and Vandenhoff appear together.

THE QUEEN'S THEATRE—under the management of Tom Green—is about to open for another campaign, and at lower prices of admission; this is the most likely step to make this house answer. We are glad to see the names of several old favourites among the company engaged. The present speculation is a lady's, and we wish her every success.

OLYMPIC.—Madame Vestris has given us another novelty this week, called *Emigration*; it is a light and amusing burletta, and met with a favourable reception. The plot of the trifle is as follows:—*Mr. and Mrs. Shears* (the former a tailor, and the latter a dress-maker), owing to the scanty supply of work, come to a resolution to emigrate. The piece opens with the arrival of *Mr. Shears* in the land of promise, and he is shortly afterwards followed by *Mrs. S.*, each believing the other to have been lost in the way out. They both resolve to try the weight of Hymen's chains a second time, but, unexpectedly coming in contact, they imagine they behold the ghost of each other; this occasions several droll situations, and the piece terminates with the belief in each other's existence and mutual reconciliation. The author is very much indebted to Mrs. Orger and little Osberry for their admirable acting in the characters of *Mr.* and *Mrs. Shears*. The house was crowded to overflowing.

ST. JAMES'S.—After the opera of *Fra Diavolo* on Thursday evening, which was well acted throughout, we had a new burletta, in two acts, from the pen of Mr. Poole, entitled *Delicate Attentions*, which proved completely successful. The piece is a light and agreeable trifle; the situations are admirable, and highly amusing; the dialogue is replete with refined and chaste wit; and the language pointed and elegant. The general construction is good; it is one of those extremely lively and pleasing entertainments which cannot fail to delight. The plot is simple:—*Mr. Gingerly*, a gentleman somewhere about the age of sixty, has fallen in love with the handsome daughter of *Mrs. Bustle*, the keeper of a Brighton boarding-house. *Miss Bustle's* affections, however, happen to be placed on a lawyer's clerk named *Hobnill*. *Gingerly* finding himself unequal to the task of disclosing his passion to the young lady, adopts the mode of showing his attachment by divers "delicate attentions," in the shape of presents, all of which are received with ardour by *Miss Bustle*, but placed to the account of *Young Lotitat*, who, in the end, obtains the hand of the young lady, greatly to the mortification of *Gingerly*. The piece might have been improved, had the part of *Hobnill* been omitted, and *Tapelace* been made the young lady's lover; for, in our opinion, *Old Gingerly* is a far more lovable person than *Hobnill*. Strickland played *Gingerly* in admirable style; it was a rich a bit of genuine comedy as we have witnessed for a long time. Miss Ellison's *Miss Bustle* was a pleasing and interesting performance. Sidney played the trifling part of *Tapelace* extremely well; and Parry that of *Hobnill* very indifferently; it was quite a misconception. The piece is the best we have seen at this Theatre, and is certain to run for a length of time. The singing of the Misses Smith was greatly relished in the duet "Merry may the keel row."

## LEAVES FROM THE TROPICS. No. II.

### *The Hurricane Months.*

THE preparation made in Dominica a month or two preceding the hurricane season, is awful and appalling to any Johnny Newcome, whose poverty or ill-fortune may condemn him to that Island, and by no means tend to encourage him for the approaching contest with the winds. In the first place, large beams of timber, having one end firmly imbedded in the earth, and the other grooved into the uprights of the house, are placed as stays against the gable ends and sides of every building, so that, at first sight, the houses appear as if they were kept in their places by propping. The window-shutters are nailed up, and firmly secured with pieces of wood battened down transversely over them, a few being left open to admit light and air into the rooms: in these are inserted strong iron rings, with ropes attached to lash them to stanchions or bars placed across the piers of the house. Lights are kept burning during the night; and if it blows *a little fresh*, every one is prepared, from the old massa to the young nigger, to stand by the house as long as it holds together, and when it goes, to bolt for their lives. Many wise people have low and strongly-built rooms, arched over, to retreat to during the storm; but when the whirlwind and tempest rage, property is no longer thought of, nay, the dearest friends—the fondest relations forget each other, self-preservation alone swallowing up every other feeling; for no experience, no foresight, can guard against the effects of the gale. The hurricane blows from every point of the compass; there is no sheltering from it—no side to *windward*. The rain pours down in torrents—such rain as Europe is never visited with. Continual flashes of lightning illuminate the heavens, rendering the most minute and distant objects distinctly visible; and so tremendous is the roar of the tempest, that the loudest thunder is unheard, and the severest earthquakes pass unnoticed. Trees torn from the roots, beams of wood, stones, bricks, shingles, slates, are all flying about in every direction, as if hurled forth by some gigantic engine of destruction. No longer is the fable applicable—"That the oak may break, but the willow bends to the storm and escapes its fury;" for the very grass, swept from the surface of the earth, is scattered like chaff before the wind; and it is a well-known fact, that the Hill of Morne Bruce, Dominica, was clothed with rich verdure on the morning of the 8th September, 1834, and not a blade of grass—not the vestige of a weed, remained on it the following afternoon, the whole being literally blown clean away, leaving the bare brown soil, but not a trace to indicate that vegetation had ever existed there.

During the hurricane in Barbadoes, in August, 1831, the wooden shingles were driven into the trunks of the cocoa-nut trees, and forced like wedges between the joints of the brick walls; in fact, such tales are related as would appear to smack strongly of the marvellous to those who had never witnessed a tropic storm; and one would be placed among the family of Major Longbow, if he asserted that heavy pieces of Ordnance were not only displaced, but removed from their carriages by the force of the tempest.

A sultry stillness in the atmosphere, and a low distant moaning of the wind, are frequently the heralds of the hurricane. The leaves and light branches are whirled into the air, as if caught up by some invisible hand; but often the wind appears to bluster up into a sudden and violent passion—then, amidst the war of the elements, the inmates of the houses are engaged in securing and holding fast the doors and window-shutters, their eyes anxiously turned towards the roof, watching how it meets the brunt of the storm: sometimes this is blown off at one fell swoop from the walls, or it wavers, the supporters crack, the rafters snap like rotten twigs, and down tum-

hles the entire fabric in ono heap of rubbish; fortunate are tho miserable inmates if they gain sufficient time to escape into the open tempest, wheo, by flinging themselves flat upon the ground and clinging to the shrubs and bushes, they may avoid having their limbs lacerated against the stones, or being dashed over the precipices.

In Dominica, on the night of the hurricane in 1834, the sole remaining barrack, into which both officers and men were huddled, was preserved solely by the united efforts of the Light Company keeping the windows and doors secured by main strength. Many of the quarters were cut in two, and one family, who had taken shelter in an out-house after the walls of their dwelling were blown down, were engaged all night, immersed to their knees in water, in clinging to the door to prevent its being torn open by the wind.

But even if the roof escapes, and the walls hold together, the chances of safety are not certain, for the whole building may be blown away. An extensive house on the Londonderry Estate, constructed on the best principles, and considered hurricane-proof, was lifted clean off from its foundations, sent in a body over a hill, and not a remnant was left to mark where it had rested, except the scattered stones of the foundation-walls. In the words of Mr. W——, the manager:—"Feeling," says Mr. W. 'the house *rock* under me as if I were on board ship. Although I had every confidence in its stability, from some unaccountable influence, such as Providence sometimes sends to warn us of unknown danger, I hurried out of the house, and crept under the *arch of the hall-door steps*. The wind blew in such awful gusts, that for a considerable time I did not dare to move; but on looking out during a slight lull, the light appeared to come through where the house formerly stood, however, it was not until broad daylight that I discovered the whole building had been carried away, right over the hill, and pitched down in the direction of the river. So great was the noise of the storm, that I never heard the least movement, although the house must have been torn from its foundations within ten feet of where I lay, and passed in a mass over my refuge. When I went to look among the ruins if any furniture or property was left, there was not a solitary remnant; not a board—not a shingle of the building remained; a rafter about six feet long, driven like a pile into the bed of the river, was the only relic saved. Sugar-works, boiling-houses, mills, stores, were reduced to a shapeless heap of rubbish, and the cattle were buried beneath the ruins of their stables and sheds. The young canes were blown out of the earth, and the old plants laid flat as if a mighty roller had passed over them. The plantain walks and provision grounds, stripped of their crops, presented a picture of desolation and famine; while the rivers, swollen several feet above their banks, rushed down in muddy torrents, bursting through every impediment, and hurrying along vast trees, splintering them into fragments against the rocks; and the sea, as if anxious to partake in the work of devastation, rolled back angry waves upon the shore, into the very cane fields."

At "Prince Rupert's Garrison," where for my crimes I was doomed to live upon logs and swamp mists, half demolished masses of ruins, piles of bricks, mortar, and timber, gave pretty considerable evidence that we had not been neglected by the previous hurricane. The officers' quarters were minus the gable end and half the roof; so that the rooms we attempted to shelter ourselves in could hardly be called *dry lodgings*, as the rain constantly inundated them, and it was absurd to see the preparations nightly for our escape during the expected hurricane. Cloaks and clothes were placed in order, to be put on at a moment's warning; the best articles of our kits secured in a strong chest; a dark-lantern lighted, and stiff glasses of brandy-grog mixed, to be drank at the first blow, so as to secure some *inside* defence against the wind and rain, and the door of a bomb-proof magazine, that lay immediately under our quarters, kept open with two handspikes, to prevent the wind closing it, and so cutting off the entrance to our last retreat. This state of existence was painful and harassing; for you felt as if about to engage with a hidden enemy, who would take every unfair advantage of your weakness.

All lands and climes have their times and seasons, their pleasures and annoyance. It must be very disagreeable in the "Frozen Regions" to pick up your *own foot*, and to ask the Doctor what genus of animal it was; and I would say it is equally unpleasant in the "Torrid Zone," if your house has got no window-sashes,

> "For a sun-beam to come into the room,
> And reduce your poor wife to ashes."

But I would advise the most romantic traveller or enterprising *balloonist* to avoid the Antilles, at least during the "*Hurricane months*."

*Junior United Service Club.* L. S. O'C.

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The plan now in operation in the House of Commons, of ventilating it by means of holes bored in the floor, was tried many years ago, under the direction of Sir Humphry Davy, in the then House of Lords, but turned out a complete failure.

## Literary Notices.

*Portugal and Gallicia, with a Review of the social and political state of the Basque Provinces, and a few remarks on recent events in Spain.* Two volumes. John Murray.

At any time this would be a work of public interest, but just now it is particularly so. The author, the Earl of Carnarvon, some years since travelled the Peninsula to some purpose; he made himself thoroughly acquainted with the history and capabilities of the country and the people; he underwent imprisonment and privations; and, in the course of his strange adventures, possessed himself of much valuable information, which he has compared and contrasted with the present position of affairs in Spain and Portugal. Every page of the volumes deserves to be read with attention; it is but seldom that we meet with such comprehensive sketches and acute observations on passing events and society; but what most demands notice is the noble author's account of the social and political state of Biscay, a people his Lordship considers the noblest, though now the most oppressed, in Europe. We find a singular anecdote of the duplicity of Don Miguel:—

"The written oath of adherence to the charter was presented to the Infant, who regarded it with apparent confusion, and seemed unable or unwilling to read it; at the same time the Duke de Cadaval drew near with a missal to administer the oath; but his Excellency's wide-spreading mantle so effectually concealed the Infant from the general observation, that it was impossible to see him kiss the sacred book, or hear him pronounce the solemn words.—I was not far from the Royal party, but cannot give any decided opinion upon that much-debated point, whether Don Miguel really went through or evaded the forms prescribed. Many of his adherents declared than, and still assert, that he neither repeated the words nor kissed the book; and the Infant himself is said to have assured his favourite nurse, on the same day, that in subverting the charter he should incur no moral guilt, as he had not bound himself by any oath to maintain it."

And at Spain we will give a passage forcibly illustrative of the state of events:—

"Since my visit to the Escurial, how many changes have occurred! King Ferdinand and his youthful consort are no more; the brother, who then graced the court, is now an exile, struggling for the throne. The chivalrous Eroles, the life and soul and leader of the royal cause, is numbered with the dead. The brave O'Donnel has been butchered in cold blood, and his body horribly mutilated by the unpunished adherents of Mina and the present Queen; Riego, then the idol of the Spanish populace, at whose approach the incessant shout was raised, and over whose triumphant march the choicest flowers of the year were strewed, has died upon a Spanish scaffold. The Empecinado, who shared his crimes or glories—which you will—has shared his fate; Torrijos has met the bloody death he so relentlessly administered; and Mina, a murderer upon system, though still alive, is sinking to the grave oppressed with disease and infamy."

But these episodes are by no means rare: throughout the volumes the noble Earl, with great judgment, brings to our recollection the most remarkable facts in Spanish history, and contrasts, with peculiar felicity, the past and present position and affairs of this distracted Peninsula.

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*The Merchant's Daughter.* By the Author of "The Heiress," "Agnes Serle," &c. 3 vols. Rich. Bentley.

This is a tale of passion and mystery, and is wrought out with singular earnestness of purpose. The author's talent seems chiefly to consist in the power of weaving an intricate plot, to be unravelled without violation of probability, and in devising incidents which give birth to the rarest pathos. Florence Lyle, the merchant's daughter, is an exquisite character, developed with singular knowledge of the human heart. She is ever present in the story, and always wins the admiration and sympathy of the reader. Of the plot we cannot venture on an abstract: it is too complicated, too much crowded with rapid events, too full of strongly-contrasted characters, to admit of brief analysis. But we may just mention that much of the interest turns on the reverse of fortune to which a some-time wealthy merchant is subjected, and the consequent and painful embarrassment falling on his daughter, under the changed aspect of her position in life, chiefly as concerns the addresses of a Peer, who deems that, though formerly repulsed, her immediate consent to his proposal will follow her poverty. Throughout all this, the conduct of Miss Lyle is marked by a lofty bearing, and, at the same time, submission to her fate, which entitles her to rank in the first class of heroines.

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*The History of Party.* By George Wingrove Cooke, Esq. Vol. I. John Macrone.

Mr. Cooke, whose "Memoirs of Lord Bolingbroke" we noticed some months since, has undertaken a work of high political interest, and which, from his researche will probably become one of considerable historic value. The first volume embraces the years from 16 to 1714, and the whole will include the period from t rise of the Whig and Tory factions in the reign of Charl the Second, to the passing of the Reform Bill. It is i disputable, that an able review of the principles an practice of the two classes of statesmen which alternate have governed Great Britain, and a contrast of the op posing theories of government which they profess, of th opportunities which have occurred to each for the develop ment of their theories, and of the results obtained, mus be interesting as well as instructive. We therefore vie the commencement of this undertaking with much satis faction. The arrangement is excellent, the languag clear and comprehensive, and, upon a cursory examinatio it appears to us that Mr. Cooke has dispassionately inve tigated the various political charges brought forwar against both Whigs and Tories. We wish him succes and shall watch with some anxiety the progress of hi labours.

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*The German Tourist.* Edited by Professor C. L. F Wolff, and Dr. H. Doering. D. Nutt.

We are indebted to Mr. H. E. Lloyd for a very abl translation of this very elegant work: in its Englis dress it will no doubt be popular in this country. It ha seventeen illustrations, from drawings by A. G. Vicker and many of them are executed with great taste and skil whilst the descriptions of scenes in the North of Ge many are of themselves delightful pictures. It is wel observed, that tourists prefer the southern and wester parts of Germany, and scarcely any one ventures beyon Berlin or Dresden; but the north of Germany is rich i animating and charming tales, in poetic historical tra ditions, and no less rich in individual portions, thoug not so frequently as in the more favoured south has Natur distributed her gifts. It is probable that this entertai ing volume may induce some of our English tourists t change their route, and to visit scenes, some of which ar equal to any they could meet with in the south. Th volume also contains several very interesting historic notices of recent events; and from the sketch of K nigsberg we take the following anecdote of the "Retrea of the French in the Russian Campaign:—

"A General who, on the retreat, found himself alon riding through a forest at night, scarcely knowing in wh direction he was proceeding, was not a little pleased at pe ceiving a light, which seemed to issue from a cottage. H accordingly rode up to it, and hearing, as he approache loud voices within, dismounted, and went cautiously f ward, to ascertain whether the inmates were friends or foe Happily he heard them talk in French, and on entering w still more gratified at recognising some men of one of h own regiments. His first question was, whether they ha anything to eat, to which they replied, 'they had a piece meat at the fire.' This was, indeed, good news, and som hot steaks being served up, the General, as well as his me did them ample justice. The former, however, remarked that it would not be prudent to stop longer, and that, a they were now strengthened by a good meal, it would b best to set out immediately, and desired them to bring hi his horse. 'Your horse, General,' said they, 'why yo have just been eating a piece of him. How do you thi we should have got meat if you had not so luckily brough us a supply? We intend now to carry off as much as w can of the choicest parts to subsist on by the way.'"

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*The Forsaken.* A Tale. 2 vols. Whittaker and Co.

We cannot say anything in favour of these volumes Fifty years since, under the patronage of the "Minerv Press," they might have passed with the current novel of that time; but the Schoolmaster would be abroad to little purpose if they were tolerated in these days.

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*Amelia awaiting the return of her husband.* Engraved by Bromley, from a picture by Prentis. Graves.

This is the most exquisite print of the season. We are great admirers of mezzotinto, especially of such specimens of the art as Mr. Bromley has here given to the world; and we are (so to speak) adorers of Fielding in general, and of his Amelia in particular. Having said thus much, it will be readily conceived that we took a little interest in the present work, and that we compared it carefully with the scene in Fielding's novel which it intended to illustrate; but here we discovered a discrepancy between the author and the artist. The time should be evening and not day; it is a supper, and not a dinner, which the anxious wife has prepared for her husband; and the light should therefore be derived, not from the window, but from candles in the room. But this, considering the general merits of the print, is not a slight objection. Fielding's most perfect heroine Amelia, is represented admirably. The wifely tenderness of her character, the soft grace of her beauty, her entire absorption in one idea—namely, the fond hope of Booth's return, and the gentle melancholy into which his absence throws her, are all there. The expression

…er face is without fault; had it been more "intense," …would have been less just; for Amelia, like the Gri… …lda of Chaucer, is "all conscience and tender heart." …he whole presentment of the character is, indeed, quite *…chdingesque*, even to the rounded proportions of the …gure, and the submissive attitude in which she seems to …ne over the loss of her husband's society. The en… …aver has sympathised deeply with his subject, and has …ndered a print which should be hung up over every …mestic fire-place as a memorial of the sweetness and …votion of the female character, and an admonition to …unt husbands.

*…e Proffered Kiss.* Painted by Sir T. Lawrence; …ompleted by his Pupil, H. Wyatt. Engraved by G. …T. Doo. F. G. Moon.

…is is a very charming composition, exhibiting that …edom and grace we always meet with in Lawrence's …signs. We recently observed, in noticing the "Cabinet …Gems," where the sketch for the present subject ap… …rs, that Sir Thomas Lawrence, in the delineation of …ldren, unquestionably excelled every other artist, living …dead; and the group of infants now before us is con… …cing evidence on this point. Nothing can be more …pressive or true to nature. Mr. Doo has displayed his …al skill, and the print deserves our warmest praise.

The Comic Almanack for 1837 has just made its …earance, rejoicing, as heretofore, in the adornments …d illustrations of George Cruikshank. Like its pre… …essors, its "earnest" part contains a correct and use… …ephemeris, and its *jesting* portion, *cousin qui cousin* …h the "earnest," abounds in queer quips and cranks …scraps of satire, both in prose and verse, and all the …riest of its "merrie conceits" made still more merry …George Cruikshank's *graver* labours.

*…rigadier-General Flinter.*—This officer, whose in… …ctual but gallant defence of Almaden against the al… …s of Gomez has been foremost among the rare …tances of good conduct displayed by the Queen's Ge… …als, is one of the many Irishmen who quitted the …itish service during the great Peninsular war to enter …o that of Spain. General Flinter's father, an old offi… …r on half-pay, resided in the Queen's County, and was …nected with several families of respectability in that …t of Ireland. His two sons, Ephraim and George …wson (the subject of the present notice), were edu… …ed at the school of the Rev. Charles Bristow, rector …Athy, Kildare. George Dawson has worked his way …ularly in the Spanish service, by constant duty and …h distinguished bravery and talent, both in the mother …ntry and the colonies. Since the commencement of …present civil war he has been employed without in… …mission. As was a Colonel on Rodil's Staff when …latter commanded the Army of the north, which had …sed through so many ineffective hands. On Rodil's …g removed from that employment, Flinter was de… …ed into the central parts of Spain, and showed great …l and valour on several occasions of desultory war… …e in Estramadura and elsewhere. He was dangerously …unded in the early part of the last year; and having …sequently (in a fit of disgust at the conduct of his …rogues or rivals in command in an affair on his part a …brilliant one) sent in his resignation, the authorities …the province petitioned the Queen that she would re… …e to accept it, "her cause not being able to afford the …of so able and gallant an officer." This testimonial …Colonel Flinter's merit was quickly followed by his …motion to the rank of Brigadier, and not long since …command of Almaden, the scene of his last and most …arkable exploit. General Flinter is 41 or 42 years of …. The writer of this imperfect sketch remembers him …, a lively hair-brained lad of 12 or 13, when, nearly 30 …s ago, they both took an active part in a formidable …arring out" of their reverend teacher, and in a night …rmish by torch-light against him and his assistant, …ough the playground and garden, in which conflict it …difficult to say which party took greater delight—the …ter, who "taught the young idea how to shoot," or …boys, who profited so well by his lessons, and hurled …hage-stalks, potatoes, and clods of turf at his respected …d. The mutual recollection of this early incident was …means of reviving, after a lapse of a quarter of a cen…y, a correspondence, which the events in Spain have …some time past interrupted, and left the writer to …rn only through the public papers the main features of …countryman's and schoolfellow's last career.

*Epitaphs.*—The invention of epitaphs, says Weever, …ceeded from the presage or fore-feeling of immorta…y, implanted in all men naturally, and is referred to the …nders of Linus the Theban poet, who flourished about …e year of the world, 3710; who first bewailed this Linus …eir master when he was slain, in doleful verses, then …lled from him *Ælins*; afterwards Epitaphia, for that …ey were first sung at burials; afterwards engraven upon …e sepulchres.

## THE ADVENTUROUS AERONAUTS.

TO MR. GREEN.

When first the fragile vessel was designed
To bear bold man upon the treacherous wave;
The untaught mariner we careful find,
Not daring the wide ocean's bounds to brave.
He cautious crept from neighbouring shore to shore,
Still keeping land in sight, nor ventured more.

Long time elapsed ere he, whose fecund brain
New worlds could picture to his longing sight,
Launched nobly forth and dared the raging main;
Though blindly groping, as in darkest night,
He found the golden shore his mind discerned,
And proved that true the world ha' idly spurned.

And thus ere then, Columbus of the age*,
(For such a name is to thy valour due),
Soared 'bove the clouds, unmindful of their rage,
And coursed o'er space to wondrous gazer's view,
The aeronaut was still content to roam
A few short miles within the sight of home.

Had Dædalus but known this wondrous art,
Ægea's sea had still retained her name,
His darling's loss had not so torn his heart,
And greater far had been his fearless fame.
But he, brave Green, is quite eclipsed by you,
And they who formed thy most adventurous crew.

Nov. 24th, 1836. MUSCA.

A story has got into circulation of the son of Louis XVI. (who is supposed to have died in the Temple) having made his appearance in England; it is added, that he is preparing to claim his *rights*, and to make known his wrongs. While yet a boy he states himself to have been removed beyond the reach of his enemies in a coffin, and after that he was put to work as a shoemaker or shoe-mender. In person, those who have seen him declare that he strongly resembles the portraits of Louis XVI.; and he declares that he has marks which would enable his illustrious relatives to recognise him with perfect ease. They have not done so as yet; and, indeed, it would seem that they consider him an impostor or of unsound mind. What the people of this country will think of his pretensions remains to be seen.

Dr. Parr, in a letter to a friend, says, "There are certainly one or two luxuries to which I am addicted; the first is a shoulder of mutton, not over-roasted nor under-roasted, and richly encrusted with flour and salt; the second is a plain suet pudding; the third is a plain family plum-pudding; and the fourth, a kind of high festival dish, consists in hot boiled lobsters, with a profusion of shrimp-sauce."

General Knyphausen, who commanded the Hessian mercenaries in 1776, was a rigid martinet, knew nothing of the sea, and not much more of geography. On the voyage between England and America, he was in the ship of Lord Howe, where he passed several uncomfortable weeks, the fleet having an unusually long passage, on account of the bad sailing of some of the transports. At length Knyphausen could contain himself no longer, but marching stiffly up to the Admiral one day, he commenced with—"My Lord, I know it is the duty of a soldier to be submissive at sea, but, being intrusted with the care of the troops of his Serene Highness, my master, I feel it my duty just to inquire if it be not possible that, during some of the dark nights we have recently had, *we may have sailed past America?*

## The Funds.

SIX'S EXCHANGE, November 26, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87¼ Reduced, 86¾ ¼; 3¾ Red. 97¼ ¾. New 3½, 93¾ ½. Consols for Acc. 87⅝.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENT.

S. H. Rauford, late of St. Mary Cray, Kent, and now of Neckinger-road, Bermondsey, fe.hmonger.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. C. Smith, late of Lower Deptford-road, Rotherhithe, shipowner and merchant.

### BANKRUPTS.

H. N. Harris, Uxbridge, oilman.—J. Newton, Leicester-square, linen draper and silk-mercer.—J. Perrey, South Molton, Devonshire, ironmonger and plumber.—R. Richardson, Birmingham, victualler.—R. C. Rouf, Southampton Buildings, Holborn, tailor.—T. Price, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, patent axletree-maker.—S. Sotheby and S. L. Sotheby, Wellington-street, Strand, auctioneers.—G. Farr, High Holborn, fringe-manufacturer.—J. Morris, Brighton, silk-mercer.—J. Cooke, Regent-street, tailor.—C. Fea, now or late of Canterbury, woolstapler.—J. W. Williams, Liverpool, timber merchant.—T. Brodrick, Preston, Lancashire, watchmaker and jeweller.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

J. Green, Great Yarmouth, brick-maker.

### BANKRUPTS.

Mary Ann Abercrombie and W. H. Abercrombie, Hoxton-street, Tottenham-court-road, brass-founders—B. Brissenden, Tunbridge Wells, inn-keeper—W. Johnson, Edgeware road, butcher—R. Child, Berners-street, Oxford street, upholsterer—E. Cale, Moor-street, Soho, victualler—J. Fraser, Liverpool, glass-dealer—C. Wainwright, Manchester, dyer—G. Harris, Herne, Kent, brewer

* Green has a right to this name;—Columbus did not invent ships, nor make the first voyage, any more than Green balloons or make the first ascent; yet, like Columbus, he undertook a distant voyage with almost as little prospect of a favourable issue.

—E. Burrows, Chesterfield, Derbyshire, maltster—G. L. Sto… Bristol, soda manufacturer—B. Lay, Colchester, carpenter—… Thorp, Herne Bay, miller.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. Falkner and W. A. Cunninghame, Edinburgh, wine mer… chants.

### BIRTHS.

At Dinve, the lady of Col. George Wyndham, of a daughter.—At Bury St. Edmund's, the lady of Capt. Higham, 4th Dragoon Guards, of a son.—At Feltham-hill, on the 19th inst., the lady of Capt. Ruonach, of a son. 27th August, at the Presidency Itoun… Santa Maura, the lady of Capt. Galloway, resident of the Islan… of a son. This lady is daughter of Capt. Coffin, R.N., formerly … Stonehouse.—9th inst., at Rock Mills Lodge, Ireland, the lady … N. B. Lash, Esq., Purser, R.N., of a son.—At Somerset-Pla… Stoke, the wife of Mr. L. Shanks, Purser, R.N., of a daughter.

### MARRIAGES.

22d inst., at Hennock, Capt. J. Evans, Bengal Army, to Mar… Jane Baily, eldest daughter of the Rev. John Turner, of Hen… nock, Devon.—22d inst., at Portsmouth, Montagu R. S. Wil… mot, Esq., Royal Fusiliers, to Cecilia, daughter of the Ho… Capt. Byng, R.N.—In Edinburgh, R. Duncan, Esq., Capt. R… Robina, youngest daughter of the late Sir R. Dundas, of Beec… wood and Dunira, Bart.—22d inst., at St. Bordeaux, John Smi… Esq., of Davenport, Under-Sheriff of Devon, to Rosamond, daug… ter of Capt. Archer, of Stoke Terrace, formerly of 16th Dragoon… and widow of T. A. Melu, late Capt. H.E.I.C.S.—At St. Bordeau… H. M. Goosny, Esq., Solicitor, of Plymouth, to Elizabet… second daughter of the late Lieut. W. Taylor, R.N., of Greenwi… Hospital.—8th inst., at Clifton, James Wallis, Esq., late Maj… 48th reg., to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late T. Broad… Esq., of Hendon, Middlesex.

### DEATHS.

10th Sept., at Fulham, in her 70th year, Mrs. Ann Wilkinso… of Ayhington, Hants, widow of Richard Wilkinson, Esq., late of … Retreat, South Lambeth, Surrey.—11th inst., at Pembroke, M… Samuel Salter, superannuated from Pembroke yard, of whic… as well as Milford, he was many years Warden.—On passage fr… Quebec, R. Purvis, Esq., Assistant-surgeon 32d reg., eldest so… of Dr. Poole, Edinburgh.—At Dorking, aged 76, Joseph Lew… Esq., Clerk to the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, upwards of 45 yea… —At Shirley, Hants, Mary, wife of Lieut. M. C. Forster, R.N… and daughter of Sir Joseph and Lady Harriet Hoare.—20th inst… at Fulham, Major General William Macrae, of the Madr… Establishment.—14th inst., at Edinburgh, Mrs. Craig, relict … Milliken Craig, Esq., late a Commander in the E.I.C.S.—At Ca… nanton, Cornwall, Ann, relict of the late Colonel Neynoe, … Castle Neynoe, Sligo, aged 77.—At Southsea, Mrs. Johns, ag… 71, widow of the late Mr. Johns, Master, R.N.—10th inst., at Du… dee, aged 74 years, James Euslie, Esq., formerly, and for many … years, an Ordnance Barrack Master.—In July last, at Sier… Leone, of fever, Mr. William Jackman, Second Master of H. … brig *Emerald*.—10th inst., at Falmouth, in his 89th year, Jon… Hanck, Esq., Commander R.N.


## Advertisements.

NEW FLUTE MUSIC, by Berbiguier.—… Thirty Preludes or Cadenzas, with his Portrait, Op. … 10s. 6d., for Flute and Piano; Le Bouquet Elegant, 6 Book… each 5s.; Six Melodies des Salons, each 5s.; Durandarte, 5… and his Method, 12s.

London: printed by R. Cocks and Co., 20, Princes-street, H… nover-square. The only Warehouse for New Flute Music.

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find mu… advantage at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory … Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looki… Glasses, in design, quality, and price, 93, Bishopsgate-Stre… Within, and 57, Condoit street, nine doors from Regent-street … left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, … Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 25 In. | 28 In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 6 |
| 16 | 0 13 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 6 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 8 | 1 6 2 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 9 |
| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 31 | 2 12 6 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 6 9 | 2 13 9 | 2 19 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 9 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 2 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot. Properties registered and Pictures appraised.

MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Per… fumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, … New Bond-street, beg leave respectfully to caution the Nobil… and Gentry against the many vile Imitations of their celebrat… Perfumery, now offered for sale with a *resemblance of th… labels, both in type and colour*, particularly their much-admir… ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETABL… EXTRACT; for selling Imitations of which Messrs. D. & Co. ha… lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CHA… CERY against several parties. Their signatures will in futu… be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped … the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the f… lowing esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patro… and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavende aux Milleflaurs, … the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifyi… the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and pres… vation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and V… getable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Winds… Soaps.

Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving t… teeth and Gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme des Sultanes, for softening and beautifyi… the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Huiles Antiq…

## THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE

SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Soups, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sams, Fowls, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance and sustaining it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and Co.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and art is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found unfailingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess, as is done in some instances, that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a compositine of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the hairbrush or comb, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

## THE NEW WATERPROOF CLOAK,

21s.; Capes, 15s.; Driving Frocks, 32s. Twelve months' wear will prove them superior to the shabby-looking India rubber Cloth Dress Cloaks, 35s.; Ditto Spanish Circle Cloaks, nine yards and a half round, 63s.; Boys' Cloaks, 5s. 6d.; Superfine Dress Coat, 47s. 6d.; Do. Frock Coat, silk facings, 50s.; Milled Petersham Great Coat and Invulnerable Pilot Pea Jackets, bound and velvet collars, 42s.; the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; ditto Trousers, 16s. 6d.; Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, 13s.; Footman's Suit of Livery, best cloth, 63s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—DOUDNEY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 49, Lombard-street. Established, 1794. The best and cheapest House for Boys' Clothing.

## WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.

—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 25, Gracechurch-street, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 5s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agib Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

## MORISON'S PILLS.

—The Public are hereby informed that this medicine cannot be held genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved upon the Government stamp, in white letters upon a red ground. The above is the only security to the public of its genuineness, and it is highly important that it should be observed by all who take the medicine. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed by the British College of Health to sell the medicines.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE

for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., late of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HENTSCH, Esq., No. 9, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony of its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of; the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HENTSCH.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, Edwards, 67, St. Paula's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street, Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand, Hemlebanke, Middle Row, Holborn; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Prowick street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raimes, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until 2 o'clock.

## CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND

BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN and BUNION SOLVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and speedily eradicates them without pain or inconvenience, as the following will prove:—

"SIR,—For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such excruciating pain, having five on my left foot, that the frequent bathing, paring, and filing of them in no way relieved me. For months I could not wear boots, and for ten or twelve days not even shoes. I tried ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT, of which I find you are the Proprietor: after using it two days, I could wear shoes, in four days, one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely eradicated. By this cure I suffered more in particular, as it was between my toes. I have in a week after, and since, been able to wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in eight Corns in my own person, and having recommended this SOLVENT to many Patients of mine, who all have been cured, I deem it but just to give you this testimony, to use it as you may think proper. I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

D. KNDEN, Surgeon Dentist."

1, Southampton-street, Strand,
18th March, 1835."

A further testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by the ingenuity which some unprincipled persons have exercised to imitate its title and appearance, and to substitute for it an article not merely inefficacious but mischievous: it is therefore necessary to ask for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion Solvent, and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside wrapper, as none others are genuine.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without, in Bottles, at 1s. 1½d., 1s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Venders.

## WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS,

the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for affections of the kidneys, lumbago, weakness, irritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1,500 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a more efficacious remedy than balsam of copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold, wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Stradling, Gate of the Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

## PATENT ROOFING and SHEATHING

MATERIAL, for SHIPS.—The public are informed that they may now be supplied with this article in any quantity. The immense demand for Patent Roofing and Sheathing has arisen from its great superiority over paper material of every kind; being of a fibrous texture, is not liable to break or crack. It is lighter, and will cover double the surface, at half the cost of paper; and being made a continuous web, will extend over any sized building or vessel without joining. The thickness, length, and breadth, can be regulated as required where ordinary sheathing and roofing have hitherto been applied. The surface can be covered with tar, either one side or both, as the case may require.—Also Patent Boards for Bookbinders, and the articles now used for lining for rail-roads, flaunches of pipes, joints of tanks, and machinery in general.—Warehouse, 239, Upper Thames-street.

25, New Bond-street

## TEETH.—Gold is the only material wi

which decayed teeth can be filled with any perf
uently beneficial result: the various cements in which so ma
impossibilities are unblushingly attributed, being amalgama
mercury, with silver, tin, &c., quickly combine with the ac
of the mouth, and thus, forming muriates of those metals, t
the teeth black, and ultimately destroy them.*

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon Dentist, informs the Public t
he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, wi
out inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress
decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much m
than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental S
gery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most f
proved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in ter

* Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession
recommend these deleterious compositions; or can any referen
real or pretended, alter the facts above alluded to?

## ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICA

PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years'
perience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians
Surgeons in London, and are always administered at ser
public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrh
Gleets, Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Disease
either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a d
with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptil
they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alterat
of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with
stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is
case with all other medicines in use for these complaints,
after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will
experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs
taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nat
which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed
complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitut
and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than
nary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffe
under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constra
to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They
likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, S
butic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of
sels should make a point of always taking them to sea, their
rivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout
world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professi
recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first of
these pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F
Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-stre*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous insta
and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved sy
of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you re
mend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty
had never before witnessed; but what I consider their most
luable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complain
never leave those distressing secondary symptoms that h
the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of
uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think your
fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOK

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Bo
2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and
General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford street, the r
of Wells street, London, where the public can be supplied
every Patent Medicine of repute (*with no allowance on less
at one time*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various ma
Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attend
and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or mo
spectable Venders in every Town in the Kingdom; and any
that has not got them will obtain them from London, wi
any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through
the London Booksellers.

CHOICE OF A SERVANT.

## FAMILIES in want of really good Servs

of every description, both Male and Female, will find their interest better consulted, and their object much so
attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 131, Ox
street, near Dukes-street (established in 1820), than through
adoption of any other method whatever, as Domestics, with
characters, are waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock. M
persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for hiring
vants, but if the Servants possess a good character it certain
obviously absurd to suppose that it is injured by the rea
method having been taken to procure a situation. N.B.—It
be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

UNDER THE ESPECIAL PATRONAGE OF HIS MOS
GRACIOUS MAJESTY.

## AS the following letter received from Mr

General Sir Henry Wheatley, Keeper of the Privy P
testifies:—

Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to expres
Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two b
of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direc
to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—inclosed you
find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1835. H. WHEATLE

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is p
culiarly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and ner
constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera
bus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartb
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Saturday, November 26, 1836.

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AND

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[illegible]IAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the [illegible] METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS, &c.—The superiority of this Patent over all other inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers of both Services. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture, which, when required, may be quickly packed in a box.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street London, where ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED. All descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied at either establishment at the same moderate prices.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. East India Company.

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H. and G. FLETCHER, 128, New Bond-street, MILITARY and GENERAL TAILORS, having for some years past established a new system of Moderate Charges for Cash Payments, respectfully inform those Noblemen and Gentlemen who have not yet patronised them, that the conveniences of their new and extensive premises enable them to give increased attention to all favours, and also to overlook all their workmen. Prices as before—viz. Dress Coats, coloured, 3l. 5s.; Frock Coats, ditto, 4l. 5s., Blue or Black a trifle more; Waistcoats, 12s. 6d. to 1l. 5s., Trousers, from 18s. to 30s., a Footman's Suit of Livery, 4l. 5s. Military and Naval Outfits, the new Deputy-Lieutenant's Uniform, &c.

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INDIA.—TO OFFICERS in the KING'S or COMPANY'S SERVICE proceeding to India, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, and WRITERS.—Gentlemen proceeding to India, in either of these Services, may be supplied, with the utmost promptitude, with every article of Wearing Apparel, Cabin Furniture, Camp Equipage, &c., on the most Economical Scale, by MAYNARD and CO., 97, Poultry. The Articles at this Establishment are uniformly prepared with regard to Durability and Usefulness, and their extensive connexions with India enable them to compile an Outfit so as to avoid all unnecessary expense. REGIMENTALS and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS completed with perfect accuracy, according to the latest Regulations.

LADIES' OUTFITS prepared to the best manner.

Their NEW CAMP COT, forming a SOFA, a SWING COT, or FIELD BED, will be found the best adapted for an Equipment for India.

PASSAGE AGENCY, PLANS, and correct Information of every Ship sailing to India and New South Wales may be obtained. Passages engaged, and Baggage also shipped through this medium, at a considerable saving of Time, Trouble, and Expense.

MAYNARD & CO., 97, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

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MONS. MALLAN AND SONS, SURGEON DENTISTS, No. 32, Great Russell-street Bloomsbury; 9, Half-moon Street, Piccadilly, and 10, Ludgate Hill, opposite the Belle Sauvage; beg to announce that, in consequence of the extension of their practice, they will DISCONTINUE ADVERTISING immediately after the ensuing season. They may then, as at present, be consulted daily, in all cases appertaining to their profession, at the above establishments.

*Office of Ordnance, 26th Nov,* 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Officers, as well as to the Widows, Children, and other relatives of ers, late belonging to the Ordnance Military Corps, who been granted Half-pay, or Pensions, by this Department, the payment of such Half-pay and Pensions for the present er, and also of any arrears that may remain unpaid on the ot this month, will be made by His Majesty's Paymaster- al at Whitehall, London, on whom Bills are to be drawn Parties who have hitherto drawn upon the Treasurer of rdnance, until they receive other instructions: and that rsonal applications must be hereafter made, by individuals ng in and near London, at the Office of "His Majesty's aster-General," Whitehall.

By order of the Board,
R. RYDAM, Secretary.

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CONTRACT FOR POLICE CLOTHING.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 30th Nov. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great n and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the December next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat ouch Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying elivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford e 1st day of March next, the Annual Clothing (consisting Suits) required for the

POLICE FORCE

oyed in His Majesty's Dock and Victualling Yards at Dept- Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and roke.

terns of the Clothing, and a Form of the Tender may be at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One k on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party ds, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

ry Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be panied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admi- at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, ring to become bound with the Person tendering, in the of £500 for the due performance of the Contract.

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CONTRACT FOR TALLOW.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 25th Nov. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great n and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the cember next, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with persons as may be willing to contract for supplying and ring into His Majesty's Dock-yard at Woolwich, Half e fortnight and the remainder within a month from the treaty.

30 Tons of RUSSIA TALLOW.

ample of the Tallow and a Form of the Tender may be seen said Office. No Tender will be received after One o'Clock e day of treaty, nor any noticed, unless the party attends, agent for him duly authorised in writing.

ry Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be ac- anied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Ad- ty, at Somerset Place, and signed by a responsible Person, ring to become bound with the Person tendering, in the of £100 for the due performance of the Contract.

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# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

thern Regt. of the West Riding Yeomanry Cavalry—Wm. n, Gent., to be Lieutenant, v. H. F. Walker, res.; James n, Gent., to be Cornet, v. Watson, resigned.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 2.

Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain Thomas Carleton ard, from the half-pay as Sub-Inspector of Militia, to be n, v. Robert Knox Trotter, who exchanges.

r Grenadier Regiment of Foot Guards—Lieut. and Capt. n Finlayer to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., by purchase, vice , who retires. Lieut. and Adjutant Frederick William ton, to have the rank of Lieut. and Capt. Ensign and Lieut. rable James Lindsay to be Lieut. and Capt. by purchase, tyer. Richard Henry Glynn, Gent., to be Ensign and by purchase, v. Lindsay.

—John Tongue, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, vice lin, prom.

—Ensign Henry Hardinge to be Lieut., without purchase, yd, deceased. Ensign Henry Wayet Humphreys to be by purchase, v. Hardinge, whose promotion, by purchase, en cancelled. John Fitzroy Dalrymple, Gent., to be Ens., t purchase, v. Humphreys.

—Richard Olpherts, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. whose appointment has not taken place.

—Major Thomas Lynch, from the half-pay Unattached, to jor, v. John Singleton, who exch., receiving the difference.

—Thomas Price, Gent., to be Second Lieut., by purchase, land, who retires.

—Ensign Griffin Nicholas to be Lieut., without purchase, v. rd, deceased. Ensign and Adjutant William Gay to have nk of Lieut. Willm. M'Nair, Gent., to be Ens., v. Nicholas.

—Ensign Patrick Gordon, to be Lieut., v. Boyton, deceased. m Hutchins, Gent., to be Ensign, v. Gordon.

—Lieut. Robert Dean Spread, from the half-pay of the 74th to be Lieut., v. Forbes, app. to the 77th.

—Lieut. William Forbes, from the 64th regiment, to be , vice Brevet Charles Bogdes, who retires upon half-pay of th regiment.

BREVET.

tain Francis Rawdon Chesney, of the Royal Artillery, to be r in the Army.

tain James Nisbet Cotquhoun, of the Royal Artillery, to be r in the Army.

tain William Kisey, of the Honourable East India Comp.'s ce, and Paymaster of the Comp.'s Depôt at Chatham, to have ral rank of Capt. while employed in England.

CAVALRY.

Life Guards—The Exchange in Nottingham was de- royed by fire on Saturday last; and had it not been for he assistance of this gallant corps, a great portion of the town immediately contiguous to it would have been consumed. The Town Council have expressed "their thanks to Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles O'Donnell (Brigade Major of the District), to Capt. Jones, Lieut. Phillips, Quarter-master Smith, Adj. Manders, the non-commissioned officers (particularly Serj. Lynch), and the privates (particularly private Temple), of the 6th Dragoon Guards, and to the recruiting parties, who, by their exemplary conduct and personal exertions, materially contributed to the extinguishing of the fire."

INFANTRY.

14th depot.—Major Turnor has resigned the command, and is appointed Deputy Adjutant-General at Jamaica, with the rank of Lt.-Col. in the army. This Officer was deservedly a great favourite with the late Adj.-Gen. Sir Harry Calvert.

15th.—Capt. Barnham has arrived in town with despatches from Sir Francis Head, Lieut.-Governor of Upper Canada, for Lord Glenelg, Secretary of State for the Colonial Department. Capt. Barnham transacted business at the Colonial-office.

18th depot.—Major Doran, and the Officers of this corps, at Galway, lately entertained the officers of the 15th depot, and the gentry of the town, in splendid style.

20th.—*Bombay Castle, Apr.* 11.—It having been brought to the notice of government, that Lieut. J. Jonvrin, of H.M. 20th regt., having casually arrived at the village of Warahana, in the sub-collectorate of Shirapoor, the day after a daring gang robbery had been committed there, went in pursuit of the gang, and succeeded in capturing twenty of their number, the Right Hon. the Governor in Council has much pleasure in expressing his high approbation of the meritorious conduct of that officer on that occasion.

25th.—Ensign Hamilton is on detachment at Killenaule.

34th depot.—1 comp. from Newbridge to Trim on 23d Nov.

39th.—We learn that Captain W. H. Viney, of His Majesty's Thirty-ninth regiment, who has been recently found guilty by a Court-Martial at Bangalore, of being intoxicated when on duty, has been pardoned by the Commander-in-Chief, under an order dated Calcutta, the 11th July. It appears that the Court-Martial which sentenced Capt. Viney to be cashiered, pressed strongly on his Excellency's attention proofs of universal temperance, and even abstemiousness, brought forward by the prisoner; as well as their conclusion, that the state he was in arose from spirits taken to alleviate pain, and not from any other cause. This, although it could not effect their judgment, the Court earnestly hoped would have so much weight with the Commander-in-Chief, as to induce him to take the prisoner's case into his favourable consideration. His Excellency feels that, under the circumstances, he can give full weight to the recommendation of the Court, and he has accordingly pardoned the prisoner. —*Oriental Observer, July* 16.

45th.—are expected home from Madras the ensuing Spring. Only three officers are now in the corps who embarked with it at Cork in 1819, viz. Lieut.-Col. Boys, and Capts. Reid and Macintire.

48th.—By accounts received from Brussells this week, a change had taken place in the state of health of Maj.-General Sir Thomas Hislop, for the better.

54th.—Accounts have been received at the depot of the death of Capt. Mandilhon, of this corps, in India. By the death of Capt. M., it is pleasing to observe the promotion will fall to a highly meritorious and deserving officer, Lieut. Wells. Independent of a great length of service spent in the East and West Indies, in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, this officer has discharged the arduous duties of Quar.-Mas. to the Provisional Battalion at Chatham ever since its formation, and in a highly satisfactory manner.

63d.—Lieut. Ademann has arrived in England, on leave of absence.

88th.—It is expected will arrive at Woolwich to relieve the Artillery in the arduous duty which they have to perform, as the 97th are now wholly occupied in the Dock-Yard duty. There are scarcely any Marines left at Woolwich.

90th depot.—Capt. Bowlby commands in the absence of Major Nicolls, who is on leave.

94th.—Captain Tulloch is on leave.

81st.—Their services and stations are briefly told: we find them at the termination of the last, and beginning of the present century, doing garrison-duty at a "good station" —the Cape of Good Hope—when that colony was ceded to the Dutch at the Peace of Amiens. The 81st returned home at the breaking out of the war. Again we find them a second time in "very good quarters,"—Sicily —where they remained for a series of years. In 1812-13 they were serving on the east coast of Spain; and embarked for North America in 1814, where they served till the termination of the war with that country (Jan., 1815). They returned to Europe early in 1815, and formed part of the Army of Occupation in France during the years 1815-18, and part of 1817. The 81st were ordered from France to Ireland in 1817; remained doing duty in that country for four years, when it embarked a second time for North America (Nova Scotia) in May 1821, and returned to England in 1831, and to Ireland, 1832; and in May last we find them making a second "tour of pleasure," by way of change, to the Mediterranean. Thus, in course of the last forty years, occupying all the "good" and none of the "bad."—*Fair Play.*—A Correspondent of the monthly *United Service Journal.*

91st depot—The comp. at Trim to Drogheda on 26th and 26th Nov.

1st West India Reg.—Capt. Douglas has arrived in London. He will proceed shortly to take charge of the Recruiting Companies at Sierra Leone. We have in another part of this day's paper offered some suggestions on the recruiting for the West India Regiments.

Royal Artillery.—It is expected that Capt. Chalmers' company, 8th batt., will leave the field batteries two months earlier than usual (the usual period being 15 months), as they are very proficient in their duty. Recruiting parties have been sent out, as they are deficient 50 men of their naval complement of recruits. Capt. Chalmers' company is the next for foreign service, and they expect to leave shortly.

Yeomanry.—The Tonbridge Wells troop of the Earl of Bucknock's West Kent regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry, under the command of Lieut. Hussey (in the absence of Capt. Blencowe), assembled for inspection in the Park at Pembury, on Monday. After performing various evolutions with great precision and correctness, they finished with a brilliant charge: when the officer commanding expressed much satisfaction at the excellent state in which he found the arms and accoutrements of the troop, as well as at their high state of discipline and soldier-like appearance, and informed them it was intended the whole regiment (6 troops) should meet the East Kent regiment (the Earl of Winchilsea's), at Canterbury, in the ensuing spring. The following officers were present at the inspection; Lieutenants Hussey and Roberts, Cornet Alexander, Quarter-master Stone. The troop afterwards returned to Tonbridge Wells to dinner, and the convivialities of the evening continued to a late hour.

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Burmese Prize-Money.—The following British regiments were engaged in the Burmese War, and participate in the prize-money, which will be in course of payment next year:—1st Foot (2d batt.), 13th Light Infantry, 38th, 41st, 44th, 45th, 47th, 54th, 87th, and 89th regiments.

Lieut.-Col. H. C. Smith, C.B., on the h.-p. Unattached and late Deputy Quartermaster-General at the Cape of Good Hope, has been appointed Commandant of the province of Adelaide, in that colony.

Resignations and Retirements during the last Month.—Col. Daniell, 49th F. Major Wilson, 14th F. Captains—Congreve, 3d Dr.; F. B. Philipps, do.; Hudleston, 18th F.; Sadlier, 64th F.; Johnson, 38th F. Crowe, 93d F.; Pennefather, Ceylon Rifle Reg.; Macaulay, h.-p. Rl. Eng. Lieutenants—Keen, 34th F.; Ross, 2d W. I. Reg.; Pilkington, do.; Barnett, h.-p. 61 F. M'Neb, h.-p. Rl. Afr. Corps; Patterson, h.-p. For. Wag. Tr. Cornet, Sub-Lieut., and Ensigns—Harvey, 1st Life Gds.; Smyth, 26th F.; French, 88th F. Staff—Lieut.-Col. M'Leod, K.H., Dep. Adj.-Gen. at Jamaica.

A very handsome full-length portrait of the Duke of Wellington was last week put up in the Drawing-room of the Oriental Club: it is considered by all who have seen it to be the best likeness of the illustrious General.

The rank of Civil Governer and Commander-in-Chief of Western Australia, Swan River, has been conferred on Capt. Sir James Stirling, and that of the Commandant of the troops to Brevet Major Irwin, of the 63d regiment.

Major-General Sir Willoughby Cotton, second in command of the Bengal army, has appointed his son, Capt. Willoughby Cotton, of the 49th to be his Aide-de-camp. Major-General James Watson, on the Bengal army, whom Sir Willoughby replaces, is ordered home.

Woolwich, Dec. 2.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The officers' coals are delivered weekly at the Barracks at Woolwich, and from time nearly out of mind they have been carried in baskets; the small coals in consequence find their way through the wicker-work, and may be traced from the coal-yard to the different places of deposit. The stairs and passages are strewed with them, and these particles are reduced to powder, and crushed under foot by the various passers-by, neither adding to the scanty stock or the cleanliness of the barracks. Mops, scrubbing-brushes, &c. have been disallowed by the Hon. Board; cobwebs and filth reign in undisturbed repose. These scattered coals never would not be *seen* if they were not *felt*. The flag-staff at the Mortar Battery was blown down by the gale on Tuesday; it is thought by far the most economical measure not to put up another. A sheet of lead, about 25 feet square, weighing upwards of a ton, was ripped from the top of the chapel at the Royal Artillery Barracks by the gale on Tuesday, and carried fully 20 yards from the building, falling on its edge, and was doubled up like a lady's fan. The officers of the east end fear this damage may be deemed "wanton," and that they will be ordered to pay for its repair. Many of the field-battery horses are sadly done up, and must soon be replaced. The chimney cowls, too, have been very much blown down. The Hon. Board will be put, it is feared, to considerable expense, but we hope we shall not have another gale.

Colonel D'Aguilar, Deputy Adj.-Gen. in Ireland, has arrived in London. It is very probable that this experienced officer will be transferred to the Horse Guards, on the reduction of the Staff and removal of the General Officers.

We announce to-day the death of General Sir Charles Granville, Colonel of the 38th Regiment. The last vacant Colonelcy was, we believe, filled up by that extraordinary politician General Sir Robert Wilson, formerly an ultra Whig or Radical, now an ultra Tory. We cannot refrain from the expression of our surprise to see the regiment, now to be given away, bestowed on more honest veteran of liberal politics.—*Morning Chronicle.* [We shall give a Memoir of the gallant General next week.—Ed.]

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depot of the regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park and ditto—Windsor
Roy Horse Gds.—Regent's Park.
1st Drag. Guards—Manchester
2nd ditto—Longford.
3rd do—Ballincollig.
4th do—Dorchester.
5th do.—Leeds
6th do —Nottingham.
7th do —Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dundalk.
3rd do —Cahir
4th do —Bombay
5th do —Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th do —Dublin
9th Lancers—Edinburgh
10th Hussars—York
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do —Glasgow
15th Hussars—Newbridge.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Ipswich.
Grns. Gds [1st bt.]—Wellington B
Do [2nd batt]—St J's Wood
Do [3rd batt]—Brighton and Windsor
Cold Gds [1st batt]—Dublin
Do. [2nd batt]—St George's B
Sc Fusil Guards [1st batt]—Portman B
Do [2d batt.]—Tower
1st F. [1st batt]—Limerick
Do [2nd batt]—Canada; Boyle
2nd do—Bombay; Chatham
3rd do Bengal; Chatham
4th do—N S Wales; Chatham
5th do—Malta, ord. to Ionian Islands; Gosport
6th do—Bombay; Chatham
7th do.—Belfast.
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlebar
9th do —Bengal; Chatham
10th do —Ionian Is.; Brecon
11th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford
12th do —Enniskillen.
13th do —Bengal; Chatham
14th do —Bt. Kild, Wexford
15th do —Canada; Galway.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
18th do.—Cork, ord. to Ceylon, Galway.
19th do.—Fattegurat.
20th do.—Bombay, on pass home; Chatham
21st do —Van Diemen's Land; Chatham.
2nd do.—[illegible], Templemore
23rd [illegible]
24th [illegible]; Youghal.
25th [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
26th do.—N. S.Wales; Chatham
27th do.—Montreal; Devonport
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

MADAGASCAR, 46, Commodore Sir J. T. Peyton, K. C. H. (1811), West Indies.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay (1828), Cadiz.
MAGNIFICENT, 4, Lt.-Com. J. Paget (1806), Jamaica.
MAIDEN, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. S. Brock (1827), Mediterranean.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MASTIFF, surv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett. Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), North America and West Indies.
MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), Woolwich.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C B. (1813), Lisbon.
NAUTILUS, 10, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Crooke (1829), Mediterranean.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), Portsmouth.
ORESTES, 16, Com. J. J. P. Newell (1828), Mediterranean.
PANTALOON, 10, Lt. Com. Harry Eyres (1827), Portsmouth.
PATRIDGE, 10, Ten. to *Royal George* y., Lieut. P. Bisson (1826), part. service.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), particular service.
PELICAN, 16, Com. E. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, Kt., C.B. (1811), Lisbon.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Com. W. H. Henderson, (1831), part. service.
PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Bulman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 5, Lt.-Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to Dog sh. Halifax.
PIQUE, 36, Capt. Hon. J. H. Rous (1823), Cadiz.
PLUTO, st. ves., J. King, Commander, particular service.
PORTLAND, 58, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean.
PORTSMOUTH Y., Lieut. W. Macilwaine (1832), P. L., Portsmouth.
PYLADES, 18, Com. W. t. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. E. Home, Bart. (1822), N. America.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), West Indies.
RAINBOW, 28, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1824), East Indies.
RAPID, 10, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. G. H. St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird (1830), Mediterranean.
RATTLESNAKE, 28, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Fernando Po.
REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RHADAMANTHUS, st. ves., Lt.-Com. J. Duffill (1827), part. serv.
RINGDOVE, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), particular service.
ROONEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
ROSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
ROVER, 16, Capt. R. Hamond (acting), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk, G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1806), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1824), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Sir C. Butler, (1803), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1822), N. Coast of Spain.
RUSSELL, 74, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
SALAMANDER, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), N. Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28, Capt. W. Broughton (1831), Portsmouth, fitting.
SAN JOSEF, 110, Capt. R. Thomas (1805), guard ship, Plymouth.
SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. F. R. Bowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SARACEN, 10, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), N. Coast of Spain.
SATELLITE, 16, Com. J. Robb (1829), on passage to West Indies.
SCORPION, 10, Lt.-Com. E. Holland (1826), on pass. to C. of Africa.
SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Cragie (1828), on passage to the Cape.
SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt.-Com. John Morgan, Portsmouth station.
SERPENT, 16, Com. Hon. E. Howard (1833), Portsmouth.
SHARPSHOOTER, 5, Lt.-Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), West Indies.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 8, c., Lieut.-Com. J. Millett (1813), Plymouth.
SPIDER, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. O'Reilly (a. 1818), South America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. And. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
STAG, 46, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B (1814).
STARLING, Lieut.-Com. G. F. Dashwood (1829), South America.
SULPHUR, Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. W. B. Meade (1814), Plymouth.
TALBOT, 28, Capt. W. F. Pennell (1818), South America.
TARTAR, Lieut.-Com. G. Davies (1828), rec. ship, Chatham.
TEMERAIRE, 104, Capt. T. F. Kennedy (1818), grd ship, Sheerness.
TERROR, 10, Capt. George Back (1835), particular service.
THALIA, 46, Rear-Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814). Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, bbr. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
TRIBUNE, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Coast of Spain.
TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802), Mediter.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (c) (1828), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.
VICTORY, 104, Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1808), grd. ship, Portsmouth.
VIPER, brig, 6, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), N. Coast of Spain.
VOLAGE, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
VANDERER, 16, Com. Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.
WASP, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
WATERWITCH, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (*b*) (1815), Coast of Africa.
WILLIAM and MARY yt., Capt. Sir S. Warren, (1808), Woolwich.
WINCHESTER, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
WOLF, 18, Com. E. Stanley (1833), East Indies.
WOLVERINE, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1839), Chatham.
ZEBRA, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), East Indies.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| DRUMMOND, Peter (1804), | s. Sept. 21, d. Oct. 17, r. Nov. 14. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley, act. (1814), | s. Oct. 24, d. Nov. 19, r. Nov. 20. |
| GREY, James (1815), | s. Oct. 31, d. Nov. 26, r. Nov. 28. |
| RANGER, Turner (*a.* 1825) | s. Nov. 16, d. Dec. 6, r. Dec. 1. |
| LYRA, Griffin (1808), | s. Nov. 14, d. Dec. 10, r. |
| ALBERT, Norrington (1812), | s. Nov. 21, d. Dec. 15, r. |
| CAMDEN, Roberts, | s. Nov. 30, d. Dec. 25, r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | |
|---|---|
| BRITPIRE, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 5, d. Nov. 23, r. Nov. 15. |
| HECATE, Blount (1824), | s. Nov. 5, d. Dec. 24, r. |
| FIREFLY, Pearce ( ), | s. d. r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r. Nov. 14. |
| MIDDIE, Fawle (1807), | s. Aug. 5, d. Dec. 20, r. Nov. 20. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), | s. Sept. 12, d. Jan. 29, r. |
| MAGNET, Griffiths ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 23, r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1816), | s. Nov. 4, d. Mar. 24, r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| PIGEON, Harvey (1810), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 2. |
| SHELDRAKE, Fassingham (1819), | s. Sept. 3, d. Nov. 27, r. Nov. 23. |
| RENARD, Donald (1809), | s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26, r. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), | s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 6, r. |
| TYRIAN, Jennings (1815), | s. Nov. 3, d. Jan. 26, r. |
| BRISKET, Downey (1810), | s. Nov. 17, d. Feb. 9, r. |
| LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), | s. d. r. |

*Mexicoand Hayti.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), | s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 3. |
| LINNET, Downey (1815), | s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. Nov. 24. |
| PANDORA, Innes (1815), | s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. |
| GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), | s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r. |
| HOPE, Rees ( ), | s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 4, r. |
| LAPWING, Forster (1813), | s. Nov. 17, d. April 5, r. |

*North America.*

| | |
|---|---|
| REINDEER, Dicken (1815), | s. Sept. 10, d. Nov. 13, r. Nov. 11. |
| ORIENT, Moore (*b.* 1812), | s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 8, r. |
| STAR, Smith ( ), | s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 7, r. |

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME

| DEC. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard. | | | | PORTSMH. Dock Yard | | | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | | | LONDON Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* | *h.* | *m.* |
| Sd. 4 | 1 | 15 | 1 | 43 | 7 | 43 | 8 | 9 | 8 | 46 | 9 | 18 | 10 | 8 | 10 | 33 |
| Mo 5 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 32 | 8 | 32 | 8 | 53 | 9 | 39 | 10 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 11 | 28 |
| Tue. 6 | 2 | 59 | 3 | 21 | 9 | 15 | 9 | 34 | 10 | 27 | 10 | 50 | 11 | 53 | ... | ... |
| We. 7 | 3 | 44 | 4 | 10 | 9 | 56 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 14 | 11 | 38 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 43 |
| Th. 8 | 4 | 30 | 4 | 56 | 10 | 42 | 11 | 5 | ... | ... | 9 | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 31 |
| Fri. 9 | 5 | 22 | 5 | 50 | 11 | 28 | 11 | 50 | 0 | 28 | 0 | 54 | 1 | 53 | 2 | 19 |
| Sat. 10 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 41 | ... | ... | 0 | 24 | 1 | 26 | 1 | 46 | 2 | 49 | 3 | 13 |

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 2d.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The engrossing topic is the gale of wind on Monday, and the hurricane on Tuesday. The *Serpent* having sustained damage, at Cowes, and her bowsprit being injured, returned to Spithead; she was without a bowsprit on Monday and Tuesday; and during the tempest of Tuesday, it is imagined one of the runner-tackles from the foremast broke, and the brig pitching violently at the time, that mast went, and carried away the mainmast, and they both went by the board. Two men were knocked overboard and drowned; two others are seriously injured, and now in Haslar Hospital, and six or seven others hurt. The brig was towed in by the French steam-packet; and, having had the stumps of her masts taken out, is now refitting in harbour, and reported to be ready on the 13th. An inquiry has been instituted relative to the loss of the bowsprit and the subsequent loss of the masts, and the causes assigned have been deemed satisfactory, and no blame imputed to the officers and crew. It is fortunate that most of the people were forward when the masts went, or more would have been killed and wounded. The *Inconstant* was the only ship at Spithead which held fast. The *Sarah* convict-ship, *Barrosa* transport, an American packet, a Dutch bark, and several colliers, drove from their anchors; the convict-ship, American, and Dutchman, ran into harbour, the latter after striking under Blockhouse-Fort. The barometer fell to 28.8, and during the heaviest of the gale, from 11 to 1, the tide ebbed out of harbour, although it was not high-water until 3 P.M. Several trees round the lines have been blown down, but no other government property injured. The weather has, however, still been very unsettled; yesterday was a dense fog, and this day it is blowing hard from S.W. The *Conway* has returned to Torbay, not being able to get down Channel. *Samarang* is fitting in the basin. *Pantaloon* was taken in dock yesterday to have her copper cleaned. *Hyacinth* will be paid off early in the ensuing week. Ships in Port—*Inconstant, Barrosa* transport. At Spithead—*Britannia, Victory, Excellent, Royal George* yacht, *Samarang, Hyacinth, Serpent, Pantaloon, Athol, Emerald, Sarah* convict-ship.

PLYMOUTH, DEC. 2.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Nov. 25. Arrived, H.M. steamer, *Spitfire*, Lt. Com. A. Kennedy, from Falmouth, and came into harbour to have her defects made good: also, H.M. schooner *Cockatrice*, Lt. Com. John Douglas, from the Eastward; and the *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, transport, from Spithead, on her way to Cork. 27th. Sailed, H.M. packet, *Eclipse*, 4, Lt. Com. Forrester, for Chatham, where she will be paid off. 28. H.M. ship, *Stag*, 46, was commissioned this day, by Capt. T. B. Sullivan, of the *Talavera*, and Capt. W. B. Meeds has taken the command of the *Talavera*, vice Sullivan. 29. It blew a strong gale yesterday (Monday), from the S.W., which increased during the night, but this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, the wind suddenly shifted to the N.W., and for nearly half an hour it blew a perfect hurricane, such as has never before been witnessed by the oldest inhabitant. The damage done is very great, but fortunately no lives lost, though a great many people have been hurt, but not seriously. In the Dock-yard, the roofing of the south side of the sternmost double dock, was taken away at one sweep, and carried into the basin. The eastern window of the chapel was nearly blown in; the lead on the top of the Pay-Office and other places was rolled up like sheets of paper; the new Engine-house is greatly damaged in its roof, and there is scarce a building but what has received considerable damage. H.M. ship *San Josef*, lying alongside the Jetty, broke her stern fast, and it was feared would have received much damage, but, by the promptitude and exertions of the artificers in the Dock-yard, she was secured. In the Sound, the shipping rode it out very well, with the exception of one merchantman, which was obliged to cut away her masts, but is now safe in Catwater. H.M. brig, *Britomart*, drove from her m age, but another anchor being let go, she was broug ond rode it out safely. The buildings in the new Victu yard have suffered considerably. In the town and bourhood the damage to houses and chimneys numerous to recapitulate; suffice it to say, that th of the Town Hall, on the south side, was entirely c away, several houses stripped of their roofs, and the whirled into the air, resembling flights of birds, whi their various directions, destroyed many hundred pa glass; the streets are literally strewed with the fragm slates and bricks. Had the storm continued half an longer, the greater part of the town must inevitably been destroyed. 30. H.M. brig *Britomart*, 10, L Com. W. H. Quin, was towed into harbour this day *Spitfire* steamer, to be paid off. H.M. brig *Trincul* was undocked, and the *Pigeon* packet taken in. In H see—*Royal Adelaide, San Josef, Sting, Brito Pigeon*, and *Spitfire* steamer. In Bare Pool—*Cocka* In the Sound—*Talavera*. The *Impregnable*, during the late tempest, drove from her moorings harbour, but was soon brought up without sustaining damage.

The gale, or rather the hurricane of Tuesday, ha duced considerable damage both on shore and afloat. number of disasters are without parallel; for a time it harder than the oldest man living recollects. Nine v were dismasted in the Downs within the space of t minutes, many cut their cables or drove from their anc ond several run into the North Sea. It is most fort that the extreme violence of the gale did not continue a few hours, or the consequences would have been lamentable.

We have not heard of any casualty to King's ships cept the loss of the *Serpent's* masts. This vessel, lying in Cowes Roads on the 23d ult., was run on boar an American ship, and her bowsprit being damaged, returned to Spithead for a new one. Having removed old one, she was caught in the height of the gale on T day, with the sheers rigged, and her foretop-mast fid The consequence was that the fore-mast, secured b runners only, was blown over, carrying the main- along with it, by which accident two men were drow and some others injured. We trust that ships will n permitted to shift lower masts in future at Spithead, ticularly in the winter months, but that a tug will be for the purpose of towing vessels into the harbour w such is required. The delay and expense which will from this accident, to say nothing of the loss of life, w pay the expense of maintaining a tug for a consider time, and such vessel could be manned from the ordi when her services were wanted. As the *Serpent* is en Sir Wm. Symonds's ships, of course the accident wil attributed by ignorant and malignant persons to the n of her construction. We presume he had nothing to with the construction of the eight vessels which lost masts in the Downs, or the many others which were masted in the same gale.

The Lords of the Admiralty have directed that the lowing allowances shall be made for the future, for necess money:—To the pursers of ordinary guard ships, for complement of one hundred men, at the rate of 2*s.* per month for each man, with the usual allowance of sixpe per month for supernumeraries. To the officer in charg each tender, attached to a guard ship, 2*s.* 3*d.* per man month, if her complement be under twenty-seven, according to existing scale if twenty-seven or upwards. to those persons that are victualled on the books of an o nary guard ship, but who do not reside either on board the ship, or of any of her tenders, three farthings per per day, to be paid by the purser of the guard ship which they are borne.

The squadron lying at Malta, Nov. 6, under the comm of Sir Josias Rowley, consisted of *Caledonia* (flag), *Canopus, Thunderer, Revenge, Edinburgh, Vernon, B ham*, with the *Nautilus* cutter, *Hind*, and the *Ceylon* the flag of Sir T. Briggs). The *Favourite* sailed on 31st Oct. on a cruise. All the Royal Marine Artillery their field train, under the command of Colonel Parke, embarked on board the *Thunderer*, to be put on board squadron in the Tagus.

JAMAICA, Oct. 18.—Arrived *Skipjack* schooner fr Carthagena; sailed *Cruizer*, 16, for Chagres; Oct. arrived *Pincher* schooner, from San Blas, and *Nimrod*, from Chagres; the *Forte*, 44, Commodore Pell, left Jamai for Vera Cruz on the 30th Sept., preparatory to her re to England. Sept. 28, sailed the *Warp*, 18, for the I hames; Sept. 8, sailed *Carron* steamer, for St. Thoma and *Racer*, 16, for a cruise.

EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRON.—In the trials of sailing w have lately taken place between the *Pique* and the *Fro stant*, the superiority of the former vessel, constructed Sir Wm. Symonds, has been completely established; *Pique* not only weathers on [illegible] but outs her. The *Vanguard*, which was [illegible] at the li proved herself [illegible] when the sea was [illegible] there in a seaway.

*Nautical Magazine.*

H.M.S. *Sapphire*.—We understand that the sailing alities of the *Sapphire* have been put to the test by a ooner constructed by Mr. Bally, of Shoreham, and that, en turning to windward for Corfu, in August last, she beaten by her competitor, the *Saucy Jack*, a distance four miles in one and twenty. It appears that the *Saucy ck* has good reasons to boast of her laurels, the *Sapphire* ng considered by no means a bad sailor, having previously ton the American squadron. We congratulate Mr. Bally, builder, on his success, as such feats as these must ob- him celebrity.—*Nautical Magazine*.

Lieut. Worth, late First Lieutenant of the *Endymion*, join the *Stag* for seventeen days, to complete his service three years as First Lieutenant.

Commander Devonshire, of the *Talavera*, and Commo- Mundsy, are named as likely to be appointed second in mmand of the *Stag*.

The *Eclipse* packet, which had been onrigged preparatory her being paid off at Plymouth, is ordered to proceed to atham, where it is expected another vessel will be com- ssioned in her room.

American Navy.—From the Report of the Secretary of Navy, in January last. "Those building under the w for the gradual increase of the navy are as follows:— rtsmouth, N. H., one ship of the line, one frigate. At harlestown, Massachusetts, two ships of the line, one gate. At Brooklyn, N. Y., two frigates, one steam- essel. At Philadelphia, one ship of the line, one frigate. t Washington, one frigate. At Gosport, one ship of the e, one frigate." All these vessels are under cover, and nerally in good order, with the exception of their keels, elsons, and deadwoods, of which some have been found fective. There is building at Norfolk a frigate, under the thority of the act of Congress of July 10, 1832, to place the *Macedonian*. She has a roof over her, and is a perfect state of preservation.

The *Maitland* transport, Lieut. Barber, Agent, is fitting Deptford with all expedition, for the conveyance of troops om Cork to the Mauritius.

The *Margaret* convict ship has sailed from Deptford, lso the *Ajax* freight vessel, for Malta.

The *Sarah Elizabeth* and *Prince George* are fitting for nevict ships; as also the *Formelio* transport, for convey- nce of troops when required.

The *Mastiff* surveying-vessel arrived at Woolwich last aturday; she is to be laid up for the winter.

Lieut. Potbury hoisted his pendant on board the *Flamer* r. at Woolwich, last Wednesday; she is in want of etty officers, able seamen, and stokers. Mr. Ashton, Se- ond Master of *Lightning*, has passed for Master with con- iderable credit. Able seamen are much in request at Woolwich Dock-yard, as many vessels are only waiting for heir complement of hands to proceed to different stations.

A few days ago the *Greenwich* man-of-war, 74 guns, ormerly the *Rodney*, was brought up the river from Dept- ord to Mr. Seager's yard at Rotherhithe, to be broken up, aving been purchased at the last Admiralty sale. The harbour-master and a party of the Thames police cleared the way for the ship, which, notwithstanding every precaution, did some damage to a few colliers.

The Earl of Minto, accompanied by Sir Charles Adam and Mr. Secretary Wood, arrived at the Admiralty yesterday from a visit of inspection to Chatham and Woolwich. They will proceed to Sheerness on Monday.

It is reported that an alteration will be made in the uniform of Passed Mates, simultaneously with the contem- plated promotion. We shall endeavour to ascertain the truth of the report, and the description of the new uniform against our next publication.

Reasons for giving to the Boatswain a Gold Call and Chain.—On Friday as the ship's company of H.M.S. *Endymion* was being paid off, they presented to Mr. J. Williams, the Boatswain, a gold chain and call. One of the petty officers was asked the reason for so doing, when he replied that he (the Boatswain) had carried on his duty as a *gentleman*; without blackguarding a fellow, and he knows how to carry on duty too like a seaman, without re- porting you to the first *Leeftenant* for every little thing. He never reported one of us.—*Plymouth Journal*.

The frigate hulks, *Essex* and *Surprise*, at Kingstown and the Cove of Cork, ordered to be sold, are expected to fetch about 2,000*l*. each. The *Essex* was the once cele- brated American frigate, captured by the *Phœbe*, after a sharp action.

## WONDERFUL GUN-PRACTICE.

A very interesting, and to naval men a very instruc- tive, scene was witnessed in our Roads (Madras) on Monday last. H.M.S. *Andromache*, Captain Oheda, C.B., at anchor, with her guns secured, beat to quarters. In [illegible] minutes and twenty-five seconds, the guns were [illegible] the ship fired a whole broadside at a [illegible] yards distant, round which the shots fell very close, notwithstanding there was a fresh breeze and a good deal of swell. Immediately after the broad- sides [illegible] were piped away, manned, and [illegible] Three well-appointed double-banked [illegible] with a gun in her bow, kept up a rapid and well-directed fire upon the buoy, and then made sail to- gether by signal. The boats were very well handled, and their gunnery was admirable. Considering that his Majesty's ship is on the reduced peace establishment, her highly efficient condition as a British man-of-war reflects very great credit on her gallant Captain."

It appears she fired four broadsides in three minutes and twenty-two seconds.

| | Hour. | Minutes. | Seconds. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beat to quarters at | 11 | 35 | 25 |
| Fired first gun of four broadsides | 11 | 36 | 50 |
| The last gun of ditto | 11 | 40 | 12 |
| Beat the retreat, and all the guns secured | 11 | 42 | 24 |

Six minutes and fifty-nine seconds only having elapsed from the beating to quarters, clearing away heavy guns for action, firing four broadsides, and securing guns for sea—and this with heavy rolling.—*United Service Journal*.

The above relation of extraordinary expedition is reviving in the present day, and brings to our recollection, an exploit which even surpasses this, and in which we had the honour to bear a share. It occurred when we first went to sea in the old American war, the year 1777, or thereabouts, and created a great sensation at the time.

Cruizing off Ushant in the *Munchausen*, Captain (afterwards Sir Daredevil) Dugvane, we fell in with a French ship of superior force, about two bells in the middle watch; we beat to quarters, took a position on the enemy's weather quarter, and after expending all our ammunition—ships were allowed only 150 rounds in those days—our guns being red hot by the rapidity of our fire, we laid her on board, and quickly carried her. Our noble Captain spitting three Frenchmen on his sword, the enemy's Commanding Officer, a Lieutenant de Vaisseau, and a Midshipman, at one lunge. The thing is the more strongly impressed on our memory on account of a curious circumstance which befel our Boat- swain. He was a very gentlemanly personage for his rank—considered uncommonly so in those days—and beguiled the leisure time he could spare from his arduous duties by the study of Natural Philosophy. He was amazingly sceptical like most philosophers upon certain points, and indulged in extraordinary notions. He took occasion of this opportunity to put one of his theories to the test by splitting the scull of the French Marine Officer with a crowbar, in order, as he said, to discover the quantum of brains contained therein. Having satis- fied himself on *that head* by a practical experiment, the result of which he afterwards declared coincided with his theory, he performed prodigies of valour, and was hand- somely mentioned in the despatches.

Now the whole time occupied from the moment we beat to quarters, including the delivery of 150 broadsides, the boarding, the gallant action of the Captain, and the futile attempt of the Boatswain, until the surrender of the frigate, including the exchange of prisoners and securing the prize, occupied but six minutes and fifty-seven-and-a- half seconds!!! an instance of rapidity of firing before which the above recorded feat of the *Andromache* sinks into insignificance.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

Cornet Matthew Lushington.

At a General Court-Martial, assembled at Cawnpore 16th June, 1836, Cornet Matthew Lushington, of the 7th L. C., was arraigned on the following charges, by Brev.-Col. Thomas Shubrick commanding the same regiment, with conduct unbecoming the character of an Officer and prejudicial to Military discipline, in the fol- lowing instances:—1st. For frequently absenting himself from parades between the 4th and 12th of February, 1836. 2d. For absenting himself from his regiment without leave, from the end of February till the 29th of April, 1836. 3d. For contempt and disobedience of division orders of 3d and 7th June, 1836, in not attending a General Court-Martial directed to assemble at Cawn- pore, for his (Cornet Lushington's) trial on the morning of the 10th June.

Upon all which charges the Court found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to be dismissed from the service of the Hon. Company.

(Approved) H. Fane, General Commander-in-Chief.

Mr. Lushington is to be struck off the strength of the Army, from the date of publication of this order at Cawnpore.

## ON THE RECENT BEQUEST OF MR. DAY OF 100,000*l*. TO FOUND AN ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

Thus Providence with every stroke
Still mingles consolation kind;
The *loss of Day*, which brought their woe,
Brings an Asylum for the Blind.

What, though they bless'd the fatal hour
That gave such solace to their pain,
His bounty gladly they'd forego
To see the *face of Day* again.

W. C.

## East India Intelligence.

Capt. Ogilvie, of the 26th reg. Bombay N.I., has been appointed Judge-Advocate General of the Army, vice Major Miller, deceased. Captain Ogilvie has been Da- puty Judge-Advocate from the year 1823 up to the pre- sent time, and must, therefore, be well qualified for the office to which he has now been appointed.

The Commander-in-Chief, in Government Orders of 11th July, has commented severely on the thoughtless manner in which officers have occasionally attached their signatures to official documents, which, on scrutiny, have been found incorrect. It having recently occurred, that in the proceedings of a Court-Martial laid before him signed by the President, and counter-signed by the Da- puty Judge-Advocate General, in which proceedings the Court are made to find the prosecutor guilty instead of the prisoner, and to sentence the prosecutor to 7 years transportation; thus evincing a total absence of all proper scrutiny at the time of signing the documents.

We learn that Colonel Spiers had arrived at Jeypore to preside over the forthcoming trial of Jota Ram, and that the Rawulji had waited upon him in State. We un- derstand that Mr. Turton, the barrister, at the express request of Jota Ram, has applied to Government for permission to proceed to Jeypore and conduct his defence on his approaching trial. The Governor-General has granted his consent to the measure, and the learned gen- tleman will depart as early as possible. The trial of Jota Ram is not to be by special commission, but by the ordi- nary course of justice generally adopted, namely, by a "punchayet," composed of one member from the Bhart- neer state, one from Odeypore, and three Jeypore takoors. —*Bengal Hurkaru, July* 14.

*Goomsoor.*—The latest intelligence received from Goomsoor is of a very exhilarating character. Nearly the whole of the territory has been overrun, and, apparently subdued; but, as the chief rebel is still at large, another campaign will probably be necessary after the rains. A correspondent, who writes from the camp, Goomsoor, 11th July, 1836, informs us that active operations have ceased long since the 8th, 44th, and 50th occupy differ- positions at and near Goomsoor, and between that and the Ghauts, the 50th being in detachment at the advan- posts. Men and officers are snugly housed in wit quarters, temporarily erected for the former at the ex- pense of Government. Since the setting in of the m soon, fever is on the decrease, and, it is hoped, will en- tirely vanish before the rains terminate. It is rumour that the 25th, 20th, 41st, and 43d regiments are to be the field by the middle of October, and to make a s up the hills.—*Bengal Hurkaru, July* 20.

The chief magistrate has been engaged in investiga- a charge brought against two of the Mysore Princes which it was alleged that they had received two bag recently stolen in Calcutta, under circumstances of a very creditable description. We understand the bag were found in the possession of the Princes, who purchased them at a low price, and shortly afterwa made some very material alteration in their build; bu there was nothing in their case that connected them w the offence of stealing in Calcutta, and the receiving stolen property not having taken place within the ju diction of the chief magistrate, the case has been han over to the 24 Pergunnas Government, intimating t they will not interfere with the proper course of just —*Ibid. June* 7.

In consequence of the death of Lieut.-General D of the Infantry, the following addition to the list of c cers entitled to off-reckonings is authorised:—Colo Gilbert Waugh and Colonel T. H. Smith, each a s share from the Off-Reckoning Fund, from 25th Dece ber, 1835.

By the General Orders of 11th July, we learn tha local corps of 8 companies, to be denominated the K rianah Light Infantry Battalion, is ordered to be re for service in the West of India. An additional or ir ressalah is ordered to meet the required duties, f Skinner's Horse.

The half-yearly examination at the College of Ha hury took place yesterday. We shall give the re next week.

### BENGAL.

Judicial and Revenue Appointments.—G. O. 25th J Mr. T. Taylor to officiate until further orders as Mag. and of Zillah Behar. Mr. G. U. Yule has been authorised to temporary charge of the office of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. a goora from Mr. Taylor. Mr. C. W. Malet has been authoris exercise the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Zillah napore. Mr. H. Ricketts, Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of 1st Cuttack Div., to be also Superint. of Tributary Mehals. date of Mr. Master's departure for Europe. Mr. H. V. Ba to officiate as Civil and Sess. Judge of Cuttack. Mr. J. P. to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Jessore.

Military Appointments.—G. O. 1st July—[illegible] and Brev.-Capt. J. K. M'Causland to be [illegible] Greene to be Lieut., from 1st July, 1836, [illegible] Wortharapore, retired. Eng. 2d Lieut. [illegible] Lieut., from 7th June, 1836, v. R. S. Master [illegible] 2d Lieut. E. J. Brown brought on [illegible] 67th N.I.; Ens. R. N. Raikes to be [illegible]

Lieut. J. D. Broughton, dec. 73d N.I., Lieut.-Col. H. T. Smith nsferred to Inv. Est. at his own request.

IGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.—G. G. 1st July—Capt. J. Witherspoon, 70th N.I., permitted to retire from service on sion of a Major from this date, on the new regulation. Lieut. S. Fast, 50th N.I., at his own request, is permitted to resign service.

ARLOUGHS.—4th July—To visit Presidency, preparatory to lying for furlough to Europe:—Capt. H. Hodges, 29th N.I.; or G. W. Moseley, 38th N.I.; Lieut. J. Locke, 2nd N.I.; Lieut. ulton, 55th N.I.

RTHS.—At Meerut, 3d July, the lady of Capt. Corri, 54th N.I., son.—At Dum Dum, the lady of Capt. R. Roberts, Horse Art., daughter.

ARRIAGE.—At Calcutta, 11th July, Lieut. A. C. Campbell, Ben-Cavalry, to Emily, only daughter of J. W. Payter, Esq., of ngpore Assam.

EATHS.—At Calcutta, 18th July, John Robeson, Esq., Mer-nt, formerly of the 24th N.I., aged 47.—At Hazareebaugh, June, Capt. Gilbert Coury, of H.M. 49th reg. of Foot.

MADRAS.

IVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G. O. 9th July—J. Rohde, Esq., to ate as Assist. Judge and Joint Crim. Judge of Chicacole, his employmt. of Mr. Arbuthnot on other duty. S. Scott, Esq., Sub Coll. and Joint Mag. of Tanjore, v. Sir H. C. Montgery, Bart., permitted to return to Europe on sick cert. H. bet, Esq. to be Head Assist. to Princ. Coll. and Mag. of Tan-. W. Powdeswell, Esq. to act as Assist. Judge and Joint n. Judge of Guntoor.

ILITARY APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 12th July—42d N.I., Capt. n Macpherson to be Major, Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. T. H. ch to be Capt., and Ens. H. O. Marshall to be Lieut., v. Nash, date of comm., 25th June, 1836. In consequence of the oration to the Service of Capt. E. A. Humffreys and Lieut. R. cott, 8th L.C., the promotion of Capt. J. K. Macdonald and ts. G. C. Cumlor and F. H. Scott, in G.O.'s 17th Feb. and July, 1835, are cancelled, and those officers to revert to the they would have held in 8th L.C., had Messrs. Humffreys Prescott never been discharged; and the following promotions Cornets who have been posted subsequently to 14th Feb., ordered—G. J. Russell, to 5th L.C., and to rank next below I. Gall. J. G. S. Cadell to 3d do., and to rank next below J. rsar. W. C. R. Macdonald, 9th do., and to rank next below I. Scott. E. C. Curtis, 1st do., to rank as Senior Cornet. A Thornhill, 5th do., and to rank next below G. J. Russell. J. Mouckton, 2d do., to rank next below J. Newberry. The Hon. Pellew, 6th do., to rank next below W. Vine. Henry Hall, 3d to rank next below J. G. S. Cadell. W. N. Mills, 4th do., to k next below J. W. Skelton.

IRTHS.—20th June, at Bangalore, the lady of Major Sandys, L.C., of a daughter.—4th July, at Cannanore, the lady of ut. J. C. Fortescue, 1st N.I., of a daughter.

ARRIAGES.—At Vepery, 21st June, Lieut. Thomas Austen, n N.I., to Miss Catherine Scott, daughter of the late Andrew tt, Esq., C.S.—At Madras, 29th June, Lieut. J. W. Coats, 8th ., to Caroline John Branson, sister of J. W. Branson, Esq., deitor.

EATHS.—30th June, at Trichinopoly, Capt. Philip Mandilkon, H.M. 54th reg.—At sea, Assist.-Surg. Robert Power, Medical partment.

BOMBAY.

IVIL DEPARTMENT.—G.O. 28th July—Mr. S. Mansfield to be ist. to the Princ. Coll. of Poona, to be placed under Mr. Gold-d in the Talooks of Indapore, Mohole, and Marha. Mr. G. L. ne, 2d Assist. to the Princ. Coll. of Dharwar, to be placed in rge of Pergunnas of Raneeburnore and Khode. Mr. J. B. y, Jun., Assist. to do., to be placed in charge of Perguunas of mul and Nordgoond.

ILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G.G. 21st July—Ens. L. Scott, 36th ., removed at his own request to 17th N.I., as 3d Ensign. The owing Cadets admitted on Establishment, and promoted to k of Ensigns from date of arrival. Mr. C. P. Rigby and J. A. per; date of arrival, 10th July, 1836. Med. Est., Mr. J. milton, M.D., 10th July.

TIREMENT.—Major Clarke, 23d N.I., retired on pension of rank.

ETURNED TO DUTY.—The following Officers returned to duty rder of the Hon. Court of Directors:—Capt. W. S. Sube, 5th ., date of arrival, 9th July; Assist.-Surg. A. M. Lyon, do. do. July, 1836.

SHIPPING.

IPS ARRIVED.—London, 28th Nov.: CLUTHA, *Fisher*, Singa-e, 11th July. 1st Dec.; ONYX, *Nicholson*, Madras, 19th July; DA, *Lowthian*, Bombay, Aug. 2d: HELLANOR, *Bowen*, Bom-, 9th Aug.; JOHN M'LELLAN, *M'Donald*, do. 16th Aug.; SYM-RY, *Mackwood*, Ceylon, 24th July; WILLIAM INGLIS, , South Wales, 19th June. 3d Dec.; LORD WILLIAM BEN-CK, *Munro*, Bombay, 27th July.

ASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per RECOVERY (reported last week): and Mrs. Cookney, Mr. and Mrs. Eller, Dr. Ned, R.N., Mr. ndum. Per ANDROMACHE, Mrs. Larkins.

IPS SAILED.—Downs, 30th Nov.: SCOTSFIELD, *Evans*, for mbay, arrived here—last anchor and cable. 29th: BUCKING-HAMSHIRE, *Hopkins*, for Bombay.—Margate, 30th Nov.: CATON, *Rose*, for Calcutta, supplied with anchors and proceeded.

IPS SPOKEN.—21st Sept.: HARRINGTONIAN, *Isaacson*, Lon-n to Bombay, lat. 24 S., long. 15 W.; TAUNTON, *Green*, London Bombay, lat. 2 30 N., 3d Oct.: TIGRIS, *Stephens*, London to ylon, lat. 8.22 N., long. 22.14 W.

IPS ARRIVED OUT.—Bengal, MARY ANN WEBB, *Vine*, from erpool, 19th March: 94 days from the Lizard.

CASUALTIES.—The CAMDEN, *Ryan*, from New South Wales to rabaya, was totally lost, 12th Aug., in the Straits of Madura: greater part of the rigging and stores saved.—Plymouth, 29th v.: The CITY OF EDINBURGH, *Baker*, London to New South les, was nearly on shore on Boyd Islands; but she is now ing safely; the only damage sustained being to the masts and ging.

## Theatres.

DRURY LANE.—On Tuesday a new play, from the n of Mr. Knowles, was produced at this house, and roved most deservedly successful. It is entitled *The Wrecker's Daughter*. The scene is, we believe, laid on he Coast of Cornwall, and the interest of the piece is of purely domestic character. The principal persons in his drama are fishermen, who also follow the lawless and nefarious trade of wreckers. We must select such scenes as we consider the most powerful and effective for parti-cular notice. The parting scene in act the first, between *Edward* and *Marian* contains many passages of exquisite poetry; the sentiment is never strained, and the situation always perfectly natural. The scene between *Marian* and her father, in which she endeavours to dissuade him from joining the lawless wreckers, was throughout touchingly beautiful and true to nature. In the third act, a scene of the most powerful interest occurs; we allude to that in which *Wolf* informs *Norris* that the body he (*Norris*) stabbed upon the beach was his own father's, and that it had life in it when he struck the blow. The first scene of the fourth act is also highly wrought, and full of dramatic effect. The same may be said of that in which *Marian* promises her hand to *Norris* if he will save her father's life. Some part of the last scene is very effective, particularly *Marian's* dream; after this, the *denouement* ought to have been brought about more speedily than it was. There are many parts of this interesting play which are entitled to our warmest commendation; it was honoured throughout with marked attention, interrupted only by the frequent applause of a delighted audience. Miss Huddart's exertions in the arduous part of *Marian* contributed, in a great degree, to the success of this play. We feel assured, that no actress of the present day could have done the character such justice. Her scene with *Norris*, in which she gives her hand to that black-hearted man to save her father's life, was a splendid performance, and procured for her three distinct rounds of well-merited applause. She was also powerfully effective in the scene in which she is separated from her father, and in the last scene. Warde played *Norris* better than any actor on our stage could have done; we never witnessed a finer performance. The *Wolf* of Diddeur was a clever piece of acting. Knowles played *Robert* with much energy and feeling; it is a part for a far better actor. The scenery is entitled to the highest praise. Knowles, Warde, and Miss Huddart were obliged to appear at the conclusion of the play.

OLYMPIC.—On Wednesday a new operetta, in two acts, by Mr. Planche, entitled *The Two Figaros*, was produced at this house, and was, fortunately, well received. The piece has very little to recommend it, the materials are very slight, and the dialogue is not remarkable for either humour or smartness. It is a continuation of the adventures of that most intriguing of all barbers, *Signor Figaro*; and the introduction of *Figaro Junior* has, we suppose, been done with a view to introduce Mathews and Liston together, as in *The Old and Young Singer*. The plot is not worth relating, and the music, from *Il Barbiere*, was not well introduced, or well executed. Mathews could not sing a note; indeed, the only person who seemed to understand its value was the fair widow. The new scene does Mr. Hillyard great credit. The piece will not do this house any good.

ADELPHI.—The new farce of *The Queer Subject*, owing to the drollery of that very queer subject, Jack Reeve, has proved a hit. The piece has nothing on the score of novelty to recommend it; it is but another version of *The Mummy*. Wilkinson as a timid servant to a doctor was very droll, and contributed greatly to the success of the piece.

QUEEN'S.—This theatre opened for the winter season on Monday night, and promises to prove still more attractive than usual, nothing being left undone to render it so. The prices of admission, too, have been very materially reduced. The performances consisted of Monerieff's domestic drama, *The Lear of Private Life*, the piece called *Every Body's Husband*, and the historical drama entitled *The Field of Forty Footsteps*. In each of these pieces the characters were well sustained. Elton, in the part of *Fitzhardon*, in *The Lear of Private Life*, and again, in the character of *Sir Arthur Matchlowe*, in the *Field of Forty Footsteps*, elicited a great deal of well-deserved applause; whilst in the farce, the admirable playing of Mr. T. Green and Mrs. Loveday brought out many a hearty laugh and many a round of cheers.

*Napoleon Buonaparte.*—(From *The United Service Journal.*)—Great, no doubt, as the arbitrary leader of a warlike and intoxicated people, and the uncontrolled disposer of inexhaustible resources; what traits can we glean from his turgid and aggressive career, of self-denying patriotism, or honest philanthropy? Arrogant in success—what proofs survive of his magnanimous endurance of adversity? Dazzled by the elevation to which Buonaparte had risen, less by his own genius or resolution than by the concurrence of adventitious causes, his adulators, adoring the end, appear utterly to forget the means; and the "Champion of Revolution," merged in the most ambitious and unscrupulous autocrat on record, is deified, because as a mighty and despotic brigand, he wantonly led his hordes to rapine, devastation, and the subjection of free-will by brute force or perfidy, grinding and enslaving unoffending nations, and enriching his followers with their spoils. Was this for the good of the nations, or for himself? Truth answers—SELF. That Napoleon was a fit ruler for the French we do not deny. The crown of that people is a crown of thorns—its sceptre should be of them.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor

### THE ROYAL NAVAL SCHOOL.

SIR,—Though I much regret having applied to the Duk of the United Kingdom for aid to the Naval School, wh forgetful of past favours, have turned a deaf ear to my s licitation, I am doubly mortified by the statement of *Merchant of Liverpool*, who gives a most melancholy ac count of the apathy of so great a number of Naval Of cers, who, forgetful of the common feelings of our natur neglect making a provision for their own children: to pl poverty is absurd,—for five pounds subscribed a hundr would be returned in a good education. For the rich tha is no excuse: with our affectionate *Naval* King as o Patron, a liberal donation would complete the building.

It was remarked when Lord Sandwich presided at th Admiralty, the Navy Officers were like a rope of sand; ce tainly they now appear *disjointed*, for, as a corps callin aloud for promotion, they may be told, "Do *justice to you selves* before you ask it of others."

I am no radical, and forbear applying any opprobrio epithets to the puissant Dukes, leaving them to their ow reflections; but, with regard to our Service I boldly avow if they do not *one and all* subscribe to the Naval Schoo according to their circumstances, great obloquy will be ca upon them by the world at large.

Where is the animal, from the lion or tiger to the rat mouse, that does not foster its young? And here is a *lot* men setting the laws of nature at defiance!

I mean no personal offence, and care little what may thought of this appeal, having the good of the orphan ch dren at heart.

Once more I entreat the defaulters to contribute wh they can afford; for it would cover us all with shame if t Merchant at Liverpool put his threat into execution. have the honour to be, Sir, your humble servant,

*Bath, 25th Nov.*, 1836. ISAAC COFFIN, Admiral

[We hope the gallant and generous Admiral's appeal w not be in vain. The management of the Royal Nav School is in every respect acknowledged to be most exce lent.—ED.]

### HABITUAL DRUNKENNESS IN THE ARMY.

SIR,—I beg leave to suggest the following changes the Military Law respecting the punishment of habitu drunkenness in the Army, which I consider would bene the service much by reducing the very great number Courts-Martial now held in regiments, and more particula in those serving in some of our colonies where ardent spir are very cheap, and in Scotland and Ireland where a m can get drunk on whiskey for two or three pence. I b lieve that about three or four out of every five District Garrison Courts-Martial held in the two last-named cou tries are for the trial of men on charges of habitual drun enness, unconnected with other crimes, for which a forfeit of one penny per diem of pay is the only punishment awa ed, or rather inflicted, for if an award of any other punis ment is made it is almost always remitted.

As the last instance of the prisoner being drunk in t only one that is sworn to in evidence before the Cou by actual witnesses of the fact (the previous instanc required to be produced to prove habitual drunkenness bei merely taken from the defaulters' book, where crimes a sworn to are entered), it strikes me that it is unnece prove the last instance on oath any more than the previ ones. Instead of trying a man by Court-Martial for hab tual drunkenness, each instance of drunkenness should recorded in the defaulters' book by the Commanding Of cers of regiments and detachments, in presence of offender, allowing him then to appeal to a Regimen Court-Martial if he thinks himself aggrieved. If no app is made at that time, the offender should be considered have acknowledged the crime of drunkenness. When sufficient number of such entries have been made to con tute the crime of habitual drunkenness, according to existing orders, it should be imperative on the Commandi Officer of the regiment to insert the delinquent's name Regimental Orders, as having forfeited one penny per di of his pay for two years, and report all such forfeitu monthly. The term of two years should be fixed, becau at the end of any period of that time, not less than months, the Commanding Officer has the power of rec mending a remission of the remainder of such forfei if the man reforms his conduct, and as inducement is th held out to him to reform. Should, however, a man re commended, be guilty of drunkenness again within year from the date of such remission of forfeiture, he sh immediately be put in orders as forfeiting two penc diem for two years.

Nothing here proposed would prevent a man, getti other crimes connected with [illegible] while drunk, from being, as at present, punished by [illegible] ments awarded by [illegible] ordered, in addition to [illegible] enses; and each instance [illegible] habitual drunkenness [illegible] racter by Court-Martial, book, instead of the Com[illegible]

Nov. 25, 1836. [illegible]

## TRISTRAM ON FIELD-OFFICERS OF MARINES SHARING PRIZE-MONEY WITH THE CAPTAINS OF THE FLEET. (*Continued.*)

*A.C.*, in his letter* says, that "*Tristram* advances an opinion that *A. C.* should have abstained from writing until a declaration of war, as only slavers, pirates, or smugglers are taken in time of peace; but surely *Tristram* must have forgotten that the Battle of Navarino was fought during the peace, and that the money voted by parliament was issued as prize-money to the persons engaged in that action." I beg to assure *A.C.* that I did not forget the Battle of Navarino was fought during the peace, no more than I forget that, had a Field Officer of Marines been embarked in the *Asia*, he was not then in command of a separate battalion of Marines, but of a few Marines on the poop, the remainder being quartered at the great guns, under the Sea-Lieutenants. In a sea fight, a Field Officer of Marines is as superfluous as his *horse*—he cannot, in a sea fight, hold a command equal to his rank; *in fact, he is out of his element.* He is embarked to train the Marines of the Fleet to *field* manœuvres, when disembarked to storm forts, &c. with the seamen of the Fleet, or to co-operate with land forces; for which purpose, the Capt. of Marines of the flag-ships all that can be necessary, if *efficient* and *skilled* in manœuvring a battalion; but if one of superior rank be required, why not embark a Brevet Major and Captain of Marines in the senior officer's ship, who would take his rank and command when co-operating with land forces on the shore, as well as if he were a *Field* Officer of Marines, whose rank, be it what it may, avails him nought so far as separate command goes (in the presence of a commissioned Sea Officer, whether "ashore or afloat), if on full pay, and part of the crew is or belonging to any one of his Majesty's ships or vessels of war, when in actual service relative to the Fleet." A Captain of Marines, if Brevet Major, for the service of the Fleet, storming batteries, &c. with the seamen, is as good as a General. Under Sir George Cockburn, did a *Field Officer* or *Captain of Marines* command the *Marines* at the storming and conflagration of Washington?

My remarks upon the distribution of prize-money in the Fleet, in No. 167, wherein I inferred that Field Officers of Marines embarked with *their horses*, caused a French gentleman thus to write me from Paris—"Ah ça dooc—mon ami qui est ce que ce *Tristram*? Chez Galignani je viens de lire (dans le *Naval and Military Gazette*) une des lettres de cet *original*, où, il *nous* François fait entendre, que *vous Anglois* vont embarquer des *troupes de Marine à cheval!!!* *Comme ce sacré droit de corps fait rire le monde!*"

But, friend *Tristram*, suppose that a Field Officer of Marines, with his battalion actually storms and carries by a *coup de main*, a fort, battery, redoubt, martello tower, citadel, town, or city, without the assistance of the *levelling* broadsides of the ship or fleet, and captures a *cargo of jewels* and *treasure*, don't you think that, after an exploit, *comme il n'y en a pas*, a Field Officer ought to share with the Captains in the Fleet? Certainly not; for the storming and taking of the fort, &c., and the capture of the booty, was made by the command and responsibility of the commanding Naval Officer. The Field Officer serving in the Fleet does not hold a *separate* command. However, should a case arise wherein there is an evident hardship if the *Field* Officer does not share with his *equals in rank*, I submit that in such a case it would be more judicious for the Government to order the difference between a Sea-Lieutenant's share and a Sea-Captain's to be paid to the Marine Officer out of the droits of Admiralty, than to give him a greater share of prize-money than the Sea-Lieut., to whom he is *subordinate*, if "the good government of His Majesty's Navies, ships of war, and *forces by sea*," the true intent and meaning of the Naval Articles of War, and the nature of the duties of the commissioned *Naval* and *Marine* officers are kept in view.

Let me anticipate *A.C.*'s question—Had a Field Officer been in the squadron, which shares with the Army for the Rancoon prize-money, would he not share with the *Field* Officers of the Army and the Captains of the Squadron? From that most extraordinary distribution of prize-money to the Fleet and Army, at once at variance with justice, common sense, and the *King's Orders in Council*, I think it probable that the *Field*, or commanding *Marine* Officer would share with the *Commander-in-Chief of the Army*, as Corporals share with Midshipmen, Schoolmaster-Serjeants with Mates (the Subs of the Navy, and the Subs of Marines and the Army), Purser with Sea-Lieuts., and Masters with Post-Captains!!! The Mid, Mate, Lieut., Commander, or the Captain of the squadron, who receives his prize-money *as so shared*, deserves the *cut direct* from every brother officer of the Fleet.

To infer that that distribution, so derogatory to the honour and existence of the Royal Navy, is a *case in point*, a rule, [illegible] or an authority, to guide or support the argument [illegible], is to insist point-blank, that a Jew's [illegible] chopped meat and pickled herrings, [illegible] pulse, accelerated with vinegar, seasoned [illegible] with oil, is the precise receipt of [illegible] Stock Purse is.

[illegible] C. can hold [illegible]

* This [illegible] Gazette," No. 1[illegible].

with that "Sacré *droit de corps*, qui fait rire le monde, cet original qui s'appelle *ton ami*."

*Junior United Service Club, 7th Nov.* TRISTRAM.

## ON EXPERIMENTAL SQUADRONS.

SIR,—If squadrons of ships are to be fitted out at the Government expense, for the purpose of ascertaining the best form for ships, they ought to be built of similar materials, with similar modes of fastening, so as to maintain the same light displacement, and having, at the same time, similar and equal armaments and equipments, by which the total displacement will be equal, and the expense, therefore, equal. But if one ship be built of fir, another of oak, and a third of African timber, it is impossible to draw any conclusions respecting their forms in such cases; for, of course, the fir ship would have the advantage in point of sailing, though in respect to durability and strength she would be inferior to the others. You have made some proper remarks on this subject in relation to the *Barham* and *Vernon*; and seeing that the *Barham* was a contract ship, and built at a period in our Navy when much lighter woods were used than at present, it is evident that she must have derived a vast advantage over *Vernon* in that respect; indeed, it is surprising that she did not beat *Vernon* in strong winds as well as in light ones. The little difference in the sailing qualities can only be accounted for by the superior conformation of *Vernon*, especially as she had less sail than *Barham*. To pretend to derive correct inferences from vessels dissimilarly constructed is preposterous, and it is still more so to decide thereby on the merits of constructors. The merits of the two designers of the *Barham* and *Vernon* have been discussed from the sailing qualities of the two ships; but it ought to be remembered that the *Barham* was a seventy-four, and could only compete with *Vernon* when she had been metamorphosed into a razee, at a great expense and loss of force. Great ability was evinced by Sir Wm. Symonds, in having been the first to design a long 32 pounder frigate; and, it is very evident, that, if such great clamour had not been raised against magnitude in this case, the present designs would have derived additional advantage from augmentation, which is a principle feature in improvement of the Navy. But prejudice is not to be dispelled in a day; the public must have time to open their eyes; and some little time is also required to unmask the interested views of persons opposed to the change. To give credit to Sir W. Rule for constructing the present *Barham*, is like awarding merit to a sportsman who should take aim at one bird and kill another a quarter of a mile to the right of it. And yet such is the silly reasoning adopted by the opponents of the Naval Architectural system, now happily carried into effect by that great man, Sir Wm. Symonds; but, perhaps, their conduct is more attributable to sinister, villanous, or insane motives, than to inadvertence; for it seems impossible for persons to be capable of such mental blindness, as not to perceive the vast advantages of the Symondian principles when duly carried into effect, with light materials for fast-sailing, or, as at present, in the construction of ships for all services. But, Sir, as your pages are valuable, I shall not trespass any more on them, being merely AN AMATEUR SHIP-BUILDER.

## THE NAVY DESCRIPTION-BOOK.

SIR,—In article 5, page 65, of the General Printed Instructions, it is directed that "a Description-Book is to be kept, and every person in the ship (excepting Commission, Warrant-Officers, and young gentlemen), are to be therein described;" whereas, in the new Description-Book brought forward this year, a notation is made, that "Mates, Second Masters, Midshipmen, Masters'-Assistants, Volunteers, Clerks, Schoolmasters, Clerks'-Assistants, Gunners, Boatswains, Carpenters, and Engineers of steam-vessels are to be described in that book." Now, this notation has no signature whatever to give it authority, notwithstanding it is in direct violation of the General Printed Instructions; and I must say that a more insulting and disgraceful notation never issued from His Majesty's Printing-office: one would have thought that the Naval Service is at low ebb enough already, without adding further indignity to the foregoing Junior and Warrant-Officers,—delicacy forbids the possibility of complying with such a preposterous order, if such it can be considered. Let me ask, Sir, is an old passed Mate, a Second Master, a gray-headed Clerk, a veteran Warrant-Officer, or Schoolmaster, who may, perhaps, be the Chaplain, or any gentleman (some of the before-mentioned gentlemen married and parents), to be stripped naked and measured like a slave in Rio Janeiro slave-market, in order to ascertain what marks, moles and scars, are on their bodies, from the crowns of their heads to the soles of their feet, or their former character to be placed thus publicly on record on the ships' books for every person to pry into? Is it not enough for a Capt. to know the characters of his Officers? My blood boils at such an indignity offered to gentlemen—but such is the fact! Are Subaltarns and Deputy-Commissaries in the Army, stripped, measured, and thus treated, or are their Descriptions taken in any shape? We, of the junior service, are likened to a "rope of sand" by the admirable *Tristram*, and well we might be, if every one is silent under such an insulting and indecent memoranda, hatched and brought forward by some senseless quill-driving red tapist at Whitehall. We will suppose that the Hon. Mr. A. or Lord Edward B. Midshipmen join a ship, they are at once ordered to strip, be measured, their marks, scars, &c., back and front, taken down in writing!! *Monstrum horrendum!* Now, Sir, this must be done, if the Description-Book now issued be strictly filled up. What would these gentlemen say to this? Why, "before I strip and undergo such an examination, I'll see the service to the Devil."

Pray, Sir, give this a place in your valuable paper, in order that the authors of that most precious notation at the bottom of the first page of the Description-Book, may shrink within a nut-shell for very shame, in subjecting gentlemen to such an indecent examination in every ship they join. The Lords of the Admiralty never could have seen this.

RAVATO.

## ON SHIPWRECKS—THE MERCHANT SERVICE.

SIR,—In your Number of the 14th Nov. I have just observed some remarks on letters which have appeared in the *Constitutional* on the subject of the frequent occurrence of shipwrecks, and on the best means to be adopted to prevent these fatal calamities. In the paragraph in question I observe that you state, that you do not deem some of the proposed measures to be practicable, especially the suggestion, that, where it was *proved*, the notorious neglect or ignorance of the master had caused the wreck of the vessel, that the insurance should be *void* to the extent of the value of the property of such *master* or *owner* in, or on board of, such vessel. Your reason for objecting to this is, that the punishment of this neglect, or want of ability, in the master, would fall upon the *owners*. This, I deem, with the writers referred to, most certainly *ought* to be the case; for it is the imperative duty of the owners to see that the person they appoint to take charge of the lives and properties of others is in every way qualified for this responsible situation; and that if they select an improper person, through whose misconduct valuable lives and considerable property are lost, they should meet this very inadequate punishment, which in such a case they would so well deserve to receive. As to the observation, that it is impossible for people ashore, or in vessels, to judge of what is or is not practicable under the various circumstances which occur, I would briefly remark, that surely every looker-on in a gale of wind can judge whether a ship should be allowed to drive upon the rocks, with *Royal yards across*, and with but 80 or 90 fathoms, or perhaps a less scope, of cable out, when she had 100 or 200 fathom more on board, which should have been veered out at the beginning of the gale, which occurrence I have myself witnessed more than once. I well remember an example of this kind which took place in the month of August, 1833, on the coast of Norfolk, where five ships and brigs were driven on the Beach, *three of them with royal yards across.* Flagrant neglect of this sort surely entitles every observer to animadvert on the conduct of those in whose charge these vessels were. Had each of them cut away their masts early in the gale, or even struck their yards and topmasts, and veered three cables an end, I am convinced that they would have rode it out in safety; whereas, by this glaring misconduct, thousands of pounds were lost to the underwriters.

In your concluding remark, however, Sir, I most perfectly concur, namely, that every master and mate of a vessel should undergo a *strict examination* touching his qualifications as a seaman and navigator, previous to his being appointed to either of these situations, and this salutary regulation I sanguinely hope to see established at an early period; and as you have in your widely-circulated columns so ably and so justly urged the adoption of this system again and again, I trust you will never cease to press it on the attention of the public until you have the satisfaction of finding that your patriotic efforts have been crowned with success. HUMANITAS.

[The cases quoted by our Correspondent are *extreme* ones, such as any observer may judge of, but there are other situations where no judgment can be correctly formed, and the masts are not cut away until all hope is abandoned. The only sure plan is to enact measures for providing efficient Masters and Mates of vessels.—ED.]

*Authorship of Soldiers and Sailors.*—Twenty years ago a son of either Mars or Neptune would have been as much ashamed of being charged with writing anything beyond a "Return," or a "Log," as he would of being charged with running away. Now the case is altogether of the contrary description. Our most voluminous writers are soldiers and sailors. We have novels of every field, from Hindostan to California, which are filled with phraseology worthy of Dundas, and science red hot from Hamilton Moore. Yet it must be acknowledged that the world is growing rather weary of the style. It has heard of battles, till it longed, not, like your Nurse, to "follow to the field," but to hear not a syllable more on the subject. It has supped "too full of [illegible]" and dreads the promise of a campaign as much as [illegible] of London deprecates the presence of a [illegible] within the precincts of the [illegible]

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*Our thanks to "Cornelius."—The "Western Conservative," which copies our articles verbatim, but with favourable acknowledgement, is no doubt of a different character from the defunct "West Devon Standard." We write chiefly for the benefit of the United Service, can have no objection to our contemporaries assisting the circulation of our sentiments, when, as in the case of the "Western Conservative," they fairly acknowledge the source.—"Trafalgar," who offers to give his name in confidence, is assured that we only require such confirmation when statements are of a character affecting the professional reputation of an officer. In the case of Mr. Hancock, no attempt was made to conceal the name of the writer.—We agree, that personality through the press is the weapon of a coward; and it is only in obscure and contemptible Journals that it ever appears.—The letter of "A Soldier" should not have been addressed to our Publisher. "X. M. P." has our warmest thanks. We will comment on the Statement he has commenced; his further favours will be most acceptable.—"Esquire," and "R. H. M." shall have attention.—Many thanks to "Box."*


# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1836.*


Since the superiority of Provisional Battalions has been lately proved over the Four-company depots, in the efficiency the former give to regiments serving abroad, it has become a subject for anxious consideration at the Horse Guards how soon they may be adopted. It has been urged in favour of the Four-company Depots, that they afford the Government small and compact bodies of soldiers for home stations, present facilities for schooling future Commanding Officers, Adjutants, and Paymasters, and, in case of a sudden war, furnish the "nuclei" on which to form second battalions. It has also been stated, that the Four-company Depots enable the Military Authorities to alternate home and foreign service for the officer and private, and thus mitigate the hardships of Colonial service.

We have good reason to think that these seeming advantages have no reality; and that the wing of a well-disciplined regiment is as compact and more serviceable than any Four-company Depot with its expensive establishment. The greater facility for forming Commanding Officers, Adjutants, and Paymasters, which the Four-company Depots are supposed to possess, may well be doubted, as all General Officers have assured us, that any regiment is a better school for officers and men than any depot can ever be, and that, generally, officers and soldiers imbibe notions of a very *unregimental* character at these would-be battalions, for such the Four-company Depots become in a few years after the embarkation of the service companies. The formation of Second Battalions, in the event of war, on these Four-company Depots, has been alleged as one of the objects in view for which they were established; but Military men now universally declare, that the wing of a well-drilled and long-disciplined regiment presents a far better frame-work than a Four-company Depot of young and unformed soldiers, on which to raise a second battalion. This must be obvious even to civilians. Lastly, the Four-company Depots are stated to afford the means for lessening the pressure of long foreign service. If the nation liberally placed at the disposal of the Horse Guards the means of interchanging the officers and privates yearly from the service companies to the depot, we should see a great benefit to individuals and the Army in general. But such interchange does not now take place. Officers and privates go abroad to fill vacancies by death, discharge, or retirement, at least with such very few exceptions as not to give any ground for alleging such very trivial and *partial* interchange to be a favourable feature in the Four-company Depot system.

That a more efficient and more economical means than these Four-company Depots afford for recruiting the regiments abroad, is under consideration we rejoice to learn; and from the obvious advantages to the Service presented, by the formation of Provisional Battalions, and the vast saving to the State by the abolition of the present depot system, we consider the measure almost carried into effect. The charge for the Provisional Battalion at Chatham, which consists of the skeleton companies of twenty-four regiments, is as follows:—one Major-Commander, 19*s.* per diem; one Acting-Adjutant, 1*s.* per diem; one Acting Serjeant-Major, 1*s.* 2*d.* per diem; one Acting Quartermaster-Serjeant, 8*d.* per diem; total yearly, 398*l.* 9*s.* 2*d.* In this the pay of a Surgeon is not included; for, at a place like Chatham, swarming with Medical Officers, a Surgeon of the Staff there should do the little duty required in the Provisional Battalion. If, then, one Provisional Battalion recruits and disciplines the whole of the officers and privates for the twenty regiments in India, and the four regiments in New South Wales for the above small charge, does not the very economy of the measure demand that the expensive and very inefficient machinery of the miserable Four-company Depots be immediately broken up, and Provisional Battalions formed for the skeleton companies of all regiments serving abroad? Several officers of high rank and character have expressed their opinion, that two more Provisional Battalions, similarly constituted to that commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Weare, K.H., at Chatham, would be sufficient; and that, by judiciously stationing them, and composing them of the depots of regiments serving abroad at stations for which men may best be embarked from those ports, a vast saving may be effected to the public, while greater efficiency will be given to our present diminished force.

There is a consideration of no little importance to the Service to be taken into account when on the subject of the Four-company Depots;—it is this. Since their institution a bitter and burning jealousy has been excited in that large portion of the Army serving in India, of the unequal advantages it confers on the rest of the British Army. While the twenty regiments in India are doomed to serve twenty years in that distant land, and leave only a skeleton company at home for recruiting, they have the galling mortification of knowing that all other regiments serving elsewhere abroad leave four out of ten companies in their native land, and that the six service companies only serve ten years on a foreign station. Thus have twenty regiments double length of foreign service in the most distant country of the Crown, and not even one of the many advantages enjoyed by the individuals composing the corps serving in the other dominions of His Majesty. The impolicy of leaving regiments from eighteen to twenty years in India is beginning to be understood financially, and we trust that ere long some means may be devised for their earlier relief. We have good authority for stating, that nothing but the want of regiments, and the penurious blindness of the contractors for 20,000 soldiers, have prevented Lord Hill from relieving the regiments in India in the same time from Ceylon. But Ceylon is under William the Fourth; India under John Company: the one country is governed by a Monarch, the other by Merchants. Rome loved and cherished her army; Carthage feared, and therefore paid, her mercenary troops. Can we say more in condemnation of a system that sells for twenty years 20,000 British troops to the Merchants of Leadenhall-street? We blame not the Merchants, but the Parliament that votes into an exile of twenty years the sons, brothers, and relations of constituents whose poverty alone consents to their banishment for by what milder term can a transportation to the distant and pestiferous shores of India be called. It utterly disgusted us to hear the lamentation, moaning, and woe expressed in Parliament on the Slave Question, while Members invariably turned a deaf ear to every proposal for the bonds of their military countrymen. Such deadness to the condition of the Army has hitherto been partly caused by ignorance and partly by prejudice; ignorance of a soldier's pay, duty, and quarters, many not knowing that more than two-thirds of a soldier's military life is spent abroad; and prejudice against him, from the vile publications of the disaffected press which branded all soldiers with the offences of a few, and held up the crimes of individuals as those common to a class. The Army and all regarding it are now exciting interest in the public mind, and, we fearlessly assert, that the more it is examined into the better will it be esteemed by Britons.

We select two out of several letters we have received on the subject of reliefs; and respectfully offer them to the consideration of Lord Howick:—

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

Sir,—The warmth with which you advocate the cause in your valuable Journal, tempts me again to address you.

In your paper of last week a table was inserted of the regiments serving abroad, with the year of their embarkation, which brought to our notice that there are fourteen regiments now serving in the East Indies senior for relief to any other regiment. But the question is, where are the reliefs to come from? The 46th have only been three years in England, and is the first regiment for foreign service. Their next station will no doubt be America or the Mediterranean, unless partiality still predominates; besides, they have a year and a half longer to finish their tour of duty in this country: so out of twenty-one regiments at present in England, we find only one regiment (46th) returned in 1833, seven in 1834, three in 1835, and ten in this year; consequently our worthy Commander-in-Chief is quite incapable of sending out reliefs when the regiments now serving abroad have only lately returned from abroad. This is, indeed, extremely severe upon the unfortunate corps which have been employed for the last eighteen, sixteen, and fifteen years in a tropical climate. The only alternative now left, is to withdraw four regiments from India. The advantages to be derived from this measure will be experienced by both our Government and that of the East India Company, while it will prove in itself a boon to the expatriated officers and men serving in the East. It would be well for the Court of Directors to study the prospect of gain which it holds out to them; for it is well known that the expense of a King's regiment in the territories exceeds that of a native corps by three times the sum, and this excess arises simply from the establishment attached to each individual King's regiment. Now if this large standing expenditure could be removed without diminishing the strength of the Army, would it not be a powerful incentive to the Court of Directors to advocate any measure likely to lead to such a result? I will, therefore, endeavour to observe by what this object may be attained. By removing [illegible] ments from India, and adding to [illegible] two companies, with an extra [illegible] equalise the force to its present [illegible] leave the Army of the East [illegible] will then increase the [illegible] thousand strong. It is [illegible] expense of the [illegible]

hiced; yet it ought to be taken into consideration that, by the dispersion of the enormous establishments attached necessarily or unnecessarily to each King's regiment at present in India, will lessen the amount of expense to almost (if not quite) one-half of its present standing; for 3 Lieut.-Cols., 3 Majors, 8 Captains, 24 Subalterns, 4 Adjutants, 4 Paymasters, 4 Surgeons, 8 Assistant-Surgeons, and 4 Quartermasters, all of whom collectively are receiving a sum upwards of 40,000*l* yearly, would no longer be a burden to the coffers of the Indian Government; and if this small proportion of officers alone should cause so tempting a decrease in expense, what would be the reduction of the regimental establishments? It would be almost impossible for us, who are unacquainted with the financial disbursements of the Indian Government on this account alone, to reckon the amount; but we shall not be far wrong when we say it is treble that of the sum above mentioned.

To our friends at the Horse Guards the advantages are of a different kind, but not less material; for it would place a number of regiments at their disposal for home or foreign employment, which, if we may judge from the present difficulty of relieving regiments, is not the least, and an increased range of patronage within their grasp; so as to enable them to reward the meritorious services of officers who now, alas! in vain seek such a boon (if it may so be called), and would, moreover, relieve them from the trouble of wading through the ship-load of papers which the regulation of the Service brings home from each Indian regiment. Indeed, there are many other advantages much more important than these, which we are not able to discover, in consequence of our ignorance of the machinery of a large military office. Should the withdrawing of the four regiments from India (45th, 54th, 16th, and 6th) be effected, the 55th will then most probably be relieved in the year 1838, by a regiment from New South Wales, and the five regiments (3d, 13th, 41st, 44th, and 49th) will be enabled to return to their native country in 1839 and 1840, after an absence of seventeen or eighteen years, and it will also give our authorities at the Horse Guards the power to effect the future reliefs more regularly, and with even-handed justice. As it is Lord Howick's intention to bring forward proposals for remodelling some of the departments of the Army, I hope that he will not forget to advocate the interests of 20,000 soldiers, who, if they had a prospect of returning to their country after a reasonable length of service, would make themselves an honour to their profession, instead of proving, as the greater portion of them do, a set of despairing, heartless men, unfit for any position in life, much less that of a British soldier.

Continue, Mr. Editor, to lend your powerful aid to the attainment of this noble object. Many a poor soul will bless you, whose misery, but for your interference, would have remained unthought of and unfelt. I remain, &c.

AN ODD SHOT.

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*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

SIR,—The subject of relieving regiments on foreign service has lately been discussed in your Journal, and some of the statements have so greatly interested me as to induce me to trouble you with a few remarks by way of commentary.

I most cordially agree with you, Sir, in opposing the depot system. Six companies form too weak a battalion for foreign service of any description, whether in the field or in the colonies. For the first it would be necessary, after a few months' campaigning, to unite three or four of these fragments together, in order to form an efficient battalion. For the latter, after furnishing the Guards, and deducting the sick in Hospital, the remnant is but a slender regiment.

The four companies at home make a miserable figure as a military body, and are, besides, inefficient for the purposes to which they are destined, because a large proportion of them being recruits, comparatively few can be available for garrison duty; and they are a most improper description of troops to employ in the suppression of riots and other disturbances.

But let these depots of four companies be sent out to join their respective head-quarters, and the relief of at least three regiments in India is provided for, because one regiment might immediately be sent on from Ceylon, one from the Mauritius, and another from the Cape of Good Hope.

The plan proposed of withdrawing four regiments from India, and augmenting the remaining sixteen regiments to 1000 rank and file each, appears to be objectionable in one respect, for it would either oblige the Commander-in-Chief in India to withdraw the European troops from several stations, or to divide his remaining regiments.

The prospects of regiments in India would be melancholy indeed were they only to look for relief to New South Wales, as their very shortest period of foreign service would be four years; twenty regiments of the Line on the Continent of India, and New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and only one regiment proceeding annually to the last-mentioned Colonies as Convict Guards.

Fifteen years ought to be the utmost limit of a regiment's service abroad, whether in India or elsewhere. This object cannot be accomplished by the reliefs from New South Wales; therefore, when a corps has completed fifteen years' service, and no relief is available from Australia, a regiment should either be sent on from some other colony, or sent direct from England.

The suggestions from the correspondent of your excellent monthly contemporary, the *United Service Journal*, on the reliefs of regiments, are avowedly derived from the Reports of the Commission to inquire into the causes of the Mortality of our Troops serving in the Colonies. One half of the members of this Commission were, I presume, civilians, and knew little or nothing about the affairs into which they were called to inquire. The notion of sending regiments to the Mediterranean, thence to the West Indies, and finally, for the completion of their ten years' foreign service, to America, while "no additional expense will be entailed on the State," is evidently absurd.

The greatest loss sustained by a regiment on foreign service, particularly in a tropical climate, is, on its first arrival in the country. After a time the men become seasoned, and there certainly is less loss of life than would occur if regiments were relieved every six or eight years; for each corps on its first arrival would assuredly lose a large proportion of its men; and the aggregate of deaths would, consequently, be increased by frequent changes. But in the plan to remove troops from Gibraltar to the West Indies, and after their becoming, in some measure, seasoned to hot climates, to transfer them to Canada, from heat to frost, from yellow fever to ague and consumption; of a truth the Parliamentary Commissioners and the Correspondent of the *United Service Journal* seem to have studied the quickest way of despatching his Majesty's soldiers, and getting rid of a superabundant population. Why, at this rate, one-half of the British Army would be perpetually sailing about the world, seasoning themselves, doubtless, for universal warfare; and, should a remnant of them ever return to England, these troops would, no doubt, be so case-hardened as to be fitted for undertaking a campaign either in Iceland or Sierra Leone.

As regards the expense of transport, it would be more than doubled; for each regiment would make four voyages where it now makes two.

It is unquestionable, that all the regiments of the line in their turn should, without favour, be sent to the East and West Indies. Regiments returning from the East ought to be sent on their next tour of duty to the Mediterranean or North America, and regiments from the last named stations on their next tour of service to the East or West Indies, but never from the East to the West, or *vice versa*, nor from the East to the East again, as, in one instance, has happened.

Allow me, Sir, to offer my humble testimony to your zeal for the service, and your able advocacy of its interests. I am, Sir, &c.

A SOLDIER, AND SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR GAZETTE.

*Nov.* 22, 1836.

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ALTHOUGH prejudice, national or otherwise, may in the abstract be a thing to be condemned, we cannot help being of opinion, notwithstanding high authorities to the contrary, that it often works well and does more good than harm when cherished by the great mass of mankind; all, at least, who are not capable of thinking to good purpose for themselves, which we believe, despite the schoolmaster, to be not far from the same thing. These remarks, however, apply principally to national prejudices; and we think the speeches, writings, and actions of men at the present time tend alike to prove there is some reason in what we have advanced. An English gentleman, of a naturally strong intellect, cultivated by a liberal education and knowledge of the world, may afford to smile at a rough English peasant of the old school, who indiscriminately rails against all Frenchmen, or perhaps all foreigners, in "good set terms," but we doubt whether he will do much real good in endeavouring to combat such opinions, which, however enhanced by prejudice, are often not without a foundation in fact and experience; and it appears to us infinitely better that a man should indulge in them, call them by the worst name, than that he should fall into the opposite extreme, a fault much more common at present, and of pretty certain that into one extreme or other multitude will always fall. Besides, in these bigoted days, the progeny of John Bull and so much hate the French as the vices (wh whether right or wrong we will not stop to quire) they believed characteristic of that peop The English, though good haters of *sets* of m whose character, customs, or opinions they disli have less individual malice or rancour than people on the face of the earth.

If men must have prejudices (and the vast crease of party feeling amongst us in this *intel tual* age, as national pride declines, goes far prove that they must) it is far better that they sho be natural (that is for their own country) than natural (that is against it). We say this of nations, but most particularly so of Englishm because the innate love of the paternal soil planted in generous minds, will only be streng ened in them by reason and extended knowled The glories of England will bear the light. dare assert, that however a "little learning" confuse the brain of many of our rising generat a more intimate acquaintance with the history character, past and present, of their own and of nations would convince them that they have honour to belong to a race unmatched in alm every quality that man should covet. Do then, think such qualities confined to Englishm Certainly not. On the contrary, we would increased praise to every distinguished foreig in proportion as we think his countrymen gener below our own. The individual exceptions des the greater credit. But though we would them their full due, we do not see why we sh give them more, or abjectly cede a superiorit them over ourselves, which facts do not jus Yet this is fast becoming the fashion to an alm inconceivable extent. Sentiments of this kind received with applause, which would not have been tolerated by any set of Englishmen years since, as we think we shall show.

Supposing the British the first of nations would be strange if they returned from for travel (speaking generally) with the acquisitio many virtues, but neither can it be shown tha inferior nations have greatly improved by a con with their superiors; and we much doubt, des all declamation upon the subject, whether the intercourse of nations, the promotion of whic one of the favourite schemes of this scheming will ever be really beneficial to the *majority* of Be this as it may, all who can pen an intelli sentence now favour us with their travels; every Cockney, who has perhaps never set upon the *soil of England*, nevertheless thinks self intimately acquainted with the manners o countrymen, and takes himself as in all resp an average specimen of the British breed. goes abroad, therefore, he makes national parisons on this principle. Of course he th himself very clever; besides, with a railwa every market town in England, how can nati to march fast there? So, on the score of ina we are generally let off easily; but in the w as is too often the case, a coward, a puny d or in any way conscious of a deficiency in *manliness*, which single word includes all qualities which used to be the boast ( experience, not prejudice) of our nation mediately fails to work to extol [illegible] heaven any tolerably [illegible]

or other that he may get a glimpse of in his foreign peregrinations, in unmeasured terms, at the expense of us poor miserable English.

It is really incomprehensible how any man can be stupidly blind and obstinate enough, after the experience of ages, confirmed as they have been by the recent wars, to doubt the surpassing military requisites of Britons; but so it is: and these real, or pretended, sceptics, or infidels, are too frequently, nominally at least, of the same country. By way of instancing this (for the specimens, alas, are numberless), take a paper, yclept the *Morning Post*, which for a length of time has been displaying, strange as it may seem, the united beauties of Ultra-Toryism and Ultra-Liberalism. The first qualification has long marked it, but the latter is of comparatively recent date. Yet one extract—we could give numbers within the last month, will be sufficient to prove the fact, and we do not give it as thinking the paper of the slightest importance in itself, but as a sign of the times. The following lines very lately appeared in its columns, in a lyric effusion, entitled "The Basque Bayonet":—

"Evans grambled at our lead,
So we brought him steel instead.
Strange that he, with both supplied,
Was with neither satisfied.
Our *muchachos*, good at need,
Taught the heavy English speed;
How we saw them sink and sweat,
Flying from the bayonet,
Straining each like foundered hack
From *Aserrera muchilac!*"

Now we will venture to assert, that a baser mind was seldom more evidently displayed in an equal number of lines. That any individual from the vile spirit of party, should be found capable of admitting them into a paper, professing, when convenient, *patriotism* and *British feeling*, is almost incomprehensible. If the writer be a foreigner, he is more pardonable; false and ridiculous as are his assertions and insinuations, they would be natural enough in the mouth of a real Basque. But to do him justice, he writes English too fluently for us not to believe that he is at least British by education. Of his identity we have not the slightest guess; and we still trust it would be an insult to the understanding of the majority of the United Service and of the country, as well as useless to him, whether he writes in ignorance, or in open and resolute contempt of truth, gravely to prove to him that the English have seldom or never run from Spanish or other bayonets, but that the contrary has happened in innumerable instances—that they are unmatched hand to hand—that *heavy* though they be in bone and muscle, they are (except in tricks and contortions, fitter for monkeys than men) at least as active as any nation on earth; and, moreover, that weight, backed by spirit and activity, is very serviceable and desirable in close fight. But it is impossible to refrain from expressing, in some measure, the intense disgust which must affect every man of healthy mind at the tone of exultation which the creature displays at the supposed disgrace of his countrymen; expressed, too, in terms which a generous Briton would scarcely employ even towards a foreign foe. We appeal to such of our officers as have seen active service, whether, when the battle was won, a feeling of savage delight at the sight of their enemies "sinking and sweating like foundered back" was the prevailing sentiment amongst them; and, supposing it possible that this writer could ever summon courage enough to expose himself to any "bayonet," one might be pardoned for hoping that no friendly British hand should be extended to aid the degraded slanderer when he should fall, "sinking and sweating, in the last battle, borne down by the flying."

It is devoutly to be desired that, when characters, like this poet, appear (as they sometimes do) in the British ranks, they should be indignantly cast forth from the service which they libel, and the country which they disgrace. That a real Englishman should take any overwhelming interest in the cause of Don Carlos, otherwise than as a mere Tory speculation, is exceedingly unlikely. The effusion we have quoted must have been prompted by a morbid and unnatural feeling—an excess of blind admiration for a foreign race (known, perhaps, only by description), or a dislike of the nation to which the writer is a scandal. However, if he becomes known to any of the unfortunate Army which he more particularly libels, we think few of our readers will greatly blame us for hoping that the "Basque Bayonet" may at least find its overmatch in an English horsewhip.

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Since the Royal Marines have been employed on the North Coast of Spain they have been put to some inconvenience for want of Non-Commissioned Officers, and, after considerable delay, additional Serjeants have been sent to do duty with that battalion. As we have Marines employed in all parts of the world, and in situations so remote that it is utterly impossible we can reinforce them on every emergency, in the way we have done when so near home, we think that such a number of non-commissioned officers should be embarked in our ships as will in all probability be sufficient to do the duties that may be required, should any of our squadrons abroad find it necessary to land their Marines. We are well aware that it is customary on these occasions to cause Corporals to do the duty of Serjeants, and Privates that of Corporals; but, to say nothing of the injustice of this arrangement to the men so employed, it seldom occurs that we can at once get them to perform well a duty for which they have had no previous training. While the liability to disembark renders it expedient that we should increase the number of non-commissioned officers in *all* ships, we think that there are still stronger reasons why all below third rates should have more than they have at present. In frigates, having a complement of fifty Marines, two Serjeants and one Corporal only are allowed, and this number is found to be so insufficient, that we will venture to say that there is scarce a ship of this class in the service that has not one, and most of them have two Privates doing duty as Corporals, from the day they are put into commission until they are paid off.

While this is the state of things about a superabundance of Serjeants and Corporals exists at each of the head-quarters, where Corporals now are, from their excess, placed as sentries at the different Royal Marine Barrack-guards. As the embarkation of these men would not add to the expenses of the country, we trust that the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty will take into consideration the propriety of allowing frigates and small vessels more Corporals, as we think it unfair to oblige men permanently to perform the duty of, without giving them the pay of, non-commissioned officers.

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We are given to understand that the Court of Directors of the East India Company view Lieut-Colonel Powell's reference to them, on the su of the "Private Arrangements," to apply *cipally* to the purchased retirement from, or re sale of, Staff Appointments; and as this pra must seriously interfere with the due regula and efficiency of the Army, a strong remonstr has been sent out, with an order to revive an ol old date, similar to that on obtaining a Cadet to be taken by every Officer on receiving any or other Appointment.

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We were last week misled by a correspond in whose communications we usually place ance. It has been clearly proved to us tha report of the measles having broken out on b of a transport-ship, the *Numa*, "through the negligence of those who have the superintend of the transport department," is not the fact. vessel was thoroughly cleansed (although no tagious, or any other disease, had previously curred on board of her) and prepared in the m manner. It was exactly six weeks from the embarkation of the Artillery at Gravesend to embarkation of the parties for Cork in the *N* The infection was caused by the reception soldier's child along with the troops embar which proved to be labouring under that l some disease. It therefore appears, that the pa to blame are those who permitted persons to on board without a previous examination; an are bound to say, that the hobit of crowdi number of women and children (many more the regulation permits) into transports, has g into an evil which calls for interference i proper quarter.

The practice pursued regarding the embark of troops is as follows:—The Quartermaster neral's department signify to the Admiralty number of troops to provide tonnage for, and done at a fixed rate of tonnage per man, establi twenty years ago with the approbation of th litary Authorities, which is two tons per beyond the Equator, and one ton and a hal man short of the Equator. The Naval Autho have only to furnish the quantity of shippi manded in the requisition, and to take care tha vessels are properly surveyed, so as to be effi for the intended voyage.

As we have repeatedly stated, we consid accomodation far too limited; but it is prope put the saddle on the right horse, and not to b the authorities, who have no control over t matters. Our opinion has been often expr that (when reliefs are or might be regulated to occur periodically, and always to the sam tent, or nearly so) the vessels employed sh belong to Government, properly fitted for the pose with the necessary accomodations, and manded by a Master Lieutenant or a Comma as was the case last war. The crews of eac these would form the nucleus for a frigate's c company; and the only objection that can be against the system is some additional exp which we believe is apprehended, but which sh not be allowed to stand in the way of so desi an object.

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At this moment, when an extensive promot confidently spoken of, we [illegible] that it w be a highly favourable [illegible] for the S Lieutenants of the Navy, [illegible] before, more than once [illegible] tion His Majesty, that [illegible]

…done them; showing how they have been de-
…ved of their rightful position on the Lieute-
…nts' List, through the anomalous continuance
…on it, so far as the regulation affecting *half-pay*
…concerned, of the 185 retired *Commanders* under
… Order in Council of the 1st of November, 1830;
…d, we doubt not, but that the First Lord of the
…miralty would, with that kind consideration
…ich he is so well known to possess, readily con-
…nt to lay such Petition before THE KING, and, at
… same time, that his Lordship would support
… prayer by every means in his power, by stating
… true merits of the claim of the Petitioners, and
…mparing their unprecedented case with that of
… *retired Rear Admirals* and *retired Captains*, who,
…on attaining similar retirements, were never a
…y longer included in the first hundred Captains
…itled to 14s. 6d. per day. Further, their case
…ould be compared with that of the one hundred
…ired Commanders under the Order in Council
…the *30th of January*, 1816, none of whom were
…er held to be included amongst the first 300
…utenants, who are entitled to 7s. per day from
… period of their receiving this additional rank.
…by, then, we would ask, ought any of those who
… stand within the first 300 of the top of the
…utenants' List to be refused the additional shil-
…g per day, to which they have so indisputable a
…im, more than that any part of the first 100
…ptains should have withheld from them the two
…llings extra pay which this seniority gives; and
…ich, under a similar regulation to this, affecting
… retired Rear Admirals and retired Captains,
…uld deprive thirty-four gallant officers of these ed-
…itional two shillings per day half-pay? Or, again,
…y should not the above-named 100 *retired Com-*
*…anders*, of the year 1816, be still included in the
… 150 on the Commanders' List, who are entitled
…0s. per day, if the regulation of which we com-
…in be intended to bear *fairly upon every grade*
*…e?* But the thing is too irrefragable to admit of
… argument. We feel satisfied that there is not
… of the distinguished officers now at the Admi-
…ty Board but who must see the justice and fair-
…ss of the claim we here advocate; and it is under
… confident belief that we now so warmly advise
…e old and deserving officers, all of whom have
…d commissions *above thirty years*, and the most
… whom have been in the Navy full forty years,
…nibly to petition our gracious King to extend
…hem the same favour as has ever been shown to
… other grades in the service; and when we
… convinced, upon His Majesty's seeing the true
…ring of this question, that he would at once
…mand that the Lieutenants of the Fleet should
…placed in the same position *precisely* as those of
… higher rank to which we have referred. This,
…we have again and again maintained, would be
… common justice and right; and the whole in-
…ased expense of such an arrangement would
…nly exceed five thousand a-year—a sum in-
…ificant as compared with the important benefits
…ould confer on so many old and meritorious
…ers; indeed, were it *treble* this amount, we are
…tify in that the country would not begrudge this
…ey to men who have fought her battles against
…ry foe, and who, in the decline of life, surely
…rit so trifling a reward.

…n our gracious King then we would advise
…e old and faithful servants to appeal; and be-
…ng, as we do, that the noble Lord at the head
…his Admiralty would generously aid the prayer
…e petitioners, we feel assured that this appeal
…o their benefactor would not be made in

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[The *Hampshire Telegraph*, smarting under the charges of gross partiality in its statements of the late trials between *Pique* and *Inconstant*, and unable to deny or reply, resorts to the idle plan of recrimination, and accuses us of the like conduct. The readers of both Journals are the best judges as to which party deserves the charge of misrepresentation; for ourselves, we affirm, that in accordance with our constant practice we have published the best authenticated accounts of these interesting trials that we could obtain; and they were actually written by persons who, although displaying praiseworthy impartiality, had evidently the tendency which is always indulged for the ship they belonged to, and that ship the *Inconstant*. In proof of this, let any one refer to our Gazette of last week, and of the 12th ult., wherein the detailed accounts appeared. The extracts from Cadiz letters in our Journal of the 19th were fully justified by the fact of the *Pique* having the advantage in the trials which took place on the 27th and 28th of October (these being the third and fourth set trials which had occurred), and the close race of the 29th and 31st, which were the last competitions previous to entering that port; and, although we did not publish the whole of these letters we repeat that the writers were, and still are, of opinion, that were the *Pique* trimmed according to the expressed wishes of her constructor, similar to other ships of the same family, on increased or decreased lines, she would prove herself far superior to the *Inconstant's*; and this assumption is not unreasonable, seeing that the *Vanguard* and *Pantaloon* had (particularly the latter generally) the advantage of both frigates.

Our contemporary sets out by roundly asserting that the "*Pique* has *never* beat the *Inconstant on any point*; that it is indecent to assert the contrary. *That there was no trial on the 29th of October*" (the latter words are in Italics); and appeals to Sir Charles Paget for the confirmation of the fact. Now as the *Inconstant* is at present engaged in shifting her bowsprit, sprung in the late cruise (which fact, notorious at Portsmouth last week, our contemporary has, with the impartiality he lays claim to, carefully and wholly suppressed), it will not be necessary to trouble the Admiral. Any one of her officers will readily inform him that a very interesting trial took place on that day, and we doubt not the result has been reported by the Admiral, with the other trials; for, whatever may be said about shifts of wind, the fact is palpable, that both the *Vanguard* and *Pantaloon* weathered considerably on the frigates during that trial. We have an account of it from the *Vanguard*, and the supposition on board that ship was, that the frigates kept full for the purpose of fore-reaching and tacking, which they did shortly after two o'clock, P.M.; and, although our correspondent does not specify *the time* when the signal was made by Captain Bouverie, to know "whether the trial was intended by the wind?" our impression is, from a re-perusal of the letter, that the signal was made *soon after* starting, at half-past 9. If so, the extreme disingenuity of our contemporary is the more apparent, in what he mentions about ships astern having the advantage of a change of wind. Notwithstanding that, the *Hampshire Telegraph* sets out with the assertion, that the "*Pique* has never beat *Inconstant* on any point;" he stultifies himself before he gets to the end of his column, by citing a communication, stating, that it had happened in *two* instances. This is admitting something; for what has happened twice may happen again. But we appeal to the log of the *Inconstant*, as the readiest means of arriving at the truth, whether the *Pique* had not the advantage *on more than two* occasions. For instance, towards the close of the trial on the 28th October, when the *Bellerophon* sprung her fore-yard, and the *Inconstant* was obliged to take in top-gallant sails; again, on the 12th November—but enough of this, when the official despatch and the diagrams, which our contemporary refers to, are published, the truth will appear.

The account of Sir Charles Paget's exclamation, with which our contemporary has been gulled, or wishes to gull his readers, reminds us of the old song:—

"Lord! how our noble Admiral did storm and swear
To see us hoist of his good ships would either stay or wear."

Let the reader but imagine the probability of the gallant high-minded Admiral uttering such a thing.

We [illegible] have thought, moreover, that any allusion to springing bowsprits, or masts going over the bows, is most [illegible] just at the time when the accident which was [illegible] (we suppose, hoped for) in the one case, has actually occurred in the other; and we may remark, that the [illegible] have competed with Sir William Symonds's constructions, have, in some cases (*Barham* and *Bellerophon*, for instance), experienced the very accidents that his calumniators were continually asserting must occur to his, but from which, up to this time, they have been free—unless, indeed, the *Hampshire Telegraph* will bring forward the case of the *Serpent's* masts, which has just occurred at Portland, from her being caught in a gale of [illegible] bowsprit, with the [illegible] secured, [illegible] in the place of [illegible]

truth of his statements. We recollect how often [illegible] were threatened with Sir George Cockburn's "report" [illegible] the bad qualities of the *Vernon*. At length, when [illegible] of all reports relative to the Surveyors' ships were [illegible] for last session, it appeared that no such document existed. Out of the context of what did appear, the *Hampshire Telegraph* garbled extracts at [illegible] with the general conclusions; and if that hall failed to serve its purpose, we doubt not it would have boldly denounced the whole returns as fallacies, and got up for the occasion, as in the case of the Pembroke Dock [illegible] estimate of building the *Vanguard*.

We now take leave of our contemporary for [illegible] but we shall watch his statements narrowly, and instantly expose them when at variance with fact. Fully impressed with the superiority of Sir William Symonds's ships, we will take care that the Navy be informed of the truth, and that no false statements be imposed upon them. We shall continue the course we have always held, publishing the best accounts we can procure of Naval matters, without prejudice or party bias, and commenting upon them according to the best of our judgment and honest conviction.

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Since the above was in type, Sir Charles Paget has addressed to us a letter, in which the gallant Admiral highly eulogises the conduct of Capt. Rous, for his skill in the management of the *Pique*. We have frequently had occasion to express our admiration of Captain Rous's professional talents; but what we have asserted, and what we have still reason to think, (from the numerous communications which have reached us) is, that the *Pique* was not at any time during the cruise, in the trim designed by her constructor, unless when brought into such trim by shifting guns on the main deck from one extremity to the other, which course has a very different effect to that produced by the arrangement of weights when stowing the hold.

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Intelligence has been received by the "*Sheldrake* packet," that *orders are issued* throughout the Leeward Islands "*to cease Recruiting for the West India Regts.*" We were at a loss to understand why or wherefore this measure should be adopted, until a paper, entitled the *Antigua Weekly Register*, was put into our hands, and in it we found a fiery pepper-hot article, from which we quote the following extracts:—

*Antigua*.—"With all that may be said and apprehended of the evils of enticing the labourers to desert their homes *ten times worse* is an order to recruit the West India Regts. from the Negroes in this Island. If we could be brought to believe that it emanated from the Colonial Secretary, we should consider it a most direct and unequivocal demonstration of the displeasure and resentment of his Majesty's Government *for the daring act of this country in giving unrestricted freedom to their slaves*. Now it appears to us rather difficult to reconcile this "*unrestricted freedom*," with the arguments set forth in the above paragraph—"True,"—exploins the worthy Editor to the lately manumitted Negroes,—"True," says he, "you are no longer the slaves of an Egyptian tyranny. We have given you your liberty—but you must not on that account do as you please; you must not fancy you are to think for yourselves. Now although free as air,—although no longer classed with the *oxen and mules* as forming part of the *live stock* of our properties, still you must not depart from our islands, or leave our parishes, for *we require you to labour* in our cane fields, and drudge in our plantations."

This is "*unrestricted freedom*" with a vengeance; equivalent to the liberty of a fellow dancing on a treadmill; he is *free* to stop working, but it will be at the expense of his shins.

The aforesaid article continues—"The order is most probably from the *Horse Guards*; and we trust that his Excellency, the Lieutenant-Governor, has the power to suspend its execution. The Officer must of course obey his instructions, but it does not follow that any gentleman should suffer a recruiting Serjeant and his party to intrude upon his estates."—*Weekly Register*.

How liberal this is. The Officer is actually allowed to "obey the Instructions" sent to him, and thereby escapes a Court-Martial. Kind, generous souls! you will out *Burke* him in the execution of his duty; but the Serjeant must not "intrude on your estates." Sure not. No man has a right to trespass on the property of another, but the high-ways and by-ways are open to all; the streets in the towns and villages will not be blockaded against the "Serjeant and his party." He may put up a notice for a few spirited young men for the old heroes of Dominica, &c. &c., and yet not offend against colonial law or private property; and the people, manumitted by the "*daring act*," may take the bounty, and serve his Majesty as loyal and faithful soldiers; and the [illegible] *Negroes*, who [illegible] emancipated themselves [illegible] the exception [illegible] of their [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

pocket the compensation so liberally granted by the itish Government, *the payment from the Negroes themves* for the unexpired period of their apprenticeship, and l compel the free blacks to work, *nolens volens*, on ir plantations: this would be upsetting the paradox,

"That you cannot eat your cake and have it."

The *great loss* that the planters would sustain if any their apprentice labourers were enlisted—*a thing that totally impossible*—may be comprehended, when the our of 50 effective field Negroes for the unexpired m of their apprenticeship, was purchased in Dominica in 35, for 60 dollars, or 13*l.* each, that is about 2*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* r annum; and at another island a similar lot were dised of for 47 dollars, or 10*l.* 3*s.* 6*d.* each, 2*l.* per num.

We must confess it did appear to us rather arbitrary, forbid free men, no matter of what countenance or mplexion, from emigrating from one island or colony another one; because, forsooth, by such emigration y benefited themselves. But it savours a great deal re of slavery, to say to any set of men you must still ntinue as "hewers of wood and drawers of water." ou shall not labour for yourselves, but for us. Our tates require to be cultivated for our aggrandisement, d therefore in no capacity shall you exist but as our rfs; to assert that the *free Negro* has no right to enlist his Majesty's Service, is to maintain this doctrine of e good old days of the iron rule.

But for whose benefit it may be asked, and for whose otection, are those troops to be raised, for that of the ople of England? Surely not, the West India Regts. ill never likely be called upon to garrison Windsor or righton, or to go still-hunting in Ireland, or collect bels from the "finest peasantry under the sun." o, they are to be employed *solely* for the use of the ionists—for the advantage of the very individuals who pose every obstacle to their recruiting. However, we oot wish to be hard upon the callaloo Editor; we do re not to offend the prejudices, hort the feelings, lovede ne privileges, or even "*intrude upon the estates*" of the Vest India planters; they have their trials, and we are were they are still sore upon, still smarting under the dll that "*abolished slavery throughout the British dominions*;" on the controry, we desire to conciliate them; re are anxious that the West India Regiments should be nade as complete and efficient as eny of his Majesty's orces, and that they should continue to discharge their luty with the same zeal and ebility that has hitherto disinguished them. We will wave, therefore, the recruiting n the Leward Colonies, and suggest that the first of wo propositions made in the *Naval and Military Gazette* f the 12th November, be adopted.

Should neither of these modes of recruitiog answer, nstructions might be sent to the Governor of Trinidad, irecting the West India Regiment to select soldiers from be captured Africans sent to that Island. Some undreds of them arrive annually. Now we would add, o send instructions to this effect to the Governors of all he Colonies, and also to allow the West India Regt. to elect whatever number of recruits it required from the Negroes captured by our cruisers, and brought to our slands *previous* to their being sent to the Hevannah. H.M. frigate *Vestal* took three slave ships within a ew weeks of each other, having on board upwards of ,400 Africans. These were carried into Grenada, and rom them at least one-fifth, or 300 men, would have een found qualified for the service; by this measure, not nly would the First West India Regiment be complete n a very short space of time, but e considerable *saving of expense* would arise to Government; first, in not having depot et Africa, or elsewhere; second, in the passage. noney and allowances granted to the Officers going to, nd returning (if any do) from that depot; last, though ot least, in that material item, the transport of the recruits from the depot to their regiments. A great saving of time would also take place in rendering the recruits efficient soldiers; for, under the present system, they arrive at the head-quarters of the regiment, no matter how long they may have been enlisted, "in all the bliss of ignorance" of the rudiments of their drill.

Human life is of little value when the public good or the service demands the sacrifice; but still, by doing away with the depot in Africa, a few unfortunate Officers doomed to die there, or to linger out a miserable existence in that noxious climate, qualifying themselves for the hospital of incurables, or returning

"Green-visaged Monsters,"

nay, objects of compassion to their friends; a few of these, we say, would be spared the melancholy anticipation of looking forward from the "White Man's grave" to healthy quarters in the *West* Indies.

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Since the meeting of the inhabitants of Devonport, on the 17th ult., to memorialise the Admiralty on the subject of classification in the Dock-yards, we have received several communications canvassing the policy of that measure; but as some of our correspondents do not seem to understand the present position, or first intention of the matter, we shall endeavour to inform them as near as our memory serves.

The plan was originated in 1830 under Sir James Graham's administration at the Admiralty, and it was proposed for the encouragement of the Dock-yard artizans, to excite emulation, and to place the skilful, diligent, and well-behaved workman in a better position than his more negligent mate. The measure appeared in theory a good and just one; but, although the first intention has not been carried out, we have strong doubts whether any system of classification would be popular when we bear in mind the prejudices entertained amongst the craft of shipwrights in particular.

The original suggestion was, that the trades should be equally divided into two classes; the first class to have 5*s.*, the second 4*s.* 6*d.* per diem; that in a division of thirty there should be, besides the Inspector, two leading men, or more properly speaking, a fore end after man at 5*s.* 6*d.* per day.

A third class was to be formed of delinquents, being persons who came under censure for neglect or any other cause; and whom it was proposed to punish by degrading for a certain time to a class of 3*s.*, and restoring for good behaviour, instead of the harsh measure of discharging them altogether from the King's service for a venial offence, which might probably never be repeated; of course, the extent, or, indeed, the existence of this third class would depend upon the number of delinquents. Here then we have what in theory appears a system of rewards and punishments applicable to the purpose of exciting emulation and maintaining good order and discipline amongst so large a body as the Dock-yard men.

It will be perceived that the increase of pay in the first class was accomplished by abstracting from the second; thus, reducing the wages of one half the force below the minimum which their fellow workmen obtained in private yards per day, and therefore we consider the measure objectionable in principle. If, indeed, the sum muict from persons degraded to the third would have formed a fund sufficient for a permanent increase of pay for the first class, leaving the second, whom it was not pretended fell under censure, at the ordinary wages earned by shipwrights, there would have been no other objections than those which we shall presently mention, and rewards would have been available at the cost of the delinquents, without any increase of expense. But it is impossible to imagine, that amongst so respectable and orderly a body as our Dock-yard men (inferior in this respect to no persons of their station) any considerable portion would have been found in a degraded class. Experience proves that in all the yards it has been vacant, or nearly so, for months at a time—a fact we take great pleasure in recording; and, therefore, in order to make the distinction without increasing the estimates, sixpence per diem was abstracted from the second class and assigned to the first. The measure, as originally intended, was, however, never carried out; for, instead of the first class comprising fifteen out of every thirty men, it only reckoned nine, namely—an inspector, two fore and after men, and six, instead of twelve others, or less than one-third instead of full one-half. The measure in operation at present, therefore, gives the second class (the most numerous) only 4*s.* 6*d.* per day; the first class of selected men having no more than the ordinary wages of shipwrights.

We have shown that the men have good cause for remonstrance against a system which they have borne with exemplary patience for six years; and it is not to be wondered at that their fellow townsmen should come forward to memorialise in their behalf.

But we think the Dock-yard men and their families feel the invidious distinction that is created by the system of classification more acutely than the difference of pay. It touches their reputation as mechanics, and degrades the second class in the eyes of their families and neighbours. It is not pretended that this second class have misbehaved themselves, or even that they are deficient in skill or ability. It is well known, that in these respects they are very far superior to the generality of shipwrights employed in private yards. Because others are selected for superior skill (real or supposed), they are mulct of part of their wages; it is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a bad feeling is created by this system. As to the charge of favouritism in advancing men to the first class, we attach little importance to it, because this will always be made by those who consider themselves neglected; but we do think that the whole case is one which demands, as we are sure it will receive, the serious consideration of the Board of Admiralty, who have every disposition to support the interests of all classes under their control, so far as the Legislature will afford the means; and we are therefore glad to perceive the wise and temperate course which the Dock-yard men have adopted to bring their case, backed by their townsmen as representatives, under the view of that Board from which they may expect favour and justice.

There are some other points connected with this inter-

eating subject which want of space has compelled us to pass over, but we shall hereafter revert to them. In the mean time, we request our correspondents to continue their communications, and shall be thankful for any information upon a subject which we shall not let rest until our Dock-yard artizans are placed in the situation their skill, ability, and loyalty so well entitle them to.

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The grand dinner to be given to Sir Robert Peel, Glasgow, is fixed for Thursday, 12th January. The application for tickets, 25*s.* each, are beyond all previous calculation, and many hundreds will be disappointed. The principal hotels in the town are already engaged by parties coming from a distance on the occasion. It is rumoured that the Duke of Wellington and Lord Lyndhurst will attend the dinner.

The King has appointed Mr. George Moore to be His Majesty's Consul at Ancona, and approved of Don Antonio Brosa as Consul at Kingston, Jamaica, for his Catholic Majesty; and of Mr. J. M. J. Tilby as Consul at Liverpool for the King of Greece.

The hurricane of Tuesday has been by far the most destructive inland storm which has occurred for many years. We hear of its extensive ravages from all parts of the country. Twenty-three persons were brought in to the different hospitals in the metropolis, who sustained injury during the gale. Of these two terminated fatally, three remain in a precarious state, and the remainder in a fair way of perfect recovery.

*Captain Basil Hall.*—A letter from Mr. Henry Cra stoun, the brother of Lord Corehouse and the Baroness Purgstall, to the conductor of *Blackwood's Magazine* accuses Captain Hall, in his "*Schloss Hainfeld*," of suppressing the truth. The Editor of *The Quarterly Review* has laid himself open to a still more serious charge, from the evidence which has been produced by Mr. Cranstoun of the utter grooodlessness of the accusation of Irreligion hazarded in the *Review* against the Baroness Purgstall.

Sir Martin Shee is taking a portrait of his Majesty in full robes.

The Hon. Mr. Lamb, only son of Lord Melbourne, died in his Lordship's house, in South-street, on Sunday last. The late Lady Caroline Lamb, in her unpublished autograph journal and confessions, thus alludes to Lord Byron, and her darling son, now deceased:—"The first time Lord Byron called at Melbourne-house, he came with Moore and Rogers; my child, a beautiful boy of three years old, fell asleep on his knee, and he sat for two hours, fearful of awakening him. In the very spirit of prophecy, Rogers wrote, on that occasion, the following lines:—

"TO AN INFANT SLEEPING IN A POET'S ARMS.

"Oh! wake thee, Cherub! sleep not there,
Where passion's throes the soul deform;
So rests the seraph of the air
Upon the cloud that veils the storm.

"Oh! wake thee dearest! for the heave
Of that proud heart is fraught with care;
Those arms that fold thee—to deceive,
For there's a slumb'ring serpent there:

"A serpent that will shortly wake,
And o'er each flower of bliss be twined;
From hope her dream of rapture take,
And blight the Eden of the mind.

"Then wake thee, boy—for ever now
The poison works with subtle art;
Prepared with many a traitor vow
To break thy doating mother's heart."

*Thames Yacht Club.*—The members celebrated the anniversary according to custom, by dining together at the Crown and Anchor on Thursday evening last. Upwards of forty gentlemen sat down to the good cheer provided for them by the landlord. The room was tastefully decorated with the flags of the club and other devices, emblematical of the nature of their pursuits. Commodore Harrison presided.

A collectorship in the island of Barbadoes has fallen vacant, the salary attached to the office has been reduced from 1200*l.* to 800*l.* A corresponding reduction has also, we understand, been made in the other branches of the public service of that place.

The action brought by Mr. Fraser, the bookseller against the Hon. Grantley Berkeley, M.P., for assault, is appointed for trial by a Special Jury this day in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster. This is also in the cause list of that Court an action by the same Member against Mr. Fraser.

A public subscription has been entered into at Canterbury to support the *Kent Herald* in the action for defending an action brought against it by Mr. [illegible] brain, for statements relative to the [illegible] that person, and the Hon. S. B. Lushington at the general election in 1838.

We regret to state that the Prussian Pavilion [illegible] week mention several cases of the kind in various parts of the country. [illegible] John Lee [illegible] Moller, on the [illegible] M'Adam [illegible]

first marriage, upon one of whom was conferred knighthood, which the father declined on account of his age and growing infirmities. From Government he received, in two different instalments, 10,000*l.*

*The O'Connell Subscription.*—Mr. Hume, the Chairman of the Committee, has transmitted to Mr. O'Connell 8,469*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, which is the balance of subscriptions, after defraying all incidental expenses.

*Lord —— and C—— Club House.*—The noble Lord has returned from the continent, though in precarious health, for the purpose of confronting the charges. The matter will become the subject of legal investigation in such a form as will enable his accusers to substantiate their charges. His Lordship has been most warmly welcomed on his return by persons of the first consideration in the kingdom, and he has been guided by their advice in determining the course to be adopted.

Much interest has been excited at Liege by a young English lady, of great beauty and accomplishment, who has been abandoned by her father, Lord A., to the charity of the proprietors of a "*pension*," where she was placed by his lordship three years past. The noble Earl having neglected to pay for his daughter's maintenance for the last two years, and having taken no notice of repeated applications, the unfortunate girl who is little more than sixteen was menaced with being turned adrift. But the King having been applied to, his Majesty, with that goodness which characterises him, referred the subject to the Minister of the Interior, who has directed a sum to be paid for the education of Lord A.'s daughter out of the charitable fund. We mention this case in the hope that the noble Lord will be induced to relieve his child from the miseries that would await her if not supported by the benevolence of the Belgic government, and himself from the odium that must be attached to such unfeeling conduct.—*Chronicle.*

Major Allan has been placed in the Commission of the Peace, for Sussex.

*New University of London.*—The charter received the royal signature about a month ago. This new establishment is formed for conducting examinations, for granting degrees in law and medicine, and for defining and regulating practice in the branches of those professions.

*The Buonaparte Family.*—Prince Canino, who has lately suffered considerable uneasiness from the imprisonment and condemnation of his son, for shooting the *garde de chasse*, has received, it is said, an intimation from the Papal Court, that the sentence of death passed on the young Prince will be exchanged for perpetual banishment from the Italian States.

Prince de Polignac will arrive in this country in a few days. He is expected to pass a fortnight in London, and then proceed to Devonshire, where he will probably remain some time. The Prince is now in his 56th year, and has altogether spent 10 years and four months in captivity.

The Pope has suppressed the Order of the Golden Spur. This measure is the result of the representations of several Governments, in consequence of the abuses to which the Order has been perverted.

Carle Vernet, the celebrated historical painter, died at Paris on Sunday last, at the advanced age of 79 years. Only two days previous to his death he was promoted to the rank of Officer of the Legion of Honour. He was created a Knight of the Legion 30 years ago, when he received the Cross from the Emperor for his painting of the "Departure of the Marshals on the day of the battle of Austerlitz."

The *Iberia* steamer, which dropped down to Woolwich, took on board 3 or 4,000 stand of arms, and has sailed for Cadiz. A part of them are for Malaga. The remaining 50,000 stand of arms, part of the 100,000 placed at the disposal of the Queen of Spain's Government by the Board of Ordnance, are in course of shipment.

*A Dinner Out.*—Now there's a phrase—"dining out!" never lose sight of *that*. If vulgarity and bestiality can go lower than the expression, "dining out," then bestiality and vulgarity are enviable for their ingenuity. "How do you do, Hopkins?" says one ruff to another. "—"I am not very well, thank you," says the other to Hopkins. "I have got a head-ache. However, I know what it is—I dined out yesterday."—Simpson says to Jackson, "You will kill yourself—you will kill yourself, my dear J., if you go on 'dining out' so much. Tyne! look out for such monsters! If you ever encounter those who talk this sort of language—as if a man either ate or drank more when he "dined out" than when he dines at home—swipe them down—whatever you may yourself determine.—*New Monthly Magazine.*

## COLMAN'S EPITAPH.

## The Court.

We regret to state that the King is suffering from an attack of gout in one of his feet.—The Queen and her Royal relatives, the Princess Augusta and the Duchess of Gloucester, continue in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Wednesday his Majesty held a Privy Council at the Pavilion at Brighton. The Lord Chancellor, the Marquis of Lansdown, Lord J. Russell, Viscount Palmerston, Lord Glenelg, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and the Earl of Minto, attended the Council. A Proclamation was issued, summoning the Parliament to meet for the despatch of business on the 31st of January. The Court broke up at six o'clock, and the Noblemen and gentlemen present at the Council had the honour of dining with his Majesty in the evening, with the exception of Lord Minto, who left the Pavilion immediately after the breaking up of the Council.

Letters were received yesterday from the Duke of Cumberland, intimating his intention of being in London the week after Christmas. The Duchess and Prince George are not likely to visit this country until a more advanced period.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar will not go to the Military College at Sandhurst at present. He is placed with a Clergyman near Reading.

The Duchess of Kent and the Princess Victoria have arrived at Claremont from Ramsgate.

His Majesty's Keeper of the Privy Purse, Major-Gen. Sir H. Wheatley, has appointed his son to be Secretary to the Privy Purse, vice Mr. John Bott, resigned.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The Paris Journal, *La France*, was seized last week for having styled the Duke and Duchess of Angouleme King and Queen of France. The responsible Editor, M. Verteuil de Feuillas, has since been condemned by the Court of Assizes of the Seine to three months' imprisonment, and 3000 francs fine. The *Cour Royale* has also confirmed the sentence of the Correctional Police, which condemned a printseller, called Bebley, to a fine of 100 Francs and a month's imprisonment, for selling the portrait of the Duke of Bordeaux. Marshalt Soult is in constant communication with the King respecting the re-organization of the army. The Chambers will assemble in January.

SPAIN.—No news of any importance has arrived this week. Bilboa still holds out. Of the operations of the main armies little is known; but great hopes are entertained from the appointment of Narvaez in the place of Rodil, who has surrendered the command.

PORTUGAL.—Extract of a letter from Lisbon, received by H.M.S. *Ranger*, which sailed from the Tagus on the 27th ult.:—

"*Lisbon, Nov.* 26.—The alteration of the fourth paragraph of the 34th article of the Constitution of 1820, made by the ministers, in order that they might be returned as deputies, has been pregnant with dangerous results, their own partisans having viewed this tampering with the code with o jealousy as to inspire them with a mistrust of the Ministers' sincerity, so as to lead to a meeting, influenced by the different clubs, being convened on Tuesday last by the civil Governor Soares Caldeira, of a numerous body of the officers of the National Guard, to take into consideration the Ministers' proceedings, when they came to the resolution of taking an oath not to permit any alteration, however simple, in the Constitution, until the meeting of the Cortes, as also that all *employes* who took an active part in the late disturbances at Belem in favour of the charter of 1826 be dismissed; and in order to carry their resolutions into effect, it was their intention to propose the same to the battalions of the National Guard, on their assembling to morrow for inspection. The Ministers, in the mean time, being made acquainted with their projected measures, came to the determination, that in the event of their persisting to enforce their schemes, they would immediately resign, as well as the Under Secretaries and leading members in all the Government departments, and leave the country to its fate. This determination being made known, the [illegible] of the meeting, in consequence of their finding [illegible] of the National Guards diametrically opposed [illegible] to [illegible] proceedings, have reconsidered their hasty and [illegible], and for the present abandoned their dis[illegible] plans.

"Much disaffection has manifested itself among the troops in the Alemteju, fomented by the agents of Don Miguel, whose appearance there, well supplied with money to buy them over, has been attended with considerable success. At Braga, a French colonel with a number of Migueline followers, have established their quarters [illegible] for the purpose of recruiting and organising a force for the Doo, which, upon being known, the [illegible] sent a force of the National Guard in pursuit [illegible] of them, who wounded and took prisoners a Lieut.-Colonel, João Carvalho Rosa, and a few of his followers. On the 16th, a steam-boat, supposed to be one of the expedition in the cause of Miguel, expected from the states of Modena, appeared on the coast of Algarve, was seen and chased by the Portuguese schooner of war *Liberal*, which, through the darkness of the night, lost sight of.

PRUSSIA.—The Court has gone into mourning for three weeks for his Majesty King Charles X.

AUSTRIA.—Count Coudenhoten, Chamberlain of the Court, has left Vienna for Gerits. He is instructed by the Emperor to invite the family of Charles X. to fix up their residence in the Palace of Prague.

MALTA.—Accounts have been received of the arrival at Malta, on the 18th ult., of H.M.'s frigate *Vestal*, Capt. M'Kerlie, having on board the commissioners, Messrs. Austin and Lewis, recently appointed to inquire into the grievances complained of by the inhabitants.

CANADA.—The Canadian papers are engaged in discussing the necessity of a legislative union between the two provinces of Upper and Lower Canada. Five applications are about to be made to the Parliament of Upper Canada for the establishment of new banks, or permission, on the part of some now existing, to increase their capital. Eleven applications are about to be made for the erection of railroads, turnpikes, and bridges, fifteen for surveys of townships, and thirteen for harbours, canals, and other local improvements. The meeting of delegates at Montreal was to have taken place early in November, after which the parties deputed by the body will start for England, to lay a statement of affairs before Parliament at the opening of the session.

## Literary Notices.

*Henrietta Temple; a Love Story.* By the Author of "Vivian Grey." 3 vols. H. Colburn.

THESE volumes only arrived at the eleventh hour, but a hasty glance assures us, that they will not detract from the well-earned reputation of Mr. D'Israeli, the author of "Vivian Grey." Those who delight in a "Love Story," beautifully told, or in piquant sketches of the gay world, may be gratified to their hearts' content, for we could not select any work more likely to interest the "tender sympathies," or in which the pleasures and pastimes of the votaries of fashion are sketched with more brilliancy and effect.

We must give a few traits of "Count Mirabel," a character so admirably drawn, that many of our readers will easily recognise the original in Count D'Orsay.

"I think there is something great in being ruined by one's friends. If I were as rich as I might have been, I would not spend much on myself. My wants are few. A fine house, fine carriages, fine horses, a complete wardrobe, the best opera-box, the first cook, and pocket money, that is all I require. I have these, and I get on pretty well; but if I had a princely fortune, I would make every creature I know quite happy."

*Living to amuse oneself.*—"'Fancy a man ever in low spirits,' said the Count Mirabel. 'Life is short for such *bêtises*.' The most unfortunate wretch calculates unconsciously that it is better to live than die. Well then, he has something in his favour. Existence is pleasure, and the greatest. The world cannot rob him of that, and if it be better to live than to die, it is better to live in a good humour than a bad one. If a man be convinced that existence is the greatest pleasure, his happiness may be increased by good fortune, but it will be essentially independent of it. He who feels that the greatest source of pleasure always remains to him, ought never to be miserable. The sun shines on all; every man can go to sleep. If you cannot ride a fine horse, it is something to look at one; if you have not a fine dinner, there is some amusement in a crust of bread and Gruyere. 'Feel slightly, think little, never plan, never brood. Every thing depends upon the circulation; take care of it. Take the world as you find it, enjoy every thing. Vive la bagatelle!'"

*Visit to a Friend in a Spunging House.*—"When the wore away, the twilight shades were descending, For became every moment more melancholy, when sudden constantly, the waiter, rushed into the room, 'I Sir, here is a regular cab inquiring for you. I told would be all right.'—'Who is it?'—'Here he is, up.' Ferdinand caught the triumphant tones of Mi the staircase. 'Which is the room? Show me Ah! Armine, mon ami! mon cher! Is this your ship? To be in this cursed hole and not send C'est une mauvaise plaisanterie to pretend we are How are you, good fellow, fine fellow, excellent If you were not here I would quarrel with you. away, man.' The waiter disappeared, and Count seated himself on the hard sofa. 'My dear fe turned the Count, twirling the prettiest cane 'this is a bonne of you to be here and [illegible] has put you here?'—'My dear Mi[illegible] 'Ruin! How much is it?'—'I It has got about that the [illegible] Lafitte have refused me [illegible]

ousand.' The Count Mirabel gave a whistle. 'I brought e hundred, which I have. We must get the rest somew or other.'—' My dear Mirabel, you are the most gane. s fellow in the world; but I have troubled my friends much. Nothing will induce me to take a sous from u. Besides, between ourselves, not my least mortification this moment, is some 1500*l.*, which Bond Sharpe let me e the other day for nothing, through Calch.'—' Pah! I sorry about that though, because he would have lent us money. I will ask Bevil.'—' I would sooner die.'—' I ask him for myself.'—' It is impossible.'—' We will ange it: I tell you who will do it for us. He is a good fellow immensely rich—it is Fitzwaynede; he owes me great ours.'—' Dear Mirabel, I am delighted to see you. This good and kind. I am so damned dull here. It quite ddens me to see you; but do not talk about money.'—ere is 500*l.*; four other fellows at 500*l.* we can manage —' No more, no more, I beseech you.'—' But you can. stop here. Quel drôle appartement! Before Charley scourt was in Parliament he was always in these sort of ces, but I got him out some how or other; I managed Ooce, I bought of the fellow five hundred dozen of champ. gne.'—' A new way to pay old debts, certainly,' said Ferand, smiling.—' I tell you, have you dined?'—' I was ng in; merely to have something to do.'—' I will stop dine with you,' said the Count, ringing the bell, 'and will talk over affairs. Laugh, my friend; laugh, my mine; this is only a scene. This is life. What can we e for dinner, man? I shall dine here.'—' Gentleman's ner is ordered, my Lord; quite ready,' said the waiter. hampagne in ice, my Lord?'—' To be sure; everything t is good. Mon cher Armine, we shall have some fun.' Yes, my Lord,' said the waiter, running down stairs. inner for best drawing-room directly; green pea soup, but, beef-steak, roast duck, and boiled chicken, every ng that is good, champagne in ice, two regular nobs!'—e dinner soon appeared, and the two friends seated themves. 'Potage admirable!' said Count Mirabel. 'The t champagne I ever drank in my life! Mon brave, your lth. This must be Charley's man, by the wine. I nk we will have him up; he will lend us some money. nest turtot I ever eat! I will give you some of the fins. l, you are glad to see me, my Armine, you are glad to your friend? Encore champagne! Good Armine, exlent Armine! Keep up your spirits, I will manage these lows. You must take some bifteak. The most tender teak I ever tasted! This is a fine dinner. Encore un re! Man, you may go—don't wait.'—' By Jove, Mira, I never was so glad to see any body in my life. Now u are a friend, I feel quite in spirits!'—' To be sure! ways be in spirits. C'est une bêtise not to be in spirits. erything is sure to go well. You will see how I will nage these fellows, and I will come and dine with you ry day, until you are out—you shall not be here eight-forty hours. As I go home, I will stop at Mitchell's, d get you a novel by Paul de Kock. Have you ever read ul de Kock's books?'—' Never!' said Ferdinand.—' hat a fortunate man to be arrested! Now you can read ul de Kock. You must absolutely read Paul de Kock. st une bêtise not to read Paul de Kock. By Jove! you the most lucky fellow I know. You see you thought rself very miserable in being arrested. 'Tis the finest g in the world; for now you will read *Mon Voisin ymond*. There are always two sides to a case.'"

We regret not having space for Lady Cork, a lively tch under the name of "Lady Bellair;" but scenes dialogues like the above, with others of a more tender racter, compose these very entertaining volumes. The k is decidedly first-rate, and its popularity cannot adof a doubt.

*s Campaigns of the British Army at Washington and New Orleans*, in 1814-1815. By the Author of "The Subaltern." John Murray.

is very admirable narrative having arrived at a fourth tion, we need little more than offer our congratulations its very talented author. It is the only authentic acnt of the proceedings of an unfortunate expedition, d it has served to redeem from oblivion the actions and Ieriogs of a few of our gallant countrymen. We wish had more military narratives by this excellent writer.

*onel Wakefield.* By the Author of "Sydenham." 3 vols. R. Bentley.

is novel is worthy the author of "Sydenham." Of is evious work, "Alice Paulet," was a falling off from strong satire and general power by which his first oduction was so highly distinguished. The author has w, however, got into his genuine vein. The subject sort of "Gil Blas," or "Roderick Random" in high e) is a good one; the treatment is witty and sarcastil, and the incidents, to say the least of them, are abundnt and various. Lionel Wakefield himself (a young man ways in a state of perplexity between his innate princi-les and the line of conduct forced on him by circumtances) is shrewdly drawn, and so are the equivocal Mrs. Stoughton and the man about town, Dyson and Fitzarris. A dandy of the ranks of Cockie, with a sprinkling of "tiger," is exceedingly diverting. He is delineated in a style of broad farce which will be precious to the votaries of Momus; and so also is the Irish promoter of duels, Maj. O'Malley. The colouring is strong to be sure, and the drawing (to borrow phrases from the sister art) a little approaches the *caricatura*; but what then? Is it not good to laugh? and is not Thalia better, especially at this time of the year, than Melpomene?

*The Pickwick Papers.*

THE No. for this month is perhaps not so racy as some of its predecessors, or we have had such constant treats that we expect still further excitement, but the following "bit" by the facetious "Mr. Weller" is capital:—

"Business first, pleasure afterwards, as King Richerd the Third said ven he stabbed t'other king in the Tower, afore he smothered the babbies."

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, December 3, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87¼ Reduced, 87¼ 7; 3¼ Red. 93¼; New 3¼, 93¼, Cons. for Act, 93¼.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

W. Houstoun, Crane-court, Fleet street, printer.

BANKRUPTS.

S. Pontin, Tottenham Court-road, builder and fishmonger.—J. Wright, Wapping-wall, ship-chandler.—S. H. Ranford, Neckinger Road, Bermondsey, fellmonger.—W. Houstoun Urquhart, Crane-court, Fleet-street, printer.—J. Owen, Bishopsgate-street, linendraper.—J. Watts, Fordington, Dorsetshire, miller.—E. Piggott, G. Fall, and J. Nichols, Manchester, embossers.—R. Martin, senior, and R. Martin, junior, Manchester, corn-merchants.—T. Weston Freeman, Birmingham, grocer.—W. Hanks, Naunton, Gloucestershire, corn-dealer.—B. Shaw, Manchester, auctioneer.—W. James, Church, Lancashire, soap-manufacturer.—G. Smith, Manchester, beer-seller.—S. Meredith, Liverpool, butcher.—W. Dargue, Whitehaven, innkeeper.—T. Sommerville, Liverpool, draper.—T. Linney, Arnewood, Southampton, cattle-dealer.—C. H. Lowe, Nottingham, lace-manufacturer.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

BANKRUPTS.

C. Evershed, soap-manufacturer, Gosport—E. O'Reilly, lodging house keeper, Harley-street, Cavendish square—H. J. Doubleday, oilman, Minories—A. P. H. Bowen, druggist, Bristol—R. Hudson, victualler, Gloucester—M. Stone, draper, Stafford—J. Newton, licensed victualler, Manchester—J. Ayres, iron merchant, Park-road, Balston, Middlesex—J. C. Borwell, baker, Oxford-street—P. E. Dover, upholsterer, Great Russell-street—J. Forster, J. Forster, and W. Forster, bankers, Carlisle—W. S. Denton, builder, Carlisle—N. Gerrard and J. Gerrard, cotton-spinners, Manchester—J. C. Davie, surgeon, Gloucester—J. Coupland and F. Duncan, merchants, Liverpool—S. Wakefield, brick-maker, Ashton, Warwickshire.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

*John Gillon and Thomas Rule*, of Leith, merchants.

BIRTHS.

1st Oct., at Chester Vale, Port Royal, Mountains, Jamaica, the lady of Capt. HENRY KENT, R.N., Stipendiary Magistrate, of a daughter.—At Dale Park, the lady of Lieut.-Colonel Gascoigne, of a daughter.—24th ult., in George-street, Limerick, the lady of Capt. SAUNDERS, Royal Artillery, of a son.—29th ult., at Sion Hill, Bath, the lady of Capt. G. GOSLING, R.N., of a son.—2nd ult., in Valetta, the lady of Capt. CHAMPAIN, 4th Foot, of a daughter.—At Dinan, France, the lady of Lieut.-Col. CHARTER, of a son.—29th Nov., at Bayley House, the lady of Lieut.-Col. ELLIOT, of a son.—At Portsmouth, the lady of Capt. BROUGHTON, H.M.S. *Samarang*, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ALFRED BAUSTON, Esq., to VIRGINIA, daughter of Lieut. Dewsnap, Greenwich Hospital.—25th Aug., at Cape Coast Castle, Western Africa, JAMES THOMSON, Esq., son of the Rev. William Thomson, Glasgow, to ELISABETTA REMPEN, daughter to Capt. A. Speirs, of Liverpool.—At Bath, Capt. T. ERSKINSON, late 75th reg., to EMMA, daughter of the late J. Seymour Sicoe, Esq.—1st Dec., at St. George's, Hanover-square, FRANCESCA S. CLARKE, Captain in the Royal Scots Greys, of Coworth House, Berks, to MARGARETTA CATHARINA ANNE, second daughter of the late T. Terry, Esq.

DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Lieut.-Generals—Swayne, late Royal Irish Art., Paris, 30th Oct.; Hardyman, K.L.C.S. Major-Generals—Sir T. B. St. George, C.B. and K.C.H., London, 6th Nov.; George, Viscount Forbes, Colonel of the Longford Militia; M'Leod, E. I. C. S., Fulham, 15th Nov. Lieut.-Colonels—Newhouse, R. Inv. Art.; Handsayde, h.-p. Royal Rec. Corps, late 32nd Dr.; Stapleton, Unatt.; J. Campbell, E.I.C.S. Captains—Weir, 29th F., lost in the ship *Doncaster*, on passage from the Mauritius, about 17th July; Conry, 49 F., Hazarebaugh, Bengal, 27th June; Crooke, 2d W. I. Reg.; Mac Donald, Adr. Col. Corps, Gambia, 4th Oct.; Dryden, h.-p. 4oth Foot, late Staff Corps of Cav., 5th do.: Von der Wense, h.-p. Fur. Vet. Bn., 24th June; M'Donald, late 6th R. Vet. Bn.; Farrington, h.-p. R. Mar., 24th Nov. Lieutenants—Richardson, 6th F., on board the *Castle Harold*, on passage from Bombay, 9th Sept.; Campbell, 26th F., Chunpore, Bengal, 30th May; Lloyd, 29th F., Madras, 24th June; Glen, 41 F.; Hatton, 59 F., New South Wales, 3d May; King, 87 F., Cannemere, Madras, 8th June; Hopkins, 63 F., Madras, 28th May; Boyton, 63 F., do., 19th June; Murphy, R. Eng., Sussors, on the Euphrates, 23d Aug.; Viney Durnford, R. Mar., Portsmouth, 5th Nov.; Robertson, h.-p. Kingston's Lovy, Greenwich, 7th do.; Wilson, h.-p. R. Art. Drivers, Edinburgh, 16th do.; Higgins, h.-p. York Chass. Second Lieutenant—Hamilton, Ceylon Rifle Reg. Paymaster—Julian, h.-p. 43d F., Devonport, 12th Aug. Quartermasters—Steele, h.-p. 35th F., Wilcove, Cornwall, 9th Oct.; Walker, h.-p. 79th F., Marenfield, Sussex, 3d Nov. Medical department—Surg. O'Ferrall, h.-p. 3d Gar. Bn., 17th March; Assist.-Surg. Poole, 32d F., on passage from North America, 28th Aug.

At Riverstone, near Lymington, 30th ult., ELIZABETH, wife of Lieut.-Gen. Fermor, and relict of Capt. Thomas Symonds, R.N., aged 82.—Assist.-Surg. Lowenstein, R.N., 1816.—Ensign JAMES RAITHBY, Madras Light Infantry, son of Lieut. Raithby, Greenwich Hospital, much regretted.—23d Nov., at Sidmouth, Capt. T. P. DURELL, R.N. (1806). (A Memoir next week.)—23d May, at Calcutta, W. A. BURNS, Esq., M.D., Inspector-General of Hospitals in the East Indies.—25th Nov., at Devonport, Lieut. G. Nelson, R.N., youngest son of Lieut.-Gen. Nelson.—At St. Sebastian, Mr. G. L. WELLS, aged 27, in the Medical Department of the British Legion.—At Batavia, Mr. J. SERAFIAN HODGES, son of the late Captain James Hodges, aged 19.—At St. Sebastian, Major ARCHIBALD CALDER, British Legion.—At South Shields, Mr. JOHN WINTER, aged 71. He is supposed to be the last survivor of those who sailed with Governor Phillips to Botany Bay in 1787. He was second officer of the boat, the crew of which discovered Port Jackson, and was the first European who landed at Sydney Cove.—At St. Alban's, Lieut. H. W. GRAY, 8th Foot, in his 60th year.—26th ult., aged 71, Capt. TOMKINSON, on the Retired List of the Royal Marines.—At Cork, ANNA MARIA, sister to General O'LEARY, of the South American Service.—29th Nov., at Brighton, PHILIP STAPLETON, Esq., formerly of the Hon. East India Company's Service on the Bengal Establishment.—29th ult., at Purbrook, after a short illness, aged 78, JAMES RICHARDS, Esq., late Surgeon of the Portsmouth Division of Marines, which important situation he filled 40 years.—Yesterday evening, at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square, Major-General the Hon. Sir CHARLES GREVILLE, K.C.B., universally respected and regretted.—Lately, at Brighton, Lieut.-Col. STAPLETON, only surviving son of the late General Stapleton, and nephew to the late Lord De la Spencer. He served with the 3d Guards under the Duke of Wellington, in the Peninsula, and was a brave and excellent officer. His first wife was the Hon. Georgiana Mary Fitzroy, sister to the present Lord Southampton. After his death he married Charlotte Georgiana Ponsonby, second daughter of the Hon. Sir William Ponsonby, who fell at the battle of Waterloo.


## Advertisements.

BRILLIANT PIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find mu advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looki Glasses, to design, quality, and price, 98, Bishopsgate-str Within, and 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-stree left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of correct sizes of Plate Glass, Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 25 In. | 28 In. |
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| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 6 |
| 16 | 0 13 6 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 6 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 0 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 8 | 1 6 3 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 / | 2 3 9 |
| 30 | 1 8 2 | 1 13 9 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 18 3 | 2 0 6 | 2 5 9 | 2 13 2 | 2 19 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 9 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 3 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot. Properties registered and Fixtures appraised.

CAUTION.—The numerous attempts that to impose spurious articles of Brandy on the public, BETTS'S PATENT BRANDY, will be, in a great measure, defeated by observing the following points:—

First,—That the Patentees are Distillers.

Secondly.—That their only Establishment is the Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars, leading to St. John Street.

Thirdly,—That Brandy is the only article which they manufacture.

Fourthly,—That, as Distillers, they cannot send out small quantities than two Gallons.

Fifthly.—That the PATENT BRANDY is the only spirit which upon analyzation by eminent Chemists, has been declared even more pure than the finest samples of French Brandy;—and

Lastly,—That it is the only spirit recommended by the Faculty in preference to the Foreign, for medical purposes.

J. T. BETTS and Co., therefore, need only assure the public that their Brandy remains of the same high standard in quality which has secured for it that demand which, at the present time exists to an unprecedented extent.

The Patent Brandy, which is of the highest legal strength, may be had, either pale or coloured, at Eighteen Shillings per Imperial Gallon, for Cash on delivery.

French Brandy Distillery, 7, Smithfield Bars,
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WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILL the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered affections of the kidneys, lumbago, weakness, irritation, and diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1,800 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in many thousand cases since, and in no one instance known to fail, are strongly recommended as a more efficacious remedy than balsam of copaiba, cubebs, or any other medicine in present use.

Prepared only by M. O. Wray, 118, Holborn-hill; and sold wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford street; Strudwick, Gate of Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street; Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all respectable patent medicine venders in town and country, at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each box.—Advice given to persons calling between the hours of eleven and one in the morning, and seven and nine in the evening.

ROUGH OR CHAPPED HANDS, [illegible] every disagreeable sensation occasioned by our [illegible] atmosphere, immediately removed by an [illegible] CROSE'S PATE AU MIEL (as prepared from [illegible] recipe) so justly esteemed for its healing and [illegible] rendering the [illegible] delicious [illegible] soap, &c. [illegible] being entirely composed from vegetable [illegible] any way prejudicial, and stands [illegible] this world. GOLD [illegible] Armenians [illegible] London. To be had [illegible] Jermyn and Regent streets, [illegible] 165, New [illegible]

## HE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE

SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1828, is now so well blished as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, lh, Curries, &c., as to need no further recommendation: it remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, urchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance ade to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, book-street; Fortnum and Mason, Piccadilly; Ball, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, and;—Reilly and Son, and Lasenby, Dublin;—and by most ectable Grocers, &c. in the Kingdom.

ko, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any r Sauce.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, dering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in l under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO., rfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London, although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and wife precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably ve paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively ployed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn ths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three turies.

fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and st uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of r. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the fairned beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly ccessful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, t, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some inances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair on cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if t from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally.

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY, stain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a illiant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a re LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, sophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed by e Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the ir, and although an oily substance, the

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the Manufacturer of this new and exquisite perfume respectfully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the high honour they have been pleased to confer on his [illegible] pronouncing it to be the most delightful [illegible] the London [illegible] now in use Its intrinsic merits have in length obtained for it the favourable notice of the leading of the fashionable world Its fragrance at once the most delicate and lasting, its [illegible] and elegance, leaving no [illegible] entitle it to a decided preference, either in the boudoir, [illegible] or dressing room—To [illegible] the Imperial, at his establishment for foreign perfumes, No [illegible] Howell James, and Co Regent [illegible] of consequence either in town or [illegible] per bottle Ask for Parker's Bouquet

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# ROUND SILVER WAITERS, WITH RICH CHASED BORDERS.

| Plain Centres | | | | | | Chased Centres | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diameter in Inches | | £ | s | d | £ | s | d | Diameter in Inches | £ | s | d |
| 10 | at | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 3 | 6 | 4 |
| 12 | " | 2 | 8 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 4 | 6 | 5 |
| 15 | " | 3 | 12 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 6 | 7 |
| 20 | " | 5 | 5 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 0 | 20 | 8 | 8 | 9 |

The Plate Rooms of the establishment, which are extensive, contain a large and choice selection of Silver Plate, Plated Goods, and every article requisite to complete a service.
A B SAVORY and SONS, Manufacturing Silversmiths, No. Cornhill, London, opposite the Bank of England

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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No 7, [illegible] Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of [illegible] Office of Messrs BRADBURY and EVANS, [illegible] street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, [illegible]
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in the same County, where all Advertisements [illegible] tions for the Editor are to be addressed
Saturday, [illegible] 1836.

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 202. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1836. PRICE 8d.


...spatch being the object of this Voyage, this Ship will Sail punctually on the 20th of December,

FOR CALCUTTA, the fast-sailing Ship FRANCIS SMITH, 800 Tons, W. H. EDMONDS, R.C.S., ...mander; lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has ...t excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an ...erienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Com...nder at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. GILMOUR & ... Co., White Lion-court; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 69, ...rnhill.

To Sail 26th December,

FOR BOMBAY, the fast-sailing Ship MA...DRAS, 600 Tons, RICHARD QUINTON, Commander; lying ...the East India Docks. This Ship is most elegantly fitted for ...engers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or ...sage apply to Messrs. HUTH and Co., 9, South-street, Fins...y; to Messrs. SCOTT, BELL, and Co., Aldermanbury Post, ...nd-street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 69, Cornhill.

Will Sail on the 15th January,

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The fine ...tank Ship SOPHIA, 600 Tons, WILLIAM M'NAIR, R.C.S., ...mmander; lying in the East India Docks. This Ship has ex...mb Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experi...ed Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Comman... the Jerusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. T. HEATH, 124, Fen...rch-street; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., 69, Cornhill.

To Sail punctually on the ... Last Shipping Day,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The ... Ship SUSANNA, 500 ... Cox, lying ... Docks. This Ship's ... are well ... fitted for Passengers, and affords an unusual ... for Freight or Passage ... house; or to T. HAVILAND and Co., ...rnhill.

To ... in the Month of December,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT. ... DAUNTLESS, ... Tons, ... Commander, ... Accommodations ... Commander ... to THOMAS ... Co., ...

To ... on the 15th of December,

FOR BOMBAY DIRECT.—The ... Ship ... Commander, ... Co., ...

FOR CALCUTTA, with ... to Land ... at MADRAS,) the ... Commander, ... Co., ...

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, ... Ship, VANSITTART, ... R.N., Commander, ... Co., ...

To Sail from Gravesend the 15th February,

FOR CALCUTTA, with leave to ... Passengers at MADRAS, the PROTECTOR, 600 Tons, ... R.C.N., Commander; lying in the ... Docks. Has excellent Accommodation for ... rish an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or ... Captain HUGH ... HEATH, 124, Fenchurch-street, ... Messrs. LYALL, ... Queen's Passage; or to ... and Co., ... Cornhill.

To Sail from ... on the 1st of ...

FOR MADRAS DIRECT.—The ... WARD FIELDEN, ... W. H. ... Commander, lying in ... Passengers, and ... of Tonnage, ... to T. HAVILAND and ...

STEAM NAVIGATION.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS ... FROM ... Office, ... Further information and ... obtained ... Berry and Co., ...

... NAVAL & MILITARY ... LEVY, late of ... ... London, ... Families, are ... ALLEN and CO.'s, 7, Cornhill, Clothiers, ... every article is charged at the ... only.—Calico shirts, 4s. per dozen; ditto, ... good ditto, 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per ... bands, and fawn fronts, from ... quality; a large assortment of ... striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; ... waistcoats; cotton half-... 3s. per ... 6d. per dozen; silk ditto ... per dozen ... caps, 2s. ... ladies' ...

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY ... No. 2, ... w, St. Martin's-lane, ... Begs to call the ... Officers of the Navy and Army ... to his ... Depôt, where they will find ready ... article ... ent, Camp Furniture, &c. ... Drawers, &c. &c. Offices ... and Drawing Rooms supplied wit... every article required.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER ... 67, STRAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ... | ... | 12 | 6 | to 21 | 0 |
| ... | ... | 21 | 0 | to 30 | 0 |
| ... | ... | 18 | 6 | to 21 | 0 |
| ... | ... | 21 | 0 | to 25 | 0 |
| ... | ... | 12 | 6 | | |
| ... | ... | 7 | 6 | to 12 | 0 |
| ... | ... | 15 | 0 | to 17 | 0 |
| ... | Ditto | 15 | 0 | to 18 | 0 |

... for the same, in six hours.—Passa... ... Long Cloth Shirts, the Lin... ...dson.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra ... —Military and Naval Outfits of superi... quality and ... prices.

147, COPPOCK'S 147, Strand. ... Door East of Buckingham-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of t... ... METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFA ... and ... Patent, ... unqualified approbation ... Officers of both Services ... It possesses the ... of economy, cleanliness ... and durability, ... the greatest facility of erection and re... moval. These ... are manufactured in various patterns, ... suitable for the camp, the cabin, or household ... adapted for a warm climate, and ... and the Colonies, as they will form ... during the voyage, and at all times ... of pleasure, which, when required, may ... be easily ... An inspection ... is respectfully ... at No. 170, PICCA... DILLY (Egyptian ... Manufactory, 97, LEADEN... HALL-... et, London, WHERE ALSO ... ns of Metallic Bedsteads ... advertised, ... of Camp and Cabin Furni... ... page, are supplied at either ... prices. ... appointment, to the Hon. East ...

MILITARY ... Naval Gentlemen, Writers, ... Families, are respectfully invited ... ALLEN and CO.'s, 7, Cornhill, Clothiers, ... every article is charged at the ... only.—Calico shirts, 4s. per dozen; ditto, ... good ditto, 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per ... bands, and fawn fronts, from ... quality; a large assortment of ... striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; ... waistcoats; cotton half-... 3s. per ... 6d. per dozen; silk ditto ... per dozen ... caps, 2s. ... ladies' ...

... GENTRY.

*Office of Ordnance, 2d Dec.*, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF HIS MAJESTY'S ORDNANCE do hereby give Notice, that quantity of Great Coats and Clothing, Paper, painted Covers, ...pe end Junk, Slow-match, Drag-ropes, Old Files, Anchors, ...oks, Ranges, and Stores, Iron Pots, Forge, Troughs, Grind... ...nes, Chairs, Earthenware, Lanthorns, Reaping Hooks, Powder ...rns, Cartridge Boxes, Guns, Barrows, Carts, Park Pickets, ...rse Roller, Wheels, Large Boat, Oak Slab, Fire-wood, Three ...cks of HAY, and the standing crop of REEDS on the river ...re, adjacent to the Royal Arsenal, in the parish of Plumstead, ...l be sold by Public Auction in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, ...Tuesday, December 13th, 1836, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon ...cisely.

...ay be viewed from 10 to 4 o'clock a week previous to the day ...ale. Catalogues may be had at the Ordnance Office, Pall ...ll, Tower of London, and Royal Arsenal, Woolwich.

By order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

CONTRACT FOR POLICE CLOTHING.

Department of the Comptroller for Victualling and Transport Services, Somerset Place, 30th Nov. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office ... of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great ...tain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the ... December next, at One o'clock, they will be ready to treat ...h such Persons as may be willing to Contract for supplying ... delivering into His Majesty's Victualling Stores at Deptford ... the 1st day of March next, the Annual Clothing (consisting ...264 Suits) required for the

POLICE FORCE

...ployed in His Majesty's Dock and Victualling Yards at Dept..., Woolwich, Chatham, Sheerness, Portsmouth, Plymouth, and ...ubroke.

...atterns of the Clothing, and a Form of the Tender may be ...n at the said Office. No Tender will be received after One ...ock on the Day of Treaty, nor any noticed, unless the Party ...ends, or an Agent for him duly authorised in writing.

...very Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be ...ompanied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Admi..., at Somerset Place, and signed by two responsible Persons, ...aging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the ...m of £500 for the due performance of the Contract.

CONTRACT FOR COPPER.

Department of the Storekeeper-General of the Navy, Somerset Place, 3rd Dec. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great ...tain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice that on Thursday, the ... Instant, at One o'Clock, they will be ready to treat with ...h persons as may be willing to contract for supplying to ... Majesty's Dock-yard at Portsmouth, by or before the 15th of ...rch next, with

180 Tons of ENGLISH TOUGH CAKE COPPER.

... Form of the Tender may be seen at the said Office. No Ten... will be received after One o'Clock on the day of treaty, nor ... noticed, unless the party attends, or an agent for him duly ...horised in writing.

...very Tender must be delivered at the above Office, and be ac...panied by a Letter addressed to the Secretary of the Ad...alty, at Somerset Place, and signed by Two responsible Persons, ...aging to become bound with the Person tendering, in the ...m of £3000 for the due performance of the Contract.

THE OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENCY ... TO THE EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL AND MILI... ...RY SERVICE, No. 8, Leadenhall Street. Messrs. DODWELL ... MILES.

...n Office, or Subscription Room, of General Agency, for the pur... of granting Assistance to Officers in the Honourable East-India ...pany's Civil and Military Service, is established at No. 8, Leaden... Street.

The Business of this Office is for the present conducted by Mr. ...ES S. MILES, who has quitted the India House recently in ...plan of reduction consequent on the altered circumstances of the ...pany, and who, early in 1837, will be associated with Mr. ED... ...RD DODWELL, now the Chief Clerk in the Civil and Military ... Department.

...r. DODWELL having been thirty ... and Mr. MILES ...nty years, in the Office of the Auditor of ... of the ... Company's Home Establishment, and ... versant ... the Rules and Regulations of the M... ... Office (under the firm of DODWELL and ... to ... ...d an easy medium through which Anglo-... ...nd may obtain accurate information on the follo...

The names of all Civil Servants retired on ... ... the three Presidencies, with the dates of ...

The names of the Civil Servants in the receipt of Allowance ...wance.

The names of Officers on the Off-Reckoning Family in the three ...sidencies, with those who stand next in succession to the Off...gonings, with amount of Past Shares of Off-Reckonings in any ...year, from the date of their first institution.

Furlough Pay due to Officers, according to their Certificates ...ived from India.

Retired Pay and Civil Pensions.

All Casualties, whether Civil or Military, Promotions, Retire...ts, Removals, Posting to Regiments, and Appointments to Civil ...tions in India.

Regulations respecting the Bengal, Madras, and Bombay ...itary Funds, with Amount of Monthly Subscriptions on account ...reof.

Regulations respecting Family Remittances, and the A... ...ount allowed to be remitted by each Officer, and to ... England, according to the Rolls received from India.

Distribution of Prize Property.

Passages to India and the Colonies.

Baggage Shipped and Cleared.

Addresses of Civil and Military Servants.

Messrs. DODWELL and MILES will solicit, through the ... the Court, Writers, Cadets, and Assistant-Surgeons ... ...ntist. They will also supply Forms of ... ...y Correspondence with the Court, ... ...e Company's Civil or Military Servants.

## Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—G. R. Ogilvy (Flag) to Rear-Adm. Sir P. Maitland; C. S. Williamson (1828), and A. Leathart (1833), to *Wolverine*.
Master—J. W. Bateman to *Wolverine*.
Mates—C. Taylor to *Inconstant*; H. T. D. Le Visconte, and J. Smith, to *Excellent*; T. Douglas to *Satellite*; A. Hamilton (Col.) to *Serpent*; H. T. Vaughan to *Wolverine*.
Midshipmen—T. Miller to *Pembroke*; S. Sullivan to *Wolverine*.
Surgeons—Dr. Wise (1813) to *Samarang*; J. Kittle (1826) to *Wolverine*.
Assistant-Surgeon—A. D. Bain to *Wolverine*.
Purser—J. Taylor to *Wolverine*.

MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

DONEGAL, 10, Lieut. Com. H. P. Deschamps (1826), arrived at St. Helena from the Cape 20th Oct., and sailed for the West Coast of Africa.
CONWAY, 26, Capt. C. R. Drinkwater (1836), put into Falmouth 3d inst., on passage to East Indies from Portsmouth.
FOX, 12, Com. Russell Elliott (1830), arrived at Madeira from Plymouth 28th Oct., and sailed for Rio Janeiro 2d Nov.
HARPER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1836); arrived at Malta from Pernambuco 2d Oct.
PRIAM, 16, Com. H. Purse (1828), arrived at Madeira from Lisbon 30th Oct.

WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed; *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| EYRE, James (1815), | s. Oct. 31, d. Nov. 20, r. Nov. 29. |
| RANGER, Turner (*d.* 1825) | s. Nov. 10, d. Dec. 6, r. Dec. 1. |
| LYRA, Griffin (1808), | s. Nov. 14, d. Dec. 10, r. |
| ALERT, Norrington (1812), | s. Nov. 21, d. Dec. 16, r. |
| CANDAX, Roberts, | s. Nov. 30. d. Dec. 26, r. |
| LADOGA, Riley, act. (1814), | s. d. r. |

*Mediterranean.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Nov. 28, r. Nov. 13. |
| HANNAH, Blount (1824) | s. Nov. 2, d. Dec. 24, r. |
| FINGLY, Pearce ( ), | s. d. r. |

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

| | |
|---|---|
| SWIFT, Welch (1812), | s. July 8, d. Nov. 25, r. Nov. 14. |
| MUTINE, Pawle (1807), | s. Aug. 5, d. Dec. 25, r. Nov. 20. |
| EXPRESS, Croke, ( ); | s. Sept. 12, d. Jan. 20, r. |
| MANNET, Griffiths ( ), | s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 25, r. |
| SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), | s. Nov. 4, d. Mar. 24, r. |

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

| | |
|---|---|
| PIDGEON, Harvey (1816), | s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 7. |
| SHELDRAKE, Passlogham (1819), | s. Sept. 8, d. Nov. 27, r. Nov. 23. |
| RENARD, Dunsford (1809), | s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. Dec. 2. |
| NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), | s. Oct. 2, d. Dec. 26, r. |
| SKYLARK, Ladd (1818), | s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 8, r. |
| TARTAR, Jennings (1825), | s. Nov. 2, d. Jan. 26, r. |
| [illegible] | s. Nov. 17, d. Feb. 9, r. |
| [illegible] (1826), | s. d. r. |
| [illegible] (1815), | s. d. r. |

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] (1824), | [illegible] |
| [illegible] (1817), | [illegible] |
| [illegible] (1813), | [illegible] |
| COLLINGWOOD, Collier (1818), | [illegible] |
| ROSE, Rees ( ), | [illegible] |
| LAPWING, Forster (1814), | [illegible] |

[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| DELIGHT, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| SPAN, [illegible] | [illegible] |
| OPOSSUM, [illegible] (1824), | [illegible] r. Nov. 24. |

It will be seen the *Rangoon* [illegible] before due

[illegible]

| Eastward. | Portsmouth Dock Yard. | Portsmouth Head Pier. | [illegible] | London Bridge. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | m. s. | m. s. | m. s. | m. s. |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |

[illegible] ... plans early in ... [illegible] ... expected ... forty to be ... the re... *dent* ... own C... that no ... the ... full, ... her damaged ... fully in two ... ready for ... to-morrow. The ... that were taken ... received ... and have ...

and proceed to Bermuda. *Sarah* convict-ship, and *Barro...* transports, are at Spithead, detained by foul winds, as well ... upwards of 100 sail of merchant-ships at anchor ... Cowes Roads, the Motherbank, and St. Helen's. ... have had a series of South West gales, and ... expense of detention is now becoming serious ... the owners, particularly in those outward-bound ... ships having passengers. Early yesterday morning ... it blew quite as hard as last week, the *Britannia* struck ... lower yards and hoisted the foul-weather signal, but ... wards soon it fortunately abated. It is generally believed ... that *Britannia* is to be the flag-ship in the Mediterranean ... and *Princess Charlotte* take her place in this harbour, but ... the orders are not down. A public meeting, similar to one ... at Davenport, took place in this town on Wednesday, the ... Mayor presiding; when a Memorial to the Lords of the ... Admiralty, relative to the grievances of classification of the ... workmen and artificers of the Dock-yard was submitted ... the meeting, and directed to be forwarded to the Board ... there is no doubt, while the men conduct themselves with ... propriety and represent their hardships respectfully, that ... some remedy will be adopted. Ships in Port—*Inconstant*, ... *Barrosa*, transport, and *Sarah*, convict ship, at Spithead; ... *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Sa...* ... *marang*, *Serpent*, *Pantaloon*, *Athol*, *Emerald*, in Harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, Dec. 6.—(*From our own Corr...* ...*spondent.*)—The late (indeed, I may say present, for it now ... blows as hard as ever) gales, which committed such dread... ful havoc at other ports, produced but little or no damage ... *within* this haven. Several merchantmen, however, suffered ... *outside* severely, and ran in for shelter; some with the loss ... of masts, others with yards gone, and one or two minus the ... bowsprit. Total wrecks, I have heard of none. Every ship ... *in port* rode out the gale, notwithstanding the rapid and ... violent change from S.E. to N.W., in perfect safety; in ... deed, so completely land-locked is this harbour, that let the ... wind blow from whatever quarter it may, it can have little ... or no injurious effect. An old and experienced Commander ... of a revenue cutter, long on this station, Mr. Dobbin, was ... facetiously to remark on this subject, that "the sea never ... ran too high to prevent his swimming round his vessel ... while at anchor in the roadstead." Among the other casual... ...ties is that of the *Sybil*, Post-office steam-packet. While ... on her passage last Wednesday she broke the main-shaft of ... her engine, and came down here on Thursday for a tempo... ...rary repair, as to enable her to proceed on her voyage to ... Liverpool for a new one. Our able master blacksmith, Mr. ... Thomas Stephens, finding he could undertake to supply ... the new shaft, has been ordered to do so, by which the ex... ...pense and delay of her being sent to Liverpool have been ... avoided. In consequence of both the *Sybil* and *Aladdin* ... being here under repairs, there are but two others now ... doing the duty of the station, viz.—the *Crocodile* and the ... *Flamer*; these, therefore, are obliged to ply daily without ... intermission; in fact, their steam has never been down ... since the accident to the *Sybil*. They are not much the ... less heavy in sea on this side the passage. Neither vessel ... can ever come round this, and the *Scourge* from Holy... ...head has consequently been dismissed and ordered hither. ... She will arrive on Friday, and take Saturday's mail across. ... She is kept as an extra vessel to ply at either station in ... cases of necessity. On visiting the Dockyard last Monday ... I felt the [illegible] not done the slightest injury in that es... ...tablishment. The powerful [illegible] had been em... ...ployed on [illegible] during [illegible] completed, that day he ... again became [illegible] one with them. Two Serjeants ... of the Royal [illegible] Establishment, doing duty there, were ... directed this week to [illegible] some [illegible] relating to the pay... ...master's department. The peril is rapidly filling with ship... ...ping as it blows a gale now from the westward with squalls ... of rain. The Comet packet remains at Pembroke Yard ... awaiting a wind to Plymouth.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, Dec. 8.—(*From our own Corr...* ...*spondent.*)—Last week one of the police constables, named ... [illegible] to this yard, by his prompt assistance ... [illegible] one of the yard Engineers, who fell into the ... [illegible] the darkness of the night. Some months ... ago [illegible] ordered some life lines, with a float ... to be [illegible] readiness, which were thrown to the ... men, [illegible] named out; the lifebuoys belonging to ... the [illegible] repair or ... dropped [illegible] ... [illegible] accordance with ... [illegible] to the "Report ... Guards and [illegible] Admiralty. The ... [illegible] arrived here ... on Saturday [illegible] Le Charger, Coal Depot ... and [illegible] Sunday [illegible] and [illegible] ... [illegible] North Coast ... [illegible] ... [illegible] Monday last, and she is [illegible] ... is, Capt. Hustler, master-attendant [illegible] ... her late survey is ordered for six months ... to which the charge, &c. The Lords of the Admiralty ... [illegible] Tuesday in the *Firebrand* ... [illegible] Sheerness on a visit of inspection ... this establishment [illegible] ... [illegible] ... [illegible] ...

...Pomone was to have gone in Spain with another ...ply of blankets for the ..., but it was found she ...uld not be got ready; ..., the *Blazer*, st.-vessel, ...Waegh, will take the ship, and return to Falmouth to take out the January Mediterranean mail. *Flamer* went down the river on Wednesday to try her engines; returned same day. The *Vulcan*, st.-vessel, was commissioned on Wednesday by Lieut. Mac Ilwaine, late of the *Victory*. We are still to look out for the *Fairy*, serv.-brig, Commander Hewitt. S.W. gales still hold on here; and they say the great machinery chimney has been seen to totter: but I can only say, I have not seen it, and think it must have been a *deceptio visus*. Ships in Port—*William and Mary*, yacht, *Mastiff*, brig, *Volcano*, *Confiance*, *Firebrand*, *Blazer*, *Flamer*, st.-vessels. In Basin—*Messenger*, *African*, and *Columbia*, st.-vessels. Arrived yesterday afternoon the *Spitfire* st.-v., Lieut. Kennedy, to get boilers and engines repaired, and to refit for packet service in the Mediterranean.

ST. GEORGE'S, *Wednesday, Oct. 5*, 1836.—In our last, we stated that his Majesty's ship *Vestal* sailed on the previous Saturday in pursuit of a suspicious vessel. On Wednesday evening she was seen considerably to leeward and another vessel supposed to be a prize; and much interest was in consequence excited to learn, with the return of day-light, whether this supposition was well founded. In the morning five vessels were seen in the offing, the most distant of which was soon distinguished to be the *Vestal*, and two had every appearance of being slavers, one of them carrying the Portuguese, and the other the Spanish flag. As the *Vestal* neared the land, it was perceived that she carried the signal denoting success, but to what extent was of course unknown:—meantime, the vessel under Spanish colours was seen to crowd all sail and stretch to the northward, as if with the intention of escaping from the *Vestal*. Great apprehension was, therefore, excited among the beholders, under the supposition that she was a slaver and had only just discovered her enemy to a British ship; and this apprehension was not decreased by observing the rapidity of her sailing, and that the *Vestal* appeared to keep on her course as if she entertained no suspicion of a vessel apparently coming out of the port. The Spaniard, however, tacked, and the report of the *Vestal*'s guns, eight of which were audible, (nine we understand were fired,) relieved the minds of the onlookers and assured them that all was right. It soon transpired, that the vessels to which we have alluded—both beautiful brigantines—were prizes to the indefatigable Captain Jones and his fortunate comrades in the incomparable *Vestal*.

We learn, that after following the supposed track of the suspicious vessel for a very considerable distance, nothing was seen of her, and the *Vestal* was on her return to this port, when at day-light on Wednesday morning a vessel was discovered to which she gave chase. The sailing and manœuvring of the fugitive, as described by the officers of the *Vestal*, was "superb," but what vessel could escape the force of the British Navy, as we presume ourselves well warranted in pronouncing this to be, on the ... By ten o'clock, A.M., the brigantine was within range of the *Vestal*'s guns, and in half an hour after, she was taken possession of. She proved to be the Spanish [illegible] *Empresa*, with "a cargo" of 454 [illegible] for the slave market of Cuba. The *Vestal* [illegible] her prize, then shaped her course for Grenada, and about [illegible] of the same day (Wednesday) [illegible] discovered another of those fleeting [illegible] which appear to be so plentiful in this latitude, [illegible] several of them pass Point Salines in a day. From the direction which immediately entailed, the slaver was lost sight of [illegible] on the nearing of the horizon, soon again to rise, and in possession of the *Vestal* by [illegible] was found to be the [illegible] 480 Africans on board, upwards of 30 having died on the passage.

We last week [illegible] the [illegible] future, that in less than twelve months [illegible] taken by the [illegible] part; but we [illegible] ment in the taking of three [illegible] the Bay of [illegible] Lord [illegible] [illegible] other ship in the [illegible] We say this [illegible] slavery, [illegible] Havannah [illegible] which [illegible] [illegible] Cuba [illegible] this interesting [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

The *Thomas* and *Alfred* West Indiaman, with a valuable cargo from the London Docks, was wrecked near Portel, coast of France, in the late gale, and seven of the crew perished.

The *Prince Regent* yacht, Capt. Cogan, arrived at Madeira 4th Nov., six days from England, and sailed on the 6th for the East Indies.

The curious in conchology may see two *Cockle* shells, weighing 152 lbs., brought home in the *Beagle*, in Plymouth Dock-yard.

The *Prince*, *Venerable*, and *Immortalité* are to be sold; the *Prince* is the first three-decker ever sold, and was launched asunder in 1795, and lengthened 16 or 20 feet: the experimoot never answered, and was consequently abandoned.

The Coast-Guard force, Isle of Wight, is to be immediately increased from Bowbridge Lodge, East, to the Needles, West.

The *Frances Charlotte*, convict ship, Lieut. A. Nisbitt, will embark boy convicts at Portsmouth, for New South Wales.

One of the Signal stations at the Isle of Wight, has been totally blown away in the late gale of wind.

H.M. brigantine packet *Cockatrice*, 4, commanded by Lieut. Douglas, has passed by the Isle of Wight from Guernsey, on her way to Falmouth, and thence to the South American station. She is destined to relieve the *Cornet*.

## Military Intelligence.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

WAR OFFICE, Dec. 9.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—J. H. H. Bradford, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Lord FitzAlan, who retires.

7th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. Sheiden to be Capt., by purchase, v. Crawford, who retires. Cornet W. Barrow to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Sheddon. Gent. Cadet A. S. Willett, from Royal Military College, to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Barrow.

14 Foot—Lieut. J. E. Simmons to be Adj., v. Robinson, promoted.

32d—Capt. S. B. Bolleau to be Major, by purchase, v. Goldie, who retires. Lieut. T. S. Conway to be Capt., by purchase, v. Bolleau. Ensign T. Chute to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Conway.

42d—Staff Assistant-Surgeon A. M'Gregor to be Assistant-Surgeon, v. M'Credie, whose appointment has not taken place.

57th—Capt. J. Bradshaw to be Major, by purchase, v. Kell, who retires. Lieut. G. W. Franklin to be Capt., by purchase, v. Bradshaw. Ensign J. Grignon to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Franklin. E. T. Seward, Gent., to be Ens., by purch., v. Grignon.

97th—Capt. S. Blyth to be Major, by purchase, v. Conry, whose promotion by purchase has been cancelled.

60th—Lieut. R. Petley, from the Rifle Brigade, to be Lieut., v. Monckton, who exchanges.

1st—Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. Bayly, from half-pay Unatt., to be Major, v. Ross, promoted.

3d—Lieut. M. Gisse, from half-pay 88th, to be Lieut., v. H. Lloyd, who exchanges.

4th—Ens. J. R. Magrath to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Daubeny, prom. H. H. Warren, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, v. Magrath.

Hosp. Assist.-Surg. W. Blake, from 90th, to be Surgeon, v. St. John, promoted.

4th—Ensign C. T. George to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Beinan, who retires. H. W. Godwin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. George.

7th—Staff Assist.-Surg. R. K. Prendergast to be Assist.-Surg., v. Blake, prom. in the 61st.

Rifle Brigade—Lieut. Hon. E. G. Monckton, from 60th, to be Lieut., v. Petley, who exchanges.

Unatt.—Major J. Ross, 81st Foot, to be Lieut.-Col. without p.

Hospital Staff—Assistant-Inspector of Hospitals A. Stewart, M.D., to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, v. Forbes, promoted. Staff Surgeon G. Jones to be Assistant Inspector of Hospitals, v. Stewart. Surg. C. St. John, M.D., from 61st Foot, to be Surgeon to the Forces, v. Jones. Assist.-Surg. W. Cradock, from the 7th, to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Preudergast, appointed to the 90th Foot.

CAVALRY.

9th Lancers.—A short time since a change of the troops of the regiment took place between this town and Norwich, Corporal M'Culloch marching for the latter place. During the time he had been in the barracks here he had been on very intimate terms with a person employed in the mess-kitchen. After their removal to Norwich it became M'Culloch's duty to escort a deserter to head-quarters (Ipswich), when he called to see his old friend. Shortly after his departure a silver spoon was missed, when suspicion fell upon the Corporal. His "friend" immediately wrote to Norwich, communicating his suspicions to a non-commissioned Officer, who directed the sentinel to place M'Culloch in the guard-room upon his arrival. This was done, and upon his being searched the spoon was found in his purse broken in three pieces. He was brought to Ipswich, where a District Court-Martial was assembled, when he was sentenced to receive 150 lashes, which were inflicted.—*Suffolk Chronicle.*

INFANTRY.

Grenadier Guards, 1st Batt.—A detachment of 70 men, a portion of 2 cos. under the command of Capt. Wood, marched into Woolwich Barracks, to assist in the duties of the garrison; they were met outside the [illegible] band of the 97th regiment, which preceded [illegible] martial airs.

1st Batt., 1st Foot.—Detachment from Kinsale to Limerick, on 3d; the company from [illegible] on 6th.

11th depot.—Detachment from New Ross to Waterford, on 3d.

14th depot.—The Captain, and all above one Sub., 1 Serj., and 20 r. and f., from Newtownbarry to New Ross, on 2d and 3d Dec.

22d depot.—2 Officers, 3 Serjts., and 51 r. and f., from Templemore to Tipperary, 3d.

90th depot.—1 Sub., 1 Serj., and 22 r. and f., from Newcastle to Rathkeale, on 3d.

First West India Regt.—Major Chads has succeeded in obtaining 112 recruits from the Africans recently captured by H.M.S. *Pantal*. The slavers, being unseaworthy, with their crews, to proceed to Sierra Leone for adjudication; their cargoes were landed at Grenada.

Royal Artillery.—The Commandant of the garrison at Woolwich has been busily occupied, assisted by the Deputy Adjutant-General, during the greater part of the week in settling a dispute between two Captains of Artillery. It seems they were all on one side, and the chief ordered one Captain to sign an apology to two others. We infer he would make a very good *second*.—Weekly Paper. [The fracas is kept secret, but a Correspondent writes us, "A dispute, which had arisen between two Capts. of this corps, has been accommodated without recourse to harsh measures, by the kind mediation of the Commandant and A.D.A. General."]

Royal Engineers.—A detachment expects to leave Woolwich for the North Coast of Spain, to join Lieut. Vicat's stationed there. The duties performed here are very arduous, as the privates have but one night a week in bed. Recruiting goes on rapidly for this corps.

Bombardier Lasenby, of Captain Bayley's field-battery, received a kick from one of the battery-horses on Wednesday, he lingered in great agony and died on Friday morning.

The expected brevet will include, it is said, all the old Lieutenants who served with his Grace the Duke of Wellington in Spain, and were three times in action with the enemy, and placed on half-pay in consequence of the peace; but, with the brevet rank of Captain, are to receive no additional pay.

The King has granted unto Major John Gaspard Le Marchant, Brigadier-General in the service of the Queen of Spain, permission to wear the insignia of the Order of San Fernando, of the third class, Capt. William Considine, Colonel in the service of the Queen of Spain, to accept and wear the insignia of the Order of San Fernando, of the second class, and Duncan M'Dougal, Esq., Brigadier-General in the service of the Queen of Spain, to wear the insignia of the Order of San Fernando, of the first and third classes, which the Queen Regent of Spain has been pleased to confer upon them, in approbation of their conduct while in the service of Spain.

The pavement in front of Woolwich barracks is composed of large rough stones irregularly placed; some few, more disorderly than the rest, have lately been removed, and replaced by others, the heads of which seem chosen to give a firm hold to the iron shoe of a dray-horse. This clever arrangement, to prevent horses from slipping, is not thought requisite where Officers walk, but may be useful to the gunners when shod with the regulation boots.—Canteens are let to the highest bidder of premium, on the probable guide of the tippling of every ten men: it is hoped, therefore, from the addition to the garrison of 200 Grenadier Guards and 300 of the 97th, that the Hon. Board will be gainer on velvet, in their expense of forage allowance to 8 Brevet Field-Officers of the Royal Artillery, greater than any, and which it appears they were entitled to ever since Woolwich was made a garrison.

A small detachment of a [illegible] men, who are considered crack shots (belonging to [illegible]), have been sent to Woolwich, and placed at the disposal of Major Dundas, R.A., for the purpose of experiments with percussion guns. The party are busily employed at the butts in the Royal Arsenal in proving the efficacy of a percussed rifle with only a double groove.

The half-yearly Examination of the Gentlemen Cadets of Woolwich Academy for [illegible] place on Monday next. There are [illegible]

By accounts received per [illegible] from the West Indies, the Leeward Islands had [illegible] than usually unhealthy. At St. Vincent's there had been much sickness and considerable [illegible] had subsided the fever was still spreading great [illegible] the troops were sickly, and at Tobago [illegible] lost about one-eighth of its men within the [illegible] There had not, however, been any [illegible] Officers of [illegible], and the [illegible] of Royal Art. stationed there [illegible] health.

[illegible] to Captain [illegible].—*Antigua Chronicle*, Oct. 20, 1823.—[illegible] this House be presented [illegible] Bailey [illegible] gratuitous [illegible] the repairs [illegible] Guernsey, [illegible] Harbour and the [illegible] Thousand and Fifty Guineas be presented to Captain Philip Barry, to be applied in the purchase of a piece of Plate, or in any other manner which he may prefer, as a mark of the grateful acknowledgment of this House for such his obliging services to this Colony. (Concurred in by the Council.)

The Report of Government reducing regiments at this time is sheer nonsense. When any such intention exists we will give timely notice.

The vacation of the Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich commences on Tuesday next.

The General Court-Martial, which sat in Dublin to try some privates of the 1st, 22d, 38d, and 72d regts. on serious charges, has terminated its proceedings.

We take the following lucid paragraph from an evening paper:—"The Military Commissioners, with Lord John Russell at their head, are making arrangements for the removal of the Board of Ordnance to the Commander-in-Chief's Office, Horse-Guards, when the claims of young deserving officers are to be considered, as recommended in the last session of Parliament. This measure will be very satisfactory to the public."

## East India Intelligence.

We regret to hear, by the latest accounts from Bombay, of the death of Ensign Dickinson, of the Indian Army. This promising young officer had been ten years in the Military service, though he had attained no higher rank; but, like many others of his profession, he had taken advantage of his military inactivity to devote himself with the greatest ardour to scientific and literary pursuits. He had acquired a perfect knowledge of the Persian and Arabic, and had passed successful examinations in the Hindoostanee and other native language which qualifications, and the high merit of some communications which he made to the Royal Asiatic Society, Bombay, procured him the honour of being appointed Secretary to that Society. He lately obtained the appointment of Assistant to the Political Agent in the Province of Kattywar, on which occasion he was officially informed, that "he owed his appointment to his superior proficiency in the Oriental languages." He was the eldest son of Lieut.-Col. Dickinson, Chief Engineer, Bombay, who has before lost a son in the Service.

The *Sir Charles Malcolm*, the sale of which had been advertised for some time past, was sold by auction on the 4th of August, at Bombay, and bought by a Native Merchant at 137,000 rupees. This vessel is eight years old, teak built, and registers between 800 and 900 tons. The *Charles Grant* and *Castle Huntly* were also sold there, and were purchased for about 13,000*l.* each by a wealthy Parsee merchant. They will hereafter be employed in the China trade, for which their size makes them better adapted than any other, owing to the system which prevails at Canton of levying port duties without reference to the size of vessels.

We understand that one of the first-class divisional commands of H.H. the Nizam's Army, an important command, and one of considerable emolument, is about to become vacant by Colonel Baddeley obtaining his off reckonings. The Colonel stands first for the step, and will probably soon get it; and must, consequently, vacate his present situation in accordance with G. O. G. G. dated 23d May, 1823.

The *Hindoo*, Captain Driscoll, from Liverpool to Bombay, has been totally lost, about 30 miles to the southward of Bombay. The chief mate and one man drowned, and the cargo partly saved.

The *Government Gazette*, dated 16th July, contains the notice that the Government rate of exchange on good shipped through the Company is raised to 2s/1d per Company's rupee, the amount payable by drafts upon the Treasury at 20 days' sight.

The following changes in the disposition of the Civil List are reported. The return to Meerut of Mr. Secretary [illegible] is considered by some as not improbable. Mr. Elliot is mentioned as the [illegible] Secretary to the Sudder Board of Revenue, and that Mr. T. Metcalfe, finding the duties of the Political Agent [illegible] with those of the Commissioner, has requested to be relieved from the latter department. [illegible] chances of an unlikely nature place in the [illegible] rates of coin, [illegible] should the re[illegible] for England of General [illegible] prove correct, [illegible] Sir D. Ximenes, as the [illegible] officer of the King's service, will probably [illegible] command of the Presidency [illegible].

The *Madras Herald* gives an account of a [illegible] at the 3d Regt. having shot the Jemidar Adjutant in front of the barracks at Nellore, shortly after the [illegible] was discovered, and all the hundreds of the men were present, and several of the European officers still on the ground. He said the [illegible] Havildar, and [illegible] the [illegible] Regulars [illegible] to stop [illegible]

[illegible] Court [illegible]

Directors, under date the 9th March, 1836, par. 17:—"Officers retiring from the service on the pay or half-pay of their rank, are not admissible to the benefits of Lord Clive's Fund."—*Harkaru, July* 16.

Orders have been received from the Home Authorities for the re-establishment of the Madras Mint.—*Madras Courier, June* 27. [This requires confirmation.—Ed.]

The order restricting the number of absentees from a corps on staff-duty to two has been rescinded.

The *Atalanta*, steam-ship, to Bombay, left the East India Docks on Friday morning, with the Moulvee Mohammed Khan and suite on board as passengers.

At the examination of the students at the Company's College, at Haileybury, on Friday, 2d Dec., the following gentlemen were declared qualified to proceed to India in their appointments, viz. Messrs. Edwards, Richardson, Whittingham, Wyllys Cotton, Monckton, Rees, Roberts, Sutherland, Mayne, Edmonstone, Wynyard, Vansittart, S. C. Raikes, and Oswell. Edwards obtained a medal for Mathematics and Law; Monckton do. Mathematics; Muir, a prize for Essay and Law; G. C. Barnes do. Theme. Strachey, in his first term, carried nine prizes. The result of the examination was highly creditable to the attainments of the students.

The examination at Addiscombe took place yesterday. We shall give the particulars in our next.

## BENGAL.

Civil Depart.—G.O. 29th June—Mr. T. C. Scott to be Asst. Agent of North Div. of Cuttack, in room of Mr. F. J. Halliday. Mr. H. S. Oldfield to be Civil and Sess. Judge of Tirhoot, v. Mr. J. Dashwood, dec. Mr. E. Bentall to officiate as Mag. and Coll. of Dinagepore, Mr. W. J. Allen to officiate as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Tipperah, in room of Mr. Bentall, until further orders.

Military Depart.—G. O. 29th June—23d N.I., Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. Charles Chester to be Capt. of a comp., and Ens. W. Warden to be Lieut., from 23d March, 1836, in succ. to Capt. Joseph Holmes, dec. Cadets of Inf., C. T. Cartwright, F. J. Thompson, W. K. Fullarton, and Thomas Latter, admitted on Estab., and prom. to Ens. Messrs. George Dodgson and Robert Marshall, M.D., admitted on Estab. as Assist.-Surgeons, Assist. Surg. F. H. Brett to officiate as 2d Assist. Garrison Surg. at Fort William, during absence on leave of Assist. Surg. Gilmore, M.D. Lieut. Charles O'Hara, 4th L.C., to have rank of Capt. by brevet, from 19th June, 1836.

Deaths.—Lately, at Fort William, Lieut. C. B. Lloyd, H.M. 16th reg. of Foot, aged 29.—At Kurnaul, 19th June, Eliza, wife of Capt. Harry Carew, Paymaster H.M. 13th reg., aged 27.

## BOMBAY.

Civil Appointments.—G.O. 3d Aug.—The appointment of Lieut. J. P. Lumley, 9th Bengal N.I., as Assist. Mag., is cancelled, and he is appointed Mag. in the Districts of Ahmednuggur, Poona, Concan, and Dharwar. Mr. H. Hitchen, Acting Assist. Judge and Sess. Judge of Surat, assumed charge of his duties on 7th July.

Military Depart.—G.O. 3d Aug.—Surg. Glen to continue the duties of Medical Officer in the Neilgherries until further orders. 2d N.I., Capt. H. Dunbabin to be Major, Lieut. L. W. Hart to be Capt., and Ens. R. Boys to be Lieut., in succ. to Clark, retired; date of rank, 2nd July, 1836.

Death.—At Bajooto, 16th July, aged 27, Ensign T. M. Dickinson, 14th N.I., Second Assist. to the Polit. Agent in Kattywar, and son of Lieut.-Col. T. Dickinson, Chief Engineer.

## SHIPPING.

Ships Arrived.—London, 3d Dec.: Rumatra, Fleming, Penang, 19th July; Achilles, *Duncan*, Mauritius, 15th Sept.: Liverpool, 7th Dec.: Mary Bisset, *Cumming*, Bombay, 30th Aug.: London, 8th: Ann, *Griffiths*, do. 29th July.; 8th, Madras: Smith, Bengal, 29th June; Glory, *Gaynor*, [illegible] 31st Sept.

Passengers Arrived.—Per Achilles: [illegible] Mrs. Newman, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Male, Mr. [illegible]. Per the Pope, Mrs. and Miss [illegible], Capt. [illegible].

Per Ann: Mr. Erskine, Master W. Hinde, Mr. [illegible], Steward of the *Sir Charles Malcolm*, B. Day, E. [illegible], 1 Lascar belonging to do.

Ships Sailed.—Remain in Downs, 4th Dec.: [illegible], for Bengal; [illegible], for Madras; Lemira, *Lander*, for do.; Ruban, [illegible], for China.

Passengers Sailed.—Per [illegible]: [illegible] Irwin and family, Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. [illegible], Mr. Glindeck, Mr. Morris, Mr. [illegible], Mr. Rutledge.

Ships Arrived Out.—Bengal, 24th [illegible] Madras; Bishop Middleton, from London, [illegible], Mr. [illegible] & Co.—Bombay, 3d [illegible], from London, [illegible], Twemlow, [illegible], do. [illegible], do. [illegible], do.

are that the question arising therefrom, if properly adjusted, would greatly improve the political state the Canadas, and give not only a new stimulus to ustry and enterprise there, but an additional security our possessions in that valuable colony. Justice dered to Lord Stirling would be mercy to the settlers, l increased prosperity at home. We learn that this at interesting subject will be again brought before the blic, in a production that will not only reconcile the parent discrepancy of the two statements, but give adional support to each, by showing, beyond all doubt, t they always did and always must stand on the same is, and that any attempt to separate them is alike inious to each, and the great public questions thereon ing. The charters granted to Lord Stirling's ancesrs, are the charters under which the Baronets also im title. The identity of interest then is unquesnable, and the foundation impregnable and inseparable. We may take an early opportunity of correcting some the errors into which the Author of the pamphlet fare us has fallen.

*Recollections of Walter Scott, Bart.* James Fraser.

ese highly interesting articles forming this volume ordily appeared in "*Fraser's Magazine*," and many of om were copied into the daily papers. They are, erefore, pretty generally known; but they will be much ized in their present form, as a small collection of facts l incidents in the life of a great and good man, whose th, notwithstanding all his fame and apparent prosperity, nd its allotment of ruggedness and briars." The ume is very neatly got up to match with the recent tions of Sir Walter's Works.

*says and Orations, read and delivered at the Royal College of Physicians; to which is added an Account of the Opening of the Tomb of King Charles.* By Sir Henry Halford. John Murray.

ese are truly popular and classical Essays and Illustions on the influence of diseases of the mind and dy, with suggestions founded on long practice and udy for their treatment. Two of the Essays have been blished in the volumes of the Transactions of the oyal College of Physicians; and the volume itself ving arrived at a Second Edition, we will only add ot every medical man should read it, and that all classes ight gather from it curious information and instruction.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor

### A. C. IN REPLY TO TRISTRAM.

Sir,—I am not disposed to dispute with Tristram whether Field-Officers or Captains should command the arines of the fleet, in case they should at any future time landed for service, that is a subject for the consideran of the Government; but I will remind him of the fact, at with the experience of a long and sanguinary war still their memories, the Lords of the Admiralty have thought oper recently to order the embarkation of officers of the nk of Lieut.-Col. and Major, and that however ridicuus such an arrangement may appear to him, still the knowledged talent of the officers now at the Board of dmiralty (who may be supposed to approve of the measre) renders it possible that only his own ignorance of the rvice causes him to be blind to the advantages of the w system. To his last letter he alludes to the expedition Washington, I need seek no other proof than the records that period to show how probable it is that the Royal arines, although still borne on the books of a ship, will equently be employed out of the reach of those *levelling roadsides* which seem so constantly to haunt his imagination. In any future similar affair he gives it as his opinion at a Field-Officer of Marines so employed should share ly with sea-subalterns, because "the capture of the ooty was m[illegible] command and responsibility of the ommanding naval officer. [illegible] George Cockburn commanded the naval force present at the time question; and I have yet to learn that any naval officer have acted independently of his authority. If, therefore, Tristram's argument be a good one as far as regards Marine Officers, it is equally applicable to all others, and would only justify augmentation of the share of the senior officer employed, but he must be well aware that a separate share is already provided for the commanding officer, and that all others (with the exception of the field officers of the Royal Marines) share according to their rank.

At the taking of Washington the Second Battalion of the Royal Marines served in conjunction with the Marines of the ships, the one corps subject, the other not subject, to naval discipline; supposing each body to have had a field officer of some standing attached to it, would it, I ask, have been fair to make such a marked distinction between them, as to give the latter only the share of a Captain, while the other, for the same service, received that of a Field Officer.

Tristram displays some soreness on the subject of the Rangoon prize-money; he shows how warmly he can feel the supposed injustice of any regulation that does not give to the Royal Navy as large a share as he thinks they deserve; to the avaricious feeling which causes him to repine in this case we may attribute the injury done to the Royal Marines. The Captains and Commanders of the navy dread the loss of even the smallest portion of their emoluments, and unfortunately they have sufficient influence with their brother officers at the board to obtain their iniquitous regulation against which I have written; and thus the interests of a corps that can plead only its just right to better treatment, are sacrificed to gratify the cupidity of men already in possession of superior emoluments to almost any other class in his Majesty's military service.

*London, 6th Dec.* A. C.

### TRISTRAM AND THE ROYAL MARINES.

Sir,—The singular tone of asperity and deprecation adopted in the recent correspondence of *Tristram* on the subject of the Royal Marine corps, demands some observations. It is not the danger and mischief of direct attacks, with proper signatures, that can be of importance; but such sentiments and opinions, issuing (as he states they do) from the Senior United Service Clubhouse, are likely to have a bad influence, particularly among those who may hastily adopt opinions as flowing from such a quarter as the respectable institution from which he dates his letters—an establishment, by the by, promoted to chiefly, in all branches of the public service, the very opposite feelings of the writer.

As an individual, I cannot help doubting that the writer is a member of that Club from which he dates his letters; for thirty years' acquaintance with many of its most distinguished members convinces me that their opinions are not in unison with his own. *Tristram*, in his last letter, is evidently unacquainted with the subject on which he writes, and on which, moreover, he attempts to be witty. He might as well advance, as an argument, that the *Shannon* could and would have been as well fought by her boatswain as by her Noble Captain, as that battalions of Marines should meet an enemy in the field without the command of a Field-Officer.

As your respectable Journal is conducted on the professed principles of extreme liberality, and the advantage of the service at large, I feel assured you will see the mischief which may arise by the incautious admission of articles only calculated to revive an odious and ancient feeling of jealousy between men wearing coats of different colours, though destined to serve for ever in the one great cause—King and Country.

*Portsmouth, 9th December.* Globe.

[We are glad that the gallant writer, who has, in a private letter, obliged us with his name, is satisfied "that we do not entertain the idea of wounding the feelings of a body of men whose only boast and comfort is the recollection of past services." We have, over and over again, advocated the cause of the Royal Marines, and some of our most valued correspondents are distinguished Officers of that service.—Ed.]

### THE KENT HERALD AND THE CASE OF MR. DOMBRAIN, MR. LUSHINGTON, AND CAPT. HANCHETT.

Sir,—As an unbiassed observer of the case of *Capt. Hanchett* and *Mr. Lushington*, as it appeared detailed in your Journal, I have seen with pleasure that a public subscription has been entered into to defray the costs of the Editor in the action brought by Mr. D[illegible]n., connected with this affair. I know nothing of either party of the parties; but it certainly occurred to me, and as I knew it did to numerous other persons when they read the report of that trial, that it was *impossible* that *Mr. Lushington* and *Mr. Dombrain*, sen., who were [illegible], and almost the *only* evidences brought forward [illegible] plaintiff, could have been considered in any shape as *disinterested* witnesses; and I remember to have heard some lawyers observe at the moment, that they were surprised that a new trial had not been moved for, [illegible] testimony of those gentlemen had not been [illegible] the grounds of their being *closely connected* with the transaction charged. Mr. Dombrain, junior, the present Deputy-Governor of Ireland is, I believe, from a [illegible] Board, much connected by those of every [illegible] his commission. But the question at issue between Capts. Hanchett and Mr. Lushington was [illegible] not had been examined by the latter, and [illegible] still open to be explained. Has Captain Hanchett abandoned the case altogether? If so, of course [illegible] will be entitled to be considered innocent of the charge that was brought against him by Captain [illegible] though I deem that the Right Honourable [illegible] it to himself to take some public means [illegible] manifest to the world, and for his own honour's sake I would hope that he will speedily do so. I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

Impartial.

### THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.—THE CASE OF LIEUT. [illegible]

Sir,—With every officer in the Coast Guard Service, who values his character and honour, I have anxiously looked for some reply to the article which appeared in your last [illegible] columns on the 5th ult. If the [illegible] innocent, why does he not at once [illegible] refutation required? for he must know that [illegible] to by you are believed throughout the service, and [illegible] something is not done in this matter very soon, I hope you will fulfil your promise, and call the attention of the Admiralty to the facts as they exist; and Parliament too will, I trust, not remain in ignorance of this shameful occurrence, but will show the Board of Customs that their measures are not beyond its reach. P. N.

### AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE AND THE CIVIL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS OF SIERRA LEONE.

Sir,—Under the new treaty with Spain there were no less than twenty-five vessels seized before the Court was regularly established for their trial, and two subsequent to that date, forming a formidable mass of business, unlike any thing we have had before. Three months have been very fully occupied in [illegible] trial of them: twenty-four condemned and three [illegible]. This will prove a smart shock to the insurance companies at Havannah, and will of course raise premiums on [illegible] risk very considerably. So far we good. Until all the European and American States join in suppressing the traffic there will be little more than shifting the trade from one flag to another. Spanish adventures go on under the Portuguese flag just now. When that may be no longer practicable or safe, Monte Video or some other colours will be substituted for it.

Our colony is, speaking of it generally, very healthy; indeed the last rainy season has been very favourable, not a Civil or Military Officer of any rank, however low, having died. There was but one death last year.

Our little society here has been divided into two parties for some months past—one party being those who support the Civil Administration of the colony, the other opposing that authority; and it is very distressing to add, that of the last-named party very many leading men in Military service and some civilians are members. It is distressing to conclude, as I must do, among those in opposition, the Colonial Chaplain, who, with many others, is now under suspension. The Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the troops has been removed from his charge for the most determined disobedience of orders, and setting at defiance the Governor's authority.

For many years past there has been a system of military domineering, and opposition to civil power, the leaders of which has been frequently brought to the notice of Government, but, strange to say, has avoided or escaped the punishment so richly deserved by him. This man has been so very frequently proved guilty, that it surprises every one how the Horse Guards have allowed him to get off. However, so it is; and all the confusion and misery now experienced here are the consequences of his immunity from punishment, which has led others into the adoption of his ploos in the hope of getting off in the same well as he has done, and mean time having the unprecedented satisfaction of giving annoyance and creating discord. Poor Sierra Leone has been for years kept in the background by such proceedings, which it is to be hoped will ere long be put a final stop to, and which can only be done by making two or three severe examples, the opportunities for which in military as well as civil branches of the service the Home Government have by this ship the data for doing.

*Sierra Leone, 8th Oct. 1836.*

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

Sir,—There is no accounting for a man's luck or chance in life [illegible] may be gazetted to their commissions on the same day, the one remains an Ensign but a year, the other [illegible] after a purchase. Follow them through their [illegible] and it may be *vice versa*. The one may [illegible] great interest, and the other [illegible] but the latter has, from circumstances [illegible] promotion, while the other continues [illegible] has often [illegible] time, and has been [illegible] forty [illegible]. It is well known that all [illegible] are not alike to those who [illegible] succeed. It [illegible] been [illegible] to an [illegible]. That [illegible] could respect himself [illegible] when he saw [illegible] is [illegible] abroad, and [illegible] climates, where [illegible] that never [illegible] the tropics [illegible] and removed from one corps [illegible] another, [illegible] about until [illegible] got [illegible] to [illegible] of the Ionian Islands, [illegible] [illegible] foreign service altogether [illegible] beyond luck. [illegible] no [illegible] purchase, or otherwise, [illegible] [illegible] out of his [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] completed. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

in the same or the subsequent one. If we look to the ances of this, we will find that it is very often done to promotion to a man who is but of short standing in the vice, whilst others, much their senior, have never had h a chance thrown in their way. This is a very effectual sure for ensuring promotion, and of obtaining young and ive men in the higher ranks; but, if out yielded with ion and equity, may be productive of very great dis- ntent.

In throwing these few lines together, it is far from my h to disparage the merit of those at the head of military airs, for a more correct individual than the Gen. Comm. Chief, or a clearer headed man of business than his Se- tary, are rarely to be met with; and, if we look to conti- ental armies, we shall find that in none is the principle of nity adhered to more closely than with us. There are, wever, abuses still existing, and favouritism, in many in- ances, is carried to such a pitch, that it is desirable those power should see these evils do not go past unobserved. is well known that the individual at the head of the Army ulcates the principle of "even-handed justice; and it is, erefore, a matter greatly to be deplored, when, from poli- al or other powerful interest, we see him compelled to ction a promotion or appointment, in violation of the inciples which he usually impresses upon others.

*Dec. 3.* Egerian.

## ARTIZANS EMPLOYED IN HIS MAJESTY'S DOCK-YARDS.

Sir,—Having seen in your valuable Gazette of late the y liberal and judicious remarks, and likewise your spi- ed remonstrances against the mean and misplaced eco- my practised upon the artizans employed in His Majesty's val Dock-yards, I am induced to address you.

Ever since the peace, it appears the Dock-yard en (the working men of course) have been singled t as the pitching spot whereon every reduction, on the ound of economy at home expenditure, called for by country, has unjustly pressed and indiscriminately llen. And now, Sir, at the present time, the men receive r lower wages in our Royal Dock-yards than are paid by y private master to mechanics similarly employed; their e of pay per day varying from 5s. to 5s. 6d.; and hat for six days the man in the Dock-yards receives r. per day, and work only five days, a fair receive r. 6d., but these are called four days' men. So there we nd that when Peace blessed our shores, she did not bring r handmaid Plenty to cheer us; at least, not to those, by their skill and indefatigable labours, formed that navy whose flag floated triumphant, when united Europe ombined to overthrow our constitution and commerce.

These ill-used individuals did bear and forbear for a long me, until forbearance amounted to a crime; for themselves od families were and are fast sinking into poverty. No re- of has as yet been granted; they have petitioned the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, and even had, about 18 months ago, an interview with Lord Auckland, then at the ead of the Admiralty, who said he could do nothing for hem, because there was not sufficient money granted by he Legislature to pay more wages. I consider it must be libel upon the country to think, however fond of economy, hey would call for the last bills of useful labour to be made use of for the purpose of filling in the mighty sum nado by an expensive and protracted war. No; it is the owering mountains of gigantic salaries, undeserved pen- ions, and profligate sinecures, that will tend more to the achieving of that object in one year than all the cheese- paring economy here complained of can possibly ever effect. The effective state of our Navy is so important public ques- ion; and to make the service in all branches popular by o be the paramount object of our rulers, and not by ng their machanics, fill our Naval Arsenals with dis- ings and discontent. The farmer, needing the faithful ser- vices of his watch-dog, does, by acts of kindness, study to attach him to his premises. And ensure his fidelity; a dif- ferent line of conduct would produce the contrary effect, and driving him from his service leave his property open to the midnight prowler. What the watch-dog is to the farmer's fold-yard, so is the Navy to the security of England; it was this watch-dog that has placed her above all other nations, and it was this watch-dog that kept the power of England at bay when he sought every opportunity of bowing her to his yoke.

*Woolwich, Dec. 5.* A Foe to Imposition.

## THE COMMISSARIAT OF THE FLEET.

Sir,—Concluding that the long looked-for [illegible] will soon be arranged, I cannot, as an independent [illegible] of public proceedings, allow the opportunity to pass without expressing the very sincere wish of the [illegible] that something should be done in a pecuniary way large enough for the Commissariat of his Majesty's Fleets, if [illegible] otherwise benefit by the promotion.

It has been proposed among the numerous circle of Officers and Captains in which I walk, that all [illegible] in the first hundred on the list, who [illegible] years on half pay, should be placed [illegible] shillings a day. This although a [illegible] keep the remainder in good humour, [illegible] as it is considered that the very small addition which was lately made to the paltry half-pay they have so long contended with was not a grant from Government, but from their own private fund, they having voluntarily resigned a fifth of their allowances, when employed, for the formation of the same.

Should you enter into my feelings with respect to this very deserving and most responsible class of his Majesty's Naval Staff, you will give this a place in your excellent journal, and oblige,

*London, 8th Dec.* Tiller.

## THE HAMPSHIRE TELEGRAPH AND THE VANGUARD.

Sir,—Your adversary, the *Hampshire Telegraph*, urges this week one of the most absurd arguments respecting the Parliamentary Paper on the *Vanguard* that an opponent could possibly imagine. He says, "If Mr. Hawkes will get the signature of Mr. Lees or Mr. Pretious to its correctness, he will make the *grande honorable* for all he has said on the subject." As well may we expect to mix oil and water, without the aid of an alkali, to form a saponaceous compound, as that either of these gentlemen would *voluntarily* come forward to do so. The former, I understand, is a nephew of the late Surveyor, Sir Robert Seppings! and the latter a member of the School of Naval Architecture!! Would they, I ask, take up the cudgels on the Symondian side? No; rather would they throw down the gauntlet and rush on to the *attack*; for owing, as they both do, as I am confidently informed, the present *lucrative situations* to Sir Roberts interest, common gratitude, if no other consideration, would induce them, "vi et armis," to oppose the present *improved* plans of construction.

*8th Dec.* 1836. Veritas.

[The paragraph referred to has not fallen under our notice, and we do not file the paper.—Ed.]

## THE INQUIRY INTO THE CAUSE OF THE INCREASED NUMBER OF SHIPWRECKS.

Sir,—I am sorry to be under the necessity of again requesting the favour of your inserting the following in your [illegible] Journal, in answer to another paragraph in your [illegible] for the month of August, signed "Man of the Triumph," as follows:—

"At the breaking out of the war in May, 1803, several Midshipmen were sent out from England to join Foreign stations. The fleet in the Mediterranean under Sir R. Bickerton being poorly destitute of Midshipmen, had but few [illegible] to their share, some of the ships none, others one, and some two; the *Triumph*, for instance, only *two*. Will the Lieutenant have the goodness to inform, you who did the duty as Midshipmen on the poop of that ship by the Captain Sir Robert Barlow's orders? was it not steady and dependable Quarter-Masters selected for that specific purpose, [illegible] not being appointed Midshipmen on board to do the duty, in the various stations in the ship." But as he seems to forget this fact, it cannot be expected that he should remember that a boat one morning, soon after daylight, appeared with four men in her, who had made their escape out of Toulon in the latter end of 1803. Where is his log-book? three of these men were sent on board the Admiral's ship, and *one* retained in the *Triumph*, who was a *Captain* and part *Owner* of a brig, a trader to Smyrna, captured by a privateer, whose name was *Harris*, and who could neither read nor write when he first came on board, himself and the schoolmaster, who was a seaman before the mast, brought him on surprisingly.

(Signed) "Once a Mid of the Triumph."

In answer to the above, I positively deny the whole [illegible] and maintain that from the time I joined the *Triumph* as Lieutenant, in June, 1799, until I left her on the [illegible] March, 1804, a period of near seven years, the ship had always her full complement of Mates and young gentlemen [illegible], and very often two or three extra, as I have my Log-book, *Quarter and Watch Bills* in my possession [illegible], as well as the testimony of Sir Robert Barlow [illegible] have written to on the subject, and who asserts [illegible] a false statement in every particular, (as extract from [illegible] letter I could give if necessary); I have also the testimony of Captain Samuel Radford and Lieutenant [illegible] the former [illegible] from [illegible] till [illegible] ship was paid off [illegible] March till [illegible] to me the following [illegible] of the Triumph with [illegible] on receiving the following [illegible] of Midshipmen, [illegible] William Essington (now [illegible]), Edward Lane [illegible], who were stationed [illegible] and after [illegible] Agent [illegible] paid off [illegible] frequent intercourse with the ship till [illegible] months before her return to England. [illegible] me that [illegible] and Queen [illegible] shipmen were [illegible] her at [illegible] another proof that we had not [illegible] Lieut. Gill said I knew all the [illegible] the cause why [illegible] Admiral Sir William Essington placed young gentlemen Midshipmen on the poop, forecastle, and main deck at the time the ship left Spithead in June, 1797, to join the squadron under the late Lord Duncan, off the Texel. There were many circumstances which took place at the above time relative to some of the crew which can never be effaced from my memory.

As respects the boat said to have been picked up by the *Triumph* when off Toulon in 1803, no such circumstance took place during my time: but from remarks in my *Log-book*, and in conversation with Captain S. Radford and Lieutenant Edward Lane, R.N., there was a Mr. Herris, late Master of a merchant vessel, who had been picked up in a boat by the *Medusa* frigate when cruising off Toulon, and sent on board the *Triumph* by order of the Commander in Chief. If the said Mid of the *Triumph* is not ashamed of his name, perhaps he may favour me by adding his name when he answers this, as I have a perfect recollection of all my old shipmates during the seven years I was on board the *Triumph*. I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient servant,

William Millen,
Lieut., R.N., formerly Lieut. of the *Triumph*.

N.B. The first statement of the "Once Mid of the *Triumph*" will be found in your *Naval and Military Gazette*, 14*th May*, 1836. My answer to that was of 23d July, 1836. The above Mid's second statement is in your Journal of the 13th August, 1836.

*George Town, Jersey,*
*Dec.* 2, 1836.

## NAVAL POLICE CLOTHING.

Sir,—As the Contract is now out, by advertisement in your invaluable Gazette, permit me to express a hope (through the medium of your columns) that the boots furnished will be of a somewhat better description than the last of which the men complained bitterly. When a man stands *six hours* in the rain and mud, not being permitted, under any circumstances, to seek the least shelter, it is highly requisite that he should be clothed with material which will repel the inclemency of the weather.

Inspector.

*** In type, "R. H. M.;" "Tristram;" "H. P.;" "An Old Captain;" and "M."

*Notions of Legislation.*—At the Abbeyfeale petty sessions, last week, a son of Bacchus was fined 5*s.* under the new act for being drunk. On leaving the Court, after paying the fine, he said, in a loud voice, "'Twould be more dayseint for the Parliament to make e law for stoping tithes, than to be taking the little change out of poor crathur's pocket. O'Connell must have been in Kerry when it passed."—*Limerick Star.*

Some Schoolmistress, not far from town, announced to the parents of their scholars that, as they look upon dancing to be highly sinful, they have engaged a "posture mistress" instead.

A successful operation for cataract has just been performed at Belfast upon a man who had been blind with one eye for thirty-eight years, and with the other for about two.

*Maryland Wit.*—A gentleman with a glass eye was about to exercise the right of suffrage this morning, when he was accosted by a political opponent with, "I say, mister, what are you doing here? you can't vote, you're not *natural eyed*." The joke was taken in good part, and created general merriment.—*Baltimore Gaz.*

*Remedy for War.*—The *Herald* is of opinion that some step ought immediately to be put to the civil war in Spain. But how is this to be managed? It may be very ingenious in a person located in Shoe-lane to devise a plan for this "consummation most devoutly to be wished;" but something is required to put into operation the measures proposed. The *Herald* very sagely opines that the best way would be for the contending parties to discontinue hostilities. Nothing could, certainly, more effectually put a stop to the war than a cessation of hostilities. It is as clear as the finest heavy wet ever consumed by this political conjuror, that if such an agreement were come to, there would be no more fighting. "An equitable adjustment of differences" might then be arranged; by protocols, we suppose, after the Belgic fashion. Our remedy for the war is a very simple one: let the Generals on both sides, the Queen's Ministers past and present, and the advisers of [illegible] with the contractors to the contending [illegible] in the front of the battle, and then let the [illegible] battle for one hour; things will soon [illegible]

*Reading Paper.*

Sir Rapiewere.—In the small-debt court [illegible], a case was tried last week of [illegible] against [illegible]. A Mr. Hanson [illegible], who had [illegible] a toast to the Queen, and [illegible] summoned Professor [illegible], as the value of his volume, [illegible] with a request to retire and reconsider [illegible]. The [illegible] demurred, and the court held that [illegible] to impose on a reviewer.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*The* Antigua Messenger *of 27th Oct., copied four columns of the* Naval and Military Gazette, *without acknowledgment; and much of the remainder of the paper made up of extracts thus handsomely acknowledged—"N. and M. Gazette." Our friends on the spot will jog the Editor's honesty: if he has any he will mend his course. A discrepancy has grown into our Monthly Distribution, and we perceive the other Journals have, as usual, copied it. The Commander of the Serpent should be L. Warren (1823), who, with his ship's company, was turned over from the Snake to that brig on her being sent home from the West Indies with reported defects. The Snake is not in commission: the names of the two brigs have been confounded in the reports, and our contemporaries have copied our errors. We intend to give a show up of these constant plagiarisms. This week, one Paper's Naval Promotions chiefly consist of those which have appeared in our columns a week or a fortnight before. Any officer, at the Clubs, where he can refer to the several papers, will satisfy himself of the fact.—As we are at issue on the several points referred to in the letter signed "Veritas," we must be furnished confidentially with the writer's name, before we can publish his letter, and comment upon it.—We cordially thank "A Kuffeibash," though we are rather surprised at his long silence. He has it in his power to benefit the Service.—We shall complete the paper of "Ex M. P." we expect, in time for our next No.—"A Mull" shall have attention.—We must crave the indulgence of several friends for the delay in publishing their favours.—We observe that the promotions with which our friend at Greenwich has favoured us are from the Port Papers; but we have reason to doubt their authenticity.*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1836.*

Turning over some files of Indian Papers, we are again led to reflect on the subject of steam communication with that country, not simply considering it with reference to a mere transit of letters and passengers to and fro, but taking a more comprehensive view, to estimate the vast benefit the approximating of the two countries is calculated to confer on a large portion of the inhabited globe.

The little that has been hitherto done to raise the moral character of millions of our subjects in the eastern world is at once apparent, if we reflect upon their intellectual condition. At this time, as in the darkest ages of European history, there prevails throughout the oriental nations the same belief in witchcraft, the same confidence in charms, and the like credulity in astrological omens. Superstition and idolatry (the constant attendants of ignorance) have induced in those lands prejudices and customs diametrically opposed to true happiness, and repugnant to the best feelings that Providence has implanted in the human breast. Remove the barrier that obstructs the way to *international association*, and we shall do more in a few years for the advancement of civilization, and for establishing a knowledge of the truth, than can be hoped to be effected in ages, if we suffer our fellow-creatures in the East to depend for improvement on the inconsiderable, though zealous, efforts of those only whom philanthropy, ambition, or necessity, may lead amongst them.

We are amply borne out in this view of the case by comparing the intellectual attainments of native gentlemen who have visited foreign countries, with the contracted ideas of others of their (as regards) well-educated countrymen, whose orbit, from their own and kindred's prejudices, and their averse to tedious and uncertain sea-voyages, has been confined within the narrow circle of their native province, or perhaps even to their place of birth. Rammohun Roy, among some others we could name, was a bright example of the benefits likely to accrue to natives of India by visiting western lands, and studying their literature, laws, &c. On the other hand, were an easy and expeditious communication established between this country and Eastern Asia, it cannot be doubted that very many Europeans would be attracted there; some with the desire of propagating the Word of Life; others by objects of science, many by the extension of commerce, and not a few by the kindly feelings of affection. How easily could a family then be gladdened by the presence of some dearly-loved member, who, from the present difficulties of intercourse, is now, perhaps, virtually exiled.

The Euphrates Expedition, it appears, has been at last abandoned; we do not regret the undertaking—a partial good may be the result, and its failure removes the objection that has been urged against the immediate establishment of the "Red Sea Route." We, therefore, express a hope that a measure which promises such extensive national and commercial advantages, will at once meet with that due consideration the importance of the subject demands, and the encouragement it deserves. The promoters of it merit great praise, for they have surmounted many difficulties they have had to encounter, and they have overcome many schemes that have been fostered to prevent or delay the final arrangement of this undertaking. If we look on the map, we observe on either side of the route, *via* the Red Sea, a large portion of the human family comparative strangers to the Christian world: Syria, Abyssinia, and Arabia, with Eastern Africa, so immense line of coast almost unknown, all opening extensive fields for the exercise of our philanthropy, and offering new scope for our commercial operations. Trade will be created where none has hitherto existed, or revived where it has been long since neglected and decaying. Let us then be prompt, and England will retain her pre-eminent station in the page of history, as the active and moral agent permitted, under Providence, to work out this great and happy change.

Volumes might be written in favour of this project, but our limited space compels us to leave it for future notice, though we shall take an early opportunity of returning to the subject.

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We were not aware that Sir Charles Paget intended the letter he addressed to us on the 1st instant to be printed; the Admiral, however, published a copy in the *Hampshire Telegraph*, we shall only repeat, that we believe Capt. Rous's intentions have always been to do full justice to the *Pique*; that on several occasions he has shown great ability and judgment in command of her, and that no officer can be more zealous; but, having pledged himself to an opinion as to her trim, and put that opinion on record in his official report of the ship's qualities, we [illegible] that coupling this with [illegible] that has come to our knowledge through various channels, we are satisfied that the *Pique* has not been [illegible] according to the expressed wish of her [illegible]. If Sir Charles Paget [illegible] that we are mistaken on this point, we shall then leave the question to others; but Sir Charles we suspect will say no such thing.

We know how hard it is to prevail on the Captain of a man-of-war to abrogate a notion so openly recorded; and our readers may remember, that when the difference of opinion as to the proper trim of the *Pique* was the subject of comment amongst Naval men, at the Clubs and elsewhere, long before Captain Rous's second appointment, we more than once pointed out, that it would be but justice to Sir William Symonds to let him command this ship (which, of all his build, is our decided favourite) during her first cruize, in the same manner as Captain Hayes has been allowed to command the *Inconstant*. This would have been but a fair course between the rival constructors. We are sure that Captain Hayes would have protested against the value of any trials which led results to the prejudice of *Inconstant*, supposing her to have been commanded by an officer, however skilful in his profession, who was decidedly at issue with him in so material a point as her stowage; and moreover had his opinion fortified by the experience of a former cruize, and recorded in an official document.

This is precisely the position of the matter. So far from advancing anything, as Sir Charles Paget well knows, to the prejudice of Captain Rous, we are great admirers of that gallant officer. We recollect the resolution and skill he displayed in bringing his ship safe through her perilous situation on a former occasion; and we are, therefore, not likely to attach blame to his conduct as a seaman. Our object has been from the first, as a reference to our former numbers will show (see our Journal of the 8th October particularly), to induce the gallant officer to trim his ship, in the first place, about one foot or little more by the stern; not by shifting, but by stowage of the weights received on board, so as to attain the draught. This is the trim which succeeds in other vessels of the family, whether on increased or reduced lines; and it is, we firmly believe, the trim best adapted for the *Pique*. It is evident that to perform this properly it must be done in harbour in smooth water, where the marks on the stem and stern-posts can be seen. It is impossible to accomplish it with any precision at sea, particularly with shifting weights, when a consumption of water and fuel is going on forward, and provisions taken in abaft.

We might refer to the reports published elsewhere, to show how little appears to be known on board, even to persons who are represented as we believe to be officers of the *Pique*. One states that in order to accomplish the intentions of the Surveyor, two guns were brought amid-ships from *forward*, and another, in praising the merits of the *Vanguard*, states, that it is not believed of board that her bottom and the *Pique's* are after the same mould.

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We have seldom been more gratified than by the perusal of the manly and soldier-like letter recently addressed by Sir H. Vivian to the Editor of the *Cornwall Gazette*, an extract of which we lay before our readers, for the sake of that distinguished officer, and of the Service in general:—

"On the 28th ult., you say my 'principal speeches of late years have been in favour of an augmentation of the Army, and of Military Flogging.' Now, I have not the slightest desire to disclaim any thing I ever said on either of these subjects; but it so happens, that of late years I have not spoken on the former, and very rarely on the latter. While I have been a Member of the House of Commons I have opposed the reduction of the Army as proposed by Mr. Hume; and when I state that regiments of the line, in many instances, have been thirty-five or forty years on service, a great part of the time in the East or West Indies, for five years at home; that the general average of service is about twenty years abroad for about five at home, no man with any feeling will, I think, be of opinion that I was wrong in opposing a reduction, the effect of which would have been to make the foreign service still more severe on our troops. The

…rmy without an …preserve the …admit, but it is …f a regiment, or …ave taken more pains to do away with corporal punish-…ment; and I would confidently appeal to every soldier …hat ever served under my command, what has been my …haracter in this respect. In both these cases, then, you …ave endeavoured to create a feeling against me by un-…worthy means."

The whole letter is so candid and explicit, that …ny comment on it may seem needless: it relates to …politics, but Sir Hussey merely introduces the …wo Military points we have quoted in his own …defence, it having been attempted by his opponents …to create a prejudice against him, by referring to …his vote and speeches in Parliament upon them.

The statement of the long foreign service of British …regiments, which Sir H. gives as the ground for …his voting against reduction in the Army, coming …from him, must have unusual weight. In-…deed, we have known for many years that Sir H. …Vivian has been a warm friend to our soldiery, and …has advocated on all occasions a fair and much …earlier relief from foreign service, particularly …from India, than has hitherto been even *promised*. …We have reason to believe that in Sir Hussey the …Army will find a powerful advocate during the …coming Session of Parliament; and now that …public attention has been excited by our own …exertions, and indeed by those of the daily press, …to the very protracted foreign service of the …Army, and now that a very strong feeling has been …roused by merely stating facts and giving dates and …numbers, there is no fear that any measure brought …forward to redress this crying grievance will want …support. The question is this—Will you not re-…lieve the soldier from India under twenty years—…shall he, like a convict, be banished for twenty …years from kindred, friends, and native land?

The apathy of the Public on this subject, in for-…mer years, has only been apparent, not real, for …a very strong feeling existed at all times, in all …the classes of the country, on the *life-banishment* …*almost* of relatives to far and fatal climates like …India; but it is only of late that even universal …opinions have found utterence in the publica-…tions of this country. Now, indeed, the wants and …wishes of Englishmen of every class find voice, …and no stronger instance of it can be brought for-…ward than the late numerous statements and repre-…sentations relative to the relief of regiments from …foreign stations. Branches of almost every family …in the country are serving in the Army, and a …very general and urgent demand is made for the …relief of their long-banished relations.

The evil does not exist in the Navy, and this con-…stitutes one of the many points of invidious compa-…rison between the two services. Members of Parlia-…ment owe it to their constituents to insist upon an …earlier relief being given to their countrymen, and a …fair and impartial tour of foreign duty, established …by law. The convict is sentenced to different de-…grees of banishment by the judge, according to his …crimes; but the soldier is sentenced to serve …twenty years in India, or ten years elsewhere, by …griping economists, and at the suggestion of whim …or interest. This banishment has been doubled, …without cause, by sending back to India, for twenty …years more, the same regiment, after the short …respite of four years! for instance, the 17th regi-…ment, which served more than twenty years in …India, and again, after four years, returned in …1830, viz. New South Wales, and is now serving in …Bombay; whence it will not, at the present rate, …return [illegible] that time it will [illegible] …years, forty-one years …served, out of [illegible] …abroad. This is a [illegible] previous case, but there …are others nearly [illegible]. The 2d, 4th, 9th, 14th, …19th, 22d, 25th, [illegible]th, 58th, 61st, 65th, 67th, …69th, 78th, 80th, and [illegible]th, all these regiments have …either gone to the West Indies *from India*, or to …India from the West Indies; consequently they all …will have served, before they again return home, …from twenty to thirty years, out of a period of …from twenty-four to thirty-four years; for the …time of service in the West Indies being ten …years, and that at [illegible] ing four years, the corps …proceeding [illegible] home tour, to the West …Indies, as the [illegible] have performed twenty …years' service in the Tropics out of twenty-four …years, and the regiment proceeding from India to …India, as the [illegible] done, after its home tour, …will have performed [illegible] years' service in the …Tropics out of forty-[illegible] years!!!

These facts cannot be generally known to the Members of Parliament; for if they were, the just complaints of the Army, on this subject especially, would have been brought under discussion in the last Session, when notice was attracted to Naval and Military grievances by Mr. Bannarmen. The lamentable want of information on Military matters, evinced during that debate, can never again occur; and the fault, which lay in the Services themselves, and not in the Members, (who, being Civilians, could not be expected to know Naval and Military topics intuitively,) has been remedied, so far as the subjects of reliefs and depots are concerned, by the series of articles which we have weekly published since April last, and by the State-ment on the relief of regiments in our contem-porary, the *United Service Journal* of last month.

We believe that the plan proposed will be adopted, either in all its details, or very slightly modified; for we have good grounds for asserting, that the measures have been maturely weighed, and urgently recommended by a commission in a recent report, and that Lord Howick is most indefatigable in maturing the plan for re-modelling the whole Military system, to which he pledged him-self last Session, in one of the most liberal and interesting speeches we have ever heard from any Secretary-at-War on the amelioration of the con-dition of the Army. We hope for great results, and we feel confident the Army will not be disap-pointed.

We annex two letters on this subject; the first has also reference to one we published last week:

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

Sir,—Some objections having appeared "*to the pro-posed relief*" of regiments, permit me to endeavour to remove them. It is not fair to take an abstract point: *the proposed system* states a general saving will be effected; what it loses then on some points, it more than gains on others. The second objection raised is, to the embarkation of regiments four times, and the long period at sea; but this, in fact, is no more than what is done at present, for regiments serve 3 years at Gibraltar, 3 at Malta, and 3 in the Ionian Islands, and then embark for England; when once on board, a week longer is no great hardship. With respect to the third objection, I believe I write the senti-ments of almost every Officer and soldier in the West Indies, "that they would be delighted to be ordered to America for the remaining period of their service abroad," and the mortality to the regiment removing would be 3 per cent. less than if it had remained in the West Indies. The translation of regiments from the West Indies to America, and *vice versa*, is proved by facts not to be attended with greater mortality than from England to either station; the 38th regiment, at present in Jamaica, came from America, and was *sent up*,—about the general average of all regts. serving in Jamaica. The 54th regiment, *after* serving 14 years in the West Indies and Surinam, was ordered, with-out previous notice, in the winter months to America; and I was assured by Officers then in the regiment, that they did not suffer more than reg[illegible] The mortality would be less in [illegible] for those blackguard canteen-men, appointed [illegible] Landlords (the Ordnance) obtaining their places by a con-*tract*, at the sacrifice of the lives of British soldiers. Can any thing be more degrading than advertising a Govern-*ment canteen to let*, the terms of bidding being on what for every 20 soldiers per month? I have known it rise from 15*s.* to 25*s.*, it is little short of selling the lives of others to the highest bidder. Grog-shops, by law, should not be allowed close to the barrack; the black canteen-man some-times has a grog-shop at the barrack-gate. There can be no difficulty in finding regiments to replace those that have been 16 years in India; the Mediterranean can furnish *several* that have *not been* in India, having the advantage of what is termed *a seasoning*,—why should they not proceed on to the East as well as the West Indies? The 67th regt. was removed from Gibraltar to Barbadoes, and most un-justly, for the 53d and 67th were both last from India, the former had been about 3 years at Gibraltar, the latter about one year, the *seasoning* was in favour of the 53d; they were also the *first* for removal, being longer there, and having left India before the 67th regiment. But why did *the 67th go?* read the Army List! "*The supposed sys-tem of reliefs*" puts to shame the reasons I remember stating our Assistant-Surgeon why the Captains for the depots were taken from the bottom of the List. "Because now," said he, "they are most likely to find their favour-ites at that end." *It is the best reason I ever have assigned.* The five years at home generally make the [illegible] senior Captains (those who returned from foreign service with the regiment) mostly old sirops without interest. There never can be, and never was, a just cause for any regiment to go from the East to the West Indies, and vice versa; for, when a regiment is required for the East or West Indies, and the first for duty is from either of those stations, it should turn into the "Spreights," and take out a regiment there that has not been to New South Wales; the depots left in England would do for convict-guards.

F. H.

*London, 6th Dec., 1836.*

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

Sir,—The depot system is shaken, and must fall if it not receive more than usual support from the instigator of Your last article on the subject, pointing out the benefit the service of Provisional Battalions, and giving an acco of the working of that one now formed at Chatham, been much talked over at the Clubs and in the Regimen *Even the depots themselves* are with you; this, though expected and almost incredible, is true. Their abolition w gratify the whole Army.

It was but to be expected that the substance published of a [illegible] morial from the Offic of the Southern [illegible] of the Bom[illegible] Arm on the subject of [illegible] and [illegible] ments for sending out, would be hailed the Indian Officers in this country with great sat faction. It was a brief and clear statement facts, supported by the strongest proof—exp ence.

During the last thirty [illegible] old offic entitled to the very i[illegible] pension of th rank, have retired, in [illegible]ence of a pu having been made up by [illegible] suits; and though there have been many cases where decis advantage to the Service, and benefit to the in vidual, have occurred, we have never known de ment to follow; this shows the system works w

It will, we think, appear to every reflect mind, that a twofold advantage must arise fr the plan of purchasing out a senior, when entit to retire. An officer who has actually served in dia for twenty-two years, and whose health by h service or wounds may have been greatly impai is necessarily not so efficient as one in health strength; but he whose infirmities thus press h him, finds too truly his pension quite inadeq to his support. Self-interest, and a kindly fee of the juniors of his regiment, offer to give a fair sum, which, together with the pension, ena the worn-out soldier to return to his native there to pass the remnant of his days in parative ease and happiness. How follows

ervice is relieved of … who is no longer capable
f pursuing that arduous course to which he had
evoted his best days, and his vacancy is supplied
n more efficient member.

A very small degree of reflection will prove that
is principle cannot be abused nor far extended;
this cogent reason, there is not at command
t powerful lever, money, to remove the stoppin
ne to promotion. If it be thought that
nciple should burden too much the pensio
, and render too happy the poor soldier, let it,
pray, be remembered that a most minute cal-
ation has been made, proving that *five only out
each hundred* ever survive to return to the enjoy-
nt of the pension. Who, then, would heart-
sly wish to limit the comforts of the retired
cer, and prevent his honestly gaining a small
dition, when, by so doing, the efficiency of the
ny is advanced, the promotion of the juniors
elerated, and the retiring officer benefited?
re are undeniable, stubborn facts, not to be put
de by the crudities of an official theorist, al-
ugh he be an Adjutant-General. If Lieutenant-
onel and Adjutant-General Powell think
brought a new subject to the notice of
rt of Directors, we apprehend he has deceive
self, for the practice has continued for nearly
y years; and the system is no more new to
n, than the fact that the moon influences the
s is to the Astronomer-General. But liberality,
evolence, and, above all, public advantage on
part of the Court permitted the obnoxious
er that existed to die; the resurrection of
ch Colonel Powell appears desirous for, the
earance of which, be assured, would be en-
ntered by hostile disgust; it would prove the
runner of woe, the advent of disaster, and
ail of discord and distress.

is at all times hazardous to abolish these i-
tutions which we find useful, and for
e been attached to, and in the practice of
have become old; it is a kind of separat
n our old friend—a fond habit—a second nature
changes, if they be really advisable (which we
y in the present), should be approached with
on and delicacy; time, temper, and circum-
ce should be well weighed, as
ancier would watch the favourable moment to
inister a new remedy; but Colonel Powell
s to us to have selected a most unhappy
ent to present his memorial—a time when
neglect, unmerited slight, and positive injus-
had roused to just indignation the feelings of
whole Indian Army. Is this a fit time to pro-
e internal agitation, to create new alarms, and
ish to exchange *a positive good for a speculative
ntage?* Colonel Powell appears to be a very
mate person: by the Army List of 1825
econd Captain in his regiment, and now on
utenant-Colonel and Adjutant-General, enjo
large emoluments and much patronage. How
ly to be lamented, that one in his high situa-
does not possess the confidence of the Army!
our opinion, there is no military functionary of
vast importance as an Adjutant-General to
discipline and harmony of an Army; and it
ld be well to remember that this lofty and
onsible place should be filled by a man of high
our, good sense, and great experience; the
ppy combination of such advantages would
ely establish him the faithful servant to the
te, the guardian and watchful friend of the
my.

If it be [illegible] the wisdom of the Admiralty Government will [illegible] the system of promotion, so arranged as to combine the most beneficial results, it is a matter of little doubt, that the present stagnation of promotion, it must be a most universal satisfaction, and would only be impeded by the impotent efforts of jealousy, envy, and discontent.

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In close accordance with the principle which we enunciated in a former number, on the question of placing on the Active List of Admirals those Senior Captains who had not had the good fortune of commanding First Rate Ships *six years*, and when so promoted, that *where* those gallant officers thus circumstanced, whose characters stood unimpeachable, could show that they had *repeatedly* and *bona fide* sought employment afloat without success, that they ought not to be passed over, thereby throwing a *stain*, as it were, upon their professional reputation for ever; and to which opinion we still steadfastly adhere:—in strict accordance, we say, with this principle of justice, we now submit that those few distinguished officers who, under late regulation, were, to their heart-breaking disappointment and mortification, deprived of their step in the late promotion, should, at the time when another promotion is about to be granted to the Navy, through His Majesty's gracious favour, have their hard cases again brought before the King, in order, that if it be found that all or either of these gallant men had not only never refused or evaded active service, but that they had *really* and *truly* done their best, on different occasions, to obtain the command of ships, whereby they would, had their earnest solicitations been complied with, have completed the period of service at present required to entitle a Captain to his flag, that they should, we humbly deem, when the [illegible]ed promotion takes place, experience their Sovereign's grace by being *restored to their original places* on the active list, in the same manner as was done, through His Majesty's marked sense of justice, towards the late *Vice-Admiral Shuldham* and *Admiral Beard*, and others, who had been in like manner, previously passed over. This liberal boon is the more called for where the individuals had, as in the case herein named, been distinguished against the enemy as *Commanders*, and more particularly so where they had received the rank of Post Captains *expressly* for such services in action against an equal or superior force.

The extra cost to the nation in conferring this well-merited favour on the one, two, three, or *four at most*, who have at this moment claims to this especial mark of Royal consideration, would not exceed five hundred per annum, and this only, in all probability, for a few short years, or perhaps, but a few short *months!* Surely, then, when it is borne in mind that this act of gracious benevolence of our beloved Monarch would tend in a large degree to heal the painful smarts of at least one brave man, whose peculiar case we have now more particularly before us, we cannot but believe that, upon its being submitted to His Majesty, he would at once consent to grant the favour sought. We allude to the gallant officer whose agonising sufferings, ever since he was [illegible]ed over in the promotion of July, 1830, *whilst in the actual command of a seventy-eight gun ship*, and when he required *only six weeks* to complete the then newly-prescribed period of six years, have hastened him fast towards his grave. Though late in at length receiving the consideration from his Royal Master,

[illegible] assured, he deeply and [illegible] officer [illegible] his post [illegible] hundreds of [illegible] for [illegible] gal[illegible] who, in early life, [illegible] intentions [illegible] Commander-in-[illegible] long before he had served his time as a Midshipman from the then Admiral Sir John Jervis, for his heroic conduct in the boats of the Foudroyant, off Martinique; and who a few years afterwards obtained the rank of Commander for his highly meritorious conduct as First Lieutenant of the Terpsichore, when she captured *El Mosquito*, a frigate of very superior force. Few men upon the list, we believe, can boast of thus attaining each and every grade through personal valour against the enemy. It is not then too much, we trust, to say that we most sanguinely hope that these facts may be brought before His Majesty at an early period by the Noble Lord now at the head of the Admiralty; and if this be done, we, with all who have so often experienced the proofs of our gracious Monarch's readiness to reward acknowledged merit, will confidently look to the realisation of the wishes of every man in the Navy who is acquainted with the hard case of this gallant but heart-broken officer, that he now receive this just favour from his Sovereign before the world closed upon him for ever, whereby to pass the last moments of his existence in that happiness and peace of mind to which, ever since the fatal 22nd day of July, 1830, he has unceasingly been a stranger.

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We cannot help observing, that in the Plan of Promotion, or Retreat, in contemplation, whatever that plan may be, it will be most unjust to the Army if applied exclusively to the higher ranks and to the purchasing officers. We earnestly trust it will embrace the claims of the old Subalterns, who, by their inability to purchase promotion, have, during a long period of peace, suffered the mortification of constantly seeing youngsters pass over their heads, whose only superior claim was to be found in a well-filled purse.

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If the monthly Army List were published with an additional column, giving the date of first entry into the Army, opposite to each name, it would be far more useful than the present one, and would serve at once to show the claims of each individual for promotion, where the date of existing rank does very partially; for instance, we know of some Lieutenants who were twelve and thirteen years on full-pay, who have [illegible] only given to them for service as Lieutenants. An Annual Army List, of even a more [illegible] kind, could easily be published, and in the same [illegible] as at present. It might class the [illegible] full-pay, and half-pay in particular, into effective and non-effective, i.e. those able and unable to serve. In the full-pay lists, the several dates of the previous commissions might be printed, and the time on full and half-pay. This book might tell a tale which some would not like to read or hear; but it would be a most useful work, and some industrious officer could not do better, for his purse's benefit, than compile such a book. The materials for it exist in a set of Army Lists from the date of the oldest commission. The book would sell well, and amply repay any bookseller.

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We observe with much pleasure that the Court of Directors of the East India Company have bestowed the Peninsular Medal and Clasps on Captain Elsey, of the 41st Regiment Native Infantry, who was the first to [illegible] appointment [illegible] grateful to [illegible] account of the [illegible] the Indian Army.

Considering the [illegible] predicament of wounded Indian Officers, it is to be regretted that there are not a greater number of Staff Appointments on the Establishment for Indian Officers, when [illegible] obliged, in consequence of severe wounds or ill health, to return to their native climate, and remain [illegible] for recovery, have but two resources—they must retire from their regiments, which (not as in the King's Army) prevents them from again returning to the Service when they may have sufficiently recovered to resume their active duties, and to enjoy the benefit of a long life of service, obtain a Colonelcy and off-reckonings; or, secondly, they must go on that most respectable list, the "Invalids," (a course disheartening to every officer possessing the true feelings of a soldier,) where he can neither rise by regimental promotion, nor even brevet.

We know of no greater evil in the Indian Army than there not being more appointments at home suitable for officers disabled by wounds. In every other Army there are available appointments for officers distinguished by their gallantry, of who may be suffering under honourable scars.

It is scarcely necessary to allude to the importance of having at all times a great majority of *Military* Officers in the East India Direction, to watch and guard the interests of the Army, but we cannot, whilst we have in recollection the liberal and generous support afforded by the Chairman, Major Sir James Carnac, to Captain Elsey, but entreat the few gallant officers who will soon by rotation succeed to the chair to follow the same liberal path.

We have great pleasure in closing these few remarks with the record of another beneficial act brought forward at the last Court-day by Sir J. Carnac, viz., granting to all European Officers of regiments stationed two hundred miles from each Presidency "Full [illegible]." The Order has not yet received the [illegible] of the Board (though at the Court, we believe, eighteen to three were in its favour), and [illegible] cannot be considered as settled. The intention is, to put the troops in the three Presidencies on an equality, except only two or three stations, where the facility of obtaining supplies, &c., is aided by the peculiar locality. We hope, in our next, to point out the several stations of the Army that will benefit by this wise and generous regulation.

A proposition is also before the Court, but not confirmed, to grant a Pension of 800*l.* per annum to Sir John Campbell for his services in Persia.

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Before we enlarge more fully upon the deprecated case of the re-appointment of an officer to the Coast Guard Service, who had been dismissed from it with *disgrace*, to which we alluded a few weeks ago, we would call attention to the latter in our columns of to-day upon this subject, and we shall anxiously look for an explanation of this affair from some quarter at an early period, or we shall proceed to detail the case as it has been shown to us, upon unquestionable authority.

We have been requested to deny the truth of a statement that appeared in the *Hampshire Telegraph* of last week, respecting the loss of the *Serpent*, which took place on the 29th ult. That journal, although published on the spot where the fact could be readily ascertained, persevering in its reckless course of misrepresentation on any matter pertaining to vessels of Sir William Symonds's construction, asserted that the mainmast of the *Serpent* went *first* by the Board, dragging the foremast after it, thereby insinuating that it was not the crippled state of the brig, and want of the means of properly securing the foremast, owing to the bowsprit being put, which produced the accident. Our Naval readers will at once perceive the malicious intention of this and other insinuations put forth by the *Hampshire Telegraph*. Considering the long standing of that paper, and the esteem in which it was formerly held by the Navy, we honestly regret its fallen state. Pursuing its present course, what will be its circulation two years hence?

Let our readers look to its bare-faced assertion, after we had given, from an eye-witness a report of the trial of the squadron on the 29th ult.:—"*that there was no treat on that day; that it was indeed to assert it.*" At the time the *Telegraph* had the folly and ignorance to publish this stupid falsehood, the *Inconstant* was at Portsmouth, and any officer would have told the writer that our report was true. Need we say more to show the value of statements from that quarter; and yet London prints knowing nothing of the matter, and having no correspondents in the service, have been silly enough to copy this mare's nest. How the Navy and Clubs will chuckle at this abundant display of ill nature and ignorance.

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We perceive that our excellent and our highly-esteemed monthly contemporary, the *United Service Journal*, reverts to the praiseworthy intention, which we trust, will shortly be adopted, of taking steps to secure a respectable subscription for erecting a national monumeot, with suitable embellishments, worthy the memory of England's most distinguished Admiral, the hero of Trafalgar. Our contemporary suggests, that the site of Trafalgar Square be selected for a monument dedicated to the United Service, and that Naval and Military achievements should be blended into a grand design to commemorate the actions of the most distinguished heroes of both professions. For the furtherance of such an intention, we shall be ready to lend our humble influence; but we take this early opportunity, on behalf of several distinguished Naval Officers of the highest rank, who have done us the honour to make our pages the channel of their opinions, to protest against the appropriation of Trefalgar Square to the purpose.

The name of the immortal hero of the Nile is too strongly endeared to his countrymen, but more particularly to the gallant members of his profession, to render any adventitious aid necessary for securing to his memory the most consummate and appropriate trophy that money can purchase, or art produce; and it would appear a reflection upon his actions, were it thought necessary to blend them with the exploits of others, however brilliant.

Every quarter of the metropolis is already graced with some work of art in commemoration of our illustrious Wellington; and doubtless a grand monument will be erected to his memory when the present season arrives (and may it long be averted!) that a nation shall mourn the loss of its greatest hero.

Our present object is, and in this we respond to the sentiments of the Navy, and, as we hope, the Army also, to secure for the memory of Nelson an appropriate monument, worthy of his resplendent deeds, on the site of Trafalgar Square, which position has always appeared to us the best adapted for the erection of such a trophy. This accomplished, or the means of accomplishing it attained, we shall lend our best aid to the design of our talented contemporary, and doubt not but that a sufficient sum will be speedily subscribed for the erection of a work of art worthy of the nation, and of those heroes of the Navy and Army who have shed their best blood in the service of their King and Country.

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Having said believing as we do, that it *only* requires the *Truth* should be brought clearly before the present liberal Government in every case of injustice to ensure the early application of the remedy sought, we feel it a duty due to the oppressed to state their claims through our columns in every instance in which we consider such claims to merit regard, and to be founded on fact. Such we have always considered, to be those of *Mr. John Dillon*, late of the Coast Guard Service; indeed, we hold, that it is *impossible* for his accusers—we would say, his *oppressors*—longer to doubt this truth, when they find that, after an impartial and thorough investigation into all the circumstances, four of the most distinguished Admirals upon the list have *unanimously* decided that he is wholly innocent of the charges so unworthily—so infamously brought against him. Here, then, we would ask Mr. Spring Rice, in whose hands, as Chancellor of the Exchequer, it would seem that the matter now rests, if he has deigned to read the letter recently addressed to him by Mr. Dillon, and a copy of which appeared in our columns a fortnight since; and should the Chancellor of the Exchequer not yet have found leisure to have done this, we trust he will condescend to do so at an early period; and we would further inquire of the Right Honourable gentleman, if he has read the report of the gallant Admirals alluded to, and having done this, whether he puts any faith in their disinterested assertions or not? for, upon this point the gist of the question now lies;—that is to say, whether the unbiassed opinions of four British Admirals is to be relied upon, or whether the *ex parte* statement of some *interested* tide-waiter, or other inferior officer of the Customs, is to be preferred to such honourable and unimpeachable testimony? As Englishmen, who delight in justice, and as haters of oppression in every form, we earnestly call upon the Government to give its early attention to this extraordinary affair, and not to suffer any prejudiced influence to counteract the opinions of such distinguished officers, as Admiral Sir George Martin, Sir Robert Stopford, Sir Philip Durham, and Sir Edward Codrington. After the determination come to by these gallant men, "*that Mr. Dillon stands fully and honourably acquitted of every imputation on his professional character*," will it be believed that this deeply injured person has only as yet been awarded 50*l.* for a prize which he again and again attempted to board, though in vain, still pursued, and ultimately caused to run into a port, whereby *alone* she fell into the teeth of the tide-waiter there, who has been awarded *eleven thousand pounds* as his share for her, though he had not, by assertions whatever in her capture. Can this, we ask, be justice? Our best advice to Mr. Dillon is, to persevere, and he must eventually succeed. Let all the facts be brought *distinctly and clearly* before the Government, and we are confident that each and every member of it will rejoice to amend the cruel wrongs which this persecuted individual has sustained.

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With reference to the late trials we have heard it generally remarked, that, after all, neither *Pique* nor *Constant* have shown any decided excellence, seeing that the *Vanguard*, an 80-gun ship, has, on some occasions, proved superior, and in others equal to both in sailing qualities. If, (say the controvertists,) those crack vessels, between which, in the course of a dozen trials, all weathers, the superiority has been conceded sometimes to one, sometimes to the other, the differences generally under a mile, except on two or three occasions, when *Inconstant* had a more decided advantage, and shifts of wind, and inequality of weight to be propelled by the same canvas, are put forth to account for any superiority, to say nothing of existing difference of opinion in regard to trim—if, as it appears, they performed little better, and sometimes worse than a ship of the line, either that ship must have extraordinary

or the frigates are not above mediocrity. Such are the general sentiments delivered by those whom we have heard discussing this matter, and to a certain extent they are correct. It must be recollected that the ships were all [illegible] squadron there only appeared for [illegible] vessel of any established character [illegible] and she always maintained her [illegible] except once, when running across the [illegible] out of trim. The line-of-battle ships [illegible] be equal to the generality of vessels [illegible] two instances probably superior; and [illegible] as an index, it is generally believed [illegible] most captious have now admitted) that the [illegible] is a very superior man-of-war. Our own opinion [illegible] both frigates are capable of better performance than they displayed during the late trials, and that when their merits are brought out they will outsail the *Vanguard*, or any other line-of-battle ship, in the proportion that vessels of their class usually do. To put the rival ships on an equality, however, it is not right that they should carry equal weights; for although it has been asserted, that by the old mode of measuring tonnage the *Inconstant* is the smaller ship, the fact is, that were it not for her frame being of less solidity, (the frame timbers are fewer in the proportion of one-fourth,) there would be little difference in the specific gravity producing the displacement of the hulls of the two vessels, the masts, yards, sails, and rigging being precisely alike. That the *Pique* has better quarters and accommodations, more capacity and greater stability, is owing to her increased breadth, and this affords the means of producing a finer bottom by a different mould from that of the old ships: the length of each ship is the same. Our belief is, that both the frigates will benefit by a re-stowage. It will probably be performed on the *Inconstant* before she goes to sea again, and this will doubtless have the effect of diminishing the tendency to labour which it is now admitted she displayed.

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We trust that in the forthcoming promotion, which it is expected will be on an extensive scale, the claims of those Mates now serving on the coast of Spain will be favourably considered. The duty of co-operating with an army on shore is always an arduous one for sailors, and particularly in the present case, when, owing to the bravery of the Spaniards, so much is left to be performed by our naval officers. Lord John Hay has no doubt represented the extent of services, and how ably and cheerfully they have been performed by some of the officers of the vessels employed, and we trust that merit will meet its due reward.

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On Tuesday both Houses re-assembled, the term of prorogation having expired, when the Lords Commissioners further prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 21st of January.

On Tuesday a deputation of the Geographical Society, composed of Sir J. Barrow, Capt. Beaufort, Mr. Murchison, and the Secretary, waited on Lord Glenelg at the Colonial Office, to solicit the co-operation of Government in sending out to Australie two young officers, Lieuts. Grey and Lushington, who have lately obtained the highest honours at the Military College at Sandhurst, and who have volunteered to explore in any part of the unknown continent of Australia, which may be thought most desirable towards increasing our knowledge of the interior of the country—of the prospect it offers for civilisation.

The banquet to Sir Robert Peel, at Glasgow, is fixed for Friday, 18th January. Sir Robert's inaugural discourse as Rector will be delivered on Wednesday the 11th of January, and Thursday will be occupied by the inquiry into College affairs.

Earl Howe, who, since the demise of the Countess, has resided in strict retirement, has given directions for the immediate repair and embellishment of his residence at Gopsall.

The late Miss Vaughan has bequeathed 160,000*l.* to various charities, besides several large legacies.

*National Opera.*—If 30,000*l.* can be raised, as is proposed, in shares of 5*l.*, to build a theatre for the purpose, the *Observer* states, that the King will grant a patent for the performance of operas and ballets by native composers.

The action brought by Mr. Fraser, the publisher, against Mr. Grantley Berkeley, and his brother, Mr. Craven Berkeley, for an assault, the particulars of which were stated at the time, was tried in the Court of Exchequer on Saturday, and a verdict of 100*l.* was given for the plaintiff.

The rumoured marriage between Viscount H—— and Miss T—— has been prevented, it is said, by some difference respecting settlements; we know not how true this may be.

This day (Saturday) the Hon. Mr. Stanley, second son of the Earl of Derby, will lead to the hymeneal altar the daughter of Gen. Sir Henry Campbell, of Richmond Hill.

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A [illegible] spoken of as [illegible] to the [illegible] of the Hon. Col. [illegible] brother of the [illegible] and uncle to the [illegible] Count G[illegible]

The [illegible] and Gentle[illegible] have met [illegible] in [illegible] Committee was done at [illegible] Club, which has so much occupied public [illegible] will make their report in the course of the week. [illegible] understand that one of the most distinguished [illegible] of the realm has expressed himself in a manner [illegible] favourable to the ex-Ministerial party.—*Morning Post.*

[illegible] Committee has [illegible] sequent [illegible] report can be [illegible] stated in [illegible] case rests as at present.—Ed.]

*Royal Asiatic Society.*—The first [illegible] meeting for the Session was held on Saturday [illegible] Colonel Lushington in the chair. A great [illegible] presents were announced for the library and [illegible] A letter was read [illegible] Major-General Sir H. [illegible] liberal [illegible] 100*l.* for the general purposes of the Society, [illegible] nding, in its present [illegible] ments, that the [illegible] luctantly [illegible] subscriptions. Sir Henry [illegible] is an officer of [illegible] Indian Army [illegible] and we will not [illegible] of his [illegible] proud, his example [illegible] follow in the [illegible] of Sir James Coffin's noble [illegible] British Navy [illegible] ful, [illegible] Hood [illegible] a strong number on the [illegible] day (for the [illegible] on Wednesday, at the [illegible] Grounds, [illegible] Several prizes were [illegible] the most successful archers were Dodd (their [illegible] -shot), Drury, [illegible] Captain, who, [illegible] he, was the "[illegible] Rescius"), Chiselle, [illegible]

A [illegible] Sloane (late a Sergeant-Major in the Royal Artillery), was found in a pond, near Shooter's Hill, supposed to have been murdered and thrown there, as he had been robbed of his watch, money, &c.; he had been missing six weeks from his home and family, and, from his known sobriety, it was suspected that foul means had been used; he was highly respected by his late officers and all who knew him. He is to be buried to-morrow in Woolwich church-yard.

The Englishman, Hawkins, who was arrested some time back as he was proceeding to London with the documents of the Outward Loan for Don Carlos, and has been recently stopped again on his return from London to the frontier, has just been shut up, in the gendarmerie barracks. He had first been sent to Bordeaux.—*Débats.*

The youngest son of the gallant and ill-fated General Quesada has arrived in Paris, where he intends to [illegible] some stay. The General's eldest son recently embarked at Cadiz for the Havannah, where some of his family are settled.—*Journal du Commerce.*

General Sablokoff and suite arrived at the Sablonienne Hotel on Monday from Paris. It was the General, who is a Russian officer, that narrowly escaped drowning by attempting to cross from Boulogne to Dover in an open boat during the late gale. The General wore his undress uniform, by which he was mistaken for a courier.

A soldier, who had served at Waterloo, named Keevil, died lately in this city. He had subsisted for 30 years on his pension and his wife's humble earnings. He was an early depositer in the savings-bank, and had saved the sum of 50*l.*, on which a half-year's interest was due. To obtain this money the poor widow must take out letters of administration. The duty amounts to 4*l.*, and fees and other expenses to nearly 4*l.* more. Surely, if the Government wished to encourage savings-banks, so heavy a charge on the economy of the industrious poor might be easily removed.—*Bath Chronicle.*

Letters from Elsinore state, that a Russian vessel had arrived there in six days from Cronstadt, and reported that the winter had set in there. Only five English vessels and a few foreign ones were left frozen up, one of the former was the *Gateshead*, of Newcastle. The Hamburg letters also state that the *Heff* and *Tief* at Pillau were partially covered with floating ice on 26th ult., and also the *Konsberg Haff*. There were some floating ice in the Eider on 27th ult., which compelled several vessels to haul into the harbour.

Some Irish speculators are building a steam-ship of 2,000 tons, to sail between Liverpool and New York.

As a convincing proof how completely the eyesight of the Duke of Sussex is restored, during his late sojourn at Lord Dimsdale's, he joined several shooting parties, and brought down the pheasants with unerring aim.

*French Packet Station.*—We learn from authority that the statements in the English Journals of the intended removal of the French Post Office Packet Station, from Dover to Ramsgate, are entirely unfounded; no such change being in contemplation by the Government.—*Galignani.*

The second son of the Prince of Canino, who made his escape from the Papal guard many months ago at Rome, and took refuge in the Tuscan States, arrived in London on Monday last.

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[illegible] accompanied by his eldest son, arrived at the Clarendon Hotel, Old Bond-street, in an open barouche, on Saturday afternoon, from Dover, where they had disembarked on the previous day, from Calais. The Princess Polignac and the younger branches of the family are daily expected from Hem, where she has resided nearly the whole period of her husband's captivity. The Prince looked care-worn, and is not in very robust health, having, during the latter part of his imprisonment, suffered much from gout. A Captain of Gendarmerie escorted the Prince from the fortress to the place of embarkation, with orders, however, to treat the ex-Minister with every respect and attention. Lord Ranelifle, brother to the Princess Polignac, who resides at Bunny Park, in Nottinghamshire, has invited his exiled relative to pass some time at his seat. Since the arrival of the Prince he has been visited by Count d'Orsay, Count de Crony, Sir Robert Inglis, and several other persons of distinction.

*Egyptians in England.*—Two Egyptians, one seventeen, and the other twenty, arrived at Sheerness last week, to be instructed in the art of sail-making in the dock-yard. There have been several young men from that country receiving instructions in building for some years past, whose period of [illegible] drawing to a close. The progress they have made is very astonishing.

The *Thomas and Alfred*, Capt. [illegible] London to Bremen, with a [illegible] ashore on the rocks between Po[illegible] half-past seven in the morning, and soon afterwards went to pieces. Seven of the crew were drowned and nine saved.—*Boulogne Journal.*

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## The Court.

The King has recovered from his attack of gout. The Queen was slightly indisposed by cold at the beginning of the week, but her Majesty is now in good health. The King has been sitting to [illegible] Newton for a miniature picture. Her Majesty has also been sitting to Sir Martin Arthur Shee, for her portrait.

The King has been pleased [illegible] the nomination of Lord Foley, to appoint [illegible] Lovett, Esq., late 66th reg. one of his Majesty's [illegible] Corps of Gentlemen at Arms, vice [illegible] R. Farwell.

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## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—*The* [illegible] Duke and Duchess [illegible] to pass the winter in Corsica. [illegible] the respect shown by the inhabitants [illegible] the manner [illegible] Charles X. at the time of his [illegible] *La France* gives the following particulars of an event [illegible] occurred immediately after the death of Charles X. [illegible] The Duchess d'Angoulême lost no time in writing to the Duchess de Berry to acquaint her with the melancholy event, and to inform her that the Duke d'Angoulême, as head of the family, would retain the guardianship of the young Princes and Princess, who were styled in her letter [illegible] children. To this communication the Duchess de Berry is to reply, expressed her resignation to the will [illegible] dence, and her regret that she had not [illegible] last moments of the dying King, and received [illegible] The letter terminated with a hope that the ties which connected the Princess with the august family of Charles X. might be cemented more strongly than [illegible]

(*From the Nouvelle Minerve.*)—The [illegible] ject with respect to the Duke of [illegible] follows:—It is announced that he is preparing for a long journey for his instruction. [illegible] The Duke will go post to St. [illegible] posed marriage of the young Prince to [illegible]

chesses is already spoken of. The eldest of the Princess is brought up in the Greek religion; this deulty, and even the difference of age, will be no er. It is evidently intended to prove that the fallen nasty is preferred to the family which the Revolution chosen. From St. Petersburgh the Duke will go to sin, where it is hoped Don Carlos will be received. adrid will then become the focus of Carlist plots; the t step will be to form a Royal Guard for the Duke of ordeaux, composed of officers, young men of noble nilies devoted to the principle (of legitimacy). Then no attempt will be made from the Pyrenees, in the outh departments. Such is the plan; it is not kept secret—will it be allowed quietly to be carried into ecution?

Paris papers contain rumours respecting the French my having met with ill success at Constantine.

SPAIN.—Despatches were yesterday morning received the Spanish Embassy, containing the information that omez had been defeated by Narvaez near Arcos, in ndalusia, and that the remainder of his forces were in ch a position as to render it likely they would be ex-rminated by Alaix, who was in close pursuit.

The news from Bilboa is not worse. Espartero ossed the river of Bilboa with his army to the right nk, on the 30th ult.

HOLLAND.—Prince Alexander, eldest son of the rince of Orange, has had a narrow escape. He was ing in his carriage from the Hague to Leyden, when a ee, broken by the force of the storm, fell upon him, and jured him severely.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor has just given a proof of s love of justice. A General of high rank had in-rred His Majesty's displeasure, and had been deprived his regiment, for having favoured, in a very remarkable anner, a young officer of a distinguished family, pro-oting him to the wrong of other officers.

ITALY.—Accounts from Bologna state that on Sunday, th ult., a sanguinary conflict took place between the ustrian Hussars in garrison in the town, and the Swiss rtillerymen in the pay of the Pope. The origin of the uarrel is not known; but a degree of misunderstanding d for some time been observed between the two corps, hich at length broke into an open rupture in the market ace, and the streets surrounding the palace of Prince acciocli. Fifteen of the combatants were wounded; me of them severely. One of the Swiss was killed; t his party gained the day. The two corps were con-gned to their barracks, and the peace of the town was

Q[illegible] of the King of Greece with e P[illegible] Oldenburg was celebrated on e [illegible] in the Palace at Oldenburg.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—Sir Richard Bourke, in his fficial minute of ways and means for 1837, congratulates he Legislative Council upon an excess of 80,000*l.* in the olonial revenue over the previous year's estimate, and he revenue arising from crown lands exceeded in the re-eipt 47,000*l.* over the same period. The estimate for olice and prisons was 45,200*l.*, less by 5,000*l.* than the rmer year. In this branch of expenditure is an item of 00*l.* for killing dogs. The Post Office revenue was fast creasing. For two [illegible] houses to accommodate haplains of the Church of England, 1200*l.* is allocated. apt. Barnes, Royal Engineers, who arrived last year, to construct a break water at Newcastle, and clear the aramatta river; salary [illegible] a year, and 1000*l.* for xpenses. Sir R. Bourke announces the intention of ord Glenelg to introduce to New South Wales, and its ependencies, throughout the various [illegible] the system National education enforced in Ireland. [illegible] ose an estimate of three thousand pounds is given in, [illegible] administered by a joint board, [illegible] colonial roductive [illegible] in the colony in aid

UNITED STATES. [illegible] between South Sea Ex[illegible] —The New York newspapers state, that the t[illegible] r the expedition to the southern hemisphere are aunched, and will be speedily equipped for the voy[illegible] excites great interest.

*Essex Assizes.*—A verdict, by a Thaxted jury, is [illegible] this week. The charge w[illegible] Legerton, and the re[illegible] Legerton *not guilty*; and we [illegible] is, and *the worst* of the [illegible] reminds us of a former verdict, in the same [illegible] when an old woman was indicted for [illegible] top-boots, and the verdict was, "*not* [illegible] admonition, *never to do the like again!*" [illegible] It is generally understood that the Carlist correspon-[illegible] under the signature of *Basque*, is [illegible] Lord Ran[illegible] lately mounted a breech, and took possession [illegible] a day, as the place is called, but which has since turned out to be a small boat, with a pigeye.—*Sunday Paper.*

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ADELPHI.—On Monday a new melodrame, called *Pauline, or the Prisoner of the Bastile*, was produced at this theatre. This piece is in two acts, and each act contains a distinct plot. The acting of Mrs. Yates may be said to have won all the applause bestowed on this drama; indeed, but for her praiseworthy exertions in the author's cause, the piece would have gone d—d; as it was, there was considerable disapprobation manifested towards the close, which the splendid [illegible] scene silenced. The parts assigned to Reeve and Frank[illegible] were very slight; they acquitted themselves well.

ST. JAMES'S.—An operatic burletta, in two acts, entitled *The Village Coquettes*, by the author of the very clever "Pickwick Papers," was produced at this house on Tuesday evening, and was received by a crowded auditory. The plot of this burletta is extremely simple but does not possess much novelty; the great fault that it is deficient of incident and situation, and the in the end leads to nothing. Of the dialogue we but little in praise. The only scene entitled to our mendatioo was that between *Old Benson* and *Sq. Norton*; this was highly wrought and effective. Sever of the songs and choruses are well written, and display considerable taste. The music is by Mr. John Hullah, a young composer of some promise. The score is light, and possesses o pleasing variety; but throughout the opera there is a total absence of melody. Several of the choruses are clever and effective compositions; and the instrumentation is generally good. The greatest credit is due to the manager for the splendid style in which this piece has been produced; it could not be surpassed at either of the large houses. Mr. Braham played and sung with great spirit, and was loudly applauded for his exertions. Miss Rainforth and Miss Smith made the most of the songs which fell to their share. The best performance was the *Old Benson* of Mr. Strickland; it was natural and highly effective. At the end of the opera the composer and author were called for to receive the congratulations of their friends!

QUEEN'S.—There seems to be a disposition at this theatre to do well. On Monday we looked in to witness the performance of the domestic drama of *The Cavalier*, produced last season at the Haymarket. The piece proved a hit at this house, and so it ought, for it was cleverly acted, [illegible] in the parts sustained by Elton and Miss Clifford. The comedy of the *Rivals* followed, and was as well got up and acted as we have seen it for some time past; really, the *inimitable* acting of Elton, Loveday, Mathews, Miss Clifford, Miss Grey, and Mrs. Loveday, in this sterling comedy, ought to draw crowded houses, for it could not have been better acted at Drury Lane theatre.

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STATUTUM EST OMNIBUS SEMEL MORI.

Though life we spend in sunny bowers,
With fragrant meads and scented flowers,
And time attend our tranquil hours,
Yet we must die.

Though Love's bright torch may gladly blaze,
Though years pass with joyous happy days,
Though beauty's smile delight our gaze,
Yet we must die.

Though we by fancy borne away,
To realms of regions bright and gay,
Where pleasure glows in constant ray,
Yet we must die.

[illegible] with the stamp of state,
[illegible] our mighty fate,
[illegible] we must die.

For we must part with love's bright ray,
Our [illegible] must decay,
[illegible] pleasure's sway,
[illegible] we must die.

*Metropolitan Mag.*

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THE STAT[illegible] JOHN GALT.

[illegible] of Stu[illegible] rity in the exterior o[illegible] is [illegible] mind [illegible], therefore, a [illegible] of [illegible] Some [illegible] of so great [illegible] as that of any [illegible] principal [illegible] ministers, [illegible] The merit is [illegible] which he is [illegible] when [illegible] comes [illegible] thinks [illegible] there must [illegible] paramount [illegible] time to the eyes of others (though he himself, for [illegible] cannot discover [illegible] what it consists); that [illegible] becomes grave and magisterial. The differences between a Principal and an Under Secretary of State is rarely recondite; the latter is only a mere [illegible], for it is a [illegible] fact, that the higher [illegible] is the responsibility, [illegible] the span of a

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[illegible] pressed into point, and, for the same [illegible], the King can do no wrong. It has been found, [illegible] of men are wise and comprehensive in [illegible] to the pressure of responsibility [illegible] upon their [illegible], just as atmospheric air expands in [illegible] be received [illegible] exhausted. A smaller quantity of mind [illegible] serves in the high places than in those of the common walks of life; but it is not always prudent to declare [illegible] esoteric doctrine to the public. We never hear now [illegible] days of Kings chopping off the heads of their Secret[illegible], as they did in ancient times; but this does not ar[illegible] any additional value which the said heads may h[illegible] In truth, it has been long supposed that Se[illegible] have not improved. I can ever, however, that wi[illegible] was Secretary of State the popular opinion was not [illegible] correct on this subject. But although gravity is a [illegible] essential quality in a Secretary of State, I do not [illegible] ought to be considered the first, for I am taugh[illegible] experience to believe, a judicious contempt fo[illegible] ular opinion is highly ous. It would never, [illegible] do, that those around [illegible] ery fence of the con[illegible] on is drawn should not

Strictures, and all other forms of Venereal Disease [illegible] sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dos[illegible] ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible [illegible] y do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteratio[illegible] of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with th[illegible] stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is th[illegible] case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will h[illegible] experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs aft[illegible] taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like natur[illegible] which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed th[illegible] complaint for a time without eradicating it from the constitutio[illegible] and the patient, on undergoing a little more fatigue than ord[illegible] nary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are sufferin[illegible] under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrain[illegible] to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They a[illegible] likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, Sca[illegible] botic Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of ve[illegible] sels should make a point of always taking them to stay their w[illegible] rivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout t[illegible] world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professio[illegible] recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first off[illegible] those pills to the public, may be considered interesting.

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R[illegible] Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instanc[illegible] and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved syst[illegible] of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you rec[illegible] mend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty tha[illegible] had never before witnessed; but what I consider their most im[illegible] luable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, [illegible] never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that ha[illegible] the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of th[illegible] uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you can[illegible] fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, dear[illegible] very truly, JOSHUA BROOKE[illegible]

Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes [illegible] 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and C[illegible] Gen[illegible] Warehouse, 63, Oxford-street, the co[illegible] of [illegible] Lovell, where the public can be supplied w[illegible] every [illegible] valid reputation (*with an allowance on taking* [illegible] at one [illegible] and fresh from the various make[illegible] Orders [illegible] a remittance, punctually attended [illegible] and the [illegible] be returned with the order.

Also, Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or more [illegible] in every Town in the Kingdom; and are [illegible] used much [illegible] may well in the hands of a [illegible] than even the King—the ace; or, in other [illegible] turns out contrary to [illegible] is [illegible] imputed by the popular [illegible] voice [illegible] the Minister. I [illegible] not mean him in whose [illegible] department the accident [illegible], but the pilot of affairs, [illegible] After much serious [illegible] contrived to keep the [illegible] public attention fixed on [illegible] special duties of each de[illegible] partment; and thus, in whatever [illegible] the fault arose, the [illegible] minister of that department was [illegible] to answer for it [illegible] to the people, though he might [illegible] had nothing to do [illegible] either with the origin or development of the matter in [illegible] question; for the bulk of the people do not know that a [illegible] number of the cabinet is [illegible] responsible, as a Minister, [illegible] who shall have appeared [illegible] be the sense of the [illegible]. The Minister to whose department the execu[illegible] the measure may be, may have been in the min[illegible] when it was determined [illegible] in council, and it is [illegible] human nature to expect that a Minister can be [illegible] hearty in the execution of a [illegible] cause to which he was [illegible] inimical.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

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*Law and Equity.*—"Pray, my lord," said a gentleman to a [illegible] respected and rather whimsical Judge, "what is the [illegible] between Common Law and Equity Courts?"—"Why, [illegible] in the end," replied his Lordship; "they [illegible] very little so far as *time* is concerned. At common [illegible] you are done for at once; in equity you are [illegible] so easily disposed of. The former is a bullet, which [illegible] instantaneously and most charitably effective; the latter [illegible] is an angler's hook, which plays with its victim be[illegible] fore it kills it. The one is prompt and the other [illegible] tenacious."

"I cannot imagine why my whiskers should turn gre[illegible] sooner than the hair of my head," said Alder[illegible] [illegible] day. "It is because you have worked [illegible] with your brains more than your brains," replie[illegible]—*Standard.*

THE commencement of the Winter Season, with the bleak winds of December, have put our fashionable belles upon the *qui vive* to have recourse to the only protector of female beauty, that is, ROWLAND'S KALYDOR. All attempts to paint that transcendent auxiliary of female beauty would be vain and frivolous. Every tree is known by its fruit; and by that test Rowland's [illegible] throughout Europe a glory [illegible] Pillar at Rome.

[illegible]URES.

Prices [illegible] o'clock.—Consols, [illegible] Reduced, 98¾; 3 per Cents, 98¾; ¾; Cons. for Acc. 98¾.

FROM [illegible]AY'S GAZETTE.

[illegible]LVENT.

Dec. 6—J. R. Yates, [illegible] street, St. James's, Westminster, [illegible].

BANK[illegible] ANNULLED.

[illegible] and draper.—J. Hogg, Mathon, the fact is, that were it not for her frame being solidity, (the frame timbers are fewer in the proportion of one-fourth,) there would be little difference in the gravity producing the displacement of the hulls of the two vessels, the masts, yards, sails, and rigging being precisely alike. That the *Pique* has better quarters and accommodations, more capacity and greater stability, is owing to her increased breadth, and this affords the means of producing a finer bottom by a different mould from that of the old ships: the length of each ship is the same. Our belief is, that both the frigates will benefit by a re-stowage. It will probably be performed on the *Imaum*[illegible] before she goes to sea again, and this will doubtless have the effect of diminishing the tendency to labour which it is now admitted she displayed.

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WE trust that in the forthcoming promotion, which it is expected will be on an extensive scale, the claims of those old Mates now serving on the coast of Spain will be favourably considered. The duty of co-operating with the army on shore is always an arduous one for sailors, and particularly in the present case, when, owing to the apathy of the Spaniards, so much is left to be performed by our naval officers. Lord John Hay has no doubt remarked the extent of services, and how ably and cheerfully they have been performed by some of the officers of the vessels employed, and we trust that merit will meet its due reward.

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On Tuesday both Houses re-assembled, the term of prorogation having expired, when the Lords Commissioners further prorogued the Parliament to Tuesday the 23rd of January.

On Tuesday a deputation of the Geographical Society, composed of Sir J. Barrow, Capt. Beaufort, Mr. Murchison, and the Secretary, waited on Lord Glenelg at the Colonial Office, to solicit the co-operation of Government [illegible] daughter of [illegible]el de Chevillard, in the service of Napoleon Buonaparte.

DEATHS.

Ashford, in Kent, Mrs. [illegible]ews, wife [illegible] Lieut. Jenkins, of the Queen's [illegible] Captain Jewers, R.N.—[illegible] late W. Brown, Esq., [illegible] Brown, R.N., K.H.—[illegible] square, Harvey Combe, Esq. [illegible]—At Handsworth, in his 66th year, Capt. [illegible], Kent, on 1st inst. Mrs. Gasson, relict [illegible] Lieut.-Col. Robert Gordon, many years Adjutant-General on the Bombay establishment.—At Interlichny, Scotland, Captain J. Mac[illegible], Aged 78.—At Clifton, Capt. J. Hamilton, [illegible] 78th reg.


[illegible]tisements.

[illegible] st. p.

MEMOIRS of the GREAT LORD CLIVE [illegible] communicated by the Earl of Powis.

By Major-General Sir John Malcolm, G.C.B., F.R.S., &c.

Albemarle Street.

With a Map [illegible] Views, and Sixteen Illustrations, from the Author's Drawings. 8vo. 30s.

JOURNAL of the ARCTIC LAND EXPEDITION in Search of [illegible] Rivers, to the Mouth of the GREAT FISH RIVER, in the Years 1833, 1834, and 1835.

By Captain Back, R.N., Commander of the Expedition.

*** A very few Copies remain [illegible] small quantity of plates in etc., to range with the former Volume to the Arctic Land.

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The leading features which distinguish this plan from that of all other Life Assurance Companies are, that the business is carried on by the Corporation [illegible] are charged for management being deducted [illegible] and the assured are exempt from all liability of Partnership.

JOHN [illegible], Secretary.

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PATENT ROOFING and [illegible] MATERIAL for [illegible]—[illegible] they may now be supplied with this [illegible] durability. [illegible] immense demand for [illegible] Steam its great superiority over paper [illegible] dying of a porous texture, is not liable to [illegible] it is light and will never double the [illegible] [illegible] and being made a continuous web, [illegible] and holding [illegible] without joining. [illegible] and width, can be manufactured expressly [illegible] and roofing have hitherto been [illegible] [illegible] can be [illegible] with the slates or tiles or both, as the case may require. Also Patent Millboard, Scoutdesdey, and the articles [illegible] fitting for [illegible] machinery [illegible] street.

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Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in all climates under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

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Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose heirs would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties apprehensively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn ties of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Hatech, and it is there well known to succeed in entirely rivalling even the famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during a period of three centuries, and has been found unfailingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as it would be considered) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair on a bald iron—it will do no [illegible]. But, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair [illegible] ordained its existence, if not from those causes to which [illegible] preferable; it will promote the growth of the hair [illegible].

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

retain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a PURE LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unadulterated with the deleterious articles usually employed in the Oils sold, which are morally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews and the atmosphere a great portion of its sustenance, which it soon withers and dies so the hair [illegible] nourished, [illegible] single hair [illegible] fair will be [illegible] ered with [illegible] and which, [illegible] quacy, the hair is [illegible] those persons [illegible] to promote perspiration [illegible] early [illegible], which is [illegible] caused by the [illegible] pores of the [illegible] perspiration [illegible] nothing [illegible] the hair [illegible] [illegible] daily [illegible] [illegible] prevent [illegible] [illegible] and if regularly [illegible] [illegible] proves the [illegible] [illegible] ration as directed in the [illegible].

Price 3s. 6d., [illegible] and in [illegible], each.

N.B.—[illegible] quarterly [illegible] Guineas the [illegible] will supply [illegible] required.

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[illegible] Twelve months' wear [illegible] to any part [illegible] Boots, [illegible] which Patent [illegible] Great Coats, the Invaluable Pilot Pea Jackets, bound and velvet collars, &c.; the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; Do Trousers, 10s. 6d.; Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, 14s.; Gentlemen's Best Cloth Every, best cloth, 32s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—GODFREY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 5, Lombard-street. Established, 1784. The best kind of part [illegible] for Boys' Clothing.

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| A single Artificial Tooth | £0 10 0 |
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"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of disease in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSIAH HENRY GREEN.

"65, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 14, 1838."

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"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed [illegible] Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "Soho Square, Spring Gardens, April 14, 1838."

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"My Dear Sir,—[illegible] your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa, [illegible] a sense of which had been many months under [illegible] can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I may [illegible] in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the [illegible] faith, than any other mode of treatment. I know of [illegible] generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Hoping the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, "April 15, 1838." (Signed) "WILLIAM HAWKINS."

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Butler and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; John Prout, 229, Strand; Headborne, Middle Row, [illegible] St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; Watts, 183, [illegible] London; Evans, Son, and Co., 18, Pentonville-street, [illegible] the Medical Hall, 64, Lower Gloucester-street, Dublin; [illegible] R. Rutherford, Leith Walk, Edinburgh, and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars Road," to be engraven on the Government Stamp affixed to each bottle of his genuine Solution of Copaiba.

[illegible] Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual [illegible] Proprietor.

[illegible] may be consulted every day as usual until 5 o'clock.

## CERTAIN CURE FOR CORNS AND

BUNIONS.—ALLINGHAM'S BOTTERDAM CORN and BUNION LIQUID INVENT, which gives relief upon the first application, and completely eradicates them without pain or inconvenience in the following [illegible]:—

"For many years I suffered by Corns; latterly I felt such pain [illegible], having five on my left foot, that the frequent [illegible] and filing of them in no way relieved me. For [illegible] I was [illegible] Boots, and for ten or twelve days not [illegible] ALLINGHAM'S ROTTERDAM CORN SOLVENT. You are the [illegible] prietor: after using it two days, [illegible], in four days [illegible] one of the Corns, the most painful, was entirely [illegible] cradle and [illegible] this one I suffered more in parting [illegible] I have in a week after, and [illegible] wear boots. Having experienced this benefit in my own person, [illegible] having recommended this [illegible] Patients of mine, who [illegible] have been cured, I [illegible] to give you this testimony, to use it as you may [illegible] I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"Duke-street, Surgeon Dentist."

[illegible]-street, Strand,

[illegible] March, 1838."

[illegible] testimony to its merits, no less strong, is fully proved by [illegible] which some unprincipled persons have exercised [illegible] and appearance, and to substitute for it an article [illegible] inefficacious and pernicious; it is therefore [illegible] for Allingham's Rotterdam Corn and Bunion [illegible], and see that J. A. Sharwood is written on the outside [illegible], as some others are spurious.

Sold by J. A. Sharwood, 55, Bishopsgate Without; in Bottles, at 1s., 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d.; and, by appointment, by most Medicine Venders.

## MORISON'S PILLS.—The Public are

hereby informed that this medicine cannot be had genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicine" are engraved upon the Government stamp, in white letters upon a red ground. The above is the only security to the public [illegible] important that it should be strictly observed by [illegible] No Chemist or [illegible] in any way [illegible] the British College of Health to sell the [illegible].

## TEETH.—Gold is the [illegible] material with

which decayed teeth can [illegible] with any permanently beneficial result: the various [illegible] which so many impossibilities are unblushingly [illegible] amalgament mercury; with silver, tin, &c., quickly [illegible] with the acid of the mouth, and thus, forming minute [illegible] those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy [illegible].

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SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having recently, some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform His Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at more spacious and extensive premises, No. 22, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at very low prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same unremitting attention to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Dentitions, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture, at as cheap rates as those charged at any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

EAST INDIA AND FOREIGN COLONIES.

[illegible] JOHNSON [illegible] the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Writers, and [illegible] proceeding to [illegible], to his improved PORTABLE EXPANDING [illegible] ing Ship Sofas which for Cheapness, Lightness, and [illegible] unequalled. Also to [illegible] Ship Sofas, either Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Camp Beds, forming at the same time a comfortable [illegible] piece of Drawing Room Furniture, [illegible] of Bracketed Iron Camp bedsteads, Recumbent, and [illegible] Cartridge Safe- and [illegible] Mahogany, [illegible] head, and [illegible] Tables, Washing Stands, Cots, [illegible], and every [illegible] of Portable Furniture, [illegible] Camp [illegible] for each [illegible] Hammocks, [illegible] Pillow, and [illegible] only 4s. 6d.

[illegible] of the above articles [illegible] carefully and with economy to the Manufactory, 52, every article of Travelling [illegible], 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

OUTFIT.—To OFFICERS in the KING'S [illegible] SERVICE [illegible] by [illegible] CADETS, [illegible] GENTLEMEN proceeding [illegible] either of these [illegible] may be supplied, with the [illegible] latitude, with [illegible] of Wearing Apparel, Camp Furniture, [illegible] on the most Economical Terms, at No. 37, [illegible]. The Articles at this [illegible] are prepared with regard to Durability [illegible] their extensive connexions with India enable [illegible] Outfit agents to avoid all unnecessary expense. [illegible] Equipments completed with perfect [illegible] to the latest Regulations.

[illegible] OUTFITS prepared in the best manner.

[illegible] COTS, forming a SOFA, a SWING COT, or [illegible] will be found the best adapted for an Equipment for India.

[illegible] Agents, Plans, and correct Information of every [illegible] sailing to India and New South Wales may be obtained, [illegible] engaged, and Baggage also shipped through this medium [illegible] a considerable saving of Time, Trouble, and Expense.

[illegible] & Co., 37, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS.

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's row, St. Martin's lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | 12 | 6 | to | 21 | 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 21 | 0 | to | 30 | 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 15 | 6 | to | 21 | 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 21 | 0 | to | 25 | 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 | 6 | to | 12 | 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 13 | 0 | to | 17 | 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 | 0 | to | 18 | 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passenger Shirts 30s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 60s. to 80s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra Fronts, 90s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.

Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW RINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIPSOFAS, and SWING COTS, &c.—The superiority of this Patent over other Invasions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers of both Services. It presents the greatest advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with ease of erection and [illegible]. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, exclusively suited for the cave, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will not harbour bugs, or swing out during the voyage, and at all times an unessential article of furniture, which, when required, may be quickly packed in a box.

An inspection and conviction is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADENHALL-STREET, opposite Billiter-street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED. All descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied at either establishment at the same moderate prices.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. East India Company.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen, handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen; ladies' chemises 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases, linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing-apparel made up in the first style; a great variety of jean jackets and trowsers from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere &c., ditto, in great variety; bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; coats, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

BOUQUET du BOUDOIR.—E. PARKER, the Manufacturer of this new and exquisite perfume, respectfully thanks the Nobility and Gentry for the high honour they have been pleased to confer on him by pronouncing it to be the most delightful for the handkerchief now in use. Its intrinsic merits have at length obtained for it the favourable notice of the leaders of the fashionable world; its fragrance, at once the most delicate and lasting; its purity and elegance, leaving no stain, entitles it to a decided preference, either in the boudoir, assembly or drawing-room.—To be had of the Proprietor, at his establishment for foreign perfumery, No. 184, Piccadilly; of Messrs. Howell, James, and Co., Regent street; and of every perfumer of consequence either in town or country, at 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. per bottle. *Ask for* Parker's Bouquet du Boudoir.

HORIZONTAL FLAT WATCHES with accurately finished Jewelled Movements, Warranted, offered in Silver Cases, price Five Guineas each, or in Gold Cases, price Nine Guineas each, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Watchmaker, Jeweller, and Silversmith, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B. Second-hand Watches purchased in Exchange.

SALE OF COOPERAGE STORES AT GOSPORT.

Admiralty, Somerset-place, 13th Dec. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 5th January next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the Admiral Superintendent will put up to Sale in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Gosport, several Lots of

OLD STAVES, HEADING, CASKS, &c.,

Lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Admiral-Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose. Catalogues and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Wilts Regular Militia—William Vince, Esq., to be Captain, v. W. E. Grove, promoted.

Royal South Lincoln Militia—F. Hopkinson, Esq., to be Capt.

Chamber Troop of Sherwood Rangers—John Ingall Wergs, Gent., to be Cornet.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Dec. 16.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—Lieut. R. S. Oliver to be Capt., by purchase, v. Pigott, who retires. Cornet Hon. C. H. Saynard to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Oliver.

6th Foot—Ensign P. Dyke to be Lieut., without purchase, v. Johnstone, deceased. Ensign W. W. Patterson, from the 2d West India Regiment, to be Ensign, v. Dyke.

23d—Lieut. F. G. Anstie to be Adjutant, v. Young, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

38th—General H. Pigot, from the 82d, to be Colonel, v. Major-General Hon. Sir C. J. Greville, deceased.

50th—Lieut. R. Waddy to be Lieut. without purchase, v. Hatton, deceased. J. J. Enoch, Gent., to be Ensign, v. Waddy.

51st—Capt. J. Flamank to be Major, by purchase, v. Bayly, who retires. Lieut. E. Parker to be Capt., by purchase, v. Flamank. Ensign R. D. Baker to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Parker. C. S. Dickson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Baker.

66th—Major J. W. Frith to be Lieut.-Col., by purchase, v. Stafford, who retires. Capt. W. Firebrace to be Major, by purchase, v. Frith. Lieut. C. Bridge to be Capt., by purchase, v. Firebrace. Ens. G. P. Hunte to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Bridge.

72d—Capt. G. Pearson, from h. p. 81st, to be Capt., v. W. Atkin who exchanges.

78th—Lieut. P. R. Nash, from the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to be Lieut. v. Morris, who exchanges.

82d—Major Gen. Sir J. Wilson to be Colonel, v. General Pigot, appointed to the 38th.

83d—Ensign A. Patterson to be Adjutant, v. Hamilton, who resigns the Adjutancy only.

2d West India Regiment—G. Griffin, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, v. Patterson, appointed to the 6th Foot.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Lieut. W. Morris, from the 78th Foot, to be First Lieut., v. Nash, who exchanges.

Brevet—Major J. Michael, of the Hon. East India Company's Service, to be Lieut.-Col. in the East Indies only. Dated, 11th May, 1836.

Memd.—The date of Lieut. E. A. Dalgety's promotion in the 94th Foot is 25th Dec., 1835.—The appointment of Lieut. J. Russell, from h. p. 27th Foot, to be Lieut. in the 61st Foot, as stated in the *Gazette* of the 7th Oct., has not taken place.

His Majesty has approved of the 12th, 39th, 40th, and 58th regts. which have been permitted to bear the word "Gibraltar" on their colours and appointments, in commemoration of their distinguished gallantry, in defence of Gibraltar in the year 1782, bearing also *the Castle and Key*, being part of the armorial bearings of that fortress, together with the motto "*Montis Insignia Calpe.*"

Gloucestershire Yeomanry Cavalry—Lieut.-Col. B. C. Browne to be Supernumerary Major, without pay. R. H. B. Hale, Esq. to be Capt., v. Hyett, resigned. Adjutant J. Surman to be Capt. v. Blathwayte, Gent., to be Lieut., without pay, v. Hale, promoted. Denbighshire Yeomanry Cavalry—T. Fitzhugh, Esq. to be Major, v. E. L. Williams, resigned. T. Mainwaring, Esq. to be Capt., v. Fitzhugh, promoted. J. Wilkinson, Gent., to be Lieut., v. Mainwaring, promoted. H. Scrivener, Gent., to be Cornet.

GRENADIER GUARDS.—Another company has arrived at Woolwich to do garrison duty, making in all 200 men and officers.

[illegible].—Orders have been issued for the embarkation at Bristol on this day (Saturday), for Cork, of a detachment of this regiment.

30th—Major H. S. Ormond is about to join the service cos. at Bermuda; and Captain Andrews has returned to England.

55th.—The *Maitland* transport sailed for Cork on the 12th inst. to receive on board the remainder of this reg. for the Mauritius.

72d.—The *Parmelia* transport sailed from Deptford for Cork on the 8th inst., to receive on board the remainder of this regiment for conveyance to Gibraltar.

78th—Two companies have joined Head-quarters from Liverpool.

79th—Lt.-Col. C. Bayly, from h.-p. unattached, was last week gazetted as a Major in this corps, and is this week gazetted out. This gallant officer has seen much foreign service both in the East and West Indies.

80th.—Col. Clifford, K. H., has, on account of ill health, quitted the Service Cos. at Columbo.

81st.—Two Colour-Serjeants have been presented, by the non-commissioned officers, with pieces of plate, previous to their leaving, after a long and honourable service; and were entertained at a ball and supper, given by their brother serjeants. Col. Grey presided at the supper table, and gave the healths of Serjeants Brown and Colvel.

86th.—The service companies, on arrival from the West Indies, are to be landed at Chatham, instead of Cork, as originally intended. It is also proposed to remove the depot of that corps from Ireland in February next.

89th.—Lieut. M'Causland, Superintending Recruiting-Officer of the Southern District, Ireland, will be relieved by Lieut. Esq. Grant of the 30th.

90th depot—Captain John James is on leave.

97th.—A private of this corps, stationed at Woolwich, broke open the Colour-Serjeant's box, and stole 18*d.* out of it, which he had to pay the company. The corps is doing Dock-yard duty with the Royal Marines.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. Hamilton's company is expected to go shortly to the West Indies, but will call at Dublin for Capt. Romer's company, stationed there. D and E batteries were out on Woolwich common last week, under the command of Col. Maclachlan, and went through some very pretty movements. The duties are very heavy, the men having only two nights in bed a week; and should the company, that is expected to leave, go, they will not have but one. Gunner *Davis*, of the 1st battalion, is sentenced to 21 days' blackhole for selling his kit, &c. Private Shell, of the 8th battalion, has been sentenced to 30 days defaulters' room, for being absent two days.

Royal Engineers.—A private of this corps got a sick-furlough for a month, to go to Scotland, and proceeded to Blackwall for the purpose of taking the smack, but found he had arrived too early, so went into a public house and called for a pint of beer, but while drinking it he fell down, and instantly expired.

The necessary alterations for transforming Albany barrack, in the Isle of Wight, into a prison for juvenile offenders are already in progress.

Major Gen. Sir T. M'Mahon quitted Brighton on Wednesday morning for the Government House, Portsmouth.

Royal Hospital, Kilmainham.—At a meeting of the governors of this institution, Capt. Stewart, late 46th reg., was appointed one of the House Captains, vice Liddel, deceased. This officer's length of service, wounds, and testimonials placed him in pre-eminent distinction with the rival candidates; and we understand that he was fairly elected, without partiality, favour, or affection.—*Dublin Evening Mail.*

Strathfieldsaye.—The Duke of Wellington gave a grand dinner on Tuesday evening to his Noble visitants. No branches of the family are there. The Marquis of Douro has been waiting at Howick and Alnwick Castle. Lord Charles Wellesley is with his regiment, the 52d, (Northumberland Fusiliers,) at Gosport, where he commands the depôt. His Grace will pass the Christmas at Strathfieldsaye, and then depart on his annual visiting tour.

The venerable General Earl Cathcart is entertaining Col. and Mrs. Adam Cathcart, and a family circle, at Cathcart Castle, N.B.

*Ext. of a Letter from St. Lucia, dated Oct. 20, 1836.*—The Governor has become a mere tool in the hands of two or three of the paid magistracy—they fawn and flatter his dignity, run at his call, and lecture him about. Sir Dudley Hill believes himself a "great man," and "does as he is bid." Our poor island will soon be too small to hold him. He has as many militia titles as the King of Great Britain, and as he is not on good terms with the military, he plays off the militia against the regulars, firing and blazing, and puffing and marching about, as if the enemy were at our heels—his jackets never dry. He has been marching about some of the parishes in the neighbourhood lately doing much mischief. He will not be quiet, but interferes and meddles with everybody and everything.—*Times.*

The Guards and the Line.—"Twenty regts. of the line are exposed for the immoderate and unnatural period of 20 years to the East Indies and to [illegible] climate; four of the service cos. of regts. are serving in Ceylon; 13 others in the W. Indies; whilst 37 regts. are for different periods banished from home and all its endearments; whilst seven strong battalions of Guards are enjoying themselves in London or at Windsor, and have for seven years in Dublin. Now, if the Guards were absolutely a distinct branch of the army, and if the rank and privileges they enjoy did not interfere with the service of the line and tell against the fair claims of the officers of the line, there would be the less reason to complain of the invidious distinctions which exist. But the fact is the unvarnished truth, is, that the Guards carry away almost all the few advantages which the army possesses, and they perform none of its irksome duties. There are in the British army seven battalions of Guards, and 105 of other infantry. The Guards have 66 Lieut.-Colonels, the 105 battalions, 126 Lieut.-Colonels, including the Second Lieut.-Colonels of regts. in India; in consequence of which the Guards engross an undue and unfair share of all the honours and emoluments of the army. Look at the number of infantry regts. held by Colonels who have been fostered in the Guards—about 56 out of 99. Look also at the General Officers at present on the staff. Unlike all other nations, our military orders of knighthood are restricted to certain ranks; even the third class of the Guelphic Order can only be held by, or at least at the present time conferred upon, a field officer. The Guardsmen are field officers in 10 or 12 years. The Captains of Artillery are upwards of 40 years in the service, and many of the line nearly as long. The Ensigns of the Guards on being made Lieutenants, which generally happens in four or five years from their joining the army, obtain of course the rank of Captain, and, *proh pudor!* are eligible to Lieutenant-Colonelcies of the line, which they often succeed to over the heads of men who were Captains at the time of their birth. The 48th Ensigns, after a service of five or six years in India, are compelled to purchase their Lieutenancies, the death vacancies, and those killed in action during the late war, not having been allowed to go in the regt. The Ensign of infantry, after broiling in the tropics for years to obtain his Lieutenancy, has still two intermediate steps to go through before he can be placed on a footing with the Lieutenant of Guards."—*Correspondent of the Times.*

Ordnance half-pay and pensions are, by the recent arrangements, paid at the Office of the Paymaster of the Forces, Whitehall.

The half-yearly examination of the Gent. Cadets of Woolwich Academy took place on Monday last: the Master General did not arrive as expected, and the examinations were therefore commenced before General Millar and the Board of Artillery and Engineer officers. Nine young gentlemen went through the ordeal, and various prizes were distributed.

Extraordinary Military Intelligence.—The *Limerick Chronicle* tells the public that it is a matter of "wonder" that Cavalry Officers pay more for their commissions than Infantry Officers. Is it not a matter of *Regulation?* and yet such stuff as this, and officers getting on short leaves, private soldiers being tried, officers selling out, &c. &c. (from the *London Gazette*), form paragraphs and are copied into other journals as wonderful *Military Intelligence.*

It will be seen, by the *Gazette* of last night, that General Pigot has succeeded the late Sir C. Greville in the Colonelcy of the 38th, and Major-General Sir J. Wilson has obtained the Colonelcy of the 82d.

# Naval Intelligence.

## APPOINTMENTS.

Commander—J. Monday (1827) to *Stag.*

Lieutenants—W. M'Ilvaine (1824) to command *Volcano*; F. Bloomfield (1827), and H. D. Forster (1828), to *Stag.*

Mates—G. L. Robiyn and R. S. Robertson to *Volcano*; W. H. Kennedy (Extra Coll.) to *Satellite.*

Second Master—R. C. Allen to *Volcano.*

Master's Assistant—G. J. Hodges to *Volcano.*

Surgeons—J. Wilson (1822) to *Salamander*; R. Douglas (1831) to *Stag.*

Assistant-Surgeons—P. Brennan to *Volcano*; — Lambert to *Stag.*

Chaplain—Rev. W. Payne to *Talavera.*

Purser—J. B. Sarjeant (1809) to *Stag.*

Clerks—T. Westwood (in charge) to *Volcano*; J. Conques (in charge) to *Confiance.*

Royal Marines—Lieut. George Symmons to be Captain, v. Mallock, placed on reserved half-pay.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

Cleopatra, 26, Capt. the Hon. G. Grey, sailed from Falmouth 22nd inst. for Monte Video, late Rio.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mail.

s. sailed, a. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

Lyra, Grime (1828), s. Nov. 11, a. Dec. 10, r. Dec. 11.
Alert, Norrington (1828), s. Nov. 21, a. Dec. 18, r.
Camden, Roberts, s. Nov. 30, a. Dec. 28, r.
O'Estrella, Riley, act. (1810), s. Dec. 5, a. Jan. 2, r.
Ramsay, Turner (s. 1828), s. Dec. 14, a. Jan. 9, r.

*Mediterranean.*

Spitfire, Kennedy (  ), s. Oct. 3, a. Nov. 29, r. Nov. 15.
Hearne, Blount (1824), s. Nov. 3, a. Dec. 24, r.
Firefly, Pearce (  ), s. Dec. 3, a. Jan. 22, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

Mutine, Pawle (1807), s. , Aug. 5, a. Dec. 28, r. Nov. 2[illegible]
Express, Crake, (  ), s. Sept. 28, a. Jan. 20, r.
Magnet, Griffiths (  ), s. Oct. 3, a. Feb. 25, r.
Seagull, Parsons (1815), s. Nov. 4, a. Mar. 24, r.
Rose, James (1815), s. Dec. 10, a. April 20, r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

Pigeon, Harvey (1810), s. Aug. 17, a. Nov. 6, r. Nov. [illegible]
Shearwater, Passingham (1819), s. Sept. 3, a. Nov. 27, r. Nov. [illegible]
Harvard, Dunsford (1809), s. Sept. 17, a. Dec. 11, r. Dec. [illegible]
Nightingale, Fortescue (1811), s. Oct. 1, a. Dec. 26, r.
Skylark, Ladd (1813), s. Oct 17, a. Jan. 5, r.
Tyrian, Jennings (1813), s. Nov. 3, a. Jan. 29, r.
Britain, Downey (1815), s. Nov. 17, a. Feb. 9, r.
Lord Melville, Webbe (1836), s. Dec. 8, a. Mar. 8, r.
Rattlesnake, Dicken (1815), s. a. d. r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

Bezrer, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, a. Nov. 4, r. Nov. [illegible]
Linnet, Downey (1815), s. July 17, a. Dec. 6, r. Nov. [illegible]
Pandora, James (1813), s. Aug. 17, a. Jan. 4, r. Dec. [illegible]
Gallinipper, Collier (1813), s. Sept. 17, a. Feb. 4, r.
Hoya, Rees (  ), s. Oct. 17, a. Mar. 4, r.
Harwich, Forster (1813), s. Nov. 17, a. April 6, r.
Swift, Welsh (1815), s. a. r.

*North America.*

Dellcat, Moore (b. 1814), s. Oct. 3, a. Nov. 3, r. Dec. [illegible]
Star, Smith (  ), s. Nov. 5, a. Jan. 7, r.
Grecian, Peter (1804), s. Dec. 19, a. Feb. 11, r.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME

| Dec. | Plymouth Dock Yard. | | | | Portland Dock Yard. | | | | Sheerness Dock Yard. | | | | London Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 18 | 1 | 37 | 1 | 59 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 21 | 8 | 58 | 9 | 33 | 10 | 18 | 10 | 52 |
| Mo 19 | 2 | 37 | 2 | 54 | 8 | 56 | 9 | 14 | 10 | 1 | 10 | 20 | 11 | 22 | 11 | 48 |
| Tue. 20 | 3 | 19 | 3 | 44 | 9 | 36 | 9 | 57 | 10 | 50 | 11 | 15 | ... | .... | 0 | 14 |
| We. 21 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 10 | 19 | 10 | 38 | 11 | 32 | 11 | 52 | 0 | 39 | 1 | 1 |
| Th. 22 | 4 | 47 | 5 | 7 | 10 | 56 | 11 | 16 | ... | ... | 0 | 14 | 1 | 21 | 1 | 41 |
| Fri. 23 | 5 | 30 | 5 | 51 | 11 | 37 | 11 | 57 | 0 | 30 | 0 | 57 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 28 |
| Sat. 24 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 29 | ... | ... | 0 | 17 | 1 | 16 | 1 | 38 | 2 | 46 | 3 | 09 |

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 16th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—The *Lightning* steamer came from the eastward on Sunday, and having completed her coals and water from the Dock-yard, proceeded on Monday to St. Sebastian. She has on board 350 bales of blankets, and soldiers' clothing. The *Lightning* is the only vessel that has been successful in getting to the westward since our last, the wind still blowing strong from W. A victualling lighter and a collier made an attempt yesterday, the wind having drawn towards N.W.; but they returned this day, the former with her boom carried away, and the latter with masts sprung. Capt. Pring joined *Inconstant* on Saturday, and yesterday received orders to proceed to Plymouth, to which port she will go on Sunday. *Serpent* has made but little progress during the week; her sails are not yet bent, and she is still alongside the Sheer Hulk. Her orders are to proceed direct to Barbadoes, and possibly she will move the end of next week. Sir P. Halket was to leave Bermuda for Barbadoes on the 20th Dec., and it is expected Com. Warren will find *Melville* there. *Victory* has been moved up the harbour, and so soon as Capt. Searle and the Officers and crew have been transferred from the *Prince*, the latter will be brought alongside the Dock-yard for sale, as announced by us last week. *Ariadne* coal depôt is nearly finished, and will be ready for the escort of the *Volcano* to Alexandria when the latter arrives. *Pantaloon* is in dock. *Salamander* will go out of harbour next week as well as the *Athol*, and herein is comprised all the naval movements of the port during the past week. *Inconstant*, *Barrosa*, and *Sarah* convict ship, are at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Samarang*, *Royal George* yacht? *Excellent*, *Serpent*, *Pantaloon*, *Athol*, and *Emerald*, in harbour.

MILFORD HAVEN, Dec. 14.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The gale continues with unabated fury. The port is full of shipping. Among the rest, the *City of Londonderry* steamer put in, in great distress, having nearly five feet water in the hold. But for the greatest exertion of all on board she must have foundered on entering the harbour. Much praise is due to her able Commander for his zealous endeavours on this occasion. I believe the Agent for Lloyd's here has represented his conduct as highly meritorious. The *Camel* dock-yard tender, wind-bound some time, came down here from off the Naval Arsenal on Monday, to try to make her passage to Plymouth, but with all other vessels which made the attempt was soon again driven back. The *Aladdin* Pembroke steam-packet having completed her repairs, ran up to the new station this morning. The *Sybil* remains, undergoing a refit. No stir has yet been made in the neighbourhood of the dock-yard towards pulling down the Admiralty, similar to what has been done at Plymouth or Portsmouth. It is to be hoped, however, a similar laudable effort will shortly take place, so that the authorities may see the feeling for relieving the artisans is universal. Some King's stores have been found in a vault at Pembroke, but, from all the investigation which has been made in the business, it cannot be traced to any party. It certainly never passed out of the gate of the dock-yard, for the police there, under the sole direction of Lieut. Weatherly, are in too efficient a state to admit of such a proceeding.

WOOLWICH DOCK-YARD, Dec. 16.—(*From our own Correspondent.*—The *Blazer*, steamer, Lieut. Waugh, left Woolwich on Tuesday, two o'clock, and will put into Portsmouth, where she will be met by the *Lightning*, steamer, Lieut. Shambler, on her return from Spain, which latter vessel will have the blankets and stores, which are on board the *Blazer*, shipped on board, and she will proceed thus to the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, for whose use they are intended: the *Blazer* will then proceed to Falmouth, and take out the January Mediterranean mail. The *Pelorus*, steamer, Lieut. Mac Dowall, is nearly ready for service, but is much distressed for hands; so is also the *Flamer*, steamer, Lieut. Pudsey, which went down the river to try her engines on Thursday, and which were found to answer expectations. Mr. Major, the newly-appointed foreman of this yard, has entered upon his duties.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 18.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) Dec. 9th. Sailed H.M. schooner *Cockatrice*, 6, Lieut.-Com. John Douglas, for Falmouth, from whence she will proceed to South America with a mail. 13th. H.M. ship *Stag*, 46, Capt. T.B. Sullivan, was undocked this day, having had her copper cleaned. 15th. Sailed the *Tortoise* lighter, with stores for Falmouth; also *Goodwill* lighter for the same place, and *Pembroke*, with stores. The *Wizard*, 10, is brought alongside the Jetty, and will be taken into dock to have her defects made good, preparatory to her being commissioned. The *Scylla*, 18, and *Trincomalee*, 16, are daily expected to be commissioned. The *Britomart*, 10, Lieut.-Com. Quin, it is said will be paid off on Monday or Tuesday next. For this last fortnight it has blown very strong, with little variation, from W. and S.W.; and number of merchantmen remain in the Sound wind-bound. The *Talavera*, 74, Captain W. B. Mends, still awaits the arrival of a steamer to bring her into harbour to be caulked. Remain in Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Slag*, *Britomart*, and *Pigeon*. In the Sound—*Talavera*, *Prince Regent*, and *Catherine Stewart Forbes*, transports. Ships in Dock—*Wellesley*, *Flegard*, *Druid*, and *Comus*.

A copy of a letter from Admiral Sir Charles Paget to Sir Wm. Symonds I have seen, relative to the *Vanguard*'s sailing qualities. The Admiral says she (the *Vanguard*) is a most desirable ship, and every way far superior to the rest of the squadron.—*Hampshire Independent*.

On Thursday, the *Maitland* transport was inspected by Sir W. Gordon, the Quartermaster-general, and the Hon. Capt. Geo. Elliot, R. N., (one of the Lords of the Admiralty). This ship has undergone a thorough refitment in her accommodation for troops, and the arrangements that have been made are considered as greatly improving their comforts, so much so, as to enjoy the unqualified approbation of both the above officers. The *Maitland* proceeds to Cork, for the purpose of embarking troops for the Isle of France.

The *Rhadamanthus*, st.-v., Lieut. Duffil, commander, may be hourly expected from Spain.

The ancient rank of "captain-lieutenant," Royal Marines, became totally extinct by the death of Capt. Lieut. Sims, stated in our last.

ROYAL MARINES.—Corporal Russell, who was escorted a prisoner from Windsor, and tried on various charges by court-martial, has been acquitted, and ordered to return to his duty.

Several boys at Greenwich have been severely fined by the magistrates this week, for insulting the poor old pensioners. Such as could not pay have been sent to the tread-mill for a month's hard labour; this is as it ought to be, and highly creditable to the civil power.

Such has been the feeling of mistrust amongst the shipping interest, occasioned by the late storms, that a letter has been received in Liverpool, in answer to an application for a policy of insurance, stating that a determination has been come to at Lloyd's, not to insure any vessel not warranted in port, except at such a premium as was not likely to be offered.

TAX VESSELS IN THE ICE.—A memorial has been forwarded to the Admiralty, signed by several inhabitants of the town, requesting them to lose no time in despatching two vessels to the North Seas, with stores, provisions, and [illegible] that they may be in readiness to relieve the distressed seamen on their escape from their horrible imprisonment. It states the names of the six vessels—viz., the *Swan*, of Hull; the *Dee*, of Aberdeen; the *Grenville Bay*, of Newcastle; the *Norfolk*, of Berwick; and the *Thames* and *Advice*, of Dundee; and that their crews must amount to at least 300. The Admiralty have declined to comply with this request, as experience proves that no benefit has resulted from former efforts.

H.M.'s packet brig *Delight*, whose arrival at Falmouth from Halifax we reported last week, fell in, on November 28th, in lat. 49. 43. N. and lon. 25. 30. W., with a ship with only a [illegible] top-sail set, standing to the E.S.E. On [illegible] her, it proved to be the *Isabella* of Liverpool, [illegible] in distress. The crew were at the pumps, [illegible] nearly water-logged. On the *Delight*'s [illegible] heaving to, the Captain came on board, and [illegible] deplorable situation. He stated that in a heavy gale of wind he had shipped two tremendous seas, [illegible] the bulwarks, sweeping his decks of every [illegible] boats, sails were blown away, and after pumping [illegible] hours, he could not unmask the water in the hold. He said that on looking over the side he plainly [illegible] vessel rolled, that she had been "bored [illegible] these places by some monster, and he imputed [illegible] certainly, to the man who stowed the [illegible] having told the chief mate that he would [illegible] the vessel never reached England. The [illegible] ranger holes, which had been merely [illegible] shavings on the outside, were plainly [illegible] on board the *Delight*, being 3ft. below [illegible] as the ship laboured the water was seen [illegible] An investigation will of course take [illegible] at Liverpool. After supplying her with [illegible] which they required, and the Captain asserting that she [illegible] be of no other service, the *Delight* bore [illegible] Sea (the *Delight*) had experienced very [illegible] the Atlantic; it was fortunate, however, that [illegible] time she fell in with the *Isabella*, the weather [illegible] them to communicate with each other.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.—A green buoy, marked with the word "Wreck," has been placed about 30 fathoms E.S.E. of the wreck of a brig, on the north end of the Brake Sa[illegible] The buoy lies about half a mile S.E. from the North B[illegible] Buoy, and in four fathoms at low water, spring tides.

H.M.S. *RAINBOW*, Halifax, Nov. 14.—The *Rain* arrived here on the 9th, having left St. John's in the be[illegible] ning of October, being five weeks at sea, when the u[illegible] passage is made in three days. The cause of it is the [illegible] bad weather we have had, in fact I may say a series of g[illegible] the whole time we have been out. The *Wanderer* arr[illegible] here a few days since, having been driven on the bank[illegible] the eastward of Newfoundland for a fortnight; and the *M*[illegible] ville's* tender had a narrow escape, having carried away [illegible] masts, but having fortunately, in good time, been able [illegible] put into a port on the north part of this coast. The [illegible] were so thick that we could not venture near the coast, wh[illegible] was our intention, as we had left in the summer a part [illegible] officers and men at Great Lower Harbour. The con[illegible] quence is, that they will be obliged to remain in Newfou[illegible] land the whole of the winter, as it is now too late to p[illegible] them up; at the same time they will be very comfort[illegible] where they now are during the winter, though in a re[illegible] part of the island. We sail on the 17th for Bermuda[illegible] company with the *Melville* and *Wanderer*, and expe[illegible] to be down to the West Indies in January, and remain [illegible] some time at Barbadoes or the Spanish Main.

SEAMEN'S TURN-OUT.—On Monday last a scene of so[illegible] what novel nature took place at Lytham, though of [illegible] frequent occurrence in other places, by all the seamen [illegible] once quitting their vessels, marching on shore, and signif[illegible] their intention not to quit terra firma without a consider[illegible] increase of wages. There were about twelve vessels dese[illegible] by some fifty or sixty seamen. In this case the Capt[illegible] were at a loss how to act, and were obliged to have rec[illegible] to their respective owners for instructions, and for tw[illegible] three days the matter stood in abeyance, during which [illegible] the sailors were at no loss in the world how to act; for [illegible] one and all took up their quarters at the Ship Inn, w[illegible] tobacco and grog was kept constantly in play during [illegible] whole time. At length, however, the difference was [illegible] justed by the masters agreeing to raise the rate of w[illegible] from 45*s.* to 50*s.* per month; and jack tar, by way of [illegible] ing the bargain, called for punch and grog, and bni[illegible] the third day out in full sailor's glee; at last, after one [illegible] more and three cheers, they all marched quietly on boa[illegible]

SHIPWRECKS.—According to returns made to Parlia[illegible] (and for years not remarkable for such severe weather [illegible] have had lately), there were "stranded or wrecked"—

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| In 1816 | ... | ... | 343 | In 1833 | ... | ... |
| 1817 | ... | ... | 362 | 1834 | ... | ... |
| 1818 | ... | ... | 409 | 1835 | ... | ... |
| | | | 1,114 | | | |
| Missing or lost for these three years | ... | ... | 89 | Missing or lost for these three years | ... | ... |
| | | | 1,203 | | | |

These results are derived from returns from "Lloyd's books" alone. As to the value of the property thus lost, it has been estimated that the average amount of each ve[illegible] and cargo wrecked or lost is 5,000*l.* Thus the annual loss would be,—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| For the first period | ... | ... | ... | £6,015,000 |
| For the second period | ... | ... | ... | 8,510,000 |
| Total for six years | ... | ... | ... | £14,525,000 |

The loss of life is another item. In those six years, crews of 130 vessels were all drowned; and in ships na[illegible] in Lloyd's books for the like period, 3,414 were drown[illegible] taking the several accounts together, competent judges h[illegible] estimated, that for the first period there were thus lost 2,[illegible] or 763 per annum; and for the second period (the f[illegible] heck being known), 2,682 lives, or 894 per annum. [illegible] the six years, 4,910.

The account then stands thus:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Vessels stranded, wrecked, lost, or missing (according to Lloyd's books), in six years ... | 2 |
| 2. Estimated value of the cargoes and 2,905 vessels so lost in six years ... ... ... | £14,525,000 |
| 3. Lives lost by such wrecks, &c., in the said six years ... ... ... ... ... ... | 4 |

MELANCHOLY SHIPWRECK.—The *Bristol*, Cap[illegible] M'Kown, from Liverpool for New York, was off S[illegible] Hook at 9 P.M. on Sunday night, the 20th ult., with lant[illegible] out as signal for a pilot, at which time a gale had just c[illegible] menced. No pilots, however, were out, and the ship [illegible] to stand off. At a quarter before 4 A.M. on Monday [illegible] ship struck on Far Rockaway, about five miles from [illegible] York, and at daylight, although within half a mile of [illegible] shore, no relief could be afforded to the distressed pas[illegible] gers and crew, who were clinging to the shrouds. All [illegible] they remained in this situation, the surf being so high [illegible] none could approach her. At about 11 A.M. the sea ab[illegible] and boats went to her relief, and succeeded in taking o[illegible] Captain, a portion of the crew, and some of the cabin [illegible] steerage passengers. Two seamen—the cook and ste[illegible] with a Mr. Donnelly, two Misses Carlton, cabin pas[illegible] gers, and about 60 steerage passengers, perished. All [illegible] rescued that remained on the wreck when the boats re[illegible]

her; but during the day the ship went to pieces, and on Tuesday morning the stern-post only was left.

YOUTHFUL CHURT.—A Court-Martial assembled at the Marine Barracks on Wednesday, consisting of a Captain and four Lieutenants, whose united services amounted to 141 years. The junior sub. has been 26 years in the Royal Marines. Add the service of the commanding officer, who had to approve of the proceedings, the total will be two hundred and one years, or an average of nearly 34 years' service each!—*Devonport Telegraph.*

The following Midshipmen passed for Lieutenants at the Naval College, Portsmouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday:—Mr. Francis John Diggins and Simpson H. Ricketts, late of the *Hyacinth*; John Rashleigh Rodd, *Portland*; Alex. Hamilton, *Serpent*; John Sparkhall Rundle, *Fairy*; Wm. Rich. Smith, Henry Tho. Dundas Le Vesconte, and W. E. Alphonso Gordon, *Excellent*; Tho. Belgrave, late of *North Star*; Fred. Arch. Campbell, *Waterwitch*; Alex. Rodney Bligh Carter, *Talavera*; Charles Codrington Forsyth, late of *Beagle*; John Wybourn, *Belvidera*.

At the conclusion of the ordinary meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday evening, Sir J. Barrow announced the result of the interview of the deputation of the society with Lord Glenelg respecting the proposed expedition of Lieutenants Gray and Lushington in Australia, stating, that the plan that had been partly laid down was not likely to be carried into effect from the want of Naval means at the Swan River; but that Government had it in contemplation to despatch a ship-of-war to survey the hitherto unexplored tract on the north-west coast, which would afford a facility to these gentlemen to penetrate to the interior, in order to determine points of great geographical interest. On this part of the coast the tides rise 36 feet, the air is humid and hazy, and there are other indications of a great river or expanse of fresh water; and it was not improbable but their observations would enable them to decide upon the existence or not of a great inland mediterranean sea, which had so long excited and divided the attention of geographers.

CHRONOMETERS.—The officers of the surveying ships have lately made some very interesting observations on the effects produced upon chronometers by different circumstances. It appears that temperature is the only cause of marked changes of rate, and that the ordinary motions of a ship do not affect tolerably good chronometers which are fixed in one place, and are defended from vibration and concussion. Magnetism, although supposed by some persons to affect the rate of going of chronometers, is yet very difficult to detect.

Information having reached our cruisers on the West India Station, that 80 vessels, loaded with slaves, were expected at the Havannah, a sharp look out is kept, and much prize-money anticipated.

The *Serpent*, 16, Com. Warren, is re-masted, and will be ready for sea in about ten days.—Two Courts of Inquiry have been held, the first on the cause of her losing her bowsprit and anchor in Cowes Roads, and the second on the cause of her losing her masts while at anchor at Spithead. As nothing official has resulted from the reports made by the officers who inquired into these matters, it is fair to presume, the Admiralty is satisfied with the conduct of Captain Warren and his officers, and that these accidents were not attributable to any want of caution on their part. It is told us here, as a precedent for a man-of-war losing a mast while at anchor at Spithead, in the *Portland*, 50, such ship, in 1779, lost her mizen mast in a squall.—*Hampshire Telegraph.*

In our last we stated, that several Egyptians had received instruction in our Dock-yards, two more have just arrived at Sheerness Dock-yard, to learn the art of sail-making. It is cheering to those Foreigners to know, that if they marry in England, their wives are received at the Egyptian court. Mahomet Effendi, who studied ship-building both at Sheerness and Portsmouth, married at the former place; he was the son of the cup bearer to the Egyptian Monarch. On his return this summer, his lady was presented and received at that Court; the general conduct and strict attention of these students, and their great proficiency, were the theme of general admiration.

The Crew of the Preventive Station, Garrison Point, Sheerness, were recently paid seizure money, for the *Hebe* smuggling lugger, nearly 4, 5, and 6*l.* to each grade of the crew. The *Blenheim*, 74, at Sheerness, is to be brought forward for commission in March next.

The *Prince George*, and *Sarah Elizabeth*, convict ships, and *Pyramus*, transport, have sailed with the *Agar* freight ship from thence this week.

A company is about to be established at Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the purpose of building and purchasing ships. The object is stated to be, to enable individuals to obtain a property in shipping by a small monthly payment; and it will therefore be found an advantageous investment, it is presumed, for persons of moderate income, who may, by a trifling outlay, "secure a large capital without risk." This plan is particularly recommended to the masters of vessels and others concerned in shipping. The expected result is thus set forth:—"An insurance office would grant a temble policy at ten years for 165*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* for an annual payment of 13*l.*; for the same payment (being one share) this company proposes to give 240*l.* The insurance office, on his annual payment of 7*l.* would grant a remote policy at ten years for 981*l.* 8*s.* 6*d.*; this company, for the same annual payment 1440*l.*"

The Admiralty have given their sanction to a pier being erected at the end of Old Beef Stage, High Street, Portsmouth, under the Semaphore, formerly in use—it will be of great advantage to the town, and particularly convenient for the members of the Yacht Club, and passengers from the Isle of Wight.

## East India Intelligence.

THE half-yearly public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets of the Hon. Company's Military Seminary took place on the 9th inst., in the presence of the Chairman, Sir R. Carnac, Bart., the Deputy Chairman, J. Loch, Esq., several Members of the Court of Directors, and a large assembly of the Military Officers of the Indian Army. The class qualified for this examination consisted of seventeen Cadets, of which number two, viz., Messrs. R. B. Smith and W. F. Marriott, were selected for the Engineers; three, viz., Messrs. W. C. L. Baker, J. Mills, and J. Eliot, for the Artillery; and the following for the Infantry—J. C. Freese, M. Staples, W. H. Jeremie, F. Tombs, G. R. Smith, F. P. Rivers, F. E. Woodhouse, J. Gordon, J. F. Johnstone, W. F. Nuthall, F. M. H. Burton, and W. Bayly. Of the above number, those who gained prizes were—Gent. Cadet R. B. Smith, to whom was awarded the first Mathematical, first Fortification, first Hindustani, first Latin, and the sword for general good conduct; Gent. Cadet W. F. Marriott, the second Mathematical, second Fortification, Military Drawing, second good conduct, and second Hindustani; Gent. Cadet W. E. Wilkinson, Civil Drawing; Gent. Cadet W. B. Stone, French. Of the second class, the most distinguished were—Gent. Cadet A. D. Tornbull, to whom were awarded prizes for good conduct, mathematics, civil drawing, and French; A. G. Goodwyn, for fortification, military drawing, Latin, and Hindustani. And the third class—Gent. Cadet J. R. Beecher, for good conduct. During the present term, an additional barrack has been erected for the accommodation of a party of sappers and miners, detached from Woolwich for the purpose of constructing field-works, &c. The following practical details have in consequence been brought before the whole establishment of Cadets, viz.—Sinking a shaft, driving a gallery and branch, preparing a chamber, and exploding a small mine. Executing portions of single sap, flying sap, and parallels. Tracing a field-work round the [illegible] and executing a portion of it. Tracing [illegible] trenches in approach. The details [illegible] shafts and gallery frames, and shooting [illegible] instruments for field engineering, &c.

*Revenue from Indian Ide[illegible]*—[illegible] the proprietors of East India Sto[illegible] court on Wednesday next, the [illegible] Mr. Poynder's motion, regarding the [illegible] derives from idolatry, is to be bro[illegible]

We hear that bad accounts [illegible] have been received from Ma[illegible], and also from some parts of Jessore. [illegible] expected that the season will turn out a lotter[illegible] a very unequal distribution of blanks and prizes, [illegible] productive in aggregate quantity than the [illegible] *Courier*, 20*th July.*

*Jaboolah.*—This district has [illegible] under British protection since the termination [illegible] disturbances. Major Borthwick, of whose [illegible] judicious conduct Government entertain the [illegible] opinion, has been appointed Guardian during [illegible] of the young Rajah, whose reinstatement was [illegible] ject of the Company's interference.

A notice issued by the [illegible] Office, Calcutta, dated 21st July, 1836, [illegible] *Hugh Lindsay* steamer is to be despa[illegible] on Monday 19th Sept. for Korna, in the Persian [illegible] under Colonel Chesney to be preferable to Bu[illegible] on many accounts), with a general mail from all the [illegible] dencies of India. It was expected that the steamer would reach Korna by the end of September, that Colonel [illegible] might commence the ascent of the Euphrates early [illegible], and deposit the mails at Semdarpoon on the [illegible] at month, from whence they would be for[illegible] a.

The principal Native [illegible] of Berar, has been suspended from office [illegible] of bribery, which, before every appearance of guilt [illegible] matter is now before the Sudder [illegible] bunal.

Orders have [illegible] pel the Rajah of Guicowar to [illegible] his enam villages in [illegible], which the date of reading. This is the fourth time that orders to this effect have been given, and they are now peremptory.

The *Kiera*, Shepherd, which sailed 9th Aug. from Bombay for Liverpool, was totally wrecked at Pico Cove, off the Western Islands, on 22d Nov. last. The crew were all saved.

### BENGAL.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.—G.O. 4th July—Mr. J. Lawrence to be Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of the Goorgaon, or the Southern Division of the Delhee Territory. Mr. T. Taylor to be Mag. and Coll. of Zillah Behar. Mr. G. U. Yule to temporary charge of the office of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Bogoora from Mr. Taylor. Mr. O. W. Melt to exercise the powers of Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. in Zillah Midnapore.

MILITARY DEPART.—G. O. 11th July—Lieut. C. W. Haig, 8th N.I., to act as Dep. Paymaster at Benares during the absence of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Clayton, or until further orders. Lieut. T. Moore to act as Adj. to the 1st L.C. Lieut. E. V. M'Grath to act as Adj. to the Corps, v. Lieut H. A. Shuckburgh, directed to join the 40th regiment, to which he belongs. Ens. E. T. Dalton removed from 33d to 9th N.I., and directed to join. Ens. C. Rose from 27th to 10th N.I., and directed to join. Lieut.-Col. H. Smith, 73d N.I., transferred to Inv. Est.

REMOVALS AND POSTINGS.—19th July—Brev.-Col. and Lieut.-Col. W. Dunlop, from 29th to 67th N.I. Lieut.-Col. J. Hunter from 51st to 29th. Lieut.-Col W. A. Yates, from 67th to 51st. Lieut.-Col. G. W. A. Lloyd, from 52d to 43d N.I. Lieut.-Col. G. B. Bell (new promotion) to 52d N.I.

FURLOUGHS.—G.O. 11th July—9th L.C., Capt. C. Garrett, from 3d Oct. to 15th Feb., 1837, to visit Presidency preparatory to applying for furl. to Europe. 58th N.I., Lieut. C. J. H. Perfeat from 15th Aug. to 1st Nov., to visit Presidency on private affairs. 67th N.I., Ens. C. E. Goad, from 1st July to 1st Oct., to visit Presidency on med. cert. Lieut. and Brev.-Capt. H. C. Clayton, Dep. Paymaster at Benares, for 6 months, from 15th July, to visit Presidency on private affairs.—20th July: 1st L.C., Capt. P. O'Hanlon (doing duty with 9th L.C.), from 15th Aug. to 31st Dec., to visit Presidency and apply for furl. 21st N.I., Lieut. T. James from 20th July to 20th January, 1837, to visit Presidency on med. cert., and apply for leave to proceed to sea. 56th N.I., Lieut. Sutherland, from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1837, to visit Presidency and apply for furl. 71st N.I., Lieut. Interp. and Quartermaster G. W. Bishop, from 15th Sept. to 15th March, 1837, to visit Presidency and apply for furl. 4th Comp. 2d Batt. Art., Capt. A. Wilson, from 15th Sept. to 15th Nov., to visit Hills North of Deyrah on private affairs.

MARRIAGES.—At Indore, 7th July, Capt. F. H. Sandys, Principal Assist. in Nimar, to Maria Jane Bellasis, youngest daughter of the late W. N. W. Hewett, Esq., of Betham Hall, Yorkshire.—At Carnarvon, 13th July, William Muir, Esq., C.S., to Eliza Ann, second daughter of E. Dellaye, Esq., London. At Calcutta, 21st July, Rev. C. R. Drivers, eldest son of the late Capt. Charles Drivers, H.M.'s Ceylon Rifle Regiment, to Sophia Ann, French, daughter of Lieut.-Col. Cadbert French, H.M. 28th Foot.

### SHIPPING.

SAILED ARRIVED.—London, 14th Dec.: MINERVA, *Gray*, Bengal, sailed 26th July; Capt. 15th Oct. 16th; ROSALIND, *Cockell*, China, 22d April; St. Helena, 29th Aug.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per MINERVA: Lieut. Horne, Mrs. Horsburgh.

SAILED LATELY.—From Downs, 15th Dec.: RUSTOMJEE MANSHER, *Hopkins*, for Bombay; PALMIRA, *Loader*, for do.; TAPLEY, CATHERINE, *Rose*, and BENGAL PACKET, *Stewart*, for Bengal; SARAH, *Berry*, for China; FRANCES CHARLOTTE, for New South Wales.—From the River: ILLANANTA, *Gillies*, for Madras and Bengal.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per BOOKINGHAMSHIRE: Mrs. Malcolm, Lieut. and family, Cook, and Mrs. Jenkins, Capt. Morris, Mrs. Tytler, Mr. Cockburn, Mr. Bourke, Mr. Kennedy, Mr. Moore, and [illegible] for CHARLESTON: Capt. and Mrs. Gibbon, Lieut. and Mrs. [illegible], Lieuts. Masters, Gaussen, Breen, Robinson, Gilmore, Kidwell, and Seeley. For the Cape—Capt. and Mrs. Tinley, Mr. Parnell, Mr. Beale, two children.—Per RICHMOND: Lieuts. C. G. J. Scott, Nott, Strickland, and Douglas, W. Shubrick, Esq., Messrs. Williams and Thomas.

PASSENGERS OUT.—At Jamaica, 8th Aug.: SAMUEL WINTER, from Liverpool, 11th May, 28th; ENTERPRISE, *Roberts*, from [illegible], 16th May.—China, 28th July: ELEANOR, *Hoodless*, [illegible] Feb.—Cape of Good Hope, 10th Oct.: BROXBOURNE, [illegible], Portsmouth, 5th Aug.—15th Oct.: GARRARD, *Brodie*, [illegible].

SAILED LATELY.—8th Nov. [illegible], *Dixon*, London to New South Wales, lat. 0. 36 W., long. [illegible] W.—16th Oct.: DUKE OF ARGYLE, *Britton*, Leith [illegible] lat. 1 N., long. 23. W.—4th Dec.: MISS MANNERING, [illegible] south to Cape, lat. 30 N.—28th Oct.: ANSTRUTHER, *Fox*, [illegible] to Bombay, lat. 18 S., long. 39 W.

*The Duke of Wellington*—Lord Wellesley, in a letter inserted in the last number of the *Quarterly Review*, giving an account of his interview with Pitt, in the last year of that Statesman's life, says,—"Among other topics he told me, with great kindness and feeling, that since he had seen me he had been happy to become acquainted with my brother Arthur, of whom he spoke in the warmest terms of commendation. He said, 'I never met any military officer with whom it was so easy to converse.' He states every difficulty before he [illegible] any service, but none after he has understood it."

[illegible] for corporeal than [illegible] has made several fruitless [illegible] on a high shelf in his [illegible] was pre[illegible] and who is [illegible] the Em[illegible] assistance, at the same time severely ob[illegible] [illegible] plus [illegible] with a scornful smile.

The Cadists call Lord John Hay *Jean de Vert*, or what an English cook would translate "John Green," in allusion to his Britannic Majesty's [illegible] which he uses to carry home for the [illegible] punish steerers and [illegible] refuse.

*German Princes.*—The *Patriote* [illegible] re[illegible] its readers that some of the German [illegible] of your [illegible] vinegar and as rough as a file. It is remarked that the wines of Stuttgard, saith he, "like [illegible] is like a cat scampering down your throat head foremost, and another is like dragging the same cat back again by her tail."

## CAVES FROM THE TROPICS. No. III.

### *The Lion's Mouth.*

ENE of the chief pleasures in the West Indies is an uraion on horseback (for I am no advocate for pedes- exercise when the thermometer is 102 in the shade) he lions of any island, I care not which of them it is; cannot stumble upon an uninteresting one, they are o beautiful. But let some veteran campaigner accom- y you; one not only well versed in the localities of place, but also a "man in authority" sufficient to ure entertainment for man and horse during the ney.

uppose, then, yourself a visiter at the great man's se, and the arrangement made to explore the "Lion's outh" on the morrow. Long before the dawn of day, low hum of preparation sounds throughout the house- l; the starting off of the scouts with two well-filled pan- s, stored with goodly materials for the breakfast, for the erienced planter never departs from home without his visions preceding him, or relays of warm and dry raiment. ickly the musquito curtains and hut bed room are ex- nged for the open gallery, where the whole party in- e the cool morning breeze, and drink their coffee. The ses or mules at the door, away all sally, clad in white n or flannel jackets, their craniums crowned with ple straw hats that bid defiance to the sun, an umbrella one hand, and a spur on one heel; thus following the nion of Hudibras—that if one side of the horse

"Travels with the wind
The other will not lag behind."

Sable attendants in paradise uniforms follow in the ke of the party, to carry the umbrella of some wearied uestrian, to sound the fords lest they may be too deep tha "horse and his rider," or to assist the animals hen ascending a hill by holding on by their tails.

I know not if it is the total absence of formality and der, or the heat of the climate, that thaws all frigidity d chilliness, but a West India pic-nic presents a scene pleasure and hilarity—of good eating and good humour, tnessed in no other clime; nay, the very blunders are bjects of laughter—the etiquette of society is flung off ith the long-tailed coat. Sacut feeling reigns para- ount, and every member of the party affords his quota f right merry conversation. The clear and brilliant at- osphere of the Tropics seems to influence the brain, and ggy ideas or morbid reflections never for one moment ay their villanous attacks upon the mind.

Suppose then we take the road to the "Lion's Mouth," precipitous, wild, and break-neck a one as the most manoeuvre galloper across the Pampas could desire. It aries from a rough shingle beach, one side of which the ea washes, and puts your horsemanship to the test, as se white waves break at your horse's feet; while on the ther, gloomy-looking cliffs threaten to tumble their rocks poo you, or winds along the edge of a precipice, present- g a fragment of a path to the traveller. Sometimes the ay leads up a narrow valley or dark ravine, and then, in ddition to the hand parts, those of the rivers have to be ncountered: a mountain-torrent comes blustering along, ith narrow channel, deep bed, rapid current, and high anks, having an agreeable sprinkling of large stones at he bottom, so as to enable your nag to lose his footing ithout losing his character; and as it is necessary on hese occasions to tuck up your legs in Tartan fashion, itting *à la crapaud*, you generally roll into the water; owever, I never on any one occasion witnessed pettish- ess or ill-temper displayed by the unfortunate wight who hus unceremoniously is initiated as a *Knight of the Bath!*

I am not now going to describe the ins and outs of the oad, or to bewilder my readers by making the scenery as lear as mud, but simply to relate a brief anecdote con- ected with part of it.

At some fifteen miles from Roseau, the road suddenly ecends from the sea-beach, and runs, not over, but along the side of a bluff headland, as if the projector, to save the time and trouble of ascending a hill, had cut, as it were, a shelf out of its side; so that, at the risk of your neck, you ride along a ridge of earth, hanging, like Ma- homet's coffin, between heaven and some other place. The soil is of yellow clay, and although of a stiff and stern quality, yet the action of the rain has washed away a great portion of it, so that the rider now scrambles along, with one foot scraping the bank, while the other dangles over a precipice some seventy feet above an abyss, where the sea frets itself against a group of most uncouth and ugly-looking rocks. The wise man entrusts his safety to the keeping of his mule or creole pony, and the little animals appear to fully understand the respon- sibility and confidence placed in them, for, with steps contracted into the smallest compass, and neither looking to the right or left, but straight-forward, they move steadily along the pass. Midway, and at the highest and narrowest part, a new difficulty presents itself, in the shape of a rock barely six feet above the path, and hang- ing immediately over it, so that the rider has to lie down upon his animal, and, balancing himself as well as he can, trust all to "*cui bono mulo*." This pass, called the "Lion's Mouth," (why or wherefore I could never learn,) was once the scene of a singular adventure.

General M——, when Governor of Dominica, was on one occasion making a tour of the island, and having ridden on some distance before his train, commenced as- cending the road I have been describing. Now Generals in the West Indies do not on all occasions go forth clothed in scarlet, purple, and fine linen, with cocked-hat, and feathers flying, but frequently in white jackets, white beaver or Panama hats; and thus, by sacrificing splendour to comfort, they are enabled to endure the heat of the Tropics at noon-day. Thus it was with our General in question, who, mounted on his mule, deep in thought, looked like a plain honest planter contemplating the pro- ceeds of the next year's crop, or concocting a motion to be brought before the Honourable House of Assembly. He had just reached that point at the "Lion's Mouth" where it was necessary to lower his dignity to a recumbent position, when a "bigger man" presented himself on a mule right in front of him. Now this was *jam*, as Mrs. Trollope would say; here was a pretty affair. To turn the mules round was impossible, to dismount the riders could not, unless they were able to stand upon air; to rein back the beasts was a certain way of tumbling into the gulf, and so end the controversy: nay, I doubt if the mules would go back, for although sometimes it is easy to get them forward, it requires a precious deal of flogging to induce them to retreat. However, it was evident that one must move to allow the other to pass, and the son of Mars opened the attack upon the *descendant of Hum* thus:—"Get out of the way, Sir!"—"How me savez go, massa, dis mule he nebber go back?"—"But you must go back, Sir, to let me pass," cries the General.—"Me no know how I go; if me savez, me go, but me no savez," answers Mungo. To any man acquainted with the African character, this answer would at once establish the satisfactory conclusion that Mungo, considering him- self a match for his opponent, had screwed his courage to the sticking point, and, with dogged savageness, was re- solved not to yield one jot. "You black scoundrel, do you know who I am?" shouted the irritated buckra.—"*Me no savez*," was the reply, and which would have been the reply to all questions to the end of time.—"Well, then, I am the Governor!!!" thundered forth his Excel- lency. The last talismanic words had at once a magic effect on both animals, the nigger and his mule; the former, terrified at the awful personage before him, and fearful of the consequences that would ensue from his not *savez*-ing his Excellency, immediately *turned pale*, while the latter, rearing up on his hind legs, with his tail brushing the bank, and his body over the precipice, pirouetted round, and marched off out of General M——'s way.

"A scholar of Salamanca," relates a Spanish writer, "purchased a work from a bookseller, and after reading it with delight, and enjoying the scenes it pourtrayed, discovered the whole to be a romantic fiction. Enraged he proceeded to the bookseller, and accused him of roguery in vending him falsehoods. 'Be calm, my good Sir,' says the latter, 'I sell my books at a reasonable price, but for no sum would I be answerable for the ve- racity of a Spanish author.'" In relating the anecdote of the "Lion's Mouth," I am the bookseller, and my reader the student.

*Junior United Service Club.* L. S. O'C.

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*Indian Murderers.*—The Thugs are a caste of mur- derers and robbers, known by the names of Phansigars and Badheks, who have, from time immemorial, infested and [illegible] Lieutenant Reynolds, of the Madras army, was [illegible] by the resident at Hyderabad in the detection and [illegible], in which his success was remarkable. Of [illegible] these were brought to Hyderabad, in The [illegible] of the Thugs is booty, and the means [illegible] it murder. They never rob with- out [illegible] deprive their victim of life—nor do they ever use [illegible] shed blood, their only method being strangulation. They never use violence to get their victim within their power, but employ the mediation of such of their body as are smooth-tongued, and plausible in their address, to decoy travellers, who are strangled at a moment when they least expect it, when sitting at meat, perhaps, with their murderers, or engaged in apparently friendly conversa- tion. The victims are studiously scattered about the encampment of the Thugs, and each one is seized by an expert strangler. All the party present are murdered at the same moment; and it is a matter of boast with them, that this is done so simultaneously that no man is aware of the fate of his companions. The Thugs are very superstitious, and directed in their proceedings by the observance of omens, some of which are similar to those of ancient times in Europe. A snake crossing the path of a Thug about to commit a murder, saves the intended victim for the moment; and a traveller will occasionally be accompanied for several days in apparently the most friendly manner, until the favourable sign is observed. The organisation of the Thugs is one of the most extra- ordinary circumstances connected with the system. They have a close correspondence with each other throughout India, and each party communicates, to such other bodies as may be likely to follow in their path, the way they themselves are going, and the success they have obtained. Much of this correspondence is said to be carried on by the mediation of the religious mendicants who wander through the country; and much is also communicated by tokens known only to themselves. The fireplaces they make are of a peculiar form; and a party is thus always made acquainted with the passage of another in the same direction. When two roads branch off, the Thugs always leave a sign at the place of de- parture indicative of the road they have themselves fol- lowed. The wealth obtained by these men is great, but always expended in extravagant debauchery, and in the adornment of their persons. They are exceedingly anxious to make a respectable appearance; and, when on trial for their lives, make that their principal concern. They are, also, very solicitous not to be considered thieves; and earnestly request that the name may be erased from the documents describing them, and that of Thug substituted. It is impossible to calculate the ex- tent to which this system has been carried in India; but some idea of the truth may be formed from the circum- stance, that the Thugs who have been seized, confess to their having, from twenty-five to thirty years, been in the habit of accompanying parties of more than a hundred men on their expeditions, and that they have aided in putting to death their tens and twenties daily during all that time.

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### SONG.

BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "MUNSTER FESTIVALS."

Fan, fan the gay hearth, and flug back the barred door,
Strew, strew the fresh rushes around on our floor;
And blithe be the welcome in every breast,
For a soldier—a soldier to-night is our guest.

If we value the blessings that shine at our hearth—
The wife's smiling welcome, the infant's sweet mirth,—
While they charm us at eve, let us think upon those
Who have bought with their blood our domestic repose.

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## Correspondence addressed to the Editor

### THE BREVET AND STATE OF THE NAVY.

SIR,—It is generally understood that the Naval Promotion will include the Captains of 1804; and the question is, "How far the Service or the country is likely to be benefited by it?" as it is evident a much more extensive one, or a much more efficacious measure, must be resorted to, in order to advance officers of sufficient youth and vigour, from whom some- thing more can be expected than from the respectable worn- out veterans who would be included in the contemplated promotion.

The Navy List published in March last shows that, of the 250 First Captains on the List, many are above *seventy* years of age, the great majority considerably beyond *sixty*, and scarcely any under *fifty*, if we conclude they had at- tained the prescribed age of twenty-one previous to passing examination for eligibility to the rank of Lieutenant. That there are a few exceptions I admit, but they are exceedingly few, and nothing in comparison to those who have exceeded the age before they escaped from the thraldom of Midship- men. Let me fairly ask whether this circumstance alone does not suffice to demonstrate the absolute necessity of adopting some salutary and energetic regulation, which will infuse into the service a portion of youth and strength, of which it is at present wofully deficient, and under which the whole system is groaning? I admit the difficulty, and am aware that individual interests must be sacrificed, which I sincerely regret, being very tenacious of the rights and privileges of individuals in general; but the welfare of the nation must be paramount in every other consideration, and which welfare is in jeopardy when we witness the distress- ing effects, and the probable fatal consequences of our squadrons and ships being commanded by infirm old men, however well they may have deserved of their country.

I do not say that we require of our Naval rulers to be staving in order to apply a remedy to evils which have reached the very vitals of "Britain's best bulwarks, her wooden walls," to whose stability an appeal may be made at a much earlier period than many calculate on, when our metal will undergo a trial which past wars have afforded no example of! Re- flecting on—the rapid and astonishing progress made by those maritime nations we shall have to contend against.

One fact all are aware of and none will deny, namely, the ships in commission on the peace establishment will bear the brunt of the battle whenever the day comes, and upon the success of the onset will mainly depend the ultimatum: thus it behoves us to be particularly watchful that the ve- *ry* of our officers should be selected for commands, both squadrons and ships, at the present moment, when the ele- ments of war are striding over the face of the globe. In stead of this, we find Admirals upwards of 70 years of a commanding most important stations—Commodores a Captains of line-of-battle ships who have not been at s since the Peace of 1814; the consequence is, that we re

f nothing but disasters—ships continually dismasted, running aground, running foul of each other, &c. &c. These ings ought not to be, and had they been at when we were ontending single-handed against the world, England would ot have been what she now is. I am aware that the bundance of matter sent to you for insertion forbids proxity; I therefore will no longer trespass, trusting that you ill give publicity to these crude observations, accompanyng them with whatever comments your more mature judgent may deem expedient to make them intelligible and almable, as the subject is one of vital importance, and calls eally for consideration from those who preside over the aval Administration of the country. PALINURUS.

## LIEUTENANT KEMPE AND THE COAST GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—A cessation of the agonising pain of rheumatic ont, which I have been suffering from since the 11th of ovember, affords me the opportunity I have been so anxiously waiting for, to make some reply, or attempt some xplanation, to the paragraphs that appeared in your paper n 5th Nov., as also on the 10th Dec., respecting the Court f Inquiry lately held on me in Ireland.

You will, I am sure, allow that I have a most difficult ne to draw, so as to enable me to give the explanation I ould wish, and to avoid even the semblance of making ny remarks on my superiors, the members of the Court, or any way encroaching on the Service. In adverting to e paragraphs in question, it is necessary for me to enter nto the following explanation, in addition to the accomnying document sent me from the Coast Guard Office. he report of my not being present at the capture of the b boat is true; but I will allow you to judge what time apsed, when they had not time enough *to wind* or pull er head from the shore before I was on board; and after curing the prisoners, with four hands, I proceeded in the alley and captured the cutter. It was an order from my specting Commander, directing an eastern conference, hat alone prevented my being present at the capture of the ab-boat. As to my being reinstated through any undue nfluence, I beg to say it is the first I ever heard of my *eing dismissed*. Furthermore, my father, who is the only riend I have, although a magistrate and a respectable man n the county in which he lives, is wholly unacquainted with any of the members of the Board of Customs, and I can enture to assert, on *oath* if required, *never* had any correspondence or communication whatever, *directly* or *indirectly*, with *any* of the said Board, relative to this affair. After the *severe* remarks that have appeared in your paper, am *sure* you will do me the justice to put this explanation nd the contents of the document I send before the public, eturning the original to me which copied. Any *further* xplanation, on any point you consider necessary, I will ive *with pleasure*. I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

J. KEMPE.

*Coast Guard Station, 31, Tower Rye, Sussex, December* 14, 1836.

(Copy.) "At the Board, 22d Sept., 1836.

"The Board, after considering the grounds upon which uspicions of so serious a character have been alleged against ieut. Kempe, as contained in the charges against that Offier, and carefully weighing the evidence adduced in support hereof, have come to a decision different from that of the ourt.

"The Board are of opinion, that the charge of intimacy ith a notorious smuggler is not proved, inasmuch as it oes not appear from any evidence proved, that the intermurse between Lieut. Kempe and Drinan was carried to an mproper extent, nor that it was of that description which ould warrant suspicion of collusion. And with respect to he allegations said to have been publicly made by Drinan, n which the accusation of Hartley the Boatman was partly ounded, and which formed a material ground of suspicion, here being no evidence adduced as to the nature or specific urport of such allegations, and as the parties before whom hose allegations are stated to have been made, cannot be rocured, the Board, in the absence of any sufficient evidence on a point of so much importance, cannot but consider that this charge has not been substantiated.

"With respect to the second article of charge, namely, *wilful* neglect in leaving the guard of the harbour open, the Board, adverting to Lieut. Kempe's attention having been directed to the *eastern* part of the station, cannot consider that a departure, under particular circumstances, from the more general mode of guarding the harbour, can be fairly urged as a convincing proof of collusion, and they are of opinion that the fact of a guard not having been stationed at Kinsale on the night in question, which is alleged with great stress to be a *solitary instance*, is not borne out so far as regards the instance being a *solitary* one, inasmuch as it appears, on inspection of the journals, that there are no less than *four instances* during the months of April and May last, in which no mention is made of a guard being at Kinsale, notwithstanding there was no boat afloat in the harbour, and which disposition of the guard was sanctioned by the Inspecting Commander, who appears to have signed the journal for the month of April, and also as it appears that the watchman was not withdrawn from the station, where it is admitted by the Inspector General he could have been a check on the harbour.

"The Board consider that Lieut. Kempe was blameable in not having sent the man out on duty before 11 o'clock on the night of the 26th May, yet they are not prepared to admit the inference of collusive intention drawn from that circumstance against him; and it appears there are frequent instances of the crew having been sent on duty at 1 o'clock, particularly in the month of May.

"Looking, therefore, to all the facts of the case, as they appear in evidence—to the information previously given by this officer to the Inspecting Commander—to the unreserved communications made by the accused to the Collector of Cork and one of his Clerks so immediately preceding the attempted landing—and particularly to the alacrity and promptitude manifested by Lieut. Kempe on the night in question, which contributed to securing the seizure of the boat and tobacco, and greatly facilitated the subsequent capture of the cutter, as reported by the Inspecting Commander immediately after the seizure—circumstances which appear to be inconsistent with the supposition of collusion on his part, the Board are of opinion that Lieut. Kempe is not guilty of the charges, and they acquit him accordingly.

"With regard to the complaint of Lieut. Kempe, that he was not permitted to call certain of the witnesses in his defence, because their names had not, from a misapprehension on his part, been included in the list, agreeably to the instructions, the Board conceive that the Court would have exercised a wiser discretion in permitting the accused to call such witnesses, notwithstanding the informality. The Board are also of opinion that the impracticability, or otherwise, of e landing on the Coast, might have been more fully investigated.

"The Board suggest to the Comptroller General of the Coast Guard, the propriety of removing Lieut. Kempe from Ireland, his travelling charges being defrayed by the Crown.

"A letter is to be written to the Collector and Comptroller at Cork, directing payment of the rewards for the seizure, which was suspended by the Board's Order of the 9th July last, No. 343, pending the present inquiry.

(Signed) E. STEWART."

[We have not delayed the publication of Lieut. Kempe's letter for an opportunity of communicating with the parties who gave us information on his case. Next week we shall have some observations to offer.—ED.]

## REDUCTION OF THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S AND QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENTS.

Sir,—In your Gazette of the 3d inst. is the following paragraph:—"Col. D'Aguilar, Deputy Adjutant-General in Ireland, has arrived in London. It is very probable that this experienced officer will be transferred to the Horse Guards on the reduction of the staff and removal of the General officers."

There was a rumour so far back as June 1835, that alterations were contemplated in the Head-Quarters' Staff, and that the Parliamentary Committee had recommended officers of the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel to fill the important and responsible places of Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals. If a reduction of expense be required, why not reduce the Assistant and Deputy-Assistant Quartermasters and Adjutants-Generals, and lower the pay and allowances of the General Officers, rather than risk the efficacy of the staff by removing them?

The Adjutant and Quartermaster-General are second only to the Commander of the Forces in their executive capacity. The Adjutant-General in particular is answerable for the discipline, equipment, and efficiency of the army; and the recruiting department is under his especial superintendence. In order, therefore, to the maintenance of the authority and dignity of the office (and these, in a body of men so constituted as the army, are not to be deemed the mere concomitants of power, and are nevertheless essential to the due execution of the office,) the Adjutant-General should be superior, in military rank to all regimental Commanding Officers, and Superintending Field Officers of recruiting districts; for can he consistently direct and control officers his equals in rank, and probably his seniors?

Should this appointment be bestowed on a Lieutenant-Colonel, or on a Colonel, other than a Lieutenant-Colonels could no longer be properly appointed. Colonels and Lieutenant-Colonels are now [illegible] situations of Assistant-Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals in our districts at home, and of Deputy Adjutant and Quartermaster-Generals in our colonies; many of the like ranks are acting as Brigade Majors, Town Majors, and even Barrack Masters. Some of these officers may possibly be seniors in army rank to the new Adjutant-General, therefore, for the sake of consistency, the post of Adjutant-General being bestowed on a Lieut.-Colonel, Field Officers of equal or superior army rank should be removed from the lower staff situations, and also from the recruiting districts, and their appointments held by Captains. This, it is allowed, would be an act of great injustice, but not of greater than that of limiting the sphere of action, and diminishing the importance of the General officers of the British army by depriving them of the staff situations. Indeed, the proposed principal measures appear to be both injurious and insulting to the General Officers of the British army, and calculated to detract from the dignity and importance of two high military offices, and to reduce them from the rank of Heads of Departments into mere clerkships to the Commander-in-Chief, or the Secretary-at-War, *whichsoever may henceforth command the army*.

*Dec.* 13, 1836. A SOLDIER,
And Subscriber to your Gazette.

## ORDERS IN COUNCIL FOR PRIZE AND BOUNTY MONEY.

Sir,—Permit me, through the medium of your columns to hint to their Lordships at the Admiralty (but it is a thankless office to volunteer any suggestion direct to themselves), that it would save them a great deal of trouble in framing Orders in Council, and the public still more in trying to understand them, if they would but consult a few of the practical persons whose business it is to carry these regulations into effect before they submit them to his Majesty in Council.

It would hardly be believed, that there have been no less than *thirteen* different Orders in Council for regulating the distribution of Prize, Bounty, and Seizure Money, since the close of the war in 1815, when *one* would have been sufficient, if the subject had undergone due deliberation, and persons of experience had been asked for an opinion.

At length, however, in March, 1834, a new Order in Council was promulgated, altering so entirely the *principle* upon which all former distributions had been made, that it was naturally supposed it could not have been adopted without the most mature and careful consideration, and that this, if not a final measure, would, at least, be more long-lived than its predecessors; when lo! in February, 1836 out comes another, again altering the scale of distribution in its most essential particulars; and in November—just nine months afterwards—this is followed by a *third*, to explain the two former ones!

Now, Mr. Editor, who are the persons entrusted to concoct these documents? Perhaps you can inform me, but in all events, I think, from the circumstances I am about to relate, there will be a shrewd suspicion of the country that gave them birth. The Proclamations of March, 1834, and February, 1836, each contained a provision, that they were not to affect any captures which should be condemned before the said Proclamations respectively should have been notified to the Courts in which such condemnations passed. But the clause was so ingeniously worded, that it embraced condemnations in *Courts of Vice-Admiralty* only, which are of very rare occurrence in time of peace, while the seizures under the Revenue Laws, and for Slave vessels,—the latter constituting more than nineteen-twentieths of the captures that are made,—no provision was made at all for the time at which the Order should come into operation.

It is very remarkable too, that had the clause extended to condemnations by the Board of Customs and Excise, and *by the Courts of Mixed Commission*, as it ought to have done, in order to effect its implied object, it would still have been wholly inoperative, inasmuch as in *this hour* the Proclamations have not been officially notified to any of the Courts abroad. And how should they? It was nobody's business to make such a notification, nor did it at all concern the Courts themselves how the prize money should be ultimately distributed.

I am told by a brother officer, whose agent had to distribute some slave bounties lately, that he had applied to the Admiralty (who are authorised to interpret any doubtful clauses in the Proclamations) to decide under what Order in Council he was to make the distribution, when he was informed by Sir John Barrow in reply—and that in the rudest terms—that their Lordships thought it quite unnecessary to express any opinion upon a point which was so clear and explicit! Yet, in a few months afterwards, a new *Order in Council* is found absolutely necessary, for no other purpose whatever than to explain this very "clear and explicit point!"

The new Order in Council fortunately specifies a *precise date* from which the former Proclamations are to take effect respectively; but it still most unnecessarily refers to the Courts in which the condemnations pass, adding the Courts of Mixed Commission to those previously mentioned, but still leaving out all seizures under the Revenue Laws, so that if any of these should occur, it will afford an occasion for Order in Council—*Number Fourteen*. All this might have been avoided, if, in the first instance, the reference had been simply to the date of the condemnation, without saying anything about the *Courts* in which the proceedings took place. Should this letter be admitted into your columns, my next shall point out some amusing anomalies in the various Orders in Council respecting *Freight*.

CINCINNATUS.

## DISTINCTIONS FOR OLD OFFICERS.

Sir,—It would be a kind act if, in addition to the Brevet rank about to be granted to the old Captains and Subalterns of the Army, who served in the campaigns with the Duke of Wellington, a gold medal were given to them, commemorating the various actions in which they have been engaged. I would willingly give my five pound note for such a trophy, as I have nothing to show for all my services but the hole

my carcase. *More fortunate* is my brother officer, Capt. om Coppinger, who shows a half-pound piece of a shell at was extracted from his leg, and which serves to deco- e his mantel-piece.

*Dec.* 18, 1836. Bravo.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY LISTS.

Sir,—Your excellent observations relative to the Army st, in your last Number, will, it is to be hoped, meet the e of some publisher who may be induced to adopt your pts; and here, I would ask, how it has happened that the isfactory arrangements, such as you have just proposed, uch the *Navy List* contained for the *first* quarter of this ar, has been wholly discontinued? Is it, as you well y, that the facts therein stated *told tales* too plainly? and at those who desire to see injustice perpetuated, caused r. Murray to put an end to the generally-approved system ich he adopted in his List the *April* last?

If Mr. Murray does not resume this system, it is sio- rely to be desired that some other publisher will at once ablish a Navy List, giving those truths, and then the e "*by authority*" will speedily be thrown in the shade, ese are times, Sir, in which men will not be blinded by y such arts; and Mr. Murray and his advisers, whoever ey may be, will eventually find that "*Honesty is the st policy.*"

Any one desirous of making the compilations to ich you have referred, would be enabled to do so in *The Museum*, and also in the United Service Museum, and a rk of this kind in either service, even *annually*, would be re to sell.

*Dec.* 12, 1836. Constant.

## RISTRAM URGING A REFORM IN THE LISTS OF NAVAL OFFICERS FOR THEIR GENERAL BENEFIT; AND ADVOCATING THE CAUSE OF THE DOCK-YARD MEN.—No. I.

n,—From the multiplicity of letters written on divers bjects relative to the interests of the Navy, if some were bmitted to critical scrutiny, it would be discovered that a component parts of the epistolary *hodge-podges* were ficious, burlesque, and fustian, whilst those of others were asm and the "pith o' sense." Among the former would *M.C.*'s "demi-peril jury" Court-Martial for the trial of dmirals and Captains in many contingencies, such as *runhennges, disrespect, embezzlement, &c.*, when either *ath, transportation*, or dismissal from the service would awarded (unless the benefit of clergy be extended to the dmirals and Captains of the Fleet;—poor Court-Martial *ain Lieutenants* and *one Commander*, Count Lord, deliver em!); and among the latter is your impression of e 30th ult. I have read numerous published letters of e in several periodicals, but none gave me half the real sults and satisfaction as that of "*A Friend to Equal stice*," which so fully exhibits the proud and glorious sults, for Britain's honour, wealth, and glory of a cordial d zealous co-operation of the British Navy and Army; qual services of seamen and soldiers, by sea or by land, mmand equal remuneration—equal wounds, equal pen- ons—equal zeal and exploits, equal honours and medals—idows and orphans of Naval and Military officers of equal nk, equal pensions and compassionate allowances; how- er, until a "*Reserved half-pay*" for the Navy is formed r the variously unqualified, similar to that of the Marines, consistent and futile the expectation—vain the hope that ngland's legislature, even in the full consideration to dis- ay its grateful and ample rewards to the servants of the ain, can assimilate the half-pay of the Navy to that of the rmy. Before we of the Navy may expect justice in that rticular from our country, our cause in *every part* must just—our petition for redress, fair and reasonable. Our se, on the whole, compared with the Army, being hard in o extreme, our common cause for the amelioration of the rdship is strictly right and truly just; but as the respective ts of commissioned sea-officers are now formed, it would *unfair* and *unreasonable*, consequently *imprudent*, to tition the Admiralty to recommend to the gracious favour our Sailor-King, that the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Fleet, should be remunerated with the me half-pay as their equals in rank, the Colonels, Majors, d Captains in the Army. Let me, for the sake of illustra- n, take one class—the Sea-Lieutenants. Would it not w be considered a profuse prodigality of the sum of 0,000*l.* per annum, to place the whole of them *indiscrimi- tely* on the same rate of half-pay as the Captains of the rmy, viz. 7*s.* per diem each. What would have been but ghwood justice in 1815, at the end of the war, would be e contrary, because unmerited by the undeserving in 1837. To expel the *indolent* drones from the hive, is the in- ective and general act for self-preservation of the *indus- ious* bees. To expel the *seriously unqualified* officers m the active lists to reserved half-pay lists, should be the *st immediate* and judicious consideration of a wisely- *forming* Admiralty, reserving the present half-pay as pen- ion to those officers selected, and pensions to their widows. The abuses of the Navy must be first *reformed*, before the *rievances* of the Navy can be *redressed*. It is a great use upon the nation's purse if the characters whom I have described to Nos. 91, 161, and 172, are kept on the active lists, to increase their half-pay, though living in dissipation or disgrace, "*gathering either any hoo*," quitting the service of their country by voluntary emigration. That *abuse* in itself forms the greatest grievance to the active and the zealous, the honourable and the meritorious officers, because they cannot increase their half-pay within a reasonable period of service: it deprives the *active* officer of even 20 years' steading of the hope of increasing his half-pay. It deprives the legislators of the power of placing the Navy on an equality with the Army as to half-pay. A Lieut. R.N. made in 1837, if at the early age of 20, will be 80 before he arrives on the 6*s.* list, and between 90 and 100 on the 7*s.* list, on which the Capt. of the Army is placed at 20. Masters, Chaplains, and Surgeons have their *half-pay lists* regulated by their passing qualifications and sea-time; the *Royal* Pursers and the *Royal* Marines, for the variously unqualified, to benefit their *active* and qualified lists. Why, then (as I have asked before), should not the Captains, Commanders, and Lieutenants of the Navy have a *reserved half-pay* for the undeserving *drones*; a *retired list* for the deserving veterans; and an *active list* for the zealous officers, to reward and encourage them?

As the retirement on *full pay* for the Army and Marines is to be abolished after 1837, and the half-pay *only* of the rank above that, held by the officer applying for *retreat*, the Veteran Lieutenants and Commanders of the Navy may expect the same boon—Lieuts. with rank of Commanders, on 8*s.* 6*d.* instead of 7*s.*; Commanders 10*s.* 6*d.*, with the rank of Captains. By the present regulation a Post-Captain (the See-Colonel) who obtains his commission between 45 and 50 years of age, if he has not great interest, may consider himself retired for life on 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, the present *full-pay* retiring allowance of a Captain of Marines, satiated, &c.*

As not an officer in the whole Navy is permitted to retire on *full pay*, the Naval veterans, when worn out by services and age, have a right to retire on the half-pay above their rank. Brother Sailors, the remainder of this subject in my next. I must here offer a word or two for our Petty Officers and our Shipwrights, "*time and tide now waiting to check them to windward to gain Lord Minto's harbour of protection.*"

Sir James Graham will ever be remembered by British Seamen for the benefits he obtained for them: the securing of their faithful services to their country in times of need and danger was a *wise act* of a First Lord of the Admiralty, for which his name deserves to be recorded in England's Naval History. Had Sir James equalised and raised the pay of the Petty Officers of the Fleet, he would have completed a master-stroke of policy and reason, since so wisely advocated by him in Parliament. Lord Minto's name may be immortalised by the completion of it, and by dispensing justice to the artificers of our Royal Naval Arsenals—those carvers of

"Oak, doom'd, ordained to visit ev'ry shore,
And guard the island which they graced before."

His Lordship would be highly gratified could he but hear with what heartfelt thanks those men express their gratitude for the temporary employment, in each Dock-yard, of a hundred or so of them for *six days* in the week.

For the encouragement of our manufactures we prohibit by law the exportation of machinery (I believe) of every description, and *live sheep*, that foreigners may not compete with British manufacture, not obtain *superior wool*, except through the *English market*; yet England, with her boasted laws of wisdom and equity, consummate policy and prophetic foresight, forces the seamen, petty officers of her Navy, to man French and American Fleets, by withholding the sum of 12,000*l.* per annum to equalise their pay; and her shipwrights from her arsenals by denying them the indisputable and indispensable right of employment *six days* in the week—the common and acknowledged right of every other class of servants of the crown serving in Britain's vast dominions. The sixth day's labour is absolutely necessary to provide for the daily subsistence and comfort, the decent raiment, and humble shelter of themselves, their wives, and their children. By the avaricious saving of 50,000*l.* per annum, England forces the legitimate of sons her birth to expatriation—those skilful mechanics, *with their implements*, to "raise up" *foreign fleets*, "to judgment against her injustice! To prohibit the exportation of live sheep; yet encourage the emigration of the *shipwrights* and the *seamen*, England where is thy reason, where thy justice, where thy policy? *Are they not kneeling before the altar of Parsimony?* Cursed be that parsimony which refuses but 52,000*l.* per annum to secure the loyal and faithful services of the most skilful of shipwrights, the most valuable and experienced of seamen, who *launch* and *navigate* the battle of fleet.

"With which to arm Britannia's hand,
To guard from foes her native land!!!"

*Senior United Service Club, 6th Dec.* Tristram.

P.S.—*One word to the Dock yard men.* I would not *now* petition the Admiralty relative to their claims, classification, &c., their case is known to the Surveyor of the Navy, who will, no doubt, advocate their cause. If just, as

* This is the quotation to which my *egotism* knew that *A. C.* alluded, when he accused me of "reviving a style of jests against the Royal Marine Corps."—Vide his letter in No. 200.

far as in him lies. I submit, that confidence should be placed in the honour and consideration of the Admiralty until the supplies are voted. Their Lordships cannot hazard a great additional expense without the sanction of the Legislature.

P.S. In respect to the letters of your spirited Correspondent, "*Revelo*," relative to a quotation made in the new description book for the navy, it would be a libel on the honour and judgment of the Admiralty to suppose for a moment that their Lordships sanctioned the indecency and impropriety of stripping *quarter-deck officers* to take a description of their persons, in contradistinction to their own regulations issued for the government of the fleet. The obnoxious quotation alluded to in the new description-book was smuggled thereon by the insertion, as "Revelo" suspects, of "*some senseless quill-driving red tapist*," who deserves to be stripped in every Midshipman's mess, and *cobbed* with a handsaw. I expected nothing better from these "*Jacks of the quill*," since they have been dubbed *Esquires* in the Navy Lists. I wonder what "*Murray*" received for the creation!

13*th Dec.* "A. C." and "Globe"* will be answered when I have finished this subject. I observe they have *stuck to* every point of Tristram's argument; to degrade the Sea-Lieutenants, the Captains of Sea-Artillery, the Sea-Subalterns, to insult the whole Navy, and to treat the Admiralty with contempt for their Lordships' "INIQUITOUS REGULATION." T.

[Our respected Correspondent is not altogether correct. For several years the restrictions on the exportation of machinery has been annulled, because it was proved, that if the machines could not be procured the mechanists who made them are induced to emigrate, and then a double loss was sustained. We have elsewhere submitted our opinions on the relative position of the Royal Marines.—Ed.]

## PASSED MATES.—CASE OF MR. L. F. A. NEWMAN.

Sir,—Having read your report of mates serving, with their dates of passing for Lieuts., it is with *considerable regret* I observed the name of Mr. L. F. A. Newman, who passed in 1821, consequently, has been "*twenty-one years*" a *Midshipman*. A Naval promotion being strongly spoken of, I hope the claims of this officer will *not* be overlooked by the present liberal-minded Admiralty.

From my personal knowledge of this gentleman,—he having served under my command 5 years,—I am strongly urged to put forward his *just claims*. He has not, as in the case of Mr. J. C. Coppinger, alluded to by you, been out of the service a series of years, but constantly employed on the *most* arduous duties. He is at present, and has been for upwards of nine years, chief mate of a revenue cruiser, on the exposed Coast of Ireland, previous to which he was four years in a brig, commanded by a Lieutenant, as *Senior* Mate, performing the duties tantamount to that of a *First* Lieutenant. Again, in consequence of the bold and daring conduct of the smugglers on the Coast of Kent and Sussex, during the winter of 1831, he was detached there in *command* of the greater portion of the revenue cruiser's crew, and subject, for several months, to the *most* fatiguing and harassing duties; and from his *seal* there displayed, Capt. Mansell, the then Inspecting Commander of that district, gave him the most *flattering* testimonial.

I do hope, Sir, that the unremitting services of Mr. Newman for *twenty-one years as a Midshipman*, will meet with its *just* and well-earned reward. Yours respectfully,

*Nov.* 26, 1836. An Old Captain.

## UNIFORM OF MATES, R.N.

Sir,—Upon reading the intended change in the uniform of the Mates of the Royal Navy, the recollection of the old Bastile prisoner came into my mind, who, upon being liberated after a great number of years' incarceration, besought those who set him free to permit him to return to die in that cell in which he had so long lived, habit being in this case stronger than nature. I cannot therefore but think it a sort of mockery to tell a man (though the spring, or perhaps the summer of whose life has been passed as a Midshipman), when he earnestly and rightfully seeks promotion, "No, Sir, we cannot promote you, you have no *powerful friends*, but we will give you a coat faced with scarlet." Mark, there is no increase of pay. For my own peculiar part, I would prefer sticking to the old colours, more particularly as Assistant Surgeons, Clerks, and Second Masters, all junior to Mates, have been long allowed this distinction. Pertinax.

*The Peiepiea.*—A very novel and entertaining Christmas Present under this title has been published by Mr. Westley, of Piccadilly. It contains 12 views of domestic scenes, and has 65 moving figures, which can be arranged with the greatest facility in a variety of situations, viz. taking a walk, shopping, going to the Bazaar, Zoological Gardens, Theatres, Church, Dinner, and Bed. It is an ingenious and most amusing toy for our young friends at this season.

* Vide their Letters, No. 202.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*With great confidence we assure our friends of the United Service, who are dubious on the subject that the Brevet is on the eve of being notified.—If "Tyro" will refer to our last he will find we gave a direct contradiction to the silly statements put forth in other Journals of a reduction just now of regiments; but we cannot answer the question, "whether a certain great (or little) Gun at the Horse Guards conceits such absurd paragraphs." More probably they proceed from the "Clothing" Department.—The letter of "Pry" should not have been addressed to our Printers.—Many thanks to +: we will gladly attend to any commission. We wish our avocations would give us the opportunity to run down.—Our friends in Dublin have our best acknowledgments.—Our contemporaries at Maidstone, Dublin, Plymouth, &c., extract from our columns with fair acknowledgments; but the poor, fallen "Limerick," a correspondent observes, "has been purloining sentences as usual".—"Stealing children to strip them, not to put better clothes on them."—"An old Lieut.-Colonel" would oblige us by frequent communications: our object is to promote the real interests of the United Service, and he can materially assist us.—We are glad to find from a correspondent that the Greenwich Magistrates have taken our hint, and that they have been most kind and liberal in noticing of late any insult to the poor old Pensioners. (See Naval Intelligence.)—"A Man of Kent" should, in confidence, give us his name. Our object is to deal even-handed justice to Mr. Dombrain and Captain Hanchett; but the affair cannot rest in its present position.—"H. P." next week.—"T. T.'s" favour will be acceptable.—Will "An Ex-M.P." oblige us confidentially with the means of communicating with him, or let us know where we can send a letter that will reach him.*

*** In type, "M.," "Pry," "H. P., Commander, R.N.," "R. H. M.," and "Tristram."

# Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, DECEMBER* 17, 1836.

We insert with much pleasure a second letter which we have this week received from Sir Charles Paget. We gave the substance only of the gallant Admiral's first communication, from conceiving that the letter itself was not intended for publication.

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

"Sir,—*You* have made such favourable acknowledgments to the professional character of Captain Rous, that I will only express my regret that you should have permitted the letter of any Correspondent to be published in your excellent journal which reflected upon his conduct.

"I now feel myself, with great reluctance, again called upon, in consequence of what has appeared in your last Number, to declare that the *Pique was stowed and trimmed*, during the late trials with the *Inconstant*, according to what Captain Rous *understood* to be the intention of her gallant and able constructor, that is to say, the weights were so placed that her line of flotation was from one foot to eighteen inches by the stern. Her head-masts nearly upright, with the main and mizen *rather* inclining aft, whereas, had she been stowed according to the trim, which Captain Rous thinks her best, she would have floated at least two feet six by the stern, with all the masts raking *much* aft.

"My only motive in sending to the *Hampshire Telegraph* my letter to you of the 1st instant, was to give the utmost publicity to my humble testimony regarding Captain Rous during his absence on service, and for that reason I shall do the same by this, truth and justice being my only aim. I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

"CHARLES PAGET.

"*Fair Oak, Dec.* 14, 1836. "Rear Admiral."

It is always gratifying to us to receive direct communications from gallant officers, because no more convincing proof can be given to the Service and our readers generally of the interest which our statements excite in the highest quarters; and we are, moreover, greatly obliged when set right upon any points, on which our information may be imperfect, by such respectable authority. In all cases, as in the present, the controversy must do good.

Sir Charles Paget, whose earnest defence of Captain Rous's best intentions in the management of the *Pique* is highly honourable to him, does us no more than justice when he acknowledges the testimony which we have, on various occasions, borne to that officer's professional skill. The gallant Admiral must be aware, however, that although Captain Rous appears to have so far conceded his judgment and his recorded opinion of the ship's proper trim as to place her on a line of flotation nearly approaching to Sir William Symonds's wishes, (that is to say—he seems, by the Admiral's showing, to have trimmed from a foot to eighteen inches by the stern, whereas the maximum of the Surveyor's does not exceed fifteen inches,) still it is evident that every successive day at sea must have produced an alteration in that trim, unless equal weights were removed from each extremity by the consumption of provisions, &c. The after-hold of the *Pique* contains a ground tier of water in iron tanks, and it strikes us that, as these tanks could not be conveniently come at, the water (probably a ton per day) and the coals constantly consumed must have greatly abstracted from the weight forward, leaving the substance abaft but little decreased by the reduction of such provisions as bread and other light matters. In fact, a ship having considerable weights at each end is acted upon in the same manner as a steel-yard, and what would be comparatively trifling if taken from amidships, produces a great effect when abstracted from one extremity only.

It would have been impossible to ascertain the precise trim of the ship when in motion at sea, particularly in bad weather; and we have a proof that, under the course we have described, the *Pique* must have been speedily brought by the stern, else why were the two after-main-deck guns run forward abreast the fore-bits, and the after-quarter-deck guns placed in the amidship or the gangway ports? It further appears that although Captain Rous (convinced against his will) was acting upon a near approach to the Surveyor's trim, he took occasion to decry it, by signalizing early in the trials that it did not answer. Such is our honest conviction, and it must be evident to our readers that it might so happen that both the gallant Admiral and ourselves are right; for our belief is that the *Pique* was stowed after such a manner as to afford the greatest facility for bringing her to that gauge which her Captain thought her best trim for sailing.

Amongst all this controversy, we are glad to find that the greatest cordiality prevails between the Admiral, Sir William Symonds, and Captain Rous, that each is actuated by the best intentions for the benefit of the Service, and that the difference of opinion which exists between the Surveyor and Captain Rous has not altered that feeling of esteem which each indulges for the other.

The report gains ground that the intended Brevet and Naval Promotion will take place at an early date; indeed, it is generally rumoured that it will be gazetted early in the year. Should that be the case, it is highly probable that Sir Charles Paget, who will be advanced to Vice-Admiral, will succeed to the Mediterranean command, and hoist his flag in the *Britannia* or *Princess Charlotte*. We are sure this appointment will give universal satisfaction, as a more highly-esteemed officer could not be selected.

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Amongst the prevailing reports which the forthcoming changes in Military arrangements have given rise to, it has been alleged, that future promotions by Brevet will be regulated upon the principle of including only officers of very distinguished service, such as have been kept in continual employment, or other favoured individuals. Without pretending to any decisive information on the subject, we do not hesitate to declare our belief that no such injustice can be contemplated; indeed any principle of this sort, where the nice line of distinction must remain undefined, would throw power into the hands of those who are, in time to come, to regulate Brevet promotions, the ill-consequences of which may be easily foreseen. If there be any officers who, it is notorious, have made the Army a pastime for the purpose of obtaining Military rank, and who have evaded duty, their duty, it is just and proper that a stop should be put to their advancement; but of those officers who have now arrived at the head of their respective ranks (most strikingly so in the ranks of Major and Captain), there are many who during the war ably and zealously performed their duty, though, unfortunately for them, not in situations where brilliant services could be achieved; there are some who, on the reduction of their corps, owing to impaired health or other unavoidable causes, were thrown upon half-pay, and have still willingly remained so; and there are others, who in rank, have been left far behind their early contemporaries, not from any fault of their own, but perhaps from a want of friends or of money to help them forward. To such officers as these, the disappointments are sufficiently depressing; even now that the long-deferred promotion we know is drawing near—that slow, but hitherto sure mode of preferment—it would be unjust and oppressive to close it against them. We will not, however, pursue the subject deeply, being convinced that neither the Secretary at War, nor the General Commanding-in-Chief, can have in view anything so calculated to injure and to wound the feelings of all-minded Officers:—and here we may venture a reply to the inquiries of some of our correspondents, by assuring them that no unusual restriction as to service can be mediated, seeing that ever since the Secretary at War gave notice that the whole Military system would be revised, a new connection, we believe, of his own has been appointed on the Home Staff, a highly-respected officer, who during the war did his duty creditably and usefully; yet who, like many other meritorious officers, had not the good fortune of being placed in situations where distinction could be obtained. From this appointment the inference may be fairly drawn, that there is no design of keeping back officers who, according to their rank and to opportunities, have creditably done their duty, although undistinguished by military honours, or not having had the advantage of being kept in employment. The excluding of any such officers from the gazetted List would be, in fact, to make public, without a trial or a hearing, the most severe degradation that could be inflicted upon them, a punishment which the plea that a new system required the sacrifice could never alleviate. If any cold-hearted theories, of a tendency so unjust, can have been suggested to the Secretary at War, we trust to his sense of justice for their being rejected. We are sure his Lordship will sanction no rules to deprive the veteran officer of the reward he values most; and we would confidently leave in the hands of even the most rigid advocate in the House of Commons for economy, whatever arrangements of a pecuniary nature may be in contemplation.

In these observations we have given our opinion in answer to the inquiries of some of our Militia

rrespondents, and we rely that our Naval friends ill not consider as uninteresting what we have ated on the occasion.

Our opinions on the points at issue between our tolligent correspondent, *Tristram*, and those who nbly advocate the claims of the Field Officers of e Royal Marines to share prize-money with the aptains and Commanders of the Navy, have ready been expressed. We will, however, again peat, that in our view of this case, wherein a ield Officer of Marines is employed on shore in e *command of a battalion* or of a *detached body* of is corps, or of different detachments from other rps united with Marines, that he ought, in that se, *most indisputably*, to share with the Officers corresponding rank in the Army and Navy; but at whilst serving in the command of a *company* one, on board any of His Majesty's ships, he is ou only entitled to share as a *Captain* of the rmy.

Further than this, we will add, that it is our inion, when a Field Officer of Marines is emrked as a *Field Officer* in the command of a *tached body of men*, such, for example, as the eutenant Colonel commanding the Marines in e Mediterranean fleet, and the Majors in comnd of detachments in Spain and Portugal, that is then, as should be each of these gallant offirs, entitled to share prize-money with the Captins and Commanders of the Navy, and the Field ficers of the Army, with which he or they may employed.

As regards the matchless services of this distinguished corps, we feel that we can never too highly [illegible] nor can we warmly express our nviction that they richly merit all that a grateountry can bestow.

We last week expressed the hope that, in the omotion which is so anxiously looked for, the g and meritorious claims of the old Subalterns the Army will not be disregarded, and which again repeat. In like manner do we, with nal sincerity, trust that the well-grounded claims the *hundred and eighteen Midshipmen* now reining in active employment, who have passed eir examinations *above five years*, and the most of om have been full *fifteen years* in the Navy, will length meet the regard which they all so highly serve, after so many years actual services.

That a Standing Army is silently but steadily necessary for the preservation of His Majesty's possessions road, and for the internal peace of his kingdom, now admitted [illegible] of discussion in nvent, and too frequently in the [illegible] a reduction in the Annual Estimates, without nsidering our foreign relations, numerous colies, and the probability of war. To any one who l reflect on our present external relations,—our onial possessions scattered over the Globe, and unsettled state of our own domestic affairs, the mbers of the Army must appear to have been duced too low. Indeed, so far has reduction en carried, that the regiments now at home, ving themselves so lately returned from abroad, not furnish reliefs for those which have served hteen years in India, and ten years in all other oign stations. The only regiment which will be ilable for foreign service in 1837 is the 46th, and that corps returned only in 1833 from India, where it had been since 1813. To ensure health ond vigour to our Military system, there must be in it flux and reflux, in fact, a well-regulated circulation. Regiments, without partiality, favour, or affection," should be sent abroad by regular roster, and then we should soon cease to hear of corps expatriated for twenty years in the East Indies. To serve in India for twenty years, and in some instances regiments have served twenty-five years in that country, is utterly ruinous to discipline, destructive to all patriotic feeling, paralysing to the mind, and entailing on the body a train of tropical diseases.

Trace a British regiment in its progress through the routine usually served in India,—the sight is miserable. The regiment leaves its native land full of health, hope, vigour, and discipline. During its residence [illegible] it receives annually an average draft of one hundred men to supply its casualties, and at the close of its servitude, when the East India Company, it returns to Europe:—*returned* [illegible] Out of the officers, who originally marked with it for India, three or four perhaps have the good fortune to revisit their native land, the rest have fallen by disease or pestilence in that distant country. The very few non-commissioned officers and privates who come back, forming the regimental skeleton,—what are they? shadows, sepulchral forms, sallow and ghastly, emaciated, enervated, debilitated by excess, worn down by fevers, fluxes, cholera, and the whole host of tropical diseases.

The regiments are left lingering in India for eighteen or twenty years, to the very verge of dissolution, and only then recalled, because *wedged* out by the arrival of a regiment from New South Wales, which has been forced on to India by the landing of another from England piecemeal as guards over convicts. Nothing, then, but this wedge-like expulsion effects the relief. Length of service in India gives no claim for relief, as in other Colonies. When shall this system cease! Promises have been made but not kept. The 16th, 45th, and 94th are still in India, and they left England in 1819. On the 4th of March, 1826, the present Lord Palmerston stated in Parliament as follows:—"It is not intended that soldiers shall be banished for life from their homes; and, in time of peace, it is cruel to see gallant men doomed to [illegible] which is little better than banishment." Here is an old promise, which has been reiterated [illegible] by Secretaries-at-War, Ministers, and Horse Guards, and yet the regiments are unrelieved [illegible] "*Quos ego tandem*——"

We are fully aware that the Leadenhall Merchants, who are of course, hot-hearted as a corporation ever is, state that the expense of transporting a regiment out to India, and bringing it back, is so great that the service there must be eighteen years at least. This excuse has no weight. If the Company demands the aid of His Majesty's troops necessary to secure their territories; if, without the Royal Army, they cannot retain the country, then the Company should treat the regiments humanely as well as honestly, and not retain them till worked down by disease and long service in that torrid land to complete disorganisation. The period of eight or ten years in any tropical climate should be the maximum, and this Company of Merchants trading to the East Indies should be compelled by Parliament, if the power does not exist in the Commander-in-Chief, to relieve the British regiments in that time. Humanity and justice combine in this demand, and every regiment should be relieved regularly, thereby holding out a certain escape after ten years from the pains of Indian servitude. Under the present system a regiment buries, during its tour of Indian service, from two to three thousand individuals, and twice the complement of its officers, generally is included in that number. This we state to be fact, and the returns at the War Office will prove the assertion to be correct. Some of those, interested in retaining the regiments so long in India, have asked, why, then, when corps are ordered home, do men volunteer to remain in India? We reply, the few squalid spectres who survive, shivering in every nerve at the thoughts of an European winter, and having in eighteen or twenty years forgotten their native land, and the ties that once bound them to it, or probably held back by a black wife and brown children, avail themselves of the option of volunteering to other regiments for 2*l.* or 3*l.*, which frequently gives them just drink enough to wind up with a deadly debauch their sad career.

We again repeat, that justice and humanity call aloud for a decennial relief from India, and that, in this respect, the regiments in that country may be placed on an equal footing with all others serving in any of His Majesty's Colonies. Still there will remain on the side of the Indian corps the disadvantage of having all their effectives on foreign service, while the regiments elsewhere abroad have two-fifths at home, unless the Four-company Depots be abolished, being found not only expensive but ineffective.

We shall again select some further communications, addressed to us, on this most interesting subject:—

*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

Sir,—In a letter published in your last paper your correspondent, *An Odd Shot*, makes the following observations on the probable destination of the 46th regiment:—"The 46th have only been [illegible] years in England, and as the first regiment for foreign service. Their next station will no doubt be America or the Mediterranean, unless partiality still predominates; besides, they have a year and a half longer to finish their tour of duty in this country," &c.

The 46th regiment has now been about three years and a half in England. The period of service for a regiment in this country, at present, seldom exceeds four years; consequently, in six months' time, the 46th will be available for foreign service, and its next station ought in justice to be North America or the Mediterranean. But convict guards must be furnished, and the 46th standing first for foreign service, and being the only regiment which can be sent abroad in 1837, is inevitably marked for Van Diemen's Land; and from thence, in all likelihood, will be sent again to India, unless some expedient be devised to procure troops from another quarter. How then can this unfortunate regiment be saved from such manifest injustice and hard usage? By sending out the four-company depots to join their respective headquarters. And if this be not done, it does not appear what else can save the 46th from five years' service in Australia, whatever the subsequent destination of the regiment may be.

But after the 80th regiment shall be expended, let the depots of the 29th, 95th, and 97th regiments be sent out as convict guards to New South Wales, and thence proceed to the Mauritius; two regiments each of nine companies will form the garrison of that colony. The 29th having completed its term of service can then return home.

To provide for immediate reliefs in the East Indies, let the depots of the 27th, 72d, and 75th regiments, now at the Cape, be sent out. The 27th and 72d augmented to nine companies, each will form the garrison of the Cape; and the 75th can be sent into Ceylon to complete its term of foreign service, together with the depots of the 58th and 61st regiments, and the 18th and 90th regiments, with their depots, transferred to the Indian establishment; thus providing immediate relief for the 16th and 54th regiments. These measures should be carried into effect forthwith.

As regards the relief of regiments on other stations,

two four-company depots may be sent out to relieve one head-quarters of six companies as they successively complete their term of service abroad. Thus, in the course of two years, the whole of the depots would be disposed of.

The arrangements above suggested have been seriously and attentively considered. They are founded on impartiality, and might be carried into effect without injustice to any particular regiment, and with great advantage to the service. In 1838, the 28th, 32nd, 51st, 71st, and 91th regiments will be available for foreign service. One of them may be sent out as convict guards, and the others sent direct to India to relieve the regiments first on the list for return.

The principles laid down in my former letter, viz., that all regiments of the line should take their turn service in the East and West Indies, and that ment should be kept abroad for a period exceeding years," form the basis of the plan now proposed. Finally wishing that my observations may conduce in degree to the good of the service, I am, Sir, &c.

A SOLDIER, AND SUBSCRIBER TO YOUR GAZETTE.

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*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

DEAR SIR,—As a subscriber to your paper, and being deeply interested in the return of the 54th regiment from India, I beg leave to address this letter to you, trusting you will be pleased to give it a corner in your *most excellent and valuable* Journal.

Three regiments have lately been ordered home from the East Indies, namely—the 38th, 20th, and 45th; the first of these, the 38th, left England late in 1818 and the other two left England in the early part of 1819; and, by exact inquiry, I find the 38th regiment embarked for India not quite five months before the 54th, and both the 20th and 45th not quite *six weeks*. Now what reason can there be for not ordering the 54th home with the two latter regiments, who had left England, I may say, at the same period? Is this doing justice to the 54th, or is it done to serve the Colonels? I am anxious to learn, as we all know a regiment in India, in point of emolument, is equal to three at home; I therefore conclude the latter must be the case, and the cause of the detention of the 54th regiment beyond their time, which is doing the greatest injustice. This may be all very well for Colonels at home; but when you think of the unfortunate, absent from relations serving in a tropical climate, absent from relations and home for the seven years, with only one and 105 in the shade, at Meerut. These facts, I am sure, must be considered and remedied by the Commander-in-Chief, as the authorities at home it should appear, and I think I may add conclude, from your knowledge of Military affairs, that you will agree with me in these sentiments. I am happy to find that a measure is about to be brought before Parliament, relative to the long detention of regiments in India. The intended Order should have been complied with, viz., seventeen years for Cavalry, and fifteen for Infantry. The Hon. Company can well afford to pay the expense of reliefs every *ten years*, if thought necessary. With these few hints I conclude and remain, yours faithfully and obliged,

A SUBSCRIBER.

*Senior Service Club.*

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*To the Editor of the Naval and Military Gazette.*

SIR,—Absence from town prevented my notice [illegible] impression likely to arise from the letter of your correspondent which followed mine in your paper of Saturday, 5th instant.

The enlargement of regiments remaining in India, as a substitute for those recommended to be withdrawn, would not, as he thinks, be productive of any embarrassment as regards the occupation of stations vacated by the latter, or render it necessary to divide the former against such a result; else would the promises of retrenchment and economy have been null and void. It is a well-known fact, that many of the King's stations as they are, technically called in India, were established in times when the line of frontier demanded a strong and formidable force for its defence. For instance, Dinapore, as offering a barrier to the Nepalese, and Cawnpore, as affording protection to the newly-invested Sovereign, Vizier of Oude, were such; both are now become useless as regards defence, from the tranquillity which reigns throughout India, and the awe in which the British are held. It has become a political *desideratum* to strengthen the frontiers in a different quarter, and for this Kurnaul has been selected, enlarged, and made the post of a large European force. Dinapore, which is still a "King's station," was, a few years ago, composed of a very large body of troops, but it has since been reduced by the removal of the Cavalry, and, I believe, two regiments of Infantry. It is an unhealthy station, and if a better site could have been found, the present intention of its abolition as a King's station was contemplated. Berhampore has been already deserted, and the superabundance of King's regiments compelled the Government to find for the corps quitting it another location, viz., Hazareebaugh; true, that this was a choice, favoured by its healthy climate, but possessing no political or military advantage, unless that of overawing a set of marauders in the vicinity, but scarcely worth the assumption of a military position. In Madras, I believe, one of the stations was also abolished, and another chosen, because they did not know where to put the superfluous regiment. Indeed, I am confident that several stations, in both the Madras and Bengal Presidencies, would willingly abandoned if the Royal forces were concentrated; and can no better system offer itself than the augmentation of regiments?

In a defensive point of view this would afford the best remedy. The present positions of King's regiments are so far too scattered to render them available [illegible] ills. The augmentation of regiments would place a most effectual force within immediate command, at less expense, trouble, and delay.

But India, in its present state, offers but little chance of hostile engagements; and although, I believe, I have clearly pointed out the additional facility which the change would require for movement, I think that in the present position of affairs other considerations ought to predominate. Economy and retrenchment—the first mentioned as the most powerful motive which is likely to influence a change and the well-being of a large body of British subjects. I could enter into details which would be sufficient to conviction, of the [illegible] of retrenchment the measure presents to the Court of Directors, but it would be [illegible] equivalent to [illegible] the Alphabet, since they are so self-evident in [illegible] point—compassion for military, I would [illegible] strenuous endeavours to excite the feeling in your breast. But is it necessary to refer to a more perfect distress than that an officer belonging to the Royal Army in India is destined to undergo who, by a long residence in India, finds his health requires a change of climate, comes home, and after a residence of three years, the utmost extent of indulgence, is obliged to return or quit the service, because he will find no one for enough to [illegible] with him [illegible] having spent the best part [illegible] fit for? Who can doubt [illegible] in India is of that nature [illegible] enfeebles and renders [illegible] Where are the bright prospects [illegible] ch [illegible] ceed his military career? Yours, &c.

[illegible] ility, only by Courts-Martial, guards, parade, regimental or garrison duties, have, alas! driven [illegible] like chaff before the wind, and yet we are obliged to give up our last means of maintenance, and whereto? because India, patronised in for years, becomes at last our bane and our detestation. We have, alas! not the same golden prospects as our brethren of the Company's service.

If, Mr. Editor, your advocacy of the measure in question [illegible] recommend that an common justice, a periodical exchange of men and officers may take place, thus giving all who enter the service however [illegible] of their influence and pecuniary [illegible] of being serviceable to their country, the [illegible] division of labour and the [illegible] be, Sir, your firm admirer,

A [illegible]

*London, December 14.*

We must postpone [illegible] in order to make room [illegible] *Lieutenant's Pension List* [illegible] paper containing any [illegible] intelligence.

Since the month [illegible] served with pleasure that the [illegible] foreign stations" has been ably [illegible] *Military Gazette*. [illegible] how attentive [illegible] ral interest [illegible] the Military and [illegible] connections; and we recommend them to the [illegible] of our readers. They prove that [illegible] rosa partiality [illegible] exists towards some corps [illegible] injury of others, and we hail with honest delight [illegible] efforts of the English press to expose the evils of a system which leaves regiments in India 20 or 25 years, and in the West Indies seven years, that a few favourite regiments, filled with Horse Guard pets and lordlings, may spend a pleasant time in the Mediterranean, or recruit their frames, worn down by home dissipation, in the bracing climate of North America. We shall not fail to advocate the claims of the Army to the benefits of reform, in common with the rest of our countrymen.

There is a prevalent report that a Cavalry regiment will be sent to India early next year to relieve the Light Dragoons, which has been serving in the East Indies since the year 1819. This we rejoice to hear; for though we do not consider the claim to be relieved as strong in the case of a cavalry regiment as of an infantry one, we must feel glad that any portion of our fellow-countrymen is about to be relieved from long servitude in the tropics. The cavalry have a vast advantage over the infantry in reference to [illegible] service. Only four regiments of light cavalry [illegible] broad, and when these corps return from their Indian [illegible] but they have not the most remote chance of being again sent there during the century. With the infantry it is very different. Twenty regiments of foot serve in India frequently for more than twenty years, and never for less than eighteen years. On their return from this long banishment they remain only four years at home, and then again proceed on foreign service—generally to the West Indies, as we formerly showed in an article on the subject of reliefs—and sometimes back to the East Indies, from which they came. A very late instance occurs to us in the 17th regiment which returned from [illegible] after 21 years' service, in 1823, and is now again serving in India, having, after a few years at home, been sent out *via* New South Wales to Bombay, where it is at present stationed, and whence it will probably not return before 1841. This system cannot long be persisted in. If one of the press do our duty, and unhesitatingly represent the grievance, which certain code of discipline presents our gallant soldiery, even stating in terms the most respectful to the authorities of the country. At this moment there are 9000 of our fellow-countrymen serving in India doomed to a life-banishment from their native by an iniquitous system of unequal relief. Why should the regiments in India, our most distant station, be compelled to serve twenty years?—and why should regiments in the Mediterranean, our nearest foreign station, only serve ten years abroad? Why should *entire regiments* be banished to India for twenty years, while only *six out of ten companies* are sent to other colonies? Thus the regiments in India serve twice as long to serve abroad, and leave only one officer and ten or twelve men to recruit; while the regiments sent to all other foreign stations serve abroad only ten years, and leave four complete companies, officers, and men, to form a depot, in little second battalion, in the United Kingdom. Figures are a convenience, and we extract the following table from a late number of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, which will confirm our statement:—

[Table, published in *Naval and Military Gazette*, extracted.]

Thus we see the unfortunate corps condemned to service here not only [illegible] the length of time to out of their native land, but have only ten or twelve individuals left at home to recruit. Of the four infantry regiments which went abroad in [illegible] 45th, and 54th, only one, the 20th, is coming home, but has not yet reached England. Of the other three cannot be all home, at the present rate of relief, per annum before 1840. To doom British soldiers to this long banishment is to treat our gallant countrymen worse than convicts. Convicts may return in seven or fourteen years, if sentenced to limited transportation, but the poor and honest soldier must undergo expatriation for full twenty years, without having offended one law of his country; nay, after having for many years supported and enforced them. Shall this iniquitous system be continued? We feel confident that a reformed Parliament will duly redress the grievance, and see that justice be done to our countrymen, who, though soldiers, have all the rights of citizens.

[illegible] convened at Portsmouth last week, [illegible] adjourned to the one at Devonport, which was [illegible] and resolutions passed [illegible] Dock-yard men, [illegible] called that meeting [illegible] ed, and Mr. [illegible] the petitioner will [illegible] honourable [illegible] by the Lords Commissioners of the [illegible] would be greatly for the interests of the [illegible] could prove [illegible] upon [illegible] employment are [illegible] to accomplish. Mere authority will not be [illegible] by senseless declaimers, who take every opportunity to vent their virulence, engendered by prejudice, for party or the worst of purposes.

*To the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.*

The Petition of the Mechanics and other Workmen of His Majesty's Dock-yard, at Portsmouth,

HUMBLY SHEWETH,

That your Lordships' Petitioners are compelled, from [illegible] ings of a peculiarly trying nature, consequent upon the very low rate of their wages, and the high price of provisions and of necessaries, to lay their grievances once more before your Lordships with a view to the redress.

That your Lordships' Petitioners are in a state of wretchedness hitherto unknown amongst Government workmen. Their children but half clothed, badly fed, and without education—a state of things which must ultimately prove destructive to the best interests of Society

ce being but the natural cause or spring of idleness and
nt, and that such is their real state must be apparent
im the fact, that vast numbers of them have much less
subsistence than is allowed in many parishes for the
intenance of paupers.

That your Lordships' Petitioners would earnestly en-
at your Lordships' consideration a system of classifica-
—a system which, while it is exclusive of the best interests of
service, humiliating to the workmen, and acknowledgedly unnecessary and uncalled for, whilst its effects are known to be the very contrary of those for which it is said to be adopted; your remonstrance, therefore, being contumacious, they earnestly pray for its entire abolition.

That the wages in the Government Departments are much less than are paid to similar workmen in private establishments; that your Lordships' Petitioners having from time to time been deprived of almost every privilege which they once enjoyed, they therefore earnestly entreat your Lordships to be pleased so far to relieve their present distress by an augmentation of wages, and to restore that good feeling which once existed among them, by the abolition of "Classification," and your Lordships' Petitioners will ever pray.

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We hear that the Resolutions respecting "Batta," referred to in our last, have not been confirmed by the Court of Directors of the East India Company, but are to be brought forward again with some alterations. Sir John Campbell's proposed pension is 400*l.* per annum.

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We have always been anxious to avail ourselves of every information which could throw light upon that period of our Naval history coeval with the mutiny of 1797, an event considered the most dangerous that ever occurred in this country, but which led to the reform of the various abuses which, up to that time, had been practised in the Fleet. James in his Naval History has touched the subject but lightly, particularly the Mutiny at the Nore; and Captain Brenton, although then a Lieutenant of the *Agamemnon*, in the North Sea Squadron, has elucidated little more than the occurrences which took place on board that ship. It appears to have been a matter on which those who could have the best information thought it prudent to be silent, or probably had silence imposed upon them; and although the spirit of mutiny, and the resolution to redress various matters, were universal in the Fleet, there appeared to be no communication or combination between the seamen in the Channel and North Sea Fleets, as is evident from the principal demand of the latter having been conceded before the disaffection broke out in Duncan's Fleet.

The season has now arrived when this and other events connected with our Naval history can be fairly scanned without apprehension. Indeed, we are certain that the worth of a man-of-war's man at present rivals in food, wage, and emolument, any situation of similar capacity, whether at sea or on shore; and, therefore, there can be no delicacy in entering on the task of investigation, and endeavouring by every means to obtain the best information relating to the mutiny before the grave shall have closed over the ruminations of the actors therein.

Our readers may recollect, that about a month since (October 22) a paragraph appeared, stating that the wife of Richard Parker, the principal mutineer at the Nore, had appeared at a Police Office to claim parish relief, and pass into her native country, Aberdeenshire. This statement having attracted the notice of some philanthropic individuals, they resolved to rescue this poor, old, [illegible] for him, and [illegible] womanfrom the inconvenience of a journey of [illegible] miles in this inclement season, with the intention of finding relations, who probably had ceased to exist; and with this benevolent and praiseworthy intention they removed her from St. Giles's workhouse to the Orphan Asylum, Wellclose Square, and published a short account of her extraordinary history.

This narrative was sent to us, with the request that we would investigate into the truth of the matter, and make the case known to our readers. We have taken this precaution, made the necessary inquiries, and been struck with the clear and intelligible manner in which the afflicted widow recounts to the minutest circumstances this interesting event, and the extraordinary part she bore, therein;—her reception at the Palace with the petition for her husband's life; witness of his execution; when she was not allowed a parting interview, although she had travelled 500 miles for that purpose, having been generally supplied by her friends with money to purchase necessaries for her husband, and reclaim him from his rebellious position; her interview with Admiral Buckner; the extraordinary means by which she effected the exhumation of the body and brought it to London; the interference of the Lord Mayor; and the steps taken to avoid an apprehended tumult at the funeral; all which matters seem indelibly impressed on her memory, notwithstanding her great age and the heavy afflictions she has endured; and she narrates the smallest circumstance in the most graphic manner, leaving no doubt to be entertained of the truth.

It seems that Parker was entitled, by reversion to a maternal property, of about 200*l.* per annum, and this he willed to his wife, who for nearly half a century appears to have enjoyed it; by what means this property has been alienated we have not yet learned, but for the last five or six years she has subsisted upon the remains of her personal property, and during that time received some charitable donations from those who "do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame."

Our kind hearted Monarch, with that benevolence which always prompts him to respond to the petition of the sailor's widow, has, during that interval, presented her with two sums of 20*l.* and 10*l.*, as the letters of Sir H. Wheatley (which we have seen) testify; this is an act of grace which deserves the more praise for disinterestedness on the part of our beloved King, who allowed not the character of the husband to thwart his charity and commiseration for his desolated relict. We doubt not, that could any charitable individuals be induced to interest themselves for this poor creature, whose sojourn in this world cannot, in the course of nature, be long, the property adverted to, or a portion of it to suffice her wants, may be recovered, and a sufficient sum for that purpose would be subscribed. Our mite shall not be wanting; and whatever may have been the crimes of the husband, we trust that circumstance will not induce our readers to withhold their charity; and it must, moreover, be remembered that, for a considerable period, upwards of a hundred sail of the line, and a prodigious number of merchant ships, with valuable cargoes, which had been detached under the guns of the Fleet, were completely under the control of Parker, who could, by a single word, have transferred them to the Directory of France. It is said, that during the latter period of his usurpation he might not have been able to persuade the seamen to join in so abominable a design; but it is unquestionable, that for a long time the destiny of that Fleet was in his hands; and when the history of the period is considered, the state of the French Navy and our own (for the victories of the Nile, Camperdown, Copenhagen, and Trafalgar, had not been achieved), there is much due to this man's forbearance. In fact, Richard Parker appears to have been a character, who, if his talents had been developed under favourable circumstances, would undoubtedly have attained to distinction. His perilous eminence was, in a manner, forced upon him; and we really believe his intention was to redress the grievances of which the seamen complained (and let it be remembered, they were all subsequently redressed), and then to surrender the Fleet into the hands of the officers, in the same manner as had been done at Spithead. When his adherents fell off, he appears to have made no attempt to escape—[illegible]d, up to the last moment, have taken off one or more ships,—but surrendered himself to his fate, in the hope that his life might expiate the crimes of his countrymen; a fact which, although in Parker's case displayed by [illegible] and a mutineer, has been exalted into heroism in [illegible]s who had far less claim to such distinction.

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It is [illegible]ured in the [illegible] that a noble Lord's recent winnings at cards must [illegible] 60,000*l.*—*Herald.*

The youthful son of [illegible] Dibdin, who has been more than once alluded [illegible] of the musical prodigies of the age, is said to [illegible]mpleted an opera. The young composer is only [illegible] years of age.

It was understood at Berlin that the intention to conclude a commercial treaty with Russia had been abandoned by [illegible]n Government.

[illegible]. Edward Ellice has just arrived at [illegible] is expected [illegible] of [illegible], was [illegible] effect [illegible] wine as of [illegible] of [illegible] on the side [illegible]

[illegible] Hay [illegible] late Under [illegible]ary of State for [illegible] Colonial [illegible]ent, from [illegible] a petition [illegible] a Commission [illegible] under the [illegible] and 4th Wm. IV.

*Protestant Meeting in Dublin.*—[illegible] Lowndes, Farnham, [illegible] Roden, Barrington, [illegible] Lanesborough, and [illegible] have called for the 24th inst. at the Mansion House, Dublin, a meeting of the Protestant noblemen, gentlemen, clergy, and landed proprietors of Ireland, for the purpose of petitioning both houses of Parliament, praying them to adopt such measures as will most effectually protect the Protestants of Ireland, and to prepare a loyal and dutiful address to his Majesty, calling his most serious attention to the imminent dangers which threaten the liberties of all classes of his Majesty's loyal subjects in Ireland, and the attempts which are making to undermine and destroy the Protestant religion in this kingdom.

On Saturday afternoon Captain Beecher drove a pony to Brighton from the Elephant and Castle, for a wager. The pony completed the distance in 4 hours and 51 minutes! The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should compliment the Captain on this perpetration.—*Morning Herald.*

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and their family intend to remain at Goodwood until the meeting of Parliament, where English hospitality during Christmas will be extensively sustained. The Duke will occasionally visit the Royal family at Brighton. His Grace has always been a great favourite with their Majesties.

The Vauxhall Balloon will ascend from Paris on Monday, the 19th inst., from the barracks in the Faubourg Poissonnière, and the car will convey about ten persons.

A set of high-bred horses have been sent off to Paris for the Duke of Orleans, who is a great admirer of horses.

The Home Secretary has sanctioned the appointment of the following officers to the government agents for emigration:—Liverpool, Lieut. Low, R.N.; Bristol, Lieut. Henry, R.N.; Dublin, Lieut. Hodder, R.N.; Cork, Lieut. Shuttleworth, R.N.; Belfast, Lieutenant Lynch, R.N.; Limerick, Lieut. Forest, R.N.; Greenock, Lieut. Hemans, R.N.; London Agent, General Colonial Office, J. D. Pinnock, Esq.

*Opening of the London and Greenwich Railway.*—Wednesday being the day appointed for this long-expected ceremony, the different approaches to the line of railway near London Bridge were crowded. By one o'clock the arrival of the Lord Mayor was announced; he was preceded by the Chairman, Directors, and officers of the company, after whom came the Sheriffs and other civic functionaries. The Lord Mayor and his party were conducted to the carriage reserved for them in the front train. The several trains were shortly afterwards put in motion, and passed in review before the Lord Mayor. The average rate of speed down to Deptford did not exceed from 15 to 20 miles an hour, and the several carriages arrived there at a quarter before three. On reaching Deptford, the Lord Mayor found a deputation from the inhabitants of that town and its vicinity waiting to present an address to him, which having received, he returned a suitable reply. During the whole of the way back to London there was a gradual increase of velocity, varying in proportion from 15, 25, to 30 miles an hour. Every thing passed off as well as could possibly be desired, and not a single accident occurred.

*Le Progres of Arras* publishes the following:—A sad account of the mental state of health of General Count Sebastiani has been transmitted to Paris by the telegraph. This diplomatist is said to have had a second attack of the affection which threatened his mental faculties last year. The London climate has brought on a dangerous fit of the spleen.—*Commerce.*

A man, named Skelton, gunsmith in the Proof Department of the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, was found with his head buried in a heap of mud near the Green Man public-house, on the Plumstead road, quite dead. He had been about some guns to a gentleman at Wickham and received two or three pounds. On his return he was joined by a stranger, and they went to the Red Lion, Plumstead, and drank for some time, but the landlady, seeing him very drunk, made him leave some guns he had to repair, and advised him to go home. The stranger said he would see him safe home, and they went out together. He was found next morning robbed of all his money except sixpence halfpenny, and it is supposed that he was suffocated, as a bruise was on the back of his neck. He was considered a very steady man, and has left a wife and large family to deplore his loss. The man has not been heard of since.

Brigadier-General Shaw on Monday brought John Harper, Esq., Paymaster-General of the British troops in Portugal, and Henry Chinnock, Esq., No. 12, Michael's-place, Brompton, before Mr. Chambers, at Marlborough-street, on a peace warrant, for a contemplated breach of the peace. Mr. Chambers called on the defendants to put in two sureties of 100*l.* each, and themselves in 200*l.* each. The decision was immediately complied with, and the parties retired. The difference, in the first instance, arose out of the publication of an extract from a letter inserted in the *Courier*, signed by Brig.-Gen. Shaw, in which some injurious reflections on Mr. Harper appeared. Mr. Harper brought an action against the *Courier*, which was settled. We have not space for the correspondence between the parties.

Persons sending newspapers by post must be most particular in not having any writing on the newspapers or their covers, except the *bare* address. New orders have been recently issued, and newspapers are now *most rigidly* examined at all Post-offices through which they pass, and are charged heavy postage if written on or marked in any way on the newspaper or cover. No name, initials, date, or mark, is allowed; and if persons act contrary they are liable to a Post-office prosecution, and the penalties will be rigidly enforced.

*The Anglo-Spanish Legion.*—A great quantity of stores, consisting of biscuit, flour, peas, oatmeal, rice, pork, salt beef, &c., which had been shipped last week from the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on board a transport, for

the service of the British Auxiliary Legion, on account of the Spanish Government, have been despatched for San Sebastian, as Lord Palmerston, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and the agents in London, have entered into a contract, whereby his Lordship consents to supply the troops under the command of General de Lacy Evans with provisions, clothing, ammunition, &c., for six months, from the Government stores at Woolwich, Portsmouth, and Plymouth. There are at present 200 invalids on board the *Swiftsure* hulk at Portsmouth, which has been made a receiving or hospital ship for those who may be sent home disabled, where they remain until funds can be obtained to pay up the arrears due to them, so as to enable them to return to their respective parishes.

*St. Sebastian, Dec.* 7, 1836.—Our town would appear threatened with a siege at least equal to that of Bilboa, if we were to judge from the warlike preparations in progress here at this moment. One sees in the streets nothing but carts and carriages filled with ammunition, pieces of artillery, mortars, shells in immense quantities, &c., all of which have come from England. A large portion of the soldiers of the Legion are working at the fortifications. In a month from this time St. Sebastian will be capable of resisting the entire united force of the Carlists. The motive of all this work is, with us, merely conjecture; but it would not seem exclusively in the interests of the Queen.

## LORD DE ROS AND GRAHAM'S CLUB.

*White's, Dec.* 2, 1836.

My Lord,—The charges of unfair play which have been long circulated against you, did not originate with ourselves, who were late and reluctant believers in them; neither, when convinced of the truth, did we propagate the report, which we were anxious to suppress—our personal feelings, and the conviction of the injury that would be inflicted on society by the exposure of a person of your Lordship's rank and station prompting us to forbearance.

All that we required, in justice to others, was, that you should abstain from play, and, at a meeting attended by Lord Henry Bentinck, Mr. Payne, and Col. Anson, who was also reluctantly convinced of the truth of the accusations, it was agreed that no further measures should be adopted by us, unless you recommenced play, which you had discontinued since the occurrence misrepresented in the *Satirist* newspaper.

It was only upon learning that you intended returning to England to meet the charge, and to call to severe account all who might accuse you, that we considered it our duty towards ourselves, and those whom we knew to have spoken the truth, undisguisedly to declare our own sentiments. Having done this, and knowing that you were aware of our having done so, we considered ourselves exonerated from taking further steps. Our motives, however, having been misinterpreted, our moderation treated as timidity, and our openly avowed conviction as malevolent whisperings, it becomes imperative on us to take immediate measures for the elucidation of the whole truth. We, therefore, utterly disclaiming any identity with the *Satirist* newspaper, in which a statement appeared that was totally incorrect, and over whose defence, under any circumstances, we could have no controul, now distinctly charge your Lordship with cheating at cards at Graham's Club and elsewhere, and undertake to prove our assertions by evidence before a committee of gentlemen of unblemished honour and reputation.

To this investigation we now invite your Lordship, and in proposing this tribunal, as the most fit to pass judgment on such an affair, we are sanctioned by the opinion of society at large, and of at least a large portion of your Lordship's own friends.

George Payne.
B. Greville.
J. Cumming.
H. Bentinck.

*The Right Hon. Lord De Ros.*

*Park Place, Dec.* 3, 1836.

Gentlemen,—I received this morning the letter addressed to me, announcing the association you have formed to accuse me of cheating at cards. Your charges I am ready to meet; but it is rather too much to expect that I should submit to your dictation as to the tribunal that is to adjudicate between us. Your industry in defamation has given such extreme publicity to the affair, that it is impossible for me now to resort to any investigation of a private nature, such as you appear disposed to prefer. An appeal to a Court of Justice, where evidence is taken upon oath, and published to the world, is the only proceeding that could be either satisfactory or effectual as matters now stand. I shall neither be deterred by your reasonings, nor intimidated by your numbers, from the course I have been advised to pursue. That course is, to prosecute the *Satirist* in such a form as to give all those who have any charges to make an opportunity of bringing them forward, and I hereby invite you all four formally, whether in your joint or individual capacity, to avail yourselves of that occasion. It may not accord with your wishes to appear before the public in support of the *Satirist*, but I beg to remind you that the libel in that paper originated solely and entirely in the stories which you circulated yourselves immediately after my departure for the continent. Till that period, the 14th of August, not a syllable of accusation was breathed, and then the storm burst forth, so that your boasted forbearance seems to have consisted in maintaining silence till my back was turned. I have nothing further at present to state than that your charges are false, and that I repel them with scorn, indignation, and defiance. I am, your obedient servant,

De Ros.

*Messrs. Payne, B. Greville, Cumming, and Lord H. Bentinck.*

Since the above was written we find Lord De Ros has given instructions to his solicitor to commence an action against Mr. Cumming for a libel. If we are not mistaken, there was a statement published in a Sunday paper, some time since, respecting a gambling establishment at Brighton, and in which the name of one of the parties now bringing charges against Lord De Ros, was very freely used. In a case of this kind *retaliation* is not unlikely.

The Hon. George Anson, the partner of Mr. Payne at Graham's, on the evening when the particular transaction took place, refused to be a party to the above letter.

## The Court.

The King and Queen are now in perfect health.

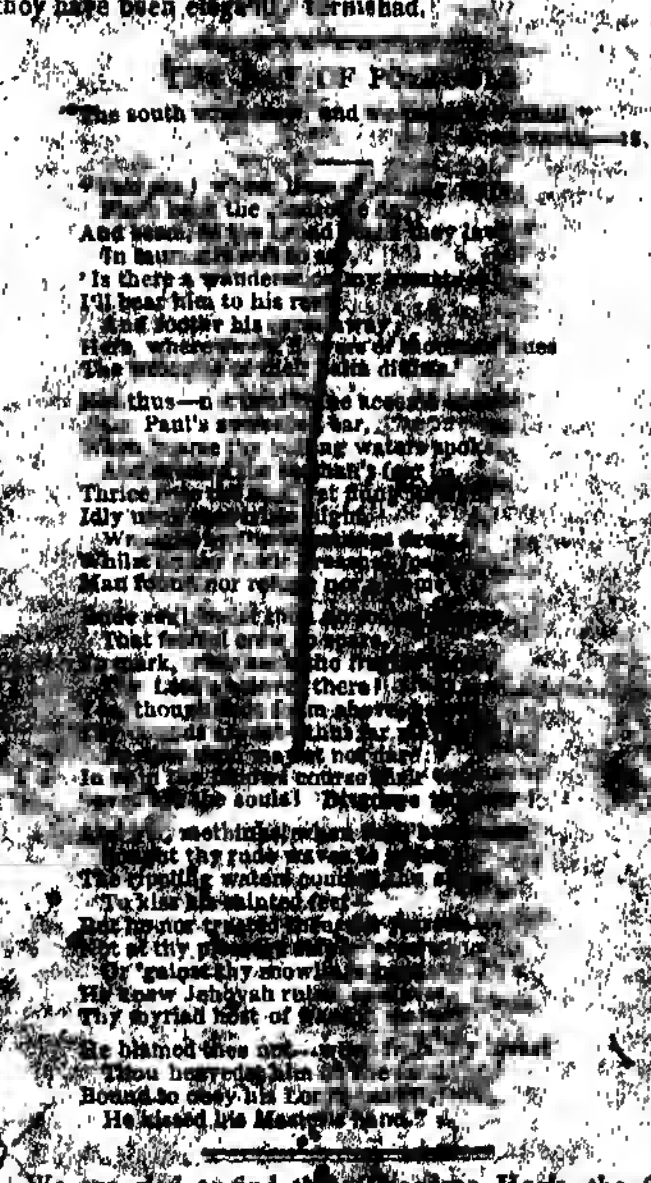
The President of the Royal Academy has finished the portraits of their Majesties, which have been forwarded to town.

Prince Polignac and his son had a most satisfactory and interesting interview with their Majesties on Monday.

The christening of the infant son of Lieut.-Col. John Sidney and Lady Susan Doyle took place on Saturday last at Brighton. Their Majesties were sponsors, and deputed the Earl and Countess of Sheffield to be their proxies.

Orders have been issued from the Lord Chamberlain's Office for the Court going into mourning to-morrow (Sunday), for his late Majesty, Charles the Tenth, and on Wednesday, the 28th, the Court to go out of mourning.

*Windsor Castle.*—The apartments in the Round Tower where Earl Munster is entitled to reside, as Lieutenant of the lower Castle, are to be appropriated, it is understood, during the approaching season, to the occasional visiters of their Majesties, by whose commands they have been elegantly furnished.



We are glad to find that Theodore Hook, the first humourist of the day, has undertaken the Editorship of the *New Monthly Magazine*—under his management this will become the most popular periodical.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

France.—The papers are occupied with intelligence of the disastrous failure of the French expedition to Constantine. Out of 7,000 men whom Marshal Clausel took from Bona, only 1,500 returned to this place. The remainder either perished, or have been disabled by the unparalleled severity of the weather. Report further adds, that the Marshal returned to Bona with only 300 men.

The trial before a court-martial at Vendome of the non-commissioned officers who attempted the insurrection simultaneous with Louis Bonaparte's affair at Strasburg offered little interest during its first day. The examination of Bruyant, one of the prisoners, is, however, curious. *President.*—You know what you are accused. What have you to say? *Bruyant.*—I confess having formed a plot to overturn the government, and establish a republic; but I deny having intended to kill Barreaux. *President.*—To whom did you first communicate your discontent? *Bruyant.*—Why, all the regiments are discontented. *President.*—I did not ask you that. To whom did you speak? *Bruyant.*—I spoke to my comrades in the *canteen*, and said that once we were masters of the barracks all the regiments would join us. I thought the workmen would join us, too, everywhere. *President.*—You have made your mistake. What did your proclamation contain? *Bruyant.*—First of all, reflections on the right of nature; secondly, that men, being all equal, had a right to make laws. The third addressed the Vendome people. *President.*—Who was the leader of the movement? *Bruyant.*—I. *President.*—So, with your ideas of equality, you made yourself colonel, general, and supreme chief? *Bruyant.*—And why not? I would not have proclaimed myself chief if others had not wished it, and accepted me. I know the rights of man, but do not believe in perfect equality. *President.*—You announce in your proclamation a partition of land? *Bruyant.*—The territory of a commune ought to be divided among the inhabitants, and those who possess more than a certain should pay a fine. Soldiers ought to be the first citizens, and not fed like animals. The first hovels of the commune ought to support a squadron, and it should be built out of the funds of the commune. The *President* asked him were not these proclamations sent him from Belgium? This he denied. The *President* observed that he shall see by and by whether you are capable of drawing up such proclamations.

The rest of the examination are uninteresting, the details having long since been before the public.

At the sitting of Dec. 12 the Council retired to deliberate. The President read the sentence, in the absence of the prisoners, their advocates being in attendance:—

"The Council is unanimous in declaring Bruyant and Thierry (the latter is contumacious) guilty—having formed a conspiracy for its object the overthrow of the government of the King, and to proclaim the republic, which plot was followed by acts committed or commenced with a view to carry it into effect. 2d, of having called on their comrades, on the evening of the 30th of October last, to take arms against the lawful authority, and attempt the overthrow of Liberty for which the armies in the interior of the barracks. The Council has further unanimously agreed that Ouvrard and Descartes were accomplices in the same plot, that Marshal, Bussieres, Benoit, Renard, Lemoine, Nardin are not guilty.

The Council consequently, by unanimous suffrages, Bruyant and Thierry to the penalty of death; Ouvrard and Descartes five years' imprisonment; and acquits Marshal, Bussieres, Benoit, Renard, Lemoine, and Nardin. The Court, by a majority of four against two, acquits [illegible] of the charge of having voluntarily murdered [illegible] Barreaux, condemns Bruyant, Thierry, Ouvrard, and Descartes in the costs."

No sooner was this unexpected sentence read than a murmur of disapprobation [illegible] the hall, and the strangers retired slowly, [illegible] their judgments.

A new alliance for the Duke of Orleans is spoken of in the Parisian circles. The Princess [illegible], eldest daughter of the Infant Don Francisco de Paula, who has remained faithful to Queen Isabella, and [illegible], who is niece on the father's side to King Ferdinand VII. and Don Carlos, and on the mother's side to Queen Christina and the Duchess of Berry, is [illegible] 15 and 16 years of age, and is a very handsome girl.

Spain.—Letters from Bayonne of 9th inst. state that Espartero had positively fallen back upon Portugal, into which place he had re-entered. The *corps d'observe*, consisting of 4,000 men, which he had expected, arrived at Castro on the 5th. In an affair on the 3d, exactly opposite Portugalette, the division of Espartero must have suffered severely, as 200 of his wounded

…lon had been conveyed to the latter town. His army …s in want of provisions. Bread was nominally dear, …t in fact not to be had. The contractors had declared …eir inability to continue the supply, in consequence of …e non-payment of their bills.

…(Gomez was near Cuenca on the 4th.

Russia.—The Emperor and Empress have returned …St. Petersburg from the country. The Grand Duchess …elena has arrived from Carlsruhe, and the Grand Duke …ichael is shortly expected.

Portugal.—*Lisbon, Dec. 5.*—The *Diario do Governo* …ntains a very curious decree, classifying and regulating …e exportation of wines from Oporto, in the programme …which document the Minister of Finance states, that …e wine which is usually exported to England, being of …perior and medicinal …, and …to an exces…e rate of duties …, but that it may …d a market in A…, and …to that ex…orted to England, ought, consequently, to pay less ex…rt duties. The provisions of this decree, founded upon …e minister's report, are—1st, that the first quality of …ine, usually exported to Great Britain, may thereafter…rd be exported to all parts of the world; 2d, that the …cond quality can only be exported to America, paying …e same duties (12,000 reis per pipe) as paid by the su…rior quality, the casks to be branded with the Custom …ouse mark, "Second quality;" and 3d, that half the …ties shall be refunded on proof of the same being land…d, when exported to foreign, and two-thirds if in na…onal vessels.

Austria.—*Vienna, Nov. 30.*—Some military move…ents have taken place on the frontier of Bosnia. The …izir Wishihi Pacha, who …Trawnick with 5000 …en, proposes to march on …as soon as the …eather will permit. The object of this expedition is to …uiet the disorder which …that town. Osman …ollman Pacha, under the …of the Vizir, has march…d against Lionо, and from his …ing force, succeeded …restoring order without a blow. …eize of the ring…aders of the rebels have been arrested, and sent under a …rong escort to the Vizir. Several of them were ex…ted immediately on their arrival at Trawnick. The …izir has been reinforced by 10,000, under the command …his Aide-de-Camp Chehaia. These troops have been …aced under the orders of Osman Pacha; they will oc…py the castles fortified by the Turks. Two bodies of …Ottoman troops of considerable strength have entered …arajuro. These troops are destined to operate against …li Pacha Loisevich, who, with a strong body of rebels, …s posted near Mostar and Stolatz; but, according to …e usual custom of the Turks, the expedition will not …ommence operations during the winter.

The day for the marriage of the King of Naples with …he Arch-duchess *Theresa* is now fixed for January 7th. …he ceremony is to take place at Trieste.

Poland.—Shortly after the death of Poniatowski, the …hole of Poland subscribed …raise a monument worthy …f him and of the nation. In short time the subscrip…on amounted to 600,000 Polish florins, and a resolution …as adopted to apply the money to the construction of an …questrian statue of the …. The execution of this …olossal work was confided to the celebrated Thorwald…en, who had just finished his task when the revolution …f 29th Nov. occurred. The Emperor Alexander had …onsented to allow it to be erected in one of the squares …f Poland. Alexander had some nobleness in his charac…er, and an enlightened taste for the fine arts; but his …uccessor has recently issued orders that this *chef …euvre* should be conducted to the fortress of Modlin, …here it will probably be used in the foundries. In con…equence of the immense weight of this statue, which was …holly formed of bronze, it was found necessary, in order …o transport it, to break it up, and thus is one of the …nest productions of modern sculpture lost.

Barbadoes.—Private letters report that an epidemic …s raging here, supposed to be cholera, which, although …ot of a malignant character, was fast spreading. The …ips, composed of the *Gannet*, 16, *Harpy*, 10, and *Cruiser*, 16, had in consequence sailed on a cruise.

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Theatricals.—We have nothing in the shape of …ovelty to offer our readers this week, all the theatres …eing at present busy in preparing for the Christmas …olidays. Drury-Lane, Covent-Garden, and the Adelphi, …ave each pantomimes. The St. James's has a striking …ovelty. At the Olympic a piece by Planché and Bruce …s in preparation. The Queen's will produce a new …iece, called *The Magic Rose*, in which some splendid new …cenery will be exhibited. This house has been crowded …uring the week. Mr. Rice, the *American Jim Crow*, and …Mr. Tom Patey, the comedian, start for the provinces, …nd of January; they are also engaged at Manchester. …Mrs. Waylett goes to Birmingham on her way to Dublin, …nd will appear as *Kate Kearney* at both places. Mrs. …Nisbitt has been acting at Newcastle; and her two sisters …re performing at Exeter. Laporte is busy in preparing for the opening of the King's theatre; he has made several new engagements. Tom Parry is writing a farce for Rice and himself to appear in. Bulwer's play ought not to be produced until after the run of the pantomimes.

We shall in our next give a closing notice of C. Kemble, who retires from the stage.

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## THE POWER OF GOLD.

Were Gold mankind [illegible] the world's great [illegible]—
A golden key will [illegible] lock!
Man's conscience [illegible] bought with little Gold;
Vestals, though never [illegible], is often sold!
By heroes glory [illegible] sought,
Since that for gold [illegible] be bought!
In marriage people [illegible] now a choice,
For Gold fixes obedience [illegible] voice!
For Gold each [illegible] head is hunted—
Gold is the king [illegible] the world!
Gold makes a wise [illegible]—a fool most wise—
Gold turns the truth [illegible] men to lies!
Gold [illegible] crime;
Zeno thinks that Gold [illegible] bribe stern Time!
Gold makes a foe [illegible] your friend a foe—
Gold is the spring [illegible] sources of woe;
It is the author [illegible] strife—
Gold is the blacking [illegible] hell gave life;
Gold is the [illegible] love,
To please on [illegible] above!
And until Gold [illegible] this sod,
It will be worshipped as the only God!

E.B. De Fonblanque.

*Court Journal.*

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## Literary Notices.

*Correspondence of Horace Walpole.* Three volumes. H. Colburn.

We are [illegible] with a new edition of these well-[illegible] letters:—the work is more parti[illegible] the numerous valuable notes now for the first [illegible] by its intelligent Editor; and [illegible], that these notes were [illegible] written or pasted on the margin of the leaves of the [illegible] edition, very soon after its appearance, with no [illegible] bereavement of a beloved friend, [illegible] painful and tedious illness. In a [illegible] removed from London, they were de[illegible] rived solely [illegible] remaining upon a very re[illegible] tentive [illegible] transactions of by-gone years, and from the recollections of conversations with, and communications from, individuals much further advanced in life than the writer, and [illegible] authentic and important [illegible] on [illegible] of English [illegible] they are rich [illegible] afford a com[illegible] plete [illegible] and variety of a [illegible]. We will take [illegible] the Editor's notes:—

"[illegible] Townshend very improper in receiving the [illegible] of Quebec, and a few days afterwards made an [illegible] to General Monckton, who, being his superior officer, had [illegible] Wolfe as Commander-in-Chief. King George III., who was a great disciplinarian, was so much displeased that when Gen. Townshend, upon his return to England, [illegible] for the first time at the Levee to pay his respects to His Majesty, the brave old King turned his back [illegible] and was with some difficulty persuaded to [illegible]. This assertion is not hazarded lightly; a [illegible] relative of the Editor was present at the Levee, [illegible] witnessed the scene. Charles Townshend, upon this occasion, pushed his brother forward, till he succeeded in getting him spoken to by the King."

"[illegible] Banking was for very many years minister from [illegible] the British Court. He appeared to be of a [illegible] but so anxious about his person, that one of the [illegible] of the day (some fifty or sixty years ago) [illegible], to preserve his forehead from wrinkles, he slept [illegible] night with a *veal bullet* bandaged upon it."

"Lord [illegible] was very fond of drawing caricatures in [illegible] he published a set of twelve, to [illegible] the name of Austin, a drawing-master; but [illegible] not to have been done by him. Whilst Lord [illegible] was Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, he had an A[illegible], who was not far inferior to his Lordship in drawing [illegible]. His name was Captain Teasdale. One [illegible] Teasdale was the Aide-de-Camp in waiting, and [illegible] the foot of the vice-regal table, he observed [illegible] hand taking a sketch of his face, which was [illegible] remarkable for beauty. Teasdale immediately [illegible] his pencil from his pocket and drew a portrait of the L[illegible] Lieutenant, who was too much engaged with his own [illegible] to perceive what his Aide-de-camp was about. Lord Townshead, greatly satisfied with his performance, handed it to the person who sat on his right hand; and Teasdale, at the same moment, presented the portrait of the Lord-Lieutenant to his nearest neighbour at the [illegible] of the table on his right hand; and the two caricatures [illegible] spontaneously made the tour of the table. Lord Townshead took it with great good humour, and was not offended."

"Among the persons killed at St. Cas was Sir John Armitage. The fate of this gentleman was excessively lamented: he was a volunteer, but without having intended being one upon this expedition; his mind was far differently engaged in making preparations for his approaching marriage with Miss Howe, sister of the three gallant brothers who bore the title of Lord Howe. Sir John went to the Levee, at the time when officers and volunteers were taking leave of His Majesty to join the Army. The brave old King (whose mind was bent upon the expedition), supposing Sir John, who had been a volunteer upon a previous occasion, had still the same military spirit, asked him, 'When he meant to set out?' Taken, as he was, by surprise, Sir John answered, 'To-morrow;' and unhappily kept his word. The lady, several years after, married Sir William Pitt. A black collar, which she always wore round her neck, concealed a [illegible] valuable brilliant necklace, given on her as a nuptial [illegible] by her ill-fated lover—a man very greatly and [illegible] lamented. He was a member of parliament for [illegible]."

Who will [illegible] suggest that this Correspondence, as a standard [illegible], should be in every library.

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*The Laird of Logan.* Second Series. Longman and Co.

Judging from the numerous extracts in the newspapers this publication of anecdote and facetiæ is admirably suited to the taste of the times. The chief merit of the anecdotes with us is their *originality*, and in that respect the "Second Series" is equal to the "First." We will give a few specimens:—

"*A Royal Regiment.*—When the 42d regiment was recruiting at Paisley, early in the present century, the address of the Serjeant to the gaping multitude was as follows:—'Come, noo, lads, enter that auld bauld corps—often tried, never found failing—ca'd the Twa-and-Forty Regiment o' Highland Feet, commanded by Prince Frederick, king o' Europe, and a' the Europes i' Scotland.'"

"*Highland Arithmetic.*—It is said that when this 'auld bauld corps' was recruiting in the Highlands, it was not uncommon in the public-houses to hear a Serjeant, with a large bunch of notes in his hand, thus addressing his newly enlisted man—'*Sax* and *twa*'s ten—tak' your bounty and awa' wi' ye, ye —— accoun'rel!'"

"*Billet in the Bank.*—One of the old Town Guard of Edinburgh (a Highlander, as many of that body were) having fallen asleep while on duty, was sentenced to be drummed out of the corps with his coat turned. As the procession with the disgraced guardsman, passed along the High-street, the drum beating an appropriate march, a woman in the crowd cried, 'Oh puir man, I are wae to see him.'—'No sae puir, madam,' exclaimed the haughty Celt, toss[illegible] his head, and assuming a consequential air, which contrasted ludicrously with his degraded condition—'his [illegible] puir, madam, I hae siller in the Bank.'"

"*Volunteers on Service.*—The squadron of the Renfrewshire volunteers that had been raised in Paisley, were sent to do duty at Ayr for a period of six weeks, [illegible] a view to drill and to acquire soldierlike habits and dis[illegible]. The Seventy-seven d'armes [illegible] quartered on the [illegible] who could not receive them into their houses were [illegible] to pay the usual ballot-money. Several of the [illegible] accordingly became barrack-rooms, *pro tempore*, to [illegible] these campaigners; and at the *mess* of the subalterns, the following three toasts were regularly given, and in the following order:—1. 'Our noble selfs; and wha's like us? smash'd a' noo.' 2. 'The British Army in Spain.' 3. 'Our commander and minister, the King.'"

"*The Cock of the Company.*—Happily the day is gone by when he was cock of the walk who could pocket his tenth tumbler and keep possession of his chair, and he was the best qualified to be an elder in the church who could best comport himself under heavy draughts from the intoxicating bowl. If stomach tests, obtained in the direction of the church's affairs, much more did they amongst the directors of the body politic.] Before a deacon of any of the corporations could obtain the highest honours in the gift of court, he had a curriculum of seasoning to undergo for at least five successive years; and if he survived the appointment, he was passed as a seasoned cask—'nae danger noo o' his springin a leggia gin.' Amongst the Justices of the county, when any political occasion [illegible] the [illegible] incredible feats of drinking [illegible] performed. At a meeting of *Justices*, held [illegible] county [illegible] the occasion of a militia [illegible] tion, a [illegible] ed up by dinner. [illegible] deep [illegible] tioned until [illegible] another [illegible] was obliged to be [illegible] bed. Hamilton [illegible] Bar re[illegible] exists [illegible] removed, slept in the dining-room [illegible] of [illegible] morning, claiming victory, [illegible] 'Boys, we [illegible] cock that keeps the field.'"

"*A Real Va*[illegible] [illegible] the Army, had served his [illegible] not much less [illegible] having preceded men, named [illegible] out of the [illegible] some misdemeanour, [illegible] to his [illegible] 'The Colonel has [illegible] gray in the [illegible], and turned *Gray* out of [illegible]

*Almanacks.*—C. Tilt.

Mr. Tilt is indefatigable in catering cheap and useful information for the public. We have before us "Poor Richard," "The National," "The Sunday" (with the Church services, lessons, &c., to bind up in prayer-books), "The Paragon," "The Minikins," and "The Hat," all elegantly printed, and admirably adapted to their several purposes. "The Minikins" is the most compact almanack and neat pocket-companion we ever met with.

*An Intercepted Despatch* (addressed to a public functionary at Madrid). "Your Excellency,—I had the honour of describing in my last despatch a little personal encounter with the gallant general on the other side; and have now the pleasure of laying before you the agreeable result of another affair of the same nature. Early on the 19th instant, our picquets, with a becoming deference to their superiors, retired from the presence of a large body of cavalry, and intimated that I might shortly expect the favour of a visit. I immediately sent the Light Dragoons and Lancers to the front, with instructions to give the gentlemen on horseback a hearty welcome, and provide as they best could for their entertainment, till I could be prepared for their reception, as well as of any friends they might bring with them. I flattered myself, indeed, that I should enjoy the company of their whole army, and they were so good as not to disappoint me. A lively cannonade quickly announced their approach by salute, which was cordially returned from the whole of our batteries; and then a cloud of skirmishers pushed forward to our front, and commenced a liberal exchange of compliments with our tirailleurs. Our cavalry in the meantime had sought an introduction to their horse, which was not in the handsomest manner, and many intimacies were formed, that only ended with life. The cavalry at length retired, but evidently with regret, and many reiterated promises of soon coming again. Their main body now appeared moving in the best disposition towards us: whilst the rifles on the flanks paid the most marked attention to our Officers, who received many substantial tokens of their regard. A closer acquaintance was now sought with an empressement quite flattering; indeed it was difficult to reply in adequate terms to the warmth and importunity of their offers. Perceiving that we had some very heavy guns on our right, they obligingly undertook to carry them; professing at the same time a very sincere inclination to serve our light artillery. They also wished to take charge of a hill on the left that might annoy us; but had the courtesy to resign it to Colonel Bower, on representation that the eminence was indispensable to his views. Their cavalry also endeavoured gallantly to make a favourable impression on us; and in particular evinced a lively desire to visit some of our squares; but which, on the plea of inconvenience, we found means to decline. There had manifestly been a design of dropping in upon us unprepared, but fortunately I was enabled to foil the manœuvre, and even to turn the table upon themselves. The enemy finally gave up every point, and handsomely offered to accommodate us with the field of battle; but not being bound in politeness to return the visit, I ordered an advance of the whole line; and we were at once hospitably permitted to enter their lines without ceremony, and make ourselves at home in their camp. In justice to their generosity I must not omit to state, that we found them luxuriously provisioned—the artillery entirely placed at our command—the whole baggage devoted to our use, and even the military chest left very much at our service. The list of casualties is not yet made up; but I am in possession of some of the details. The 19th was politely returned to a masked battery, and a succession of balls. We met up with a spirit that the regiment, and Maj. Smith in particular, will long remember. Cornet Bower is deeply indebted to a lancer, who helped him off his horse; and Captain Curtis is lying under a similar obligation in the hospital. Captain Flint owes the cure of his asthma to the skill of a carbineer; and Lieutenant Power was favoured with as specific a remedy for determination of blood to the head. Colonel Bouit was handsomely presented with the freedom of the field, enclosed in a shell; and Major Brook is absent, having received a pressing invitation that he could not well resist—to visit the enemy's quarters.

"I have the honour to be, &c., &c., &c.

(Signed) Manneus.

(Countersigned) Chesterfield.

*Hood's Comic Annual.*

*Royal Etiquette.*—Louis XIII., desiring to hold a private council with his minister and master, Richelieu, was obliged to visit him in his bedroom, where he lay dangerously ill. But no subject, though dying, could not be permitted to receive the King in bed, except the King was lying in bed also, Louis was wheeled in on a *chaise longue*, and they both lay in a state to discuss the affairs of the nation. Louis XIV. observed the same when he went to visit the wounded hero. Turenne;

*Lord Pembroke, the Harpurist.*—Of all the Mede-and-Persian laws established in his house, the most peremptory was, that any servant who once got drunk should be instantly discharged—no pardon granted, no excuse listened to. Yet an old footman, who had lived with him many years, would sometimes indulge in a pot of ale extraordinary, trusting to the wilful blindness which he saw assumed when convenient. One fatal day even this could not avail. As my lord crossed the hall, John appeared in full view—not rather tipsy, or a little disguised, but dead drunk, and unable to stand. Lord P. went up to him: "My poor fellow, what ails you, you seem dreadfully ill; let me feel your pulse. God bless us, he is in a raging fever! get him to bed directly, and send for the apothecary." The apothecary came—not to be consulted, for his lordship was physician-general in his own family, but to obey orders—to bleed the patient copiously, clap a huge blister on his back, and give him a powerful dose of physic. After a few days of this treatment, when the fellow emerged, weak and wan as the severest illness could have left him, "Hah, honest John," cried his master, "I am truly glad to see thee alive; you have had a wonderful escape though, and ought to be thankful—very thankful indeed. Why, man, if I had not passed by and seen the condition you were in, you would have been dead before now. But John, John (lifting up his finger), no more of these fevers!"

## The Funds.

Stock Exchange, December 17, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87¼ ¼ Reduced, 86⅞ 7; 3½ Red. 96½, New 3½, 95⅝ ½, Cons. for Acc. 86⅝.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

### INSOLVENT.

Israel Alexander, Chiswell-street, horse-dealer.

### BANKRUPTS.

H. Cox, Goswell-street, St. Luke's, soap-manufacturer.—J. Anderson, Old Broad-street, merchant.—H. A. Douglas, Old Broad-street, merchant.—J. Ingram, Birmingham, grocer.—T. Legg, Windmill-street, Tottenham-court Road, carver.—G. Baggett, Barbican, merchant.—H. Cooper, London-street, Ratcliffe, flour-factor.—J. Hall, Savage Gardens, Tower Hill, wine merchant.—H. Weston, Chailey, Sussex, victualler.—J. J. Brimmer, Greek-street, Soho, printer.—T. Taylor, Topping's Wharf, Tooley-street, Southwark, cheese-factor.—I. Batchelor, Newport, Hampshire, mercer.—J. E. Nicoll and J. Warburton, Liverpool, tailors.—T. Johnson, Macclesfield, draper.—R. Musgrave, Liverpool, linen-draper.—G. Foster, North Curry, Somersetshire, draper.—T. Evans, Bridgend, Glamorganshire, draper.—J. Dickinson, Denham Springs, Lancashire, calico-printer.

### SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

T. Gillespie Ferguson, Glasgow, merchant.—Waugh and Innes, Edinburgh, booksellers.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

### DECLARATIONS OF INSOLVENCY.

G. Daniel, of 9, Thanet place, Strand, silk-broker.—P. J. Bedford, of 15, Percy street, Tottenham court-road, music-seller.

### BANKRUPTS.

J. Wingfield, of 73, Long lane, Smithfield, carrier.—O. Petitt, of Rotherhithe, carpenter.—J. Hinton, late of Macclesfield street, Soho, carpenter.—W. Farnyead, of Rosem[illegible], grocer.—B. Triggs, of Petterhane, City, grocer.—W. C[illegible] 67, Blackman-street, Southwark, plumber.—J. R. Ve[illegible] Commercial public House, King-street, Westmin[illegible] H. Bonsfar, late of Fish Street-hill, and of Bevis[illegible] but now of Mogadore, Morocco, merchant.—S. K[illegible]ald, near Manchester, corn-dealer.—W. Williams, of Liverpool, and E. Jackson, of Hulme, near Manchester.—W. Gate, of Carlisle, timber-merchant.—D. White, of Tverton, near Bath, beer-seller.—T. Turner, D. Brade, and C. Schwind, of Liverpool, merchants.—W. Newall, of New Radford, Nottinghamshire, lace-manufacturer.—T. Kindar, of Kirkby in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, farmer.

### BIRTHS.

In Plymouth Sound, on board the [illegible] *Stuart Forbes* transport, the lady of Major Fawcett, [illegible] a daughter.—7th inst., at Ryde, Isle of Wight, the wife of Commander J. B. M'Hardy, Inspecting-Commander of Coast Guard, of a daughter.—26th Nov., at Dudleigh Saltram, the lady of Capt. W. Chesalyn, of a still-born daughter.—[illegible] inst., at Athy, Kildare, the lady of Thomas H. Rain[illegible], Royal Engineers, of a son.—At Sydenham Lodge, [illegible] Crescent, on the 29th Oct., the lady of Capt. George Barna[illegible], R.N., a daughter.

### MARRIED.

On Thursday, at Brighton, Capt[illegible] C. Rawes (12th Foot), of Billing, near Northampton, [illegible]awr, of Kemptown, Brighton.—At Stonehouse, Ro[illegible]y, Captain in the Royal Navy, youngest son of the [illegible]al Lord Fitzroy, to Mary Henrietta, second daughter [illegible] O'Brien.—At Berry Pomeroy, E. Escombe, Esq., [illegible] Emily, relict of the late Chas. Mully, Esq.—At Albany, Western Australia, Alexander Forrester, Esq., of Swan River, to Mary Ann, daughter of Captain Sir R. Spencer, of King George's Sound, Western Australia.

### DEATHS.

In Dublin, on the 22d ult., after an illness of only two days, Anne Elizabeth Rawnsley, the beloved daughter of Captain Rawnsley, R.A.—In Kent, Mrs. Jewers, daughter of the late Commander Jewers, and sister to Lieut. Jewers, R.N.—At Holywood, Lieut. Edward Reason, R.N. (1806), aged 56.—At Magheralait, Assist.-Surgeon John Keagan, R.N., formerly of the *Cygnet* packet.—At Ramsgate, Mr. R. Kent, Purser, R.N. (1810).—At Latch Hill, Moffat, N.B., 26th ult., Anne, wife of Captain Charles Hope, R.M., aged 38.—At Brompton, 13th inst., Captain John Gibson, late 66th regiment, aged 84.—11th inst., at Sunbury, in her 78th year, Mrs. Chargeau, widow of Lieut.-Colonel Chargeau, late of Walton Bridge, Shepperton.—On 12th inst., in Cadogan Place, of croup, in her fifth year, Alice Ellen, eldest daughter of Major Blood, of the 58th Light Infantry.—Capt. Wm. Withey, aged 84, late Paymaster of the 4th Dragoons.—At Westminster, of consumption, aged 23, Richard Thomas, eldest son of Lieut. Hodges, R.N.—Commander T. Bell, R.N. (1802).—At Birmingham, Lieut. H. Bond, R.N. (1826).


Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts.—All the juvenile part of the community are looking forward with heart-felt expectation to the pleasures which they are about to [illegible] the approaching period of festivity. Parents [illegible] on the happy parties from relatives and friends [illegible] the order of the day; and delightful hilarity [illegible] parental mansion. It may be right to remark, that parents cannot make more appropriate [illegible] Rowland's Macassar Oil for the Hair, [illegible] Kalydor for the Face and Skin, and their unrivalled Odonto, or Pearl, Dentifrice for the Teeth, which infallibly tend to the embellishment of that imposing exterior, which Lord Chesterfield justly observes is "a card of recommendation."

## Advertisements.

BRILLIANT FIRE AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find many advantages at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory for Upholstery, [illegible] Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Looking Glasses, in [illegible] and price, 98, Bishopsgate-street Within, and [illegible] doors from Regent-street—left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, for Sashes, &c.

| In. | 15 In. | 18 In. | 20 In. | 23 In. | 25 In. | 28 In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. | £ s. d. |
| 12 | 0 9 2 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 11 | 0 19 8 |
| 16 | 0 13 0 | 0 15 6 | 0 18 8 | 1 0 10 | 1 4 7 | 1 8 0 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 1 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 6 | 1 11 3 | 1 15 0 |
| 25 | 1 2 0 | 1 5 6 | 1 11 8 | 1 14 5 | 1 19 1 | 2 3 0 |
| 30 | 1 6 2 | 1 13 6 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 3 | 2 6 11 | 2 12 6 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 19 6 | 2 3 6 | 2 8 9 | 2 13 2 | 2 19 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 2 6 | 2 7 6 | 2 12 3 | 2 19 4 | 3 6 0 |

Or any size containing from 8 feet to 9 feet, at 8s. per foot.
Properties [illegible] and Fixtures appraised.

THE attention of FAMILIES in LONDON and THROUGHOUT the KINGDOM, is respectfully invited to the Tea sold by the NEW TEA ESTABLISHMENT, in KING WILLIAM STREET, near the Mansion House. The Proprietors cannot too strongly impress on the public mind THE IMPORTANT FACT, that it is in their power to sell the best BLACK TEA that can be required for [illegible] PURPOSE, or by ANY FAMILY, at 4s. per lb.; it possesses [illegible] RICH FLAVOUR and SOUCHONG FLAVOUR; and for all purposes of DOMESTIC UTILITY, a Tea in every way calculated to give GENERAL SATISFACTION; A STOUT STRONG BLACKISH LEAF CONGOU, at 4s. per lb.

SUPERFINE HYSON, rich delicate flavour, 6s. The FINEST GUNPOWDER TEA, small curled bright leaf, 7s. The finest Mocha Coffee, full flavour, 2s. per lb. This low reduction on former prices of 20s. per cent., or about ONE-FIFTH of the entire value of the article. A TRIAL IS SOLICITED; if not found to ANSWER UP TO THEIR PROFESSIONS, a continuance of public support CANNOT BE EXPECTED.

RIDGWAY, [illegible]KIN, & COMPY.
Importers and Dealers in Tea,
KING WILLIAM-STREET, NEAR THE MANSION HOUSE.

MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, 156, New Bond-street, beg leave [illegible] to caution the Nobility and Gentry against the many [illegible] imitations of their celebrated Perfumery, now offered for [illegible] with a *resemblance of their labels, both in type and colour*; particularly their much admired ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETABLE EXTRACT; for selling imitations of which Messrs. D. & Co. have lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY against several parties. Their signatures will in future be added to the labels, and [illegible] name and address stamped on the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Mocca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.

Delcroix's much esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and Gums from decay.

Delcroix's Crème des Sultanes, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Hailes Antique.

PATENT ROOFING and SHEATHING MATERIAL for SHIPS.—The public are informed that they may now be supplied with this article in any quantity. The immense demand for Patent Roofing and Sheathing has arisen from its great superiority over paper material of every kind; being of a fibrous texture, is not liable to break or crack. It is lighter, and will cover double the surface, at half the cost of paper; and being made a continuous web, will extend over any sized building or vessel without joining. The thickness, length, and breadth, can be regulated as required where ordinary sheathing and roofing have hitherto been applied. The surface can be covered with tar, either one side or both, as the case may require.—Also Patent Boards for Bookbinders, and the articles now used for felting for rail-roads, [illegible]nches of pipes, joints of tanks, and machinery in general.—Warehouse, 220, Upper Thames-street.

THE NEW WATERPROOF CLOAK, 21s.; Capes, 15s.; Driving Ditto, 27s. Twelve months' wear will prove them superior to the shabby-looking India rubber. Cloth Dress Cloaks, 25s.; Ditto Spanish Circle Cloaks, nine yards and a half round, 35s.; Boys' Cloaks, 8s. 6d.; Superfine Dress Coat, 47s. 6d.; Do. Frock Coat, silk facings, 50s.; Milled Petersham Great Coat and Invulnerable Pilot Pea Jackets, bound and velvet collars, 42s.; the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; ditto Trousers, 10s. 6d.; Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, 15s.; Footmen's Suit of Livery, best cloth, 63s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—DOUDNEY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 49, Lombard-street. Established, 1794. The best and cheapest House for Boys' Clothing.

MONS. MALLAN AND SONS, SURGEON-DENTISTS, No. 32, Great Russell street Bloomsbury; 9, Half-moon Street, Piccadilly; and 10, Ludgate Hill, opposite the Belle Sauvage; beg to announce that, in consequence of the extension of their practice, they will DISCONTINUE ADVERTISING immediately after the ensuing season. They may then, as at present, be consulted daily, in all cases appertaining to their profession, at the above establishments.

THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1818, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Hashes, Curries, &c., as to need no further commendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, by purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Welbeck-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sherborn and Sons, Howle, Hotel, Piccadilly; Vella, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Strand;—Reilly and Son, and Lasenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

ALSO, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., is a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL, unequalled for promoting the growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and curling it in curl under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,
Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 63, Oxford Street, London.

Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn oaths of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care in proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and they is there well known to succeed in enthralling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during the period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, soft, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair upon cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, it will re-produce the hair where nature ordained the existence, if lost from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY, sustain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE, unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to dye Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY, and is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article in present use for the same purpose, including those filthy substances miscalled Bears' Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil submitted to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid animal smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprives it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as a single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, and which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby; thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dangerous combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 12s. each.

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing "white stockings," and giving to every spot of the Horse any colour required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at their Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 25, Gracechurch-street, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 3s., 10s., and 18s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agid Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

MORISON'S PILLS.—The Public are hereby informed that this medicine cannot be had genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved upon the Government stamp, in white letters upon a red ground. The above is the only security to the public against imposition, and it is highly important that it should be observed by all who take the medicine. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed by the British College of Health to sell the medicine.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

From Joseph Hart[illegible], F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and [illegible] King's College, London.

"I have made use of Dr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in cases of discharges in the male and female, and have much pleasure in stating, that it is an efficacious [illegible] not produce the usual unpleasant [illegible]. "JOSEPH HART GREEN.

"46, [illegible], 1835."

From Bransby [illegible], Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, [illegible] Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby [illegible] compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has much pleasure in giving testimony of the efficacy of the [illegible] Copaiba, for which disease Mr. Cooper [illegible] in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. [illegible] Gardens, April 14, 1838."

From William [illegible], 3, Furbival's Inn, Holborn; late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have found your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa [illegible] of which had been many months under [illegible] can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have [illegible] in a much shorter time, and with more benefit [illegible] than any other mode of treatment I know [illegible] majority of cases have been cured within a week from [illegible] of taking the Medicine, and some of them in [illegible] that. Have the goodness to send me another [illegible] dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 18, 1838." "WILLIAM HARRISON.

Prepared only [illegible], 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had [illegible] and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, [illegible] Church-yard; J. Willoughby and Co., 21, [illegible] Without; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside; [illegible], 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, [illegible] Strand; Heudebourke, Middle Row, Holborn; [illegible] Circus, Surrey Theatre; W. A. Hall, [illegible] Islington; Watts, 106, Edgware-road; [illegible] and Co., 14, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; [illegible], 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; [illegible] Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Venders in the United Kingdom. [illegible], 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, Blackfriars Road," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until 3 o'clock.

NORTON'S truly valuable CAMOMILE PILLS, for INDIGESTION, &c.—These Pills are a pure extract of Camomile Flowers, prepared by a peculiar process, by which all the medicinal properties of rather more than one ounce of the flowers are concentrated into four moderate-sized Pills; they are mild in operation, and have proved wonderfully successful in removing every symptom of indigestion, sick headache, [illegible] of appetite, dizziness, heartburn, costiveness, eruptions of the skin, [illegible] complaints arising from a disordered state of the [illegible] they require no alteration of diet, and their operation will be found so beneficial in giving tone to the stomach, regulating the bowels, and in promoting a healthy habit, as fully to convince all who take them of their great utility.

Persons who have suffered from indigestion for several years, have by their use in a few weeks perfectly recovered, which is a convincing proof, that in the smallest compass is contained the largest quantity of the tonic principle of so peculiar a nature, as to pervade the whole system, through which it diffuses health and strength.

Sold by Barclay and Sons, R. Butler, E. Edwards, F. [illegible] Sons, W. Sutton and Co., and A. Willoughby and Co. (late Godfrey Windus), 21, Bishopsgate-street Without, [illegible] and retail by nearly all respectable Medicine [illegible].

Be sure to ask for "NORTON'S PILLS," for in consequence of their great success unprincipled persons have prepared a spurious imitation.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Mr. HOWARD, Surgeon Dentist, 52, Fleet-street, continues to supply [illegible] the TEETH, on the improved principle, at the [illegible] whether arising from neglect, disease of the [illegible] a single Tooth to a complete set), without [illegible] or giving any pain, and in every case restoration and mastication. An inspection of Mr. Howard's [illegible] will immediately convince those at all [illegible] subject of its superiority.

Teeth [illegible] Teeth cured and effectually preserved from [illegible] from ten till five.

VINCENT GOWLAND'S LOTION.—This elegant Preparation, an Original FORMULA of the late DR. GOWLAND, for Impurities of the Skin, and first used in his practice as Physician to the Household of his late Majesty [illegible] Prince of Wales (1785), continues to maintain [illegible] with its specific properties of speedily [illegible] as of Eruptive Malady, Discolouration, [illegible] RING and ENHANCING the BEAUTY of [illegible] Congenial Action upon the Skin as per[illegible] it is agreeable and efficacious. Price [illegible] 6d. Caution.—Observe the name and address [illegible] ROBERT SHAW, 65, Queen-street, Cheapside, [illegible] the Government Stamp, without which none can be genuine. Sold there by him and by all respectable Medicine Vendors, Perfumers, and Druggists.

[illegible], New Bond-street.

TEETH.—Gold is the only material with which decayed teeth can be filled with any permanently beneficial result; the various [illegible] to which so many impossibilities are unblushingly [illegible], being amalgams of mercury, with silver, tin, &c., [illegible] with the acid of the mouth, and thus, forming [illegible] of those metals, turn the teeth black, and ultimately destroy [illegible].

GREIG THOMSON, Surgeon [illegible] the Public that he has succeeded in making a preparation of gold, which, without inflicting the least pain, effectually arrests the progress of decay, and resembles the teeth in point of colour much more than any other invention now in use.

G. T. continues to perform all the operations of Dental Surgery, and to fix natural and artificial teeth upon the most improved principles, combined with the utmost moderation in terms.

Is it credible that any member of the Medical Profession can recommend these deleterious compositions, or can any reference real or pretended, alter the facts above stated to?

ASHLEY COOPER'S BOTANICAL PURIFYING PILLS are established by thirty years' experience, are prescribed by most of the eminent Physicians and Surgeons in London, and are always administered at several public Hospitals as the only certain remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Stricture, and all other forms of Venereal Diseases in either sex, curing in a few days, by one small pill for a dose, with ease, secrecy, and safety. Their operation is imperceptible, they do not require the slightest confinement, or any alteration of diet, beverage, or exercise. They do not disagree with the stomach, nor cause any offensive smell to the breath, as is the case with all other medicines in use for these complaints, and after a cure effected by the use of these pills, the party will never experience any return of the complaint, as generally occurs after taking Balsam of Copaiba, and other drugs of the like nature, which, only possessing a local action, merely suppressed the complaint for a time, without eradicating it from the constitution, and the patient, [illegible] undergoing a little more fatigue than ordinary, finds all the symptoms return, and that they are suffering under the complaint as much as at first, and are at last constrained to have recourse to these pills as the only certain cure. They are likewise a most efficient remedy for Pimpled Faces, Scurf, &c., Cutaneous Affections, and all Eruptions of the Skin. Captains of vessels should make it a point of always taking them to sea, their unrivalled efficacy in curing Scurvy being known throughout the world.

The following letter, selected from numerous other professional recommendations forwarded to the Proprietor when he first offered these pills to the public, may be considered interesting:

From that eminent Surgeon, the late Joshua Brookes, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Anatomy, &c. &c.

*Theatre of Anatomy, Blenheim-street.*

DEAR COOPER,—I have tried your Pills in numerous instances, and my candid opinion is, that they are a most improved system of treatment for those peculiar complaints for which you recommend them, curing with rapidity, and with a certainty that I had never before witnessed; but what I consider their most invaluable property is, that they entirely eradicate the complaint, and never leave those distressing secondary symptoms (that haunt the patient for life) which usually arise after the use of the uncertain remedies, Mercury and Copaiba. I think you cannot fail to have a very large sale for them.

Believe me, your's very truly, JOSHUA BROOKES.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Purifying Pills are sold in Boxes at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. each, Wholesale & Retail, at Hannay and Co.'s General Patent Medicine Warehouse, 63, Oxford-street, the corner of Wells-street, London, where the public can be supplied with every Patent Medicine of repute (*with an allowance on taking a quantity*) warranted genuine and fresh from the various makers. Orders, by post, containing a remittance, punctually attended to, and the change, if any, can be returned with the order.

Ashley Cooper's Botanical Pills are Sold by one or more respectable Venders in every Town in the Kingdom; and any Shop that has not got them will obtain them from London, without any extra charge. Country Shops can obtain them through any of the London Booksellers.

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FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 131, Oxford-street, near Hollis-street (established in 1838), than through the medium of any other method whatever, as Domestics, with good characters, are waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock. Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for hiring Servants, but is the Servants possess a good character it certainly is obviously absurd to suppose that it is injured by the readiest method having been taken to procure a situation. N.B.—It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

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Sir,—I am honoured with the King's command to express His Majesty's sense of your polite attention in sending the two bottles of Essence of Ginger. His Majesty has been pleased to direct me to forward you ten pounds in payment for it—Inclosed you will find that amount.—I am, Sir, your's obediently,

St. James's Palace, June 25th, 1838. H. WHEATLEY.

To Mr. Decimus Woodhouse.

WOODHOUSE'S ÆTHERIAL ESSENCE of GINGER is particularly recommended to all cold, phlegmatic, weak, and nervous constitutions; it is certain in affording instant relief in Cholera Morbus, Spasms, Cramps, Flatulence, Languor, Hysterics, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Sensation of Fullness, Pain and Oppression after Meals; also those Pains of the Stomach and Bowels which arise from Gouty Flatulencies; Digestion, however much impaired, is restored to its pristine state, by the use of this Essence for a short time, if taken in Tea, Coffee, Ale, Beer, Porter, Cider, or Wine; it corrects their Flatulent tendency.

The undersigned, and 200 other Medical men have given certificates of their unqualified approbation of the value of this Essence, as also of its superiority over all other similar preparations, Drs. James Johnson, Physician to his Majesty, A. Holroyd, S. Ashwell, R. Rowley, A. Middleton, C. Loudon, Davies, Surgeon to their Majesties, J. Pereira, G. Pilcher, Salmon, F. Tyrrell, J. H. Curtis, Aurist to his Majesty, C. Mills.

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EDITED BY THEODORE HOOK, ESQ.
AND ILLUSTRATED WITH PORTRAITS AND OTHER EMBELLISHMENTS.
On the 1st of January will be published,
THE FIRST NUMBER FOR 1837 OF THE

# NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

EDITED BY THEODORE HOOK, Esq.
who will commence, with the Number for January,
THE GURNEY PAPERS.

Among numerous other Distinguished Contributors to this Splendid Miscellany, Mr. Colburn has the pleasure to announce—

Author of "Tremaine."
Authors of "The Rejected Addresses."
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The Hon. Mrs. Norton
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J. R. Planché, Esq.
John Poole, Esq. (the Author of "Paul Pry")
Hamilton Reynolds, Esq.
Leitch Ritchie, Esq.
The Author of "Glances at Life"
N. P. Willis, Esq.

AND THE EDITOR,

The New Publication announced by Mr. Colburn under the title of

THE HUMOURIST.

Which by the advice of Mr. Hook, he will connect with the NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE, instead of the Supplement to the HUMOURIST being also Extra and Gratuitous to the Monthly. The HUMOURIST will, therefore, be sent out in the New Monthly, and the contents of that Standard Favourite's Portfolio, with many Additional Entertainments in store for the readers of the Magazine. With the New Year, the numbers will also be increased to [illegible] pages, and certain other improvements will be introduced, which will, it is hoped, strengthen the claims of this high-priced work, which this Magazine has long been [illegible] to rival in the Periodical Literature of the Country.

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DURING A PERIOD OF 40 YEARS.
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[illegible] as follows:—
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Peter and [illegible]ers,
Peter and O[illegible]h Prison,
Rage of the [illegible] the Supposed Escape of Peter and O'Brien,
Peter and O[illegible] Ball,
Peter and O[illegible]out Expedition,
Peter Saving [illegible],
Surprise of Peter [illegible] on Board the Prize,
Swinburn and [illegible] across the Room,
Peter's Un[illegible]ce at the Sale of his Inexpressibles,
Count Stanislaus [illegible] Lord Privilege to his Friend.

[illegible] will appear
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[illegible], in the [illegible]
[illegible] at ov[illegible]
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John Murray, Albemarle-street.

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CAUTION.—The numerous [illegible] made to impose [illegible] on the Public, as BRITISH BRANDY, [illegible], is deterred by observing the following [illegible]:

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Fourthly.—That the Distillers [illegible] send out smaller quantities than two Gallons.
Fifthly.—That the Favourite Beverage [illegible] only spirit which, from analytical [illegible] declared even more pure than the Simples [illegible]—and
Lastly.—That it [illegible] by the Faculty, [illegible] to the Foundation [illegible].

T. Betts and Co., therefore, [illegible] assure the public, that their Brandy remains [illegible] in quality which [illegible] for the present time, exists [illegible] unprecedented extent.
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MERLIN CHAIRS to recline on the [illegible] principle, without [illegible].
MERLIN CHAIRS more light, [illegible] portable.
MERLIN CHAIRS for [illegible] very complete, on springs, dispensing [illegible] having the use of [illegible] themselves without assistance, or be [illegible] behind the chair.
BATH AND BRIGHTON CHAIRS [illegible] great variety, made to recline so as [illegible] at full length, [illegible] very PORTABLE and COMPACT FOR [illegible].
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MASDEU.—A ROUSSILLON RED WINE.
*First Diligent Mendacem Cura.*

THE Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment beg to announce to their friends and the public that, after strict examination of this wine, of various vintages, and at all ages, from one to twenty years old, they have determined upon adopting and giving it their strongest recommendation as well worthy (both in quality and price) to take its stand among those in general consumption in this country. They had, indeed, long been convinced of the suitable qualities of many of the French wines, comparatively unknown in England, for this purpose; but the heavy and unequal taxation created by the Methuen Treaty, in 1703, amounting almost to a prohibition of their consumption, operated as a check to anything like a general knowledge of their variety and usefulness.

This prohibition, inimical alike to the interests and good feelings of both England and France, continued until the year 1831, when the English government determined on the equalisation of the duties on the wines of France and Portugal, and in that year the measure passed into a law. This obstacle removed, a new field was at once opened for the employment of capital and exertion; it gave a strong stimulus to the wine-growers of France, and encouraged them to enter into competition with their hitherto more favoured brethren of the Peninsula; they, having long felt confident, that whenever they were placed on the same footing, the qualities of their wines would fully justify them in making the attempt; for as Dr. Henderson, in his work on wines, says, "the French territory furnishes some of the best specimens of wine in each class, and unquestionably excels every other region of the globe in the manufacture of red wines in particular."

Similar feelings induced the Proprietors of the Gray's Inn Wine Establishment to turn their attention to this object; and the result of their inquiries convinced them that the best wines of Roussillon, and more particularly that from the estate of Masdeu, possessed all the requisite qualities for British consumption. This is a red wine, having all the characteristics of Portugal in fulness and vinous properties, combined with that delicacy of flavour, high aroma, and exquisite bouquet, which are the peculiar distinctions of the wines of France.

Cyrus Redding's particular description of this wine, in the second edition of his work on modern wines, pages 188-9, is too [illegible] to need quotation.

[illegible] preceding their favourable opinion of this wine; the Proprietors, naturally jealous of the well-established reputation of [illegible], unwilling to risk it by introducing an article [illegible] not undergone the test of practical and personal [illegible] whether the climate of England might produce [illegible] most prompt measures were adopted to ascertain

[illegible], 1832, a few sample pipes arrived in this country, part of [illegible] were purchased, and when the first cargo came in September, 1834, per the *Astrea*, Captain Golder, from Port Vendres, ten pipes were immediately bottled, with every attention the experiment deserved, that its progress might be watched, it mature assert itself, and its qualities fully developed.

The result of this experiment (an experiment the Proprietors believe confined to their house alone) has been most favourable. In the first year much improvement took place, but it had not yet arrived at that maturity which would warrant them in introducing it to the public; but another year's ordeal has produced an article equal to some of the most expensive wines [illegible] French market. It is in brilliant condition, [illegible] without the slightest [illegible] are entirely [illegible] results of

The [illegible] before, [illegible] their practical experience [illegible] confidence in the intrinsic merits and improving [illegible] this wine, have made arrangements with the growers [illegible] ent supply of the best quality that Roussillon produces; [illegible] in order to distinguish it from second growths and other common red wines of the south of France, it has been determined to designate it by the title of "Masdeu," this being the name of the principal estate upon which it is grown; in the same manner that the first growth clarets receive their denomination from the vineyards of "Lafitte," "Latour," and "Chateau Margaux."

They are now landing a [illegible] of fifty pipes at the London Docks *à Les Deux Jules*, [illegible] Gagnon, from port Vendres, part of which are being [illegible] home, and are warranted to be of equal quality to the [illegible] have been in bottle upwards of two years, and [illegible] results may with confidence be anticipated.

The Proprietors, [illegible], regret the necessity of cautioning the public and [illegible] wine merchants against a common red wine shipped [illegible] of Cette, which has been in many instances [illegible] imposed upon the wine merchants, and, through them, [illegible] upon the public, as the genuine Masdeu, [illegible] more affinity than the port wine produced [illegible] highest quality of the vineyards of the Alto [illegible].

Cash prices [illegible] orders must contain remittances, or references [illegible].

Hampers, 1*l.* per [illegible] Bottles, 2*s.* per dozen.

| Per Pipe. | Per Hogshead. | Per Quarter Cask. | Per Dozen. |
|---|---|---|---|
| £36. | £18 [illegible] | £16 10*s.* | 28*s.* |

The old [illegible] per [illegible] ed September, 1834, 32*s.*

[illegible] KEY AND COMPANY.
28, High Holborn.
Note.—Wine Merchants supplied at the market price.

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MINERALS, GEOLOGICAL SPECIMENS, SHELLS.—To [illegible] the study of GEOLOGY, [illegible] GY, and CONCHOLOGY. Collections [illegible] arranged [illegible] 149, Strand, [illegible] the principles [illegible] these sciences [illegible], has [illegible] received an extensive [illegible] of minerals, fossils, and shells. Alabaster urns, [illegible] for the drawing-room, Library, or Dining-room, consisting of Groups, [illegible] Figures, Vases, [illegible] Bollaks, Inkstands, &c., chiefly copied from the Antique, &c.

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Printed by WILLIAM THOMAS, of No. 7, Cumberland Grove West, Old Brompton, in the county of Middlesex, Printer, at the Office of Messrs. BRADBURY AND EVANS, Lombard-street, Fleet-street, in the Precinct of Whitefriars, in the City of London, and Published by him at
THE OFFICE, 10, CATHERINE-STREET, STRAND,
in the same County; where all Advertisements and Communications for the Editor are to be addressed.
Saturday, December 17, 1836.

THE

# NAVAL & MILITARY GAZETTE

AND

## East India and Colonial Chronicle.

No. 204. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836. PRICE 8*d*.

...Dispatch being the object of this Voyage, this Ship will Sail punctually on the 16th of December,

FOR CALCUTTA, the fast-sailing Ship FRANCIS SMITH, 600 Tons, W. H. EDMONDS, R.C.S., Commander; lying in the West India Docks. This Ship has ...perior excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an ...experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Com...mander at the Jerusalem Coffee-house; to Messrs. GLENTANES ...nd Co., White Lion-court; or to T. HAVSIDE and Co., 69, ...ornhill.

To Sail 30th December,

FOR BOMBAY, with leave to land Passen...gers at the Cape of Good Hope, the fast-sailing ship ...ABRAS, 600 Tons, RICHARD QUINTON, Commander; lying ...the East India Docks. This Ship is most elegantly fitted for ...assengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or ...assage apply to Messrs. F. Huth and Co., 9, South-street, Fins...ury; or to Messrs. SCOTT, BELL, and Co., Aldermanbury Walk, ...road-street; or to T. HAVSIDE and Co., 69, Cornhill.

To Sail in all January,

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The fine ...Ship LYSANDER, 500 Tons, WM. CURRIE, Commander, ...ying in the East India Export Dock. This Vessel has Excellent ...ccommodations for Passengers.—For Freight or Passage apply ...o Messrs. LYALL, Brothers and Co., No. 6, Great St. Helen's ...assage; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail punctually middle of February,

Last Shipping Day,

FOR MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.—The ...Teak Ship [illegible] Tons, Captain J. A. Cox; lying ...[illegible] Ships sailing qualities are well ...known [illegible] Passengers, and carries an ...[illegible] Passage apply to ...[illegible] HAVSIDE and Co., 69, Cornhill.

To Sail ...

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.—The Ship ...DAUNTLESS, burthen 450 Tons, J. L. Cockerell, WILLIAM ...INDAR, Commander; lying in the East India Export Dock. ...his Vessel has excellent Accommodations for Passengers.—For ...reight or Passage apply to the Commander at the Jerusalem and ...loyd's Coffee-Houses; or to JOHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's ...ourt, Cornhill.

To Sail on the 15th of December,

FOR CALCUTTA (with Liberty to Land ...Passengers at MADRAS), the Ship GENERAL KYD, bur...hen per Register 1,318 Tons, [illegible] FOGGO, Commander, late ...the Honourable Company's [illegible] lying in the East India ...Export Dock. This Vessel has [illegible] the same Accommoda...tion as when in the Company's [illegible] For Freight or Passage ...pply to Messrs. SMALL, Gotgrave, and Co., Old Jewry; or to ...OHN PIRIE and Co., 3, Freeman's Court, Cornhill.

To Sail early in February,

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA, ...the fine teak Ship, VANSITTART, burthen 1,000 Tons, ...MACQUEEN (late H.C.S.), Commander, lying in the East ...dia Export Docks. Has ample Accommodations for Cabin Pas...engers, and fitted up in every respect as when in the Honourable East ...dia Company's regular service.—For Freight or Passage apply ...Captain MACQUEEN, at the Jerusalem Coffee-House; JOHN ...AMPBELL, Esq., 10a, Leadenhall-street; Messrs. LYALL, Bro...ers, and Co., 6, Great St. Helen's Passage; Messrs. THOMAS and ...AN, 26, Cornhill; or to JOHN PIRIE & Co., 3, Freeman's-court, ...ornhill.

Under Engagement to Sail from [illegible]

FOR MADRAS.—The fine Teak Ship SO... ...PHIA, 600 Tons, [illegible] M'NAIR, R.N. Commander—lying in the [illegible] This Ship has excellent ...accommodations [illegible] and carries an experienced ...rgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to the Commander at the ...rusalem Coffee-House; to Mr. T. HAVSIDE, 69, Fenchurch-...reet or [illegible] Co., Cornhill.

To Sail [illegible]

FOR MADRAS AND CHINA.—The ...Ship DUKE OF SUSSEX, 760 Tons, [illegible] Service (the ...ips [illegible] Company), JOHN D. ROBERTS, Commander, ...ying in the East India Export Dock.—For Passage ...Apply, if Madras, to Messrs. THOMAS and FARRER, 12, ...[illegible] to Messrs. HARRIS and COLE, ...Austin Friars.

To Sail from Gravesend the 15th February,

FOR CALCUTTA, with leave to land Pas...sengers at MADRAS, the PROTECTOR, 500 Tons, [illegible] ...R.N. Commander; lying in the East India ...[illegible] Accommodation for Passengers, and ...experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to T. HEATH, 194, Fenchurch-street; ...[illegible] BUTTANSHAW and to E. GRIFFITH, St. Helen's Passage; or to E. GRIFFITH ...and Co., 36, Cornhill.

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MESSRS. THRESHER and CO., next door to Somerset House, Strand, respectfully announce that every description of Clothing for Ladies, Officers, Writers, Cadets, and Families going abroad, is manufactured at their Establishment.

Ladies' and Family Outfits, embracing every Article necessary for the Voyage, and for use in India, are prepared with the greatest attention, the whole of the Wearing Apparel being made in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, of such materials as are best adapted to the climate.

Officers, Writers, and Cadets may rely upon having their Outfits prepared with the strictest regard to economy, such Articles only being recommended as are absolutely necessary, and of such qualities as may be depended upon for durability and usefulness.

Outfits from this Establishment are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties, and are so arranged as to secure every comfort during the Voyage, and an ample supply on arrival.

Ladies waited on at their own residence, and Lists of Articles, with the number of each necessary, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, may be had upon application, or sent to any part of the country.

MESSRS. THRESHER and Co., being Manufacturers, supply every article at the lowest wholesale prices; consequently all Outfits must be paid for on delivery, and no discount can be allowed.

N.B.—Orders from India carefully and promptly executed.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CAMBRIDGE), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

To Sail from Gravesend 24th January, 1837.

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA. ...The [illegible] ROBINSON, 1418 Tons, BURT, Scott, late [illegible] Company's Service; lying in the East [illegible] accommodations for Passengers, and carries an [illegible] Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. [illegible] ALLEN'S, 16, Finch-lane, DENT, and Co., King's Arms Yard; Mr. J. V. BAZIL, Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR THE CAPE AND BOMBAY.—The CHILDE HAROLD, A. 1, 588 Tons burthen, GEORGE [illegible] Commander. This Ship has been unavoidably detained, [illegible] positively leave the West India Dock on the 31st of [illegible] fitted with great attention to comfort, has su...perior accommodations, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to L. W. WINTLEY, 24, Birchin-lane; to THOMAS [illegible] 12, King's Arms Yard; or to JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street.

STEAM INFORMATION.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leave as follows: For LISBON, CADIZ, GIBRALTAR, and MALAGA, with the Bag of Letters from His Majesty's Post Office, from London, off the Town [illegible] off Oporto), the CALPE, Captain THOMAS KING, on Wednesday the 28th December at Twelve o'clock, and [illegible] the 29th.

For OSTEND and JERSEY, from Southampton, the LADY DE BATHE, every Tuesday evening, at Six o'clock precisely, at Rates of Fares.

[illegible] be procured at the Company's Office, and at Mr. H. [illegible] Haymarket, of whom [illegible] information may be obtained as of Messrs. [illegible] Co., 29, Bishopsgate-street; Mr. N. M. Prieaux, [illegible] Vandenhoff and Son, French [illegible] Messrs. Fox and [illegible] Messrs. [illegible] and all the principal [illegible] offices.

[illegible] Steam [illegible] Co., 8, Finch-[illegible]

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. ...SAAC LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemming's [illegible] having been obliged [illegible] from ill health, [illegible] of Officers of the Army and Navy, he begs to in...form Military and Naval Officers and Gentlemen that he has [illegible] it again at more [illegible] and extensive premises, No. 28, King William-street, Charing Cross, within a short dis...tance from the Station, where he will find the most ex...tensive [illegible] every article [illegible] by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention to the interest which for so many years [illegible] their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

[illegible] Officers of every [illegible] Regulations of every [illegible]

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS. ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's-lane. Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready ever article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp Furniture, Bed ding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officer and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied wit every article required.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | 12 | 6 | to | 21 | 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 21 | 0 | to | 30 | 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 18 | 6 | to | 21 | 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 21 | 0 | to | 25 | 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 | 6 | | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 | 6 | to | 12 | 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 13 | 0 | to | 17 | 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 | 0 | to | 18 | 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passag Shirts 36s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Line Fronts, 60s. to 90s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra fi Fronts, 90s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superio quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand. Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of th NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFA and SWING COTS, &c.—The superiority of this Patent over a other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation an patronage of the most distinguished Officers of both Service It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanlines and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and re moval. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various pattern and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, an for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all time an ornamental article of furniture, which, when required, ma be quickly packed in a box.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCA DILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, LEADEN HALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALON THEY CAN BE OBTAINED. All descriptions of Metallic Bedstead advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furni ture, with general Travelling Equipage, are supplied at either establishment at the same moderate prices.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. Eas India Company.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in [illegible] or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas [illegible] Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a com... elegant piece of Drawing-Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bed... [illegible] Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses [illegible] and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and Hous... Drawers, Wash-Hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens Liquor Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture which for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

Ormond's BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with con... fidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travel ling and Camp Equipage, 168, Leadenhall-street, only four door from Cornhill.

TO THE NOBILITY AND GENTRY.

E. PARKER, Perfumer to the Royal Family, No. 134, Piccadilly, respectfully solicits the attention of the Nobility and Gentry to the following admired Articles for the Toilette, viz.:—

PARKER'S POUDRE ORIENTALE, for effectually changing red or [illegible] hair to a beautiful shade of brown or black. Price 6s. per [illegible]

PARKER'S TRIKOTIAN CREAM, the best compound now in [illegible] promoting the growth of hair, and preventing its falling [illegible] grey. Price 3s. 6d. per Bottle.

PARKER'S COLD CREAM OF ROSES, simple in its prepara... tion, [illegible] in its effects, balsamic in its quality, and delightfu in its perfume. Price 1s., 2s., and 3s. per Pot.

PARKER'S EMOLLIENT OLD BROWN WINDSOR SOAP [illegible] from being putrified, is one of the best in use; it ren... ders the hands delicately white, and by keeping the skin admir ably soft, prevents chaps and every thing that is unpleasant Price 2s. 6d. per Packet of Six Squares.

## ARMY CONTRACTS.

Office of Ordnance, Pall Mall, 2nd December, 1836.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons desirous of contracting to supply the following Articles for the use of the Army; the deliveries of which are to commence on and for the first day of February, 1837, and to continue (subject to the usual Conditions of the Contracts) until the following periods:—

MEAT, 31st March.
BREAD, FORAGE, OATS. } 30th April. } both days inclusive.

viz:—

**BEEF and MUTTON.**

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted) in Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks, in the undermentioned Counties, &c.:—

Berks, (including the Town of Hungerford)
Bucks, including Colnbrook,
Cumberland,
Devon,
Dorset,
Hants,
Leicester,
Lincoln,
Middlesex,
Surrey,
Westmoreland,
Wilts,
York,
North and South Wales.

**BREAD.**

To His Majesty's Land Forces (the Foot Guards excepted, and to the Household Cavalry when in the County of Middlesex) in Cantonments, Quarters, & Barracks in the undermentioned Counties, &c.:—

Beds
Bucks, including Colnbrook,
Cambridge, including the Town of Newmarket,
Dorset,
Essex, exclusive of Tilbury Fort,
Hereford,
Herts,
Hunts,
Isle of Wight,
Leicester,
Lincoln,
Norfolk,
Oxford,
Rutland,
Salop,
Somerset,
Surrey,
Sussex,
Westmoreland,
Wilts,
North and South Wales.

**FORAGE.**

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Barracks in the undermentioned Counties, &c.

Cornwall,
Devon,
Dorset,
Norfolk,
Somerset,
Warwick,

**OATS.**

To His Majesty's Cavalry and Artillery Horses in Cantonments and Quarters in the Counties undermentioned.

Beds,
Cambridge, including the Town of Newmarket,
Chester,
Cornwall,
Cumberland,
Essex, exclusive of Tilbury Fort,
Hants,
Hertford,
Hunts,
Kent, including Tilbury Fort,
Leicester,
Oxford,
Rutland,
Warwick,
Westmoreland,
Wilts.

That Proposals in Writing, addressed to the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance, sealed up and marked on the outside *Tender for Army Supplies*, will be received at the Ordnance Office, Pall Mall, on or before Tuesday the Tenth day of January next; but none will be received after Eleven o'clock on that day.

Separate Proposals must be made for Meat, for Bread, for Oats, and for Forage; and Proposals must also be made separately for each County and Island; and each Proposal must have the Letter, which is annexed to the Tender, properly filled up, by Two Persons of known Property, engaging to become bound with the Party tendering in the Amount stated in the printed Particulars, for the due performance of the Contract; and no Proposal will be noticed unless made on a printed Form of Tender, and the Prices expressed in words at length; and should it so happen, that, during the Continuance of the Contract, no Troops should be supplied by virtue of the same, the Amount of the Stamps on the Contract and Bond, paid in the first Instance by the Contractor, will be refunded to him; and Persons Tendering are desired not to use any Forms but those which may be had upon application at the Office of the Secretary to the Board of Ordnance in Pall Mall.

N. B.—Letters to and from Contractors and their Agents cannot be allowed to pass free of Postage; but the Correspondence between the Contractors and Regimental and other Officers will be forwarded as usual, provided it be strictly Official. The Board of Ordnance and their Officers will not however be responsible for any Letters, Money or Orders for Money, which may be so forwarded.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

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Office of Ordnance, Dec. 14, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS of His Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such persons as may be willing to tender for the same, a quantity of Brass Ordnance, saved from the wreck of the *Royal George*, and a quantity of unserviceable Brass and Iron Ordnance, Shot, and Shells, Cast Iron Trucks, and old Wrought Iron and Steel, &c. &c., in store at the Royal Arsenal, at Woolwich, and the Tower, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeepers, at those places, any day (Sundays excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders.

A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained by persons willing to become purchasers, at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office, in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole or any number of the said Lots are to be delivered on or before Tuesday, the 17th January, 1837.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

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SALE OF COOPERAGE STORES AT GOSPORT.

Admiralty, Somerset-place, 13th Dec. 1836.

THE Commissioners for executing the Office of Lord High Admiral of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, do hereby give Notice, that on Thursday the 5th January next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, the Admiral-Superintendent will put up to Sale in the Royal Clarence Victualling Yard at Gosport, several Lots of

OLD STAVES, HEADING, CASKS, &c.

lying in the said Yard.

Persons wishing to view the Lots must apply to the Admiral-Superintendent for Notes of Admission for that purpose. Conditions and Conditions of Sale may be had here and at the Yard.

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Admiralty, Dec. 19th, 1836.

## NAVAL PENSIONS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that all Applications for the payment of Naval Pensions, due for the Quarter ending the 31st instant, and henceforward are to be addressed to His Majesty's Paymaster General, Whitehall.

All applications for the payment of Arrears of Naval Pensions due on, or before, the 30th of September, 1836, are to be addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, as heretofore.

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Admiralty, December 19th, 1836.

HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY to NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That the Half-pay and Retired pay due for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1836, will be payable at the Office of his Majesty's Paymaster General, Whitehall, on the following days, viz.—

On the 10th and 11th January next, to Masters, Surgeons, and Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 12th, 13th, and 16th January, to Lieutenants at 5s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 17th and 18th of January, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 6s. a day, and Chaplains, and their Attorneys.

On the 20th, 23rd, and 24th of January, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major-Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being preferred on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired pay to officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for officers of those ranks, but for the accommodation of such officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to admit of payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 26th and 27th of January, after which the half-pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays to every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing in or near London, and wishing to receive their half-pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Office of, or transmit them to His Majesty's Paymaster-General, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing Agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into that Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half-pay or retired-pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is in the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above-mentioned modes), officers may receive their half-pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a Bill for the amount, on a Form of Bill to be sent to them from the Paymaster-General's Office, after the receipt of the usual letter of application and declaration.

2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise.

3rd. By Payment at the Dock-Yards at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham, on presenting to the Pay Clerks the usual Declaration or Certificate on the days appointed for Payment at the respective ports.

This mode will be found more convenient to Officers living near any of these ports than either a bill of exchange or remittance.

In all cases, the Officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surname, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

Mem.—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the Act 11 Geo. 4, cap. 20, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No persons residing out of his Majesty's dominions are entitled to the privileges of this Act.

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# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

South West Yeomanry Cavalry—James Brown, Gent., to be Lieutenant, v. Watson, resigned.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

War Office, Dec. 23.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards—P. Percival, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Macnaul, promoted.

1st Dragoon Guards—Lieut. Hon. W. D. Irby to be Capt., by purchase, v. Handley, who retires. Cornet E. P. Groves to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Irby. W. C. Grant, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Groves.

4th Royal Light Dragoons—Staff Assist.-Surg. W. Grant to be Assist.-Surg. v. Wilkins, prom. in the 41st Foot.

9th Light Dragoons—Lieut. W. S. A. Ellis, from the 16th Light Dragoons, to be Lieut., v. Ibbetson, who retires.

16th Light Dragoons—Cornet T. Pattle to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Ellis, appointed to the 9th Light Dragoons. T. M. L. Wegnelin, Gent., to be Cornet, by purchase, v. Pattle.

18th Foot—Ensign H. B. F. Dickinson to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Nash, who retires. H. B. Head, Gent., to be Ens., by purchase, v. Dickinson.

17th—Surg. A. Hamilton, M.D., from the 41st, to be Surg., v. Radford, deceased.

23d—T. Galsford, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Chute, prom.

31st—Lieut. H. B. Higgins, from h.-p. Canadian Fencibles, to be Lieut., v. R. Boys, who exchanges.

41st—Assist.-Surg. W. M. Wilkins, from the 4th Light Drag. to be Surg. v. Hamilton, appointed to the 17th Foot.

49th—C. W. Thompson, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Hume, prom.

50th—F. J. Trick, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Judkson, retired.

73d—Ensign J. T. Mapp to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Harris, who retires. W. Adair, Gent., to be Ens., by p., v. Hope.

92d—Lieut. F. G. A. Pinckney to be Capt., by purchase, v. Pearson, who retires. Ensign W. B. Prance to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Pinckney. Gent. Cadet M. G. B. Browne, from the R. Military College, to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Faunce.

96d—Major R. W. Gordon, from half-pay Unatt., to be Major, v. T. Falls, who exchanges.

Royal African Colonial Corps—Lieut. R. Copley to be Capt., without purchase, v. Macdonnell, dec. Ensign H. F. Kirk to be Lieut., v. Copley. R. P. Ireland, Gent., to be Ensign, v. Kirk.

Staff.—Major T. Falls, half-pay Unattached, to be Deputy Adj. Gen. in the Forces serving in the Leeward and Windward Islands (with the rank of Lieut.-Col. in the Army), v. Bridgman, who resigns.

Hospital Staff—A. Ferguson, Gent., to be Assist.-Surg. to the Forces, v. Grant, appointed to the 4th Light Dragoons.

Brevet—The undermentioned Cadets, of the Hon. E. I. C. S., to have the temporary rank of Ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Col. Pasley, of the Royal Engineers, at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of Sapping and Mining: Gent. Cadets R. B. Smith and W. F. Marriott.

*** With the commencement of the next year we shall place our Military Intelligence on an improved plan. Some valuable Military Tables are also in preparation.

CAVALRY.

3d Drag. Gds.—Major Maunsell is on leave.

3d Lt. Drag.—Lieut. Yorbury is in England on leave.

INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Gds., 1st Batt.—Col. Bowater has arrived in Dublin from London, and taken command of the Scots Fusilier Guards.—*Limerick Chronicle.* Excellent military authority, the Fusiliers being in England.

7th.—Privates Brocklesby and Tow, who were awaiting their trial in Spalding gaol on a charge of burglary, in connection with two deserters and a lad named Blood, formed the following plan to escape from prison:—It was proposed that while Mr. King, the Governor, was conveying them to their night cells they were to seize him and tie a handkerchief over his mouth to prevent his calling out, then rob him of his watch, money, and whatever else he might have about him, and to take the keys from him and lock him up in a cell. The turnkey was to be served in a similar manner, and the prisoners were then to proceed to the Governor's house, seize the female part of the family, lock them up, rob the premises, and decamp. One of the deserters, feeling a certain visiting of conscience, informed Mr. King of the intentions of his companions. On Wednesday night Tow intended suddenly on the Governor, and Blood pulled out a handkerchief ready folded, but on being asked sternly what they wanted, they walked quickly to their cells. On the night of Thursday Tow seized Mr. King by the throat and began striking him with the other hand, but the Governor, in turn, dealt some heavy blows on the fellow's face, and the assistance in ominous coming up, the other ruffians, who were about joining their companion, retreated to their cells. They were then doubly ironed, in which state they will be kept till their trial.

10th Depot—A detachment, consisting of two officers and eleven men, have received orders to proceed to Bristol and from thence by steam to Cork, there to embark, for the purpose of joining the service companies at Corfu.

12th—Three comps. from Athlone are expected to be stationed at Longford during the ensuing election of a member for the county, in the room of the late Lord Forbes. Barrack accommodation is preparing for them.

30th—The Order of the Tower and Sword has been conferred, by the Queen of Portugal, on Ensign Lloyd FitzGerald; and the King has granted permission to M. FitzGerald to accept and wear that mark of favour, having been conferred upon him in consequence of his meritorious conduct, while in her Most Faithful Majesty's actual service.

53d Depot.—One comp., 2 officers, and 40 r. and f., from Birr to Maryboro', on 18th and 19th Dec.

38th.—Thursday se'nnight the remains of the late Sir Charles Greville were deposited in the family vault at Warwick. The corpse left town on Monday; and on Tuesday, on its passing through Weedon, the general's regiment, the 38th, joined the procession and marched with it for some distance, playing with muffled drums the airs usual on such occasions, and previous to falling back fired three volleys over the remains of their late gallant commander. The pay-serjeant has suddenly and unaccountably disappeared. Nothing being heard of him for a month, and the fact of his having 120*l.* of his own deposited in the hands of one of the officers of the regiment being made public, besides his being entitled to his discharge whenever he chose to apply for it, have caused some little stir in the town, under the apprehension that to obtain his money some one might have murdered him. A few days after his disappearance his pocket-book, containing only a few papers, and two pair of shoes, supposed to belong to him, were found in a field. He was a man of steady habits, and was perfectly sober at the time he was last seen.

49th—Capt. O'Keefe, many years Paymaster of this regiment, will, to the deep regret of the corps, shortly leave on full pay.

58th depot—The Acting Paymastership, vacant by the purchase of a Lieutenancy by Ens. Hume, goes to Lieut. Hardy on his passage home from Ceylon.

60th, 1st Batt.—A draft, consisting of 3 officers and 10 men, proceed from Portsmouth to the service cos. at Malta.

70th.—A draft for the service cos., consisting of 2 officers and 30 men, have arrived, in the *Malcolm* steamer, at Portsmouth.

75th.—The company at Maryboro' to Naas on 19th and 20th Dec.

88th.—In the course of thirteen years this gallant corps was in every quarter of the world. We subjoin a return of its

ualties in officers during six years and seven months, from 6th July, 1807, to 27th Feb., 1814:—

TUALLY KILLED IN THE FIELD, OR DIED IMMEDIATELY AFTERWARDS OF THEIR WOUNDS.

| Rank and Names. | Dates. | Particular Occasions and Place. |
|---|---|---|
| ajor Silver | 27th Sept. 1810 | Busaco. |
| Thompson | 28th March, 1812 | Badajoz. |
| Murphy, Bart. | 22d July, 1812 | Salamanca. |
| apt. Blake | 27th July, 1809 | Talavera. |
| Graydon | 28th do. | Do. |
| Whittle | 28th do. | Do. |
| Jevens | 5th May, 1811 | Fuentes D'Honor. |
| Lindsay | 6th April, 1812 | Badajoz. |
| Hogan | 22d July, 1812 | Salamanca. |
| Macdermot | 27th Feb. 1814 | Orthez. |
| ieut. Thompson | 14th July, 1807 | Buenos Ayres. |
| Hale | Do. | Do. |
| M'Carthy | 28th July, 1809 | Talavera. |
| Johnston, 1st | 27th Sept. 1810 | Busaco. |
| Hippisley | 19th March, 1811 | Redinha. |
| Beresford | 19th Jan. 1812 | Ciudad Rodrigo. |
| North | 24th March, 1812 | Badajoz. |
| Johnston, 2d | Do. | Do. |
| Mansfield | 6th April, 1812 | Do. |
| Cotton | Do. | Do. |
| M'Alpin | Do. | Do. |
| Whitshaw | Do. | Do. |
| Moriarty | 27th Feb. 1814 | Orthez. |
| na. M'Gregor, 1st | 5th July, 1807 | Buenos Ayres. |
| Theobald | 27th Sept. 1810 | Busaco. |
| Saunders | 21st June, 1813 | Vittoria. |
| ns. Jamieson | 27th Feb. 1814 | Orthez. |
| Hall | 1808 | Expedition to Buenos Ayres. |
| Yewens | 1812 | Medalla. |
| ieut.-Surg. Overington | 1811 | Salamanca. |
| Paymaster Rogers | 1813 | Lisbon. |
| | | Belem. |

DIED ON SERVICE OF FATIGUE AND PRIVATIONS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ajor Vandeleur | 1809 | Campo Mayo. |
| aptain Brown | 1810 | Pinhal. |
| ieut. Shaw | 1807 | Returning from Buenos Ayres. |
| Lawson | 1807 | Do. |
| Evans | 1813 | Walcheren. |
| Beveridge | 1813 | Busaco. |
| ns. Jamieson | 1807 | Sea Expedition to Buenos Ayres. |
| Hall | 1808 | Medalla. |
| Yewens | 1812 | Salamanca. |
| ieut.-Surg. Overington | 1811 | Lisbon. |
| Paymaster Rogers | 1813 | Belem. |

DIED IN ENGLAND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| en. Reid, Colonel | 1806 | London, of old age |
| apt. Adair | 1813 | In consequence of wounds immediately on return from Foreign Service. |
| ieut. Stewart | 1809 | |
| ns. M'Gregor, 2d | 1810 | |
| Macbean | 1811 | |

ABSTRACT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Killed | 28 |
| Died abroad on Service, in consequence of Fatigue and Privations | 11 |
| Died in England immediately on return from Foreign Service | 4 |
| Died of extreme old age | 1 |
| Total | 44 |

his regiment was about a year in Canada, and at a riod when a very great sickness took place in almost very regiment in the British Army; yet not a single stance occurred in this corps during their stay in that ountry. It was necessary to take a severe example of fose taken; but the 68th and Capt. Green's Artillery ers exempted by General Drummond from attending the ecution, in consequence of their honourable conduct.

depot.—At Fermoy, preparing shortly at Cork for hatham.

.—Capt. Colton has joined from Jersey, and Ens. Kerby n appointment. Capt. Hussey is in England on ave. Capt. Birnlem is [illegible]

.—The first division of Woolwich, was drilled n the Barrack Field, [illegible] exercise, by the Adjutant, n Thursday last.

—Many of the [illegible] soldiers at the Cape have become permanent settlers in that colony, lands being allotted them.

RAL ARTILLERY.—As we noticed some time since, ieut.-Colonel Dingaton has been suspended, at Sierra eone, and Major Fraser is ordered from England to take is command of the regiment.

RAL ARTILLERY.—The detachment at the Tower was elieved on Thursday last, Capt. Gray commanding. The steam-boat conveyances seem now [illegible] favourite change, and no wonder; as—the guests paying their own [illegible] are due to the officer who first introduced this [illegible] which parties are conveyed in one hour nd a half or so from the Tower, instead of [illegible] hours in [illegible] Lieuts. [illegible] and Ensigns [illegible] three non-commissioned officers, and [illegible] rank and file, are ordered to be [illegible] to Lord Lynedoch's depot. They are next to join [illegible] at [illegible] Ireland. They are [illegible] of. What the Carlists will [illegible] of, we dare not contemplate, unless some [illegible] Majesty be sent to protect them. There are four companies and a reserve at Woolwich. The batteries are at present in charge of Capt. Chalmer, Capt. Bayley, Capt. England, and Brevet Lt.-Col. M'Lachlan. They drill independently, excepting when Lt.-Col. Cleaveland, the field battery drill-master, parades them together. Capt. *Hamilton's company*, as printed in our last No., is Capt. Haultain's, which daily expects to embark for Barbadoes. The company about to leave the garrison will be replaced by one expected from Gibraltar before it embarks. Capt. Desbrisay is slowly recovering from his very severe coach accident, but will not be well enough to embark with Captain Haultain's company for Barbadoes, of which he is the Second Captain. At the late Fermoy Steeple Chase, Capt. Smyth, before the race commenced, was taking a leap, when the horse fell and rolled over him, dislocating the hip and knee.

The Duke of WELLINGTON and the Sisters of the late Lieut.-Col. HAMILTON, of the Scots Greys, who was killed at Waterloo.—The following correspondence has taken place between the Duke and D. Dreghorn, Esq., of the Govan parish poor-rate office, Glasgow:—"Your Grace is already aware that Colonel Hamilton left ample property to keep his sisters in the same affluent circumstances in which they were previous to his death, and which property he entrusted to the management of the late Colonel Gillon, and a Mr. Swan, a writer to the Signet. The latter person took the management of the estate, and after the death of Col. Gillon, had the sole control of the funds, which he embezzled. He afterwards became a bankrupt, and the ladies were in consequence left in a state of the utmost destitution. Upon the case being made known to your Grace many years ago, you manifested a very warm interest in the sisters, and generously procured a sum from the Royal bounty, which enabled them to support [illegible] for a considerable time; but, notwithstanding the [illegible] economy, this sum was exhausted many years ago. [illegible] application has been made to Government in their behalf, but in vain." He then goes on to describe the [illegible] miserable and wretched state of these ladies. They have [illegible], after years of extreme destitution, to be entered on the parish poor of Govan; their claim is doubtful, and, if [illegible], the relief must be confined to 2s. 6d. a month. [illegible] a maniac; they cannot work, and are ashamed to beg; and Mr. Dreghorn adds, that he has undertaken to get up a subscription for their immediate wants, and solicits his Grace's aid. The reply is extremely characteristic, and, we think, worth preserving. It is addressed with his Grace's usual accuracy, and dated on the very day of the delivery of Mr. Dreghorn's letter:—"Sir, I have had the honour of receiving your letter, regarding the sisters of the late Col. Hamilton, of the Scots Greys. If I had this single case to deal with, or a hundred, or even hundreds, I should be under no difficulty; but, as soon as the war was over, nothing would avail the officers of the army, their relatives and reliefs, but exorbitant profits and interest. Instead of placing their money in security, and being satisfied with small, but sure, interest for the same, they entrusted it to gamblers and speculators, whether in the profession of the law or otherwise, in order to acquire more than could be fairly made by money; and the tale of distress, which you relate of the Misses Hamilton, is that not of hundreds, but, to my certain knowledge, of thousands. All these naturally come to me from all parts of the world. I have, at this moment, applications before me from Canada and the East Indies, as well as from different parts of Europe, and I must add, that reliefs of officers of the army are not the only sufferers. The Government will do nothing; and I confess that I cannot see on what ground a grant of money can be justified, founded on losses of fortune, occasioned by imprudent and unreasonable speculations. No private funds can provide for such demands. I make this statement in answer to your letter, as I wish to show that the case is not singular; at the same time I send you the enclosed, requesting you will add to it any subscriptions which may have been made for the service of these ladies. I have the honour to be, your most obedient humble servant, WELLINGTON."

A draft of the 70th regt., consisting of two officers and 30 men, and another of the 60th Rifles, of three officers and ten men, arrived at Portsmouth, 17th inst., in the *Atalanta* steamer, from Guernsey. They will proceed to Malta in the first transport destined for the Mediterranean.

Orders have been received for the embarkation at Cork, about the 15th January next, on board the *Athol* troop ship and Sovereign transport, for the Cape of Good Hope, of detachments from the following depots, to join their respective service companies:—73d depot, two officers and 10 r. and f.; 75th, 4 officers, 2 serjt., and 50 r. and f., with the regulated number of women.

The Commandant of the Garrison of Woolwich held his annual examination of the scholars of the Regimental School on Saturday, 23d, and delivered the premiums to such as have most distinguished themselves during the half year. He was joined by the Commanding Officers of Corps and other Officers in the garrison at the ceremony, and provided seats for ladies wishing to attend.

WOOLWICH, Dec. 23.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The promotion of Captain Colquhoun, Royal Artillery, to a Brevet Majority, which places him over the heads of many old officers of his corps, has induced thirteen of them, having not less than 30 years' service, to address a memorial to the Master-General, to be laid before his Majesty on the *grievance* they feel on the occasion. This petition has been replied to by Sir Hussey Vivian, in a manner no calculated to soothe their feelings. He is pleased to condemn their petition as savouring of a spirit of questioning the Prerogative of the Crown to reward an officer for endeavouring to make himself useful, and a want of confidence in his watchfulness over their interests. Though these veterans have long since deserved promotion, and though the policy of the Government has been to make zealous officers discontented, in withholding from them what they long since had a right to expect, by following the dictates of *Scaley Joey and Company*, still (we) or (it) cannot (argue) or (be argued) that one of so large a body should not receive a boon from his King, or, that because injury has been heaped upon the devoted corps of Royal Artillery, for a space of twenty years, that their tide of fortune should ever run at ebb. And we further wonder that officers of the corps, in taking the view they have done of the case, should not have considered the benefit arising from a reaction, and have received this act of grace to one of their body as the harbinger of better things for the rest. Second Captains of Royal Artillery only are permitted to be Adjutants of battalions at head-quarters, and they undergo a six months' probation, at the expiration of which period, if not found in every way qualified for their situation, they are rejected by a Board of officers appointed to scrutinise them *with or without an examination*." This was a very fair outside; but when we consider that the nomination first springs from the influence an officer has with the Colonel Commandant of the battalion vacant, and the small number of Second Captains who happen to be within the circle of favour of ten Colonels Commandant, and that some of these may be deemed unfit, the advantage gained in this cramped selection must be less valuable than all the benefit to the service such an arrangement can warrant. It is reported the Committee intend to be very severe in their criticisms on future candidates; and that in addition to equitation, fencing, and field-movements for infantry, in each of which they are celebrated performers, a good moral line of conduct is to be held indispensable. To facilitate so desirable an attainment, a pattern is to be kept in the Commandant's office, where it may be inspected at any time by the candidates. It is rumoured that candidates for *all other places* about the garrison are to be examined in like manner, as soon as an efficient set of scrutineers can be procured: here lies a difficulty, as very few are deemed by the authorities to be correct judges of the functions of *their own* places. Sir Hussey Vivian's style of writing is condensed, elegant, and pointed, though occasionally we see *copies* of *his* decisions on minor points very touch the contrary. Quere! Who *poaches* when he *shoots*?"

Lieutenant Blakeney, the Adjutant of the London District, who is a very *old* Officer in the service, and eldest brother of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Edward Blakeney, will, it is expected, along with some other veteran Subalterns, be promoted to unattached companies. In that case it is probable Mr. Blakeney may retire from his official duties.

## Naval Intelligence.

PROMOTIONS.

Commander—Stephen Grenville Freemantle.

Surgeons—Benjamin Bynoe; Alexander Baxter; Walter T. Ballantine.

Purser—George Doubt; George Dix.

APPOINTMENTS.

Lieutenants—W. Luce (1814) to command *Pigeon*; E. W. Pitt (1809) to *Victory*, John Tyssen (1832) to *Stag*.

Masters—F. Bourchier (Sup.) to *Samarang*; R. J. Rouse from *Excellent* to *Stag*.

Midshipmen—Thomas Belgrave to *Samarang*; L. C. H. Tonge to *Tweed*.

Assistant-Surgeons—John Thompson, M.D. (Sup.) to *Britannia*; W. Webb (Sup.) to *Royal Adelaide*.

Chaplain—J. E. Partridge (1819) to *Stag*.

Mr. Edward Williams, Second Master, has been ordered to supersede Mr. J. R. Duncan, at Portsmouth, in charge of the buoy-boat.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

CORNATRICE, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1836), sailed from Plymouth for South America, 16th inst., to touch at Falmouth.

FLY, 18, Com. Russell Elliot (1826) was spoken in lat. 0 N., long. 26 W., on the 17th ult., all well.

ARAPILES, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1825), sailed from Portsmouth for West Indies, 21st inst.

WALCHEREN, 10, Com. Hon. E. Howard (1833), arrived at Portsmouth from Hibernia, on passage to Mediterranean, 19th inst.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.

s. sailed, d. due, r. returned.

*Lisbon.*

| | |
|---|---|
| ALERT, Norrington (1813), | s. Nov. 21, d. Dec. 17, r. Dec. 22. |
| CADMUS, Roberts, | s. Nov. 30, d. Dec. 25, r. |
| L'ESPOIR, Riley, mst. (1814), | s. Dec. 8, d. Jan. 3, r. |
| RANGER, Turner (s. 1828) | s. Dec. 14, d. Jan. 9, r. |
| LYRA, Grimp (1826), | s. Dec. 21, d. Jan. 16, r. |

*Mediterranean.*

SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), s. Oct. 3, d. Nov. 23, r. Nov. 15.
HERMES, Blount (1824) s. Nov. 3, d. Dec. 24, r.
FIREFLY, Pearce ( ), s. Dec. 8, d. Jan. 22, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), s. Sept. 12, d. Jan. 30, r.
MAGNET, Griffiths ( ), s. Oct. 8, d. Feb. 25, r.
BASILISK, Parsons (1815), s. Nov. 4, d. Mar. 24, r.
FLY, James (1815), s. Dec. 10, d. April 29, r.
COCKATRICE, s. , d. , r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

HOKON, Harvey (1810), s. Aug. 17, d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 2.
HELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Sept. 8, d. Nov. 27, r. Nov. 23.
RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. Dec. 3.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 26, r.
SYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 8, r.
SYRIAN, Jennings (1815), s. Nov. 3, d. Jan. 26, r.
BRISEIS, Downey (1815), s. Nov. 17, d. Feb. 9, r.
LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Dec. 8, d. Mar. 2, r.
SKINNER, Bicken (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. March 2, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s., d. r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 3.
LINNET, Downey (1815), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. Nov. 24.
PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. Dec. 3.
GOLDFINCH, Collier (1815), s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r.
HOPE, Rees ( ), s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 4, r.
RAVEN, Forster (1812), s. Nov. 17, d. April 6, r.
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Dec. 17, d. April 23, r.

*North America.*

HELIGOLAND, Moore (a. 1812), s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 2, r. Dec. 3.
STAG, Smith ( ), s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 7, r.
DOROTHEA, Peter (1801), s. Dec. 10, d. Feb. 11, r.

TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME

| Dec. | Plymouth Dock Yard. Morn. | | Aft. | | Portsmh. Dock Yard. Morn. | | Aft. | | Sheerness Dock Yard. Morn. | | Aft. | | London Bridge. Morn. | | Aft. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 25 | 6 | 47 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 38 | 0 | 56 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 9 | 3 | 18 | 3 | 35 |
| Mo 26 | 7 | 22 | 7 | 37 | 1 | 14 | 1 | 32 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 53 | 4 | 11 |
| Tos.27 | 7 | 54 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 49 | 2 | 6 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 20 | 4 | 29 | 4 | 46 |
| We. 28 | 8 | 27 | 8 | 44 | 2 | 27 | 2 | 43 | 3 | 36 | 3 | 56 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 22 |
| Th. 29 | 9 | 3 | 9 | 23 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 27 | 4 | 15 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 1 |
| Fri. 30 | 9 | 46 | 10 | 12 | 3 | 48 | 4 | 13 | 4 | 59 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 24 | 6 | 40 |
| Sat. 31 | 10 | 35 | 11 | 0 | 4 | 43 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 46 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 14 | 7 | 35 |

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 23d.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The wind got round to N.E. on Wednesday, and has continued ever since from the same quarter, and enabled all the outward-bound merchant-ships, transports, convict-ships, &c., to put to sea. There is nothing at Spithead but the *Wolverine*, destined for the Mediterranean, and a few empty colliers detained by the east wind. *Inconstant's* orders were changed on Sunday; she has taken on board 10,000 stand of arms from the Ordnance Department here, and on Wednesday sailed with them to Coruna, to call at Plymouth. 500 more muskets were shipped on board a lighter yesterday, and despatched to Plymouth to be put in a vessel going to the North Coast of Spain. *Serpent* went to Spithead, completely re-fitted, on Tuesday, and on the following day sailed direct for Barbadoes, with despatches for Vice-Admiral Sir P. Halkett. *Barrosa* transport, Lieut. Goodlad, has sailed for Cork. She is to take part of the 18th regt. to Ceylon, and return with part of the 7 regt. The *Barrosa* has orders to touch at Rio. *Wolverine* arrived from Sheerness on Tuesday. She is to p[ass] to Malta in a day or two. She is short of a few [men]. *Samarang* and *Athol* are nearly ready, and will [go] to Spithead early in the ensuing week. *Victory* has [Sir] Frederick Maitland's flag flying; and Capt. Searle, [her] Officers, &c., have been moved out of the *Prince*. *Pantaloon* and *North Star* are still in dock. The shipwrights are making rapid progress with the *Illustrious*. *Benbow* is still in dock, but perfectly ready for commission. No orders about *Princess Charlotte*, *Seaflower* cutter, and her tender, the *Cracker*, have returned from their cruising duty off Jersey, the fishing season being over. Admiral Sir P. Durham and Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, officially inspected the Naval College on Tuesday, previous to the students quitting for the winter vacation; after [which] their examination, and having a report of the [conduct] of those discharged during the half-year, they [awarded] the mathematical medal to Mr. H. S. Harvey, a son of Capt. H. Harvey, R.N., and the second mathematical medal to Mr. T. P. Coode, a son of Captain Coode, R.N., C.B. Ships in Port—*Wolverine*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Samarang*, *Excellent*, *Royal George* yacht, *Pantaloon*, *Athol*, *Seaflower*, *Cracker*, *Emerald*, in harbour.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 23.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) Dec. 16. Arrived from Woolwich H.M.st. *Blazer*, Lieut.-Com. Waugh, and sailed again on the 21st for Falmouth, from whence she takes a mail to the Mediterranean. 17th. H.M.S. *Talavera*, 74, Capt. W. B. Mends, was this day towed into harbour by the *Blazer*; she is stripped, and will be docked the next spring tides. 18th. Arrived H.M. sloop *Rhadamanthus*, Lieut.-Com. Duffil, from the north coast of Spain; she is alongside the Jetty refitting, and will be ready for sea in a few days. 19th. H.M. br. *Savage*, 10, was commissioned this day by Lieut.-Com. Hon. E. Carew; H.M. br. *Wizard*, 10, was docked, to have her defects made good. 22d. H.M. br. *Britomart*, 10, Lieut.-Com. W. H. Quin, was paid off this day. Arrived H.M. cutter *Speedy*, 8, from the eastward; *Fulmouth* and *Drake* lighters, the former from Sheerness, latter for Portsmouth, with stores. Sailed, the *Prince Regent* and *Catherine Stewart Forbes* transports, for Cork. The wind having shifted to the N.E. the Sound is quite clear of all the outward-bound merchantmen. 23d. Arrived, H.M.S. *Inconstant*, 36 guns, from Portsmouth. H.M.S. *San Josef*, 112, Capt. R. Thomas, which has been fitted as a guardship, has, this week, been placed at her proper moorings. In Hamoaze—*Royal Adelaide*, *San Josef*, *Talavera*, *Stag*, *Savage*, *Pigeon*, *Renard*, *Speedy*, and *Rhadamanthus*.

In the Sound—*Inconstant*.

The *Dido*, at Sheerness, is nearly manned, and her crew have been for the most part entered in London. The ship is a favourite, and so is the Captain with those seamen who served at Navarino.

The *Carysfort* has not yet many men; but after the Christmas holidays the seamen generally enter readily, having spent all their money, and being under the necessity of "going to sea for more."

One hundred additional Marines from the Woolwich Division, are ordered to Passages to reinforce the battalion under Major Owen's command. Lieut. James Lynn, of the Royal Engineers, quartered in Portsmouth Garrison, is ordered to embark also for the same quarter.

Twenty-five unserviceable men were last week discharged from Portsmouth Ordinary, and twenty-one of them are awarded 15*l.* per annum each for their Civil Service.

Mr. Maybery, Surgeon of Portsmouth Ordinary, has been discharged from ill health, without being superseded.

The *Edinburgh*, 74, and *Castor*, 36, are ordered to be paid off at Portsmouth; the former to be put into ordinary, and the latter to be re-commissioned.

The *Camelion*, 10, has returned from Lisbon to her cruising station off Cape St. Vincent, where she had encountered very bad weather.

Capt. Evans, of H.M. packet *Viren*, on the Milford and Dunmore station, has issued a proposal for establishing a new code and improved system of lights for ships, to enable them to pass each other in safety during the night. If under weigh, all vessels, whether steamers or otherwise, to exhibit on the starboard bow a red light, on the larboard bow a blue light. Steamers, in addition to this, to carry a common light at the foremast head, by which to distinguish them from sailing vessels. 2d. If at anchor, all vessels, without distinction, to exhibit a common light. As steam-vessels already, for the greater part, carry three lights, in the situations here proposed, the only alteration required in adopting this code of signals, would be the colouring of the bow lights, which is easily and cheaply done by the aid of a few panes of stained glass, or other simple means.

A meeting of the inhabitants of Gosport was held last week for the purpose of memorialising the Lords of the Admiralty to abolish the system of Classification of the artizans in his Majesty's Dock-yard, and also to petition their Lordships for an increase to their pay. Several spirited resolutions were passed enforcing this object, and many excellent speeches delivered; and a memorial was adopted similar in spirit to that determined on at the meeting of the inhabitants of Portsmouth and Portsea.

All the necessary arrangements for transferring to the Board of Admiralty the packet establishment of the Post-office have been finally completed, and the transfer will immediately take place. The Post-office will of course regulate the times of departure, and in other [respects] advise the Admiralty as to the services which the packets are required to perform; but it will most properly rest with the Admiralty to determine what description of vessel is best adapted to the particular service required, as well as to appoint officers best qualified for its command. It has, however, been arranged, that all contracts for the packet service of the Post-office, about to be transferred to the Admiralty, are to be under the management of the Treasury.

The *Volcano*, Lt.-Com. M'Elwaine, acquaints us that we were misinformed in regard to the ship being distressed for men; her crew has been completed for some weeks, and he now on their way from Portsmouth. The *Volcano* shipped [her] found yesterday, and will be ready to leave Woolwich [dock] days after. Mr. [Lucas] the engineer reports his work done, [by] the end of this month.

The [Steam-vessel] Post Poltburry has been found so defective that she [left] Woolwich on Thursday morning, for Sheerness, [to be repaired].

The *C[ygnet]*, Lieut. Ar[thur] Fitzroy, steam vessel, and went down the river on Thursday to try her engines, and returned the same day.

PORTSMOUTH, Dec. 26.—Rear-Admiral Sir F. Maitland, K.C.B., Superintendent of this Port, struck his flag (which at the mizen-head of the ship *Victory*, commanded by Captain Searle, which ship was taken up the harbour [to] the *Prince*, 98, ordered to be [paid] off; there [it] was hoisted in [the] more in a [short] harbour [for] circles [of] the Admiral, [and] is the [first] the Chief Sir [Thomas] of the Lords of [the] Admiralty, [who] have command[ed]

The situation of Harbour Master at Ramsgate has just fallen vacant by the sudden death of Commander John Woolward, R.N., 1832.

The *Maitland* transport has sailed this week from Deptford.

The intended changes of uniform in that most useful class of officers, Mates, R.N., who have passed, it is confidently stated will assimilate the dress of Lieutenants, with an epaulette on the left shoulder, of smaller bullion.

Commander R. H. Stanhope, R.N., is appointed Inspector of Constabulary Force in Ireland.

The Brighton coast-guard boat and four men, under Lieut. Stephens, R.N., has returned safe. Serious fears were entertained for her. She went off in the late gale to assist a vessel in distress.

## East India Intelligence.

A Quarterly General Meeting of the Proprietors of India Stock was held at the India House on Wednesday last for the purpose of declaring a dividend. The Court was made special, in order to consider a resolution passed by the Directors, granting an annuity of 400*l.* to Sir John Campbell, late Envoy to the Court of Persia, and to consider a motion for the adoption of measures tending to the withdrawal of the encouragement afforded by Great Britain to idolatrous worship in India, both which motions were unanimously adopted. The Court was further called to consider a motion relative to the [late] conviction, and execution of Shumsoodeen Khan, Nawab of Ferozepore, and the confiscation of his property, which was withdrawn, on account of the Directors not having received any information on the subject.

*Agra.*—*Rumoured Changes.*—Brigadier Penny will succeed to General Smith, Brigadier Hampton to be removed from Neemuch to Barrackpore, and Colonel Faithful from [Kotah] to the Mewar Field Force. Colonel Lo[ckett] to succeed on the vacancy of Brig.-General White. Col. [Pasley] to be Adjutant-General, and Colonel Barton to be [Quarter-Master]-General of the Army.

The *Windsor* [Castle], from Calcutta to China, [was] beating down [the river], over the Gaspar Flat, about 28th Aug., [struck] and immediately sunk—ship and cargo lost—Captain and crew all [saved]. The cargo consisted of 5354 bales of [cotton], 170 bales of rice, 94 packages of cigars, and two [cases] of [opium].

By Government Orders, [dated] Sept., Colonel H. S. Osborne having arrived [from] England in the *Windsor Castle*, is [appointed] to the General Staff of the Army, with the [rank] of [Major-General], and to take the command of the [Artillery] of the Army.

Volumes [of] papers on the [subject] of cotton, indigo, &c. have been [ordered] to be [printed].

Our [Bombay] accounts state that [the] Two additional companies [are] to embark from Madras to join [the] can be obtained.

[Letters] have been received from the [ship] *Isabella*, confirming the loss of the fate of the [officers] and passengers of the *Charles Eaton*.

[Bombay], *June* 20, 1836.

*Isabella.*

[The] hands of the native [crew] to the first European [port] ... well to return them to ... to encourage their ... resent ... visiting this place was ... the *Charles Eaton*, which ... reefs to windward, and ... boy, Wm. Doyle, Artillery. ... the passengers ... which the natives ... consequently, those ... the only land living, which ... purchased from the native ... of these islands, which ... Those ... were treated ... island; indeed ... the savages ... it is also ... although ... loss, ... there is ... the ch...

reland relates the awful catastrophe, having seen the hole of his mates on the second raft, consisting of all e crew, murdered in his presence. The Captain and assengers shared the same fate by the first raft about a eek before on the same island, called Boydang, by the avages on Aureed, another isle, in lat. 0.56, and long. 13.11, bearing N. W. by W. half W. from Halfway land, and seen off decks. After searching all over the raits for this mysterious island, I at last found it, and aw no inhabitents there, they having left the previous ight, when the ship hove in sight of their isle. I how-ver found the skulls of the unfortunate people on the iddle of the island, covered with a kind of shed, and rranged near a place where they generally feasted on the ead. These sculls were placed round a figure, like the ead of a man, and painted with ochre. I observed long anly hair on one of the skulls, also great marks of vio-ence on all of them. Having satisfied myself of the ruth of the detail, I set the whole of the houses on fire, lso destroyed every cocoa-nut tree in the place, which hose savages generally exist on. I at the same time con-eyed the skulls on board, and destroyed the skull-house. ly next object is to proceed towards Double Islands nd Mount Adolphus, where I may find some more suf-erers, and after performing that, I intend to proceed to ydney, having fulfilled my commission from H. M.'s overnment with which I was honoured.

(Signed) CHAS. M. LEWIS, Com.

N.B.—I have buried another bottle, with a letter, on he same isle, also sown some parsley seed, as I have one on other isles.

## BOMBAY.

CIVIL AND TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.—G.O. 1st Sept.—Mr. . G. Prendergast, Acting Second Assist. Coll. of Ahmedabad, nd Mr. J. B. Morgan, attached to the Collectorate, are allowed o proceed to Presidency to attend examination, the former to ualify at the latter in the Hindustani language. Mr. A. . Jones, Assist. to the Coll. of Tannah, to be placed in perma-ent charge of the Bassein and Sanjar Talooks. Mr. E. C. Jones, ssist. to the Coll. of Ahmednuggur, is to be placed in charge of he Talooks of Koorted and Kamulla. Mr. R. S. Webb returned o his duty in the Civil Service of this Presidency by the ship *Fahkeny*, with the permission of the Court of Directors, without rejudice to his rank.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G. O. 30 Aug.—Capt. J. Forbes, rigade-Major at Candeish, to assume command of the Malligaum rigade from Capt. Smith, from 15th July. Brev.-Capt. T. H. ettley, 26th N.I., to act as Interp. to the 21st N.I., from 15th July until further orders. Capt. H. James 18th N.I., appointed Com-issariat Agent at Kullaghee, v. Capt. H. Carbelis.—4th Aug.—ieut. W. H. Wakefield, 14th N.I., to assume command at Ahmed-bad, in consequence of the Brig.-Gen.'s departure from the tation.—4th Aug., Ens. W. B. Ponsonby, Right Wing Eur. Reg., t his own request, removed to 2nd N.I., as Fourth Ensign. Lieut. . H. Hart, 19th N.I., to act as Interp. to H.M. 17th reg. until urther orders. Capt. [illegible] and charged the Pay Office f the Poona Div. of the A[illegible] Capt. E. Barkeley, 1st Aug.—15th Aug., Sen. [illegible] ed to be Lieut.-Col. v. Gar-away, dec.; date of rank, 13th May, 1836, 1st N.I. Capt. H. G. oberts to be Major [illegible] Worsley to be Capt., and Ens. H. W. Diggle to be Lieut. [illegible] to Diggle, promoted.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—[illegible] Sept.—Lieut. A. T. Williams o be Assist. to the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, in succ. e Lieut. Whitelock. [illegible] Robinson to be Assist. to the Comptroller of the [illegible] vice, to Lieut. Williams.

## BOMBAY.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—[illegible] Dec.: ADELAIDE, *Gosbell*, Bombay, 28th Aug.; [illegible] *Parsonby*, Bengal, 1st.; MALABAR, [illegible] 2nd.; JAMES TURNBULL, Turnbull, from Calcutta.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.—Per ADELAIDE: Lieut. L. D. Smythe, 7th N.I., Lieut. W. Hodgson, Bengal Cav., Lieut. J. Chambre, H.M. 20th Foot, Lieut. D. Gordon, H.M. 4th Dragoons, Serjeant Fisherman, 3d Queen's Royals.

SHIPS SAILED.—Dowbs, 23rd Dec.; OLYMPUS, *Court*, for Ben-gal; HIBERNIA, *Gillan*, 24th, for Portsmouth; BENGAL PACKET, *Stewart*, Bengal. 31st Dec. from Portsmouth. CATHARINE, *Rose*, for Bengal. Remains at Falmouth, ATALANTA steamer, for Bombay.

PASSENGERS SAILED.—Per HIBERNIA (in addition to Passen-ers given last week): Messrs. George Harkness and John Douglas Willan, Cadets. Per CATHARINE: Mr. Charles A. Nicholson.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Bengal, 8th Aug.: BOWDEN, *Wilson*, Downs, 24th April. 12th: ISABELLA COUPER, *Currie*, Ports-mouth, 11th April. 13th: OLIVER, *Wills*, do. 22d do. 22d: TIGRIS, *Tetherington*, Liverpool, 30th. ARTEMIS, *Sparkes*, Dowes; LORD WILLIAM BENTINCK, *Hutchinson*, do. 24th April.—Bombay, 10th Aug.: HUDDERSFIELD, *Hall*, do. 8th Sept. WALMER CASTLE, *Melvchior*, from London, 18th May. EUREKA-NA, *Buckham*, from do. do. 12th Sept.: GEORGE CANNING, *Winn*, Downs, 12th May.—Overland Despatch, with Mail, 1st July.—Cape of Good Hope: WELLINGTON, *Liddle*, Portsmouth, 28th Aug.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—4th Nov.: THALIA, *Graham*, Liverpool, to Calcutta, lat. 8 N., long. 21 W. 6th: LARKINS, *Ingram*, London to Calcutta, lat. 2 N., long. 25 W.; ROYAL GEORGE, *Richards*, London to Sydney, lat. 8 N., long. 25 W. 9th Sept.: SARCASTIC, *Yates*, London to Madras, lat. 4.38 S., long. 28.40 E.

BRIG ESPERANCE.—From Bengal: PARSEE, *M'Kellar*, sailed 7th Aug. for London. FREYBURG, *Swift*, sailed 26th do. for do.

PASSENGERS EXPECTED.—Per PARSEE: G. Stockwell, Esq., Miss Stockwell, Mrs. Dimsdale, Miss Fleming. Per PALMYRA: Mrs. Col. Beresford, Col. and Mrs. Komer, Lieut. and Mrs. Leigh-ton, Miss Patullo, Lieut. Cumberland, Lieut. Macpherson, two Masters Leighton.

Erratum in our last.—For "Mr. O. W. Malt to exercise the powers of Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector," &c., read "Mr. O. W. Malet."

In some parts of the East roses are cultivated as vegetables, and violets for the purpose of giving their flavour to sherbet.

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor

### COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

DEAR SIR,—There is an old saying, that "Those who play at bowles must expect rubbers;" every body has, I dare say, heard of this saying, though it is not every body who would venture to make it do duty as a text to a grumblification on the matter upon which I am about to discourse. As I am not, however, of the happy many who have the honour of carrying arms under the orders of Captain Bowles, there is no great apprehension that I shall get a rubber for popping the following questions:—

The present period, so I am given to understand, is the time when an Officer of each rank is promoted from among those serving in the Coast-Guard. Will you do me individually, and all those who are interested in the subject, the favour to inquire whether there is any foundation for the rumours which are very industriously circulated just now, in a certain establishment not far from Clifford-street, that the Board of Customs, with whom the selection of Officers is confined, have by virtue (*qy. vice?*) of the power vested in them by the Lords of the Admiralty, full and undeniable authority to send up the name of any Officers whom they consider most deserving, without reference to their being still serving, or to their having served 6 or 9 months, or 1, 2, 4, or even 6 years ago?

And will you, at the same time, if you can, contradict the following assertion, which is no doubt equally ill-founded as fact, that there is an instance on record of an Officer's having received his Post-rank not very long since, upon the grounds of his services in the Coast-Guard, although it is notorious he had been superseded many years before the regulations sanctioning an annual promotion was even in contemplation?

I am not one of [illegible] grumblers, nor should I intrude these remarks upon your attention did I not believe that an opportunity may be afforded for a contradiction of reports which, [illegible] probable, may be only put in circulation for the [illegible] purpose. Will their Lordships include, in the [illegible] of promotion, many of those Officers who [illegible] qualified had they served the proper time [illegible] were relieved or retired upon "half-pay," to the prejudice of others, who, by other circumstances, have rendered themselves duly qualified for the several ranks of their profession? Do, pray, look into this, because it must be evident that, if their Lordships acknowledge the principle in the one case, they will have little right to stand out on the latter.

Very interestedly yours, 1836.

[We have, in another column, noticed this subject.—ED.]

### VERY TRUE—BUT THE ARMY IS A LOTTERY.

SIR,—All those who have visited the Horse Guards, particularly one department, must have been struck with the constant reply to all complaints, "*Very true—but the Army is a Lottery!*". I am glad officers are now beginning to consider how far this reply is correct, and no occasion should be missed for illustrating it by facts. An excellent letter appeared in your Gazette, signed *Esquire*, a short time since, touching this subject; but, requiring a case or two to be recorded for the benefit of the service, which no sensible man would for a moment suppose to be maliciously intended. Every one knows, that for some time past, when a Major has exchanged, another has been brought in to sell. An investigation into these occurrences will prove, that the above system is any thing but a lottery—powerful interest is far more visible in many cases where promotion has taken place, and where it has been withheld. Thus, in the 97th regiment, the Colonel of which is Major-General Sir John Macdonald, K.C.B., and Adjutant-General, a Major Johnstone exchanges with a Major Mercer, who exchanges with a Major Sperling, 16th Lancers; the latter exchanges to the half-pay with a Major Grange, and this in the space of 5 months. It is then no lottery, to make a stepping-stone of a regiment to Cavalry; surely, on which account appears the loss of promotion. No doubt the plain truth, both with regard to giving and withholding promotion, in most cases, is *interest*, yclept *lottery—luck*.

*London, Dec.* 17, 1836. X. X.

### *A. C.* IN DEFENCE OF THE ROYAL MARINES, AND IN REPLY TO *TRISTRAM*.

SIR,—From the multiplicity of letters written on divers subjects relative to the interests of the Navy, if some were submitted to critical analysis, it would be discovered that most of the individuals who write are influenced by a desire to improve the situation of the particular class to which they belong. *Tristram* has most recklessly sought this by striving to cast ridicule on the claims of all but those technically-called executives. Masters, Surgeons, Pursers, and Marine Officers, have each in succession raised his ire, and been exposed to his ribaldry. Tired at last of general reflections, he has, in his recent letters, attacked me, the novel and long-enduring *A. C.* He has accused me of seeking to insult and degrade the whole Navy, and to treat the Lords of the Admiralty with contempt. I can only, in reply to such serious charges, say, that I have no wish to insult or degrade any class of men in the world, and that, connected as I am with the Royal Navy, it is the last service to which I would give undeserved offence. Officers of the *Royal* Marines are closely connected with those of the Royal Navy, serving under the same Board; their nearest connections and dearest friends are frequently in the latter service; and nothing but extreme injustice on the one side, or folly and wickedness on the other, could have possibly interrupted the harmony that ought to exist between them. That a strong dislike to the service afloat does exist among officers of Marines, I think *Tristram* himself will admit; into the causes of that dislike I will not now inquire; but well I know that they must have been strong to overcome, in many cases, the feelings of private friendship and esteem that existed between individuals in the two branches of the service. It is now some time since I first wrote on the subject of the distribution of prize-money; *Tristram*, in reply, published a series of low nautical jests on the Royal Marines. I cannot prevent his adopting, in his arguments, a style as uncourteous as may suit his nature; but he must allow me also to reply with asperity to any unjustifiable attacks, and remember that the officers of the Marines can feel as acutely an insult as those of the Royal Navy. It is probable that some time will elapse before I shall be again able publicly to address you, I will, therefore, in bidding adieu for the present to *Tristram*, state, that I think nothing would be more likely to lower the Navy in the eyes of an enlightened world than the discovery that the senior branches of that service were generally capable of writing in a spirit so illiberal, as that displayed in some of his letters addressed to the *Naval and Military Gazette*.

*London, Dec.* 21. A. C.

### THE LATE MEETING OF THE INHABITANTS OF DEVONPORT IN FAVOUR OF THE CLAIMS OF THE DOCK-YARD MEN.

SIR,—Every liberal-minded man in *Plymouth* and *Devonport* has read with as much indignation as astonishment a letter signed "*A Sailmaker*," in a contemporary journal, on the subject of the late meeting of the inhabitants, in support of the well-grounded claims of the Dock-yard men to the favourable consideration of his Majesty's Government. The writer has dared to infer, that the object sought by the inhabitants, generally, was not to better the condition of these meritorious artisans, but to make it a political job, in order to strengthen the interest of their present representatives. A more foul or infamous calumny was never before uttered, the *sole* and *true* object being that of *doing* away with the classification system, whereby to obtain justice for this hardworking mechanic. Amidst the other calumnies which the letter in question contains, is one stating that the magistrate who presided at the meeting made some invidious reflections upon the conduct of the gallant superintendent of the Dock-yard. Never was anything more untrue, for I am confident that the magistrate alluded to appreciates as highly as I and every other person must the excellence and universally-respected worth of Captain Ross; and lastly, the writer declares, "*that magistrate ought not to take the lead at meetings against the measures of Government.*" What, Sir, is it deemed by this upright Censor to be a crime in a magistrate to attend a meeting of the inhabitants, asking for JUSTICE for their fellow-townsmen? and does he believe that a *liberal* Government will view such a measure as being *against* its interests? If he does so, I will tell this stickler for Tory etiquette, that the *present* Administration, whatever *his friends* may have done heretofore, always *graciously* receive the respectful petitions of any, and every part of the King's subjects; and that in this case, I *know* that they have not been in any way displeased at the prayer of the [illegible] has been forwarded from Devonport on behalf of the artisans of our Dock-yard. In spite, then, of the malevolent tone and spirit of the letter which has called forth, I will not, like the writer, descend to personality, or I could tell him the name and true character of [illegible] individual who has assumed the signature of "*A Sailmaker*". I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant, A STARBOARD-FORWARD MAN.

*Devonport, 19th Dec.* 1836.

### METEOROLOGY.

SIR,—I consider the science of *Meteorology* of such infinite utility to all persons connected with the army, the navy, and agricultural pursuits, that I have ventured to trouble you with this short address.

There is no branch of science with which I am acquainted that offers so much utility to nautical, military, and agricultural persons as meteorology, nor is there any science that possesses so few facilities for its advancement. Notwithstanding there are many registers kept both at sea and on land, yet for the want of some central point, or head-quarters, if I may use the term, to which observers might forward their registers for the purpose of having them compared with others, and, if possible, to determine the causes of these *effects*, the *evils* of which are but too frequently apparent, very little advancement can ever be made in the science. But, in order to render observations both of atmospheric and meteoric phenomena of the greatest [illegible]

to mankind, I feel persuaded your readers will be pleased to hear of the *revival of the Meteorological Society*. This society was established in 1824, and continued its monthly meetings with increasing advantages for three or four years; but, from some cause, the meetings were discontinued, and the funds of the society were invested in the Three per Cent. Consols, so that they have been increasing to the present time, and will now be appropriated in the best way possible for the furtherance of the objects of the society.

The meetings of the society have been renewed for about three months, and from the increased interest which is manifested by the meteorologists of this country, as well as by those of Paris, Geneva, Copenhagen, and other places, much advantage is anticipated. It is the intention of this society to investigate every phenomenon that comes within observation, with the view of developing the causes of those phenomena that are at present so little understood, except by their consequences; and it is confidently hoped that many of those devastating effects which occur, at sea especially, may be entirely prevented, or greatly mitigated. In order that these intentions of the Meteorological Society may be rendered of the greatest service possible, observers are hereby cordially and respectfully invited to send their communications, registers, and notices of any remarkable phenomena that may occur, with such particulars, especially prior and subsequently to the occurrence, that may be thought to be in connexion with such phenomena, to the Secretary (W. H. White, M.B.S., 4, Worship-square, free of postage), who will take every care to lay such communications before the council and members of the society, and, when necessary, will forward the opinions of the society to any inquirer (if a subscriber of one guinea per annum) at every possible opportunity.

Contributors of papers, registers, &c., who are not subscribers, will find every possible use made of their contributions in the Annual Transactions of the Society.

At the society's last meeting, held on Tuesday, the 13th inst., in the Committee-Room at the Mechanics' Institution, Southampton-buildings, Holborn, (where future meetings will be held on the second Tuesday in every month, at eight o'clock precisely,) a number of extracts from letters were read from the counties of Dorset, Monmouth, Derby, Bedford, Bucks, Warwick, and also from Belfast and Edinburgh, giving an account of the hurricane which passed over England on the 29th ult.; from which accounts, and from observations made by several gentlemen present who were witnesses of the hurricane at different places, it was clearly proved that the hurricane was a species of whirlwind passing over a certain tract of country in the form of an ellipsis, or paraholic curve, carrying its devastating powers to the foci of the curve. Mr. Patrick Murphy, author of several works on Meteorology, explained that this hurricane belonged to that *violent class* of atmospheric phenomena, or *storm-periods* which characterise different seasons of the year, and that this storm of wind occurred at that particular point when the *magnetic action* of the sun on the atmospheric preponderated over the *electric action*; hence, he considered many accidents which usually occur on these occasions might be either avoided or greatly mitigated, if meteorologists would make themselves acquainted with what is termed *meteoric progression*. Mr. W. R. Birt also exhibited several beautiful diagrams, illustrative of the periodical curves described by the wind, which he purposes fully to demonstrate at the next meeting. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

W. H. White.

*London, 19th Dec.* 1836.

## THE BENGAL FUND.

Sir,—Any of your readers, sufficiently acquainted with the rules of the Bengal Widow and Orphan Fund to answer the following questions, will confer a favour by doing so:—

A., an Officer subscribing to the fund, marries Miss B. A. dies, leaving his widow entitled to the pension, who, after receiving the pension some years, is left property by a relation; marries another subscriber to the fund having her property settled on herself. In the event of the death of her second husband, who has continued his subscription up to the day of his death, does the possession of the property left her by a relation previous to her second marriage, deprive her of the benefits of the fund?

Miles.

*London, 14th Dec.*, 1836.

[No declaration of property is required by the Rules of the Bengal Military Fund, and consequently B. is not deprived of the advantage of the annuity by being in possession of a settlement, and has the further benefit of an election of the highest pension; thus, Miss B. marries A., being a Colonel, who dies, she then comes on the Fund; she afterward marries C., a Subaltern, and, being again a widow, she returns upon the Fund on the annuity of A.—Ed.]

## MILITARY SYSTEMS.

Sir,—Having been informed it is *possible* some of my letters may be considered personally intended, I feel it my duty to protect myself against such *constructions*. I have illustrated my meaning by suppositions and circumstances, from recollection, hearsay, and fancy, not against *individuals*, but to *prove* that some of our "military systems" work badly, in favour only of a few, and those few not from consideration of long and gallant services, but solely from possessing more or less *interest*. In a book, entitled "A Gentleman in search of a Horse," the author relates the tricks practised by horse-dealers in London; and the trickery one gentleman will play upon another in the sale of a horse. Soon after the publication his house was assailed by lawyers'-letters for defamation, and gentlemen calling upon him from all parts of England for satisfaction, declaring that such and such a circumstance was *intended* for them; whereas he never knew them, and was not aware of their having sold a horse in such a way, his book being printed for the good of the public. It is almost necessary sometimes to illustrate an argument by a particular, but in this no colloquy to individuals should be imputed, in most cases applicable to hundreds, instead of one person. My object has been the increased efficiency and usefulness of the service. If the defects I have pointed out in our military systems are *not* injudicious, they are easily refuted by theory or experience; in doing this I have spoken freely, but not *offensively* or *personally*, I trust; for if either were permitted in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, its usefulness to the service and the community ceases, and every coward would make it his weapon of defence. When I have touched on any circumstance relating to any one, it has been purely accidental, urged forward in support of some argument. No doubt a mark as big as the Cross of St Paul's is against my name at the Horse Guards, but to them I have done nothing remarkably inconsistent with respect. "*The pressure from without*" compels them to do things they would not otherwise; the severe judge is *better* than the lenient one—from the kindness of the latter proceeds oppression and injustice.

*London, Dec. 16th, 1836.* H. P.

[Our Correspondent is right. We have never allowed personalities to degrade our columns: indeed we think it almost impossible to point out an instance where the party employing personalities is not a coward and unprincipled vagabond.—Ed.]

## DISTINCTIONS FOR SERVICE.

Sir,—Should our friend, Mr. Bencorman, be able to procure in the next Session a return of the services of all officers on full and half-pay, I should propose that a committee of civilians be formed to receive subscriptions, not exceeding 1*s.*, for a sufficient number of silver clasps, with the names of actions, sieges, &c. engraved on them; if the officer was in the forlorn hope or storming-party, a small mural crown over, or at the end, of the clasp; if wounded, and returned as such in the action, a small star in the same way. A certain colour or stripe should designate the action or siege, as blue for Salamanca, red stripe for Badajos, &c.; the ribbon broad where there is one clasp—narrower where there are three, which should be the most on one length. The ribbon might be worn without the clasp, making it equally plain the service the officer had seen. These distinctions should be forwarded with a printed letter, in the name of their countrymen, to those officers who have had *no notice* taken of their services, because they were of junior rank. The estimate of the subscription required could be made from the return. After this is *done*, the House of Commons will, perhaps, petition his Majesty that they may be worn, which, *if granted*, it will still be to those officers, their families, and relatives, a most gratifying testimony: all that is required is the return to be *made public*; it will work its own effects. All other subscriptions will stop, charitable or otherwise, until the country has paid this debt of gratitude to those gallant and deserving men: when the return is circulated throughout Great Britain a farthing subscription would be sufficient. Systematized as our army is at present, an officer, unless he has powerful friends and money, has little chance of rising above the rank of Captain in 30 years, and 15 out of it to the East and West Indies together, whilst others obtain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel or Major in 10 years without leaving England, or going only to the Mediterranean or America for a year or two. Something should be done for those officers *who do all the Tropical duty, as the others get all the promotion*; for this reason, a clasp, with India engraved on it, may be given to those officers who have served 15 years wholly in India, or partly to that amount in the West and East Indies, including New South Wales, and Ceylon: It would be for the Committee to consider this. Something better may be proposed, to which I will most gladly contribute. I belong to that class of officers, that it would be folly to appeal to the Horse Guards, or General officers *dependant* on them: human ingenuity has been put to the utmost strain to procure promotion, good stations, exchanges, and the depôt for *young* and *favourite* officers; they have obtained what has been denied to older officers,—from our country and civilians we may be more kindly treated.

*London, 23d Dec.* 1836. Z.

## PROMOTION OF MATES, R.N.

Sir,—It is naturally supposed that the rumoured promotion will include a considerable number of Mates, some of whom will undoubtedly be chosen from seniority. But here arises a question of importance to parties concerned. Will their seniority count from the day of their passing, or from their length of servitude since? I actually know some Mates lately re-entered the service who have been in merchant-ships, some idle, and some even play-acting. It is to be sincerely hoped that Lord Minto will minutely examine into the particulars of *these old gentlemen*; for what can be more preposterous than for a man to claim *twenty* years' seniority who has not actually served *three*, which is positively the case in one instance? I dare say the interest you share in promoting the ends of justice will be a sufficient plea for my requesting you to give this a place in your paper.

A Mate.

## CAPTAIN HANCHETT, MR. LUSHINGTON, AND MR. DOMBRAIN.

Sir,—In your Paper of the 10th inst. there is a letter upon the subject of the late prosecution of the *Kent Herald* by Mr. Dombrain, Jun., for a libel founded on statements made to that Paper by Capt. Hanchett. The writer states his opinion that Mr. Lushington and Mr. Dombrain, Sen., are called upon for explanation. Now, Sir, I attended the trial, and never shall I forget the solemn and impressive manner in which Mr. Lushington denied "*there being one word of truth in the statement made by Capt. Hanchett.*" What a contrast did his manly straight-forward evidence present to the shuffling and equivocating testimony of his accuser! I have known Mr. Dombrain, Jun., for years, and I know nothing can be more foreign to his character than unnecessarily to crush the already fallen; but should I be aware that if Capt. Hanchett dare venture on further false and unfounded statements against him, he is prepared (from what occurred at the trial) to bring him before the Central Criminal Court, and upon the following grounds. I state them, because it may be as well to disabuse the public mind of the impression that Capt. Hanchett is an innocent man. The *original* report of the service upon which Mr. Dombrain had been sent by Capt. Hanchett was produced in Court; the superscription, as originally written by Mr. Dombrain, was scratched over, and the place and date altered by Capt. Hanchett. He was called upon by Counsel to assign his reasons for having done this, when he replied—"On my oath that alteration is a forgery of my handwriting." Mr. T. R. Sharp, Clerk in the Coast Guard Office, London, who had sailed under Capt. Hanchett, and to whom he was indebted for 1816 to the appointment he now holds, swore distinctly the said alteration to be in Capt. Hanchett's own handwriting. Mr. T. S. Day, another Clerk, who was likewise indebted to Capt. Hanchett for the situation he now holds, swore to the same effect, and further that, from always having had charge of the [illegible], the paper had never been out of his custody; and, [illegible], he made a copy of it as altered (by Capt. Hanchett's directions) to be sent to the Treasury. Mr. [illegible], of the Treasury, was then called, who produced the said copy, delivered by Capt. Hanchett, and containing the alteration as made by him. After this it will be for you [illegible] to judge what degree of credit is due to [illegible].

*London, 14th Jan.* [illegible] Capt. R.N.

So far from only [illegible] examined on the trial for the pro[illegible] following:—The Right Hon. S. R. Lushington, Mr. Dombrain, Sen., J. S. Reynolds, Esq.; — Adams, Esq.; Mr. Lancefield, Canterbury; Mr. T. R. Sharp; Mr. T. S. Day; Capt. Drury, R.N.

[The notice to Correspondents in our last has brought a communication, which justifies us in publishing this letter. Personally we know not any of the parties: our objects have been, and ever will be, justice, and the honour of every branch of the service.—Ed.]

## NO. 2.—TRISTRAM URGING A REFORM IN THE NAVAL LISTS, AND AN ALTERATION IN THE UNIFORM OF THE SUBALTERNS OF THE NAVY.

Sir,—I hope it will be fully understood by my brother sailors, that my proposition is not to reform the lists of naval officers until after the general promotion; the lists being then weeded of the unqualified and objectionable, they will consist of veteran and active officers only. To induce a certain number of these worn-out veterans, at the head of the respective lists, to "beat the retreat," a grade in rank and a small increase in pay should be offered, although an inadequate reward for arduous service and indefatigable zeal—the veterans of the army retiring on full pay. Let me suppose that, after the promotion, there may be 50 Captains of *unblemished* character come on the 14*s.* 6*d.*, of the standing of 1806, 1807, 1808, and 1809, yet unpromoted for their flags, these 50 would most probably accept of retirement on the rank of Rear Admiral, at 17*s.* [illegible] per diem, provided they were advanced to the 17*s.* per diem superannuation list as vacancies occur[red] [illegible] arriving within 50 of the head of the 14*s.* 6*d.* list [illegible] be allowed to fill up the vacancy on the 17*s.* 6*d.* list, [illegible] to receive 90*l.* per annum. This would increase the half-pay of 50 Captains by the 19*s.* 6*d.* and

. 6*d.* lists; 50 veteran Commanders on the 10*s.* list ef unblemished character) to retire on the rank of Cap- and 10*s.* 6*d.* per diem, their widows to receive 75*l.* per num; the vacancies to be filled up by Commanders at head of the 10*s.* list. The superannuated Commanders the 7*s.* list to be removed from the list of Lieuts.; having epted of retirement on superior rank, they cannot expect other benefit until advanced to the 8*s.* 6*d.* list. The Lieuts. on the out-pension list of Greenwich to retire m the active list on their present pension, 9*s.* 6*d.* per m. The Lieuts. "Naval Knights of Windsor" to be placed on a separate list. The Lieutenants' list thus ded by e "Reserved Half-pay List," and further re- ed by the removal of the *retired Commanders*, out-pen- ers, and Naval Knights, the *senior* veteran Lieuts., ng then none but meritorious officers, should be per- ted to fill it, but to have 8*s.* 6*d.* per diem, and their lows 60*l.* per annum, or to fill up the vacancies on the red out-pension list at 9*s.* 6*d.* per diem, but whose lows to receive but 50*l.* per annum. Masters, who have n "Masters of the fleet," or commanded store-ships, or veying vessels, or are *now* Master-Attendants, and the 20 (if of unblemished character) on the 7*s.* list, who e served in a line-of-battle or flag ship, to retire on the k of "*Masters of the Fleet*," at 9*s.* per diem, their lows to receive 50*l.* per annum. Three cheers (say the sters) for Tristrem; we have worse friends than he all. This is merely an extension of retirement for the al veterans, as in actual existence, for the senior Cap- and Lieutenants with increased rank, incurring but insignificant expense, and similar to *that* contemplated the military veteran after the promotion in 1837. The Reserved Half-pay List" is formed precisely after *that* he Royal Marines, at no expense whatever—no injury the prospects of those officers selected, their present f-pay, or to the pensions of their widows. I am sen- e of the inevitable pecuniary loss to those selected, who shortly increase their half-pay as removals occur in present lists, it would therefore be but just to increase half-pay of those who may be within 50 of increased f-pay prior to being placed on the "Reserved Lists." must be borne in mind, that there is no law or olation made for the *general good* which is not accom- ied by *individual harm*; still there is a possibility of daring the harm innocious or remote; in reforming *uses* for the gain of hundreds, some one must lose more ass.

Now for another proposition, which will cost the enor- us sum of NOTHING, yet essential to the credit, rank, and pect of the navy in the eyes of the army.

The Mates of the navy are aware that I have occasion- y shewn the necessity of a change in their uniform, their erdieates, the Assistant Surgeons, Second Masters, and rks being bedizened with gold lace, scarlet cuffs and lars. In fact, whilst Sir James neglected the uniform of Excursions, he bestowed on the Civilians of the kpit and wardroom gold lace enough to girdle all the rians of the Palais Royal and Covent Garden, and uelettes, (golden swabs,) sufficient to dry the decks in ropical rain. By the present regulation, a Clerk may converted into an Admiral's Secretary *pro tem.*, strut deck awhile in a Commander's uniform, but on again ceeding to the cock-pit, his pomp, his vanity, his epau- ts, broad lace from breast and cuff will vanish, and leave seat in the wardroom to his successor, a caper-cutting, n, presumptuous "*Naval Commissary*," or an office ibe from terra firma. The proudest man on land or ter is a Scrivan, with two epaulettes!!! None but a nmissioned officer, and a *seaman*, should be a *naval* retary, as none but a commissioned officer and a soldier military secretary. A Commander or a Captain would then be ashamed to own his rank when filling the ition of Admiral's Secretary.

In my travels I have observed that there are but three ssions in Europe who wear their coats edged with a penter's chalk line—namely, a *British Naval Mate*, a *bleman's footman*, and a *French postilion*, who, when full *costume*, sport cocked hats, and the *naval* badge, *old lace buttonhole on their collars*. Let the race, the *ers*, the *servant*, and the *jockey*, be landed in Ireland, uld the distinction be discovered by the wonder-struck ddy. I should think *not*, by his exclamation—"Ouh, bonnurs; yeare all o' ye tight, elegant GENTLEMEN irely."

*Senior United Service Club,* TRISTRAM.
*10th Dec.*

*(To be continued in our next.)*

## MASTERS IN THE ROYAL NAVY.

Sir,—I am induced, from the handsome manner you ad- ate the interests of all ranks in the United Service, to r a few remarks, through the medium of your valuable rnal, on the peculiar hard case of Masters in the Navy, ose trust and responsibility are generally admitted to be great as any other class of officers in the service, and haps a greater when taking into consideration the many portant duties they have to perform; but yet Masters are degraded in *rank*, and are the worst-paid officers in the Navy, having neither perquisites nor privileges more than to their pay to look forward to as others have in the service. The pay of Masters in the Navy is less now than it was 136 years back. At that period they had more than the Lieutenants, and had equal pay with Commanders in first-rates, then 14*l.* per month; formerly they commanded store ships, surveying vessels, and other appointments, as Masters' attendants, at several foreign stations (most or all are reduced or taken from them); and the salaries of those in the home dock-yards are reduced full *one-third*, not forgetting the Divisional Masters in charge of ships in ordinary, now under the command of Captains, Commanders, Lieutenants, for a very short period, probably to make up for their losses. Masters were encouraged by having an additional pay allowed them in the shape of store money (nearly 190*l.* a year in a first-rate); and no doubt the country gained a considerable sum in consequence of Masters accounting for the expenditure of boatswains and carpenters' stores, yet this was too much for them, and, consequently, the store money was suddenly taken from them by an Admiralty Order, when Sir James Graham was First Lord, not without a promise, I believe, that the Masters should have an *equivalent*; but for this loss they have never received any thing. If other officers had shared the same fate, the Masters would have been satisfied with the working of the Reform Bill. There are only at present six masters' attendancies for the whole of the masters in the Navy to look forward to, FOR management, indeed, for men who have no other prospect or income than that accruing from their situations as Masters. Now such is the treatment of men whose services we are told are so valuable that they cannot be dispensed with in the service; and, no doubt, Masters were useful sometimes last war, especially when ships were lost,—then the blame always fell on Masters, and the other officers came off clear; but after an action a Master's name was never mentioned for judiciously placing the ship in action; *no*, the credit went to others. Now it cannot be considered just, nor can it be deemed good policy, that any difference should exist in the rank of Lieutenants and Masters; they have similar duties to perform, and are alike in nautical matters; consequently, I contend that they are entitled to equal rank and privileges, instead of the latter officer being classed with the civilians in the Navy, whose pay and emoluments are greater than most officers in the service. It would appear, from the great reductions that has taken place in the pay and privileges of Masters in the Navy, that the Admiralty Board has some intentions of doing away with this grade of officers, and, in consideration of the loss sustained, to place them in a more advantageous situation, I therefore should suggest, that the first hundred Masters should be allowed to retire with the rank and pay of Commanders, and the remainder to be Navigating Lieutenants, with no increase of pay, and to be eligible to promotion (a boon they well merit), which would conciliate the minds of these officers, and promote the best interests of the country and its Naval service.

*Dec.* 1, 1836. R. H. M.

## COAST-GUARD SERVICE.

Sir,—The system pursued in some of the districts in this service is every day getting more degrading to the individuals who have to perform the most arduous practical duty, and through whose constant care, zeal, and exertions illegal importation is so much prevented.

Our friend "Numa" has already dwelt largely on Inspecting Commanders employing the mounted guard as their clerks: *they not only do this*, Mr. Editor, but they employ their *horses also for their friends*, contrary to the Rules and Regulations of the Coast-Guard Service; and I have it from the most *unquestionable authority*, that, in a district between Beachy Head and Dungeness, a District Memorandum has been recently issued relative to the fuel allowance, threatening, that if there is not a fire *constantly* kept in the respective watch-rooms, such measures will be taken as to stop the payment of the sum allowed the officers to find the station in coals, candles, all, &c., *and this threatening order* is written in the hand of the *serjeant of mounted guard*: thus, Mr. Editor, are the feelings of many worthy old officers wounded by a man who has never actually served afloat as a Lieutenant. Perhaps you will say, "Why do not the officers state their grievances to the Comptroller-General?" that officer is not *always* at the office, and in many cases it has been found to be useless; all communications must go through the Inspecting Commander, he makes what comments he please on them (with the exception of District Memorandums), which are forwarded at the end of each month, accompanied by the Journal; and it is only lately a very old officer was seriously admonished for *presuming* to enter into an expostulation with his Inspecting Commander, although he was in a great measure justified in so doing. Now, Sir, why should not a proper clerk be appointed to each district, the correspondence of which requires a talented man, and a man of business? There are many persons on the half-pay list who would *gladly* accept the office, and who would perform the duty of Judge-Advocate at the mock courts-martial in this service, and conduct the proceedings in a proper and official manner, doing justice to all parties (*particularly the accused*), and not in the clumsy and inefficient way they are conducted now,—(see the late Court of Inquiry in Ireland,) more of which you will shortly hear of. But, Mr. Editor, the *Lords of the Admiralty* must interfere ere long with it, and *then* it is expected that all the evils existing will be speedily remedied.

*Dec.* 14, 1836. PAY.

*** In type, "M.;" "H. P.;" "Commander R.N.;" and "Tristram's" third letter.

*Hints to Chairmen.*—When you are proposed as chairman, look modest, if you can, and affect great surprise at such an honour being thrust upon you, and when you take the seat of dignity, express your earnest wish that the office had fallen to any body else in the company. This looks well, though it means nothing. Do not get drunk till towards the close of the evening, as you will, in fulfilling your duties, be obliged to get upon your legs occasionally, and the effect in such cases not being altogether becoming. When you propose "The King," always ejaculate "God bless him!" which has a fine moral effect, and proves your loyalty to be perfectly unimpeachable. Never omit, in giving "The Queen," to assure the company that her Majesty possesses all the virtues that adorn domestic life, which will be taken as a very pretty compliment to her talent for coffee-making, and her ingenuity in fancy and needle-work. When you are called upon to explain the objects for which a meeting is called together, it may be that you are in Gothic ignorance of that important particular, or that you are quite unequal to the task. You need not, however, be in the least abashed. You have only to assure the company that "no doubt they are well aware of the subject they are called upon to discuss," and intimate your entire willingness to hear any gentleman who wishes to deliver his sentiments. You will see what it is all about as the proceedings go on.

*Cost of Napoleon's Wars.*—The reign of Napoleon, as Emperor of the French, lasted nearly ten years, from 18th May, 1804, to 3d April, 1814. We annex a list of the decrees for the levy of men, enacted during that period:—

| | Men. |
|---|---|
| 1st. 24th Sept., 1805 | 80,000 |
| 2d. 7th April, 1807 | 80,000 |
| 3d and 5th. 21st Jan., 10th Sept., 1808 | 240,000 |
| 6th and 7th. 18th April, 5th Oct., 1809 | 76,000 |
| 9th and 10th. 13th Dec. 1810 | 160,000 |
| 11th. 20th Dec. 1811 | 120,000 |
| 12th and 13th. 13th March, 1st Sept., 1812 | 237,000 |
| 14th and 19th. 18th Jan., 3d April, 24th Aug., 9th Oct., 11th Nov. 1813 | 1,040,000 |
| Total | 2,033,000 |

exclusive of voluntary enlistments, departmental guards, the 17,000 equipped horsemen offered in Jan. 1813, the levies *en masse*, organised in 1814, amounting to 143,000 men. The number of soldiers enrolled between 24th Sept. 1805, at which period our army was already formidable, and, 1814, may be estimated at 3,000,000 men. In 1814, the effective force of our troops, employed in active service, retreated or prisoners of war, amounted to 802,600 individuals. If we deduct that number from the 3,000,000, we shall find that 2,197,400 men fell victims to war during those nine years, or 244,155 per annum. On 12th July, 1814, a document was published, recapitulating the losses of war *materiel* sustained in 1812, 1813, and 1814, and consisting of the following objects:—210 pieces of artillery of all sizes; 1,200,000 projectiles of all kinds; 800,000 muskets and other arms; 12,000 artillery-waggons; 70,000 horses. These objects are valued at 250,000,000 francs. This, however, is not all. During a space of 13 years, from 1801 to 1813, the increase of the national debt leaves, according to the official return, a deficit of 1,645,469,000 francs! Behold the consequences of ten years' war, of which Waterloo was the finale! Three millions of soldiers, 2,000,000,000 of debt, the agriculture, manufactures, and trade of France sacrificed to a false point of honour, more military than national—has all that, we ask, rendered France more glorious and powerful? Who will dare reply in the affirmative, in the presence of the treaties of 1815.—*La Charte.*

It is rather an odd theatrical coincidence, that both the pantomimes this year are founded on old plays—that at Covent Garden on Lillo's tragedy of *George Barnwell*, and that at Drury on "A ryght, pythy, plesaunte, and merie comedie, intytuled *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, whych being lost whylst mending her son Hodge's lower garments, causes greate altercation, muche scorche, and vyolent vyllage warfare."—*Evening Paper.*

## NAIVETE.

Our Pastor oft, my faith to prove,
Forbids me to love Lubin more,
Yet says, I should my neighbour love,
And Lubin only lives next door.

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*We will comply with Capt. P——'s wishes, provided, however, that he limits his communications to about a column. He will find by such course (and we wish other Correspondents would take the hint) a much greater chance of having his lucubrations read. Many readers are deterred from commencing the perusal of a long letter. Capt. P—— is, however, we think, at unnecessary pains; for as the different members of the School of Naval Architecture have not yet, and probably never will, agree amongst themselves upon a theory which shall establish the* science *on fixed principles, all their declamations are thrown away, for, until that is done, to talk of a Board of Construction with such heterogeneous opinions is ridiculous. The fact is, Ship-building is an art, to the success of which genius, and the knowledge of what a ship is required to perform, are the first essentials. The other operations are mere computation and carpentery.*—"Remonstrator" *will find that the appointments to* Wolverine, *to which he calls our attention, are in our Paper of the 10th inst. We are certainly not* blameable, *we being a fortnight before every other contemporary.*—*A Subscriber at Chatham must favour us with his name.*—"Lycurgus" *may get ready: the affidavits will be required.*—*A Subscriber is assured that nothing further is known in this country with respect to the Rangoon Prize Money than what we have already stated.*—*A correspondent calls our attention to a statement drawn up in Dublin and published in a London Paper, respecting the Clerks in the Military Departments in Ireland. We happen very well to know who the writer is: and believeing his statement to be a faithful representation, we may take an early opportunity of discussing the matter in all its bearings.*—*We heartily thank* "C. D," *and are flattered by his opinions. Sensible of the important assistance* "C. D." *can afford his arm of the Service, we urge him to continue his meritorious exertions; and when in India, we hope to have the honour of his correspondence.*—*We have omitted to acknowledge the letter of a gallant officer, who refers to* "an obscure weekly paper, *which (in its circumscribed range) has become a bye-word for low personality and vaunt." Our correspondent may be satisfied that any print which exhibits malice and personality, is held in contempt by every gentleman in the* "United Service." *Its trash is unworthy of notice, and hypocrisy will not obtain it a new character.*—*Can any of our friends oblige* "Tristram" *with a copy of No.* 163. *We regret the disappointment of many friends; but from the extraordinary demand for our Gazette, several back Nos. are out of print, and most of them very scarce.*

Errstum in our last No.—*Page* 817, *first column, line* 10, *for* wherein, *read* "whenever a *Field Officer of Marines is employed on shore,*" &c.

*We this day commence publishing with a Stamp bearing the title of our paper; and we shall have reason to rejoice when our contemporaries are compelled to the same course. The Official Returns will hereafter show the real circulation of each Newspaper, and, in a degree, put an end to the impositions practised by "obscure prints."*

Naval and Military Gazette.

*SATURDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1836.*

THE advent of the long-expected Brevet and Flag Promotion is impatiently endured; and, in the meen time, many and various are the reports of its extent. We believe, up to this moment, nothing has been finally decided on. We refrain from giving publicity to the thousand and one reports which are rife in Military circles, or the names which have been fixed on as successors to the several lucrative offices which will become vacant in the civil departments of the Navy. We rest in the assurence, which the whole of the Earl of Minto's conduct in the appropriation of his patronage leads us to indulge, that all appointments made by that noblemen will be efficient for the several duties, and selected so as to give general satisfection to the Navy.

It has been with considereble satisfaction that we have learnt, from various quarters, that the view we took of the question regarding the Promotion of the Senior Captains to their Flags, has been generally approved of by the most distinguished Officers in the Navy, and, indeed, we may say throughout the Service. The line we drew had *justice* for its foundation; hence every right-thinking man could not but concur in the fairness and impartiality of the arguments that could be brought to its support. Although we still maintain that every Captain, who can show that he has again and again *bona fide*, and to the extent of his power, sought the command of a ship, though without success, ought, in our humble judgment, to be entitled to his flag, as much as if he had had interest to procure for him the appointment, which he had so anxiously and so *repeatedly* endeavoured to obtain; yet, if this were deemed to be carrying the line too far, but which we sincerely trust it will not be, that, at least, every Officer who, the records of the Admiralty show, obtained his Post rank *expressly* for his gallant conduct *in action with the enemy*, as a *Commander*, surely ought to be included in the active list, and not be thrown aside as a *yellow Admiral*, solely because his *repeated* applications for the command of a post ship had been overlooked from the want of political influence; and we anxiously hope that, in the forthcoming Promotion, the Navy will have the happiness to find that these regulations, or some closely similar to them, have been regarded, and that likewise the two or three old and highly-meritorious Flag Officers, now on the retired list, that were passed over in the last General Promotion, to whose hard cases we recently alluded to, will also on this occasion receive, through the kind consideration of our gracious Sovereign, that justice to which their former gallant services in war so fully entitle them.

THE general opinion that Government and the East India Company would mutually benefit by withdrawing the four extra regiments which were added to the Indian Army of His Majesty, in consequence of the Burman War, seems well founded. A very current report exists that this measure has been long in contemplation at the Horse Guards and at Leadenhall Street, but that patronage on one side, and money on the other, have been at fault. From the otherwise unaccountable mode in which the reliefs of this year have been effected, we feel inclined to credit the rumour; for on no other grounds can we see justice in relieving the 7th, 42d, 79th, 88th, and Rifle Brigade in ten or eleven years from the fine climates of the Mediterranean and America, while regiments in the deadly climates of India, which have been abroad since 1819, were not included in the reliefs. It indeed seems strange, on any other supposition, to have sent *an extra* regiment to the Mediterranean, and to have relieved *from Ceylon* the 78th (abroad since 1826 only) by the 18th, rather than have relieved the 45th and 54th from India, which have been abroad since the year 1819.

The advantage of withdrawing four regiments from India is manifest. It will, by reducing the number from twenty to sixteen, enable the reliefs of the sixteen regiments left on the establishment to be effected in as many years, for the ordinary rate is one regiment yearly. The present number of Infantry corps being twenty, the relief is seldom effected till after that number of years; for the only means now adopted for relieving regiments from India, is by sending on corps from New South Wales, instead of causing regiments from Ceylon and the Cape to proceed to the continent of India. The four extra regiments of His Majes were added to the Indian Force during the Bu man War, and on its conclusion should have be withdrawn; but the Company acceded to the a rangement that the four regiments should rema in India, and that they, with the other sixtee should be reduced from one thousand rank e file to about eight hundred, and that the 11th Co pany, in each of the twenty corps, with its office should be reduced. This was accordingly don and instead of having, as formerly, sixteen re ments, we have now twenty, without any additi to the numerical force in that country, and entai ing the expense of the officers of four regimen on the Company, from which, by recalling the the Company might be released, and very fairly return required to convey back to England a re ment yearly.

We have heard from officers of high rank a character in His Majesty's Army, who have serv in India, that they see no utility in keeping th twenty regiments; for the four extra corps a distributed at stations where already an Europe regiment is quartered. Let us take an instanc There are five regiments of His Majesty in t Bombay Presidency—the 4th Light Dragoons, t 2d, 6th, 17th, and 40th Infantry: these, with t Company's European regiment, make six corps Europeans for the four stations at which Briti troops are employed, viz. Bombay Island, Belgau Poona, and Deesa. These regiments are distribut as follow:—At Belgaum, which is the southe station, the 2d Foot is stationed; in Bombay, t 6th; at Poona, the 4th Light Dragoons, the 17 Foot and the Company's European regiment a cougregated; and the 40th occupies cantonments the North-West Frontier at Deesa. Now, it notorious that one of the two regiments of Foot retained at Poona merely because there are barracks for it except in the Fort of Bombay; a in that Island it has been at last found out, th one regiment keeps the grave-diggers busy enoug else the corps now at Poone, about ninety mil distant, would be immured there, equally usele as at Poona, but a greater expense of life. Simil instances exist at Madras and Bengal, but we sh merely call attention to Bruce, and two stations the Upper Provinces. "Mulk" and "Qui Hi will understand us, as well as the Court of D rectors.

The augmentation of the sixteen regiments t Indian duty to one thousand men would at on be nearly effected by the volunteering from four regiments called home, especially if it w clearly understood by the soldiers that the tour service in India should in future be reduced to shorter and a *fixed* period. It is the great nec tainty of the period of Indian service which chie deters the best soldiers from extending their s vices in the East Indies, and keeps back very ma respectable young men from enlisting into t Army. It is the long Colonial service of our re ments which keeps out of the ranks many aspiri men, and not the fears of our Spartan disciplin say what the sentimentalists may on the subject.

The East India Company consists of men well versed in financial matters not to see t benefit of this reduction in the *number* of regimen without decreasing the *Force* itself. By the rangement no station, as we have observed, will deprived of European troops, while a saving of t charge for the officers and establishments of fo regiments will be made, and sixteen conten

regimants will serve where twenty heart-broken and discontented corps are now wasting away under a tropical sun,—banished military convicts,—much resembling, in their situation and treatment, men condemned to *general service*, yet without having, like convicts, broken the laws of the land, or, like condemned soldiers, committed an offence of a military nature against the Articles of War.

We give the following Table, which will show how formerly regiments were sent from the Cape, as well as from New South Wales, to India, and also to show how long regiments, *at the present rate*, must remain in India before they can return home:—

TABLE of INFANTRY REGIMENTS now in India, showing their Stations, year of going on Foreign Service, whence proceeded to India, and the probable year of return to England, *according to the present rate of relief.*

| Regiments. | Stationed in what Presidency. | Year of leaving England. | How proceeded to India, whether from another Foreign Station, or direct from England. | Year when the Regiment may be expected to return home. | Length of Foreign Service at time of relief. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 45th | Madras | 1819 | Proceeded from Ceylon | 1838 | 19 yrs. |
| 54th | Madras | 1819 | ,, Cape | 1839 | 20 |
| 16th | Bengal | 1819 | ,, Ceylon | 1840 | 21 |
| 6th | Bombay | 1821 | ,, Cape | 1841 | 20 |
| 55th | Madras | 1821 | ,, Cape | 1842 | 21 |
| 13th | Bengal | 1822 | Embarked direct from England | 1843 | 21 |
| 41st | Madras | 1822 | Do. Do. | 1844 | 22 |
| 44th | Bengal | 1822 | Do. Do. | 1845 | 23 |
| 49th | Bengal | 1822 | Proceeded from Cape | 1846 | 24 |
| 3d | Bengal | 1823 | ,, N. S. Wales | 1847 | 24 |
| 40th | Bombay | 1824 | ,, N. S. Wales | 1848 | 24 |
| 2d | Bombay | 1825 | Embarked direct from England | 1849 | 24 |
| 31st | Bengal | 1825 | Do. Do. | 1850 | 25 |
| 57th | Madras | 1825 | Proceeded from N. S. Wales | 1851 | 26 |
| 29th | Madras | 1827 | Do. Do. | 1852 | 25 |
| 26th | Bengal | 1828 | Embarked direct from England | 1853 | 25 |
| 63d | Madras | 1829 | Proceeded from N. S. Wales | 1854 | 25 |
| 62d | Bengal | 1830 | Embarked direct from England | 1855 | 25 |
| 17th | Bombay | 1830 | Proceeded from N. S. Wales | 1856 | 26 |
| 9th | Bengal | 1831 | ,, Mauritius | 1857 | 26 |

The 45th is ordered home on the arrival of the 4th at Madras from New South Wales; but as yet the head-quarters of the 29th have not embarked to relieve the 4th; the 45th will not, therefore, reach England before 1838.

In proof of the assertion that hitherto *the rate of relief* from India has been only one regiment per annum, we give the numbers of the corps and dates of return for the last ten years, viz. from 1826 to 1836, the last year inclusive:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 57th returned in the year | 1827 |
| 30th ,, | 1829 |
| 47th ,, | 1829 |
| 59th ,, | 1829 |
| Royals, 2d Battalion ,, | 1831 |
| 14th ,, | 1831 |
| 89th ,, | 1831 |
| 46th ,, | 1833 |
| 48th ,, | 1835 |
| 38th ,, | 1836 |

Total, ten regiments in ten years.

As an organ of the United Service, warmly and sincerely interested in the welfare of the two gallant professions in every form, we have from time to time, in our comments and observations, always stedfastly maintained the fairness and propriety of *assimilating closely* the emoluments, as well as the rewards, to be granted to either. It was under this feeling that we lately advised the Senior Lieutenants of the Navy to petition His Majesty for that justice, which they have with so much reason sought, as regards their half-pay. Several of our correspondents have reminded us that the old Subalterns, who have received the rank of Commander in the sister service, and who at first had only *five* shillings per day with this additional grade, have, by a subsequent Warrant, been granted the half-pay of Captains, namely, *seven* shillings per day, and it is therefore fairly considered that the claim made by the Senior Lieutenants of the Navy, the whole of whom have, as we before stated, *held commissions upwards of thirty years*, is grounded on right and justice. We therefore cannot but feel assured, that our gracious Sovereign would, upon the case being clearly shown to him, command that the prayer of the petitioners should at once be granted. In like manner, too, do we unfeignedly believe that, in *every* shape and form, the boons to be bestowed on the Officers of the Army and Navy, through His Majesty's especial favour, whether it be in *honours* or in *pecuniary benefits*, would *always* be closely assimilated, agreeably to the corresponding ranks and seniorities in either service, were these claims to the Royal consideration duly brought before the King; for, any marked preference to the one profession over the other must always create invidious feelings in that which deems itself thus made inferior in the eyes of their Sovereign and the country.

In the forthcoming promotion, then, do we most sincerely hope to find the gallant Officers of each service placed *side by side*, in accordance with their respective ranks, in every possible way; and so far as this salutary measure depends upon our excellent Sailor-King, the Navy, whose complaints in this respect our pages have before recorded, may rest assured that their claims to share His Majesty's favour, with their meritorious brethren of the Army, will in no degree ever again be neglected or withheld; and we are equally confident that the worthy members of our gracious Monarch will partake of this generous feeling, and will rejoice to see the two Services united in the expressions of satisfaction and gratitude to their Royal and much-beloved Master.

We are glad to find that at a meeting of officers, held on the 1st of August, at Ahmedabad, by permission of Brigadier Brooks, commanding the Northern Division of the Army, on the subject of the sale and purchase of Commissions in the Indian Army, they expressed their entire dissent from the opinions contained in the prayer of the Memorial addressed to the Court of Directors by Adjutant-General Powell. The meeting further recorded their entire concurrence in the Resolutions adopted by the officers at Belgaum. The proceedings were signed by twenty-one officers.

We are glad to find that the despatch, granting Full Batta to all European Officers within two hundred miles of each Presidency, has this week been forwarded to India. This beneficial measure will afford great relief to the Officers of the Indian Army at the large European stations, such as Belgaum, Bellary, and Dinapore; and, moreover, places the Madras and Bombay Officers on an equality, in point of Batta, with those of Bengal.

CONSIDERABLE anxiety exists at this moment among officers employed in the Coast Guard Service, a report being generally in circulation that the Memorials of some favoured officers, we are sorry, are under the consideration of the Board of Customs touching their claims to the Annuel Compensation.

To anticipate the decision of a Public Board is wrong; but the consideration of claims under such circumstances betrays a wish to depart from the regulations on this subject, and if such be the case, it will, in all probability, lead to the relegation of several officers, and the exposure of a previous bit of jobbery that is not generally known.

An allusion is made to the manner in which the Commission for the year 1832 or 1833 has been disposed of, as an authority for a deviation in future from the strict terms of the Regulations.

We have elsewhere found room for one letter on the subject.

THE system of classification has now been generally denounced by the Dock-yard men, and their respectful memorials so strongly supported by meetings of their townsmen, that we trust the Lords of the Admiralty will bestow serious consideration upon the case, with a view to an alteration of the practice now in operation.

We have before expressed ourselves that, as the measure was originally intended, we considered beneficial to the Shipwrights and others, like systems which hold out reward and encouragement to the good, and punishment for the idle, short of actual dismissal. The prejudices of this class of mechanics are however so strong, and they have so invariably and steadily held out and protested against any scale in the private yards, that although the original classification was approved of by the Superintendents and the superior officers of the Dock-yards, there were many experienced persons who expressed strong doubts of its success, and certainly was not improved by the alteration from the first design. As to the charge of partiality, in the selection of men for the first class, we have never heard of a well-authenticated instance. It is natural that others, who consider themselves good workmen, should feel mortified at finding their mates preferred. The selection, however, rested with the local authorities; and the Lords of the Admiralty, or the Surveyor of the Navy, have no greater controul over this matter than to prevent or punish any abuse of power when brought officially under their notice.

OUR remarks on the extraordinary occurrence connected with the trial of an officer of the Coast Guard Service in Ireland, to which we called attention in our numbers of the 5th November and 10th instant, have led to an explanation of the transaction from the accused party, which letter, together with the statement from the Board of Customs relative to the inquiry which was held upon it, appeared in our last number. If, as we sincerely believe, Lieutenant Kempe, who is a perfect stranger to us, is wholly innocent of the charges that have been preferred against him, and upon which it would seem the court before which he was tried pronounced him *guilty*, we cannot but consider that he has been most sadly used; and it is all the more strongly than ever that these Courts of Inquiry ought to be very differently constituted. After all we deem that there should be a *legal* [illegible] pointed as a sort of Judge-Advocate, to attend such Courts, where the honour and character of an Officer is at stake. It is most gratifying to us, and it must also be equally gratifying to Lieutenant Kempe, that our columns have thus called forth an explanation upon this case; and we recommend Lieutenant Kempe to obtain a certificate from the Comptroller-General, or Deputy Comptroller-General, expressive of the full concurrence of both or either of these gallant officers in the opinion of the Board of Customs, upon the report of the Court of Inquiry that was held on his conduct in Ireland.

In concluding, for the present, our observati

on this question, we will only further express our best hope that, as the Board of Customs have, as it would seem closely, investigated the whole of the evidence adduced upon the trial of Lieutenant Kempe, whereby they have "*come to a decision different from that of the Court*," that they will with equal impartiality and fairness investigate into the evidence of numerous other trials of a similar kind, and that this is but the *prelude* of justice to all; and, when we are led to believe, that many a worthy officer, who has been dismissed the Coast Guard Service, would at once be restored to it, the want of a legal adviser upon such investigations having *involuntarily* led the Courts into error, both in the receiving of the different testimonies as well as in the finding of the sentence. The more, then, we see and hear of this anomalous Service the more certain we are that we are right in the opinions we have before expressed regarding it, and that one of two things ought instantly to be carried into effect, namely, either that the Coast Guard Service should, *without a day's delay*, be transferred wholly to the Admiralty, or *that every Naval Officer should be compelled to withdraw from it forthwith*.

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"*Pedro*. Officers, what offence have these men done?
"*Dogberry*. Marry, sir, they have committed false report; moreover, they have spoken untruths; secondarily, they are slanderers; sixth and lastly, *they have belied a lady*; thirdly, they have verified unjust things; and, to conclude, they are lying knaves."
*Much Ado about Nothing*.

THESE expressions of honest Dogberry, written more than two centuries ago, seem almost prophetical, so exactly do they describe the present position of the Quarterly Reviewers. In fact, this publication, like its Edinburgh rival, seems rapidly on the decline in public estimation, and the world will have reason to rejoice in the fall of both; for it would be difficult to show that either has conferred much benefit upon the national literature, or any upon the national character. As to the Quarterly, we find even men of their own party admitting that it has a mischievous tendency*. It should seem that they feel this; for, as if in sheer wantonness and desperation, they discharge their envenomed shafts with little discrimination. It is but lately that they have received a well-merited chastisement from another quarter, in the exposure of their despicable calumniation of a deceased lady, the intimate friend, and even the benefactress of a late distinguished author, the ablest, and probably the best man who was ever connected with the reviews, nor are they united amongst themselves except in evil. Like scorpions in close contact, they sting each other in the absence of other foes. We could relate anecdotes to show this, and to exhibit, in a ridiculous light, the personal vanity of some of the leading members of their society; but this mode of warfare, however fair against such an enemy, would be unsuited alike to our own inclinations, and to the honourable spirit in which this paper has ever been conducted.

There are men who, in the ring, are technically styled "gluttons,"—fellows who never know when they have had beating enough. To this order of persons one would at first suppose the Quarterly Reviewers to belong, by their again coming to the scratch against Colonel Napier, after the punishment they have already experienced from him; but we rather suspect this display of valour is forced upon them by the necessity of saving appearances. Silence *now* would be an acknowledgment of defeat. We are induced to notice these articles, because they are not only hostile to Colonel Napier, but to truth, and the national honour, and should, therefore, not go uncontradicted; and because, although we do not suppose we can bring forward any argument in the Colonel's favour which would not occur to himself, and although he alone can give his authorities for disputed facts, yet before his next reply (if he thinks it worth while to give one) can appear, this paper (as well as the Review) may possibly find its way into circles where the History has not as yet been read, and thus it may do no harm to expose a few of the critic's weak points. There are few who have read the book with any attention (and it is hard to read it without attention) who will need any exposition of the kind. Even did our limits permit, it would be tedious and endless repetition to pursue the reviewer through all his quibblings and quirklings, which are exactly those of a lawyer defending a bad cause, and may suit extremely well with the usual or original habits of the Editor, and many of the principal writers, but very little with those of a candid English gentleman, or a brother soldier, whether or not an officer of rank. There is reason to believe, that were the critiques published with the name or names of the writers, their [illegible] would be incontrovertibly evident to the world. [illegible] that as it may, it is certain that the motives, the manner, and the choice of the time of the attack, have been alike mean. Though one presiding hand may "dictate the [illegible]," it appears likely, from internal evidence, that several are employed in the work of malice, each to [illegible] his stock of charges; and all the rancour of party [illegible] nationality, for that even overcharged is excused [illegible] and petty jealousy are employed to annoy the historian, [illegible] the ulterior object probably of delaying, and [illegible] by the assistance of the chapter of accidents, [illegible] the completion of the history. Throughout it is, as [illegible] the former articles, errors are invented, or [illegible] errors studiously magnified, with the view of [illegible] them on superficial readers as of great importance, and the meaning of the historian—who writes for honest men, and not for paltry sophists—is wilfully misunderstood and misinterpreted, whilst the thanks of the British [illegible] are due to the distinguished officers concerned in the [illegible] work, for their unceasing attempts to place the military glory of the Spaniards on a level with theirs.

The present article commences with terrible threats, mysteriously conveyed, of vengeance against the Colonel for his late "pretence at an answer," which, it seems, he is to repent having written. The Reviewer says, "We purpose to expose [illegible] the flippancy, the want of temper, and, above all, the want of candour—to use no less courteous expressions—by which Colonel Napier's 'answer' is characterised." "Those who are the most profuse of *censure* towards others are always the most sore under anything like freedom of comment upon themselves."

Why do they not expose all this now while the Colonel's "answer" is fresh in the recollection of the readers? *Because they cannot*; because, though he seems to have written it *currente calamo*, their dissection of it, like that of the History, must require long and studious preparation even to *distorce* few phrases; and, because they hope by that time the public will be tired of the controversy. And what do they now, in a tone between the harsh growlings of a displeased pedagogue, and the whinings of the urchin he chastises, complain of? Of flippancy; because Colonel Napier has ridiculed them as if profound respect were due to self-elected anonymous censors under any circumstances! In the name of common sense, has not he at least as good a right to ridicule a book as the Quarterly to censure it? And "want of temper!" No, no, Colonel Napier has not lost his temper, though perceiving the bitter feeling of personal malice ill-concealed by the flimsy pretext thrown over it, which pervades all these articles. He has treated the attack and its authors with just and cool contempt; but so far from displaying undue warmth, he is [illegible] easy and jocular. But the Reviewer [illegible] has evidently enough lost his temper at finding [illegible] assault so easily repelled. The [illegible] we have quoted precisely describes his [illegible].

We next have the glaringly false [illegible] bias brought against the History by a [illegible] devoted to party, and nothing but party, and [illegible] ensured leader of Southey's work. The [illegible] of this would have been really incredible, unless Tory [illegible] indeed, is not party. The Colonel is also accused of [illegible] being dissatisfied with others' opinions," a quality [illegible] peculiar to him, and which, we suspect, is to be found in all writers or speakers on any subjects. Why a privilege, accorded to every writer, anonymous or not, should be denied to him, it is not easy to see.

At vol. 2, page 69, Colonel Napier says of Zaragoza, "It would be a great error to suppose that any town, the inhabitants of which were equally resolute, might be as well defended, &c." "There are no miracles in war. If the houses of Zaragoza had not been [illegible] incombustible, the bombardment alone would [illegible] the besieged to surrender," &c. The second part of this passage, omitting the first, which explains it, is quoted in an insulting manner by the Reviewer, who endeavours to torture it into a refusal of all credit to the Spaniards. He still obstinately to his attempted vindication of Palafox (a fit hero for such a panegyrist), and declares, that either he or the Zaragozans "must deserve applause, but as inconsistent, illogical, and, we believe, calumnious historian, insists upon debasing both." This is a deliberate falsehood, as any person who reads a page or two of Napier's account of the siege will see.

By their perpetual complaints of the want of authority for the events narrated, it should seem they would have the mind of every writer or witness consulted incorporated in the work, thereby producing a harlequin-jacketed story, such as the world never saw, instead of a connected and well-digested history. The author is accused of relating facts on "anonymous hearsay information;" yet the Reviewer, *himself anonymous*, often actually oppo[illegible] his unsupported assertions to the relations of the his[illegible]rian, and seems to think they should be taken "as pr[illegible] of Holy Writ."

The somewhat careless expression of a river "run[illegible] East and West" is magnified into an important error.

It is insinuated, that it is criminal in Colonel Nap[illegible] to impute blame to a General after his death. It is [illegible] necessary to comment upon this objection.

The Review observes, "Our author is so very co[illegible]dent, we might, perhaps, say arrogant, a critic of m[illegible] who have commanded armies, and offers himself with [illegible] little diffidence as an instructor of those whose lot it m[illegible] be to command armies hereafter, that we must crave p[illegible]don for investigating, from time to time, his claims to [illegible] relied upon," &c. In other words, if the historian [illegible] confident, the reviewer is more confident still. H[illegible] the professional jealousy of the anonymous officer of ra[illegible] bursts forth. But the opinions and assertions of a wr[illegible] known writer are worth more than those of a namel[illegible] critic, although the one be only a simple Colonel, C[illegible] and the other is understood to be a Lieut.-Gene[illegible] G.C.B. Moreover, the following passage from [illegible] *preface* of Napier, which could hardly have been ac[illegible]dentally overlooked by the reviewer, is quite a sufficie[illegible] answer, we imagine, to his insinuations:—"To prese[illegible] the narratives unbroken, my own observations are pla[illegible] at the end of certain transactions of magnitude, wh[illegible] their real source being known, they will pass for as mu[illegible] as they are worth, and no more: when they are, not s[illegible] supported by argument, I freely surrender them to [illegible] judgment of abler men." Suppose some distinguis[illegible] officer, of different political and military opinions fr[illegible] Colonel Napier, had anticipated him in his intention [illegible] writing this history, would he have written or assiste[illegible] writing critiques like this, or endeavoured, by any ot[illegible] mean and under-hand proceedings, to prevent or ret[illegible] the progress of the work? We think not. Has [illegible] acted so with regard to Southey? Were he not [illegible] high-minded and better engaged, it would be a just o[illegible] ligation to examine their own (i. e. the Lauteste's) hist[illegible] of this war, on their own plan; the *invention* of err[illegible] excepted, for of that there would be no need. For, fr[illegible] the insolent tone of affected superiority employed by [illegible] Reviewers, and the supreme contempt in which t[illegible] would have it supposed they hold the Colonel's work [illegible] might be at first imagined they measured it in their mi[illegible] eye by some scale of extraordinary and superhuman m[illegible] not yet attained. But when we find these depreciat[illegible] of Napier extravagantly lauding Southey (as well as [illegible] most trashy works, if from Tory writers, on other s[illegible] jects), it is impossible to refrain from laughter. As to [illegible] worthlessness of the Colonel's opinions, as compa[illegible] with the Lieutenant-General's, that is an inferio[illegible] which he shares with all other men—doubtless even [illegible] Duke of Wellington. His incapability of attaining p[illegible] fection does not, however, [illegible] ve his work absolu[illegible] valueless.

The Reviewer says Soult is "celebrated by Colo[illegible] Napier for the reduction of [illegible] which were *not* [illegible] *fended*." See the History, [illegible] page 139, where th[illegible] reduction is stated as a [illegible] of fact as far as [illegible] gards Soult, their surre[illegible] [illegible] treated as remo[illegible]able. The Reviewer is [illegible] indignant at "[illegible] unaccountable," they "had almost said unnatural h[illegible] by which the historian appears at all times inclined [illegible] take part against the injured inhabitants of the Pe[illegible]sula." Now it is impossible to open half-a-dozen lea[illegible] of the History at random without perceiving the falseh[illegible] of this assertion; but supposing it true, it is scarcely m[illegible] unnatural, we humble conceive (Colonel Napier [illegible] being a Spaniard), than the critic's undue predilection [illegible] them and disparagement (as far as he can) of Bri[illegible] troops, who, from this review, one might suppose, [illegible] performed nothing very remarkable after all. It is rat[illegible] singular that the sagacious *Zoilus*, fired apparently [illegible] the unceasing and unqualified abuse he showers upon [illegible] unfortunate Colonel, turns aside, in a note, to pr[illegible] Captain Kincaid's Adventures, which he calls "ad[illegible]rable," the very phrase employed by the Captain w[illegible] commenting Napier's History; and these very meas[illegible] speak [illegible] (like those of many other British officers w[illegible] knew him well) in no very respectful terms both [illegible] Spaniards and Portuguese. Surely the critic can[illegible] have read the book throughout.

To show, however, that we are not partizans of [illegible] Napier, at the expense of truth, we shall quote one of [illegible] Reviewer's charges, which has really some foundat[illegible] He says, "the plans to Colonel Napier's book are [illegible] deed the very worst we recollect to have seen in [illegible] considerable military production of modern date;" na[illegible] having "nothing to indicate the points of the compa[illegible] and being "without a scale."

The first of these passages contains a bold assert[illegible] and rather opposite to the truth, like many other of [illegible] grave charges from the same quarter. The second, h[illegible]ever, is true, and appears an undoubted defect; but, [illegible] some other trifling blemishes in the history, it has

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* Mr. Escott, a Barrister, and a speaker of some repute at Western Conservative Meetings, lately, in asserting the superior abilities of Tory publications, admitted that, in his opinion, the *Quarterly* Review, in a political point of view, was rather mischievous than essential.

red to us, and was not noticed in our previous remarks the work, because we were unwilling to give the auos of the author any hint whereon to found a malicious nck, for they appear to be willing to collect them alike m friend or foe. The world may differ among themves in opinion upon this work as well as others, but tone of honest criticism is easily distinguishable m such attacks as these.

While on this subject, we may as well say that Co. Napier appears to have committed a trifling or as to fact in his "answer" respecting the Reviewer's ibbling about Valley Forge. He says he wrote "at lley Forge;" but (both in the first and third editions least) the words are "of Valley Forge." His meaning wever, is obvious to every schoolboy.

The article thus concludes: "We shall, at our leisure, ntinue our examination of this equally pompous, flagus, and shallow history." This resolution, like the eviewer's extracts from the work, defeats his own purse. It sufficiently proves that he is fully aware the story is not shallow. If, as we confidently believe ll prove to be the case, he proves no more in the present and future strictures than in the past, he will have tle cause for self-congratulation, and Colonel Napier tle for regret. The disparaging epithets seem taken, it were, at random from the dictionary, as by a schooly making Latin verses; so far are they from being ferably applicable. The fact is, that the Reviewers ve overshot their mark. Their malice has been too ueh for their discretion. The extravagance of their nsure is too glaring to impose on any person of anything e average understanding. If they had been content to lamn with faint praise," and blame with circumsper-n, it might have answered their purpose with some; t when the world finds the most contemptible works aded to the skies by these acute personages, and Na-er's spoken of as above, it will know how to value their lgments, even without the additional light thrown upon m by a knowledge of the party views and private feelgs of the authors. Impudently professing, when it ts their purpose, patriotic sentiments and a regard for e national honour, they yet labour earnestly to obscure, far as the war is concerned at least) the glory of the itish arms. Tories, and professing high veneration , the great Tory chief, they yet strive to clip the rels of Wellington, and, with a strange infatuation, me of them, there is great reason to believe, are struging to destroy the [illegible], perhaps the only, chance of eir own names [illegible] immortality; all this they doing in their [illegible] apt to decry the work of *Historian* of the Peninsular War, for such he is, and ll remain, despite the [illegible] of this band of literary illies, who would be [illegible] assassins, but, in the preot instance at least, their [illegible] have proved pointless, d their sinews weak.

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*The Hampshire Telegraph* forebodes us a broadside, d we, though our contemporary requires a fortnight to ar for action, shall be [illegible] return the compliment. espect for the service requires that we should notice the *Telegraph*; but [illegible] "small fry" in London, ying from [illegible] its errors; to such rmin an [illegible] we apply to an "ill-outhed cur," [illegible]

It is well known to the Navy, that we gave a Report on an *eye witness* of the trial of the Experimental quadron on the [illegible] November. The *Telegraph* de-ed that *there* [illegible] thus imputing to us the olication of a [illegible] moreover, characterised our oduct in so doing as [illegible] At this moment r Charles Paget's Report of the very trial must be at e Admiralty. This is too bad!

Now we ask our [illegible] whether it is possible the *Telegraph* to [illegible] the [illegible] service, on a question in which [illegible] was a deep interest, d it must [illegible] our conduct [illegible] published [illegible] consideration the [illegible] and at [illegible] belonging to the ip would have informed the Editor of the Telegraph at a trial [illegible] place.

*The Telegraph* could scarcely have calculated on [illegible] strange [illegible] and ignorance of an obscure [illegible] but republishing the misstatement, and [illegible] further [illegible] ter [illegible] that that stupid [illegible] beyond its me, has no connexion with the United Service.

[illegible] have delivered our duty had we passed over [illegible] attempt [illegible] the service. The *Telegraph* [illegible] our increasing circulation, and [illegible] commenced to [illegible] as if [illegible] news [illegible] from 1s to 2 [illegible] a fortnight since), is [illegible] poverty; now we [illegible] ability towards [illegible]; indeed we [illegible] sorry if, as in the case of the *American Chronicle*, it [illegible] could become [illegible] age, or owing to the [illegible] character of [illegible] But our business is [illegible] individuals or papers; it is to promote the welfare of the Army and Navy by every means in our power; to act independently of all parties; and particularly to lend our columns to the aid of officers of the United Service, who satisfactorily prove to us that they are oppressed. This has been our steady course, and it has gained us greater support than was ever afforded to any professional newspaper.

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Within the last ten or fifteen years, the introduction and general use of chain cables in the Royal Naval Service has not only been a source of considerable saving to the Government, but has rendered ships at anchor more secure, and placed at the disposal of the First Lieutenants, when mooring and unmooring, a considerable number of men, formerly stationed in the tiers, who are now available for other duties. We are happy to find that another improvement has lately been made in this department of the economy of a man-of-war, which is likely to reduce still more the number of men formerly requisite to get a ship smartly under weigh: we allude to chain-messengers, and as some of our readers are probably unacquainted with this invention, we will endeavour to convey some idea of it, and the elements necessary for using it, by a short description.

A score, or groove, well armed with iron, and large enough to receive the messenger, is made round the lower part of the capstan, between the whelks and the pawl-ring; along the centre of this score, at equal distances apart, are placed stout iron pegs, about three inches long, and two inches solid at the base, formed tapering at top, with curved sides like the cogs of the wheels of machinery. Forward, between the main holes, are two small iron wheels, to act as fair leaders for the messenger, and to diminish the friction: they are so fitted as to admit of being placed two or three feet more forward, or aft, as may be necessary. The messenger is a chain with a long link and a short one alternately, the long ones being sufficiently large in the clear to allow one of the pegs in the capstan to pass freely in and out of the centre of the link, a hollow being also left between the pegs to admit the edge of the small link. The messenger is passed abaft the capstan, with each of the pegs as are in the aftermost side of the capstan, through the large links that are in that part of the messenger, each small link bedding itself in the hollow left for that purpose. The chain is then passed forward round before the two wheels, and the two ends spliced together, care being taken that it is laid fair along the deck, and that there are no turns in it. If it be too short, get the wheels further forward until the messenger is only slack enough to drag smoothly along the deck on the side which is not brought-to, without getting into heaps or kinks. The cable is brought-to, and the nippers passed as usual with the hemp messenger. The *Inconstant* is fitted in the manner we have been endeavouring to describe, and she finds that two or three hands are quite sufficient to attend the messenger; with it there is no fear of riding or jamming turns, no men are required to hold on or light forward, and they can, without a minute's delay, avast heaving on one cable, and bring-to the other.

The chain messenger is the invention of Messrs. Gordon (the gentlemen who are now employed in preparing the patterns of all articles of tools and ironmongery used in the Dock-yards and the Navy, and which are so tastefully arranged in a suite of rooms at Somerset House), and, in addition to the *Inconstant*, one of these messengers has been applied to the *Vanguard*, and three or four [illegible] The reports have been favourable, we understand, in every case.

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The lucrative sinecure of Receiver-General of the Customs, held by Sir William Boothby, Bart., which it was proposed, we believe, some time since, to abolish on a vacancy occurring, is not for the present to be done away with.

Mr. Labouchere, President of the Board of Control, is at Eversham House, Wilts, on a visit to Mr. Somerset, M.P. It is reported that the Right Hon. Gentleman is on the eve of leading one of the daughters of the house to the Hymeneal altar.

Prince Louis Napoleon has again taken up his residence at Carlton House Terrace, where he is intended to remain until the end of the month. The General is a great favourite at Court, and frequently dines at the Royal table.

The Princess Polignac and her children, who had been detained at Calais by unfavourable weather, arrived at the Meurice Hotel on Sunday from Paris. The Princess's plans are undetermined as to the ultimate residence of herself and her family.

The Duchess of Braganza, widow of Don Pedro, and daughter of the late Emperor of Brazil, is shortly to join her mother, the Duchess of Leuchtenberg.

A duel with pistols has taken place in Longford, between Lieutenant and Cornet of the Queen's Bays, arising, it is said, out of an intrigue between the latter and the wife of the former. An exchange of shots took place, but without any damage. The lady has since left her husband, and the Cornet is about quitting the Regiment and [illegible]

The Duke of Wellington still remains at Strathfieldsaye. The Marquess of Douro and his brother, Lord Charles Wellesley, and a small but very select party, are expected to remain with the noble Duke until after Christmas-day. On the 4th of January the Duke, Lord Douro, and Lord Charles, are expected at Belvoir Castle, the seat of the Duke of Rutland. Lord Forester, and all the neighbouring nobility, will join in the festivity at Belvoir on that day.

*The late Madame Malibran.*—The remains of the unfortunate Malibran, after a lapse of eleven weeks—chiefly occupied by proceedings in the Consistorial Court, altogether unprecedented in modern times—have at length been disinterred to be removed to Belgium. The total cost of the removal including all law expenses, and the re-interment of the body in Belgium, is estimated at 1200*l*. The remains were brought from Manchester by Mad. Garcia, her mother, accompanied by her younger sister, Mlle. Garcia. What a world! To see these near relatives at the Opera Buffa on Thursday evening; and think on the unburied dead!

Armand Marie, Marquis de la Rochejaquelein, the last remaining, we believe, of the French noblemen who emigrated to this country at the time of the first French revolution, died, at his residence in Upper Harley-street, on the 20th inst. More than 40 years had elapsed since his first exile; he was 75 years of age. The Marquis had been in the French army until the disbanding, in Germany, of the army of Prince Condé, of which his father, a Lieut.-Gen., commanded a division.

Sir Michael Shaw Stewart is so seriously indisposed that no prospect exists that he will ever be able to resume his parliamentary duties, and a change in the representation of Renfrewshire must take place at the first election, if not sooner.

The Vauxhall Balloon made an ascent from Paris on Monday, with the intention of the aeronauts to proceed to London; the unfavourable state of the weather, however, rendered such an undertaking somewhat hazardous, and the aerial travellers descended about one mile beyond Vitry. The company consisted of six persons, viz., Mr. Green, Mr. Hughes, Lord Yarmouth, M. Lomac, M. Pilte, and a lady named Roscoe.

*Chambers and Son's Bankruptcy.*—Notwithstanding the arrangement entered into at a general meeting of the creditors of this estate at the King's Theatre, and the consequent agreement in Nov. 1835, to pay Mr. Chambers 23,000*l*., the situation of that gentleman and his family is one of still greater perplexity, if it be possible, than during the period of his incarceration, for, on making application to the official assignee, Mr. C. was at first told that out of his large estate "there were no funds in hand" for the payment of the 23,000*l*., and on a recent application for the small sum of 200*l*. to Messrs. Groom and Richardson, the assignees, Mr. C. has been refused even that trifle for the current expenses of his family! With whom rests this heavy responsibility?

*Frome.*—Rear-Admiral the Hon. Sir C. Boyle has been presented with a requisition, signed by a large number of the electors of this borough, soliciting him to become a candidate at the next election. The gallant Admiral has accepted the invitation. Mr. Sheppard, M.P. for the borough, has likewise been paying his respects to his constituents. Mr. Bridges, the former candidate, retires.

*East Cornwall.*—A meeting of Sir Hussey Vivian's friends was held at Liskeard on Friday, at which Sir John Colman Rashleigh and a strong muster of the influential Reformers of the Eastern Division were present. Resolutions expressive of confidence in Sir Hussey, and the determination of the meeting to support the gallant General in opposition to Lord Eliot, were passed unanimously. Every staunch friend of the United Service will support the gallant General, and we say this without reference to politics, for we bear in mind that he, when in Parliament, and Commander-in-Chief in Ireland, boldly opposed the government plan of abolishing Chelsea Hospital. The Army has not a better soldier, or one more devoted to the advancement of the interests of the brother officers, whether rich or poor, than Sir Hussey Vivian.

Mr. Charles Fagan and Mr. Robert M'[illegible] last week fought a duel at Youghal. They fired [illegible] shot each, neither was wounded. Mr. F. fired [illegible] pistol in the air. The dispute originated over a [illegible]

The grand theatre of Venice was destroyed [illegible]

*Crockford and Semble Houses.*—Had Crockford's or [illegible] been burnt down two years ago, [illegible] long since have been rebuilt, and in full play, wheels of the new Houses of Parliament not a stone in position.

General Fish, whose conduct in Antigua [illegible] subjected to so many [illegible] is stated [illegible] Frenchman, and [illegible]

Mr. Edwin Norris has been recently appointed Secretary to the Asiatic Society of London. Seven or eight other gentlemen contested for the honour.

*The Duke of Sussex and his Son.*—A serious misunderstanding is said to exist. Sir Augustus D'Este has lately returned from Berlin, where he has been prosecuting his claims to the prospective succession in Hanover—or, in other words, to an acknowledgment of his right as a *legitimate* son of the Duke of Sussex. So successful has Sir Augustus been in his demands of birthright, that it was found necessary on the part of the Duke to address a remonstrance to him, and, on that being unheeded, to write to the King of Prussia to interfere, who, conformably to his instructions, advised Sir Augustus to proceed to England. The young Prince, for so he is "if every right owner were well placed," on his return paid his daily respects at Kensington Palace, but directions were given to refuse him admittance. It is more than probable that the matter will yet create some stir in the world.—*Sunday Paper.*

A French paper says that MM. Rothschilds, of London, have, after some hesitation, promised to announce the payment by them of the Three per Cent. Portuguese dividends, about to fall due on the 3d of January.

Letters from Portsmouth state, that the *Maria Christiana* has arrived there from Santander, with 74 men discharged from the Legion—part of those who, some short time ago, laid down their arms and mutinied, and were in consequence sentenced to hard labour and imprisonment. There are already some 200 discharged men from the same force on board the *Swiftsure*, at Portsmouth, where they have been for some weeks, in consequence of the inability of the authorities to pay the trumpery amount of pay due to them.

*The Irish Magistracy.*—With unfeigned satisfaction we communicate to our readers the dismissal of Captain Pabbet from the commission of the peace. It is enough to recal to public recollection the part this gentleman enacted during the inquiry about two months since, before Major Burke, into certain Orange riots in the town of Enniskillen.—*Dublin Freeman.*

The Minister of the Marine in France has decided that henceforth fewer convicts shall be employed at the ports, and that the number of free, or paid workmen, shall be increased. The convicts are to be employed only in the more laborious part of the works; so that, in fact, the punishment inflicted on them by the laws will still be enforced, though more strictly to the letter.

General de Rigny was Captain of the Guard of Honour in 1814. He had distinguished himself at the siege of Tarragona. He owed his rapid advancement, during the restoration, to the protection of Abbe Louis, his uncle. He was Colonel of one of the regiments of Cavalry of the Royal Guard in 1830, and was promoted to the rank of General after the Revolution of July. The Court had forced him on Marshal Clausel, who had asked for General Subervie to command his Cavalry.—*Messager.*

Letters from Goritz state that the Duke of Angouleme, after the death of Charles X., remitted all the orders of the august deceased to his nephew, the Duke of Bordeaux.

A fire took place last week at the Ferry House, Old Charlton, which is situated near Woolwich Dock-yard Basin. Lieutenant Pearse and a large party of the police belonging to the Yard were promptly on the spot; and the "Force" well displayed, by their hearty exertions, that the constant exercise of the engine, under the superintendence of their zealous and gallant director, has not been in vain. Lieut. Pearse ordered the eight children belonging to the keeper of the Ferry House to be taken to the station in blankets, where they received the most humane attention from the policemen. The alacrity of that portion of the force on the spot speedily extinguished the flames, and they had the satisfaction of preserving a great part of the property of a deserving and industrious man.

## The Court.

The King, we are sorry to state, has experienced another attack of gout, and the Queen is suffering from a cold. Their Majesties have not yet issued any invitations, nor signified their intention to give any extraordinary *fete* at the Pavilion during the Christmas holidays.

On Thursday the King held a Privy Council, which was attended by Viscounts Melbourne, Viscount Duncannon, Lord Glenelg, Earl of Minto, and Mr. Poulett Thomson.

Lord Hill and Lord Fitzroy Somerset, who have been paying visits to their Majesties, took their departure from Brighton yesterday and arrived in London.

Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar has arrived at the Pavilion to pass his vacation with their Majesties, and Prince Ernest of Hesse Philipsthal left on Wednesday, for London, with the intention of proceeding immediately to Germany, having been called there by the death of his brother's daughter.

The last communication received from the Duke of Cumberland fixes his return on or about the 28th Jan. There is no expectation of the return of the Duchess to this country during next season. Her Royal Highness will remain until the period fixed for the operation on the eyes of the Prince George, which will be protracted until autumn.

The Duchess of Cambridge has appointed the Baroness Von Slutterheim, one of her ladies of honour. Miss Kerr, daughter of Lord Robert Kerr, and cousin of the Marquess of Lothian, is the resident Lady in Waiting, at Hanover, to the Duchess.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

FRANCE.—The late calamitous expedition against Constantine continued to occupy the press beyond any other subject. The *Moniteur* states that the loss of the army under Marshal Clausel in the expedition against Constantine was, according to official returns forwarded by himself—Officers killed and missing, 10; wounded, 16: sub-officers and soldiers killed and missing, 443; wounded, 895. Total killed, wounded, and missing, 757. That the Ministry will not outlive the storm enhanced, if not raised, by this event, continued to be the general belief, although it was clearly becoming more apparent that the blame principally belonged to Marshal Clausel. That another expedition will be sent to repair the injury of the French arms was all but certain.

The *Siecle* and *National* publish a continuation of very circumstantial charges against the French Government of having made overtures to Don Carlos, one of which was the offering to him the hand of a daughter of the King of the French. The same journals publish the offers made in reply by Don Carlos.

SPAIN.—The Spanish Government has at last received positive information respecting the communications kept up by the Carlists in the Mediterranean. The authorities having ascertained that a regular system of signals and correspondence, by means of boats and otherwise, was organised on various points of the coast of Lower Catalonia, Valencia, Murcia, and Andalusia, and that landings had actually been effected at those places, have adopted such measures as will hereafter prevent their recurrence. Some persons compromised therein have sought refuge on board Italian vessels, which were not on the coast for trading purposes, but others have been arrested, and a quantity of effects seized. In Carthagena, the Governor has devised a plan of surveillance more efficacious than the Trincadores, and Coast Guards, and Custom Officers, who are so liable to be bribed by smugglers. There is at present, between Gibraltar and Barcelona, the Balearic Islands not included, 5 British cruisers, two Portuguese, and a Spanish vessel, but not a single French armed vessel.—*Courrier Français.*

"*Bayonne, Dec.* 19, *Half-past Two o'clock.*

"On the 16th Espartero abandoned his positions on the Cadagua, and retired, with his artillery and the pontoon bridge, upon Portugalete. The Carlists occupied the abandoned positions, and on the 16th replaced their artillery in battery against the town. It is reported that one of the columns of Gomez had arrived at Brevieska on the 14th."

AUSTRIA.—The Archduchess Theresa has just completed her splendid outfit. Her Imperial Highness was to quit Vienna for Trieste, where her marriage with the King of Naples will be celebrated on the 7th of January.

TURKEY.—The English Colonel Chesney, who went to Constantinople to organise the Turkish army, but could not agree with the Government, is now here (Vienna) on his return to London. He is said to speak very favourably of the newly-formed Turkish Militia, who only need able Officers, a deficiency which he thinks will in time be remedied. It seems, from what he says, that the Turkish Government [illegible] its attention to the matter, which needs [illegible] both the [illegible] and the [illegible] discipline of the army [illegible] hitherto neglected. The [illegible] lately [illegible] by the Sultan for the education of [illegible] Officers is said to be on a very good plan, so that it may be hoped that in a few years it will furnish the Navy with [illegible] Officers. The [illegible] will henceforth be [illegible] to the construction [illegible]. In this manner the Porte may in some time [illegible] equal to that of Mehemet Ali. The Turkish [illegible] seems to have attained the highest point, as the country has already made too great exertions, and can scarcely afford the means of keeping it up. The Egyptian fleet was established at the outset on [illegible] scale, and the resources of the country [illegible] maintain it so for a permanency; this may [illegible] advantageous to the Porte.—*Vienna, Dec.*

DENMARK.—The Hamburgh Papers repeat that the Danes, who sustained damage by our expedition to Copenhagen, around by the demands lately made by the sufferers here for indemnification, are about to claim of their Government to be allowed a share of the English property which was then confiscated.

## RETIREMENT OF CHARLES KEMBLE.

THE last of the Kembles has quitted the scene, and with him (we grieve while we write it) the glory and greatness of the British Drama have set for ever; for there is no second morn can rise on a night-fall of this nature. The literature and the arts of a state have, like its political institutions, their regular rise, progress, and decay; but they know no restoration: their life, like that of the being about whom they busy themselves, knows no second youth. Such is the result proved by the evidence of universal history, and these are not times in which we are to look for a reversal of the decree. Let us not be mistaken as to the particular subject now in question. We have one great tragedian left to us—in some respects a greater, *as* a tragedian, than he of whom we are now taking our final leave; but we have no actor left who can compare with Charles Kemble in genoral excellence. We have, however, to speak of Charles Kemble chiefly as the last of that favoured and gifted race, whose name is for ever associated with the glories of our country's drama; and we must look at him as having, of himself alone, supported, during the last ten years, the crumbling relics of those glories from the miserable and melancholy fall which now awaits them. With the name of Kemble our living stage has lost the *prestige* which, *but* for that name, could not have protected it from the contempt and obloquy which is now its inevitable lot. Our drama (we speak, of course, of the *acting* drama) rose with Garrick to a height till then unexampled in any modern country; but we cannot think that, even during his day, it attained that *acme* of histrionic perfection which was subsequently given to it by the Kemble family. Certainly, in its female department, it never before approached the glories of Siddons, as it has never since obtained even a passing glimpse of them; and in the accomplished, and in many respects unrivalled, actor of whom we are now to take leave, it united, in a curious and very remarkable manner (though not in their utmost *degree*) the characteristic qualities of *both* his unequalled relatives—the severe dignity and lofty grandeur of John Kemble, with the intense and towering passion of Siddons. It is still further remarkable, that as John Kemble may be said to have embodied the tone and spirit of the Roman character, and Siddons that of the Greek tragedians, so Charles Kemble to many noble features of both these, superadded another quality which was entirely his own, and which has remained so to this day; we mean that spirit of modern chivalry, which was peculiar and perfect in itself, and which was to modern times what Greek and Roman glory were to those of antiquity.

Our limits forbid all details, and they are, indeed, wholly unnecessary, the only call upon us in this case being that of placing on record our general sentiments and opinions, as public journalists, on the general pretensions of the admiral artist who has now quitted public life for the dignified privacy which he has so hardly earned and so richly deserved. [illegible] loss which we have [illegible] softened, as regards [illegible] public, when we [illegible] wholly disconnected from [illegible] so long been the most distinguished ornament, [illegible] rejoice in this opportunity of stating our opinion that [illegible] official appointment was never more apply and judicious made than that which has just been conferred on [illegible] Kemble as Lessee of Drury. May he long live to exercise an [illegible] himself as [illegible] will be [illegible] of his [illegible] ful art.

Last night [illegible] from the stage. He made his first appearance in the character of Benedick, and [illegible] covered. [illegible] with [illegible] and the warm [illegible] which has [illegible] At last [illegible] were gratified by hearing [illegible] Kemble delivered, with [illegible]

## IMPROMPTU TO MISS MOORE,

BY A BOX OF THE [illegible].

Fity a Tar, who doth [illegible]
He hath a week on [illegible] there
At single anchor, in [illegible]
He's anxiously [illegible]
Hymen's best [illegible]
Till his frail [illegible]

A new idea has been adopted in Paris, which [illegible] be followed up in this country. Workmen are employed covering the stems of [illegible] with a concentrated solution of [illegible] to preserve them from the effects of the [illegible]

## Literary Notices.

*orrespondence of Horace Walpole.* H. Colburn.
Second notice.

t will endeavour to amuse our readers with a few more ecdotes from this very entertaining correspondence :—

'Alester's Ghost, a much-admired ballad, was written Richard Glover, author of Leonidas, and a protegé of Prince of Wales, upon Admiral Hosier, a brave excellent died of a broken heart, 1727, on ed the Vera Cruz. He had been sent in ril, 1726, with a squadron, to act against the Spanish est Indies, and remained to Porto Bello; but not being ged to act according to his own judgment in attacking Spaniards; censured by them for his inactivity—erwhelmed with grief, seeing his sailors daily dying ob disease—a ship to a man that threatened their destruction, and which he could, he sunk under this accumulation of misfortunes, and fell a martyr to his own tenderness and sensibility."

*The Duke of* House in Valpole calls it Pillars an ale-house. r it might have been called so wrote, tells that in twenty-four years after that time it im to a higher rent. After the decease of , it a respectable lover where the Marquis of Granby and r persons of rank, particularly military men, had Tenant dinner parties, were then fashionable. It was o an inn of great repute among the west-country gentlemen coming to London for a few weeks, who thought themves fortunate if they could secure accommodation for ir families at the Hercules' Pillars. Hotels were, at t time, unknown. It was in this tavern that the Duke Athol sheltered his family when the house which he inited in South Audley-street was burnt to the ground. It y be interesting to add, that the spot where it once stood ow occupied by the noble mansion of the Duke of Wellton."

We cannot pass the following lines of Walpole to the y of Sir Robert Brown :—

"When I was young and debonnaire,
To me the browncst nymph seemed fair;
But now I'm old and wiser grown,
The fairest nymph to me is Brown."

*Baron Mulford.*—(A well-known anecdote, but possibly before in print).—"A comical instance of the little un which ministers place upon a mere title occurred ing the Administration of Lord North. Sir Richard llips, who lived near Pimlico, and was a supporter of minister in Parliament, asked permission to pass through okingham-gate and St. James's Palace on his way to House of Commons. Lord North expressed his regret not having it in his power to comply with his request, as King did not like carriages passing so near his Palace; , if Sir Richard would like an Irish Peerage, he should e pleasure in recommending him to His Majesty for one. Richard, nothing displeased, accepted the offer, and s created Baron Milford."

From a letter to Mr. Bentley, dated 23rd Feb. 1755, make the following amusing extract :—

"I am at present confined with a cold, which I caught going to a fire in the middle of the night, and in the ddle of the snow, two days ago. About five in morning Harry waked me, with a candle in his nd, and cried, 'Pray, your honour, don't be frightd!' 'No, Harry, I am not; but what is it that I am to be frightened at?' 'There is a great fire here in James's Street.' I rose, and indeed thought all St. nes's Street was on fire; but it proved in Bury Street, wever, you know I can't resist going to a fire; for certainly the only horrid sight that is fine. I slipped my slippers, and an embroidered suit that hung on the ir, and ran to Bury Street, and stepped into a pipe that broken up for water—it would have made a picture—horror of the flames, the snow, the day breaking with fficulty through so foul a night, and my figure, party per , mud and gold. It put me in mind of Lady Margaret Forbes's [illegible] she asked somebody for a *pretty* pair h for a [illegible] 'Lord,' said they, 'what signifies the turn of a [illegible]' 'Oh, child,' said she, 'but you w, in case [illegible] there were two houses burnt, and a r maid; [illegible] dropped out of window, and is much rt, and two [illegible] cities were conveyed out the same y in their [illegible] I should have been two more great fires, dsman [illegible] house at Epsom, that belonged to the nce, is burnt, and Rockford's fine house in the country, h pictures and furniture to a great value. He says, 'Oh! ave an odd [illegible] pounds in a drawer; I will ild it up again.' It was above a thousand pounds a e difference to my thirty children.'"

[illegible] *it will be.* John Macrone.

[illegible] misfortune to meet with a [illegible] than this. The writer's

[illegible] She [illegible] unmarried, 1782.
[illegible] by [illegible]

connoir leads him to mistake dulness for wit; it is a pity he has not some friend honest enough to convince him of his error.

*The Revolutions of Spain from* 1808 *to the end of* 1836. *With Biographical Sketches of the most distinguished Personages, and a Narrative of the War in the Peninsula down to the present time, from the most authentic sources.* By W. Walton, Esq. Two volumes. R. Bentley.

This is a very copious history of the affairs of Spain for the last twenty-eight years, written, it is true, with a strong bias in favour of Don Carlos, but still pregnant, in every page, with minute and curious information. But the most interesting portion of the work is that which treats of the civil war at this moment raging in the Peninsula. Of this the statements are very comprehensive, not only as regards the striking incidents developed in the different general actions and skirmishes between the Carlists and Cristinos, but with reference to the political intrigues which are supposed to have aggravated the struggle, and to the biographical and other anecdotes scattered throughout the volumes, of all the prominent personages now figuring in Spain. These last are, indeed, excessively entertaining and valuable; not a single person of note has escaped the author's attention and research. The whole career of Zumalacarregui, for example, is traced with striking effect; and so are the recent incidents in the life of Don Carlos, such as his residence in England, the many dangers he encountered while a fugitive, his hair-breadth escapes, his re-appearance in Spain, and his conduct in the field. The book altogether is a deeply interesting one, and will be read with eagerness even by those of an opposite party to the author. That it will give rise to much controversy, cannot be doubted; but we are of opinion, that it will be difficult to disprove the statements of the author in respect of matters of fact, however strongly his *inferences* may be questioned. The following sketch of some of the Queen's favourites will afford an idea of the anecdotical part of the volumes, of which, indeed, we may, from time to time, entertain our readers with other specimens :—

"The Queen, as well as her late husband, was influenced by favourites. Mention has already been made of Teresita; but two others, not of her class, also deserve the same notice. On the 17th January (1833), in the third month of her widowhood, her Majesty set out on a mysterious journey to La Granja; but a heavy fall of snow on the Guadarama mountains rendered the road impassable. Having ordered it to be cleared, she returned to her palace, and the next day started again. It was at first imagined that she had been prompted to undertake this excursion at so inclement a season because the Quinta de Pesares, a little estate of her own in the neighbourhood, had lately been burnt; and suspicion fell on some of the La Granja servants, twenty of whom had been brought up to Madrid to answer for the arson. This, however, was not the motive. Ferdinand VII. had iron safes and secret chambers at La Granja, of which he kept the keys, where money and valuables were lodged, and, as it was supposed, documents which the Queen did not wish to confide to any one. . . . She left Madrid at an early hour, accompanied by one of her Equerries, the Adjutant-General, and a party of body-guards, commanded by an officer. On reaching the defile of Novacorrada, notwithstanding the precautions adopted, the road being covered with ice, the carriage slipped down the hill, and had it not been stopped by coming in contact with a [illegible] laden with timber, must have been precipitated [illegible] ravine at the bottom. The Queen alighted, and [illegible] possible to pursue her journey, ascended the hill [illegible] leaning on the arm of the commander of the [illegible] happened to be Captain Munoz. It is believed [illegible] their intimacy commenced. . . . This individual, of whom so much has been said and written, is a native of Cabrerizos, a town of five thousand five hundred inhabitants in the province of Toledo, of which place his father was the postmaster. The Captain and his brother [illegible] to the body-guards—a sufficient guarantee for [illegible] ility of their descent, and were always known [illegible] royalists,—so much so indeed, that if the Captain had been in Madrid when the guards were *purified* under Teresita's auspices, he would inevitably have been dismissed, as his younger brother was. The favourite is a man of comely and prepossessing appearance, gentlemanly in his manners, about thirty-eight years of age; and it is said that the Queen first selected him for a companion, next for a friend, and lastly for a husband. It is also believed [illegible] large sum of money stands in his name at the Bank of [illegible], lodged there for the use of the Queen and [illegible] though he has had so much in his power, it is remarkable that he never asked for a title. His royalist principles, however, are not forgotten, and there are instances of his having befriended Carlists. . . . Another favourite, or rather agent of the Queen, is Ronchi, the Neapolitan pedlar, who arrived at Madrid in 1828, a year before his royal patroness. He first hawked trinkets, for the sale of which he visited private houses, not having any establishment of his own. On the arrival of the Queen, he waited on her as a *paisano*, and congratulated her upon her marriage; but was not employed till the King's illness in 1832, when, his dexterity and cunnexions being well known, he was called to La Granja, and commissioned to watch and report upon the political conduct of certain personages, among whom was the Neapolitan minister. His trust was well executed, and through his *espionage* many Carlists were banished. Ronchi had now before him a more thriving trade than selling trinkets, and everything prospered in his hands. So much value was attached to his plans and information, that he first received the honours of a councillor of finance, with a pension of twelve thousand reals, and a promise of the first vacant directorship of lotteries—a favourite situation among the Italians in Spain. This promise was kept, and old Stefani removed; who, it will be remembered, was afterwards charged with being a Carlist, tried, and condemned to death; but was saved through money, and, if alive, is still in confinement. Ronchi was made sole director, and continues in high favour. He was with the Queen during the panic at La Granja on the 22d of last July, when Don Basilio Garbia's column advanced to the vicinity. On this occasion he is said to have evinced symptoms of courage."

*M'Dowall's Musical Game.* Smith and Elder.

The object of this very ingenious game is to assist a family or friendly association in the study of music, and to render that entertaining which to many young persons often proves irksome. The game is played with a pack of cards, on each of which a question is printed. Thus —class A. contains questions on the form of the characters, &c. B.—Time, rests, clefs, &c. C.—The names of the lines and spaces. D.—Sharps, flats, accents, &c. E.—Signs and Italian terms used in Music. F.—Scale, major and minor keys. The rules of the game are very explicit; and it is altogether an invention deserving the notice of those who are musically disposed, and of parents who desire to give their children an inclination for this attractive science.

*The Village Coquettes.* A Comic Opera in Two Acts. By Charles Dickens.

We were pleased with this play, when witnessing its representation at the theatre, but on perusal it gratifies us still more. It is thoroughly English; and, instead of complying with the present taste for what is called "strong excitement," horror, monstrous development of character, and *impossible* situations, all of which too often go to make up the modern lyrical drama, is content with exhibiting the rural life of our ancestors, and the passions, emotions, foibles, humours, and joys of our common nature. In thinking of our native opera, the mind reverts fondly to "Rosina," "Love in a Village," "The Maid of the Mill," and other dramas of which the scene is laid in the country—in farms, meadows, and gardens; for such are the places most congenial to English lyrics and English music. Mr. Dickens's present work will rank with these, and his songs will resound for years in the hospitable rooms of our village squires. As a pleasant specimen of the poetry, we give the following song by *Lucy*, the gentle heroine of the play :—

"How beautiful at even-tide
To see the twilight shadows pale,
Steal o'er the landscape, far and wide,
O'er stream and meadow, mound and dale.
How soft is nature's calm repose
When ev'ning skies their cool dews weep:
The gentlest wind more gently blows,
As if to soothe her in her sleep!
The gay morn breaks,
Mists roll away,
All nature wakes,
To glorious day.
In my breast alone
Dark shadows remain;
The peace it has known,
It can never regain.

The music of this opera is very sweet and characteristic. It has just been published by Messrs. Cramer, Addison, and Beale, and cannot, we think, fail of great popularity. The melodies are charming; and in the construction of the accompaniments Mr. Hullah, the young composer, has demonstrated that he has a command over the subtle resources of the art. The quintett, "No light bound," is most ably harmonised, and the subject is a very winning one. We were much delighted, on further acquaintance, with two of the tenor songs, sung respectively by Bennett and Braham, "Autumn Leaves," and "There's a Charm in Spring;" the latter would have done honour to Shield, of whose style it pleasantly reminds us.

*Picture of an Irishman.*—"An Irishman is a man with two ideas; no better than one: to wit, a right one and a wrong one, between which, like two stools, his wit comes constantly to the ground. Thus it is as natural for him to blunder as to breathe: his sign is Taurus: for he is constantly meeting dilemmas with horns to them. Verily, the experest matador of Seville would be sorely tasked to encounter all the bulls

which come out of his mouth. Hence he is a Catholic by nationality; for the pope makes bulls likewise; and is therefore a mere Irishman, born at Rome. For the rest of his religion, he confesses to at least nine of the seven mortal sins; and, above all, Sabbath-breaking, by which he understands eating flesh of Friday. In his politics he is commonly a partisan; his main perversion being a trimmer, or, as he describeth him, a man who sits on both sides of the house at once. He holds the Emerald Isle to be the brightest ruby in the British crown; and recommends England and Ireland to unite in repealing the Union. He hath a scheme for reducing tithes from a tenth to a fifth; and another for furthering the education of the poor, by means of Sunday schools twice a week. In hospitality he is princelike; for he giveth all he hath, though it be but a potato. 'It is not much,' he saith, 'but you are as welcome as the flowers in May, if it was twice as little.' In amicality, he will stick to his friend so long as he hath a stick to do it withal; for he is not so much a member of a club, as a club is a member of him; to wit, his shillelagh, which, as it cannot write written and, makes always its mark. To see him in his glory, as the *Ideus Achates* of all mankind, you must behold him at the fair of Donnybrook, where the heads look up at the cudgels, like a Scottish man at an auld acquaintance, when he says unto him, 'Come, gie's yer cracks!' Next to Donnybrook, his delight is a duel, or pistol-duet, wherein he prefers to play first rather than second; but he takes it amiss if there be not a bit, even on his own side. Rather than fail of a challenge, he would call out a deaf man to a ball in his ear; nay, he hath been known, for want of other satisfaction, to fly to self-satisfaction, by blowing out his own proper brains. Hence war, which is the multiplication of a duel, is quite his element; only that he is far more fierce in multifarious fight, his least throat to his enemy being that he will 'Cut off his head, and throw it in his face.' In love, his flame is like unto a kitchen fire, which requireth a wide range; for he is a sexagenarian, or in love with some sixty of the sex at once. Yet, for all this special licence, he doth not incline to marry; for 'it is better,' he saith, 'to be a-walking with a darling jewel of a girl, by the sweet light of the young May moon, in the beautiful groves of Blarney, than to be the man in the honey-moon, looking about for himself with a lantern.' Sometimes, however, he will hunt a fortune, by way of chance, but he is apt to outrun it as well as his own; whereupon he betakes himself to poteen, which consoles him for his single blessedness, by making it seem double. To conclude, he ends as he had lived, with spirit; 'for, taking a drop of the creature, he dies like a creature of the drop; to wit, in a rope; for why?' as he saith, 'It is better to hang than to be dependent.'"—(*Hood's Comic Annual.*)

## ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL THE DUKE OF GORDON.

He sleeps in dust, how still, how fast,—
Who was the noblest and the last!
Who dignified a line of Peers,
Conspicuous through a lapse of years.
And well may Scotland mourn her son,
Her gay, her brave, her cherish'd one.

Full many a gallant son has she,
To muster in her chivalry;
To rally round her standard proud,
When peals the piper's gathering loud,
Yet will she weep a vacant place,
And miss a form of lordly grace.

She'll weep for him, and well she may;
Her brightest chief has passed away,
Who, from the peasant to the throne,
Stood most confessedly alone,
For an elastic frame of mind,
With many a varied charm combined.

It was not knighthood's glittering star *,
'Twas something more attractive far,
That made him own'd the first of all
That mingled in the banquet hall.
His was a heart that loved to see
Discord before his presence flee.

When poverty triumphant reign'd,
There was he found—the poor man's friend;
And often did his cheering voice
Make dark despondency rejoice,
While condescension's sweetening power
Enhanced the gift and charmed the hour.

The purple heath and harebell blue
Shall glisten in the balmy dew,
And rocks fantastic, stern, and wild,
Still stand in grand confusion piled;
But never more his eyes shall rest
On his beloved mountain's crest †.

The heart that loved each dowery glen,
Each torrent, and each towering "Ben,"
Lies still and cold; where earthly sound
No more shall wake his sleep profound;
But many a tear of sorrow shed
Embalms the memory of the dead.

But say,—what cheer'd a dying hour?
Was it his riches, or his power?
Was it his fame? Ah! no. How vain
Are all these things to banish pain,
To give one moment's joy, when death
Is watching o'er each fleeting breath?

What are they when life's journey o'er,
We near eternity's vast shore!
A drop,—a grain of sand; they seem
The phantoms of some troubled dream.
But one sweet guiding star there is,
And Bethlehem's star, we trust, was his.

Men talk of glory, and desire
To die 'mid tumults, smoke, and fire;
But glory in a dying hour,
In when the spirit's quickening power
Hath touched a trembling sinner's heart,
And made him choose the better part. M. M.

* His Grace was a Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath.

† He was "Lord of Badenoch."

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, December 24, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87¾ ⅞ Reduced, 88 7; 3¼ Red. 98¾ ⅞; New 3¼, 98¾ ⅞; Cons. for Acc. 89

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

INSOLVENTS.

E. Andrews, Hereford-street, Walworth, schoolmaster.—E. Lewis, late of Abergavenny, victualler.

BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

W. Craven, Holmfirth, Yorkshire, paper-manufacturer.

BANKRUPTS.

J. Mould, Newgate-street, cheesemonger.—T. Stockdale, the younger, Liverpool, soap-manufacturer.—G. T. Ferrers, late of King-street, Hammersmith, and of Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, bedding-manufacturer.—J. C. Smith, Denmark-hill, Surrey, upholsterer and cabinet-maker.—T. W. Clarke, Horncastle, Lincolnshire, innkeeper and victualler.—S. Dutson, late of Bury, innkeeper.—J. Wollett, Gould-square, City, merchant.—J. Jervis, Sheffield, ivory merchant.—H. Chard, Liverpool, merchant.—J. Richardson, now or late of Watlington, Norfolk, carpenter and builder.—J. Turner, Heywood, Lancashire, cotton-manufacturer.—R. G. Clode, Birmingham, wine and spirit-merchant.—W. Hart, Cheltenham, milliner and silk-mercer.—W. Cartwright, Liverpool, merchant.—R. Prince and P. Richman, Pendleton, Lancashire, staff-printers.—E. Barthrop, Wakefield, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—T. Ball, West-street, Soho, licensed-victualler.—I. Alexander, Chiswell-street, horse-dealer.—H. P. Perkins, Enfield, Ironmonger.—W. Pollard, East Stonehouse, Devon, printer, stationer, and bookbinder.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATION.

Black, Brothers, and Co., Glasgow, commission-agents.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

J. Wimble and G. Wimble, of Maidstone, wharfingers.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

George Weall, of Preston, Lancashire, draper.

BANKRUPTS.

J. I. Dickeson, of Fish-street-hill, City, shipowner.—S. Dickinson and S. Dickinson, now or late of Manchester, cotton-waste-dealers.—R. Barker, of Manchester, druggist.—J. Phipson, of Birmingham, button-manufacturer.—S. Gainer, of Kingswood, Wiltshire, dyer.—W. Charnley, of Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. Keiller, jun., of Dundee, wood-merchant.—T. Johnston, of Dumfries, writer.—A. Guthrie and F. Baxter, of Dundee, merchants.

### BIRTHS.

15th Dec., at Wickham, Canterbury, the lady of J. H. Botteler, Esq., Commander R.N., of a son.—At Plymouth, on the 17th inst. the lady of Capt. Polkinghorn, R.N., of twins, since dead.—22d inst., at May-place, Kent, the lady of Lieut. Wingfield, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

### MARRIAGES.

15th inst., at St. George's Church, Stonehouse, Harry Nisbett, Esq., Purser R.N., to Elizabeth Ann, widow of the late Charles Harry, Esq., Surgeon.—At St. George's, Bloomsbury, Charles, son of the late Colonel Duncan Mackintosh, 66th reg., to Jane, daughter of the late J. Paraman Boys, Esq., Dep. Paymaster to the Forces.—At Finglas, Dublin, W. H. Hamilton, Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of the late Capt. Kent, 2d Light Dragoons.—At St. Helena, J. F. G. Campbell, Esq., Capt. 91st reg., to Catherine, daughter of Capt. C. C. Alexander, R.E.—20th inst., at Scole, Norfolk, John Hesketh Carnac, Esq., only surviving son of the late Major John Carnac, of the Bengal Army, to Charlotte, seventh daughter of the late George Lee, Esq., of Dicklebrugh.—At Cheltenham, Alexander Watson, Esq., to Mary Ann, daughter of the late Lieut.-Col. Foster, R.A.

### DEATHS.

On the 10th Sept., at Fulham, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Ann Wilkinson, of Avington, Hants, widow of Richard Wilkinson, Esq., late of the Retreat, South Lambeth, Surrey.—17th inst., at Morton-house, Buckingham, Sarah Dorothea Browne, widow of the late Colonel Robert Browne.—At Cheltleigh, in his 75th year, Francis Mellquish. This veteran entered in the 1st Dragoon Guards at the age of 18, and soon became a rough rider. He was distinguished for his bravery as a good British soldier for thirty years, was discharged a Quartermaster, and then settled at Cheltleigh a colt-breaker, and by his unerring arm, in 27 years he tamed above 1500 colts for the army, gentleman, and plough. His honest integrity had endeared him to a large circle of friends.—17th inst., on board H.M.S. *Brave*, at Chatham, Richard Snell, Esq., Purser of the Ordinary there, aged 61.—Suddenly, at Ramsgate, on the 16th inst., aged 64, Capt. Woolward, R.N., many years Harbour-Master.—At Cove-street, Cork, in his 16th year, Reynard, fourth son of Lieut.-Colonel John Michell, R.N.—At Hither-green, Lewisham, on the 19th inst., Lieut. Rupert Lester Parkinson, R.N., aged 38.—At Whitepoint, Cork, John Holmes, aged 9 years, the youngest son of the late Capt. Richard Fitzgerald Holmes, 39th reg.—At Stoke, Plymouth, James Murray, Esq., Master R.N., aged 88 years.—At Liverpool, after a very short illness, Elizabeth, wife of John Hall, Esq., and sister of Capt. Silver, of Gosport.

## Advertisements.


SILVER WATCHES TWO GUINEAS EACH.—An Assortment of Second-hand Watches, all of them Warranted, and of various sizes, may be selected from, for the above price, at T. COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

A Pamphlet, containing a detailed List of the Prices of Plate, Plated Goods, Watches, Clocks, &c. may be had gratis, or will be forwarded in answer to a post paid application.

BRILLIANT TIER AND CHIMNEY GLASSES, &c.

FAMILIES about to furnish will find man... advantage at HENRY L. COOPER'S Manufactory f... Upholstery, Carpeting, Chairs, Cabinet Work, and Lookin... Glasses, to design, quality, and price, 22, Bishopsgate-stree... Within, and 57, Conduit-street, nine doors from Regent-street... left-hand side.

Annexed are the Prices of current sizes of Plate Glass, ... Sashes, &c.

| In. | 18 In. | 16 In. | 20 In. | 22 In. | 24 In. | 26 In. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 14 | 0 9 3 | 0 11 6 | 0 13 0 | 0 14 6 | 0 16 0 | 0 17 6 |
| 16 | 0 12 0 | 0 14 0 | 0 16 0 | 0 18 0 | 1 0 0 | 1 2 0 |
| 20 | 0 16 11 | 1 2 6 | 1 4 6 | 1 7 0 | 1 11 6 | 1 15 0 |
| 22 | 1 2 3 | 1 5 3 | 1 11 3 | 1 14 6 | 1 18 0 | 2 1 6 |
| 24 | 1 5 6 | 1 10 0 | 1 17 6 | 2 1 0 | 2 4 6 | 2 8 0 |
| 34 | 1 11 10 | 1 15 3 | 2 2 6 | 2 5 6 | 2 13 0 | 2 16 6 |
| 38 | 1 15 7 | 2 0 0 | 2 7 6 | 2 13 0 | 3 0 0 | 3 6 6 |

Or any sizes containing from 5 feet to 8 feet, at 9s. per foot.

Properties negotiated and Fixtures appraised.

MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Per... formers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, 15... New Bond-street, beg leave respectfully to caution the Nobility and Gentry against the many vile imitations of their celebrated Perfumery, now offered for sale with a *resemblance of the labels, both in type and colour*, particularly their much-admired ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETABLE EXTRACT; forgetting imitations of which Messrs. D. & Co. have lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT OF CHANCERY against several parties. Their signatures will in future be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped on the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.

Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.

Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.

Delcroix's Aromatic Macca, Almond, Rose, Camphor, and ... getable Soaps.

Delcroix's much-esteemed Old Brown and White Windsor Soaps.

Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the teeth and Gums from decay.

Delcroix's Creme des Sultanes, for softening and beautifying the complexion.

Delcroix's Genuine Russian Bear's Grease and Huiles Antique...

CAUTION.—J. WATSON, No. 111 DRURY LANE, Sole Agent for the SALE of BETTS' PATENT FRENCH DISTILLED BRANDY.

J. WATSON, in returning his sincere thanks to his Friends and the Public for the very liberal support with which he has been honoured since he commenced business in Drury-lane, begs to caution all parties against the false and deceptive practices of those in his neighbourhood who assert that they are enabled to offer for Sale BETTS'S PATENT FRENCH DISTILLED BRANDY. He is authorised by the Proprietors to state that they do not supply any other House in Drury-lane, or any other person in its vicinity authorised to sell it under their name. In support of this statement, J. Watson has in his possession one of the Patentees' certificates, under their hand and seal, appointing him Agent for its Sale, and their determination to persevere in, his "vending it to the Public in the same state as he receives it from the distillery." J. Watson assures his friends that they may, at all times, rely on receiving it genuine, it being supplied to them in the original state of proof, precisely the same terms that it is [illegible] 18s. per imperial gallon, or 3s. per [illegible] Gin, 6s., 9s. 6d. Superior do. 10s. 6d. per gal. Old [illegible] Rum, 12s.; Extra Strong do., 15s. 4d. French [illegible] 6d.; Strong as imported, 21s. 6d.

PATENT ROOFING and SHEATHING MATERIAL for Ships.—The public are informed that they may now be supplied with this article in any quantity. The immense demand for Patent Roofing and Sheathing has arisen from its great superiority over every material of every kind being of a fibrous texture, impossible to break or crack. It is lighter, and will cover double the quantity, at half the cost of paper, and being made a [illegible] will extend over any sized building or vessel without [illegible] and breadth, can be regulated to any ordinary sheathing and roofing have hitherto [illegible] The further can be covered with tar, either one [illegible] cases may require.—Also Patent Boards for [illegible] the articles now used for felting for rail-roads, [illegible] joints of tanks and machinery in general.—Warehouse, 23, Upper Thames-street.

WRAY'S BALSAMIC FAMILY PILLS the most safe and certain remedy ever discovered for affections of the kidneys, dropsy, weakness, irritation, and all diseases arising from local debility, frequently performing a perfect cure in the short space of three or four days. These Pills having been employed in upwards of 1,500 cases in private practice, within three years prior to being advertised, and in [illegible] thousand cases since, and in no one instance [illegible] strongly recommended as a more [illegible] of copaiba, cubebs, or any other [illegible]

Prepared only by M. G. Wray, [illegible] wholesale, by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; [illegible] Royal Exchange; Messrs. Barclay and [illegible] street, Butler, 4, Cheapside; and by all [illegible] medicine venders in town and [illegible] 1s. 6d. each box.—Advice given to [illegible] the hours of eleven and one in the [illegible] the evening.

## THE NEW WATERPROOF CLOAK,

21s.; Capes, 15s.; Driving Frocks, 32s. Twelve months' wear will prove them superior to the shabby-looking India rubber. Cloth Dress Cloaks, 35s.; Ditto Spanish Circle Cloaks, nine yards and a half round, 63s.; Boys' Cloaks, 8s. 6d.; Superfine Dress Coat, 42s. 6d.; Do. Frock Coat, silk facings, 50s.; Milled Petersham Great Coat and Invulnerable Pilot Pea Jackets, bound and velvet collars, 42s.; the new elegant Autumnal Waistcoat, 12s.; Do. Trousers, 16s. 6d.; Morning Coats and Dressing Gowns, 15s.; Gentleman's Suit of Livery, best cloth, 63s.; the best Shooting Jacket, 21s.—DOUDNEY and SON, City Clothing Establishment, 54, Lombard-street. Established, 1784. The best and cheapest House for Boys' Clothing.

## MESSRS. MALLAN AND SONS, SURGEON DENTISTS, No. 32, Great Russell-street Bloomsbury; 9, Hallmoon Street, Piccadilly; and 10, Ludgate Hill, opposite the Belle Sauvage; beg to announce that, in consequence of the extension of their practice, they will DISCONTINUE ADVERTISING immediately after the ensuing season. They may be consulted, as at present, be consulted daily, in all cases appertaining to their profession, at the above establishments.

## THE KING OF OUDE'S FAVOURITE SAUCE, introduced by S. HICKSON, 1825, is now so well established as the best Sauce ever produced for Meats, Ragouts, Hashes, Curries, &c., as to need no further recommendation. It only remains to caution persons against various bad imitations, in purchasing which they will meet with vexation and disappointment. Tradesmen have no excuse, as a proper allowance is made to Venders. It is sold in London by S. Hickson, 72, Wardour-street; Fortnum and Mason, Sharborn and Sons, Ingrams, Morel, Piccadilly; Vallé, Haymarket; Burgess and Son, Leake; —Reilly and Son, and Lazenby, Dublin;—and by most respectable Grocers, &c., in the Kingdom.

Also, HICKSON'S SAUCE for HASHES, STEAKS, &c., &c., a better Sauce for family use than Harvey's, Reading, or any other Sauce.

## HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL,

unequalled for promoting the Growth of the Hair, preserving it from decay, and restoring it if injured or destroyed, rendering it of a fine, soft, silky appearance, and sustaining it in all under the different varieties of atmosphere.

Prepared by Messrs. HANNAY and CO.,

Perfumers to the Royal Family, No. 61, Oxford Street, London. Although long possessed of the secret, Messrs. Hannay and Co. were precluded from submitting this invaluable addition to the Toilet for public patronage during the lifetime of the individual who divulged it to them, or whose head would inevitably have paid the forfeit of its disclosure, the parties successively employed in its preparation being bound under the most solemn forms of secrecy; and it has been kept inviolate upwards of three centuries.

A fine head of hair has, from the remotest ages, been esteemed the greatest ornament of Female Beauty, and in the rudest and most uncivilised countries great value is set upon a fine head of hair. The great care is proverbial that is paid to the cultivation of the luxuriant tresses of the fair captives of the Harem, and it is there well known to succeed in outrivalling even the far-famed beauties of Circassia.

The Oriental Oil has been employed for the purpose during a period of three centuries, and has been found undeviatingly successful in producing that object of all desires—a fine, long, full, and silky head of hair.

Messrs. Hannay and Co. do not profess (as is done in some instances) that the properties of the Oriental Oil will produce hair on cast iron—it will do no such thing; but, if regularly applied, will re-produce the hair where nature ordained its existence, if free from those causes to which baldness is referable; it will promote the growth of the hair generally,

PREVENT ITS FALLING OFF OR TURNING GREY,

retain it in curl, render it fine and soft as silk, and impart a brilliant lustre for which it has no equal. The Oriental Oil is a pure LIMPID, WHITE, VEGETABLE SUBSTANCE,

unsophisticated with the deleterious articles usually employed to form Oils red, which are equally injurious to the skin as to the hair, and although an oily substance, the

ORIENTAL OIL DOES NOT RENDER THE HAIR GREASY,

but is therefore free from the general complaint against every other article to present use for the same purpose, including those many substances miscalled "Hair Grease, which are neither more nor less than a composition of Hog's Lard and Whale Oil subjected to various manipulations to divest them of the fetid smell.

The laws of nature throughout creation exhibit one uniform principle. Vegetation, it is well known, derives from the dews of the atmosphere a great portion of its support, and deprive it of which it soon withers and dies; so the hair, unless properly nourished, becomes weak and gradually drops off; for, minute as every single hair appears, if examined with a microscope the human hair will be found a perfectly hollow tube, with the surface covered with minute and innumerable pores resembling the skin, from which, if allowed to absorb anything of an injurious tendency, the hair is destroyed thereby: thus it will be observed that those persons subject to profuse perspiration become bald early in life, which is merely caused by the acid caustic nature of the perspiration settling on the hair and being absorbed, which entirely destroys it; but if the Oriental Oil be daily applied, it will prevent this taking place and preserve the hair free from injury; and if regularly applied to the heads of infants, it entirely removes the scurf, without the assistance of the dandruff combs, an operation so distressing to the heads of children.

Price 3s. 6d., 6s. 6d., and in pint bottles, with glass stoppers, 10s. each,

N.B.—HANNAY and CO.'s ORIENTAL OIL is particularly recommended to the notice of Merchants and Shippers Trading to the East and West Indies, being the only article for the hair that will survive a voyage to the East without turning rancid.

## WITHOUT INJURING the HAIR or SOILING the SKIN.—The only article that has stood the test of experience is AGID HASSAN'S CIRCASSIAN HAIR DYE, which will in a few hours change light, red, or grey hair, to a rich auburn or jet black, or any shade between, with a fine glossy appearance, without injuring the roots. It will also be found invaluable to Cavalry Officers and others in removing white stockings," and giving to every spot of the horse any hue required. Sold by the Sole Agents, W. Day and Co., at the Old Italian and celebrated Fish Sauce Warehouse, 64, Southampton-street, Strand, and Hannay and Co., 63, Oxford-street; in Bottles, at 2s., 10s., and 15s. each, with directions for use, and a fac-simile of the signature of Agib Hassan; also that of W. Day and Co. All others are counterfeit.

## MORISON'S PILLS.—The Public are hereby informed that this medicine cannot be held genuine unless the words "Morison's Universal Medicines" are engraved upon the Government stamp, in white letters upon a red ground. The above is the only security to the public of its genuineness, and it is highly important that it should be observed by all who take the medicine. No Chemist or Druggist is allowed by the British College of Health to sell the medicine.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.

## A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From JOSEPH HENRY GREEN, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharges in the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "JOSEPH HENRY GREEN.

"46, Lincoln's Inn Fields, April 18, 1835."

From BRANSBY COOPER, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in ten or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 13, 1835."

From WILLIAM HUNTER, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of; the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly,

"April 15, 1835." (Signed) "WILLIAM HUNTER.

Prepared only by George Franks, Surgeon, 90, Blackfriars Road, and may be had of his Agents, Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street; Edwards, 67, St. Paul's Church-yard; J. Willoughby and Co., 61, Bishopsgate-street Without; Thomas Butler, 4, Cheapside, corner of St. Paul's; Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; Johnston, 68, Cornhill; Prout, 229, Strand; Heuiebontke, Middle Row, Holborn; Bowling, St. George's Circus, Surrey Theatre; W. A. Hallows, 2, High-street, Islington; Watts, 106, Edgeware-road, London; Evans, Son, and Co., 15, Fenwick-street, Liverpool; at the Medical Hall, 54, Lower Sackville-street, Dublin; of J. and R. Raines, Leith Walk, Edinburgh; and of all Wholesale and Retail Patent Medicine Venders in the United Kingdom. Sold in Bottles at 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. Duty included.

CAUTION.—To prevent imposition, the Honourable Commissioners of Stamps have directed the name of "GEORGE FRANKS, *Blackfriars Road*," to be engraven on the Government Stamp.

N.B.—Hospitals, and other Medical Charities, supplied as usual from the Proprietor.

*Mr. Franks may be consulted every day as usual until 2 o'clock.*

LOSS OF TEETH SUPPLIED,

AND FILLING DECAYED TEETH

WITH MINERAL MARMORATUM.

## MONSIEUR LE DRAY and CO., SURGEON DENTISTS, No. 60, Newman-street, Oxford-street, continue to RESTORE DECAYED TEETH with their celebrated MINERAL MARMORATUM, applied without PAIN, HEAT, or PRESSURE, which in a few seconds HARDENS INTO ENAMEL, PREVENTING and CURING the TOOTH ACHE, allaying in one minute the most excruciating PAIN, and rendering the operation of EXTRACTION UNNECESSARY. They also FASTEN LOOSE TEETH, whether arising from neglect, the use of calomel, or disease of the gums. INCORRODIBLE ARTIFICIAL or NATURAL TEETH, of SURPASSING BEAUTY, FIXED from ONE to a COMPLETE SET, without EXTRACTING the ROOTS, or GIVING any PAIN, the ASSURANCE of WIRES or other LIGATURES, at the following Paris charges:—

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| A single Artificial Tooth | £0 | 10 | 6 |
| A complete Set | 5 | 5 | 0 |
| A complete Set of Natural Teeth, on fine gold plate | 15 | 0 | 0 |
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FOR CALCUTTA, with leave to land Passengers at MADRAS, the PROTECTOR, 600 Tons, THOS. CRANSHAW, R.C.S., Commander; lying in the East India Docks. Has excellent Accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to MAIN BUTTANSHAW, or to T. HEARN, 134, Fenchurch street; Messrs. LYALL BROTHERS, St. Helen's Passage, or to F. GRIGGS and Co., 64, Cornhill.

TO INDIA, CHINA, and the COLONIES.

FOR PASSAGES to, and Information connected with, the above places, apply to CAPT. JAMES BARBER (late of the ship CAMBRIDGE), No. 4, Leadenhall-street.

To Sail from Gravesend 25th January, 1837,

FOR MADRAS, CALCUTTA, & CHINA. The Ship ABERCROMBIE ROBINSON, 1413 Tons, RUNCIMAN, late Commander in the Hon. Company's Service; lying in the East India Docks. Has ample Accommodations for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. PALMER'S, M'INTOSH, DENT, and Co., Queen's-Arms Yard; Mr. J. U. ELLIS, Jerusalem Coffee-House; or to JAMES BARBER, 4, Leadenhall-street.

FOR THE CAPE AND BOMBAY.—The CHILDE HAROLD, A 1, 500 Tons burthen, GEORGE [illegible], Commander. This Ship has been unavoidably detained, will now Positively leave the West India Dock on the 31st of January; she is fitted with great attention to comfort, has superior Accommodations, and carries a Surgeon.—For Freight or Passage apply to L. W. WINGATE, 24, Birchin-lane; to THOMAS and EDWARDS, 12, King's Arms Yard; or to JAMES BARBER, Leadenhall-street.

INDIA.

MESSRS THRESHER and CO., next door to Somerset House, Strand, respectfully announce that every description of Clothing for Ladies, Officers, Writers, Cadets, and Families going abroad, is manufactured at their Establishment.

Ladies' and Family Outfits, embracing every Article necessary for the Voyage, and for use in India, are prepared with the greatest attention, the whole of the Wearing Apparel being made in the neatest and most Fashionable manner, of such materials as are best adapted to the climate.

Officers, Writers, and Cadets may rely upon having their Outfits prepared with the strictest regard to economy, such Articles only being recommended as are absolutely necessary, and of such qualities as may be depended upon for durability and usefulness.

Outfits from this Establishment are prepared, packed, and shipped without any trouble to the parties, and are so arranged as to secure every comfort during the Voyage, and an ample supply on arrival.

Ladies waited on at their own residence, and Lists of Articles, with the number of each necessary, both for Ladies and Gentlemen, may be had upon application, or sent to any part of the country.

MESSRS. THRESHER and Co., being Manufacturers, supply every article at the lowest wholesale prices; consequently all Outfits must be paid for on delivery, and no discount can be allowed.

N.B.—Orders from India carefully and promptly executed.

STEAM INFORMATION.

THE BRITISH and FOREIGN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S PACKETS leave as follows:

For LISBON, CADIZ, GIBRALTAR, and MALAGA, with a bag of Letters from His Majesty's Post Office, from London, off the Tower (calling off Oporto), the CALPE, Captain THOMAS KIDD, on Wednesday the 28th December at Twelve o'clock, and Falmouth on the 29th.

For GUERNSEY and JERSEY, from Southampton, the LADY DE BAUMAREZ, every Tuesday evening, at Six o'clock precisely, at Reduced Fares.

Berths may be secured at the Company's Offices, and at Mr. H. Underwood's, 56, Haymarket, of whom further information may be obtained; as well as of Messrs. Charles Barry and Co., 38, Mincing-lane; Mr. N. M. Prieaux, Southampton; Messrs. Vandenhoff and Son, French Consuls, Portsmouth; Messrs. Fox and Co., Falmouth; Messrs. F. F. Gibbs and Co., Liverpool; and all the principal coach offices. W. A. DE BUCK, Secretary.

British and Foreign Steam Navigation Company's Office, 8, Fenchurch street.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS

SAMUEL LEVY, late of No. 2, Hemmings-row, having been obliged some time ago, from ill health, to abandon his business at the above place, he begs now to inform his Military and Naval friends and customers that he has recommenced it again at most spacious and extensive premises, No. 28, King William street, Charing Cross, within a short distance East of his old station, where they will find the most extensive supply of every article formerly sold by him, and at even lower prices. He begs to assure his friends generally that the same punctuality and attention paid to their orders, which for so many years merited their approbation, shall mark his future dealings with them.

Portable Bedsteads, Canteens, and Camp Furniture of every description of the best manufacture 40 per cent. below the charges of any other house in the trade.

S. L. has no connexion whatever with the business now carrying on where he formerly resided.

MERRIMAN, SOLE PATENTEE of the NEW HINGED METALLIC BEDSTEADS, SHIP SOFAS, and SWING COTS, &c.—The superiority of this Patent over all other Inventions has gained it the unqualified approbation and patronage of the most distinguished Officers of both Services. It possesses the decided advantages of economy, cleanliness, and durability, with the greatest facility of erection and removal. These Bedsteads are manufactured in various patterns, and are equally suited for the camp, the cabin, or household use. They are particularly adapted for a warm climate, and for passengers to INDIA and the Colonies, as they will form a ship sofa or swing cot during the voyage, and at all times an ornamental article of furniture, which, when required, may be quickly packed in a box.

An inspection and comparison is requested at No. 170, PICCADILLY (Egyptian Hall), or at the Manufactory, 97, FAIRBAIRN-HALL-STREET, opposite Billiter street, London, WHERE ALONE THEY CAN BE OBTAINED. All descriptions of Metallic Bedsteads advertised as Patent, and every kind of Camp and Cabin Furniture, with general Travelling Baggage, are supplied at other establishment at the same moderate prices.

Trunk and Case Maker, by appointment, to the Hon. East India Company.

DEPOT FOR NAVAL & MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,

ISAAC LEVY, Successor to S. LEVY, No. 2, Hemming's-row, St. Martin's lane.

Begs to call the attention of Officers of the Navy and Army, &c. to his Old-Established DEPOT, where they will find ready every article of Naval and Military Equipment, Camp furniture, Bedding, Bedsteads, Canteens, Portable Drawers, &c. &c. Officers and others attending Levees and Drawing Rooms supplied with every article required.

C. COPPOCK, GENERAL OUTFITTER, 47, STRAND.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Summer Morning Gown | 12 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Rich Shawl Ditto | 21 | 0 | to | 30 0 |
| Grey and Brown Coating | 18 | 6 | to | 21 0 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Trousers | 22 | 0 | to | 25 0 |
| Brighton Cord Ditto | 12 | 6 | | |
| Summer Waistcoats | 7 | 6 | to | 12 6 |
| Silk Ditto, New Patterns | 15 | 0 | to | 17 6 |
| Superfine Kerseymere Ditto | 15 | 0 | to | 18 0 |

*** Made to measure for the same, in six hours.—Passage Shirts 30s. per dozen.—Super Long Cloth Shirts, fine Linen Fronts, 60s. to 90s. per dozen.—Fine Linen Ditto, extra fine Fronts, 96s. to 120s.—Military and Naval Stocks of superior quality and moderate prices.

47, Strand.] COPPOCK'S [47, Strand.

Six Doors East of Buckingham-street.

INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

E. JOHNSON invites the attention of Naval and Military Officers, Cadets, Surgeons, Writers, and Passengers, proceeding to India or the Colonies, to his improved PATENT METALLIC EXPANDING BEDSTEADS, forming Ship Sofas and Swing Cots, which for Cleanliness, Economy, Lightness, and Convenience are unequalled. Also to his new Ship Sofas, either in Rosewood or Mahogany, which may be used as Ship Sofas, Swinging Cots, or Camp Beds, forming at the same time a convenient and elegant piece of Drawing Room Furniture.

A large assortment of Brass and Iron Camp and House Bedsteads, Spring, Stuffed, Recumbent, and Easy Chairs, Mattresses, Carriage Seats and Cushions, Mahogany, Camp, and House Drawers, Wash-hand, and other Tables, Wardrobes, Canteens, Liqueur Cases, and every description of Portable Furniture, whether for the Camp or Cabin, all at Wholesale prices for cash.

OFFICER'S BEDSTEADS, with Mattress, Bolster, Pillow, and Curtains complete, only £6 6s.

An inspection of the above articles is earnestly and with confidence requested at the Manufactory for every article of Travelling and Camp Equipage, 155, Leadenhall-street, only four doors from Cornhill.

MILITARY and Naval Gentlemen, Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, and Families, are respectfully invited to Messrs. W. H. ABLETT and CO.'s, 37, Cornhill, Clothiers and General Outfitters, where every article is charged at the wholesale price, for Cash only.—Calico shirts, 6s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 14s. per dozen; good ditto, 18s., 21s., 24s., and 30s. per dozen; ditto, with linen collars, wristbands, and lawn fronts, from 30s. per dozen for the finest quality; a large assortment of long-cloth and Irish linen ditto; striped sea shirts, 18s. per dozen; printed ditto, 24s. per dozen and upwards; cotton half-hose, 3s. 6d. per dozen; handkerchiefs, 3s. 6d. per dozen; silk ditto, 6s. per dozen; dress collars, 3s. 6d. per dozen; cotton caps, 2s. per dozen; a great variety of boys' and girls' under-linen, ladies' chemises, 9s. per dozen; ditto, 12s. and 18s.; good ditto, 21s. and 24s. per dozen; ladies' night-caps, 6s. per dozen; night-gowns, 18s.; long ditto, 24s., 30s., and 36s. per dozen; sheets, 2s. per pair; pillow-cases; linen towels, 6s. per dozen; gentlemen's wearing apparel made up in the first style, a great variety of linen jackets and trowsers, from 7s. 6d. per suit; superior ditto, made to measure, 18s. and 20s. per suit; duck, drill, kerseymere, &c., ditto, in great variety, bedding, from 3s. 6d. each; cots, hammocks, blankets, counterpanes, trunks, sea chests, and all kinds of cabin furniture, &c.

INDIA.—TO OFFICERS in the KING'S or COMPANY'S SERVICE proceeding to India, CADETS, ASSISTANT-SURGEONS, and WRITERS.—Gentlemen proceeding to India, in either of these Services, may be supplied, with the utmost promptitude, with every article of Wearing Apparel, Cabin Furniture, Camp Equipage, &c., on the most Economical Scale, by MAYNARD and CO., 27, Poultry. The Articles at this Establishment are uniformly prepared with regard to Durability and Usefulness, and their extensive connexions with India enable them to compile an Outfit so as to avoid all unnecessary expense. REGIMENTAL and MILITARY EQUIPMENTS completed with perfect accuracy, according to the latest Regulations.

LADIES' OUTFITS prepared in the best manner.

Their NEW CAMP COT, forming a SOFA, a SWING COT, or FIELD BED, will be found the best adapted for an Equipment for India.

PASSAGE AGENCY, PLANS, and correct Information of every Ship sailing to India and New South Wales may be obtained, Passages engaged, and Baggage also shipped through this medium, at a considerable saving of Time, Trouble, and Expense.

MAYNARD & CO., 27, Poultry, near the Mansion House.

Paymaster-General's Office, Whitehall, Dec. 24th, 1836.

NOTICE to WIDOWS of NAVAL OFFICERS.—In order to prevent inconvenience to Widows of Naval Officers attending to receive their Pensions at the Office of His Majesty's Paymaster General, Whitehall, the Payments for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1836, will be made in the following order, viz.:—

On the 2nd and Tuesday the 3rd of January, 1837.
Widows of Masters, Surgeons, Assistant-Surgeons, and Pursers, on Wednesday the 4th and Thursday the 5th of Jan. 1837.
Widows of Lieutenants on Friday the 6th of January, 1837.
Widows of Admirals, Captains, and Commanders on Monday the 9th of January, 1837.

After which period, the Payments will be made daily as usual.

By Order of His Majesty's Paymaster-General,
T. HALTAIN, Assistant Paymaster-General.

Office of Ordnance, Dec. 24, 1836.

THE PRINCIPAL OFFICERS of His Majesty's Ordnance do hereby give notice, that they are ready to dispose of to such persons as may be willing to tender for the same, a quantity of Brass Ordnance, saved from the wreck of the *Royal George*, and a quantity of unserviceable Brass and Iron Ordnance, Shot, and Shells, Cast Iron Trucks, and old Wrought Iron and Steel, &c. &c., in store at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and the Tower, which have been divided into Lots, and may be viewed upon application to the Storekeepers, at those places, any day (Sundays excepted) previous to the day fixed for the delivery of the Tenders.

A Catalogue of the several Lots may be obtained by persons willing to become purchasers, at the Storekeeper's Office, Woolwich, and at the Secretary's Office, in Pall Mall, where the Tenders for the whole or any number of the said Lots are to be delivered on or before Tuesday, the 17th January, 1837.

By Order of the Board,
R. BYHAM, Secretary.

Admiralty, December 19th, 1836.

HALF-PAY and RETIRED-PAY to NAVAL OFFICERS and OFFICERS of the ROYAL MARINES.—Notice is hereby given, That the Half-pay and Retired pay due for the Quarter ending 31st December, 1836, will be payable at the Office of his Majesty's Paymaster-General, Whitehall, on the following days, viz.:—

On the 10th and 11th January next, to Masters, Surgeons, Chief Pursers, and their Attorneys.

On the 12th, 13th, and 16th January, to Lieutenants at 5s. and under, and their Attorneys.

On the 17th and 18th of January, to Lieutenants at 7s. and 6s. 8d. and Chaplains, and their Attorneys.

On the 20th, 23rd, and 24th, of January, to Admirals, Lieutenant-Generals, Major Generals, Colonels, Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors, Captains, Commanders, and Retired Commanders, and their Attorneys.

Great inconvenience having been experienced by the claims of Officers, who have not chosen to receive their half-pay or retired-pay on the days fixed for their rank, being preferred on the days appointed for the payment of half-pay and retired-pay to Officers of different ranks, notice is hereby given that no such claims can in future be attended to on the days not appointed for Officers of those ranks, but for the accommodation of such Officers, and also for the convenience of those who may not have transmitted their Declarations or Certificates sufficiently early to obtain the payment on the above-mentioned days, a recal will take place on the 26th and 27th of January; after which the half pay and retired-pay will be payable on the first and third Wednesdays in every Month, excepting during the general payment.

Officers residing at or near London, and wishing to receive their half pay or retired-pay in person, are requested to deliver their Declarations or Certificates into the Office of, or transmit them to His Majesty's Paymaster-General, immediately on the expiration of each quarter; and those employing Agents, are also requested to furnish their agents with their Declarations or Certificates, with the same dispatch, for unless such documents are delivered into that Office early, delay in the payment must unavoidably ensue.

As it sometimes happens that officers apply, personally, for their half pay or retired pay, without having previously sent in their Declarations or Certificates as required by the usual advertisement, any delay or inconvenience to which they might be subject by this oversight it is in the power of the officers themselves to prevent, by an adherence to the existing regulations.

Under the authority of the statutes relating to the pay of the Navy (besides the above-mentioned modes), officers may receive their half pay or retired-pay in any of the following ways, viz.—

1st. By drawing a Bill for the amount, on a Form of Bill to be sent to them from the Paymaster-General's Office, after the receipt of the individual letter of application and declaration.

2d. By a Remittance Bill or permanent Remittance Bill, payable to them at or in the neighbourhood of their residence by the Collector of Customs or Excise.

3rd. By Payment at the Dock Yards at Portsmouth, Devonport, and Chatham, on producing to the Pay Clerks the usual Declaration or Certificate on the days appointed for Payment at the respective ports.

This mode will be found more convenient to Officers living near any of these ports than subscribing for exchange or remittance.

In all cases, the Officer signifying his desire of payment is to state at the foot of his letter his Christian and Surname, his rank, and a full description of his residence.

N.B.—Bills of Exchange drawn under or by virtue of the 41 Geo. 3, cap. 26, are not liable to the Stamp Duty.

No persons residing out of his Majesty's dominions are entitled to the privileges of this Act.

## TIDE-TABLE—MEAN TIME

| JAN. | PLYMOUTH Dock Yard | | PORTSMH. Dock Yard | | | | SHEERNESS Dock Yard. | | | | LONDON Bridge. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | | Morn. | | Aft. | |
| | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. | h. | m. |
| Su. 1 | 10 | 19 | 11 | 50 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 53 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 58 | 8 | 25 |
| Mo. 2 | .. | .. | 0 | 27 | 6 | 32 | 7 | 3 | 7 | 31 | 8 | 5 | 8 | 56 | 9 | 30 |
| Tu. 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 7 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 37 | 9 | 7 | 10 | 2 | 10 | 32 |
| We. 4 | 1 | 54 | 2 | 31 | 8 | 13 | 9 | 13 | 9 | 47 | 10 | 18 | 11 | 12 | 11 | 48 |
| Th. 5 | 2 | 47 | 3 | 25 | 9 | 43 | 10 | 43 | 10 | 59 | 11 | 19 | .. | .. | 0 | 10 |
| Fr. 6 | 3 | 42 | 4 | 20 | 10 | 39 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 44 | .. | .. | 0 | 40 | 1 | 11 |
| Sa. 7 | 4 | 36 | 5 | 14 | 11 | 31 | .. | .. | 0 | 11 | 0 | 38 | 1 | 26 | 2 | 3 |

# Naval Intelligence.

APPOINTMENTS.

Commanders—Alex. Milne (1830) to *Snake*; Hon. J. Denman (1835) to *Scylla*; H. E. Coffin (1829) to *Trinculo*.
Lieutenant—T. V. Anson (1833) to *Snake*.
Masters—W. L. Browne (1831) to *Trinculo*; John Pascoe (1828) to *Alert*; J. F. Boxer, from *Alert* to *Scylla*.
Mate—C. Fawell to *Excellent*.
Midshipmen—F. G. Simkinson to *Samarang*; J. Voules to *Sunflower*; Henry Need to *Wolverine*; J. Tottenham (Coll. Vol.) to *Stag*.
Master's-Assistant—W. Gallon to *Samarang*.
Assistant-Surgeons—J. S. Puddin (Sup.) to *Britannia*; T. J. Graham to *Stag*.
Pursers—George Dunbt (1836) to *Snake*; G. T. Plumbly (1838) to *Scylla*; J. Holmes (1835) to *Trinculo*.
Clerk—H. M. D. Niblett (in charge) to *Griffon*; G. Wise to *Dido*.

## MOVEMENTS OF HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

ALGERINE, 10, Lieut. Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), sailed from Madras for Calcutta, 3d August.
DOLPHIN, 16, Lieut.-Com. J. L. Roberts (1835), arrived in the River Columbia from Portsmouth, 6th November.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), arrived at Trieste from Venice, 8th inst.
RUSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), arrived at Madras from a cruise, 3d August.

## WEEKLY RETURN OF FALMOUTH PACKETS.

*** Packets having no dates against them take the next mails.
*s.* sailed, *d.* due, *r.* returned.

*Lisbon.*

ALERT, Norrington (1812), s. Nov. 21, d. Dec. 17, r. Dec. 22.
CAMDEN, Roberts, s. Nov 30, d. Dec. 26, r.
L'ESPOIR, Riley, acl. (1814), s. Dec. 8, d. Jan. 3, r.
RANGER, Turner (a. 1825) s. Dec. 14, d. Jan. 9, r.
LYRA, Griffin (1808), s. Dec. 21, d. Jan. 16, r.

*Mediterranean.*

SPITFIRE, Kennedy ( ), s. Oct. 3, d. Nov. 23, r. Nov. 15.
HERMES, Blount (1824) s. Nov. 3, d. Dec. 24, r.
FIREFLY, Pearce ( ), s. Dec. 8, d. Jan. 22, r.

*Madeira, Brazil, and Buenos Ayres.*

EXPRESS, Croke, ( ), s. Sept 12, d. Jan. 30, r.
MAGNET, Griffiths ( ), s. Oct 8, d. Feb 25, r.
SEAGULL, Parsons (1815), s. Nov. 4, d. Mar. 24, r.
SPEY, James (1815), s. Dec. 10, d. April 29, r.
COCKATRICE, s. , d. , r.

*Leeward Islands and Jamaica.*

PICKEN, Harvey (1810). s. Aug 17. d. Nov. 9, r. Nov. 9.
SHELDRAKE, Passingham (1819), s. Sept. 3, d. Nov. 27, r. Nov. 23.
RENARD, Dunsford (1809), s. Sept. 17, d. Dec. 11, r. Dec. 3.
NIGHTINGALE, Fortescue (1811), s. Oct. 3, d. Dec. 20, r.
SKYLARK, Ladd (1815), s. Oct 17, d. Jan. 8, r.
TYRIAN, Jennings (1818), s. Nov. 3, d. Jan. 26, r.
BRISKE, Downey (1815), s. Nov. 17, d. Feb 9, r.
LORD MELVILLE, Webbe (1826), s. Dec. 8, d. Mar. 2, r.
REINDEER, Dirken (1815), s. Dec. 17, d. March 2, r.
MUTINE, Pawle (1807), s. , d. , r.

*Mexico and Hayti.*

ECLIPSE, Forrester (1824), s. June 17, d. Nov. 4, r. Nov. 3.
LINNET, Downey (1815), s. July 17, d. Dec. 4, r. Nov. 24.
PANDORA, Innes (1813), s. Aug. 17, d. Jan. 4, r. Dec. 3.
GOLDFINCH, Culher (1815), s. Sept. 17, d. Feb. 4, r.
HOPE, Rees ( ), s. Oct. 17, d. Mar. 4, r.
HARWICH, Forster (1812), s. Nov. 17, d. April 6, r.
SWIFT, Welch (1812), s. Dec. 17, d. April 29, r.

*North America.*

DELIGHT, Moore (*b.* 1812), s. Oct. 8, d. Dec. 3, r. Dec. 3.
STAR, Smith ( ), s. Nov. 5, d. Jan. 7, r.
OROSSUM, Peter (1804), s. Dec. 10, d. Feb. 11, r.

## SHIPS AND VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

*With the Seniority of their Commanders, corrected to the present date.*

* Those Vessels employed in the Packet Service, will be found in the List of Falmouth Packets.

ACTÆON, 26, Capt. Lord Ed. Russell (1833), South America.
ÆTNA, 6, sur. ves. Capt. A. T. E. Vidal (1828), Fernando Po.
ALBAN, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. E. B. Tullig (1826), part. service.
ALGERINE, 10, Lieut.-Com. W. S. Thomas (1828), E. Indies.
ANDROMACHE, 28, Capt. H. D. Chads, C. B. (1825), East Indies.
ASIA, 84, Capt. Wm. Fisher (1811), Mediterranean.
ASTREA, 6, Capt. J. Clavell (1808), Supt. of Packets, Falmouth.
ATHOLL, 28, fr. s., Mas.-Com. A. Karley (1814), Portsmouth.
BARHAM, 50, Capt. A. L. Corry (1821), Mediterranean.
BASILISK, ketch, Lt.-Com. G. G. M'Donald (1824), S. America.
BEACON, 8, sur. v. Lt. Com. T. Graves (1827), particular service.
BELLEROPHON, 80, Capt. S. Jarkson, C.B. (1807), Mediterranean.
BELVIDERA, 42, Capt. C. R. Strong (1819), West Indies.
BLAZER, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. M. Waugh (1814), part. service.
BLONDE, 46, Capt. F. Mason, C.B. (1806), South America.
BONETTA, 10, Lieut.-Com. H. P. Deschamps (1829), C. of Africa.
BRITANNIA, 120, Adm. Sir P. C. H. Durham, G.C.B., Capt. J. W. D. Dundas (1807), Portsmouth.
BRUNA, 20, Com. R. Stallon (1823), Chatham.
BUFFALO, , Capt. J. Heatharash (1831), on pass. to St. Australia.
BUZZARD, 10, Lt.-Com. P. Campbell, Coast of Africa.
CALEDONIA, 120, Vice Adm. Sir Jodas Rowley, Bart., K.C.B. D.C., M.C., Capt. G. B. Martin (1833), Mediterranean.
CAMELEON, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Bradley (1826), Coast of Spain.
CANDID, 81, Capt. Hon. J. Percy, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
CARRON, st. v., Lt.-Com. E. E. Owen (1827), West Indies.
CARYSFORT, 26, Capt. H. B. Martin (1827), Sheerness, fitting.
CASTOR, 36, Com. W. Robertson (a.) (1827), N. Coast of Spain.
CEYLON, 2, Lieut. J. G. M'Kenzie, F. L. (1830), Malta.
CHAMPION, 18, s. m. R. Fair (1829), West Indies.
CHARYBDIS, 3, Lt.-Com. S. Mercer (1829), Coast of Africa.
CHILDERS, 16, Com. Hon. H. Keppel (1833), Mediterranean.
CLEOPATRA, 26, Capt. Hon. Hon. G. Grey (1834), South America.
CLIO, 16, Com. Wm. Richardson (a.) (1818), Mediterranean.
COCKATRICE, 6, Lieut.-Com. J. Douglas (1826), South America.
COLUMBINE, 18, Com. T. Henderson (1834), Coast of Africa.
COMET, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. R. Otway, Act. (1828), Coast of Spain.
COMPIANCE, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. W. Arlett (1825), part. service.
CONWAY, 26, Capt. C. R. Drinkwater (1830), on pass. to E. Indies.
CORNWALLIS, 74, Capt. Sir J. R. Rowley, Bt. (1812), Lisbon.
CRUIZER, 16, Com. W. A. Willis (1831), West Indies.
CURLEW, 10, Lt.-Com. Edm. Norcott (1815), Coast of Africa.
DEE, 4, st. v. Com. W. Ramsay (1831), West Indies.
DIDO, 20, Capt. Lewis Davis, C.B. (1827), Sheerness fitting.
DOLPHIN, 16, T. L. Roberts (1835), Coast of Africa.
DROMEDARY, conv. sh., Mr. R. Skinner, Com. (1806), Bermuda.
DUBLIN, 50, Rear-Admiral Sir G. E. Hammond, K.C.B., Captain Robert Tait (1827), South America.
ECHO, st. ves., Lt.-Com. W. James (1815), on pass to W. Indies.
EDINBURGH, 74, Capt. J. R. Dacres (1806), Mediterranean.
EMERALD, ten. to *Royal George* yt., Mast. Jn. Saunders, part. serv
EXCELLENT, Capt. T. Hastings (1830), Portsmouth.
FAIR ROSAMOND, sc. Lt.-Com. G. Rose (1832), Coast of Africa.
FAIRY, 10, sur. v. Com. W. Howell (*b*) (1826), Surveying Service
FAVOURITE, 18, Com. G. R. Mundy (1828), Mediterranean.
FIREBRAND, st. v. Master Com. J. Allen, particular service.
FIREFLY, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Pearse (1818), part. service.
FLAMER, Lieut.-Com. J. M. Potbury (1829), Sheerness.
FLY, 18, Com. Russell Elliott (1829), South America.
FORESTER, 3, brigantine, Lt.-Com. G. G. Miall (1808), C. of Af
FORTE, 44, Capt. W. O. Pell (1813), West Indies, ordered home.
GANNET, 16, Com. J. B. Maxwell (1827), West Indies.
GRIFFON, 3, Lieut. Com. J. G. D'Urban (1823), Sheerness.
HARLEQUIN, 16, Com. J. R. Erskine (1829), Mediterranean.
HARPY, 10, Lt.-Com. Hon. G. R. A. Clements (1831), N. America.
HARRIER, 18, Com. W. H. H. Carew (1834), South America.
HASTINGS, 74, R. Ad. Sir W. H. Gage, Capt. Shiffner (1819), Lisbon
HERCULES, 74, Capt. M. F. F. Berkeley (1811), Cadiz.
HORNET, 6, Lt.-Com. F. R. Coghlan (1814), South America.
HOWE, Vice-Ad. the Hon. C. E. Fleeming, Capt. Alex. Ellice (1831), Sheerness.
INCONSTANT, 36, Capt. Daniel Pring (1815), N. Coast of Spain.
JASEUR, 16, Com. J. Hackett (1828), Mediterranean.
LARK, 4, sur. v., Lt.-Com. Edward Harnett (1836), West Indies.
LEVERET, 10, Lt.-Com. C. J. Bosanquet (1831), Coast of Africa.
LIGHTNING, st. v., Lt.-Com. J. Shambler (1815), part. service.
LYNX, 3, Lt.-Com. H. V. Huntley (1818), Coast of Africa.
MADAGASCAR, 46, Captain Sir J. T. Peyton, K.C.H. (1811) West Indies.
MAGICIENNE, 24, Capt. G. W. St. John Mildmay (1828), Cadiz.
MAGNIFICENT, 74, Lt.-Com. J. Pagni (1806), Jamaica.
MAGPIE, cut., Lieut.-Com. T. E. Brock (1827), Mediterranean.
MALABAR, 74, Capt. Sir W. A. Montagu, (1807), Lisbon.
MANTIFF, surv. ves., Mr. Thomas, Commander, Shetland.
MEDEA, st. v. Com. H. T. Austin (1831), Mediterranean.
MELVILLE, 74, Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Halkett, Capt. P. J. Douglas (1811), North America and West Indies.
MESSENGER, st. transport, Mr. J. King (1828), Woolwich.
METEOR, s. v. Lieut.-Com. G. W. Smith (1826), West Indies.
MINDEN, 74, Capt. A. R. Sharpe, C.B. (1810), Lisbon.
NAUTILUS, 10, Lieut.-Com. Wm. Crooky (1823), Mediterranean.
NIMROD, 20, Com. John Fraser (1831), West Indies.
NORTH STAR, 28, Capt. O. V. Harcourt (1827), Portsmouth.
ORESTES, 18, Com. J. J. F. Nuwell (1828), Mediterranean.
PANTALOON, 10, Lt. Com. Harry Eyres (1827), Portsmouth.
PATRIOT, 10, Ten. to *Royal George* y., Lieut. P. Bisson (1826), part. service.
PEARL, 18, Com. Hugh Nurse (1828), particular service.
PELICAN, 10, Com. B. Popham (1828), Coast of Africa.
PEMBROKE, 74, Capt. Sir Thos. Fellowes, K.E., C.B. (1811), Lisbon.
PHŒNIX, st. v., Commodore Lord John Hay, Com. W. H. Henderson, (1831), part. service.
PICKLE, 5, Lt.-Com. A. G. Balman (1828), West Indies.
PINCHER, 6, Lt.-Com. G. Byng (1829), tender to flag sh. Halifax.
PIQUE, 36, Capt. Hon. H. J. Rous (1823), Cadiz.
PLUTO, st. ves., Lieut.-Com. J. Dunlil (1827), particular service.
PORTLAND, 52, Capt. D. Price (1815), Mediterranean.
PYLADES, 18, Com. W. L. Castle (1831), Coast of Africa.
RACEHORSE, 16, Com. Sir J. R. Home, Bart. (1833), N. America.
RACER, 16, Com. J. Hope (1830), West Indies.
RAINBOW, 26, Capt. T. Bennett, (1828), West Indies.
RALEIGH, 16, Com. M. Quin (1834), East Indies.
RAPID, 10, Lieut.-Com. the Hon. G. H. St. Vincent de Ros Kinnaird (1830), Mediterranean.
RATTLESNAKE, 38, Capt. W. Hobson (1828), E. Indies.
RAVEN, 4, Lt.-Com. G. A. Bedford (1834), Fernando Po.
REVENGE, 78, Capt. W. Elliott, C.B. (1810), Mediterranean.
RINGDOVE, 16, Com. W. F. Lapidge (1833), particular service.
RODNEY, 92, Capt. Hyde Parker (1807), Mediterranean.
ROLLA, 10, Lt. Com. F. H. H. Glasse (1826), Coast of Africa.
RUSE, 18, Com. W. Barrow (1832), East Indies.
ROVER, 18, Com. C. Eden (1836), South America.
ROYAL ADELAIDE, 104, Admiral the Rt. Hon. Lord A. Beauclerk G.C.B. and G.C.H., Capt. John Sykes (1806), Plymouth.
ROYAL GEORGE, yt., Capt. Lord A. Fitzclarence (1821), Portsm.
ROYAL SOVEREIGN, Capt. Sup. Sir C. Rullen, (1802), Pembroke.
ROYALIST, 10, Lt.-Com. C. A. Barlow (1829), N. Coast of Spain.
RUSSELL, 71, Capt. Sir W. H. Dillon (1808), Lisbon.
SALAMANDER, st. v., Com. S. C. Dacres (1834), N. Coast of Spain.
SAMARANG, 28, Capt. W. Broughton (1831), Portsmouth.
SAN JOSEF, 110, Capt. R. Thomas (1805), guard ship, Plymouth.
SAPPHIRE, 28, Capt. F. B. Rowley (1830), Mediterranean.
SARACEN, 10, Lt. Com. T. P. Le Hardy (1829), N. Coast of Spain.
SATELLITE, 16, Com. J. Rubi (1829), on passage to West Indies.
SAVAGE, 10, Lieut.-Com. Hon. E. R. Curzon (1826), Plymouth.
SCORPION, 10, Lt.-Com. E. Holland (1826), on pass. to C. of Africa.
SCOUT, 18, Com. Robt. Craigie (1828), on passage to the Cape.
SCYLLA, 16, Com. Hon Joseph Denman (1833), Plymouth.
SEAFLOWER, cutter, Lt. Com. Joseph Roche (1814), Portsmouth.
SERPENT, 16, Com. R. L. Warren (1823), on pass. to West Indies.
SHEARWATER, 5, Lt. Com. J. J. Robinson (1834), West Indies.
SNAKE, 16, Com. Alex. Milne (1830), Sheerness.
SPARROWHAWK, 16, Com. C. Pearson (1814), South America.
SPEEDY, 8, c., Lieut.-Com. J. Millett (1815), Plymouth.
SPIDER, 6, Lieut. Com. J. O'Reilly (*a.* 1815), South America.
SPITFIRE, st. ves. Lt.-Com. Aud. Kennedy (1815), part. service.
STAG, 46, Capt. T. B. Sullivan, C.B. (1814), Plymouth.
STANLING, Lieut.-Com. H. Kellett (1828), South America.
SULPHUR, Com. E. Belcher (1829), South America.
TALAVERA, 74, Capt. W. B. Mends (1814), Plymouth.
TALBOT, 28, Capt. F. W. Pennell (1818), South America.
TEMERAIRE, 104, Capt. T. F. Kennedy (1818), grd ship, Sheerness.
THETIS, 10, Capt. George Back (1835), particular service.
THALIA, 46, Rear Adm. Pat. Campbell, Cap. R. Wauchope (1814), Coast of Africa.
THUNDER, bbr. v., Com. R. Owen (1826), West Indies.
THUNDERER, 84, Capt. W. F. Wise, C.B. (1806), Mediterranean.
TRIDENT, 24, Capt. J. Tomkinson (1819), Mediterranean.
TRINCULO, 10, Com. Hon. E. Coffin (1829), Plymouth.
TWEED, 20, Com. T. Maitland (1827), Coast of Spain.
TYNE, 28, Capt. Visc. Ingestrie, C.B. (1827), Mediterranean.
VANGUARD, 80, Capt. the Hon. D. P. Bouverie (1802), Medit.
VERNON, 50, Capt. J. M'Kerlie (1813), Mediterranean.
VESTAL, 26, Capt. W. Jones (*c*) (1828), West Indies.
VICTOR, 16, Com. Rd. Crozier (1827), East Indies.

Victory, 104, Capt. T. Searle, C.B. (1806), grd. ship, Portsmouth.
Vixen, brig, 8, Com. L. A. Robinson (1812), N. Coast of Spain.
Volage, 28, Capt. P. Richards (1828), Mediterranean.
Volcano, st. v., Lieut.-Com. W. M'Ilwaine (1824), Woolwich.
Wanderer, 16, Com. Thomas Dilke (1827), North America.
Wasp, 16, Com. J. S. Foreman (1834), West Indies.
Waterwitch, 10, Lt.-Com. J. Adams (d) (1815), Coast of Africa.
William and Mary yt., Capt. Sir S. Warren, (1802), Woolwich.
Winchester, 52, Rr.-Adm. Sir T. B. Capel, K.C.B., Capt. E. Sparshott, K.H. (1830), East Indies.
Wolf, 16, Com. E. Stanley (1833), East Indies.
Wolverine, 16, Com. the Hon. E. Howard (1838), on passage to Mediterranean.
Zebra, 16, Com. R. M'Crea (1824), New South Wales.

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It will be seen by the Admiralty advertisement, that the half-pay is now issued by the Paymaster-General at Whitehall, and the usual quarterly declarations or certificates are to be sent to that office, instead of to the Admiralty as heretofore; and in future payments will be made at the Dock-yards, on production of the quarterly declaration, without first sending such document to the office in London.

Portsmouth, Dec. 30th.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The wind has been blowing so strong from E.N.E., that no vessels can get up Channel from hence. On Tuesday two large and valuable Dutch East India ships, from Batavia, run into harbour for shelter, the *Marco Bozaris* and *Handel* mastschuppy; the first had a pilot on board, and was within 3 miles of the Elbe, but blown back; the other was about 12 miles from the entrance of the Texel, but encountered a tremendous hurricane, and was glad to seek shelter here; there are two other Dutch ships similarly situated, and a Flemish bark. The *Athol*, having had stores put on board for Ascension, went thither direct from the harbour on Monday. *Messenger* steamer came from Woolwich on Tuesday, with some of the officers and crew of *Fairy* and *Mastiff* surveying-vessels; they are to rig, and afterwards navigate the *Ariadne* to Leith, at which port she is to ship her coals, retain here for stores, and then proceed to the Mediterranean. *Messenger* goes to Plymouth to-morrow. *Pantaloon* is out of dock, and fitting in the basin. *Brisk* has been put in her place, and when repaired will go to the Coast of Africa. *North Star* is out of dock and masted. *Pelorus* and *Swallow* are fitting by the dock-yard people in the basin, the latter is to be attached to Lt. Smith, the Governor of the Falkland Islands, and sent out in charge of the *Stag*, if ready in time. *Samarang* has her orders for South America; she will bend sails to-morrow, and go to Spithead early in the week. *Wolverine* is the only vessel at Spithead. Orders are down to pay advanced wages to the crew of *Confiance*; she arrived from Woolwich this afternoon, but, having some deserts to make good, will be detained 3 or 4 days; she is to relieve *Medea* in the Mediterranean. *Prince* has been brought alongside the dock-yard; her masts and interior fittings are to be taken out previous to her being sold on the 12th of next month. Ships in Port—*Wolverine*, at Spithead. *Britannia*, *Victory*, *Royal George* yacht, *Excellent*, *Samarang*, *Pantaloon*, *Confiance*, *Seaflower*, *Cracker*, *Messenger*, *Emerald*, in harbour.

Woolwich Dock-yard, Dec. 30.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—The exertions of the police, with their engines, were again called into requisition on Monday last, as a very serious fire took place in the town, by which a public-house, called the Star and Garter, corner of Powis and Hare-streets, was, with a large quantity of hay and straw, burnt to the ground. The Yard police force, headed by Lieut. Penrse, was the first to render assistance and the military engine also soon arrived, as the fire drum was beaten. I regret to say one of the force was very seriously hurt by a fall from a ladder. Another of the police, named Franklin, met with an accident which had nearly proved fatal, having been twice blown into the dock by the violence of the gale; he is now in the Marine Hospital, having been rescued by the united exertions of Lieut. Penrse and Police Constable Parkinson; and the force are beginning to derive the benefits of a club among themselves, established the first in the service, by the recommendation of their respected Warden and Director. The Yard people worked on Saturday last instead of Monday, by the kind permission of the gallant Capt. Superintendent. Very little has been doing here the last week; no departures or arrivals.

Milford Haven, Dec. 28.—(*From our own Correspondent.*)—Our roadstead is again crammed with merchant shipping, indicating that, although the Government do not deem it requisite to place a single King's ship on the station, the merchant service duly appreciate the eligibility of the harbour. The lights on board the floating-light vessel, placed for the use of the Post Office Steam Packets on the Weir Point and Carr Rocks, are now directed to be exhibited all night. This to my "brother sailors" cannot fail to be a great accommodation; for when they were lighted up merely for the passing of the packets, all other ships found the ill-effects of their partial illumination. The packet from the Post Office Station at Hobbs' Point did not sail till four this afternoon, (she should have left at 12 last night, owing to the non-arrival of the down mail. To-day's has not yet arrived, 6 p. m., and another packet is at the pier awaiting its approach. Captain Evans, of the *Vixen* Post Office Packet on this station, has invented, and which with all the packets here has been adopted, a new plan of exhibiting lights for the prevention of accidents. They are red and blue, one on each bow, red starboard, and blue larboard, by which these vessels can at all times avoid each other. It has been highly approved of, and will, no doubt, be generally adopted. We are in this harbour in great dread of losing our able and gallant Superintendent, Sir Charles Bullen; a kinder friend, a better officer, or a more gentlemanly head of a department, could never be met with; his loss will be universally deplored. The Pembrokeshire United Service Ball is to take place on the 12th of January, in all the magnificence which last year attended its birth.

Extract from the Regimental Orders of the 21st inst. of the Chatham Division of Royal Marines:—"The rules for admission to the Rochester Assemblies having been revised, Officers may now take their wives and families to the balls without restriction. By order, (signed) V. Bradon, Lieut. and Adj."!!!—[Hitherto no Naval, Marine, or Military Officer could introduce his wife or daughters to those assemblies without having their respectability vouched for, on the back of their admission tickets, by a subscriber; and the subscribers, for the most part, consist of retired mechanics. This is really "cutting it too fat;" but we forbear to make any further remarks upon the extreme condescension of those "men of bricks and mortar," as it appears to be duly appreciated in the proper quarter.—Ed.]

A writer in the *Times*, in giving his opinion of the Fellows of the New London University, says of Sir Stephen Love Hammick, "he was a naval surgeon, and never noticed till Lord Grey made a baronet of him, and then we began to ask where he lived; what branches this gentleman will undertake to examine in I cannot guess, and I should say, that he was totally unfit for such an elevation in the face of the medical world." Sir Stephen Hammick was eight years one of the assistant-surgeons, and 25 years the first surgeon, of the Royal Naval Hospital at Plymouth, which can accommodate 1200 patients. During the 21 years the country was engaged in the most sanguinary naval warfare, supplying the hospital with some of the most awful cases of gun-shot wounds, surgery, and disease. Every operation in Sir Stephen's department was performed by himself: and, from a work published by him, called *Practical Observations*, it appears that even of amputations alone he has performed 284, and has actively assisted or been present at 400 others: and that for 30 years he lectured on surgery, and taught anatomy. The extent and value of his anatomical preparations will at least show that he was diligent and a lover of his profession. He retired in 1829, and, as the whole of his service was passed in Plymouth Hospital, he could never have been a naval surgeon.

The orders for the return of the *Canopus*, *Edinburgh*, and *Thunderer* to England, were sent out by the last Malta packet; the *Canopus* is to be paid off at Plymouth, the *Edinburgh* at Portsmouth, and probably the *Thunderer* also, as it is understood she brings home one company of Royal Marine Artillery.

The petition of the Portsmouth Dock-yard Artizans, praying to be placed under a different footing in regard to the pay and classification, and signed by 1160 of the workmen, has been forwarded to the Members of that Borough, for presentation to the Board of Admiralty; at the same time a memorial in their behalf, with the signatures of nearly 2000 inhabitants, was also forwarded by the Mayor, addressed to the same department.

Whale Subs.—This day fortnight we informed the Hull public that a memorial was about to be sent off to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, requesting them to send out two vessels to the North Sea, for the purpose of rendering every possible assistance to the beset whalers. An answer has been received to the application, declining compliance with it, grounded on the inefficiency of Capt. Ross's voyage last year, and on the presumption that, guided by experience, the owners of the fishing-ships have amply furnished them with provisions. The hospital at Stromness will, however, be revived, and of course all the assistance will be afforded within the power of that establishment. We do not coincide with the Admiralty in the propriety of its determination. The assistance of effecting some good would have justified the expense of the requested undertaking. Trusting with it that the ships are amply supplied with all the necessaries of life, we cannot resist the persuasion that humanity merely should have dictated a different course from one adopted apparently on the ground of economy alone.—*Hull paper.* [We have the experience of the past, that no good has resulted from sending out vessels.—Ed.]

The memorial in behalf of the persons employed in the Dock-yard has received the signatures of upwards of 1200 of the inhabitant householders of these towns, and will be forwarded to town for presentation to the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.—*Rochester Gazette.*

The *Harlequin* arrived at Gibraltar on the 6th instant, after a passage of only 19 days. She experienced very bad weather, but proved, under every circumstance, an admirable sea-boat. No opportunity for trying her rate of sailing against another vessel had occurred since she beat the *Serpent* (another brig of the Surveyor's construction), on her passage from Sheerness to Portsmouth.

It is not expected that the Admiralty will take any decisive step to remedy the grievances of the Dock-yard artizans until after the opening of the Parliament, as an increase of wages will require the sanction of the House of Commons.

It is said that on inspecting the *Flamer* steam-vessel, on her arrival at Sheerness, she has been found so rotten that doubts are entertained whether she is worth repairing.

During the height of the late south-east gale, the stack of chimneys on the Admiral's house at Sheerness fell in, carrying with it the roof and some of the flooring. Fortunately no serious accident occurred; and by great exertions, particularly on the part of Capt. Ellis, tarpaulings were secured over the roof, and the family sheltered from the inclemency of the weather.

The *Sappho* is ordered to be launched at Plymouth, and will be commissioned immediately. Considerable interest is making by gallant officers for the command of this fine vessel.

The Earl of Minto arrived at the Admiralty on Thursday evening, having experienced considerable difficulty in travelling from Boo Wood, the seat of the Marquess of Lansdowne, where his Lordship and the Countess Minto spent their Christmas dinner.

Shipwreck.—Clay, Norfolk, 29th Dec.—At 1 p. m. on the 26th inst., a foreign galliot came on shore on this beach in great distress, with foremast standing. The Wayborough coast-guard crew, under Lieut. Hawes, R.N., arrived immediately, though five miles from their station, with Captain Manby's apparatus, by which two lines were thrown on board. A hawser was sent with a traversing cot, and fastened to the starboard cathead; a boat was launched, and hauled under the bows; but the crew retired to the round house amidships, and gave up the chance of certain escape. At 7 p. m. tide and sea making, her mast went; the crew perished, and she broke up. The darkness, surf, sleet, and wind then obscured every object but the hull. It is supposed a woman and some children were on board, who no care decided the crew to share their fate. On a stern plate picked up—"18 Otte de Haan 30." Destination unknown. Cargo oats. Two boys and one woman found. Four more were seen on board.

The *Rodney* was at Barcelona on the 1st Dec. We have letters from the Mediterranean by the *Hermes*, dated 7th Dec. The *Admiral*, with *Caledonia*, *Vanguard*, *Bellerophon*, *Asia*, *Revenge*, *Canopus*, *Vernon*, *Barham*, *Favourite*, *Rapid*, *Medea*, and *Hind*, were at Malta. *Edinburgh* and *Thunderer* left for England on the 15th Nov. (they are at Falmouth wind-bound); but were seen off the island 10 days after having experienced heavy gales. *Canopus* is the next ship ordered home. The American frigate, *United States*, arrived at Malta from Mahon on the 7th Dec. A Court-Martial had been held on the mate of the *Nautilus*, but he was acquitted. Several Courts-Martial had taken place on men belonging to the different ships in consequence of the Admiral discountenancing flogging. Com. Jellicoe, of the *Canopus*, died on the 6th Dec., and was buried with military honours the following day. On the arrival of the *Vanguard*, she was obliged to anchor, the moorings being fully occupied. That ship still maintained her reputation, and although the *Bellerophon* had left Gibraltar on the 1st Nov., and the *Vanguard* Cadiz on the 4th, the latter got in before her. The disparity of ballast on board the ships of the line is immense. The *Thunderer* has on board 250 tons, having taken on 115 on board in England; whilst the *Russell* has 20, and the *Vanguard* only 70 tons on board, still the latter ship is stiffer than any of the others, and no doubt can outcarry any ship in the fleet.

Doctor Peter Niddrie, M.D. (1830), Assistant Surgeon R. N. Greenwich, is appointed to the *Confiance* steamer. By a regulation made in 1835, Assistant Surgeons appointed to Greenwich Hospital after that date, are not to exceed two years' service there.

Lord Henry Russell is on his way from Paris to Lisbon *via* Madrid, to join the flag-ship in the Tagus, having been just appointed to be Lieutenant of the Hastings.

We perceive by the *Malta Gazette*, of 30th Nov., that the inhabitants have passed a vote of thanks to Lieut. F. Milliman, of H.M.S. *Revenge*, and others, for their gallant and intrepid conduct during an alarming fire at Valetta.

During the late tremendous gales between the 25th and 27th, a large Belgium galliot was riding off the Horse Sands, with two anchors. By the exertions of the chief boatman and boats' crew of the coast-guard station, Berkeford, she was brought to an anchor in the Swale, in the port of Feversham, and delivered into the charge of a pilot for London.

The report gains credit daily that in the event of the Captains of the *William and Mary* and *Royal Sovereign* becoming flag officers, these yachts will be discontinued, causing an annual saving of two thousand pounds.

The Port Admiral's house at Sheerness has suffered much from a chimney having fallen down through a skylight. The whole of the splendid staircase has been destroyed, and the sea made a complete break over the house.

On the night of the 25th the ship *Liverpool*, of Halifax, in ballast, was driven on shore near the Garrison Point, Sheerness, with the loss of masts, anchors, cable, &c. She heaved, part of which have entered for H.M.S. *Dido*.

# Military Intelligence.

## FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

Office of Ordnance, December 26.

Corps of Royal Engineers.—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—Gother Frederick Mann, Wm Cornelius Bowyer Fulton, Spencer Westmacott, Charles Acton Brooke, Charles Edward Stanley.

Royal Regiment of Artillery—Gentlemen Cadets to be Second Lieutenants—John Miller Adye, v. Dennzy, prom.; Frederick Alexander Campbell, v. Elliott, prom.; Hen. Philip Goodenough, v. Maclean, prom.; Otto Bayer Mackie, v. C. R. Wynne, prom.; Charles Anthony Balfour, v. L. W. M. Wynne, prom.; George Bucknall Shakespeare, v. Ramsay, prom.; Horace George Alston, v. Jones, promoted.

## FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

Hanover, 1st Dec.—The Duke of Cambridge has appointed G. Chenevix, Esq., Surgeon-Major Coldstream Guards, to be surgeon to his Royal Highness.

Downing Street, 21st Dec.—The King has appointed Maj.-Gen. H. S. Keating, C.B., to be a Knight Commander of the Bath.

War Office, Dec. 30.

5th Drag. Guards—Lieut. R. Meade to be Capt., by purchase, v. Lonsdale, who retires. Cornet J. Whitaker to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Meade, Dec. 30.

12th Light Dragoons—Lieut. H. B. Higgins, from 31st Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Carrington, who retires, Dec. 30.

17th Foot—Lieut. L. W. Yea to be Capt., by purchase, v. Hamilton, who retires. Ensign T. St. Vincent H. Trowbridge, from 73d Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Yea, Dec. 30.

11th—G. E. A. Tobin, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Grasett, promoted in the 31st regiment of Foot, Dec. 31.

31st—Ensign Hon. G. A. F. C. Graves, from 11th Foot, to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Higgins, appointed to 12th Light Dragoons, Dec. 30.

38th—A. A. Anderson, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, v. Robinson, promoted in the 49th Foot, Dec. 30.

41th—Capt. J. Gray, from the 57th Foot, to be Capt., v. Morphett, who exchanges, Aug. 22.

41st—T. O. Evans, Gent., to be Ensign, without purchase, v. Owen, appointed to the 90th Foot, Dec. 30.

45th—Capt. H. Cooper, from 52d Foot, to be Capt., v. Clarke, who exchanges, Aug. 22.

49th—Lieut. M. G. Sparks to be Capt., without purchase, v. Conry, deceased, June 28. Ensign W. De la P. Robinson, from 38th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Sparks, Dec. 30.

57th—Capt. M. Murphett, from 40th Foot, to be Capt., v. Gray, who exchanges, Aug. 22.

62d—Capt. G. H. Clarke, from 45th Foot, to be Capt., v. Cooper, who exchanges, Aug. 22.

69th—Surg. A. Fergusson, M.D., from 1st West India Reg., to be Surg. v. White appointed to the Staff, Dec. 30.

73d—D. Jones, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Trowbridge, prom. in 17th Foot, Dec. 30.

89th—Staff Assist. Surg. J. Morrison, to be Assist.-Surg., v. Orr, promoted 1st West India Reg., Dec. 30.

90th—Ensign R. Owen, from 41st Foot, to be Ensign, without purchase, Dec. 30. Ensign C. M. Chester, to be Adjutant, v. Cotton, deceased, Aug. 4.

93d—Capt. J. Arthur to be Major, by purchase, v. Gordon, who retires, Dec. 30. Lieut. R. E. Campbell to be Capt., by purchase, v. Arthur. Ensign R. M. Bonner to be Lieut. by purchase, v. Campbell. D. Seton, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. Bonner, Dec. 30.

95th—Ensign D. Elliott M'Kirdy to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Welsh, who retires. G. Thompson, Gent., to be Ensign, by purchase, v. M'Kirdy, Dec. 30.

97th Lieut. A. Carmichael to be Capt., without purchase, v. O'Neill, appointed Paym. Lieut. J. Russell, from the half-pay of 27th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Carmichael, Dec. 30. Ensign J. Kinderley to be Lieut., by purchase, v. Russell, who retires, Dec. 31. W. Garforth, Gent., to be Ensign, by p., v. Kinderley. Capt. C. O'Neill to be Paymaster, v. Aldrich, dec. Dec. 30.

1st West India Regiment—Assist.-Surg H. Orr, from the 89th Foot, to be Surg., v. Fergusson, appointed to 69th Foot, Dec. 30.

Royal Newfoundland Veteran Companies—Lieut. F. N. Skinner, from the Ceylon Rifle Reg., to be Adjutant and Lieut., Dec. 28.

Hospital Staff—Surgeon C. White, from 69th Foot, to be Surg. to the Forces, v. Doyle, deceased. J. D. Grant, Gent., to be Assist. Surg. to the Forces, v. Morrison, appointed to the 89th Foot, Dec. 30.

Unatt.—Lieut. J. Ross, Adj. of a Rec. Dist., to be Capt., without purchase, Dec. 30.

### CAVALRY.

3d Light Dr.—The 3d, or King's Own Light Drags., go to Dublin in Spring.

16th Lancers—Surgeon W. R. White is to proceed to Madras and act as Deputy Inspector-General of hospitals under that presidency, vice Dr. M'Leod, ordered to Bengal. Assistant-Surgeon M. J. M. Ross is in temporary medical charge of the regiment. Cornet T. Battle has been appointed *acting* Quarter-Master during the absence of Lieut. E. J. Pratt on leave.

### INFANTRY.

Scots Fusilier Guards—On Tuesday 2 officers and 70 men relieved the Grenadier Guards at Woolwich.

7th Foot—On Friday night, the 23d inst., on alarming fire broke out, about half past eleven, in the neighbourhood of the extensive cotton storehouses and parts adjacent, throwing the inhabitants of that quarter of Liverpool into the utmost consternation. A timber-yard was consumed, and several houses fell victims to the devouring element. The flames were not got under till past five in the morning. It was truly gratifying to witness the promptitude and alacrity with which the two companies of the Royal Fusiliers at present quartered there, under the command of Capt. Hope, attended; and the inhabitants are no doubt greatly indebted for the preservation of their property to the zealous arrangements of that Officer, and the exertions of Lieutenants Pousenby and Graham.

9th—Surgeon H. M'Creery is to proceed to Cawnpore and assume medical charge of the 16th Lancers. Assistant-Surgeon J. Burt is to assume medical charge of the regiment on the departure of Dr. M'Creery.

12th—1 comp. from Athlone to Longford on 24th and 25th.

13th—Private Reeves was executed at Kurnaul on the 18th June, in the presence of the European troops at the station. The parade was formed in close column of companies for the purpose of hearing the death warrant read, which done the whole deployed into line. The prisoner was carried down the line in a cart, preceded by the band playing the Dead March. Reeves looked perfectly unconcerned, and retained his usual colour; but it was said he was much broken: the priest walked by the side of the cart, and assisted him out on arriving at the gallows. Here the culprit knelt down and prayed, a perceptible hardness of breathing being the only sign that he felt his awful situation. With his own hand he pulled the cap over his eyes; the executioner adjusted the rope, when the signal being given he was slowly drawn up and struggled most dreadfully: on the whole the business was not well arranged, and the sight a wretched one to witness.

16th—The trial of Paymaster Ford is expected to commence shortly; if not already going on. Captain M. Smith has been ordered to act as Paymaster until further orders.

18th.—The *Barrosa* tr. has sailed for Cork, to embark part of this regt. for Ceylon; she will return to England with part of the 78th from Ceylon; on her passage out she will touch at Rio.

19th—2 Officers, 2 Serjs., and 41 r. and f., from Buttevant to Charleville on 27th Dec.

24th depot—7 r. and f. from Youghall to Dungarvan on 26th Dec.

26th—This regiment, now under orders to proceed to Fort William, appears to have moved, or received orders to move, five times in eight years, its period of service in India.

27th—Head-quarters and flank companies at Cape Castle; remaining four cos. on the frontier; Maj. M'Pherson and a detachment at the Drodsly Barracks, Graham's Town; the remainder of the four cos. furnishing detachments in the district of Albany.

61st depot—A company from Charleville to Fermoy on 27th Dec.

62d—In consequence of this corps having no medical officer present, Surgeon J. Dempster, appointed to it from the 44th foot, has been ordered to join with the least possible delay.

69th—A Pay-Serjeant at Demerara absconded with 20*l.* from the company, but was taken. Lieut. Losack has left Demerara for the Savannah on leave of absence.

72d—Head-quarters and 160 men in Graham's Town; the light co., under Capt. Jervis, at the Winterberg: four cos. in the new province, viz.—two under Capt. Murray at Fort Cox, one at Beresford, and one at Murray.

75th—which during the Kaffir war had the arduous task of protecting the colonial frontier, was at the close sent to occupy the ceded province of Adelaide. Its head-quarters are at William's Town, and it furnishes detachments at Fort White, Warden, Wellington, and Waterloo. Fifty men of the light company of this regiment are mounted, and are the most efficient mounted force in the country. Colonel England commands the district of Adelaide, where, beside the whole of his own regt., are the four cos. of the 72d, the left wing of the Cape Mounted Rifle Corps, and two battalions of provincial infantry.—*United Service Journal.*

84th.—This regiment, after a service of 26 years in the East Indies, returned to England the latter end of the year 1820, and the first division of the regiment sailed from Cove in December, 1826, for Jamaica, where the corps is at present serving. The 84th is not to be relieved this year; consequently it is doomed to 11 years' service in one of the most unhealthy colonies of the King's dominions. Is this fair?—*Correspondent in United Service Journal.*

86th depot—A company from Mitchelstown to Fermoy on 27th Dec.

97th—A company marched to Deptford Dock-yard to relieve the Grenadier Guards on Thursday.

98th.—The *Atholl* t.-sh. proceeds with 150 tons of provisions and naval stores for the Island of Ascension; she will then proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, and bring home the 98th, and may be expected in England about June next.

Ri. African Corps.—A letter respecting the case of Lieut.-Col. Hingston will be found in our columns of this day.

Cape Mounted Rifle Corps—This corps, on the breaking out of the late Kaffir war, was augmented three troops by Sir B. D'Urban, and Lieut.-Col. Somerset appointed Lieutenant-Colonel. He commands on the frontier, including the districts of Albany, Somerset, and Adelaide.

We cannot abstain from saying a word on the invidious distinctions ostentatiously promulgated in a recent *Gazette*; the promotion of Captain Colquhoun, a Second Captain of the Artillery, and the official confirmation of certain foreign orders conferred upon some British officers employed on extra-professional and unrecognized service, will occur to our readers.—*United Service Journal.*—[We have, in another column, published a letter on this subject.—Ed. *N. and M. G.*]

The military force in Portsmouth is so reduced, that the Corporal's guard at the Mill Redoubt and several of the sentinels on the works have been taken off.

The Board of Ordnance have given a favourable answer to the requisition made to them for their sanction to construct docks in the Camber, at Portsmouth.

Major-general Sir Henry F. Bouverie, Governor of Malta, arrived there on the 17th November, and was received with great enthusiasm by the civil and military authorities and inhabitants.

*Resignations and Retirements during the last Month.*—*Col.*—Clifford, C. B. 58th F. *Lieut.-Cols.*—Bunbury, Gren. Gds.; Bayly, 51st F. *Majors*—Goldie, 22nd F.; Kell, 37th F. *Captains*—Pigott, R. H. Gds.; Handley, 1st Dr. Gds. Crawford, 17th Dr.; Pearson, 73d F. *Lieuts.*—Ibbetson, 9th Dr.; Nash, 15th F.; Belton, 71st F. *Cor. and Ens.*—Lord Fitzalan, R.H. Gds.; Maitland, 60th F.; Jodgson, 66th F. *Staff*—Lieut.-Col. Bridgman, Dep. Adj. Gen. Leeward and Windward Islands.

Barracks.—The following arrangements take place in the Dublin District, saving the pay, &c. of one Barrack-master:—Major Bridge, of Portobello, retires on superannuation; Capt. Thompson, from Island-bridge, to have charge of Portobello, Beggar's Bush, Pigeon-house Fort, and the Towers north and south of Dublin; Mr. Moore, Richmond, Island-bridge, Magazine Fort, and Mountjoy Barracks; and Lieut. Halfoni, the Royal Barrack and George's-street.

General Sir Thomas, Lady, and Miss Hislop, have arrived at Farnaire's Hotel, Belgrave-street, from the continent. The gallant General, we are glad to add, is considerably better.

Orders have been issued for the embarkation of the following detachments. Gibraltar—81st Foot, 1 officer and 1 man. Malta—92d Foot, 1 officer and 17 men. Ionian Isles—10th Foot, 11 men; 11th Foot, 1 officer and 3 men; 53rd Foot, 2 officers and 15 men; 73rd Foot, 1 officer and 21 men.

Woolwich, Dec. 29.—(*From our own Correspondent.*) A fire broke out at the Star and Garter public-house, Woolwich on Monday last. The fire-drums beat, the trumpets sounded, and the garrison turned out with the alacrity and zeal which have ever marked the British soldier when the welfare of the country is at stake. Five minutes after the first alarm the heavy tramp was heard of the Royal Artillery, moving at "the double" to the scene of distress. A return of thanks from the inhabitants to the garrison has been read on the different parades. Another instance of fire and turn-out happened on Thursday night, when the different corps rushed towards the spot, which proved to be distant three or four miles, and of a portable nature, so that a turn-in was ordered. The lamps at the barracks at Woolwich afford so small a portion of light that a person standing under one of them, placed fourteen feet from the ground, could not discover any shadow when above on the rough pavement below. Officers and soldiers are allowed, by King's Warrant, coals and candles; but the allowance is in neither case sufficient. Why should the contemptible saving between what is, and what ought to be given, thought "worth while" by the Government of a great nation? It is in contemplation, we hear, *to take* all the iron guns that have been planted as posts around the Ordnance boundaries, and sell them for old iron. Occupation of a dwelling in civil law is to pay the rates and taxes of it. But at the barracks at Woolwich, *occupation* consists, if a married Officer, in sleeping every night in his barrack-room; if a bachelor, he may occupy by living in the Junior United Service Club, in Charles-street. This nice decision has been established by the authorities for the *comfort* and *convenience* of the officers. Many of the officers and soldiers have fallen sick from the severity of the weather. The wind was so keen on Sunday night, that the sentries were glad to get under the lee of their sentry-box to make out a merry Christmas. An Officer of the Guards, stationed at Woolwich, was ordered to mount guard inside a Captain of another corps; it appears the Officer represented his extraordinary case to his Colonel, who forwarded the representation to the Commander-in-Chief, who was pleased to express his disapprobation to those who made such a mistake, when the usual and authorised routine of the service was resumed. No Field-battery movements have taken place this week, from the severity of the weather, though their active and zealous Colonel is not detained if the men can keep their legs. 2d Captain Furnesux has been appointed to take charge of Captain Chalmer's Field-battery, he being employed as Secretary to the Select and Scientific Committee of Field-Officers; and the Second Captain (Palliser), of the Company, as Fire-Master at Plymouth. The Lieutenants are now thought too young to take charge of companies, though much older than Captains were in our brightest days. Nothing but age—old age—will suit at Woolwich. W. Hayman's grandson is entrusted to lig

the passage lamps, the old lamplighter being confined to the house; but the young one is ordered to take them all to the old man for inspection, lest they should burn too brightly. Somebody else does the rest of the business.

## DISTRIBUTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

CORRECTED TO THIS DAY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last named is that at which the depôt of the regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Hyde Park.
2nd ditto—Windsor.
R. Horse Gds.—Regent's Park.
1st Drag. Guards—Manchester.
2nd ditto—Longford.
3rd do—Ballincollig.
4th do—Dorchester.
5th do.—Leeds.
6th do.—Nottingham.
7th do.—Birmingham.
1st Dragoons—Dublin.
2nd do.—Dundalk.
3rd do.—Cahir.
4th do.—Bombay.
6th do.—Brighton.
7th Hussars—Hounslow.
8th do.—Dublin.
9th Lancers—Edinburgh.
10th Hussars—York.
11th Light Dragoons—Bengal.
12th Lancers—Coventry.
13th Light Dragoons—Madras.
14th do.—Glasgow.
15th Hussars—Newbridge.
16th Lancers—Bengal.
17th do.—Ipswich.
Grent. Gds. [1st bt.]—Wellington B.
Do. [2nd batt.]—St. J.'s Wood.
Do. [3rd batt.]—Brighton and Windsor.
Cold. Gds. [1st batt.]—Dublin.
Do. [2nd batt.]—St. George's B.
Gc. Fusil. Guards [1st batt.]—Portman B.
Do. [2d batt.]—Tower.
1st F. [1st batt.]—Limerick.
Do. [2nd batt.]—Canada; Boyle
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham.
3rd do. Bengal; Chatham.
4th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
5th do.—Corfu; Gosport.
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
7th do.—Bolton.
8th do.—Jamaica; Castlebar.
9th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
10th do.—Ionian Isl.; Brecon.
11th do.—Ionian Isles; Waterford.
12th do.—Athlone.
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
14th do.—St. Kitts, Wexford.
15th do.—Canada; Galway.
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
18th do.—Ceylon; Galway.
19th do.—Buttevant.
20th do.—Bombay, on pass. home; Chatham.
21st do.—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham.
22d do.—Jamaica; Templemore
23rd do.—Kilkenny.
24th do.—Canada; Fenghal.
25th do.—Templemore.
26th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Chatham.
28th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham.
29th do.—Mauritius; Devonport.
30th do.—Bermuda; Hull.
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham.
32nd do.—Canada; Plymouth.
33rd do.—Gibraltar; Birr.
34th do.—America; Newbridge.
35th do.—Cork; or, to Mauritius
36th do.—West Indies; Devonport.
37th do.—Jamaica; Plymouth.
38th do.—Weedon.
39th do.—Madras; Chatham.
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham.
41st do.—Madras; Chatham.
42d do.—Edinburgh.
43rd do.—America; Plymouth.
44th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
45th do.—Madras; Chatham.
46th Foot—Dublin.
47th do.—Malta; Portsmouth.
48th do.—Manchester.
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham.
50th do.—N.S. Wales; Chatham.
51st do.—Belfast.
52nd do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle.
53rd do.—Ionian Isles; Cork.
54th do.—Madras; Chatham.
55th do.—Madras; Chatham.
56th do.—Jamaica, Sunderland
57th do.—Madras; Chatham.
58th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth.
59th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
60th do. [1st batt.]—Ionian Islands; Newcastle.
Do. [2d bat.] Gibraltar; Jersey.
61st do.—Ceylon; Fermoy.
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham.
64th do.—Jamaica; Fort Geo.
65th do.—St. Vincent; Kinsale.
66th do.—Canada; Kinsale.
67th do.—Demerara; Sheerness
68th do.—Gibraltar; Portsmouth.
69th do.—Demerara; Chatham
70th do.—Malta; Guernsey.
71st do.—Dublin.
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Limerick.
73rd do.—Ionian Isles; Mullingar.
74th do.—St. Lucia; Perth.
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Nass.
76th do.—Barbadoes; Stirling.
77th do.—Dublin.
78th do.—Ceylon; ord. home; Armagh.
79th do.—Glasgow.
80th do.—Chatham, ord. to N. S. Wales.
81st do.—Gibraltar; Clare Castle.
82nd do.—Gibraltar; Cork.
83rd do.—America; Stockport.
84th do.—Jamaica; Cashel.
85th do.—Halifax, N.S., Clonmel.
86th do.—Barbadoes; Fermoy.
87th do.—Mauritius; Nenagh.
88th do.—Portsmouth.
89th do.—Trinidad; Omagh.
90th do.—Ceylon; Tralee.
91st do.—St. Helena; Drogheda
92nd do.—Malta; Londonderry
93rd do.—Newry.
94th do.—Birr.
95th do.—Dublin.
96th do.—Enniskillen.
97th do.—Woolwich.
98th do.—Cape of Good Hope; ord. home; Gosport.
99th do.—Mauritius; or, home; Plymouth.
Rifle Brig. [1st batt.]—Chatham.
Do. [2d bt.]—Ionian Isl.; ord. home; Dover.
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe.
1st West India Regiment—Trinidad, &c.
2nd do.—New Providence and Honduras.
Ceylon Rifle Regiment—Ceylon.
Cape Mounted Riflemen—Cape of Good Hope
Royal African Colonial Corps—Sierra Leone.
Royal Newfoundland Veteran Comp.—Newfoundland.
Royal Malta Fencibles—Malta.

Capt. Sir George Clipps, of the Royal Engineers, remains in Canada at the colleague of his Excellency the Earl of Gosford, the Governor-in-Chief.

Colonel Smith.—Extract of a letter from a highly respectable source at the Cape, dated 23d Aug., 1836:—"I was glad to find that you had seen Colonel Smith's speech [illegible] Chief. Indeed he deserves well of his King and country, and has rendered important service to this colony generally; though, contrary to every reasonable expectation, the reception he has met with has been of such a nature as to induce him to resign his command in disgust, a step that no one who knows his character, and his zeal and gallant exertions during the war, is surprised at. He is expected soon to return to Cape Town, to resume his duties as Deputy-Quarter-Master-General."

Col. Robinson, who had for some years past been employed in the service of the King of Naples, having undertaken the naval equipments and material of the army, fell a victim to the cholera at Naples, on the 17th November.

LIEUT.-COL. C. LEMOOKE, K.H.—The *Bahama Argus* of Nov. 12, speaks of the approaching departure of this officer, the Lieutenant Governor, and mentions that numerous addresses had been presented on his retirement from the governorship of the Bahama Islands. They are from different, or rather from all parties, and express the various views prompting those addresses. They particularly eulogize his brief administration for the mild and successful enforcement of the law, and for the personal vigilance and the vigour and prudence with which he promoted the safe and successful termination of slavery in those islands.—Col. Colebrooke arrived in London on Monday.

The late Lieut.-Col. GRESWOLD and Lord GEORGE LENNOX.—This case, originating in the circumstances of Lor. George having sold his commission in the Inniskillings to Lieut.-Col. Greswold, was tried last week in the Court of King's Bench, in an action on a policy of insurance effected by the plaintiff, Lord George, upon the life of Lieut.-Col. Greswold, who died 5th Jan., 1833. The company pleaded, 1st, that the deceased had not referred them to his usual medical attendant; 2nd, that Col. Greswold was affected with fits of epilepsy, which had been concealed from them; 3rd, that he was addicted to habits of drunkenness and intoxication, which had also been concealed from them; and 4th, that the inquiries that had been made by the office had not been truly answered by the referees. The sum insured upon this policy amounted to 2500*l.*, and the insurance was effected in the Atlas office in the month of August, 1833. The defendant was the secretary of that office. This was only one of several policies effected on the same life, and a case was tried about a year ago in the Court of Exchequer upon one of these policies, at the suit of a Mr. Chattock. The defence in the present case consisted chiefly of two points, that the deceased had indulged in habits of intemperance, and that he had been afflicted with epileptic fits, and that neither of those circumstances had been duly communicated to the defendant; but that, on the contrary, the plaintiff (adopting the ordinary forms of policies in the offices) had declared that the deceased was not subject to fits and was of temperate habits. A great number of witnesses were called on either side. The jury finally found a verdict for plaintiff upon all the issues except the second, and upon that a qualified verdict was returned for the plaintiff.

## COURT-MARTIAL.

### LIEUT.-COL. DENNIE, C.B., 13TH FOOT.

BY instructions received from the Comm.-in-Chief at home, the Comm.-in-Chief in India has directed the publication of the following extract from the proceedings of a General Court-Martial, assembled at Cawnpore, 5th Dec., 1834, for the trial of Lieut.-Colonel Dennie, His Majesty's 13th Light Infantry (here follow the twenty-eight charges, preferred by Lieut. Brownrigg against Colonel Dennie, and finding not guilty to each of the charges):—"The Court having found Lieut.-Colonel Dennie not guilty on each and every charge, does most honourably and fully acquit him of the whole and every part thereof; and this Court likewise considers these charges are throughout frivolous and vexatious, and brought forward from the motives of personal malice. The Court regrets that some previous inquiry had not been entered into as to the validity of those charges, and had such taken place, the discipline of the service would have been spared the shock which, in the opinion of the Court, it is likely to sustain from the unprecedented circumstance of twenty-eight charges being submitted to a General Court-Martial, without sufficient evidence to establish any one of them."

The Court having assembled on the 19th March, 1835, by the command of the Commander-in-Chief, to revise its finding upon fifteen of the charges preferred against Lieut.-Col. Dennie, confirmed the same, and saw no reason to cancel its remarks, and adheres to them, which finding of the Court is confirmed by Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. Sir W. O. Callaghan, G.B.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, in India, in making known to the Army the foregoing finding and sentence of this Court-Martial, has to communicate the sentiments of the General Commanding-in-Chief His Majesty's Army, as expressed in the following letter, dated 20th Feb., 1836:—

"I have observed with deep regret, that the Court, in the remarks which it has annexed to its finding of acquittal, has so far departed from the proper line of its duty as to arraign the conduct of the highest military authority in India, in directing the proceedings in question to be instituted against Lieut.-Col. Dennie, which proceedings, his Lordship adds, 'has a tendency to impair discipline and good order of the service, and of [illegible] conduct his Lordship makes known his [illegible]

[illegible] practice of employing rope-dancers to ploy their [illegible] antics over the heads of an audience [illegible] but gratifying to the majority of the [illegible] at all acting up to the truth of Dr. [illegible] that "They who live to please, must [illegible] to live."

## East India Intelligence.

The absentee allowance for the civil servants on leave became payable on the 26th Dec.; and the pay for military officers on furlough will be receivable on the 12th of January. Certificates of Life must be transmitted to agents on or after the 1st.

IT is with much regret that we announce the death of Robert M'Clintock, Esq., at Calcutta, on the 28th Aug., very generally and deservedly lamented. Mr. M'Clintock came to India in the year 1796, and entered as partner in the house of Alexander and Co. We next find him as member of the firm of Fulton and Co., some time after which he returned to England. Upon his return to India, he established the house of M'Clintock and Bell, which was unsuccessful, and involved him in difficulties from which he never recovered.—*Bengal Hurkaru, 1st Sept.*

*Goomsoor.*—We regret to say reports have reached us which represent the troops at Goomsoor as suffering much from sickness. Fever had become very prevalent; but it was hoped a change in the weather, which was looked forward to with much anxiety, would have a favourable effect.—*Madras Courier, 19th Aug.*

We understand that Government, under orders from home, have commuted the variable commission which used to be drawn by Collectors for a permanent allowance. Although we are not aware that the interest which the Collectors had in increasing the revenues ever led to any illegal proceedings on their parts, yet the Government, in thus removing the temptation, have shown their desire to guard the people even against the possibility of oppression.—*Conservative, 19th Aug.*

The Company's Gunpowder Manufactory at Chirnai has been entered by robbers, and plundered of property to the value of 1837 rupees. The magistrates were investigating the matter, but the robbers had not been yet discovered.—*Bengal Hurkaru, 1st Sept.*

### BENGAL.

JUDICIAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.—G. O. 22d Aug.: Mr. William Blunt to be Sp. Comm. under Reg. 11. of 1828 for the Div. of Calcutta, and to officiate as Sp. Comm. under the same Reg. for the Moorshedabad Div. until further orders. Mr. Charles Tucker to be Special Comm. under do. for the Div. of Moorshedabad. Mr. T. H. Maddock to be Comm. of Rev. and Circuit of the 11th or Patna Div., in the room of Mr. Tucker. Mr. G. F. Houlton to be Dep. Coll. of the Dist. of Tirhoot. Mr. F. Morris to officiate until further orders as Dep. Coll. of Patna, in the room of Mr. Houlton. Mr. W. Vansittart to officiate temporarily as Joint Mag. and Dep. Coll. of Balasore. Messrs. A. Liddedale, A. Turnbull, and A. T. Tucker, Writers reported qualified for Public Service and attached to the Bengal Presidency.

RETIREMENT.—Mr. George Stockwell permitted to retire upon annuity of 1/35, to commence from 16th July.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.—Mr. T. C. Robertson, a Judge of the Courts of Sudder Dewanny and Nizamut Adawlut, for two years to commence from the date of his departure, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope on med. cert.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.—G. O. 22d Aug.—Assist.-Surg. Alex. Stewart to the medical duties of the Salt Agency at Tumlook, Newtoe, dec.—The undermentioned officers have returned to their duty without prejudice to their rank, by permission of the Hon. the Court of Directors: Lieut. James Remington, 12th N.I., and Lieut. George Timms, 34th N.I., date of arrival at Fort William, 20th Aug., 1836.—29th Aug.: Capt. Charles Andrews, 6th N.I., to be Dep. Assist. Ad. Gen. on the Est., v. Capt. J. M. Hetherstall, dec. Cadet C. Alexander and Assist.-Surg. S. H. Bates admitted on Estab.; date of arrival, 23d August.

STAFF APPOINTMENTS.—29th Aug.: Brig. Clements Brown, C.B., Art., and Col. Sir Thomas Ambrey, K.C.B., of Corps of Engs. to the General Staff of the Army, with the rank of Brig.-General, the former from the 22d, and the latter from the 28th Nov. next, succ. to Brig.-Gens. Smith and White, whose tour on the Staff will expire on those dates respectively. Colonel Henry Faithful to be Acting Commandant of Art. from 22d Nov., with rank of Brig., and a seat at the Military Board, v. Brig. C. Browne. Col. Duncan Macleod to be Chief Eng. from the 24th Nov., with a seat at the Military Board, v. Col. Sir Thomas Ambrey.

BIRTHS.—At Cuddapah, 14th Aug., the lady of E. B. Glass, Esq., Madras C.S., of a daughter.—At Baroda, 6th Aug., the lady of W. Courtney, Esq., Bombay C.S., of a son.—At Chinsurah, 11th Aug., the lady of J. Harcourt, Esq., Surg. H. M. 2d, or Queen's Roy. Reg., of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At Jaulnah, 1st Aug., George Sackville Cotton, Madras Horse Art., to Miss Agnes Kilgour, niece of the late Col. F. P. Stewart, of the Madras Army.

### SHIPPING.

SHIPS ARRIVED.—London, 26th Dec.: ANNABELLA, *Anstether*, Mauritius, sailed 9th Oct.; RESOLUTE, *Schuyden*, Batavia, 16th Sept.

SHIPS SAILED.—Portsmouth, 24th Dec.: PALMIRA, *Loudon*, Bombay. 27th: HIBERNIA, *Gillies*, Madras and Calcutta.—Liverpool, 23th: HINDOO, *M'Gill*, Calcutta; RICHARD WALKER, *Fidler*, Bombay. 27th: ELEANOR LAIRDMAN, *M'Kie*, Calcutta; RANEE, *Anley*, Bombay.

SHIPS SPOKEN.—1st Nov., EXPORTER, *Amwyll*, London for Calcutta, off the Cape. 17th Aug., ORESTES, *Shittler*, London for China. 17th Oct., KINGSTON, *Stiles*, Llanelly to Bombay, lat. 8. S., long. 16 W.

SHIPS ARRIVED OUT.—Java, 9th Aug.: BUSSORAH MERCHANT, *Moncrieff*, from Portsmouth 28th April, for China.—Singapore, 11th Aug.: HORTENSIA, *Reed*, from Liverpool. 16th: VICTORY, *Bides*, Calcutta, and sailed 21st for China; HYTHE, *Drayson*, Bombay, do. 19th do. 24th: PRINCE REGENT, *Biles*, Bombay, 23d: MALCOLM, *Eyles*, Bengal; LADY GRANT, *Jeffreys*, Bombay.

"Do you not find it difficult to mount, incased in your steel breastplate?" inquired Lady Charleville of an officer of the Blues. "Not in the least," rejoined the gallant officer, "I always put it on *afterwards*."

## EFFECTS OF A MILITARY BREVET.

[From a letter in the *United Service Journal*, oddressed to the Commons of Great Britain.]

Tuis system of brevet promotion hitherto in operation in the British Army offers one of the strangest perversions of financial intelligence perhaps ever exhibited in any age. In other military nations, there being no purchase, officers generally rise by seniority through the junior grades till they attain the rank of Field-Officer, and if in that capacity they exhibit not qualities sufficiently brilliant to warrant their further elevation, they have, after a certain period of service, their full pay to retire on.

For the rank of General those only of the most marked talent or most distinguished service are selected, on the principle that all officers are, or ought to be, fitted for the discharge of the minor duties of their profession; but there are few whom nature blesses with the varied qualifications so eminently essential to a General who may have the lives of thousands and the fate of millions intrusted to his charge. Thus is a certain reward held out to all those who perform their duties well and faithfully, and a few glittering prizes kept in reserve to stimulate the ambitious, the daring, and the talented.

The British system of promotion is, however, regulated upon different principles; it is for you to judge of their sanity; it pre-supposes that few are fitted even for the humble rank of Field-Officer, but that all who have attained that rank are, *par excellence*, fitted to be Generals. Without the outlay of money—which many a brave and deserving officer has not—even the former rank can rarely in these days be attained by service alone; but once attained, longevity does the rest: consequently he who has seen the least service, and whose constitution is least injured by climate, is the person who has the greatest chance of attaining the glittering prizes in this military tontine.

Of the effect of this we shall offer the following striking illustrations:—There are 110 battalions of the line and colonial corps—attached to these, either in command or *en second*, are 130 Lieutenant-Colonels. These corps constitute four-fifths of the Army; and as on them devolve nearly the whole of the service in unhealthy climates, you of course suppose that when a brevet is granted a large proportion of the officers who thus constitute as it were the working class of the Army, will enjoy the benefit of it. Now, mark the fact. If a brevet were granted to-morrow, and that brevet even included all Colonels whose commissions were dated anterior to 1830, about 85 would thus be promoted to the rank of Major-General; but of that number *three only* would be promoted from full pay of the line, viz., the Lieutenant-Colonels of the 16th, 66th, and 39th Foot: the remaining 82 would devolve on officers on half-pay, many of whom had been so for the last twenty or thirty years; or on those of the Artillery, Engineers, Guards or Dragoons, who, having a smaller share of the dangers of the service, enjoy a better chance of survivorship.

Nor would the next rank fare much better. Suppose that even by the operation of a brevet all the Lieutenant-Colonels, down to 1821, were promoted, it appears by the Army List that from 160 to 170 would thus attain the rank of Colonel—a large number, certainly; but of this extensive promotion how much would devolve on those belonging to regiments of the Line and Colonial corps? *Not even a twelfth part.* The following are the only officers of that class actually serving on full-pay who would derive the benefit of it:—One Lieutenant-Colonel of the 2d, 6th, 11th, 20th, 26th, 27th, 32d, 57th, 92d, and 94th Foot, 2d W. I. Regiment, and two of the 31st; the remaining 130 promotions would go entirely to that more fortunate class, who, by the enjoyments of half-pay, or being subject to a less dangerous course of service, have survived to attain it.

Let us look at the operation of the brevet in the next rank, and see if the working class of officers are likely there to enjoy a better share. Suppose that in the exercise of an extreme liberality even all the Majors, down to 1822, were promoted, about 210 would thus attain the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. But what proportion of this promotion would be shared by those of the Line and Colonial corps? *Only one-thirtieth part.* Out of 215 Majors serving in every climate under heaven, only seven would be promoted, viz., one in the 15th Foot, 66th Foot, 93d Foot, 96th Foot, two in the 98th, and one in the 2d W. I. Regiment. The remaining 200 promotions would go to those who, from serving only in good climates, or not serving at all, have had the good fortune to survive long enough to attain it.

The two last steps being only brevet, give no additional income, and involve no minor regimental promotions; so that except the few Captains who might attain brevet Majorities, the sum total gained by that portion of the Army which performs nearly all your colonial service from this long-expected boon would be three annuities of 400*l.* a-year each, to men upwards of sixty years of age, and of about forty years' service! But still this brevet, from including a host of others of the same nominal standing, but of far different claims from service, will cost the country at least forty times that sum, particularly as the latter class will in all probability be men of hale constitutions, and likely to live for many a year to enjoy your bounty.

This *exposé*, deduced from the official pages of the Army List, will, we trust, be sufficient to dispel the fallacious idea that the granting of any brevet, however extensive, will relieve officers serving on full-pay from the difficulties under which they at present labour, both in regard to an adequate retiring allowance and promotion—nothing will effect that but the establishment, as in every other Army, of a scale of retired pay, graduated according to length of service, and then filling up the regimental vacancies by the officers next in succession. To put men who are doomed to serve in the very worst of climates, and to brave every danger in their country's cause, on the same list for the attainment of brevet promotion with those who never quitted their native shores, and are exempt from all the risks of the Service, must appear, to every one in the least degree acquainted with the mortality and debilitating influence of tropical climates, the greatest absurdity ever introduced into military legislation; and no more striking proof of the inequality of its operation could be wished for than that if a brevet were granted, there are so few of the old officers on full-pay, alive or in the Service, to avail themselves of it.

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*Causes of Suicide.*—The following account, by throwing light upon the true causes of suicides, may tend to lessen the number of those dreadful cases hereafter:—Out of 125 women who attempted self-destruction, but who were not able wholly to accomplish that fatal resolution, Dr. Scipion Pinel ascertained that 6 were driven to this desperate act by grief for having lost their children, 2 by fretting at not having any, 19 by misery and dereliction, 5 by jealousy, 7 in consequence of childbed, 4 by grief for being at the hospital, 3 by imitation, 5 by trifling quarrels, 9 by political terrors in June 1833, 11 by religious excitement, 18 by disappointment in their rearrings, 5 by remorse at having stolen, 4 by remorse at having deceived their husbands, 13 in consequence of a disorderly life and prostitution, 21 by the bad behaviour and ill-treatment of their husbands. In every one of these cases the confessions of these poor wretches are precious for science and morality. Another equally interesting circumstance is the manner of death they had adopted:—27 suffocated themselves with charcoal, 14 threw themselves into the Seine, 2 took vitriol, 12 starved themselves, 35 attempted to jump out of their windows, 5 tried to strangle themselves, 1 to burn herself by setting her bed on fire, 7 by inflicting wounds in their necks, 5 in their chests, 1 cut the arteries of her arm, 21 attempted to hang themselves. Suicide most frequently occurs from between 27 to 40 years of age.—*French Paper.*

*Warning to Practical Jokers.*—[From a Correspondent.]—A Naval Gentleman, of extremely respectable connexions, who was, a few years back, rewarded with a grant from the East India Company for the performance of some service in India, where he was so severely wounded in the head as to incapacitate him from again going afloat, has latterly been amusing himself with writing for Periodicals, and making himself rather conspicuous in his neighbourhood by misjudged benevolence, and warmly espousing a line of politics quite excusable for a person in his state. All this was harmless: and looking to the cause which had deprived the country of a gallant and enterprising Officer, good feeling, we should have hoped, would have taught people in the station of gentlemen to treat such a member of society with commiseration and respect, instead of singling him out as the victim of a series of practical jokes, which at last became so glaring, that the eyes of the sufferer were partially opened to the truth, and he sent a challenge. To further the jest, one of the conspirators undertook the office of second, and the parties met on Thursday week; but the gallant Officer was too well acquainted with the smell of powder and the use of fire-arms not to detect at the first fire that the weapon had been charged with blank instead of ball cartridge, and turning to his second, he exclaimed—"by the living ——— you have played me false;" and, felling him to the ground with a violent blow from the butt-end of his pistol, advanced to his antagonist, and being a man of tall and powerful frame, bestowed on him with his fists a drubbing as severe as well merited, and then mounted his horse, and rode leisurely off the ground.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Epitaph upon Paul Fuller and Peter Potter, who lie close together in Shrewsbury churchyard:—

"'Tis held by Peter and by Paul,
That when we fill our graves or urns,
Ashes to ashes crumbling fall,
And dust to dust once more returns.
And lo! a truth eminent for mirth
Appears in monumental lay—
Paul's grave is filled with Fuller's earth,
And Peter's crammed with Potter's clay."

## Correspondence addressed to the Editor

### AFFAIRS OF SIERRA LEONE.

Sir,—In your Gazette of the 10th inst., the attention your readers is drawn to the colony of Sierra Leone. Having served for some years upon the military establishment there my attention is particularly directed to the statement that "the lieutenant-colonel commanding has been removed from his charge for disobedience of orders."

Earl Bathurst's instructions, published in the Addenda to the King's Regulations, are so abundantly explicit upon the subject of the relative duties of a colonial governor and a military commandant, that it is impossible to conceive how a crisis of the present nature could have occurred, excepting from a gross, not to say wilful, perversion of judgment, at least on one side of the question. While Lord Bathurst leaves the *abstract* control of the troops, that is to say, the power of moving them to any point *within* the colony—the power of establishing guards and out-posts, entirely to the governor, he, on the other hand, necessarily leaves the control in *detail*, that is to say, the discipline—to the commandant.

Keeping this principle in view it will be for the injudicious friend of the present governor to reconsider the following facts:—First, in making requisitions to the commandant, has the governor never insisted upon removing officers in *detail* for special service, instead of confining himself *abstractedly* to numbers?—Secondly—Has the governor confined himself to receiving copies of all returns to the military department at home, and has he not called upon the commandant to furnish him with special returns, not warranted by Lord Bathurst's instructions?—Thirdly, when reasoned with upon this subject, instead of condescending to comply with the request that either Lord Bathurst's instructions or the King's regulations might be consulted, has not his invariable reply been—that he represented the king, and that therefore his authority was superior to any other whatever?

When I tell you that the present governor is not, as your readers may suppose, one inexperienced in military affairs, but has actually served several years in the Light Cavalry on the home establishment, you will agree with me that the friends of the colony are warranted in feeling a laudable curiosity that one, appointed to this office, should possess other merit besides the mere tacit one of holding a military commission in a certain grade. Upon the other points in the letter, I would merely remark, that the senior judge for the condemnation of slavers, being absent on leave, may account for "the formidable mass of work" in his court; and I cannot conclude without disputing the taste, as well as temper, of your correspondent's sneering at some military officers whom he has not had the candour to name.

Justice.

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### NO. 3.—TRISTRAM, URGING A REFORM IN THE MATES' AND MIDS' DRESS, MIDS' CLAIM FOR PRIZE MONEY, CAPTAINS' HALF-PAY IN PENSIONS FOR NAVAL OFFICERS' WOUNDS, AND THEIR WIDOWS.

Sir,—A Mate, having passed for a Lieutenant's Commission, ought to wear the undress coat of a Lieutenant, *without the epaulettes*, but a strap on the right shoulder, and the full dress also of a Lieutenant, but three-quarters lace and *two* straps instead of the *epaulette and strap*; no lace on trousers. Midshipman's undress, double-breasted coat, same as Mate, but with the strap on *left* shoulder; full dress same as Mate, with but one strap on *left* shoulder. Officers in the executive line should all wear double-breasted coats. I have heard it rumoured that the pattern of the lace worn by the commissioned and the subordinate executive officers is to be of the *oak-leaf and acorn*, instead of the present raised cord, to distinguish more conspicuously the executive from the civilians. To discover, in a sketch view, a *Clerk* from a *Mate*, a *Purser* from a *Lieutenant*, a *Surgeon* from a *Captain*, all civilians are to lose the lace and buttons on the flaps of their coats. The executive line will have its lace of the same pattern; the breadth distinguishing the grades from the Admiral to the Midshipman. In consequence of the low estimation in which the *Subalterns* of the navy are held by those of the army, it is both necessary and proper for the naval Mates and Midshipmen to have the *nominal* rank of military Lieutenants and Ensigns given to them by Order in Council, their duties, station and command being similar. They are already so classed for "*bat and forage*" when co-operating with the army; why, then, should not their *nominal* rank be acknowledged?

I again most respectfully submit, that a separation of the *quarter-deck* officers and gentlemen from the petty officers *before the mast* ought to be immediately made in the distribution of prize-money, to prevent the contemptuous sneer of the Foreign "A Midshipman, indeed, presume to be my equal in a *ball-room*, when he wears a single-breasted coat, a white livery badge on his collar, shares prize-money with a Serjeant in England, (who wears a double-breasted coat,) and a Corporal in the East Indies, and in a man-of-war* is *stripped naked* for marks and descriptions, for signs and tokens, like our *recruits*? Give to the Mid, Assistant-Surgeon, &c., the

* So says the New Description Book.

the Boatswain's-Mate, Serjeant of Marines, &c., the line distinction is at once drawn between the quarter-deck nd the forecastle, the union of which, by pay or prize-onay, is incompatible with naval respect and discipline*.

I beg a short digression from this part of my subject, to ll the serious consideration of my Lord Minto to the ecular hardship of the Post-Captain, or full Sea-olonel, after 24 years' standing, receiving but 10*s.* 6*d.* er diem, the same miserable stipend as the junior Post-sptain, by rank and uniform the Sea-Lieutenant-olonel only. The certainty of promotion to the Cap-io of the navy, after three years, to his *first* Post rank, r full Sea-Colonelcy, most bitterly galls the army, whilst conveys no advantage whatever to the Sea-Colonel, eyond placing an extra badge, the "*Crown over the nchor*," upon his epaulettes. I would, then, extract that all from the heart of the army, and let no Captain of the avy obtain his full Post rank until he had completed *ten* ears instead of *three* on the list of Captains, when he hould receive for half-pay 11*s.* 6*d.* per diem, but 6*d.* more han the Lieutenant-Colonel of Marines. This is the regu-ation, the indispensable right, to which the navy and the rmy are entitled. It is the height of injustice to pay the *ull* Sea-Colonel of 24 years' standing the same half-pay as he Sea-Lieutenant-Colonel of one day's standing; it is the reat galling unfairness to the army for the Sea-Colonel, ut three years after promotion from his Sea-Majority, to ik rank and precedence of the military Lieutenant-Colonel f 10 years' standing.

This is the only instance in which I suggest the increase f half-pay to the naval officer, a valuable and deserving ember of that force which guards the floating bulwarks of reedom's Isle; except by the expulsion of the drones rom consuming the *honey*, a drop of which they gather ot, and by removing from the hive the veteran *bees* which ave contributed their due proportion of *treasure*, to rest safety from long and irksome toil, to live in peace from s store of frugality, that the *active* and *industrious* may sidiously labour for their individual support—the welfare nd prosperity of the general community. Vigorous and ourageous in their summer-ardour, they instinctively warm to pursue unto death the foe which assails the ered hive. Ought not, then, their kind and considerate ispatch, without prayer and solicitation, most gratefully throw around her mantle of protection, to shield them ll, and every *one*, in their autumn cessation and winter-reat?

To assimilate the full pay of the navy with that of the rmy I consider to be impossible, for reasons which I shall ubmit hereafter; but the assimilation of naval officers' ensions, for wounds or hurts, with those of the military fficers, being as reasonable as impartial, fairness and ustice are astonished at the existence of the difference. n Assistant-Surgeon, when not entitled to half-pay, or a ension of 20 or more years' service, *loses both his legs*, or rms, or eyes, he can only receive 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem. Would ot an Assistant-Surgeon, a Lieutenant, or Ensign in the rmy receive a greater pension under an affliction so dread-ul? A fine young officer, an ex-Midshipman or Mate, ithin the precincts of Greenwich Hospital, now walks on *en wooden legs*, pensioned at 2*s.* 6*d.* per diem. A young so, by name Green, went out a *volunteer* with Nelson to openhagen, where he lost an eye and an arm; he was stantly made a Lieutenant of Marines, and retired on ull pay: he is still living on his pension of 4*s.* 6*d.* er diem. Why could not Mr. Allan have been so *ensioned* and promoted *to rank*, for the loss of his legs the service of his country on the Coast of Africa, I elieve under Sir Francis Collier!!! If a Captain of Sea-rtillery, the naval Lieutenant, loses an *eye*, or a limb, eading a chosen band of boarders, he receives but 91*l.* 5*s.* er annum; if a Captain of Marines loses an eye or a mb, he receives 100*l.* per annum. Yet if these two Cap-ins are killed in the glorious path to victory, both are uried with the same military honours, and their widows eceive each 50*l.* per annum, and to *that* rate the Admi-alty would, no doubt, order the same compassionate allow-nce to their orphans. If both Captains survive, why not he *same* pensions? There is an equal disproportion of ensions between the Post-Captain and the Colonel, the Commander and the Major, which is so unaccountably od unpardonably unjust, that it produces a similar, ma-gnant, and heart-breaking effect as the scurvy,—it makes he old wounds of the sailor open and bleed afresh.

The officers of the navy being of no acknowledged *mili-ary* rank until commissioned or warranted, is the sole cause f so great number of their widows now pining under an ntailed complication of hardship, poverty, and distress, nd (like Job in his sufferings and privations) lamenting he day that they were born. Should pestilence at present weep away the Captain and all the officers of a frigate, it may so happen that neither the widow of the Captain, of ach Lieutenant, the Master, or Purser is entitled to a pen-ion, although each officer may have served between 30 or 0 years; but the widow of the Subaltern of Marines, or he Assistant-Surgeon, will receive her pension if her hus-and had been commissioned or warranted 10 years only.

* Vide Nos. 158 and 167, on the distribution of prize-money.

Permit the commissioned sea officer, or the Master or the Purser to count time (*for widows' pensions*) from the date of his passing certificate, and justice in this instance will be administered to the navy as to the army, prevent early or improvident marriages, and the widow of the sea-officer from receiving a pension unless her husband had been at least 16 years in the service. The remedy of this, the greatest of our wrongs, would give the noble Earl of Minto the enjoyment of a sweet consolation, that of feeling how benignly beats the heart of Charity, as its arteries flow cordial and succour to assuage the sorrow and relieve the necessities of the widow, with her fatherless offspring.

In a Christian's land of *kindness* and of *mercy*, in Britain's land of *plenty* and of *bounty*—in that favoured land through which "all thy blessings flow," Good Lord,—behold! the "*Cruse of oil fails—the barrel of meal wastes*," to the disconsolate dwelling of the Sea-officer's widow*!!! What Englishman who has a heart can own his country *just* and *equitable* in the distribution of rewards and honours to her sailors and her soldiers, pensions to their widows, and compassionate allowances to their orphans, until she, as

> "Nature all her children viewing,
> Kindly bounteous cares for all."

*Senior United Service Club,* TRISTRAM.

* 21*st Dec.*

(*To be continued in our next.*)

[It appears by the Customs' laws, that the exportation of *tools* and *utensils*, *machines* and *engines*, of various descriptions, is still prohibited; our esteemed Correspondent is therefore substantially correct in his observations on that point, in his first letter.—ED.]

## MILFORD HAVEN AS A PACKET STATION, AND A WORD TO TRISTRAM ON DOCK-YARDS.

SIR,—What will my old antagonist, Captain Manderson, think of Milford Haven, now seeing that it has decidedly proved itself this winter—*a most*—if not—*the* most eligible place for a packet station. While the largest class steamers, plying between England and Ireland, were driven into that port for shelter, and there compelled to remain for several days, those belonging to the post-office department at Milford *made their daily passage*—aye, and two of them being under repair, the communication during the late tempestuous gales was uninterruptedly carried on by two vessel alone—the *Vixen* and the *Crocodile*. The mail was not lost to either side, save in one solitary instance, and even that arose from the engine failing, it having been more than a week without ever having had the steam blown off. Nothing could more decisively prove the great superiority of Milford Haven than these facts; and if the authorities would but try what could be done with the foreign packets at that place for one "wild winter," I will stake my reputation on the success of the measure.—*Homo sum, Humani nihil a me alienum puto.* Thank you, my respected friend, Tristram, for the hints respecting the petitions from the dock-yard people. Ever ready as you are to vindicate their rights, any observations emanating from you ought to be attended to by the parties. I was delighted to find by one of your late communications, that with your wine and walnuts you had before you, or in prospective, the best of Heaven's gifts—lovely woman, which I allegorically wished you under the figure of—a rose without a thorn; 'tis right you should "bear off the bottle" as well in this respect as you always do when you take pen in hand. As there is no occasion to wish you "better luck next time," as Jacob Faithful is made to say, I shall conclude by soliciting the editor to insert the above few observations from his old correspondent,

*27th Dec.* 1836. PHILOTHEMUS.

## RANK OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

SIR,—Being anxious, with thousands of others, that something should be done for the Navy while our present excellent King is on the Throne that would make his reign memorable and advantageous to the profession of his own choice, I venture to make the following suggestions through the medium of your admirable paper; and I beg to premise the same by relating a fact which came under my own observation. In the Spring of 1819, the late Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Fahie was living at Teignmouth, he was then Captain Fahie. At a dinner-party at a certain lady's (of title), where I was also present, a *ci-devant* Major of Militia was also there, and the Lady placed next to herself at table the said Major and a man of title, leaving the Capt. in the back ground; and, on my afterwards explaining to her that, although he was only simply styled Capt. Fahie (or in his estimation *only* a Captain), he had ranked with a Full Colonel for more than 20 years, and was, in fact, at the time, a "Full Colonel of Marines;" and was, moreover, a Companion of the Bath, and had had a broad pennant in command of a squadron, ranking with a Brigadier-General. The Lady was thunderstruck and mortified at her mistake. Now to give to officers of the Navy their proper position in Society. I suggest that *all* Captains be styled "Commodores," and rank with Full Colonels, and

* Vide Tristram's Letters in Nos. 89 and 93, and the advertisement of "*A Case of real Distress*" in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, 11th Oct. 1834. A Purser dies after 26 years' service—his widow and children no pension.

Chief, or "Chief of a Squadron," of the first and seco where having a broad pennant, to be styled Commodores-class. That Commanders remain *as such*; but to put Navy on a footing with the Artillery, &c. That there no rank equal to Major; but that they rank with Lieu Colonels, and wear the *crown* only on their epaulettes, t same as Lieut.-Colonels, *all* Commodores wearing the cro and anchor. That Lieutenants of the Navy be styled "Ca tain-Lieutenants," and styled Esquires in their commissio to give them the rank and appellation of Captains of Army, *but to be Lieutenants of their ships*. That passed Midshipmen be warranted as "Sub-Lieutenant but to retain their present position as Mates; their pay be increased to 5*l.* 12*s.* per mensem, and to wear the sa uniform as Captain-Lieutenants; but with the epaulette the left shoulder. That Midshipmen have a scarlet cu back on the collar instead of white, with a gold button-ho and volunteers of the first class the same, without the go button-hole.

The foregoing alterations would put the Navy on a spectable footing in the eyes of the *uninitiated*; and *only* additional expense, a slight increase in the pay passed Midshipmen; and certainly, after having served years, and passed with credit, they deserve something to them a little more on a par with a Sub in the Army th they are at present, and being better off, would make the less importunate for promotion.

*Dec.* 26, 1836. PHILO-NAUTICUS.

## THE PROMOTION OF MAJOR COLQUHOUN ROYAL ARTILLERY.

SIR,—In an article of a contemporary print of last Satu day, relative to the recent promotion of Major Colquhou of the Royal Artillery, it is asked, why the officers remo strating against it should not have alluded also to Maj Chesney, as he was also promoted in the same Gazette?

Without entering into the propriety of such a remonstran I must say that the arduous services having now terminat in which Major Chesney has been employed under the e press orders of his own Government, he might natura expect some mark of royal favour; nor would it be look upon in the same light as the promotion of Capt. Colquho over Captains *who had served as such* during the war 1813, whilst he is only of the same standing in 1827.

If, as your contemporary asserts, it was necessary to g him the rank of Major on being employed under Lord Jo Hay, the reason for which is neither shown, nor can it be *why not have given the local rank* in Spain?—whi the permanent promotion (which at once places him, only over so many officers of actual service in his own cor but over many others of the Army at large, who have meri it in action) might have been reserved for any future oc sion, when his record of services might not be, as at p sent, a *blank* in the archives of the Royal Artillery.

*London, 27th December.* A SUBSCRIBER.

## CAPTAIN HANCHETT, MR. LUSHINGTON, &

SIR,—The letter in your last No., signed *A Man Kent and Captain R.N.*, cannot but call forth Capt Hanchett's reply, for it clearly infers that he has been gu *of perjury!* I know nothing of this extraordinary aff but what I have read in your columns, nor did I ever *either* of the parties in my life. I have, however, he many *lawyers* declare, that this trial ought most indisp ably to have been had in a *distant county*, where Lushington and his friends had no influence or weight; further, I have heard it declared by legal men, that the e dance of Mr. Dombrain, Sen., and Mr. Lushington, ou never to have been received, as they were, such, in a la degree, to be regarded as a *particeps criminis*.

*26th Dec.* FAIR PLAY.

* In type—"H. P." "M." "Justicius." The first o Series of Letters on the Affairs of Cape Coast Castle will given in our next number.

## AN HOUR OF LOVE.

A dew-drop on a rose-bud playing
A sun-beam wooed, and sought to win—
His radiant beams, around it playing,
Shed lustre on the little thing.
But fate, that often wars with love,
A low'ring cloud between them threw
The sun-beam was recalled above,
The dew-drop to a puddle grew.

*Captain Marryat's Novels.*—The admirer of Capt Marryat's singularly graphic productions will be plea to hear that an illustrated edition of his popular No is on the eve of appearing in Monthly Volumes to published with the Magazines. The series will comme with "Peter Simple," of which Coleridge said, "I h received a great deal of pleasure from some of the dern novels, especially Captain Marryat's 'Peter S ple.' That book is nearer Smollett than any I rememb It is indeed an admirable novel, and worthy of noble service it is written to illustrate."—*Spectator.*

## To Readers and Correspondents.

*o "Corinæus"—we think not at present.—"M." is t: the letters in question were not written by a sea- ; they bear more of the impress of the naval than the finspike. Of course every one conversant with Naval ects knows that the foremast of the Serpent went first, g to the runner giving way. The mast in falling e the security to which the mainstay was attached, and mainmast followed, not a little accelerated by the top- being on end. The statements to which "M." refers no weight with the Service, the authority being of no e, the intent always malignant, and, in nine cases out n, founded an utter falsehoods, as the above. They e for texts to bolster future arguments upon, and this e purpose for which they are inserted: the trick has played once too often, and is now stale.—We are ed to "Mull," and have given the information he ents.—"A. G." shall have attention; but we have room for the letters relating to Lieut.-Colonel Baker. m all we know and have heard of that officer, he is one e most talented men of the Indian Army.—In confir- ion of our propriety of intelligence, we request Members e Clubs to refer to our Gazette of the 10th inst., e they will find the Naval Appointments, given for first time by our contemporaries on the 24th and 25th. d we say more?—We intended this week to have given Services of Corps during the last 25 years; but are nelled to postpone the statement, with several other im- ant Military and Naval details till our next.—Capt rse's reply to Mr. Henwood has been received, and shall ar, if possible, next week.—We have printed the letter olonel Fancourt; but cannot further interfere.*

*rratum.—In our notice last week of Full Batta being ted to Officers in India, it was erroneously printed thin," instead of "beyond 200 miles of each Presi- y."*

# Naval and Military Gazette.

## SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1836.

THE long expected Brevet appears to be on the e of announcement. We believe that next week shall be able to state something definite on the ject. The Promotion will probably not be so ensive as has been surmised, but it must be at- ded with many changes, and various are the urts as regard the successors to stations at ne and abroad.

Sir Josias Rowley's time having expired in the diterranean, Sir Charles Paget is confidently oken of as his successor, and the promotion will ke him eligible for this command, by advancing n from Rear to Vice-Admiral. Sir Peter Halket being promoted to Admiral will here placed by a ce-Admiral. The Nore is also a Vice-Admiral's mmand, and will become vacant by the promo- n of the Honourable C. E. Fleeming. It is noured, however, that the latter station will be olished, and the department placed under the Su- rintendant, but we do not vouch for the truth of s report.

The North American and West India, South erican, and East India stations, being all Rear- miral's commands, will become vacant by the omotion of the present officers; and also the pe of Good Hope, should the promotion extend Sir Patrick Campbell. Lisbon too is a Rear- dmiral's command, and Sir W. Gage will be ad- nced a step. It is probable, however, that, as e force on that station has been considerably la- eased, Sir William will remain until the expira- on of his three years.

The Superintendentships at the several Dock- ards will become vacant, also one or more of the ughts, and the Colonelcies of Marines, which will ot be filled up. We have not heard whether Sir eorge Cockburn will retain his Major-Generalship f Marines on being advanced to Admiral.

Many officers are spoken of as successors to the stations we have enumerated. It has been shown that some must be succeeded by the Captains promoted: we doubt not the selections made will give satisfaction, and that the offices will be ably filled. In the mean time we have great pleasure in perceiving in to-day's Appointments the names of two young officers, the son and nephew of distinguished Admirals, to the command of brigs.

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WHILE we so satisfactorily behold those Officers of the United Service, who have been distinguished in actions against the enemy, proudly receiving from time to time from their gracious Sovereign marks of his royal favour, by the insignias of the *Bath* and the *Hanoverian* Orders, it has often occurred to us as being in the highest degree anomalous, that an Order which has been established *expressly* for the subjects of a particular part of His Majesty's dominions, as well as for those Officers who are *serving* in them, should not yet have been made to extend to those meritorious men through whose gallantry and active zeal those possessions were added to the British Crown. We allude to the Ionian Islands, and the Order of St. Michael and St. George, which has been instituted purposely for those States. Why the statutes of this Order should have been so framed as to exclude those dozen, or perhaps, at most, twenty-five brave men, now surviving, who were particularly distinguished as General, Field, and Staff Officers, in the capture of those Islands, we are wholly at a loss to understand; for surely they at least who held high and responsible stations on that important service, well deserve to wear the insignia of an Order established expressly for those valuable possessions, which their valour and skill so nobly won. That our excellent King would rejoice thus to reward the few meritorious Officers to whom we allude, by conferring upon them, according to their several ranks and seniorities, the different classes of this distinguished Order, if their just claims to the decorations could be brought under his royal notice, we confidently believe; and as the statutes of the *Bath* have, on different occasions of late, been most rightly deviated from, for the purpose of rewarding several gallant Officers who had richly deserved the honour, previous to the new constitution of the Order, so do we sincerely hope that, on the representation of the Superior Officers who commanded the Army and Navy at the capture of the Ionian Islands, all who on that occasion were entitled to the especial favour of their Sovereign, will now at length receive this acknowledgment of their gallant deeds, from a Monarch whose highest delight it is known universally to be, to bestow his royal favours on those who have truly merited them.

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WE this day publish the third of *Tristram's* excellent letters upon the pay, rank, and pension of the Navy, and, as our esteemed correspondent purposes completing this discussion in two more numbers, we recommend, that in closing his observations he should furnish a concise summary of the several changes which he has recommended. All that argument and fair reasoning can advance, have now been exhausted in these, and various communications from *Tristram* and others, which have appeared in our pages; and, therefore, it only remains to place the evil and the remedy in a tangible shape. We are certain, that if thus brought under the notice of the Board of Admiralty, they will merit and receive the attention of their Lordships, who have ever manifested the strongest desire to undertake any thing which they had a reasonable hope of accomplishing for the benefit of the service. Without acceding to the whole of *Tristram's* proposals, we think the majority are practicable; at all events, they are worthy of that discussion and mature consideration which they must undergo before their Lordships will be justified in recommending any alteration from established usages to the King in Council. For this reason we repeat our wish, that *Tristram* would make the *summary* of his suggestions as concise as possible.

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WE shall gratify every true friend of the Indian Army by the information, that it is contemplated to confer a boon on the Native portion of that force, viz., by granting to the Sepoys an increase of pay according to length of service, similar to that given to the European soldiers. We have reason to think most highly of the present Military members of the East India Direction, and the proposed change in the system towards the brave and faithful Sepoys is a further evidence of the value of having Military Officers in Leadenhall-street who are acquainted with the feelings and wishes of the Indian Army, and competent to attend to its various interests. This consideration leads us most earnestly to hope, that in future we may find Military Officers of ability and high character candidates for seats in the Direction; and they may be assured we shall spare no exertions to obtain for them the support of the Proprietors of East India Stock.

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IN closing our remarks, on [illegible] ult., upon the position which the ill-[illegible]nt with France has placed the Jer[illegible] fisheries, we promised to return to the subject when opportunity offered. Want of space has hitherto prevented us, and, in the mean time, the *Nautical Magazine* has published at length the remonstrance of the Authorities at Jersey, at the injury to which the interests of the fishermen are exposed by the delay which has been incurred in bringing the matter to some satisfactory arrangement.

We have already put our readers in possession of the merits of the case, and shown that our foreign minister was induced in 1824 to enter into terms with the French Government regarding the limits of the fishery, which precluded the boats from dredging within *two* leagues of the shore; and were it not for the violations continually committed this nursery for British seamen would have been long since utterly destroyed.

It has been attempted, for factious political purposes, to throw the blame of the whole transaction upon Lord Palmerston, the present foreign minister, but this is not fair; the negociation was entered into twelve years ago, and long before his Lordship's connection with the Foreign Office. We believe, that of late attempts have been, and still are, making to induce the French Government to open a negociation on the matter; but the difficulty lies in this,—that no arrangement that the French can contemplate will place them in a better position than they now enjoy; for our fishermen being driven into deep water, and not permitted to approach the limits which are generally recognised by authorities on international law, and which are permitted to the Dutch and French boats on the coasts of Great Britain, viz. *one* league from low-water mark, it is their policy

o throw impediments in the way of effecting any rrangement, or opening any negociations which vill place our fishermen on the like terms, being hose which they in fact enjoyed before the ill-udged arrangement adverted to was made.

The time has arrived, however, when matters annot be longer allowed to remain in their present ate. Blood has been already spilt, and the subjects f the two nations, engaged in the same occupation, egard each other in a manner little short of open ostility. A more impartial line must be drawn, r we predict that fatal consequences will ensue. We, therefore, entreat the attention of Lord Palerston to this important subject; important, as llecting an excellent nursery for seamen, and inolving the property of several hundred industrious British subjects. We see no reason why hese should be sacrificed to any policy of conciiation. Nothing is required but equitable arangement; more is not desired, and less will not atisfy.

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It is reported that a Survey will shortly be held pon all officers holding appointments in the hipwrights' Department of the Dock-yards, similar to that which took place with respect to the Master-Attendants a short time since; in order hat young, active, and able officers may be placed ver the several departments, and those, whose age r infirmities render them inefficient for their arduous duties, may be removed, and honourably rewarded by pension for their past services. Some f these valuable servants of the Crown can boast ffrom fifty to sixty years of unremitting servitude.

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It is amusing to observe the shifts and devises f the Lords [redacted] and their dealing with the Official Reports [redacted] experimental trials. Like some ingenious authors of our acquaintance, they cull ut and abstract the conciliatory paragraphs from n adverse review, and parade them as quotations f the value of the book. For a long time we were hreatened with Official Reports of the inferiority of Sir William Symonds's ships, still no Member of Parliament, who had expressed opinions adverse to his system, could be induced to move for them. Talk of doing so, indeed they did. At length, to set the matter right, Sir James Graham in one Session, and Mr. Wood in the last, moved, that all Reports existing at the Admiralty respecting the ships built by Sir William Symonds, and others which had competed with them, should be printed.

Having perverted the statements contained in these Official Reports, selected extracts without reference to the context, and adopted every means which malignity could devise to give a false colouring to the opinions, they have, at last, followed the ignoble example of the *Hampshire Telegraph*, in the affair of Mr. Hawkes, and finding that after all the Reports could not be so distorted as to answer their purpose, boldly denounced the documents, themselves as the productions of persons prejudiced in the Surveyor's favour. Not content with this, they have actually had the assurance to instance the gales of the last two months, and the North Coast of Ireland and Bay of Biscay, as weather and situations most favourable for ships, which they would, at the same time, make their readers believe require gentle breezes and smooth water to excel in. But it will not do, Naval readers are not to be imposed on by such ridiculous assumptions; the regeneration of our Naval construction has advanced too far to be impeded by a coterie of sophists, who are actually at this moment at issue, and engaged in disputing on the first principles of the science they pretend to. We shall watch their motions with curiosity and attention, and when we see fit, expose their pretensions, and hold them up to the ridicule they invite by the publicity of such nonsense as they are in the habit of obtruding upon the public.

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In extracting the following letter from the last Number received in this country of the "*East Indian United Service Journal*," we cannot but again acknowledge the gratification we experience at finding that our unwearied and, in many instances, successful advocacy of the various interests of the Indian Army is admitted in all quarters. We are not led to this conclusion from the paper we now publish, but from the numerous letters addressed to ourselves, and the personal thanks with which we have been honoured by some of the best officers of the Indian Army who are residing in this country. We are indebted to the perseverance of our friends, who continue to supply us with accurate information on all events affecting the service, and to suggest remedies for evils or abuses. They have always found us ready to support every measure tending to the good of the Indian Army; and, moreover, they have experienced that conduct which induces them to place in us the most unreserved confidence:—

*"To the Editor of the East Indian United Service Journal.*

"Sir,—Allow me through the columns of your widely circulated paper to draw attention to an article in your number of the 18th ultimo, extracted from the *Naval and Military Gazette* of the 16th of January last, and headed THE INDIAN ARMY, which I read with pleasure, as it shows something like a knowledge of the disadvantages under which this army has so long been, and still is, suffering,—a species of information the good folks in England have hitherto been utterly deficient in. That they are becoming more enlightened in regard to us, is, I consider, a matter for congratulation, inasmuch as it may, and if anything can, will, eventually, lead to the correction of many abuses and errors in the administration of military matters in this country.

"Let any officer, experienced in army affairs as they now are, only read this paper with the attention it merits, and he will, I am quite confident, feel a great portion of the statements made in it come directly home to his feelings, especially those who have commanded, or do command regiments.

"The author of this excellent article, who, from using the plural number, is most likely the Editor of the *Naval and Military Gazette*, concludes it by saying, 'we shall return to this subject at an early period;' and, considering the knowledge he has evinced in this his first essay, it is to be hoped he will keep his promise. Not only is our promotion in a stagnant state, and the common justice of high rank denied us in this our own field; but the trifling boon of such little rank as we have rendered nugatory, and ourselves and service nearly contemptible in the eyes of our brethren in the royal army, by the still continued (though often complained of) insertion of the words, 'in the East Indies only,' in our commissions.

"As for the much-coveted and cheap honorary rewards of the Order of the Bath, so lavishly bestowed on King's officers, they are to us almost a dead letter; and even when bestowed, as in the case of Sir J. W. Adams, the common compliment of sending out the insignia is not even accorded! Do our masters at home suppose that we do not feel all these slights? If they do, they are in error.

"That our promotion might, and ought to be, accelerated both on our own account, and on that of the state, and that officers at the head of regiments should meet with a greater degree of consideration and support than they do, there can, I fancy, be small doubt;—the fact is, the army has been nearly ruined from mismanagement; the European officers are not as they should be, and the native portion of it is in a still worse state: It will require a total change in the system to bring it back again to even what it was, the idea of which is sufficiently melancholy; for as the service has unquestionably improved of late years for natives (though it has in an equal ratio deteriorated for Europeans) they, at least, ought to be, and, with proper management, would now be, superior to what they ever were.

"The petting system, the abolition of corporal, *and indeed of all* punishment; and *above all*, the deprivation of the authority of regimental officers, of those commanding corps in particular, have gone far to annihilate the good feelings our sepoys once entertained, to render them indifferent and disrespectful to their immediate superiors, lax upon duty, and litigious. How can it be otherwise when, in point of fact, their *immediate* superiors have little or no control over them?—and when they find that even when discharged or dismissed from the service by the sentence of a regimental court martial,—a tribunal they ought to be taught to look up to with respect,—they have only to go to head quarters and present a petition, and that their case will again be inquired into!—though the sentence of the court which dismissed them has not only been approved by the officer commanding their own regiment, but has also, as is always the case, been confirmed by the general officer commanding the division?

"Many thus succeed to, in getting themselves reinstated, and that, moreover, after they have been a very long time out of the service. The injury such re-enrolments do to a corps, is quite incalculable, though the individuals themselves seldom gain much by it, as they usually are so elated with the victory, and they conduct themselves in so insubordinate a manner in consequence, that they frequently get themselves brought to trial and dismissed again.

"Should we ever have another war of any magnitude, or one in which many difficulties and hardships will have to be sustained by our native soldiery, the impolicy of this system will, without fail, manifest itself and be sorely felt by government.

"The late case of treasure being forcibly taken from the main guard at Neemuch (than which a more disgraceful occurrence could not well have taken place in any army, though I am ashamed to say this is not exactly the first time a similar thing has happened there*) is a tolerably plain proof of what our sepoys have become. No doubt, a court martial will be assembled to investigate this business; but to what good purpose? It will either in all probability be proved by the perjured testimony of the sepoys themselves, that nobody was to blame, or some poor d—l will be made the scape goat, or otherwise the court will,—by finding guilty, but attaching no criminality, (a favourite method now with native courts martial,) or some other of the thousand and one modes,—contrive to screen the culprits, especially any *native commissioned officer*, or, *if driven* to the *last extremity*, recommend them to mercy on account of previous long service and good character!—a recommendation but too often attended to by our Commander-in-Chief. If they only knew what native officers and native courts *really* are, the *extreme* difficulty of ever bringing any offence home to a native of this rank, and that many of those thus recommended are *in reality* not men of good character, though so stated to be by the court, they would attend much less to them. As to long service, that alone should be no reason; because in any army constituted as this is, almost every native officer in it can adduce this.

"Observe too the recent general order directing sentries over treasure to be on all occasions double,—a very proper and necessary order without doubt; but nevertheless, not very complimentary to the Bengal Army, as indicating, what no officer of real experience and candour will deny, the proneness of our sepoys to the disgraceful crime of theft,—showing, in a word, that little dependence can be placed on them where money is concerned.

"The failings and vices of our native soldiery are, as it seems to me, fostered by the present system, and the best energies of really good and zealous European officers paralysed; whilst, at the same time, the slowness of our promotion and the excessive inequality of it, combined with the entire want of any apparent desire or energetic measure on the part of our Home Government, or the Court of Directors, to better the condition of the European officers of this army, have rendered them desponding and indifferent,—than which, probably, a worse feeling could not prevail in any military body.

"That our present military head is well disposed towards us, and attentive to our interests, is very generally believed; but with all his zeal and assiduity, it will take him a long time to eradicate the evils inherent in our present system,—sown in fact by his predecessor. To do so effectually, he must make a material change in it, without which, little *permanent* good can be done. One great disadvantage Sir H. Fane, in common with all our Commanders-in-Chief, labours under, is a want of the knowledge of the native character,—so entirely different as it is from the European; and a very great one this is;

* A similar facotty took place some years since at Neemuch in the Sudder Bazar, when a mahajun was plundered in spite of the guard which did nothing!

for until he does become acquainted with it, he cannot properly appreciate the injudiciousness of the present mode of treating our native soldiery. May he soon become enlightened on this point!

"Once more permit me to recommend the paper, alluded to at the beginning of this letter, to the perusal of all those who take any interest in the welfare of 'The Indian Army.'

'*Bengal, June*, 1830. "HOMO."

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THE case of the Officer in the Coast Guard Service, to which we again called attention in our last No., has led to several communications, which for the present we suspend. If we are right in our belief that this officer is wholly innocent of the charges which were brought against him, we cannot but deem that those who have in that case so improperly come to a different conclusion, and who, as it has been shown us, upon finding him *guilty*, recommended his *dismissal* from the Coast Guard Service, and that he should be *mulcted* of all his prize-money, ought to receive severe censure; for this sentence was, in effect, *damning* the accused for ever in his profession. His accuser, likewise, ought, if he has charged him wrongfully, to be made to suffer some punishment for thus unjustly arraigning an officer of His Majesty's Navy on so serious a charge. Certain it is, as a correspondent truly observes, that one or the other of these things must be manifest: and as our *sole* object in alluding to this case has been the desire to uphold the honour of the Naval Service, and to give the accused an opportunity of establishing his innocence, if he had been wrongly condemned, we are sure that the party must sincerely thank us for affording him this opportunity. We will again repeat our readiness to publish any further remark that he may think it proper to make in proof of his having been falsely charged with the crime of being in collusion with the smugglers; and, as we before remarked, the best evidence that he can adduce that the sentence passed upon him was an improper one, will be the certificates of the gallant officers at the head of the Coast Guard Service, Captain Bowlas and Commander Sparshott, and those documents, whenever they are sent to us, we shall publish with unfeigned gratification.

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*The Snow Storm.*—For many years this country has not been visited by so severe a storm of frost and snow as has continued since the 24th. The roads have been blocked up in every direction, and all intercourse between places much interrupted. On the continent it seems also to have prevailed to a very great extent. The severity of the weather has already produced much suffering among the poor of Paris. The prices of firing, and of all the necessaries of life, were hourly increasing in an alarming degree.

M. Chevalier's thermometer, at 12 o'clock on Monday night, marked 4.3-10ths below zero of Reaumur, or 24½ of Fahrenheit; at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, 5.3.10ths R., or 20 F.; at 7 o'clock, 5 R., or 21 F.; and at 12 o'clock, 3 R., or 25½ F.—*Paris Paper of Tuesday.*

His Majesty's Government have appointed a Consul to watch over the British commercial interests in Servia.

A singular occurrence took place the other night in Argent-street, at one of those dens not inappropriately called "hells." A baronet had lost 500*l.* at chicken hazard at this house the night before, and by means which he began to suspect were not fair. On the evening in question his losses were repeated, when he demanded the dice to be given up to him. This was readily complied with, excepting two dice, which were withheld, but which he eventually obtained, and, putting the whole of them into his pocket, declared that he would have them broken to pieces and examined. In vain did the groom porter remonstrate, and try various devices to get the dice back again. The next day they were examined, and found quite correct, except that two of them were fraudulently notched, each die having two cinques and two douces. A threat of exposure induced the gambling-house keeper to return all the money which the baronet had lost at the tables.

The inmates of the Shipwrecked and Distressed Sailors' Asylum, Cannon-street-road, St. George's-in-the-East, London, were regaled on Christmas Day with roast beef, plum pudding, and a pot of porter each, and drank the health of their Royal Patronesses, the Duchess of Kent and Princess Victoria, their Patrons, their benevolent and gallant President, Sir Edward Codrington, G.C.B. and M.P., their Managing Committee, and their other benefactors, with the greatest enthusiasm, in the presence of their Managing Committee, who have been unremitting in their attentions to their comforts.

The Hon. Spencer Cowper, youngest son of Earl Cowper, and Private Secretary to Viscount Palmerston, has holds the appointment of Clerk in the Foreign Office, which is generally preparatory to an appointment as Secretary of Legation to an Embassy abroad. His brother is similarly situated in the office of Viscount Melbourne, to whom he is Private Secretary.

On Monday morning last, pursuant to annual custom, the Rector of St. Martin-in-the-Fields, delivered, by command of the Duke of Cumberland, the sum of 2*s.* 6*d.* each to 800 poor persons of that parish.

The newly-married King and Queen of Greece were to leave Oldenburg, the seat of the bride's father, on the 22d of the month, and to travel by way of Osnaburg and the banks of the Rhine to Munich.

On Friday se'nnight, being for the benefit of Charles Kemble, on his final retirement from the stage, six hundred and forty-one pounds were received at the doors of Covent-garden theatre, to which the various amounts enclosed to Kemble, for private boxes, &c., are to be added. It is calculated that this favourite of the public will net upwards of one thousand pounds.

The Earl of Munster and family are settled at Hampstead for the winter. His lordship presided at the last meeting of the Royal Asiatic Society. We regret to find this gallant soldier so completely estranged from his Royal Father's Court.

Viscount Melbourne continues indisposed at his residence in South-street.

The Duke of Roxburgh was married on Thursday morning at the New Church of St. Mary-le-bone, to Miss Dalbiac, daughter of Major-General Sir Charles Dalbiac. The bride was given away by the Duchess of Northumberland.

There is now an accumulation of dishonoured bills at the various banking-houses in town, so much beyond precedent or expectation, that it leaves no doubt that an enormous majority of them are from the delay of remittances in consequence of the snow-storm. One banking-house in the City on Wednesday had to note 182 bills, which had no names, in case of need, attached to them.

*Death of Sir M. Stewart, M.P.*—We announced that Sir M. Stewart was so seriously indisposed that no hopes were entertained of his recovery so as to enable him to resume his Parliamentary duties, and we have now to announce that he died at Edinburgh on Monday se'nnight.

Capt. Woolward, R.N., for many years Harbour Master of Ramsgate, who died on Friday morning, after a few hours' illness only, had been at a convivial party till a late hour the preceding night, where something occurred which considerably excited him, and is supposed to have caused the apoplectic attack which terminated fatally.—*Kentish Observer.*

A paper war has been carried on at Cheltenham between Mr. Craven Berkeley, M.P., and the Editor of the *Cheltenham Free Press.* The M.P. charges the Editor with having "sold himself to the Tories;" and orders his account for newspapers supplied to be forthwith transmitted, that the same may be discharged in full. Hereupon the Editor writes a long epistle to the M.P., commenting upon his remark, that to advocate Radical principles is "a course of proceeding from which no practical advantage can arise to any other party in the State than the Conservatives." The Editor thinks otherwise, and informs the M.P. that "there is but one way to put an end to dissentions in the Reform camp, and that is to follow the admirable counsel in the *Gloucester Journal*, namely, 'for Whigs to become Radicals.' The concessions from the Radicals to the Whigs have merely produced concessions from the Whigs to the Tories. Let us now try the effect of the converse of this plan; and I think the Whigs will be among the first to acknowledge this advantage."

*East India Maritime Service.*—The "excluded" of this service have publicly notified that they intend making a last struggle for an award of compensation in the forthcoming Session of Parliament. In this notice they beg of their brother officers who have been fortunate enough to obtain compensation to bear in mind that it was through the efforts of all that it was realised; and, as most of the "excluded" have limited means, and certain expenses must necessarily be incurred in the struggle, they beseech of them to give their mite in aid of it. [We earnestly hope that the appeal will not be disregarded.—ED.]

Lord Henniker will shortly lead to the Hymeneal altar Miss Kerrison, daughter of Major-General Sir Edward Kerrison.

We are requested to contradict the report, which originated with a Morning Paper, of an intended marriage between Sir J. Hobhouse and Miss Methuen.

The King of Sweden is reported to have had an attack of apoplexy.

*Reception of a French Prince at Malta.*—On Wednesday last the Prince de Joinville, third son of the King of the French, landed from the French frigate *Iphigénie*. His Royal Highness, attended by his staff, and M. Miege, the French Consul, proceeded to the Admiralty House, to pay a visit to the Naval Commander-in-Chief, and then to the palace, where he was received by Col. Evans, the Act. Lieut.-Governor. In the afternoon his Royal Highness went on board most of the ships of Vice-Admiral Sir J. Rowley's squadron; and in this inspection, so interesting to him in the honourable profession he has chosen, he could not but be gratified at the order and discipline of that service, particularly as he had an opportunity of seeing in detail some of the finest ships in the British Navy. In the evening the Vice-Admiral had the honour of entertaining at dinner the Prince and a distinguished party. Col. Evans having ordered out a brigade, consisting of the Royal Artillery, 5th Fusiliers, 70th Regt., and the 92d Highlanders, for a field day on Friday morning, the Prince arrived on the ground at eleven o'clock. H. R. H. having rode down the line, the troops passed by him in review order, in slow and quick time, and afterwards in quarter-distance column. They performed several evolutions also with admirable precision, and gave a good specimen of the charge in line; and the review was concluded by the formation of the brigade into contiguous columns, with colours and officers in front, the whole advancing to the general salute, which was acknowledged by the Prince in the most gracious manner. The officers in command of battalions were then introduced to H. R. H., who expressed his admiration of the troops by saying that their movements in execution were brilliant, and their soldierlike appearance magnificent. After the review the Prince expressed a wish to see the practice of the artillery. Lieut.-Col. Wallace having made the necessary arrangements, H. R. H. was conducted to Fort Ricasoli, accompanied by the Act. Lieut.-Gov., the Vice-Admiral, and a number of officers, both of the land and sea services, and he witnessed, with an expression of satisfaction, the firing at a target with shot and shell, in which our artillerymen are generally very expert. The Act. Lieut.-Gov., the Vice-Adm., the Com. Officer of artillery, and the Captains of the squadron, had afterwards the honour of dining with the Prince on board the *Iphigénie*. The Earl of Wiltshire and Lieut.-Col. Lord Brudenell (who, with his lady is now on his way to join the 11th Dragoons in India) were also of the party. The festivities of the day were closed by a ball given by the Naval Commander-in-Chief and the Officers of the squadron to the Prince de Joinville, Captain de Parseval, and the Officers of the French ships, at the Union Club House. The *Iphigénie*, with the brig *Duconédie* in company, sailed on Saturday morning at day-light for Toulon.—*Malta Gazette, Nov. 6.*

*Destruction of St. Peter's Church, Pimlico.*—The elegant fabric, St. Peter's Church, Eaton-square, Pimlico, erected about seven years since, under the auspices of the Marquess of Westminster, upon whose ground it was situate, was last night totally destroyed by fire which is supposed to have originated from some repairs which had been directed with regard to the clock.

*Extract of a Letter, dated Madrid, Dec. 15.*—"A general clamour has been raised for the last few days against the English, formerly the idols of the ultra Liberal party. The unfeeling inactivity of General Evans at the very time when Bilboa is suffering so much from the attacks made on it, will not be forgiven; and no doubt is entertained that his object now is to fortify and retain possession for the benefit of England, of St. Sebastian, and the Port of Passages. Another great cause of complaint is the continual remission of money to London, for the purchase of muskets, shoes, and military clothing, which, it was believed, up to the present moment would be furnished on credit until the arrival of a more prosperous day might enable the Spaniards to pay their debts. Even the British Ambassador is comprehended in the general irritation felt against the English and his conduct in private life is pried into, and made the subject of the bitterest sarcasms."

*British Legion.*—The *Osprey* cutter left the river on Wednesday morning for St. Sebastian, with stores for the Legion. On Tuesday 73 men, who had arrived from St. Sebastian in the Danish ship, *Maria Christina*, discharged from the Legion, received clothing and a sum of money to take them to their homes.

*General Evans.*—At a dinner given a few days ago by the officers of the 7th Reg. to Gen. Evans, the latter took occasion to say, on his health being drunk, that though he had resolved to meet his constituents and be present at the meeting of Parliament, yet if the reinforcements promised by the Spanish Government should arrive before his departure, and enable him to make a forward movement, he should yield to his paramount duty as chief of the legion, and lead them out against the enemy.

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## SONG OF THE EXILED OFFICER IN INDIA.

In far distant climes, where the tear gushes o'er
For home, love, and friendship, that charm us no more;
Oh, what on the exile's dark sorrows can shine
Like the rapture that glows at the songs of Lang Syne!

The music of Scotia is sweet midst the scene;
But, ah! should you hear it where seas roll between,
'Tis then, and then only, the soul can divine
The magic that dwells in the songs of Lang Syne.

The spirit, when torn from earth's objects of love,
Loves all its objects in the climes above,
So in exile we cannot but ardent to pine,
When it hallows with extacy songs of Lang Syne!

## The Court.

The King, we are happy to state, is now entirely free from gout, and the Queen has recovered from her recent indisposition. The extreme severity of the weather has confined their Majesties and the Court generally within doors during the week.

The approaching marriage of Miss Emily Bagot with the Earl of Whichilsea, it is at length arranged, will be solemnized in about ten days at the Pavilion. It is generally that His Majesty will himself give the bride away.

## Foreign and Colonial Intelligence.

### FRANCE.—ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ASSASINATE THE KING.

A procession from the Palace of the Tuileries to the Chamber of Deputies by the Quai des Tuileries, a young man fired at the King. The shot passed through one of the carriage windows, which was broken, and through the carriage. The Duke of Orleans, who sat by the side of the King, was slightly wounded by the broken glass. The assassin, and two persons suspected of being accomplices, were taken into custody. The attempt produced naturally a depression of the funds, but when the vicinity of its failure became known a reaction took place. All the Paris journals that speak of it express detestation of the crime that had disgraced France, as one of them observed, and even the age in which we live. All ascribe it to political rancour or political fanaticism. The ultra-liberal papers and the legitimatist journals (*La National*, *Le Charivari*, *La Quotidienne*, *La Mode* and *La Gazette de France*) make no direct observations on this horrible affair.

The Speech contains nothing particular. The King alludes to the attempt upon his life very briefly, but was enthusiastically cheered by his auditors. The Speech says that diplomatic relations with the United States have been resumed—that Switzerland had apologised for slights upon the French Minister—that the King was interested for the Queen of Spain, and would adhere to the Quadruple Treaty, but yet not plunge France in hostilities—"for France reserves her blood for her own cause"—that the arms of France had been a little tarnished in Africa, but by the elements only—that the insurrections at Strasburg and Vendôme only tested the fidelity of the army—and, finally, that the finances and general commercial concerns of the country were in a prosperous condition.

SPAIN.—The news continues unfavorable to the cause of the Queen. It is stated, that in consequence of the refusal of Alaix to obey the order to transfer the command of his division to Narvaez. Brig.-Gen. Leon, commanding the Cavalry of that division, had been ordered by Government to arrest Alaix, but he was unable to carry that order into effect, in consequence of the men being still under the influence of Alaix, because he had having indulged them in every excess they desired to commit. Leon had, therefore, returned to Madrid, before Ribelro had arrived. Narvaez would, it was expected, reach that city on the 18th instant. San Miguel had been appointed Captain-General of Madrid, and Alaix, it was thought, be succeeded in the command of Aragon by Quiroga. General Mendez Vigo, who had been Minister of War under Isturiz, was said to have accepted the command of Estremadura. According to our Madrid letters, Gomez had crossed the Douro, and was on the morning of the 12th at Osma, from whence he marched towards the Ebro. Alaix, according to custom, entered Osma the day after Gomez had departed from it.

Bilboa, *Dec.* 22.—Gomez—the oft-annihilated Gomez—he who was destroyed by Alaix—cut to pieces by Evans—defeated by Ribiero, and killed by the Christino Journals—he, the same Gomez, in perfect safety, in good health, and at the head of an imposing army, made his triumphal entry into Biscay on the 17th, and having left his troops at Orduna on the 18th, presented himself to Don Carlos on the 19th, at Durango.

Russia.—The Emperor is at open war with his brother, the Grand Duke Michael. The wife of the latter, who was preparing to join her husband in Germany, has been ordered not to quit the empire. Nicholas is more than ever favourably disposed towards the old national Russian party. All the Germans are in disgrace at the Court of St. Petersburgh. A German nobleman, who had demanded leave of absence, received it in these words—"Go to the Devil! When shall I get rid of these German vermin?"—*French paper.*

Turkey.—At Constantinople a report prevailed that the Russians, having assembled a large force in the plain of Kouban, attempted to force one of the passes of the Caucasus, and to penetrate into Circassia; the latter, however, was prepared for them; and, under the inspiration of a new national banner, they gave the Russians so warm a reception as to compel them to retreat. The plague continues to ravage Constantinople. By late accounts of the 18th Nov., from Alexandria, the Pacha of Egypt was busy in augmenting his fleet, and several large men-of-war were building by his order.

## Theatres.

DRURY LANE.—The Christmas fare of this large-talking, but most little-doing house, may be very soon despatched. Opinions are rather oddly divided about it. The Lessee declares it to be "the most successful pantomime of the last thirty years;" and all the rest of the world who have seen it, pronounce it the most contemptible. "Who shall decide when doctors, &c. ?" Alas! for the great Lessee, he must long before this have received the only valid reply in cases of this nature in the form of a blank box-book, empty benches in the pit, and a most decorous and sedately conducted gallery. Like the Roman General, one or two more *successes* of this kind will be the ruin of him. Our visit to the pantomime was paid on the second night of its performance, when the house boasted the added attraction of a new afterpiece by Kenny; and yet, as we have hinted above, the boxes were full—of room, the pit was pleasantly adapted for an evening promenade, and the galleries could only muster one *encore* for the departing glories of "Jim Crow!" This last fact is final. So much, therefore, for double prices, diminished entertainment, and the difference made up in *puffs*, so inartificially concocted, that (like those of the obsolete penny pie-men) even the 'prentice boys are too knowing to be persuaded to swallow them. We have been told that the Lessee of this theatre is not so soft a person as his name might indicate: but we begin to doubt. Certain it is that there is much in a name; though it is equally certain that there is not *so much* as to enable *the same* only of the National Drama at one house to exact double prices from an "enlightened public," while they can have the thing itself for half the money at the other. If we have little or nothing to say of the pantomime of *Gammer Gurton's Needle*, it is not our fault. Even the balloon voyage, which offered such ample scope for scenic effect, is a total failure; and as for the usual fun of a Christmas Pantomime, it is as serious an affair for the audience as, we suspect, it will prove to the manager.

COVENT GARDEN.—After the opera of *Rob Roy*, in which M'Ian, as the *Dugal Creature*, carried away all the applause, a new Christmas pantomime, called *Harlequin and Georgey Barnwell, or the London 'Prentice*, was produced on Monday and proved very successful. *Master Georgey* is certainly not one of the best pantomimes that we have witnessed at this theatre; the latter part of the introduction flags, and the *Harlequinade* is deficient in novelty as regards tricks and changes; some of the former convey no point, and had much better been omitted; the trick with the *Boots* and *Hats* is particularly stupid. The plot follows the story of the play of *George Barnwell* pretty closely, and several of the scenes were rendered highly amusing from the clever performance of C. J. Smith as the *naughty 'prentice*; his journey to Camberwell, "to stick his nunky," was well managed, and the scenes in the panorama were well painted. Madlle. Schmidt performed *Columbine* for the first time, and acquitted herself in such a manner as to warrant our saying she is the first *Columbine* of the day. Ellar is almost too old for *Harlequin*. Smith does not make so good a *Clown* as we anticipated. The *Pantaloon* of Clarke was only a tolerable performance. The scenery is extremely beautiful, particularly the abode of "The Spirits of Industry," and view of the "Tower of London." Of the tricks, the best were the *Rice Mess* and the *Bad Specs*. Madame Irvine's ascent on the tight rope, from the back of the stage to the gallery, was an astonishing but not a pleasing performance. The pantomime was announced for repetition amidst general applause.

ST. JAMES'S.—A tragical burletta in three acts, called *Bletchington House, or the Warning Voice*, has had we should imagine notice to quit ere this; it was badly received on the first night, and when we saw it on Wednesday it was far from well received. It is a very heavy and ill-constructed affair, and the mummery and tumbling introduced into the first act without reason was in bad taste. The tumblers are very clever young men, but we have no desire to witness such exhibitions at the St. James's theatre; they may do well enough for Sadler's Wells. The performers did their utmost for the author, but there is not a part in the burlette worth their notice. Under the title of *The Enchanted Horn*, Weber's opera of *Oberon* has been produced, and in a style of splendour which does our little Prince of Song the greatest credit. Our readers may recollect the production of this opera at the Garden in 1826; the present piece is pretty nearly the same, and, we should say, that the dialogue has, in some instances, been borrowed from the Covent Garden version. Braham, as *Sir Huon*, sang in splendid style: his *scena*, "Oh, 'tis a glorious sight to see!" was a masterpiece of finished execution. Miss Rainforth will add materially to her already acquired fame by her clever performance of the difficult part of *Reiza*; her execution of the difficult *scena*, "Ocean, thou Mighty Monster!" although not faultless, reflects great credit on so young an *artiste*. Miss Smith executed the *Mermaid's* song with great sweetness; and Miss J. Smith is also entitled to our warmest commendation for the taste she displayed in the charming air, "Oh, Araby!" The scenery, dresses, and decorations, are very splendid, and we have no doubt the opera will prove attractive.

ADELPHI.—The Pantomime at this theatre proved very successful. The opening scene is very good, and contains some humour; but this is not well kept up until the conclusion of what is called "the introduction." After the change of characters is effected, the scene of fun and frolic is carried on right merrily to the end. The *Harlequin*, *Clown*, and *Pantaloon* at this theatre are certainly the most active, and know better how to keep the *stage alive* of any that we have seen. The *Columbine* is also a graceful and pleasing dancer. Several of the tricks and changes were well managed and effective. This Pantomime is called *Cowardy Cowardy Custard; or, Harlequin Jim Crow and the Magic Mustard Pot*; and is likely to have a long run. The scenery is very effective and splendid.

OLYMPIC.—We are able to speak with unqualified approbation of the Christmas entertainments provided by the tasteful and talented caterer of this pleasant and admirably conducted theatre. They consist of two new pieces, both produced for the first time on Monday night—the one entitled *The Double Dilemma*, and the other *Riquet with the Tuft*. The first of these is a lively little comedy of the modern French school, turning upon the contrivances of a handsome mad-cap to prove the truth and disinterestedness of her lover's affections, by passing herself off upon him as the discarded and dowerless sister, in place of the favoured and wealthy one, both of them being one and the same person. The lover of course prefers the penniless and pretty sister to the wealth and insipidity of her supposed rival, and is rewarded by gaining all the three desiderati—wealth, wit, and beauty. The female character was played with great spirit and effect by Mrs. Honey, who made her first appearance at this theatre on the occasion, and was greeted with a brilliant reception. The second, and more emphatically the *Christmas* piece, was a very capitally-conducted version of our charming fairy tale of "Riquet with the Tuft"—the fairy-formed prince whose mind was as beautiful as his body was ugly, and who was gifted with the power of conferring intellect upon pretty imbecility by virtue of a loving kiss; while the fair creature whom he thus perfectionated was at the same time endowed with the happy power of making *him* handsome in return, by the simple but not so easy process of loving him with all his faults of form and feature. The philosophy of this beautiful legend is as true and profound as the *feerie* of it is pretty and attractive: and the two together were never before turned to so happy account as in the production of Monday night. We are really sorry that our restricted limits, and the numerous claims on them at this season, preclude our entering into details respecting this pretty and most entertaining piece. All we have space to say of it further is, that its scenery is splendidly appropriate and singularly original; that its dresses and other scenical appointments are in the richest yet the purest taste; and that it was performed to admiration in every part without exception—but chiefly the two principal characters, by Madame Vestris and Mr. C. Mathews. The pretty fatuity of the former's countenance before her change was only surpassed by its intense intellectuality afterwards; and Mathews performed the by no means easy character of the Prince with excellent judgment and good taste. We must not omit to notice one highly attractive and altogether novel feature of this performance—that of seeing—and still better if possible—hearing—the two heretofore rival widows met together like twin stars in some newly-found constellation, and vying with each other only in a graceful and sisterly appeal to the admiration of the assembled gazers. Their duett together—with no accompaniment but their own beaming looks—was rapturously encored; and the whole performance met with a reception brilliantly accordant with its uncommon merits.

QUEEN'S.—A new melodrama produced here on Monday, called *The Guardian Spirit; or, The Genius of the Magic Rose*, is not devoid of interest, and met with efficient support in its principal characters at the hands of Messrs. Loveday, Johnson, Reid, and T. Green, not forgetting the aid of Misses E. Clifford, Wrighten, Grey, and Mrs. Loveday. The interlude of the *Musical Bore*, a new version of *Il Fanatico per la Musica*, which followed, is an amusing trifle; it is composed of the slightest materials, but they have been put together with some tact, and afforded considerable amusement to the audience. The acting of Tom Green and Loveday did a great deal towards the success of the author.

### EPITAPH IN BATTLE CHURCHYARD ON A CORPORAL OF THE 11TH LIGHT DRAGOONS.

Blisted by death
I quartered here remain;
When the last trumpet sounds
I'll rise and march again.

## LEAVES FROM THE TROPICS. No. IV.

*The West India Veteran.*

"Gie him strong drink, until he wink,
That's sinking in despair— -"

The above lines was a favourite quotation of a veteran when, at the close of a merry meeting, half-screwed, or in plain terms, tipsified, he was called upon for a song or sentiment.

Daddy X was the fag-end of a large family of a poor Irish gentleman; and as he possessed neither talents, inclination, or exertion to advance in any of the learned professions, his friends thrust him, *bongré malgré*, into the army. "Where I found myself," he used to say, "at 16 years of age, embarking to join the — regiment as a Second Lieutenant, with a tolerable kit, a few spare pounds in my pocket, and an abundant stock of good advice in my head."

During 25 years' service, X broiled in the Tropics, freezed in Canada, inhaled fogs in Newfoundland, bled in the Peninsula, and, on the reduction of the Army, was so fortunate as to escape the break, and to be junior of the First Lieutenants of a second battalion. The creation of the Crown Companies, that Eldorado of old Subalterns, opened a field to X, and he accepted one, with which his compeers supposed he would rest content; but to the surprise of many who considered themselves much wiser persons, he was placed upon the full-pay of the — regiment. How he managed to effect this desirable object no one could conjecture, for he was blessed with but little interest and no money; his own statement was, having taken lodgings near the *big clock*—"I became a regular visiter in the room under it. No rebuff put me out of countenance—no promise satisfied me—it was in vain to apologise for giving me "so much needless trouble;' I answered, 'tis no trouble in life, my ——, but rather a pleasure to attend your levees, and nothing like combining pleasure and business together.'" Whether it was to get rid of an importunate attendant, or on account of his just claims (which, by-the-bye, when they are admissible, are always granted *by the soldier's friend*), in a few months after, X found himself once more embarking for foreign service.

Daddy X was of that softly-going unambitious school, who never trouble their heads about tactics or parades, or cudgel their brains with military instructions, and I once heard him coolly assert to some newly-joined youngsters, "that there was no necessity to learn the manual and platoon exercise, or bother about company's drill." Still X was no ignoramus; he was deeply skilled in the internal economy of the mess, the duties of President and Vice-President were as familiar to him as his horn-book; no one calculated with more mathematical precision the regulated allowance of wine, or more thoroughly understood the best method of filling pipes of London particular, or drawing off hogsheads of Barclay and Perkins. He was exquisite in concocting morning sangarees, noonday punch, bitters before dinner, and midnight possets, or no one could select with more accurate judgment the gentle Havannah. Still, Daddy X, do I see you in my mind's eye, sitting in the open gallery on a balmy tropic evening; clouds of tobacco-smoke floating in pearly mists around your head; near at hand a capacious jummer of well-mixed gin or brandy toddy, while, looking with owl-like gravity at the setting sun, you removed the cigar to make some quaint remark, or to order the tumbler to be replenished, and, in proportion as its contents disappeared, you declared, "the evening was the most delicious, the Havannah the mildest, and the toddy super-excellent," or related for the hundredth time the attack upon Badajos.

The Daddy was a living army-list and walking gazetteer; no General Officer could be named, but X knew the history of his career, whether he had seen service or not, the different periods of his promotion, and the dates of each commission; he knew the facings of every regiment in the Service, the pattern of their lace, the badges they were entitled to, the Colonels who commanded them,—when, where, and by whom they were raised; his vade mecum was the annual Army List, so his information was generally correct, and his opinion allowed to be orthodox. As a chronologist he was invaluable and above price; for he could lay down with enviable precision all remarkable events, Military and Naval engagements, births, marriages, ages and deaths of Sovereigns; and yet his information was all second-hand, grubbed up from newspapers, or snatched from magazines, so that to probe him too deeply on any subject was painful to him.

As X always reclined in bed during the noon-day heat, with a book as an apology for reading, sipping punch, he generally fell asleep, and then declared, "in a climate like the West Indies, he had no taste for study." Not to have ingredients for a mid-day tumbler constituted the most heinous offence his servant could be guilty of—a direct violation of the articles of war;, and such was his zeal for discipline, that I remember his threatening a soldier with three days' drill for neglecting to provide the regulated quantum of limes. Daddy X's enjoyment of London was characteristic of himself, the opera, theatres, concerts, the thousand and one lions, had no charms for him—no magic to unloose his purse-strings. Oh, no! he liked London because it was cheap and pleasant. Nothing better than walking along one bank of the Thames to Battersea-bridge, take a mutton-chop, pipe and pint of porter in genteel company, and all for eighteen-pence, and then return by the other side of the river to his lodgings.

X's favourite, and, indeed, only song, was "The Rose Tree in full bearing;" but he must have moistened his clay with a pretty considerable quantity of toddy before his vocal powers were in play. Then, with a self-satisfied smile playing on his features, over which the first dawn of intoxication was breaking, with eyes twinkling and shooting their vision obliquely, and tongue somewhat too thick for clear articulation, he commenced his chant. Oftimes during these bouts he gave lectures on metaphysics and other learned subjects, discoursed of the distance of the fixed stars (appearing doubly distant to him), or explained to us the solidity of a drop of water, though I verily believe the pure element was not so strong for him but it required a "wee drap" of spirits to strengthen it! Then, supper continued, he proposed beef-steaks, to bring forward a hint from Shakspeare, quoted, as he said, from Henry the Eighth:—

"And if you do a beef-steak,
Do it quickly."

Farewell Daddy X, farewell to your gibes and your jests, with that preface you made to all glasses of sangaree, sangarorum, punch, flip, sling-egg-nog, or any other goodly mixture, I take leave of you!—

"We may go further and fare worse."

*Junior United Service Club.* L. S. O'C.

## STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH INDIA.

THE extent of correspondence between England and India is generally little appreciated. It has, however, been ascertained in the best and most satisfactory manner, namely, from official authority. The average number of letters received at Calcutta, is 83,189—the average number of those despatched 72,897; the average of Madras is, received 31,300, despatched 40,614; at Bombay there are—received 30,000, despatched 24,000. At Ceylon, the number despatched is 6505, the number received not known, but it must of course amount to several thousands. Is not this an extent of correspondence worthy of an adequate establishment for its conveyance? Is it creditable to the country to leave it to change, or to indirect and desultory private enterprise?

A large portion of the above correspondence is mercantile. Another portion is of a different character, but, in the eye of humanity, not less important. In India, a vast number of Englishmen are secluded from the land of their birth, from the homes of their childhood, from the friends and companions of their youth, from the parents to whom they have been accustomed to look up with mingled affection and reverence, from [illegible] with whom they are united by the bonds of fraternal love, and from the children whom the climate in which their lot is cast compels them to educate at the distance of half the globe from themselves. If they have the feelings of men, their thoughts must often revert to those distant relations, and they must endure on their account many a moment of painful anxiety. The feelings of those friends in England are precisely the same with regard to their relations in India; they are, in fact, more anxious and more bitter, from the consciousness of the added peril which a residence in India attaches to the chance of life and health. To all thus situated, the diminution of time which steam communication would effect in the transmission of letters, would be a boon, the full value of which can be appreciated only by those who, under the pressure of anxiety for all that is dear to them, have watched and waited for expected tidings, till they have experienced that sickness of heart arising from "hope deferred." The separation, at best, must be painful, and it is cruel to aggravate it by unnecessary infliction.

The number of persons whose dearest feelings of attachment are thus bound up with India are not few, nor are they restricted to any particular class of society. There is scarcely a family which has not an interest in the subject, intimate or remote, and [illegible] station of life, from the peer to the peasant, [illegible] its influence; and while the improvement [illegible] to the felicity of wealth and rank, it will, in many [illegible] be regarded by the humbler classes as one of the most valued blessings which could be conferred on them.

The members, both of the Civil and Military Service of India, quit their country at [illegible] The latter when mere boys; the former generally on the verge of manhood, or at most having just reached it. It is highly important to the character of both that their sympathy with their native country and its manners should be preserved, and there is no better method of preserving it than by a frequent correspondence with their European connexions. They may be placed in circumstances where their good feelings and good principles will be in dan[ger] if they should, the earnest and affectionate advice of absent parent or friend will be likely to prove the safeguard against temptation; and by multiplying the opportunities, and increasing the certainty of correspond[ence] between England and India, we shall contribute to [main]tain and improve the character of those who [ad]minister the government of India in the name and on the be[half] of Great Britain.—*From a very able Pamphlet by C[olin] Alan Melville Grindlay, of the E.I.C.'s Service.*

## COLONEL FANCOURT, Dr. MAGINN, AND Mr. GRANTLEY BERKELEY.

*To the Editor of the Times.*

SIR,—It is to me personally distasteful to allude to [the] unfortunate business in which I was publicly engaged [with] reference to a late duel; but I cannot permit any one to [use] reproachful terms, not only as regards the gentleman who [has] me the honour of placing his personal consideration under [my] protection, but also as regards the ladies, both living and [dead] with whom that gentleman is by the ties of blood connected.

In *Fraser's Magazine*, published this day, I find the following passage. It is from the pen of a gentleman against whom I was under the necessity of presenting [myself] appearance, when acting as second to Mr. Grantley Berkeley. This gentleman is Dr. Maginn. The learned gentleman [thus] expresses himself:—"I have admitted repeatedly that I [do] not defend the duel, but if it is to be palliated at all [it] must be in such cases as that in which I have been engaged." Dr. Johnson has said that private war is to be defended on the same principle as public war. Some exception may be taken to the analogy of our great moralist, but in this case I mine I came forward to protect a class of persons whom [the] pleases a puppy code to insult. I do not pretend to the [same] honours of the house of Berkeley; but I am a man whom no one can insult without exposing himself to those consequences which are the last alternative of a gentleman, if I wish to [stand] upon it. I have no lady nearly connected with me for [whom] I have either to blush or to bully: and no class of persons with whom I am connected shall, I hope, feel their interests compromised in my hands. Of the details of the duel between Mr. G. Berkeley and myself I shall say nothing further than that I believe both seconds acted in such a manner as they thought most serviceable to their principals; and of my second (Mr. H. Fraser) I cannot speak in any other terms than those of the highest approbation. I have heard it said, that allowing the shots to be exchanged was ill-judged, but he permitted it in order that the quarrel might be brought to an end at once. He felt, and after circumstances justified him in the feeling, that it was to be made a family affair on the part of the Berkeleys, and he decided that no room should be left for cavil upon [any] parts.

I am, Sir, I trust, incapable of allowing any room for [doubt] with reference to a family in which I, from deep respect, am bound to feel a personal interest. I have nothing to object to the conduct of the second of Dr. Maginn, but I have not a right, but an imperative duty to [illegible] the language employed with reference to Mr. G. [illegible] being absent from [illegible] has not the [illegible] resenting [illegible] I wish, Sir, publicly to ask on what [illegible] fashionable against [illegible] for whom any of the relatives [illegible] I am not less anxious [illegible] should be class[ed] as a [illegible] code." And, about [illegible] every gentleman [illegible] by Dr. Maginn. [illegible] Berkeley and his [illegible] that distinguished [illegible] production of [illegible] endeavoured [illegible] It is impossible [illegible] feelings [illegible] are hurt [illegible] expression [illegible] Maginn, "that either [illegible] were [illegible] I know it [illegible] is most [illegible]

[illegible] Court, Feb. [illegible]

[illegible] Monday being in company where [illegible] was [illegible] numerous in rhymes of every [illegible] on the late solicitor of [illegible] having [illegible] made the following impromptu:—

"Here comes Mr. Winter, collector [illegible]
I advise you to give him whatever he [illegible]
I advise you to give it without any [illegible]
For tho' his name's Winter, his notions are summary."

## Literary Notices.

*orrespondence of Horace Walpole.* II. Colburn. Third notice.

rew more extracts, and we will close these interesting umes:—

n anecdote of Lord Jersey and the boar's head deves notice. A Miss Ford was the object of an illicit t unsuccessful attachment on the part of his Lordship, ose advances, if not sanctioned by the lady, appear to ve been sanctioned by her father, who told her, *she ght have accepted the settlement his Lordship offered , and yet not have complied with his terms.* The folving from what Walpole terms "a scandalous letter print," explains the history of the affair:—

"However, I must do your Lordship the justice to say, t as you conceived this meeting (one with a noble perage which Lord Jersey had desired her not to make) ld have been most pleasing to me, and perhaps of some vantage to your lordship did (in consideration of so great a appointment) send me, a few days after, a present of a 's head, which I had often had the honour to meet at r Lordship's table before. It was rather an odd first d only present from a Lord to his beloved mistress; but coming from your Lordship gave it an additional value, ich it had not in itself; and I received it with the regard bought due to every thing coming from your Lordship, l would have eat it, *had it been eatable.* * * * * * u impatient to acquit your Lordship and myself, by owing, that as your Lordship's eight hundred pounds a r did not purchase my person, the boar's head did not rchase my silence.'"

*ight-seeing.*—"Don't you remember a report of the plague g in the City, and everybody went to the house where was to see it? You see I laugh about it, but I would not all the world be as un-Englished as to do otherwise. I persuaded that when Count Saxe, with ten thousand n, is within a day's march of London, people will be ing windows at Charing-cross and Cheapside to see them s by. 'Tis our characteristic to take dangers for sights l evils for curiosities."

We will take an Amœbœantic, written by Lord Middle- upon Sir Harry Bellendine, and which Walpole characterises as having all the fire, poetry, and simplicity of race:—

"Ye sons of Bacchus, come and join
In solemn dirge, while tapers shine
Around the grape-embossed shrine
Of honest Henry Bellendine.

"Pour the rich juice of Bordeaux's wine,
Might with your falling tears of brine,
In full libation o'er the shrine
Of honest Harry Bellendine."

When suffering under an attack of the gout, Walpole ites, "I should certainly never have the gout if I had t the use of my feet. Cherubims that have no legs, l do nothing but stick their chins in the clouds and g, are never out of order;" to which the Editor upds a note:—

"A want of legs is not the only deficiency under which cherubims labour, according to the capital story told of Cecilia. That saint was one day singing and playing the organ, when the chapel was filled with cherubims, o kept fluttering round her as long as she continued her ful devotions. The saint, apprehensive that they must tired from the length of time which they had been poiss themselves on their downy wings, addressed them with 'Asseyez-vous, mes enfans;' to which she received for swer, 'Merci, madame, merci, mais nous n'avons pas quoi.'"

Another note, but which we have seen before:—

"'Do you know, my Lord,' said the Duchess of Kingsthen Miss Chudleigh, to Lord Chesterfield, 'they ld says I have had twins.' 'Does it?' said his Lordp; 'I make a point of believing only one-half of what ays.'"

The following is an anecdote equally well known:—

"Perhaps it was from the delight which Richmond Park rded to her, that Queen Caroline wished to enclose St. mes's, and to convert it into a noble garden for the Pa e. This project, whatever might have given rise to it, certainly entertained, and asked Sir Robert Walpole, What it might probably cost?' 'Only three crowns,' was significant reply."

The character of Walpole has been sketched by many, l he has had some few imitators. He lived in the rld, partook of its government, and then retired into nself; indeed, most of his works were written in reement. Perhaps no man ever lived who knew better at men are susceptible of than Walpole; yet his delitions are very little to be trusted. They are lively, ter, epigrammatic, and concise; anything rather than dlicitly true. He hated Lord Hardwicke, despised Duke of Newcastle, disliked the Pelhams, abhorred lteney, condemned the Duke of Cumberland, detested gucle, and despised his nephew. His characters of se persons, therefore, are not to be relied upon; yet e not the less true, that no man more than he knew at men in elevated life are capable of. It is one thing to know and another to apply. He had small notions and narrow views, was ever meddling in small matters, and wrote a tragedy which no woman can look into, and which no man of common delicacy could have written; yet which many puerile critics have compared to the Œdipus of Sophocles. Walpole had little insight into the characters of elevated minds; but of weak and superficial ones he had more than a competency of knowledge. Knaves and fools he could hit off to the life; but most others he spelt backwards, as it were; and yet so artfully, that by the many he has been regarded as an extraordinary great authority. And wherefore? because he was a master of the ridiculous, and put the worst constructions upon all men's actions. As a poet he has no power of touching the passions, or filling the imagination: as a romantic writer he has passed from the admiration of the young; as a critic he may be judged of by his low appreciation of Thomson and Akenside. The character of his mind was, in fact, like the character of his heart—fastidious, artificial, and capricious; and he played with the reputations of men and women as a cat plays with a mouse.

Can the correspondence of such a man prove otherwise than curious, and beyond measure entertaining.

*The Life of Oliver Goldsmith, M.B., from a variety of Original Sources.* By James Prior. Two volumes. John Murray.

We may congratulate Mr. Prior on the research and talent displayed in these volumes. He has collected and skilfully embodied the various incidents in the life of one of our most admired dramatists, novelists, and poets, respecting whom we have hitherto possessed but a very meagre outline. Goldsmith was a man of extraordinary genius, indeed one of the most splendid ornaments of English literature, but his life was of singular eccentricity as well as vicissitudes, pecuniary embarrassment, and dependence; and he was the associate of Johnson, Burke, and the other eminent men of his day. There consequently has been abundant scope for a good memoir and anecdotes of himself and his times, and our astonishment is, that it was not sooner attempted; for who is there, after reading the "Vicar of Wakefield," or the "Deserted Village," that has not desired a better acquainted with the life of the amiable and accomplished author than the slight sketches published with his works. Every page has an anecdote, and we will offer a few, beginning, from respect to the fair sex, with Goldsmith's opinion of Scotch ladies:—

"Now I am come to the ladies; and, to show that I have Scotland, and everything that belongs to such charming a country, I insist on it, and will give him leave to break my head that denies it,—that the Scotch ladies are ten thousand times finer and handsomer than the Irish. To be sure, boys, I see your sisters Betty and Peggy vastly surprised at my partiality; but tell them flatly, I don't value them, in their fine skins, or eyes, or good sense, no——, a potato; for I say, and will maintain it, and as a convincing proof (I am in a great passion) of what I assert, the Scotch ladies say it themselves. But to be less serious; where will you find a language so prettily become a pretty mouth as the broad Scotch? And the women here speak it in its highest purity; for instance, teach one of your young ladies at home to pronounce the 'Whoar will I gang?' with a becoming widening of mouth, and I'll lay my life they'll wound every hearer. We have no such character here as a coquette, but, alas! how many envoys prudes!"

*Independence of Party.*—Dr. Scott, author of *Anti-Sejanus* and other political tracts in support of Lord North's Administration, related that he was once sent with a *carte blanche* from the ministry to Oliver Goldsmith, to induce him to write in favour of the administration. 'I found him,' said the Doctor, 'in a miserable set of chambers in the Temple. I told him my authority; I told him that I was empowered to pay most liberally for his exertions; and would you believe it? he was so absurd as to say, 'I can earn as much as will supply my wants without writing for any party; the assistance, therefore, you offer is unnecessary to me; and so I left him,' added Dr. Scott, 'in his garret.'"

*She Stoops to Conquer.*—"An amusing adventure, which occurred in Goldsmith's last journey from home to Edgewarthstown school, is believed to have given birth to the chief incident in *She Stoops to Conquer.* Having set off on horseback, there being then, and indeed now, no regular wheeled conveyance further from Ballymahon, he loitered on the road, amusing himself by viewing the neighbouring gentlemen's seats. A friend had furnished him with a guinea; and the desire, perhaps, of spending it in (to a school boy) the most independent manner, at an inn, tended to slacken his diligence on the road. Night overtook him in the small town of Ardagh, about half way on his journey. Inquiring for the best house in the place, meaning the best inn, he chanced to address, as is said, a person named Cornelius Kelly, who boasted of having taught fencing to the Marquis of Granby, and was then domesticated in the house of Mr. Featherstone, a gentleman of fortune in the town. He was known as a notorious wag; and, willing to play off a trick upon one whom he, no doubt, discovered to be a swaggering schoolboy, directed him to the house of his patron. Suspecting no deception, Oliver proceeded as directed; gave authoritative orders about the care of his horse, and, being thence conceived by the servants as an expected guest, was ushered into the presence of the master, who immediately discovered the mistake. Being, however, a man of humour, and willing to enjoy an evening's amusement with a boy under the influence of so unusual a character, he encouraged it, particularly when, by the communicative disposition of the guest, it was found he was the son of an old acquaintance, on his way to school. Nothing occurred to undervalue the self-importance of the youth, fortified by the possession of a sum he did not often possess; wine was therefore ordered, in addition to a good supper, and the supposed landlord, his wife, and daughters, were invited to partake of it. On retiring for the night, a hot cake was ordered for breakfast the following morning; nor was it until preparing to quit the house the next day, that he discovered he had been entertained by a private family."

*Conviviality.*—"Four anecdotes remembered by fellow-students who afterwards settled in London, and who told them when their subject had risen into celebrity, he appears to have been known more for his convivial qualities than the ardour of his studies; he sang fresh songs, and told stories with considerable humour. It appears likewise that his facility of temper in obliging others, and a lax exertion of that exuberance of animal spirits common in youth, drew him into occasional pecuniary difficulties all suited to scanty supplies; these were rendered less regular, as his sister stated, by his own negligence in not writing with the requisite exactness punctual on his dependence, in giving such statements as were expected of his occupations and progress. He took a lead in causing the meetings of the students, and for the purpose, as he imagined, of preserving the fancied honour of this position, left no lessons unlearned on money matters, of which he himself related an instance to a party of friends at the Grecian Coffee-house, when a similar failure in honour on the part of a young Templar became the subject of conversation. A new piece being announced for performance at the Edinburgh theatre, the intention of witnessing it was mentioned by some students with whom he passed the evening; when a proposal came in an off-hand manner from Goldsmith, as if the amount was a trifle unmeet to his purse, to share bets with any one of the number, who of the two should treat the whole party to the play. 'To my great, though secret joy,' he said, 'they all declined the challenge. Had it been accepted, and I had proved to be the loser, part of my wardrobe must have been pledged in order to raise the money.' While here, he was known to display poetical powers, but in what way excited, exceptions or not, for the amusement of his companions, no instance has come to my recollection."

"Entering Goldsmith's chambers on one occasion, Sir Joshua Reynolds found him in one of a reverie, yet deliberately walking round the room and kicking a bundle before him in the manner of a football, of which the nature could not be immediately distinguished. On inquiry, the article proved to be an expensive masquerade dress which he had been persuaded to purchase; and the occasion having been served, and a painting, perhaps, of his unprofitable expending on such an article money for which there were so many more pressing demands, he was determined, in his own phrase, 'to have the value out of it in exercise.'"

We cannot but regard the present work as a most valuable addition to our standard biographies; indeed, we have reason to wish that the Lives and Times of several of our best writers were equally well chronicled.

*The Comic Annual.* By Thomas Hood, Esq. A. H. Baily.

In our two last Gazettes, and prior to the publication of this established favourite Annual, we presented our readers with some amusing portions, and now that it is published we shall avail ourselves of three of the numerous spirited cuts intended to illustrate the "Despatch" from "Castille Senior," given in our 203rd Number. These cuts are also Hood's, and they are as comic in design and execution as his writings. We omitted, in publishing the "Despatch," to give the introductory remarks, but they deserve to be extracted:—

"There is no subject more deplored in polite circles than the notorious rudeness of what is called *Civil* war. 'Suavity,' it must be confessed, has little to do with its sharp practice; but of course the adjective was prefixed ironically; or intended only to refer to that spurious kind of civility which is professed in domestic feuds, when 'my dear' is equivalent to 'my devil.' . . . It is a question, however, worthy of an enlightened age, whether Civil War might not be literally civilised, and carried on with a characteristic courtesy. Lumps, thanks to the sugar-bakers, have been refined—and why not blows? . . . Intestinal strife, as at present waged, is a frightful anomaly. It runs counter to every association—moral or anatomical. A well-regulated mind must be unable to connect the idea of polite hostilities, with an unmannerly soldiery. It is difficult, for instance, to conceive an Urban Guard devoid of urbanity. . . . A civil war, to deserve the name and satisfy the Fancy, must have for Commander in Chief, on either side,

a finished Gentleman—if of the Old School, the better—as devoted to the *suaviter in modo*, as to the *fortiter in re*. With a praiseworthy sense of the bland nature of the strife he is engaged in, he will make politeness the order of the day. The password will be 'Sir Charles Grandison;' and should he feel compelled to publicly deliver his sentiments, he will make a genteel address do duty for an offensive manifesto. Every officer under him will rank for complaisance and amenity with a Master of the Ceremonies. His dragoons, with their best behaviours, will be mounted on well-bred horses: his cuirassiers as polished as their corslets, and as finely tempered as their swords. His infantry, all regulars, will adhere to the standards of propriety, as well as to the regimental colours: the artillery will adopt the tone of good society,—and the band will play the agreeable."

[*Civil War.*]

[*The Seat of War.*]

[*The Army, with three times three.*]

To these we cannot resist adding another extract, viz. a Drinking Song, "*by a Member of a Temperance Society, as sung by Mr. Spring at Waterman's Hall.*" It is one of the best of the good things in this most comic and most original volume:—

"Come pass round the pail, boys, and give it no quarter,
Drink deep, and drink oft, and replenish your jugs,
Fill up, and I'll give you a toast to your water—
The Turncock for ever! that opens the plugs!
Then hey for a bucket, a bucket, a bucket,
Then hey for a bucket filled up to the brim!
Or, best of all notions, let's have it by oceans,
With plenty of room for a sink or a swim!

Let topers of grape-juice exultingly vapour,
But let us just whisper a word to the elves,
We water roads, horses, silks, ribands, bank-paper,
Plants, poets, and nurses, and why not ourselves?
The vintage, they cry,—think of Spain's and of France's,
The jigs, the boleros, fandangos, and jumps;
But water's the spring of all civilised dances,
We go to a ball, not in bellies, but *pumps!*

Let others of Dorchester quaff at their pleasure,
Or honour old Menx with their thirsty regard—
We'll drink Adam's ale, and we get it *pool measure*,
Or quaff heavy wet from the butt in the yard!

Some flatter gin, brandy, and rum, on their merits,
Grog, punch, and what not, that enliven a feast:
'Tis true that they stir up the animal spirits,
But may not the animal turn out a beast?

The Man of the Ark, who continued our species,
He saved us by water—but as for the wine,
We all know the figure, more sad and facetious,
He made after tasting the juice of the vine.

In wine let a lover remember his jewel,
And pledge her in bumpers fill'd brimming and oft,
But we can distinguish the kind from the cruel,
And toast them in water, the *hard* or the *soft*.

Some cross'd in their passion can never o'erlook it,
But take to a pistol, a knife, or a beam;
Whilst tempersile swains are enabled to *brook* it,
By help of a little meandering stream.

Should fortune diminish our rash's sum-total,
Deranging our wits and our private affairs,
Though some in such cases would fly to the bottle,
There's nothing like water for drowning our cares.

See drinkers of water, their wits never lacking,
Direct as a railroad, and smooth in their gaits;
But look at the brothers of wine, they go tacking,
Like ships that have met a foul wind in the *straights*.

A fig then for Burgundy, Claret, or Mountain,
A few scanty glasses must limit your wish;
But he's the true toper that goes to the fountain,—
The drinker that verily 'drinks like a fish!'"

*The Student of Padua.* A Domestic Tragedy.

WE denounce the author of this wretched trash to be a contemptible impostor. He has addressed a note to us, in which he styles himself the "AUTHOR of the *Metropolitan*," and to others he has declared himself as Lord Brougham, the author of "Pelham," Mrs. Butler, &c. &c. He is too great a blockhead even to perpetrate a hoax.

*The Duchess de la Valliere and Madame de Maintenon.* By the Countess de Genlis. 2 vols. H. Colburn.

THE history of a young favourite of the accomplished Louis XIV., who, when neglected by the King, after a long conflict with herself, at the age of 28, fled from the French Court, buried herself in a cloister, and there consecrated the remainder of her days to the most rigid and exemplary penitence, would, in any hands, have furnished materials for a publication of very general interest; but Madame De Genlis has worked upon the incidents in the extraordinary life of the unfortunate and beautiful Duchess, the artifices of her rival, Madame De Montespan, and the various records of the intrigues of the Court of Louis, with all that talent and judgment which have gained for her writings such general admiration; and she has rendered this fertile subject one of the most attractive romances of the French school; indeed, we should not be surprised if, in its English dress, it renews with us a taste for French romances. Mr. E. L. Bulwer having chosen the subject of this work for his forthcoming drama, will give it additional eclat.

*Account of the Aëronautical Expedition from London to Weilburg.* By Monck Mason, Esq. F. C. Westley.

THIS brochure is well written, and full of curious details. The graphic descriptions of the effects of the closing in of night, as well as of the sunrise, will be read with the greatest interest. The pamphlet deserves to obtain a very extensive circulation, both in this country and on the continent.

*Erskine and Sheridan.*—[Erskine declared in a large party, in which Lady Erskine and Sheridan were present, "that a wife was only a tin canister tied to one's tail;" upon which Sheridan presented Lady E. with the following:—

"Lord Erskine at woman presuming to rail;
Calls a wife 'a tin canister tied to one's tail;'
And the fair Lady Anne, while the subject he carries on,
Seems hurt at his lordship's degrading comparison.
But wherefore degrading? considered aright,
A canister's polished and useful and bright,
And should dirt its original purity hide,
That's the fault of the puppy to whom it is tied."

## The Funds.

STOCK EXCHANGE, December 31, 12 o'clock.—Consols, 87¾ Reduced, 88⅝ ⅞. 3½ Reduced, 96⅜ 7. New 3½, 94⅜ ⅝. Consols for Account, 89⅝.

### FROM TUESDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### INSOLVENTS.

E. Dowling, King-street, Tower Hill, and Castle-street, Shoreditch, grocer.—R. Carruthers, Lower Thames-street, wholesale cheesemonger,

#### BANKRUPTS.

E. Mathews, Lad-lane, silkman,—R. Witherby, Nicholas-lane, merchant,—T. Marshall, High-street, Whitechapel, cheesemonger—J. Nicholson, Southampton-court, Holborn, carpet-bag-manufacturer.—M. Fowler, Bushey, Hertfordshire, cattle-dealer.—P. John Bedford, Percy-street, Tottenham-court Road, music-seller—S. Douglas, Poplar, omnibus proprietor.—J. Platt, Burton, Cheshire, cheese-factor.—J. Booth, Portsea, working-jeweller.—J. White, Haythorn, Manchester, and Alrewas, Staffordshire, cotton-thread-manufacturer.—J. Elliott, Derby, currier.

### FROM FRIDAY'S GAZETTE.

#### DECLARATION OF INSOLVENCY.

S. P. Rice and P. Rice, warehousemen, Aldie street, City.

#### BANKRUPTS.

G. Greco, coach-broker, Eagle-street, Red Lion-square.—T. Thompson, tallow-chandler, Upper Rathbone-place, Oxford-street.—T. Hargreaves, lunkeeper, Manchester.—J. Stout, boot and shoe maker, Liverpool.—C. Milsom, Full Moon Inn, Stapleton, Gloucester.

#### BIRTHS.

At Woodlands, Somersetshire, the lady of Capt. Mance, of a daughter.—At Penryn, the lady of HENRY CRAGGS, Esq., R.N., of a son.—20th inst., at Fareham, the lady of EDWARD HEARD, Esq., R.N., of a son.—At Rome, 7th inst., the lady of Capt. RICKETTS, R.N., of a son.—At Woolwich, the lady of Capt. WHITTY, Royal Artillery, of a daughter.—At Llanstinan, Pembrokeshire, the lady of Lieut.-Col. DWYER, M.P., of a daughter.—At Tullamore, the lady of Capt. JACKSON, late 82d regt., of a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

20th inst., at Everton, Nottinghamshire, the Rev. F. W. TANFIELD, to LAVINIA SOPHIA, only daughter of the late Captain Perceval, R.N.—18th Dec., at Llandwrwen, Carnarvonshire, T. [illegible] KINGSTON, Esq., of Uphill Lodge, Somersetshire, to ELISA MARIA, eldest daughter of Col. Sir Love Jones Parry, K.G.H., M.P.—17th inst., at Kingston Church, CHARLES BOWERS, Esq., merchant of London, to ELIZABETH THOMAS, niece of Lieut.-R. Thomas, R.N.—At St. Helena, 17th Oct., J. F. G. CAMPBELL, Esq., to CATHERINE ELIZABETH, eldest daughter of Capt. C. Alexander, Royal Engineers.—28th inst., at St. Clement's, Dane Straud, Major FREDERICK CHUDLEIGH IRWIN, 6th reg., to ELIZABETH, only surviving daughter of J. B. Courthope, Esq.—At St. George, Hanover-square, Colonel DURANT, to Miss JONES.

#### DEATHS.

*Monthly Military Obituary.*—Major-General Hon. Sir C. Greville, K.C.B., Col. 39th F., London, 2d Dec. Lieut.-Col. Bes K.C.H., h.-p. Ger. Leg., Verden, 5th Dec. Majors—Jackson h.-p. R. Mar., 13th June, Morrice, h.-p. 85 F. Captains—Baker, h.-p. 12 F., London, 16th Dec.; Connor, 40 F., London, 6th do.; W. H. Hill, h.-p. Rl. Art., 24th March; Sims, h.-p. Rl. Mar. 20th Nov.; Fellows, late 6 R. Vet. Bn., Isle of Man, 14th do.; C. M'Donald, do., Nov.; J. W. Fisher, Unatt., 19th do.; J. Robinson, do., 27th do. Lieutenants—Grey, 4th F., St. Alban's, 30th Nov.; Cotton (Adj.), 90th F., Columbo, Ceylon, 3d Aug.; Dawes, h.-p. R. Mar., 11th Oct.; Derrington, do., 13th Sept.; Noon (Adj.), late R. Gar. Bn., Portsmouth, 13th Nov.; Holland, h.-p. 46th F., Quebec, 14th Sept.; F. Campbell, h.-p. 42 F., London, 8th Oct.; Pearcke, h.-p. Cape R. 3d Nov.; Biedermann, h.-p. 2 Light Inf., Ger. Leg., 17th Oct.; A. Von Hartwig, h.-p. 4 Line Bn. Ger. Leg., Hailerstadt, 7th Dec. Second Lieuts. and Ensigns—Stevenson, late of R. Art., 20th Nov.; Thwaites, h.-p. R. Mar. 3d Nov., 1835; Hoste, 43 F., Woodstock, New Brunswick, 9th Nov.; Lynn, late of Invalids; Miller, h.-p. 93 F., 17th Dec. Crofton, h.-p. 75 F., 29th Oct. Paymaster Wildey, h.-p. 4th Dr. Quartermaster Mellish, h.-p. 1 Dr. Gds., Chudleigh, 6th Dec. Commissariat Department—Dep. Assist. Comm.-Gen. Ashworth, Quebec, 18th Oct. Medical Department—Surg. Dr. Doyle, Staff, Demarara, Oct.; Surg. Radford, 17 F.

At Malta, 13th Nov., CAROLINE, the beloved wife of Lieut.-Col. George Tovey, 5th reg., and third daughter of Robert Kirby, Esq., of Cambridge-terrace West, Hyde-park.—At No. 5 Hope-park-end, Edinburgh, on the 24th inst., HENRY WILLIAM, aged 12 years, only son of the late Lieut. Henry Rymer, R.N.—At Redruth, 17th inst., Capt. JOHN OATES, aged 76.—28th inst., at Twickenham, after a few hours' illness, Mrs. MALCOLM, of Foley-place, London, widow of the late Col. Henry Malcolm.—18th inst., at Lewisham, Lieut. E. L. PARKINSON, R.N., aged 38.—At Greenwich Hospital, 17th inst., J. BARNTON, Esq., R.N., aged 55.—24th inst., at Cheltenham, aged 48, GEORGE JACKSON, Esq., Colonel of the North Mayo Militia.—26th inst., after a lengthened illness, in his 72d year, GEORGE SMITH, Esq., of Selsdon, Surrey, for many years a Director of the East India Company.—In Baker-street, Mrs. CARNE, relict of the late Lieut.-Colonel Carne, of Wood-hill Danbury, Essex.—At Lodge-place, Regent's-park, A. PEARSON, Esq., late Surgeon to the E. I. C. Factory at Canton.—29th inst., in Regent-street, MALCOLM CURRIE, Esq., after a faithful service of thirty years in the Judge Advocate General's Department, aged 72.

*Quarterly Naval Obituary.*—Flag Officers—Admiral Right Hon. Lord de Saumarez, G.C.B.; Rear-Admiral John Maitland; Vice-Admiral Matthew Henry Scott. Captains—George Hope, C.B., James Green; Thomas P. Durell. Commanders—William Hird Richard Croker; Charles Farwell; George Bilyard [illegible]ine (Ret.) John Alexander (Ret.); John Hance (Ret.); John Woolward (Ret.) Lieutenants—Richard Willmott Henderson; Graeme Price Beck; Robert Thomas Reid; Thomas Scanlan; William Dunnage Masters; John Hopkins; James Harvey; Thomas Dorset Birchall; Samuel Langley; Edward Heron; Hiram Frazer; Stephen Poyntz; Coote Carroll Nelson; Thomas Brown (b); Archibald McTavish; F. W. Mather; George Charles Stovin; S. W. McClellan; George Heacock. Master—William Rowen. Surgeons—Alexander Collie; David Wake Bell; Peter Sherlock, M.D.; Joseph B. Sheppard; Robert Allan; [illegible] Featherstone. Assist.-Surgeons—Alfred Eguino; James W. Lindsay; Michael Moore, M.D.; John Hagan. Pursers—John Peake; George Jackson; Walter Carrie; Richard Kent; Michael [illegible]; Robert Cooper; Richard Shell; Jas. H. Fitch.—ROYAL MARINES. Captains—John Jackson. First Lieutenants—[illegible] J. Dill; George Lloyd.

BON MOT OF THE HON. GENERAL P——.

On a Noble Host said, " Edmund Kean
" Lodged at a *Hosier's* first had been,
" Whose taste and passion for the stage
" Fostered the boy's dramatic rage."

" Strange taste for *Hosier*!" I replied;—
" Why so?" the wilty General cried;
" He to his *Stocking* trade proved true,
" So loved the ' *Sock* and *Buskin*' too"

In most parts of the East a delicate hand is so highly esteemed, that even slave-dealers take it as an infallible criterion of the station of their prisoners, and allot their labour or affix their ransom by it.


## Advertisements.

MESSRS. J. DELCROIX and CO., Perfumers to their Majesties and the Royal Family, 158, New Bond-street, beg leave respectfully to caution the Nobility and Gentry against the many vile imitations of their celebrated perfumery, now offered for sale with *a resemblance of their labels, both in type and colour*, particularly their much-admired ESPRIT DE LAVANDE AUX MILLEFLEURS and VEGETABLE EXTRACT; for selling imitations of which Messrs. D. & Co. have lately obtained INJUNCTIONS from the HIGH COURT of CHANCERY against several parties. Their signatures will in future be added to the labels, and their name and address stamped on the back of the bottles. They respectfully recommend the following esteemed preparations to the attention of their Patrons and the Public:—

Delcroix's celebrated Esprit de Lavande aux Millefleurs, for the pocket handkerchief.
Delcroix's Vegetable Extract, for cleansing and beautifying the hair.
Delcroix's Pommade Regeneratrice, for the growth and preservation of the hair.
Delcroix's Aromatic Mecca, Alhaood, Rose, Camphor, and Vegetable Soaps.
Delcroix's much esteemed Old Brown and Windsor Soaps.
Delcroix's long-approved Circassian Opiate, for preserving the Teeth and Gums from decay.
Delcroix's Creme des Sultanes, for softening and beautifying the complexion.
Delcroix's Genuine Rus-sha Bear's Grease and Rudes Antique.

WINTER'S PATENT SELF-ACTING, RECLINING, and ELEVATING CHAIRS for the sick chamber or the indulgent, in great variety, at all prices
MERLIN CHAIRS to recline on his patent principle, with foot-board and leg-rest.
MERLIN CHAIRS made light, waxed, and portable.
MERLIN CHAIRS for in door or out-door use, very complete, on springs, dispensing with the necessity of having two chairs. Persons having the use of their arms can propel themselves with all assistance, or be pushed by a boy pushing behind the chair.
BATH AND BRIGHTON CHAIRS in great variety, made to recline so as to be at full length; also made very portable and
COMPACT FOR TRAVELLING
SPINAL CARRIAGES, PORTABLE CARRIAGE CHAIRS, & every article for the Invalid.

33, GERRARD-STREET, SOHO.

FRANKS'S SPECIFIC SOLUTION OF COPAIBA.
A CERTAIN and MOST SPEEDY CURE for all URETHRAL DISCHARGES, GLEETS, SPASMODIC STRICTURES, IRRITATION of the KIDNEYS, BLADDER, URETHRA, and PROSTATE GLAND.

TESTIMONIALS.

From James Henry Green, Esq., F.R.S., one of the Council of the Royal College of Surgeons, Surgeon to St. Thomas's Hospital, and Professor of Surgery in King's College, London.

"I have made trial of Mr. Franks's Solution of Copaiba, at St. Thomas's Hospital, in a variety of cases of discharge from the male and female, and the results warrant my stating, that it is an efficacious remedy, and one which does not produce the usual unpleasant effects of Copaiba. (Signed) "James Henry Green. "46, Idmeston's Inn Fields, April 15, 1835."

From Bransby Cooper, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and Lecturer on Anatomy, &c. &c.

"Mr. Bransby Cooper presents his compliments to Mr. George Franks, and has great pleasure in bearing testimony of the efficacy of his Solution of Copaiba in Gonorrhœa, for which disease Mr. Cooper has prescribed the Solution in two or twelve cases with perfect success. "New-street, Spring Gardens, April 28, 1835."

From William Henrsen, Esq., No. 3, Furnival's Inn, Holborn, late House Surgeon to the Free Hospital, Greville street, Hatton Garden.

"My Dear Sir,—I have given your Medicine in very many cases of Gonorrhœa and Gleets, some of which had been many months under other treatment, and can bear testimony to its great efficacy. I have found it to cure in a much shorter time, and with more benefit to the general health, than any other mode of treatment I know of. the generality of cases have been cured within a week from the commencement of taking the Medicine, and some of them in less time than that. Have the goodness to send me another supply. I am, dear Sir, yours very truly, April 25, 1835." (Signed) "William Henrsen.

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FAMILIES in want of really good Servants of every description, both Male and Female, will decidedly find their interest better consulted, and their object much sooner attained, by a visit to the DOMESTIC BAZAAR, No. 124, Oxford street, near Hollis-street (established in 1830), than through the adoption of any other method whatever, as Domestics, with good characters, are waiting to be hired from 10 to 5 o'clock. Many persons are prejudiced against an Establishment for hiring Servants, but if the Servants possess a good character (certificates), it is obviously absurd to suppose that it is injured by the new method having been taken to procure a situation. N.B.—It will be particularly advantageous to send for a Prospectus.

POWERFUL MUSICAL BOXES in Walnut Cases, twelve inches long, by five inches wide, each playing Four Airs, with the mechanism finished in a very superior manner, are offered for Five Guineas each; also a few of the same description, with Six Airs, price Seven Guineas each, by COX SAVORY'S, Working Silversmith, Goldsmith, and Watchmaker, 47, Cornhill, London.

N.B.—The small Musical Boxes, 3½ inches long, continue playing in tin cases, price 19s. each, or in composition shell cases, 25s. each.

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